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TORRES STRAIT PRAWN FISHERY

DATA SUMMARY 2020



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Torres Strait Prawn Fishery Data Summary 2020

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Torres Strait Prawn Fishery Data Summary 2020

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Also note that this Data Summary is available on the [PZJA website](#).

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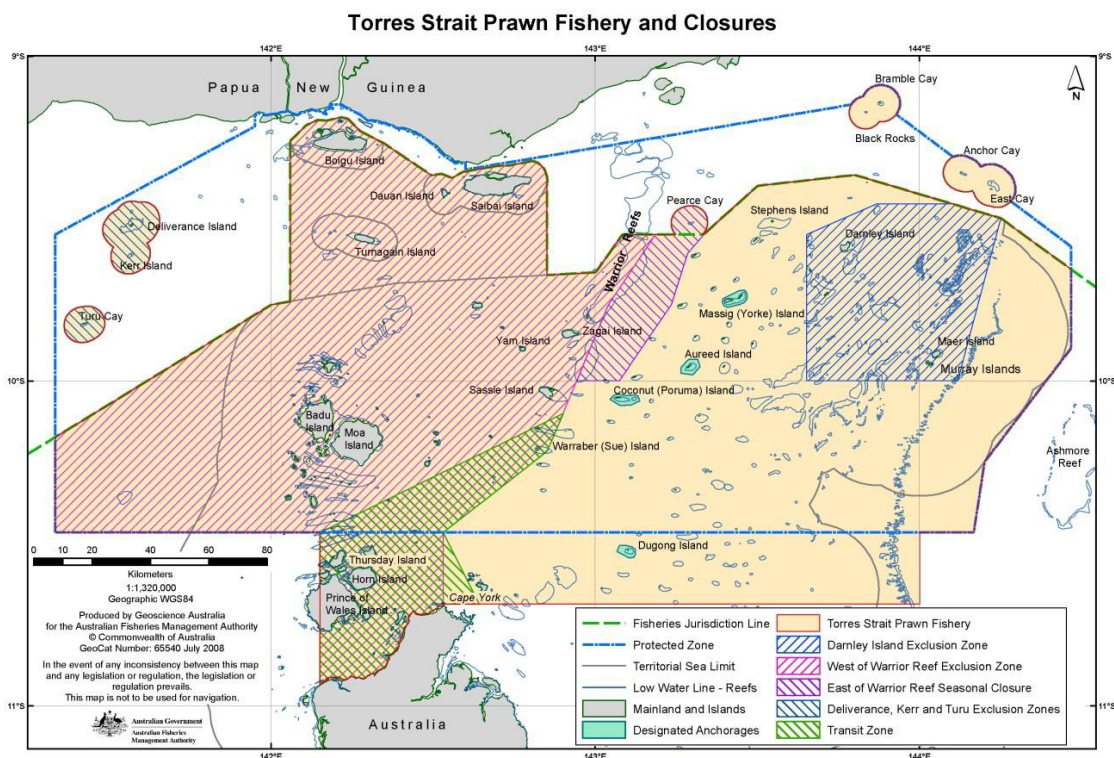
Introduction

This document summarises catch and effort information for the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery (TSPF) from the 2020 fishing season in comparison to previous years. The data summary is a valuable tool for providing feedback to stakeholders on logbook data received by AFMA. It is also used by the Torres Strait Prawn Management Advisory Committee in guiding management recommendations and discussions. The data summary is sent to license holders annually but is available to all stakeholders via the PZJA website (www.pzja.gov.au).

Thank you to the cooperative trawler skippers for submitting their logbook information, an essential record of catches and effort for the fishery has been built up over many years. This “time-series” of data spans 40 years (1978 to present) and is used to monitor trends in fishing effort, catches and catch rates by area (spatial trends), time (temporal trends) and species. A long time-series with wide variations in fishing effort and catches is needed for stock models. These models are used to estimate the level of fishing effort and catch that will ensure sustainability of the harvest while maximising the productivity of the fishery.



Description of the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery



The TSPF is a multi-species prawn fishery which operates in the eastern part of the Torres Strait. Brown tiger prawns (*Penaeus esculentus*) and blue endeavour prawns (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*) are the key target species. Red Spot king prawns (*Melicertus longistylus*), Moreton Bay bugs (*Thenus spp.*), scallops (*Amusium spp.*), slipper and shovel-nosed lobster (*Scyllaridae*) and squid (*Teuthoidea*) are taken as by-product.

Fishing is permitted in the TSPF from 1 February to 1 December each year and is limited by a Total Allowable Effort (TAE) in the form of fishing days. Individual fishers receive an annual use entitlement which is converted based on the TAE and the number of units of fishing capacity (UFC) they hold. Fishing for prawns in the TSPF occurs at night, primarily using the otter trawl method which involves towing two, three or four trawl nets behind a vessel. However, effort is referred to as fishing days due to definitions in the legislation. The TSPF has restrictions on the quantity of net (governed by head and footrope length) and length of vessel that can be used to operate in the fishery.

For detailed information on the management of the TSPF you can download the TSPF Handbook from the PZJA website (www.pzja.gov.au).

Data Collection Program

Logbooks

The PZJA collect data for the TSPF through both operator completed daily fishing logbooks and an automatic Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The VMS is a satellite monitoring system which collects information on boat locations. A boat is recorded to be fishing if it moves more than 250m at any time between 1800 local time on that day and 0600 on the next day, isn't within a designated anchorage or if a boats VMS system is failing to poll.

VMS was introduced in 2005 and is mandatory on all boats in the TSPF. All TSPF operators are also required to complete a daily fishing logbook, which collects information on the boat, gear, area fishing and catch. The logbooks are available in electronic form, and are the simplest way to submit logbooks, avoiding the need to carry and order paper logbooks and manually submit logbooks which can sometimes be difficult to do at sea. Alternatively operators can complete the 'Northern and Torres Strait Prawn Fisheries Daily Fishing Log' (NP16), a paper logbook on a daily basis (see Torres Strait Fisheries Logbook Instrument 2015). Both paper logbook and e-log data are included in this data summary.

In 1993 each license holder was allocated a quota of "days of fishing access" which reduced the allowable effort in the fishery greatly. The allocation was based on their prior history of fishing in the TSPF and a manual reporting system was introduced to track the number of days that each vessel was within the Torres Strait Zone and hence deemed as fishing (1993-2004). This system was replaced by a VMS based quota tracking system in 2005 because there was full VMS coverage of the TSPF fleet.

Methods Used For Preparing Data Summary

The data used to prepare this summary is comprised of logbook information (NP16 and e-log) and Vessel Monitoring System data (VMS) data. VMS data is collected using satellite transceivers which can record the area fished and fishing speed, allowing AFMA to deduct days fished and monitor closed areas. This data is stored by AFMA.

The data used in this summary was extracted during late March 2021 when 99.9% of the logbook sheets for the 2020 season had been submitted and entered into the AFMA database. The data is checked using species and fishing positions constraints to identify any records that have been incorrectly assigned to the TSPF. These records are filtered out and returned to the AFMA data section for checking and correction.

Plots of fishing effort post 1988 are based on the number of daily vessel logbook records (days fished) and the VMS. The "VMS" days fished are slightly higher than the logbook "days fished" because vessels are automatically flagged as fishing when steaming at trawl speed or if the VMS unit fails to poll. Fishers can claim

back these fishing days if they verify that they were not fishing but often do not if it is near the end of the season and they still have unused days.

Prior to 1989 there was only partial logbook coverage of the fishery. All NPF endorsed vessels were required to record their catches whilst in the TSPF and a small percentage of the non-NPF operators voluntarily filled out NPF logbooks. The unload records that were collected for the fishery during 1978 to 1988 allowed an estimate of “logbook coverage” for the years of partial logbook coverage (1980-88). This was used to estimate of the total number of days fished and vessel numbers for 1980 to 1988.

Summary of the 2020 fishing season

1. The 2020 fishing effort (1033 days) was the second lowest since the early 1980s; 2017 (934 d) was the lowest.
2. The 2020 tiger prawn catch (203 t) was below the 2009-2020 mean (341 t) and equal second lowest with the 2011 season; the lowest was 2017 at 111 tonne.
3. The 2020 endeavour prawn catch (60 t) was below the 2009-2020 mean (111 t) and the lowest since 2017 (25 t).
4. The high annual tiger prawn CPUE (200 kg/d) for 2020 and the monthly tiger prawn CPUE trajectory indicates that tiger prawn recruitment was similar to that of the 2019 season which also had a good recruitment.
5. The 2020 annual endeavour prawn CPUE (60 kg/d) was slightly above the 2009-2020 mean (58 kg/d) and the monthly endeavour prawn CPUE trajectory was above the 2016-2020 mean during most of the season; April and May were the only months below the mean.
6. Comments from industry members suggest the lack of fishing effort in the TSPF during 2020 was the result of;
 - a. Concern that the COVID19 “lockdowns” would reduce demand for prawn produce.
 - b. Good catch rates for prawn on the Queensland east coast encouraged many of the TSP endorsed fishers to operate closer to their home port to reduce operating costs (fuel and product transport).
7. In conclusion, the low fishing effort in the TSPF during the 2020 season, despite high tiger prawn CPUE and average endeavour prawn CPUE can be attributed to the COVID19 pandemic that started to impact the Australian economy in late March of 2020.

Fishing Effort and Catch Data for the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery

Total fishing days in the area of the fishery

The total percentage of days used in 2020 (Figure 1) was 15% of the allowable Australian proportion of the effort (6,867 days). Post 2005 the percentage of days used by Australian vessels has ranged from 70% (2007) to 14% (2017). Note that 2006 was the first year where the TAE of 9200 days applied.

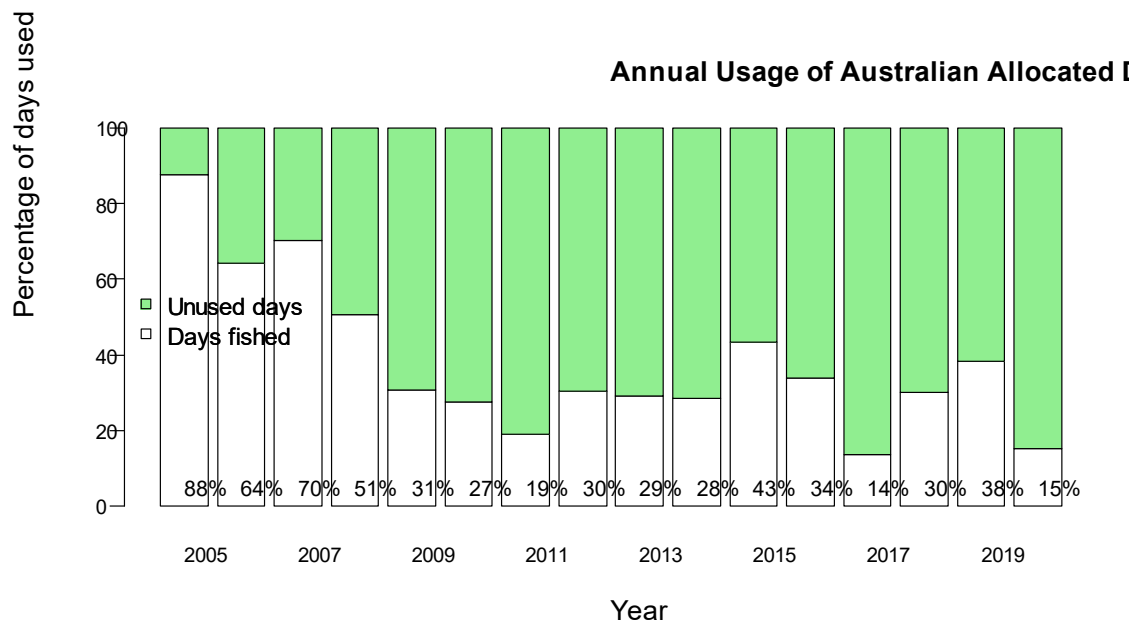


Figure 1 Proportion of the total TSPF Australian allocation (total of 6,867) of fishing days fished in each season since 2005.

Fishing Effort and Catch by year

The historical fishing effort in the TSPF is plotted in Figure 2 as days fished and number of active vessels. Fishing effort increased from an estimated 3000 days in the early 1980's to around 10,000 days during 1991-2003, then decreased to around 2,000 days by 2008 and has oscillated around 2,000 during the last ten years.

The number of vessels fishing in the TSPF has decreased from 115 vessels in 1989 to around 20 vessels over the last ten years. The estimated number of vessels active in the fishery prior to 1989 was about 100 vessels (Figure 2). Note that the estimates of total active vessels for 1980 and 1988 are unrealistically high. This is probably a result of the low logbook coverage for those years (<14%) and NPF endorsed vessels fishing Torres Strait for a few days on their way to or from the Northern Prawn Fishery.

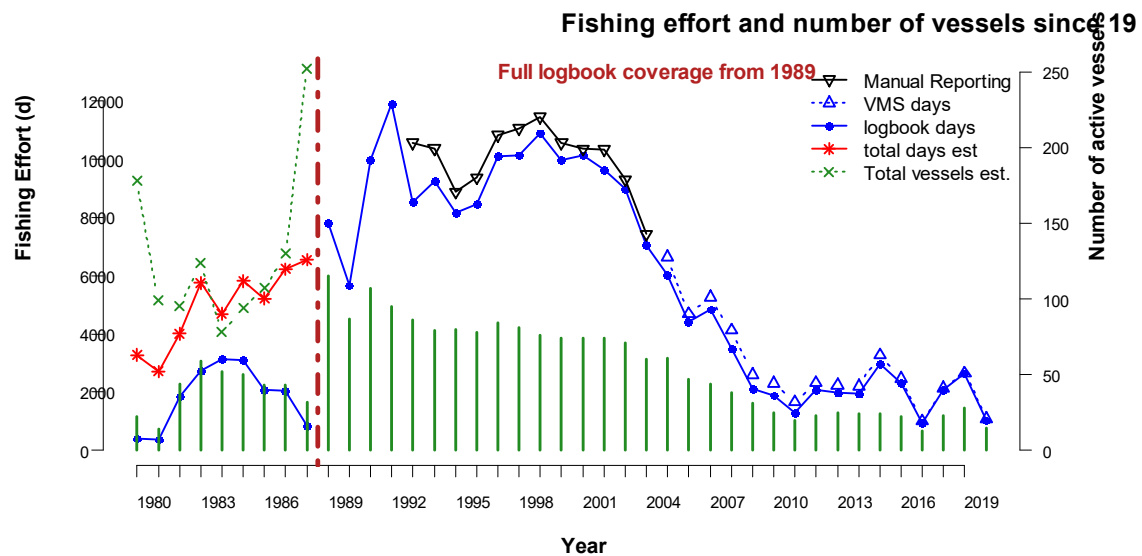


Figure 2 The total days fished in the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery since 1980; displayed as manually reported fishing days (1993-2004), quota usage from the Vessel Monitoring System (2005-2020), logbook days (1980-2020) and “Total Days est.” (1980-1988; from logbook days adjusted by the logbook coverage of the total catch). The green vertical lines show the number of active vessels each year based on the logbook data. The yearly estimates of all active vessels during 1980-88 are plotted as “Vessel Number est”. Note there was only partial coverage of the fishery by logbooks prior to 1989.

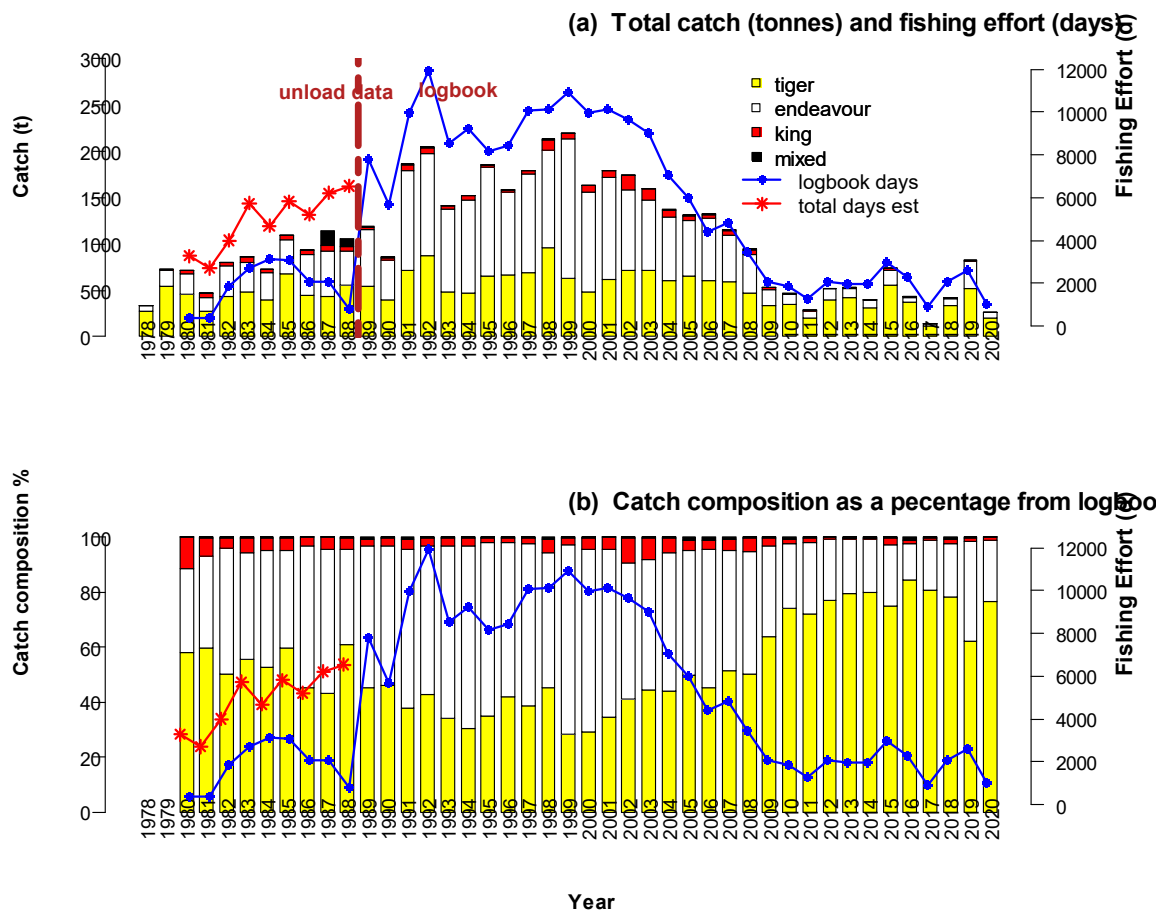


Figure 3 (a) Total catch in tonnes from unload data (1978-1988) and logbook day (1989-2020). Fishing effort (days) is from logbook data (1989-2020) and the “total days estimate” for 1980-88 is

from logbook data adjusted by the logbook coverage. (b) Catch composition as a percentage from logbook data. Note that the 1980-1988 logbook data is from a subset of the fleet.

Table 1 Summary of catches and fishing effort over 4 time periods between 1978 and 2020.

Fishing period	Years	Annual fishing effort	Number of vessels	Annual tiger prawn catches (t)	Annual endeavour prawn catches (t)
Developmental period	1978 to 1991	Increased from 3000 to 9978 days	NA	Increased from 340 to 1871 (combined tiger and endeavour)	
Period of highest fishing effort	1991 to 2003	9699 mean (8155:11903)	81 mean (71:107)	668 mean (465:965)	1044 mean (758:1511)
Decreasing fishing effort	2003 to 2008	Decreased from 8996 to 3477 days	NA	Decreased from 712 to 441 tonnes	Decreased from 758 to 420 tonnes
Post 2008	2009 to 2020	1938 mean (934:2972)	23 mean (13:31)	341 mean (111:553)	111 mean (25:298)

Based on the history of fishing effort and catches (Figures 2, 3 and Table 1) there are four distinct time-periods for the TSPF.

1. “Developmental period” 1978–1991; annual fishing effort increased from an estimated 3000 days in the early 1980’s to 9,978 days in 1991 when there were 107 active vessels. The prawn catch increased from 340 tonnes of mainly tiger prawn (83%) in 1978 to 1,871 tonnes that was 58% endeavour prawn in 1991.
2. “Period of highest fishing effort” 1991-2003; the mean annual fishing effort was 9699 (8155:11903)¹ days by 81 (71:107) vessels. The mean annual catches were 668 (465:965) tonnes of tiger prawn and 1044 (758:1511) tonnes of endeavour prawn. The annual catches are similar to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) estimates from stock assessments; 676 (95%CI² 523:899) tonnes for tiger prawn (O’Neill and Turnbull 2006) and 1105 (95%CI 1060:1184) tonnes for endeavour prawn (Turnbull et.al 2009). The 2004 tiger prawn stock assessment estimated the fishing effort that should produce a tiger prawn catch of MSY (E_{mys}) as being 9197 (95% CI 7116:11907) days.
3. “Decreasing fishing effort” 2003–2008; fishing effort decreased from 8996 days in 2003 to 3477 days in 2008. At the same time endeavour catch dropped significantly from 758 to 420 tonnes in 2008. There was a smaller decrease in tiger prawn catch from 712 to 441 tonnes.

¹ The numbers in brackets are the range; minimum : maximum.

² 676 is the mean estimate of MSY and 95% of the model estimates lie between 523 and 899 tonnes i.e. the 95% Confidence Interval

4. “Post 2008” (2009–2020); the mean annual fishing effort was 1938 (934:2972) days by 23 (13:31) vessels. The mean annual tiger and endeavour prawn catches were 341 (111:553) and 111 (25:298) tonnes. The 2016 season had the highest percentage of tiger prawn (85%) since 1978 (Figure 3b).

During discussions with TSPF fishers it was hypothesized that the decline in fishing effort after 2003 was mainly driven by increasing fuel prices and decreasing produce value making it less profitable to fish. The endeavour prawn catch declined first because it is the lower value product and it was more profitable for fishers to target areas of higher tiger prawn CPUE. Although tiger and endeavour prawns are almost always caught together, fishers can target a specific species to a certain degree, as the distribution of prawn stocks on the seabed is “patchy”. There are areas of higher tiger prawn CPUE often only a few miles away from areas of lower tiger prawn CPUE but higher endeavour CPUE. Some TSP fishers have stated that they “target dollars rather than a particular species”; i.e. the species mix that provides the highest return.

Although the 2016-2020 fishing seasons were a month longer than previous years (1 February season opening instead of 1 March) catches can be directly compared with the earlier years because catch is dependent on catch rates (CPUE) and the total number of “allocated days of fishing access” that are utilised by the fleet. Making the season longer does not change the days of fishing access allocated to each vessel, just extends the time period in which they can catch it.

During November 2005 allowable fishing effort was reduced to implement the Total Allowable Effort (TAE) cap of 9,200 days. The two average rows at the bottom of Table 2 compare catch and effort for the post 2008 years (2009-2020) with the period of highest effort (1991-2003).

In Torres Strait the prawn harvest is comprised of three main species; the brown tiger prawn (*Penaeus esculentus*), the blue endeavour prawn (*Metapenaeus endeavouri*) and the Red Spot king prawn (*Melicertus longistylus*). The other tiger, endeavour and king prawn species that are found in the Torres Strait are only a few percent of the catch (Turnbull et.al 2009). King prawn (98% Red Spot king and 2% western king) has always been a small component of the catch and is regarded as a by-product of fishing for tiger and endeavour prawns.

Table 2 Annual catch and effort data for the years 2005-2020. Data includes total catch (tonnes) and catch rates (Catch Per Unit of Effort as average kilograms per day per boat) both annually as well as the average for the post 2008 years (2009-2020) and the period of highest fishing effort (1991-2003). The numbers in brackets in the average rows are the range; (min: max).

Year	Days fished (logbook)	VMS days fished	Number of Vessels	Catch (tonnes)					Catch rates CPUE (kg/day/ boat)		
				All prawn	Tiger	Endeavour	King	Mixed	All prawn	Tiger	Endeavour
2005	6014	6633	61	1318	655	598	51	14.2	225	112	103
2006	4405	4685	47	1331	602	672	45	11.7	308	139	156
2007	4830	5253	44	1152	594	503	49	5.1	244	126	107
2008	3478	4127	38	942	472	420	48	1.8	277	139	124
2009	2103	2599	31	528	338	173	16	1.0	258	166	84
2010	1879	2309	25	465	344	110	9	2.2	252	187	61
2011	1305	1663	20	281	203	73	4	0.9	221	160	58
2012	2080	2310	23	517	398	115	3	0.0	253	195	58
2013	1988	2240	25	526	419	103	4	0.3	270	215	57
2014	1954	2203	24	393	315	76	3	0.3	205	164	40
2015	2972	3263	24	737	553	165	17	2.5	252	189	57
2016	2313	2472	22	432	366	56	5	4.5	192	162	30
2017	934	1004	13	137	111	25	1	0.3	152	123	31
2018	2073	2135	23	419	329	81	6	2.7	206	162	41
2019	2625	2652	28	826	514	298	11	2.1	321	200	117
2020	1033	1087	15	265	203	60	2	0.0	261	200	60
Average 2009-2020	1938 (934-2972)	2161 (1004-3263)	23 (13-31)	460 (136-826)	341 (111-553)	111 (25-298)	7 (1-17)	1.40 (0-4.5)	237 (152-321)	177 (123-215)	58 (30-117)
Average 1991-2003	9699 (8155-11903)	NA	81 (71-107)	1785 (1416-2202)	668 (465-965)	1044 (758-1511)	70 (25-165)	4.12 (0.02-11.7)	190 (167-234)	71 (49-98)	111 (87-149)

Fishing Catch Rates (CPUE) and Stock Biomass

Figures 4 and 5 show the historical “catch rates” or “Catch Per Unit of Effort” (CPUE). This is measured as the average “kilograms of catch per boat day of fishing” (kg/d). The small percentage (3-10%) of daily vessel records that are flagged as representing a partial day of fishing (hours trawled < 9) are excluded from the estimates of CPUE.

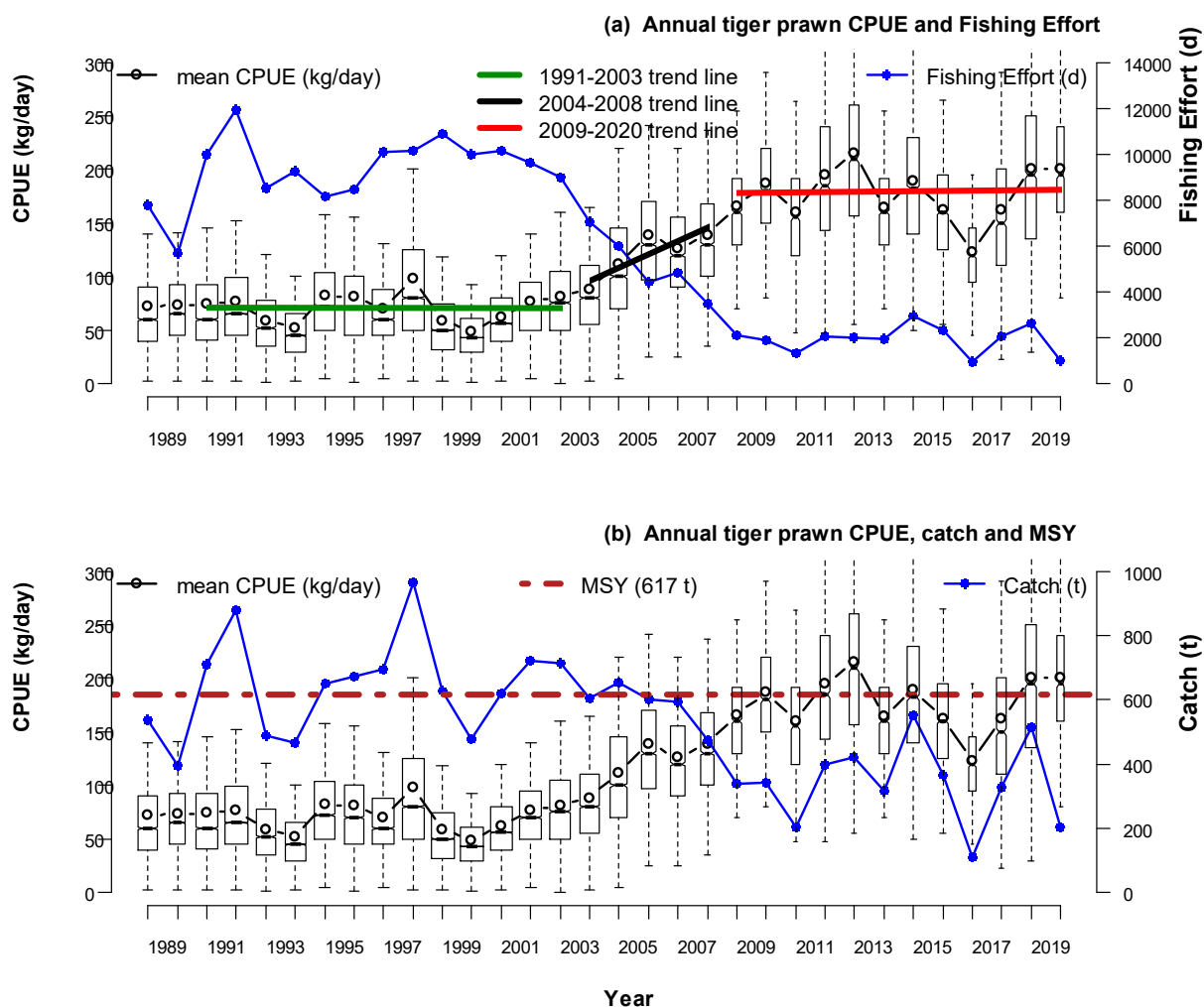


Figure 4 Tiger prawn catch rates (CPUE) as kilograms per vessel per day fished (kg/d) compared with (a) fishing effort in days and (b) catch in tonnes. The boxplots show the range of daily vessel CPUE's for each year. The median CPUE is indicated by notch and line near the middle of the boxes and black line with circles is plot of the mean (average) CPUE for each year. Fifty percent of the records are within the rectangles. The “whiskers or dotted lines” extending from the rectangles show the overall range. The width of the rectangles indicates the number of records for each season. As a result the rectangles for the years 1991-2003 are wider due to the higher level of fishing effort.

CPUE is an indication of the numbers of prawns on the seabed. High CPUE often indicates a large prawn biomass while low CPUE often indicates a small prawn biomass; however, there are other factors that can impact on the CPUE of an individual vessel in addition to prawn abundance. These factors are; vessel size, engine power, type of nets, time of the year, moon phase, area within the fishery, fisher experience etc. The standardised CPUE used in the stock assessment models are slightly different to those presented in this data summary because they are adjusted

for the factors that can affect individual vessel catch rates. This ensures that the catch rates can more accurately reflect the stock size or biomass of prawns on the seabed.

Although the 2020 annual tiger prawn CPUE (200 kg/d, Table 2 and Figure 4(a)) was the same as for the 2019 season and the highest since 2013 (215 kg/d), the number of vessels (15) that fished and the days fished (1033) were the second lowest since the start of full logbook coverage in 1989. The lowest fishing effort occurred in 2017 with only 13 vessels fishing and 938 days of fishing effort. The low fishing effort in 2017 was a result the lowest tiger prawn CPUE (123 kg/d) post 2005. The 2016 and 2017 endeavour prawn CPUE's (30, 31, kg/d) are the lowest in the time-series of full logbook data.

The 2019 season had the highest tiger prawn CPUE (200 kg/d) since 2013 and endeavour prawn CPUE (117 kg/d) since 2008 resulting in the highest prawn (tiger + endeavour + king + mixed) CPUE (320 kg/d) since the start of full logbook records in 1989. The "red" trend line fitted to the 2009-2020 tiger prawn CPUE's (Figure 4a) is roughly double the CPUE for 1991-2003 (green line). The highest tiger prawn CPUE occurred in 2013 and the lowest CPUE since 2005 was in 2017. During the period of highest fishing effort (1991-2003), tiger prawn CPUE (Figure 4(a)) was variable but there is no overall upward or downward trend in the CPUE data as indicated by the green trend line for the year's 1991-2003 in Figure 5.

During the years of decreasing fishing effort (2004-2008) the trend in CPUE was upward. This is most likely due to the combined effect of fishers targeting tiger prawn in preference to endeavour prawn and the higher abundance of tiger prawn due to the decrease in fishing effort. This is supported by stock assessment results which indicate that the tiger prawn biomass was increasing during 2001-2006, was at a higher level than during the 1990s and was above Bmsy (The biomass that supports Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)).

Tiger prawn catch during 1991-2003 varied around the estimate of MSY (675t) with the higher catches generally occurring in years of higher CPUE and the lower catches in years of lower CPUE (Figures 4b). After 2003 the tiger prawn catch was below MSY and since 2009 has varied around a mean of 341 tonnes which is about 1/2 of MSY. The highest tiger prawn catch since 2009 was in 2015 (553t) due to the highest fishing effort (2969 days) since 2009 combined with a high catch rate (189 kg/d). Conversely 2017 had the lowest tiger prawn catch (111 t) due to the lowest fishing effort (934 days) since 1989 and the lowest tiger prawn CPUE (123 kg/d) since 2005.

The 2020 endeavour prawn CPUE (60 kg/d) was slightly above the 58 kg/d mean for the years post 2008 (Figure 5(a) and Table 2) whereas the 2019 CPUE of 117 kg/d was above the 111 kg/d mean for the years 1991-2008. In contrast to tiger prawns, the CPUE for endeavour prawn in most seasons' post 2008 has been lower than during the years of high and declining fishing effort which is evidence for this species being more productive and hence more abundant, when fishing effort is high. The trend line fitted to the endeavour prawn CPUE data for 1991-2008 (Figure 5a) is

horizontal with a mean of 112 kg/d. The “red” trend line fitted to the year's post 2008 is at approximately half (56 kg/d) of the “green” line. Endeavour prawn CPUE remained high during the years where fishing effort and endeavour prawn catch was decreasing (2003-2008). The halving of endeavour prawn CPUE occurred at the end of the decline in catch and effort.

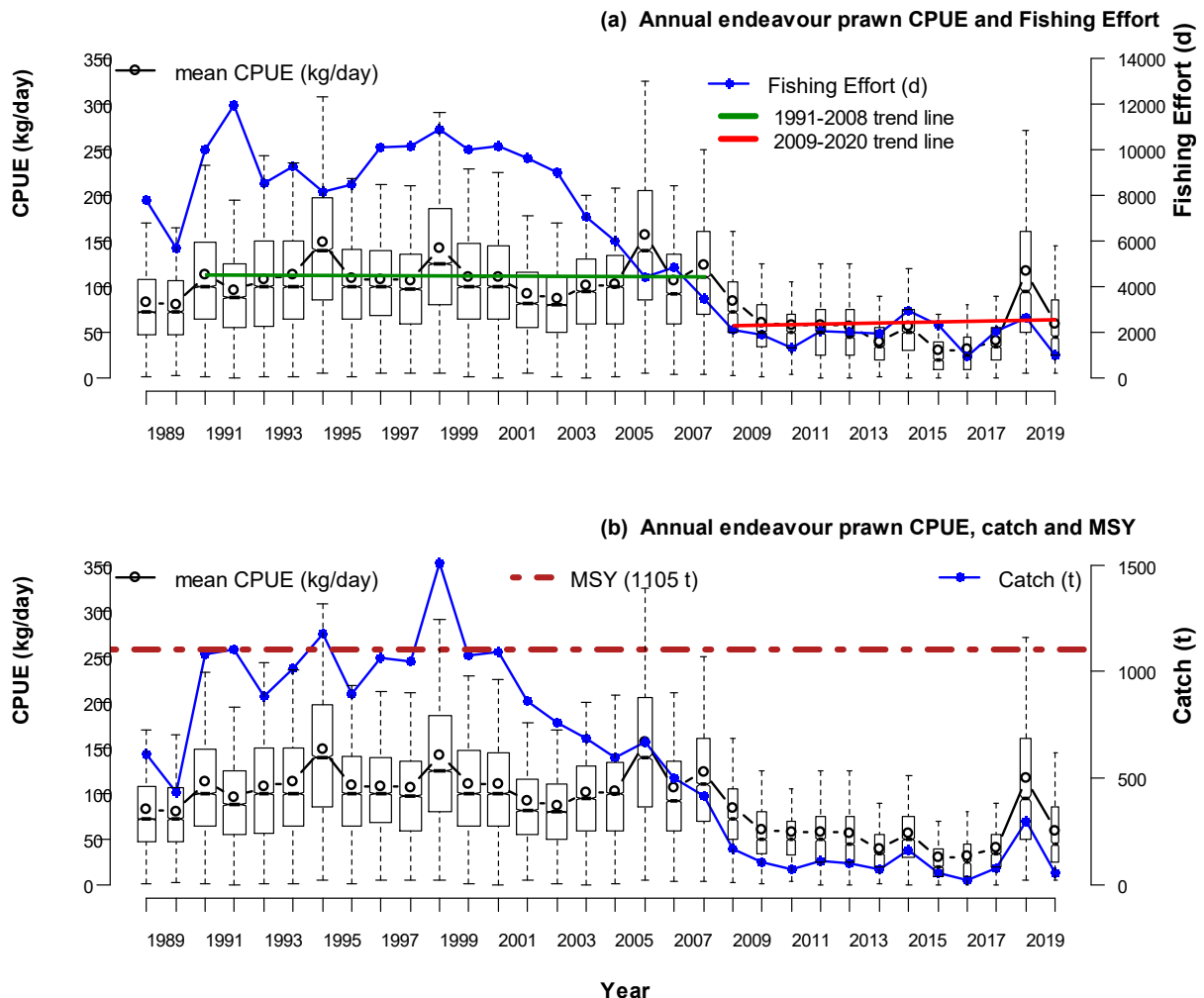


Figure 5 Endeavour prawn catch rates (CPUE) as kilograms per vessel per day fished (kg/d) compared with (a) fishing effort in days and (b) catch in tonnes. The boxplots show the range of daily vessel CPUE's for each year. The median CPUE is indicated by notch and line near the middle of the boxes and black line with circles is plot of the mean (average) CPUE for each year. Fifty percent of the records are within the rectangles. The “whiskers or dotted lines” extending from the rectangles show the overall range. The width of the rectangles indicates the number of records for each season. As a result the rectangles for the years 1991-2003 are wider due to the higher level of fishing effort.

Endeavour prawn catch oscillated around the estimate of MSY (1105t) during the years of high fishing effort, then decreased as effort decreased, to an annual mean of 111 (25:298) tonne (Figure 5b) for the years post 2008. The decrease in endeavour prawn catch is a result of the decrease in fishing effort to 1/5th of what it was during the high effort years (Figure 5a) and the halving of endeavour prawn CPUE since 2008.

Spatial Distribution of Fishing Effort and Catch

Figures 6 to 9 compare the spatial distribution of fishing effort and prawn catch for the 2005 with the two most recent seasons. The position information of each daily vessel record was used to group days fished and catch into 6 minute (6 x 6 nautical miles) grid squares. The fishing effort and catch recorded for the grids within the East of Warrior closure occurred during August to November when this area is open to fishing.

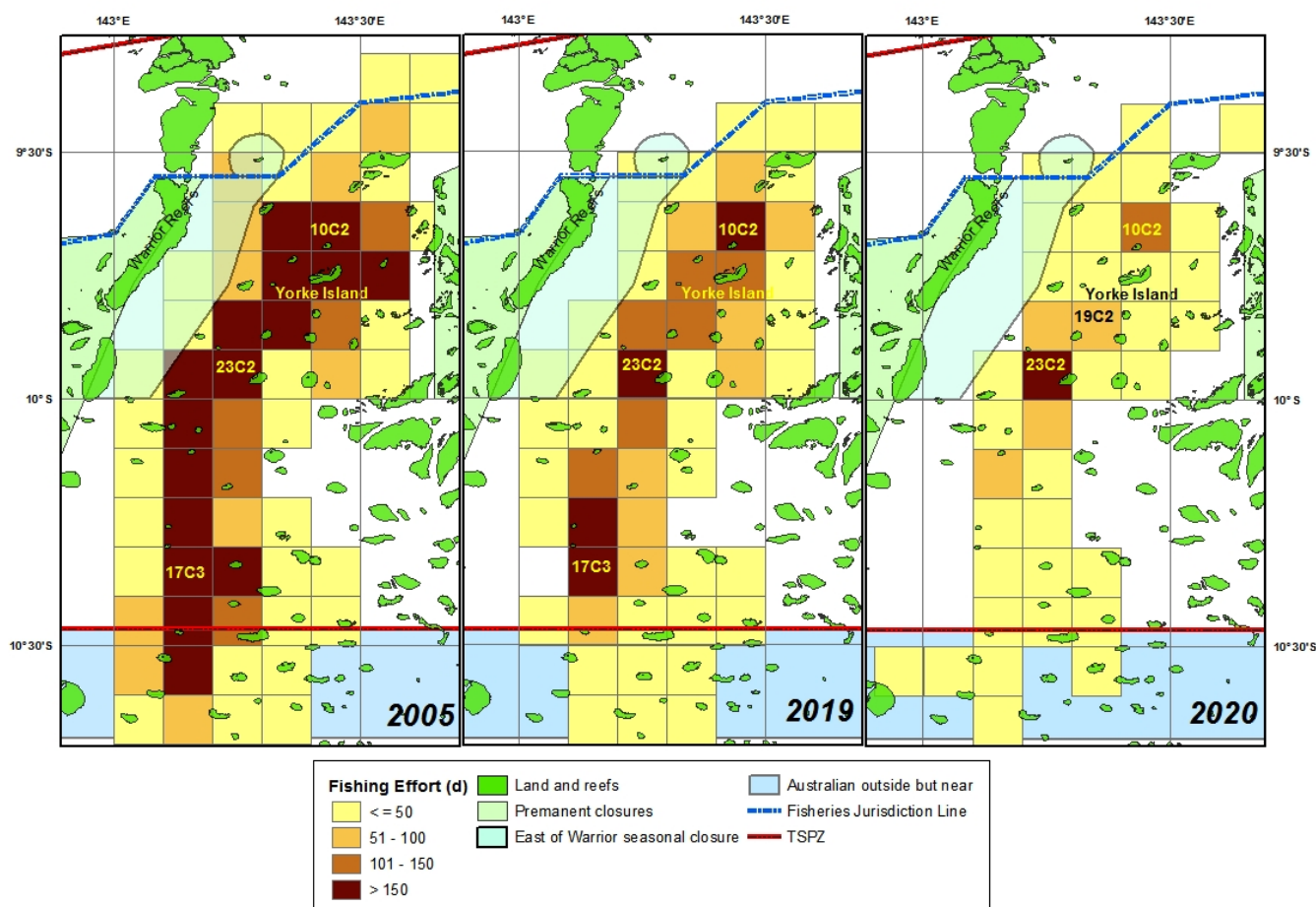


Figure 6 The spatial distribution of fishing effort (days) within the TSPF for the 2005, 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons by 6-minute grid.

The 2005 fishing season was chosen as a base year for comparison with the two most recent fishing seasons because in November 2005 there was a pro rata effort reduction for the fishery to a 9,200 day cap. Also, the 2005 fishing effort was approximately 60 percent of the years of highest effort (1991-2001) and the 2005 tiger prawn catch of 655 tonne was just below the 1991-2003 mean of 668 tonne and the estimate of MSY (676 t). There were 16 grids where fishing effort was above 150 days during the 2005 fishing season (Figure 6). The three highest efforts grids in 2005 were 17C3, 10C2 and 23C2. These grids recorded; 407, 364 and 350 days of fishing and produced 39, 48.2 and 34.9 tonne of tiger prawn and 48, 35 and 40 tonne of endeavour prawn.

Although the 2019 fishing effort is about half of the 2005 days fished and there are only four grids with effort above 150 days, the spatial distribution of the fishing effort is similar and the same three grids have the highest effort; 23C2 (254 d), 10C2 (225 d) and 17C3 (186 d).

Fishing effort in the 2020 season was approximately 1/6th of the 2005 effort and only one grid was fished more 150 days. Fewer grids were fished, especially in the southern half of fishery and the higher effort grids were concentrated in the northern half of the fishery. The grids 23C2 (155 d), 10C2 (127 d) and 19C2 (83 d) had the highest effort in 2020.

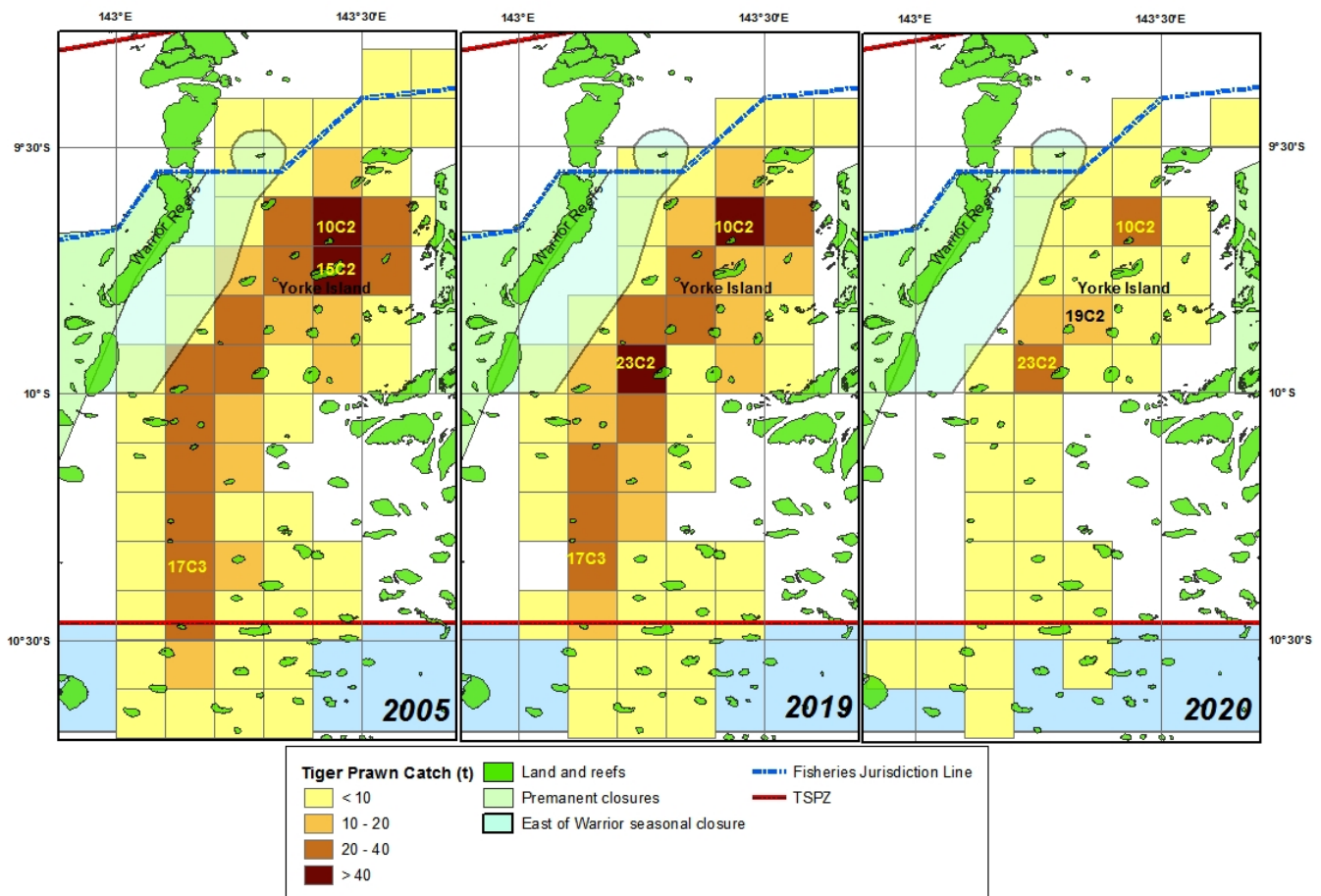


Figure 7 The spatial distribution of tiger prawn catch (tonnes) within the TSPF for the 2005, 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons by 6-minute grid.

In 2005 the grids 10C2, 15C2 (near Yorke Islands) and 17C3 (in the south of the fishery) recorded the highest catches; 48, 40 and 39 tonne respectively. The distribution of the higher catch grids (>20 t) was more concentrated in the north of the fishery (9 grids) and there was a band of six high effort grids running vertically through the southern half (Figure 7).

The spatial distribution of the tiger prawn catch in 2019 was similar to 2005; however there were only 11 grids with a catch of more than 20 tonne due to the lower level of fishing effort. Also some grids on the edge of the fishery were not fished. Two of the

grids with the highest tiger prawn catch in 2019, 10C2 (47 t) and 17C3 (33 t) were also in the top three in 2005. The grid with the second highest catch in 2019 was 23C2 with 52 tonne of tiger prawn.

The spatial distribution of the tiger prawn catch in 2020 was more concentrated in the northern half of the fishery and there were only 2 grids with catches above 20 tonne; 23C2 (32 t) and 10C2 (31 t). The grid with the third highest tiger prawn catch was 19C2 with 17 tonne.

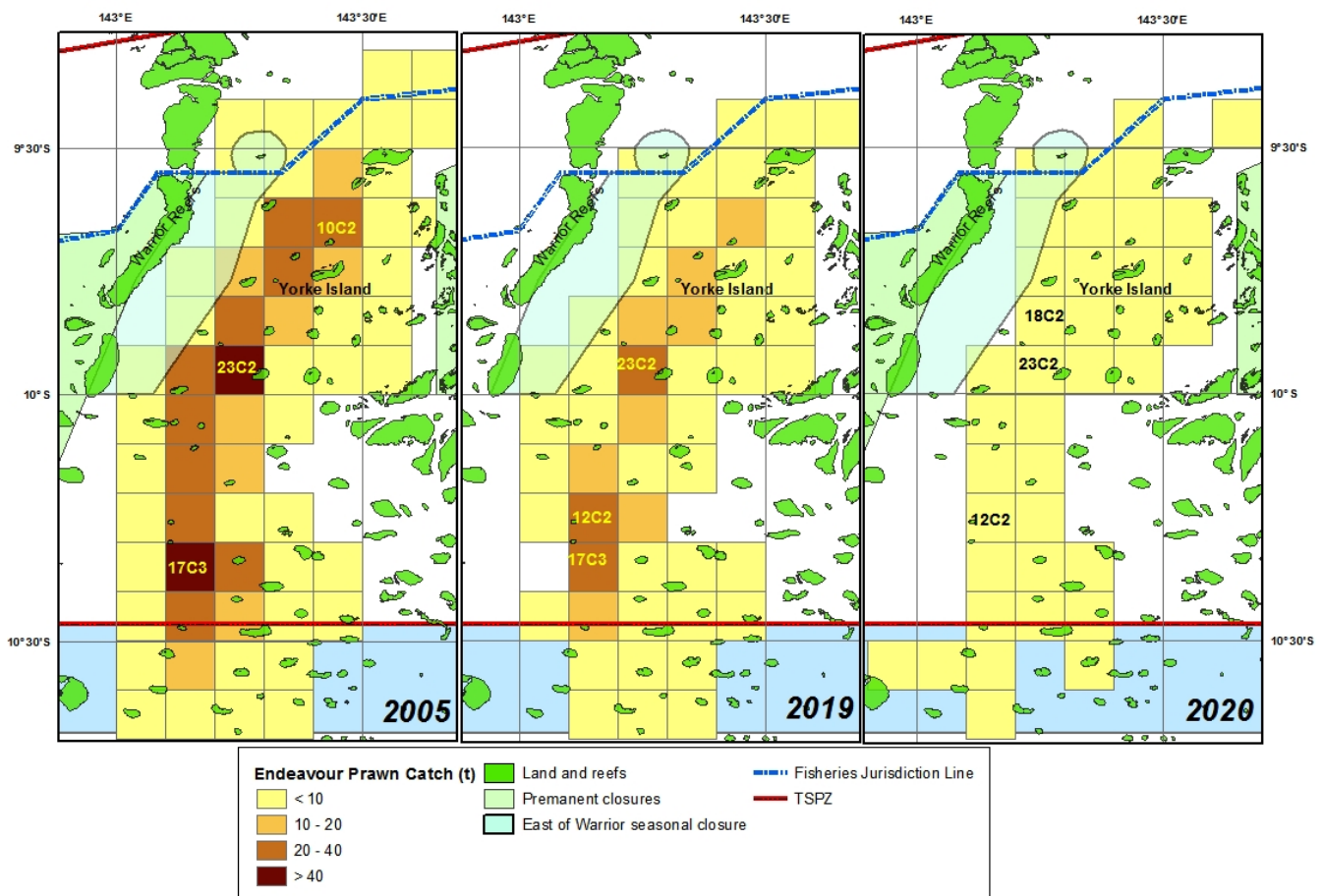


Figure 8 The spatial distribution of endeavour prawn catch (tonnes) within the TSPF for the 2005, 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons by 6-minute grid.

The spatial distribution of the endeavour prawn catch (Figure 8) for 2019 and 2020 is similar to that of 2005 but the endeavour prawn catches are lower due to lower fishing effort and lower CPUE. The grids with the highest endeavour prawn catch in 2005 were; 17C3, 23C2, 10C2 with 48, 40 and 35 tonne of endeavour catch.

In 2019 the three grids with the highest endeavour prawn catch were; 23C2 (39 t), 12C3 (29 t) and 17C3 (29 t). In 2020 most of the grids that were fished recorded some endeavour prawn catch and the three highest catch grids 23C2, 12C3 and 18C3 recorded 9.4, 5 and 4.8 tonne respectively.

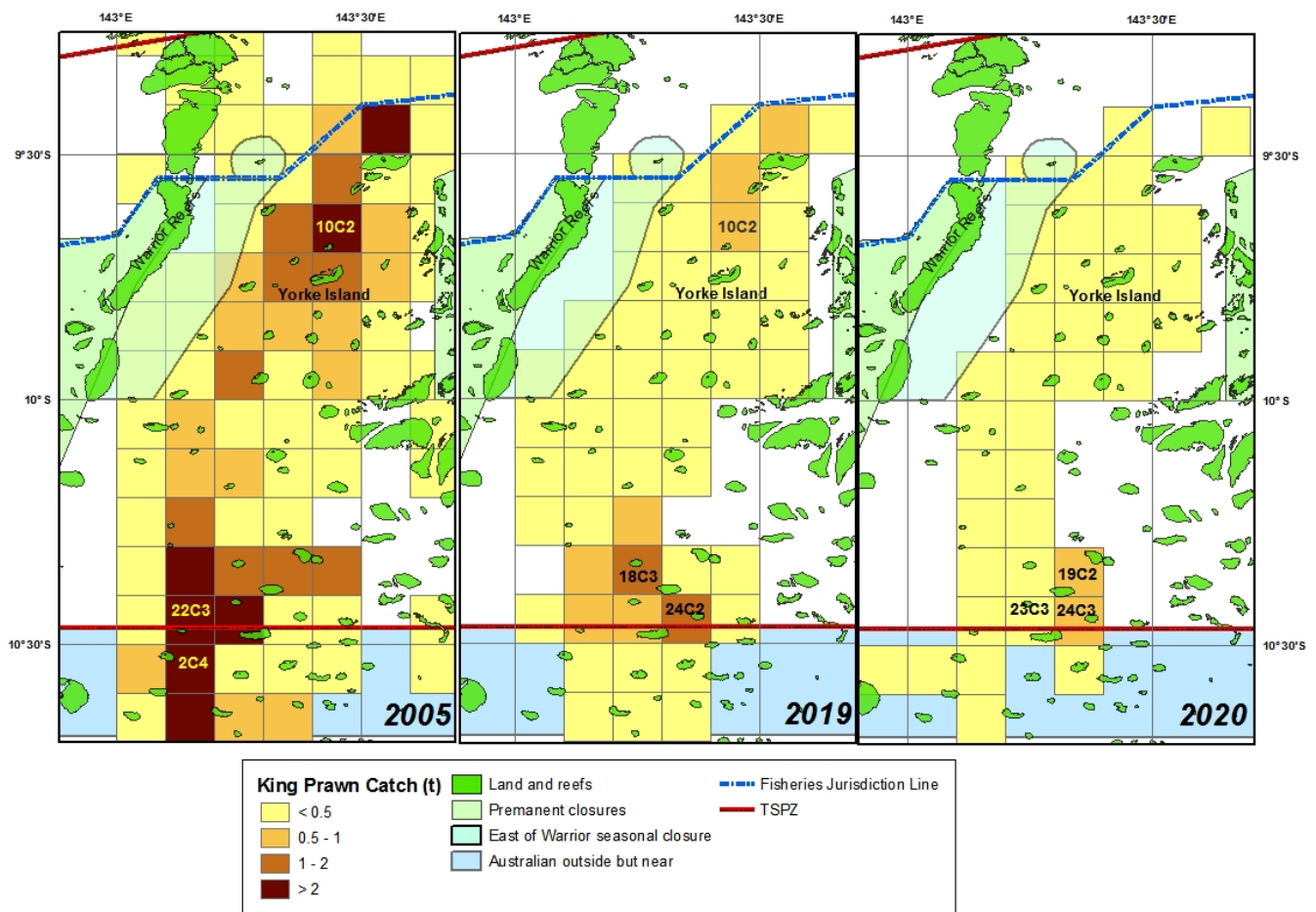


Figure 9 The spatial distribution of king prawn catch (tonnes) within the TSPF for the 2005, 2019 and 2020 fishing seasons by 6-minute grid.

Historically a small amount of king prawn catch has occurred through the fishery with higher abundance in the northern and southern ends of the fishery. In Figure 9 the 2005 grid map is a good example of this distribution. The grids with the highest catches in 2005 were; 2C4, 22C3 and 10C2 producing of 3.7, 3.2 and 3.2 tonne of king prawn.

The 2019 distribution is typical of recent years and shows the same spatial distribution as for 2005 but with lower catch due to reduce fishing effort. The 2019 grids with the highest king prawn catch were; 24C3, 18C3 and 10C2 with 1.2, 1.1 and 0.9 tonne.

Despite the low fishing effort in 2020 small amounts of king prawn were recorded from 23 of the 38 grids that were fished and the grids; 24C3, 19C3 and 23C3 recorded the most catch; 0.9, 0.6 and 0.3 tonne respectively.

Monthly trends in Fishing Effort and Number of active Vessels

Figures 10(a) and 11(a) show that effect of the large reduction in fishing effort since 2003 on the monthly trends in fishing effort and the number of vessels fishing each month. Figures 10(b) and 11(b) compare the monthly fishing effort and vessel numbers

for the last five years (2016-2020) with the mean of those years and with the mean monthly fishing effort for the seasons where February was closed (2009-2015).

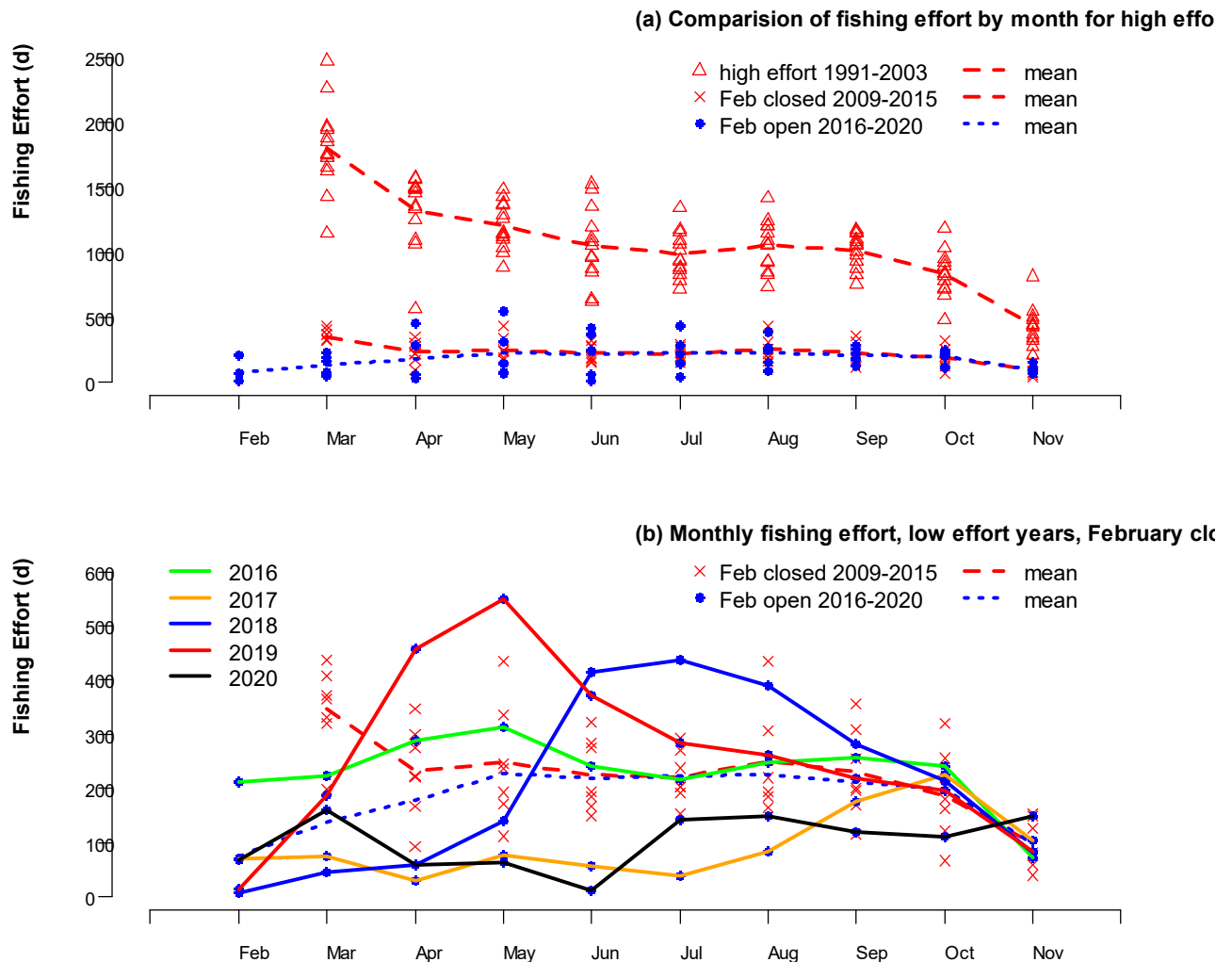


Figure 10 (a) The monthly fishing effort (days) for the years of high fishing effort (1991-2003) compared to the recent years of low fishing effort grouped by whether February was closed (2009-2015) or open (2016-2020) to fishing. (b) Monthly fishing effort for the years of low fishing effort grouped into the seasons where February was closed (2009-2015) compared to the years where February was open to fishing. In both plots the point symbols (x Δ \bullet) show the individual monthly fishing effort and the dotted and dashed lines are the means. The solid lines in plot (b) show the monthly trajectory for each year since 2016.

During the years of high annual fishing effort (1991-2003) the monthly fishing effort was generally highest at the start of the season (March), decreased until June, and was level until September then decreased until the end of the season. The trend in the number of vessels is similar. In contrast the trends in monthly fishing effort and vessel numbers since 2009 has been much lower and almost level across the season. The mean fishing effort for March of the years 1991-2003 was 1800 days by an average of 70 vessels. March of 1991 was the maximum with 95 vessels fishing a total of 2477 days. The year by month tables in the appendix provide the individual values for each month.

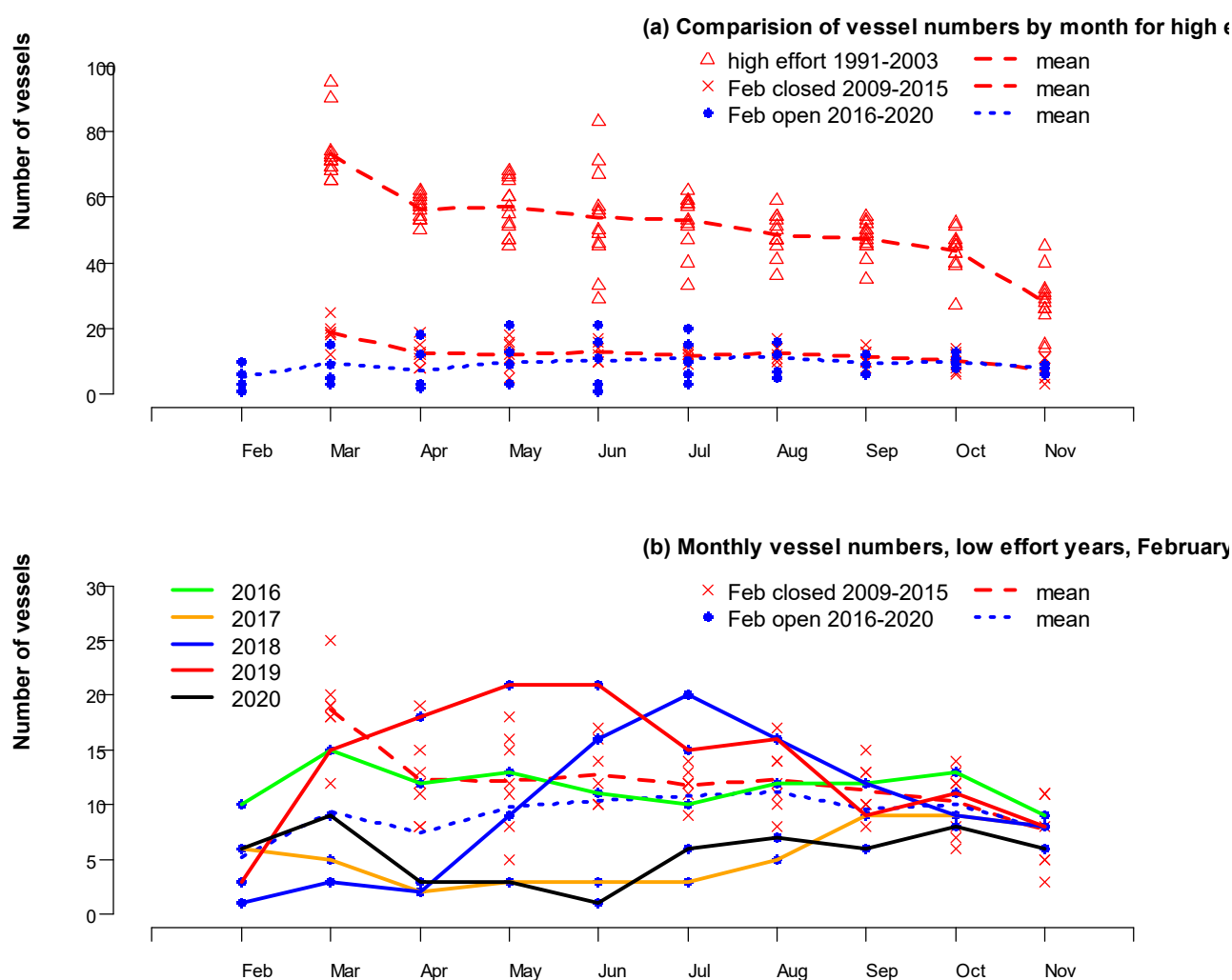


Figure 11 (a) The monthly vessel numbers for the years of high fishing effort (1991-2003) compared to the recent years of low fishing effort grouped by whether February was closed (2009-2015) or open (2016-2020) to fishing. (b) Monthly vessel numbers for the years of low fishing effort grouped into the seasons where February was closed (2009-2015) compared to the years where February was open to fishing. In both plots the point symbols (x Δ \bullet) show the individual monthly vessel numbers and the dotted and dashed lines are the means. The solid lines in plot (b) show the monthly trajectory for each year since 2016.

The plots in Figures 10(b) and 11(b) show that when February is closed the highest fishing effort is on average in March. This is similar to the high effort years but at a much lower level. In contrast when February is open to fishing the highest monthly effort generally occurs later in the season (April to June) with a gradually ramping up of effort and vessels numbers from the start of the season. The pulse of fishing effort and vessels numbers that has historically occurred in March has not occurred with the earlier opening.

During February and March of 2020, the fishing effort and number of vessels was close to the average (mean) of the years 2016 to 2020. However, in April to June of 2020 the days fished each month were less than 65 and vessel numbers were 3 or less. Comments from industry (Marshall Betzel, pers. com.) attribute the reduced fishing effort to the economic impact of the COVID19 pandemic. A proportion of the

trawl industry in Queensland was closed down for part of March - April and Fishers were initially concerned that they may not be able to sell their product.

Prawn catch rates on the Queensland east coast were as good as in the Torres Strait. Therefore, when fishing resumed after the COVID19 “lockdown” many TSP endorsed fishers opted to operate closer to their home port to reduce their operating cost (fuel and product transport).

These industry comments are validated by the logbook CPUE data presented in Figures 12 and 13. Monthly tiger prawn CPUE (Figure 12) was well above the mean CPUE for the years 2016-2020. Endeavour prawn CPUE (Figure 13) was also above the mean expect for April and May of 2020.

The 2019 fishing effort rapidly increased until May then gradually decreased, this contrasts with 2018 where most fishing occurred from June until end of the season. The 2017 season was the year of lowest annual fishing effort and the days fished each month and vessel numbers were the lowest on record from April to August. During September a few more vessels entered the fishery so fishing effort and vessel number were near the average for the remainder of the 2017 season. Fishing effort in February and March of 2018 was lower than for 2017 as only three vessels fished the first three months of the season. However, the number of vessels increased to 20 and monthly days fished rose to 437 by July which was the month of highest fishing effort for the 2018 season. The 2016 season had the second highest annual fishing effort post 2015 and the monthly vessel numbers and days fished was relatively constant across the season.

Monthly trends in CPUE

In Figure 12 the tiger prawn catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) as kilograms per day for the low effort years with February open to fishing (2016-2020) are compared with the years of high fishing effort and February closed (1991-2003). The mean CPUE of the years 2016-2020 is much higher than both the mean of the high effort year (1991-2003) and the individual year/month data points (Δ *).

During the high effort years the highest tiger prawn CPUE was often at the start of the season (March). In contrast, in the years of low effort with February open to fishing (2016-2020), the highest CPUE generally occurs later in the season (April or May). The exception to this trend is 2019. However the exceptionally high CPUE in February – March of 2019 are probably a result of a good recruitment combined with only 1-2 vessels fishing the start of the season. In contrast, the 2016, 2018 and 2020 tiger prawn CPUE's increased from February to a seasonal maximum in April or May. The 2017 monthly tiger prawn CPUE's for February to June were the lowest since 2008 indicating a poor recruitment during the early months of the season.

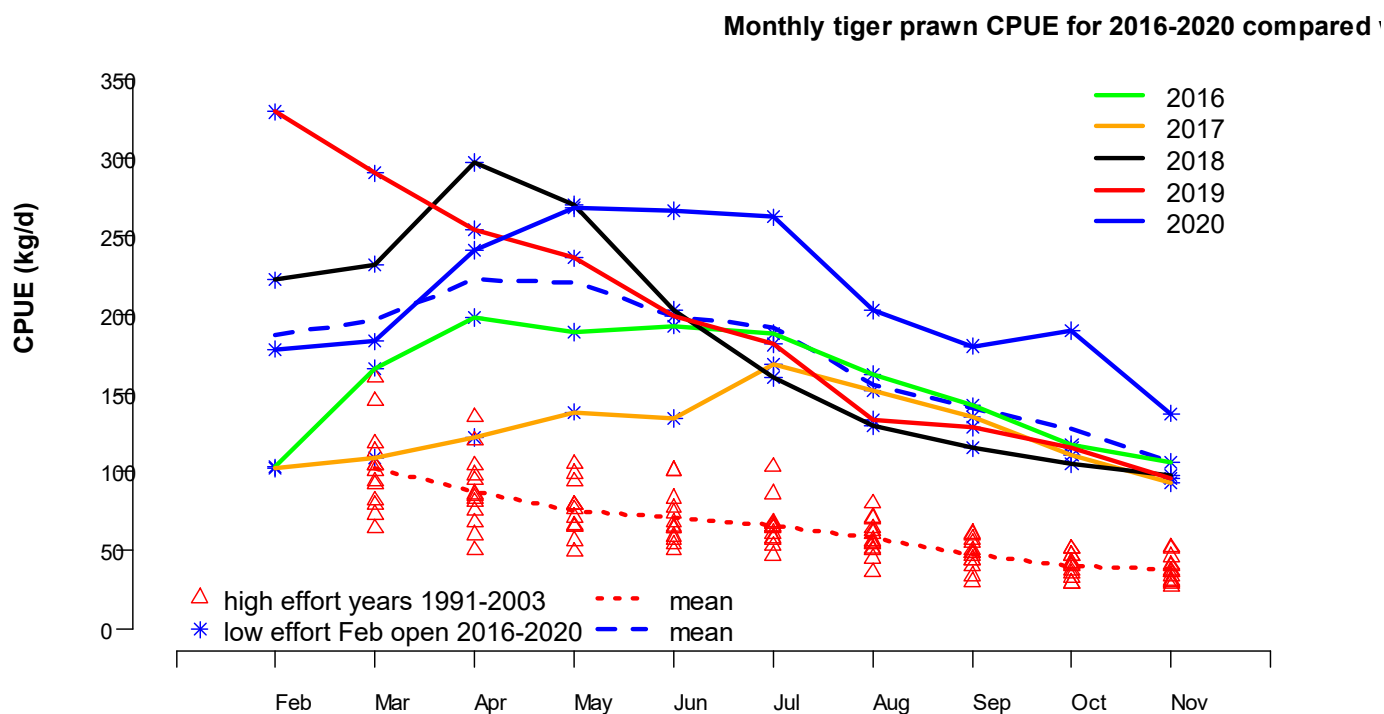


Figure 12 Tiger prawn catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) as kilograms per day for the low effort years with February open to fishing (2016-2020) compared with the years of high fishing effort and February closed (1991-2003). The point symbols (Δ *) show the individual monthly CPUE and the dotted and dashed lines are the means. The solid lines in plot show the monthly trajectory for each year since 2016.

The 2020 monthly endeavour prawn CPUE (Figure 13) was above the mean (2016-2020) except for April and May. The lower CPUE in those months of 2020 could be a result of only 1-3 vessels fishing and targeting mainly tiger prawn. Post May 2020 the endeavour prawn CPUE was closer to the 2019 CPUE and above the monthly trajectories for 2016-2018 indicating the endeavour prawn recruitment in 2020 was between the average for the post 2008 years and the good 2019 endeavour prawn recruitment.

The monthly endeavour prawn CPUE's for 2019 were much higher the mean of the years 2016-2020 and are in the range observed during the high effort years (1991-2003). At the January 2020 TSPMAC meeting industry members noted that there had not been any change in the way the fishery was operating and that endeavour prawn CPUE's were also higher in the adjacent Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF) and East Coast Otter Trawl (ECOT) fisheries during 2019. This suggests an increase in the endeavour prawn biomass above the levels observed in the TSPF during 2009-2018.

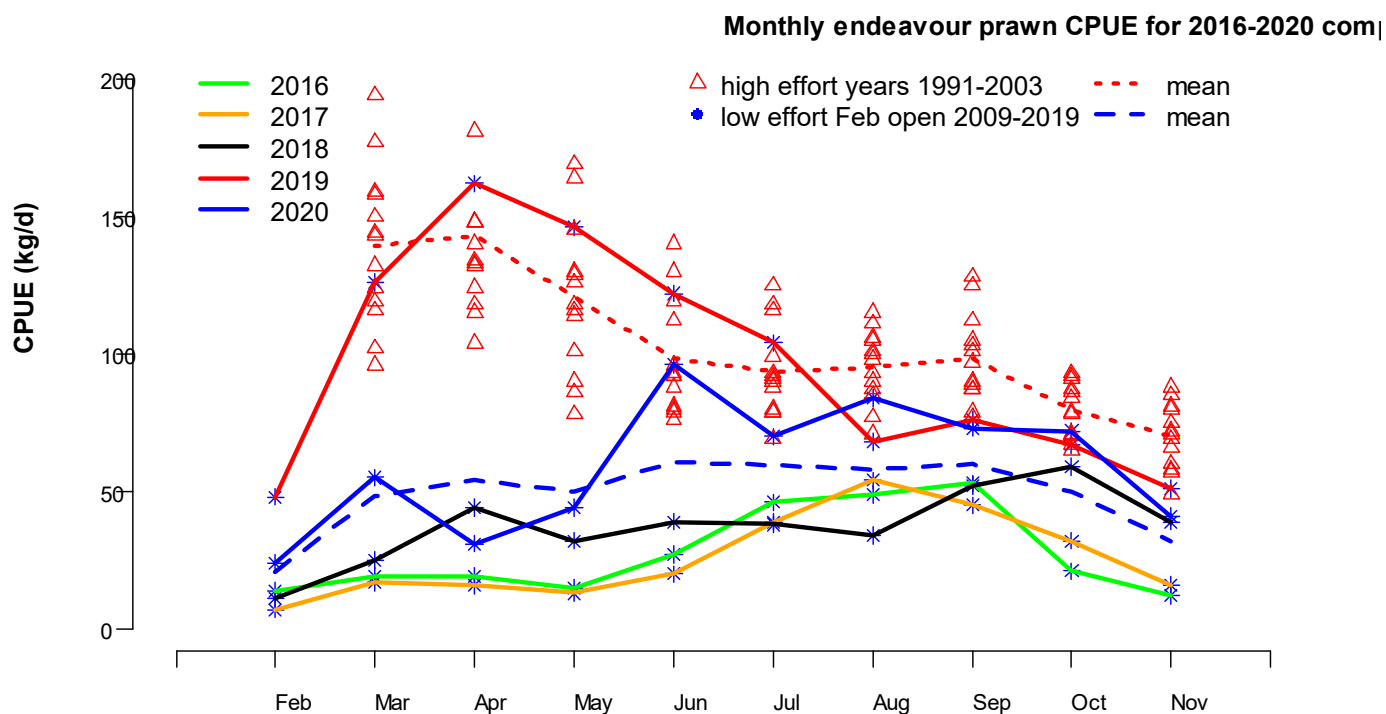


Figure 13 Endeavour prawn catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) as kilograms per day for the low effort years with February open to fishing (2016-2020) compared with the years of high fishing effort and February closed (1991-2003). The point symbols (Δ *) show the individual monthly CPUE and the dotted and dashed lines are the means. The solid lines in plot show the monthly trajectory for each year since 2016.

The monthly CPUE of endeavour prawn during 2016-2020 was much lower than for the years of highest fishing effort (1991-2003). During 1991-2003 the mean endeavour prawn CPUE was highest in March-April, decreased until May, was level until September then decreased to November (Figure 12(b)). In contrast, the mean endeavour prawn CPUE for the years 2016-2020 is much lower than the 1991-2003 mean, especially during the first half of the season. Since 2016 the higher endeavour prawn CPUE tends to occur during June to October. The 2019 endeavour prawn CPUE is quite different to 2016-2018 and 2020 with a rapid increase from February to a maximum in April followed by a slow decline that roughly matches the mean for the years 1991-2003. This suggests that there was higher recruitment of endeavour prawn during February to April of 2019 than has occurred in the other years post 2015.

Fuel Price and Prawn Value

At TSPMAC 20 it was agreed that current fuel prices and landed product values for Torres Strait prawn would be recorded in future editions of the Data Summary as metadata that could assist with the analysis of the current seasons fishing effort.

The information in Tables 3 and 4 was extracted from a sample of sales dockets supplied in confidence by a few members of the industry. The authors thank those licence holders for providing this information.

Table 3 shows the premium applied to fuel supplied to vessels in Torres Strait and matches with the industry comments that it was more economical to fish close to home during 2020.

Table 3 The price of diesel price for 2019-2020 as dollars per litre. The “Cairns” column is for fuel purchased in port and “Torres Strait” is for fuel purchased in Torres Strait from supply barges.

Date	Cairns	Torres Strait
22-Mar-19	1.32	
15-May-19	1.37	
09-Jun-19		1.70
23-Jun-19		1.60
18-Feb-20	1.25	
06-Mar-20		1.57
28-Oct-20	0.99	
14-Nov-20		1.30

In March and April of 2020 the landed value of tiger prawn, especially the larger grades, was lower than during 2019 (Table 4) due to COVID19 which temporarily closed international markets and the restaurants that utilised that local prawn produce. The value of prawn produce increased towards the end of the 2020 as the “home consumption market” developed in place of the depressed restaurant market.

Table 4 Torres Strait prawn product price as dollars per kg. Note this is the “beach” or “landed” value of the product.

Species and grade	Jun-19	Aug-19	Mar-20	Apr-20	Dec-20
tiger U10	22	22	16	14	23
tiger 10/20	15	14	10		17
tiger 10/15		15	12	12	19
tiger 16/20				10	
tiger 21/30	12	11	8	8	12
tiger 30+	8	8	5	5	
tiger soft & broken	8.5	8	5	5	8.5
endeavour 10/20	8	8	8	8	12
endeavour 21/30	6	6	6	6	10
mixed endeavour prawn 30+	5	5	5	5	7
endeavour soft & broken	5	5	3	3	5
king U10					24
king 10/20				10	20
king 21/30				8	15

Analysis of prawn grades

The breakup of each year’s catch of tiger and endeavour prawns as a proportion by the major grade categories (U10, 10/20, 21/30 and 30+) is shown in Figures 14(a) & 15(a). There are small amounts of other less common categories (10/15, 15/20 etc) in

the data. Where possible these less common categories were assigned to the four major categories for these plots. If this was not possible they were group into the “other” category.

There is no trend across the years in the tiger and endeavour prawn grades (sizes). Tiger prawn catch is dominated by the 10/20 grade whereas endeavour prawn catch is dominated by 21/30 grade. This reflects the growth characteristics of the two species. Tiger prawns, females in particular, grow to a large size and hence weight than endeavour prawns.

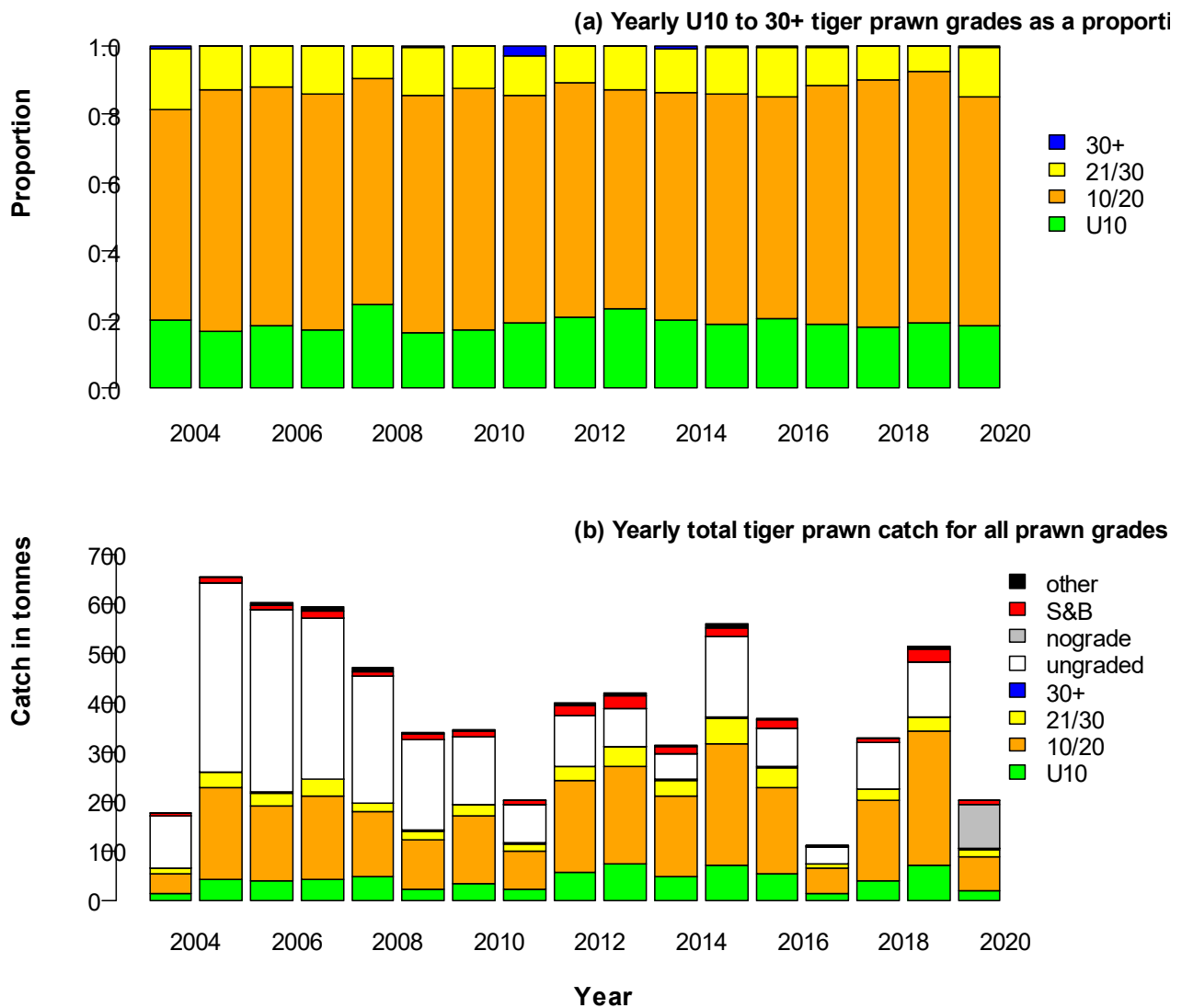


Figure 14 (a) The yearly U10 to 30+ tiger prawn grades as a proportion for 2004-2020. (b) Yearly total tiger prawn catch for all grades in tonnes. Note: that 2004 is only partial data due the phasing in of the new logbook format that included grade. No grading information is shown as “nograde” and for the years prior to 2020 this category was entered as “ungraded” in the database.

Figures 14(b) & 15(b) are stacked bar plots that show the yearly total catch weights divided into each grade category. These plots include the four main grades (U10, 10/20, 21/30 and 30+ and the categories; “ungraded”, “nograde” (logbook records with no information for grade), “soft and broken” (S&B) and “other” which includes a range

of non-standard grade descriptions that could not be assigned to any of the other categories.

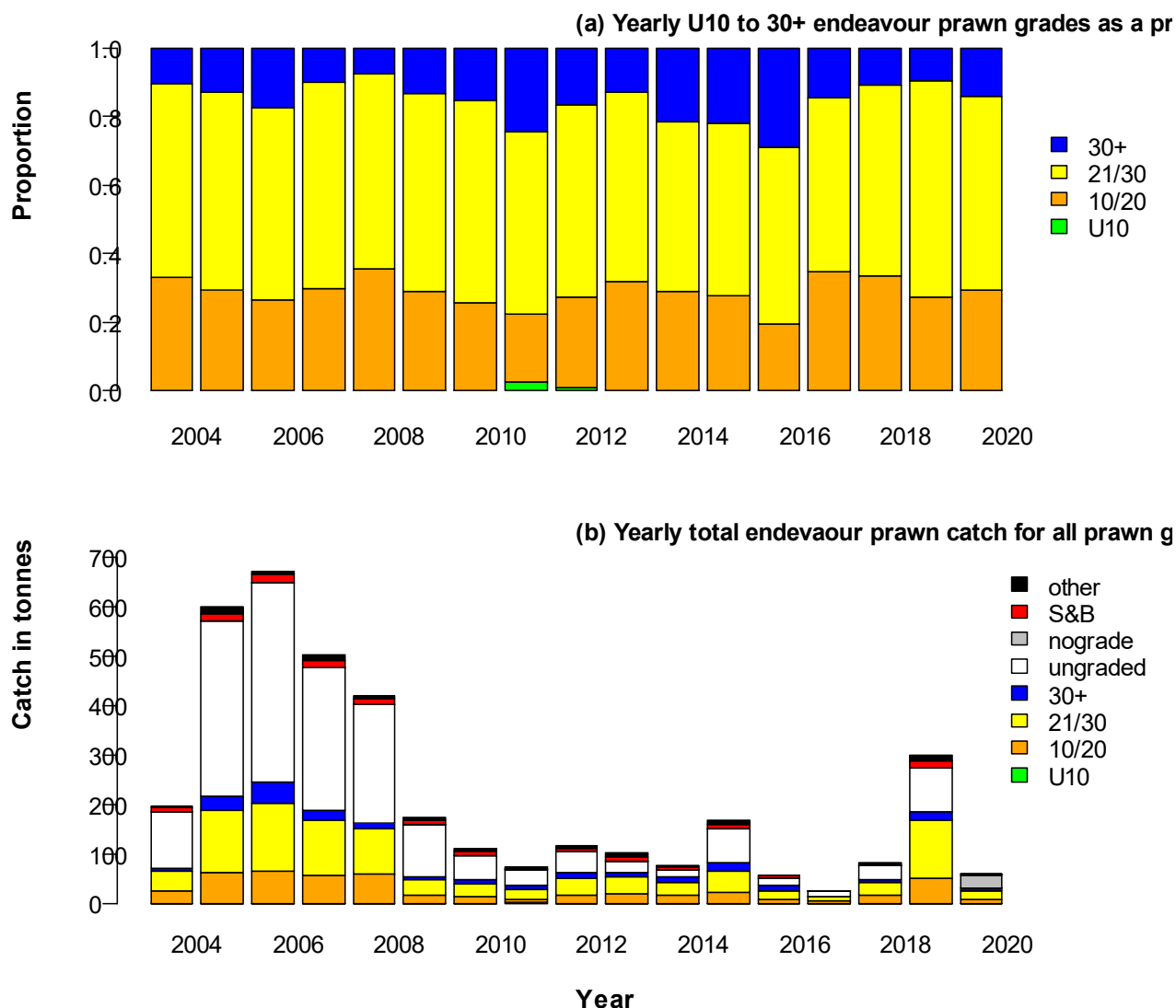


Figure 15 (a) The yearly U10 to 30+ endeavour prawn grades as a proportion for 2004-2020. (b) Yearly total endeavour prawn catch for all grades in tonnes. Note: that 2004 is only partial data due the phasing in of the new logbook format that included grade. No grading information is shown as “nograde” and for the years prior to 2020 this category was entered as “ungraded” in the database.

Prior to 2020 records with no grading information (nograde) were entered into the AFMA logbook database under the code for “ungraded”. Therefore most of the “ungraded” prawn prior to 2020 is probably for records with no grading information. Industry members on the TSMPAC have noted that there should only be a small amount of “ungraded” product from the TSPF.

Note: that 2004 is only partial data due the phasing in of the new logbook format that included grade. The height of the bars for 2004 in plots 12(b) at 13(b) would be equal to 606 tonnes for tiger prawn and 690 tonnes for endeavour prawn if grade data was available for all of the 2004 logbook records.

By-product and Threatened, Endangered and Protected species catches

Table 5 lists the annual catches of by-product species for the year 2005-2020. The main by-product species in the TSPF include king prawns and various species of bugs (Morton bay bugs and shovel nosed and slipper lobsters). Cuttlefish and squid are also taken some years in reasonable quantities. Occasionally a small amount of scallop has been retained. The mixed prawn category includes both target and bycatch prawn species (endeavour, red spot king and tiger prawn) and are generally soft and broken prawns. They are put in this category as soft and broken prawns are generally not abundant enough make up a whole box for sale.

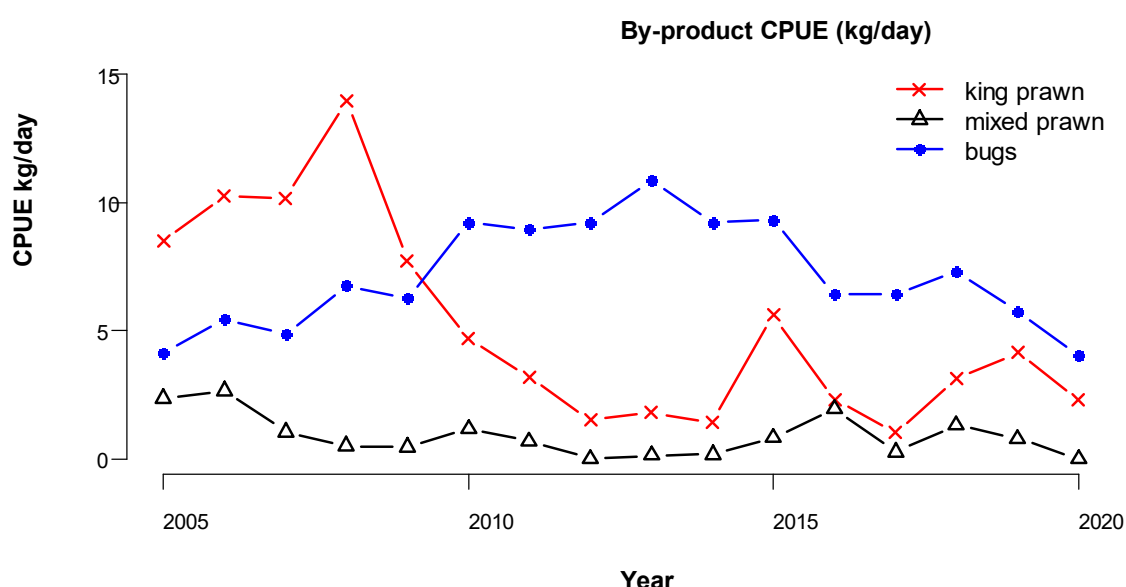


Figure 16 By-product CPUE (kg/d) for king prawn (the combined red spot king prawn + king prawn mixed columns listed in table 3), prawn mixed and bugs for the years 2005 to 2020.

In the logbooks king prawns are recorded as either “king prawn” or as “red spot king prawn” (Table 3). Random research trawl surveys conducted in the fishery during May, June, September and November of 2007-2008 (Turnbull et.al 2009) indicate that ~98% of the king prawn catch is red spot king prawns (*Melicertus longistylus*) and the rest (~2%) is the western king prawn (*Melicertus latisulcatus*).

The mean annual CPUE (kg/day) of bugs and “prawns mixed” was fairly consistent over the years 2005–2020 whereas the CPUE of king prawn has been lower since 2009 when effort was lower (Figure 16). This is probably because effort has reduced in the southern grids that have historically produced the higher catch rates of king prawn (Figures 6 and 9).

Table 5 Logbook catches of the 8 main by-product species groups that were caught in the TSPF during 2005 -2020

Year	Prawns mixed (t)	King prawn mixed (t)	Red spot king prawn (t)	Bugs (t)	Cuttlefish mixed (kg)	Squid (kg)	Octopus (kg)	Scallops (kg)	Effort (days)
2005	14.25	45.61	5.47	25.00	1212	803	184	0	6014
2006	11.72	36.45	8.76	24.01	360	1290	191	0	4405
2007	5.10	41.33	7.85	23.42	971	2324	478	0	4830
2008	1.78	38.65	9.84	23.51	1152	2484	77	0	3478
2009	0.98	13.17	3.10	13.18	923	1008	224	0	2103
2010	2.21	5.15	3.67	17.31	205	426	41	200	1879
2011	0.90	3.70	0.47	11.70	111	139	30	4	1305
2012	0.03	2.09	1.04	19.14	22	455	73	0	2080
2013	0.29	2.57	1.02	21.63	54	34	100	0	1988
2014	0.33	2.61	0.17	18.02	113	131	104	0	1954
2015	2.47	15.81	0.86	27.65	531	252	45	0	2972
2016	4.53	4.52	0.83	14.86	611	40	134	0	2313
2017	0.25	0.96	0.01	6.02	513	59	25	7790	934
2018	2.73	3.77	2.71	15.11	1174	524	167	0	2073
2019	2.07	7.32	3.55	15.12	1306	830	284	0	2625
2020	0.00	1.15	1.23	4.19	247	120	157	0	1033

Table 6 Threatened, Endangered and Protected Species caught (individuals) for 2005-2020. Three animals were misreported as common sawshark and have been moved to the sawfishes category.

Year	Flatback turtle	Green turtle	Hawksbill turtle	Leatherback turtle	Loggerhead turtle	Pacific (Olive) Ridely turtle	Turtles	Sawfish	Seasnakes	Seahorses & pipefishes	Effort (days)
2005	1	2			1				1152		6014
2006	1	2							1105	3	4405
2007	3	2	2	2		1		1	1585	16	4830
2008	1	2						3	1090		3478
2009	1							1	1002		2103
2010	1	2							1531	1	1879
2011									1157		1305
2012		4					1	1	1550	69	2080
2013		2					2	1	1202		1988
2014		1					4	1	1335		1954
2015		1					6	1	671		2972
2016	1		1				2	2	638	9	2313
2017							1	6	274		934
2018						1	1		721		2073
2019		1	1					2	1033		2625
2020								1	637		1033
Totals	9	19	4	2	1	2	17	20	16683	98	

The majority of the Threatened, Endangered and Protected (TEP) species caught in the TSPF are seasnakes, followed by sygnathids (seahorses and pipefish). Occasionally turtles and sawfish are caught (Table 6). Only 2% of seasnakes were observed as “dead”; 62% were noted as being alive and the condition of 36% was “unknown” when returned to the sea.

Figure 17 plots the annual number of interactions with seasnake against the number of fishing days for each year. The rate of interactions with seasnakes (i.e. Catch Per Unit of Effort) expressed as number of interactions per days was 0.6 – 0.9 animals per day during the years 2010-14 and 2020, whereas during the remainder of the time-series (before and after these years) the rate was 0.2 – 0.5 animals per day.

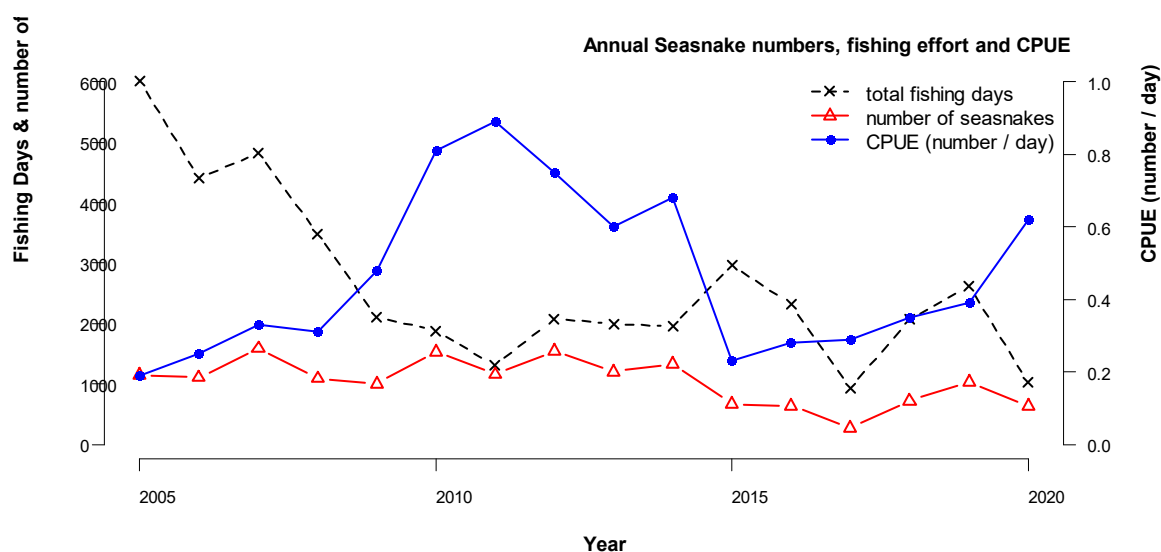


Figure 17 The annual number of interactions (reported in logbooks) with seasnake (red line with triangles) plotted against the number of fishing days (black dotted line with x) and both are scaled to the left y-axis. The solid blue line with circles is the Rate of interactions with seasnake (i.e. CPUE) expressed as number of interactions per fishing day and is scaled to the right y-axis.

References

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Turnbull, C.T., Tanimoto, M., O'Neill, M.F., Campbell, A. and Fairweather, C.L. (2009) Torres Strait Spatial Management Research Project 2007-09. Final Report for DAFF Consultancy DAFF83/06. Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, Brisbane, Australia

Appendix Details by Year and Month of Fishing Effort and Catches since 1989

The appendix tables provide a summary by year and month of fishing effort, catch and CPUE since 1989; the year when full logbook coverage commenced.

Note: Only the southern section of Torres Strait was open during March of 1989 so this data was neither presented nor used to calculate the averages displayed in the previous monthly figures.

Table 7 Tiger prawn catch in tonnes by month for the years 1989 to 2020.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		13	173	123	64	59	43	29	25	8
1990			103	73	42	67	45	34	22	10
1991		220	65	119	108	55	43	49	31	19
1992		250	147	102	84	69	82	67	52	27
1993		92	89	63	39	54	69	36	30	15
1994		127	87	63	51	42	39	26	20	9
1995		191	119	105	72	54	44	35	19	8
1996		250	89	68	71	60	56	39	28	9
1997		175	109	90	59	55	73	69	42	22
1998		273	180	115	109	98	76	59	42	14
1999		132	90	96	73	77	62	49	34	17
2000		123	73	53	60	60	41	36	23	10
2001		136	125	87	74	64	56	46	23	10
2002		200	139	110	57	47	52	48	44	23
2003		182	133	77	62	79	72	54	35	19
2004		145	109	78	62	65	66	44	22	16
2005		194	165	96	51	31	36	44	28	10
2006		191	116	79	45	45	49	38	28	11
2007		121	126	112	60	40	46	42	34	13
2008		95	86	77	41	51	49	34	27	15
2009		81	51	44	45	28	28	30	25	7
2010		63	43	32	31	31	58	52	23	11
2011		39	16	21	28	32	38	20	7	3
2012		84	69	71	54	52	32	14	15	9
2013		99	56	60	47	49	35	30	27	15
2014		65	34	36	32	31	24	40	36	18
2015		87	80	93	65	51	72	52	39	14
2016	21	37	56	58	46	40	39	35	27	7
2017	7	8	4	10	7	6	12	23	24	10
2018	2	10	17	37	82	69	49	32	22	8
2019	5	53	114	128	72	51	33	28	22	8
2020	11	29	14	17	3	37	30	21	21	20

Table 8 The endeavour prawn catch in tonnes by month for the years 1989 to 2020. Note the data is rounded integers therefore “0” indicates an endeavour prawn catch of less than 0.5 tonnes and blanks indicate no endeavour prawn catch for that year and month.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		34	139	122	71	73	58	56	47	14
1990			66	66	35	57	65	69	53	23
1991		296	80	173	136	85	74	126	68	41
1992		225	162	117	104	81	122	125	102	63
1993		176	149	96	56	73	119	93	82	41
1994		211	213	144	111	89	99	77	49	20
1995		287	219	188	130	107	90	96	43	18
1996		246	140	96	78	84	95	85	45	23
1997		243	189	146	91	78	118	110	65	24
1998		196	164	129	121	135	106	90	85	24
1999		272	307	238	187	152	134	112	78	31
2000		287	198	136	99	102	89	94	56	18
2001		296	227	173	87	82	73	91	46	19
2002		230	172	109	66	48	63	76	67	31
2003		172	161	86	49	61	77	75	49	28
2004		121	128	98	65	74	84	67	34	18
2005		117	124	101	54	31	44	66	47	14
2006		187	177	95	51	41	40	41	32	7
2007		125	113	87	43	30	36	36	27	6
2008		87	93	71	34	34	42	33	19	6
2009		43	31	22	24	13	14	16	8	2
2010		20	14	10	7	9	23	20	6	1
2011		10	6	7	9	14	14	8	3	1
2012		15	21	23	18	17	12	5	3	2
2013		32	12	11	8	12	13	9	5	1
2014		14	7	6	8	8	8	13	9	3
2015		26	20	19	15	14	30	22	15	4
2016	2	4	4	3	5	9	12	13	4	1
2017	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	8	7	1
2018	0	1	3	4	15	16	13	14	12	3
2019	1	23	73	79	44	29	17	16	13	4
2020	1	9	2	3	1	9	12	9	8	6

Table 9 King prawn catch in tonnes by month for the years 1989 to 2020. Note “0” indicates a king prawn catch of less than 0.05 tonnes and blanks indicate no king prawn catch for that year and month.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		3.4	6	6.2	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.6
1990			5.3	6.6	2.6	3.1	2	1.4	0.8	1.5
1991		30.3	5.4	8.7	6	4.4	3.3	4.5	4.6	2.8
1992		20.7	7.9	5.3	5.5	2.3	3.7	4	3	3
1993		12.3	6.9	5.3	2.8	3.4	4.7	1.2	1.3	0.5
1994		13.4	10.9	8.2	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.2	1	2.2
1995		9.8	6.4	5.9	2.7	2.7	1.2	1	0.8	0.1
1996		9.6	5.8	2.8	1.4	1.3	1	1.2	1.1	0.4
1997		6.5	7.3	4.2	3	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.3
1998		29.9	24.5	13.6	9.4	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.8	2.6
1999		19.6	13.3	6.1	4	3.7	3.1	3.7	4	3.3
2000		34.9	18	5.2	4.1	3.8	2	2	1.5	0.7
2001		28.1	14.3	5.9	2.4	1.3	1.7	5.4	9.7	8.4
2002		76.4	44.7	15	4.5	2.6	2.1	4.1	8.6	6.7
2003		49.7	25.2	15.2	6.6	5	4.4	5.5	8.3	6.1
2004		26.7	16.2	7.4	4.7	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.1	2.5
2005		11.8	13.5	9.9	4.6	1.4	2.3	3.5	3.3	0.8
2006		15.7	12.3	6.2	2.6	2	2.5	2.1	1.3	0.5
2007		18.8	12.1	6	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
2008		16.1	11.9	4.9	2.3	4.9	4.1	2.3	1.4	0.6
2009		5.2	3.7	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1
2010		2.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
2011		0.2	0.2	0.2	1	1.2	1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2012		0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0
2013		0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3
2014		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1
2015		0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	3	0.7	4.1	5.9
2016	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2
2017	0	0.1		0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.2
2018				0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	1.3
2019	0	0.5	2.1	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8
2020	0	0.1		0		0.2	0	0.1	0	1.9

Table 10 Number of days recorded as fished in Torres Strait by the fleet by month for the years 1989 to 2020.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		194	1423	1572	1064	1047	809	737	662	268
1990			952	979	511	866	807	720	537	303
1991		2473	566	1259	1526	1014	735	1060	840	505
1992		2261	1457	1375	1349	1089	1204	1171	1184	813
1993		1145	1094	993	640	826	1419	936	921	544
1994		1624	1482	1150	956	936	1149	880	720	346
1995		1652	1246	1138	966	883	825	758	478	209
1996		1754	1066	883	872	941	1060	829	727	319
1997		1724	1488	1289	1080	867	1206	1160	836	445
1998		1745	1358	1120	1108	1175	1094	1054	1033	437
1999		1429	1336	1482	1486	1342	1243	1146	948	480
2000		1945	1491	1105	1049	1154	929	1096	822	374
2001		1883	1561	1363	1191	1061	1053	1080	672	276
2002		1965	1504	1428	852	717	846	979	890	443
2003		1849	1571	1037	619	783	925	1005	778	429
2004		1160	1097	823	676	797	973	803	449	263
2005		1126	1183	914	604	386	451	615	550	185
2006		1145	877	578	358	316	356	361	304	110
2007		1022	871	703	442	342	425	432	409	184
2008		534	535	532	341	370	414	297	285	170
2009		436	299	237	284	192	194	200	202	59
2010		321	223	172	149	153	307	309	163	82
2011		199	93	112	167	204	253	170	67	40
2012		364	276	335	275	294	220	116	122	78
2013		407	222	245	185	238	186	197	181	127
2014		371	168	193	194	203	165	255	256	149
2015		332	347	435	323	271	434	356	321	153
2016	212	224	288	313	242	216	247	257	242	72
2017	71	74	30	76	56	38	83	177	225	104
2018	8	46	59	141	415	437	389	282	215	81
2019	14	187	457	550	372	285	261	219	197	83
2020	67	160	59	64	12	143	148	120	111	149

Table 11 Number of vessels recorded as fished in Torres during each month for the years 1989 to 2020.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		28	95	84	70	61	43	41	38	24
1990			70	56	31	47	41	35	30	24
1991		95	53	60	83	58	36	50	47	30
1992		90	58	57	71	58	47	52	52	45
1993		65	53	52	33	58	59	50	43	31
1994		72	59	47	46	59	54	45	46	26
1995		68	50	47	50	53	45	35	27	14
1996		73	54	45	49	59	53	41	40	26
1997		74	60	55	55	51	50	48	45	29
1998		71	53	51	55	57	51	54	51	40
1999		65	62	66	67	62	54	53	46	32
2000		71	57	65	56	52	47	49	43	28
2001		69	56	68	57	47	47	47	39	15
2002		71	57	67	45	33	41	45	45	24
2003		69	61	60	29	40	47	46	45	26
2004		46	53	45	37	40	48	41	29	14
2005		52	54	50	36	28	31	32	31	19
2006		42	40	32	22	22	23	20	17	7
2007		42	44	38	29	21	26	27	23	12
2008		29	25	28	22	19	20	21	16	12
2009		25	19	15	17	12	14	13	13	11
2010		18	12	11	10	9	14	13	12	5
2011		12	8	5	12	12	12	10	6	3
2012		19	11	16	14	14	10	8	7	5
2013		20	13	12	10	12	8	10	8	8
2014		18	8	8	10	11	11	10	12	11
2015		19	15	18	16	13	17	15	14	11
2016	10	15	12	13	11	10	12	12	13	9
2017	6	5	2	3	3	3	5	9	9	8
2018	1	3	2	9	16	20	16	12	9	8
2019	3	15	18	21	21	15	16	9	11	8
2020	6	9	3	3	1	6	7	6	8	6

Table 12 Tiger prawn CPUE (kg/d) by month for the years 1989 to 2020.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		69	128	81	64	59	55	42	41	34
1990			112	78	85	80	59	50	42	36
1991		92	120	99	74	57	61	48	40	40
1992		113	104	79	65	67	70	60	47	36
1993		82	83	65	64	68	50	40	33	31
1994		79	60	56	54	47	36	30	29	30
1995		118	98	94	77	64	56	47	42	41
1996		145	85	79	83	65	55	48	41	29
1997		104	75	71	57	65	62	61	51	51
1998		160	135	105	101	86	71	57	42	34
1999		94	68	66	50	58	51	44	37	36
2000		64	50	49	59	53	45	34	29	27
2001		73	81	65	64	61	54	44	35	37
2002		104	95	79	68	67	64	50	51	52
2003		101	86	76	101	103	80	55	47	46
2004		128	101	97	93	84	70	56	51	65
2005		176	143	107	88	84	80	73	52	56
2006		170	135	139	130	143	141	108	93	96
2007		121	148	162	140	121	112	99	84	72
2008		179	163	146	123	140	121	115	97	90
2009		189	175	190	162	153	151	153	128	116
2010		200	195	193	217	205	192	173	143	130
2011		200	178	188	168	163	152	120	108	89
2012		233	251	213	200	180	148	122	123	120
2013		251	257	250	257	213	193	156	154	119
2014		176	201	187	168	157	152	158	143	123
2015		266	232	215	205	193	170	148	125	95
2016	103	166	198	189	193	188	162	142	117	106
2017	102	109	122	138	134	168	152	135	111	93
2018	222	232	297	270	203	160	129	115	105	98
2019	329	290	254	236	199	181	133	128	115	96
2020	178	183	241	268	266	262	203	180	190	137

Table 13 Endeavour prawn CPUE (kg/d) by month for the years 1989 to 2020.

year	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
1989		179	103	81	71	73	76	80	75	56
1990			72	71	72	69	84	102	103	80
1991		124	148	145	93	88	106	125	87	85
1992		102	115	90	80	79	105	112	91	81
1993		158	140	101	92	92	87	103	93	80
1994		132	148	130	119	99	90	90	71	60
1995		177	181	169	140	125	115	128	92	88
1996		143	133	114	92	91	93	105	65	75
1997		144	132	116	88	93	100	97	79	57
1998		116	124	118	112	118	101	87	84	58
1999		194	233	164	130	116	111	101	86	66
2000		150	134	126	96	90	98	89	71	49
2001		159	148	129	76	79	71	87	70	71
2002		119	118	78	79	69	77	79	78	72
2003		96	104	86	81	80	85	77	67	69
2004		106	119	123	99	95	90	86	80	73
2005		108	109	113	94	82	100	111	88	76
2006		166	207	169	147	132	116	118	106	68
2007		125	132	126	99	91	89	87	68	34
2008		168	175	136	103	94	105	114	69	35
2009		98	104	96	87	73	75	84	41	29
2010		62	65	59	53	58	75	67	36	22
2011		52	71	59	57	71	58	53	44	40
2012		43	80	71	65	60	58	48	26	24
2013		84	58	47	46	52	70	49	32	19
2014		38	41	30	40	41	53	54	36	22
2015		80	59	45	43	54	70	63	47	28
2016	14	19	19	15	27	46	49	53	21	12
2017	7	17	16	13	20	39	54	45	32	16
2018	11	25	44	32	39	38	34	52	59	39
2019	48	126	162	146	122	104	68	76	67	51
2020	24	55	31	44	96	70	84	73	72	41



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Australian Fisheries
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AFMA 2021 Moon phase calendar



- Full moon
- First quarter
- New moon
- Third quarter

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JANUARY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

FEBRUARY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

MARCH

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

APRIL

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JUNE

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JULY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

SEPTEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NOVEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

DECEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31