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TASMANIAN SCALLOP FISHERY ASSESSMENT 2018

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Executive Summary

STOCK STATUS	DEPLETED
<p>The Tasmanian Scallop Fishery (TSF) is managed with a harvest strategy where surveys are undertaken to estimate abundance and decision rules are used to open areas to fishing with total allowable catches (TACs) based on the estimated abundance.</p>	
<p>Biomass in the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery (TSF) is historically overfished (Caton and McLoughlin, 2004), with recruitment and production levels now affected. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, surveys generally found low scallop densities and limited evidence of successful recent recruitment but did identify two beds (one on the north-west coast and the other on the east coast) containing commercial quantities (Ewing <i>et al.</i>, 2016). Surveys in 2016 and again in 2017 generally only found very low levels of scallop abundance and limited evidence of successful recruitment, with no area considered to contain commercially viable quantities in either year (Ewing <i>et al.</i>, 2017; Semmens <i>et al.</i>, 2018). This includes the east and north-west coast beds fished in 2013-2015, which appeared to have been fished down to a commercially unviable density, with no subsequent recruitment evident. Given the results of the 2016 and 2017 surveys, there was a low expectation that conducting a 2018 pre-season survey would yield the presence of commercially viable scallop beds. Consequently, a pre-season survey was not conducted in 2018.</p>	
<p>Fishing mortality is managed with the aim of restricting catches to beds of mature scallops near the end of their lifespan. The combination of the harvest strategy and depleted biomass has led to a history of closures due to low abundance. In recent times, the fishery was closed between 2000-2002 and again between 2009 and 2010. Areas with commercial density of scallops towards the end of their lifespan were opened to fishing each year between 2013 and 2015. The harvest strategy appears to prevent overfishing as occurred historically.</p>	
<p>On the basis that biomass is depleted, and that current restrictions of fishing mortality have not yet led to recovery of recruitment, the TSF is classified as depleted.</p>	
<p>STOCK</p>	<p>Tasmanian Scallop Fishery</p>
<p>INDICATORS</p>	<p>Size structure, catch, effort and CPUE trends</p>

The TSF targets the commercial scallop (*Pecten fumatus*), one of 3 species naturally occurring in Tasmania. The SE Australian commercial scallop fishery began in Tasmania in the early 20th century and has exhibited a classic boom/bust trajectory with a combination of high recruitment variability and repeated overfishing and serial depletion leading to periods of very high effort and catches followed by extended closures for stock recovery. The TSF extends to 200 nm from the Tasmanian coast, with the exception of Bass Strait, where its jurisdiction covers 3-20 nautical miles offshore (DPIWE, 2005). The fishery is managed by an individual transferable quota (ITQ) program and several input controls.

In comparison with historical levels, Tasmanian commercial scallop stocks are severely depleted and since 2003, the TSF has been regulated under a spatial management approach, referred to as a “paddock” fishery, whereby all areas are closed to fishing, except that certain areas can be opened after a stock assessment is completed. This approach is intended to promote stock re-building whilst allowing continuity of employment and supply for a small fishing fleet.

Sampling for the pre-season stock assessment has been conducted by selected scallop fishing vessels (issued with survey authorisations), and scallop stocks are assessed against criteria including:

- Population structure – particularly size where >80% of scallops landed must be greater than the minimum legal size (90 mm shell length (SL); animals of this size are approximately 3+ years of age and have had at least two major spawnings)
- Commercial viability – including catch rates, market suitability, estimated costs of fishing and meat recovery (<85 scallop meats per kg);

The Scallop Fishery Advisory Committee (ScFAC) considers the pre-season-stock assessment and then provides advice to the ministry on which, if any, “paddocks” should be open for fishing. Members of ScFAC include representatives from the scallop fishing and processing industry, the research community, the relevant federal and state fisheries management agencies, and the marine conservation sector; and reflect the co-management framework for the management of the Tasmanian scallop fishery.

Sampling for the 2016 and 2017 pre-season stock assessments (Ewing *et al.*, 2017; Semmens *et al.*, 2018) on the east, north east and northwest coasts of Tasmania indicated very low densities of scallops in all regions. Further, these surveys found very limited evidence of successful recruitment. These findings were also supported by an IMAS fishery-independent video survey on the east coast in 2017. On the basis of these previous pre-season surveys, ScFAC advised the minister not to open the Tasmanian commercial scallop fishery in 2018.

With no current evidence that recovery is occurring, the Tasmanian commercial scallop fishery has remained closed since 2016 and, as was the case in 2017, the 2018 stock status of the TSF is classified as depleted with no current evidence that recovery is occurring.

1. Introduction

History of the TSF

The Tasmanian scallop fishery began as a recreational fishery in the Derwent Estuary in the early 1900s. A commercial fishery developed in 1919 and in the ensuing 5 years expanded rapidly and moved to target beds in the D’Entrecasteaux Channel. At the time the loss of stocks in the Derwent were attributed to flooding and predation by crabs and starfish, however, over-fishing, industrial pollution and siltation from land-use practises are likely to have played a role in subsequent declines.

The northern beds in the D’Entrecasteaux Channel were closed amid concerns of over-fishing in 1925, then were re-opened, then were closed again in 1930, and again re-opened. Sharp declines in catches in the Channel in the 1940s were attributed to over-fishing and poor recruitment, and the fishery began exploiting east coast stocks (Figure 1). By the 1970s east coast stocks were severely depleted and effort shifted to large scallop beds off the Furneaux Island Group in Bass Strait by the late 1970s (Figure 1). Landings and numbers of vessels increased rapidly (Figures 1 & 2), with 12,000 t (live weight) taken in Bass Strait in 1983 by 231 vessels. By the late 1980s these beds were also severely depleted; in fact there were virtually no productive scallop grounds left in southern Australian (Caton and McLoughlin, 2004) (Figures 1 & 2).

Stricter management arrangements commenced in the 1980s including catch history for access, allocation of fishing units, limits on vessel numbers, and fishery closures. The fishery was totally closed for 8 years from the end of 1987 until 1995 (Figure 2) to promote the rebuilding of the scallop stock. Partial recovery of the stock in some areas led the fishery to be opened for short seasons in 1995, 1996, 1998 and 1999, although the fishery again closed between 2000 and 2002 (Figure 2).

Following the introduction of ‘bag’ quotas in the 1990s, transferable units were introduced in 2000 to encourage restructuring in the fishery. A total of 10,730 scallop units were issued to operators and these remain in place as a fundamental component of the fishery. To limit the level of catch increasing

as a result of activating effort from latent units and licences, the quota unit value was reduced effectively reducing the 'bag' quota unit value based on volume (equating to around 950 kg) to a weight-based value "kilogram scallop unit" of 500 kg. These measures reduced the total potential catch from 10400 t (if all units were activated and used) to a more conservative level of 5,350 t.

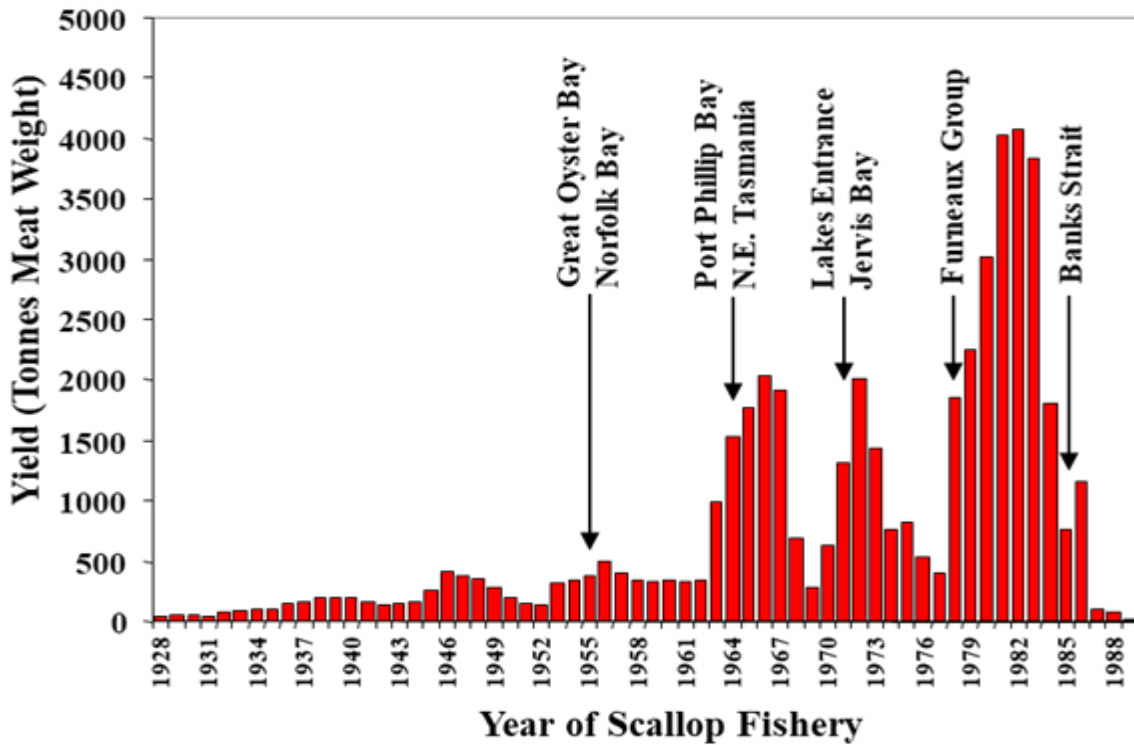


Figure 1. Commercial catches, as total meat weights, of *P. fumatus* from Bass Strait and Tasmanian and Victorian waters from 1928 to 1989. The years when new beds were first exploited are indicated by arrows (Young *et al.*, 1988).

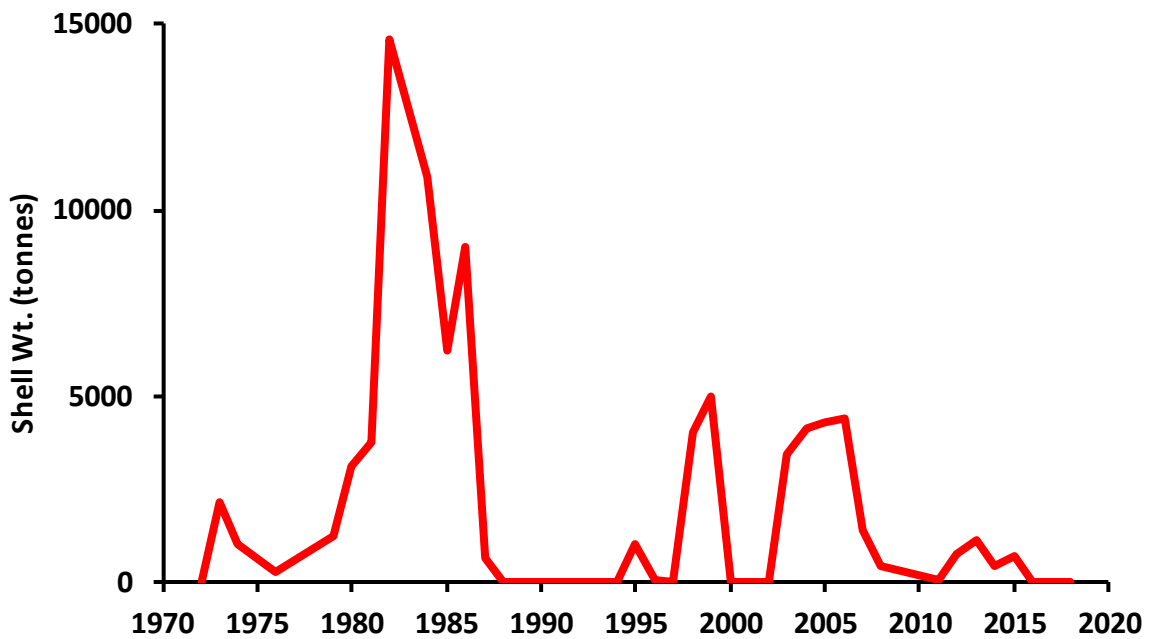


Figure 2. Commercial scallop catch (shell wt.) within the Tasmanian scallop fishery.

In 2002 extensive areas of scallops were identified off Flinders Island (Furneaux Island group), however, the fishery remained closed as the majority of these scallop were undersize. Regardless, this generated a high level of interest in the fishery indicating that it was highly probable that most scallop licences would be activated and most scallop units would be seasonally transferred. This may have resulted in the potential catch exceeding 4200 t and the trigger point relating to capacity of active licences being reached. DPIWE took a proactive approach and the scallop unit value was reduced to 400 kg prior to the commencement of the fishery opening in June 2003. The change reduced the maximum potential catch from 5,350 t to 4,280 t. While the industry accepted that there were no guarantees that they would catch their quota each season, DPIWE considered it created an expectation for the opening of all areas that fulfilled the discard criteria in the immediate season. After the fishery experienced considerable difficulties in re-establishing markets after being out of the market place during the period of total fishery closure (1999 to June 2003), a spatial management strategy was refined to focus on providing for continuity of fishing seasons, thus limiting the number of closed years, and this continues to be a primary aim of the management of the fishery. The intention was to develop harvesting plans for potential open areas, ranking the order which particular areas could be opened including, where feasible, reserve areas to ensure fishing seasons 2-3 years into the future.

In 2003, three areas were opened under the spatial management strategy, east of Flinders Island, Banks Strait (stretch of water between north eastern Tasmanian and the Furneaux Island group) and Eddystone Point (east coast), with the 30 participating operators catching 3324.5 t of the 4146.4 t TAC (10366 units at 400kg per unit). Similarly, in 2004, three areas were opened, St Helens Point to Schouten Island (east coast), then Eddystone Point and Marion Bay (east coast), with all of the 4146.4 t TAC caught by the 24 participating operators (see Table 1). For both seasons, period and trip limits were used to limit catch.

In 2005, a new management plan was introduced which allowed the Minister to set and alter the quota unit value by public notice. The alteration in unit value effectively sets the TAC for any particular year, and is based on the best available stock information at that time. DPIWE intended to use this management tool in combination with the harvesting plans discussed above to maximise the likelihood of continuous fishing years. In addition, industry restructuring resulted in a reduction of the number of licences to 92 by 2005. In 2005, the Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (TAFI) advised that surveys had not indicated signs of significant recruitment of scallops and that the amount of known harvestable scallop stocks was likely to be less than the cumulative TAC over the next few years. To assist in meeting the objective of continuous fishing years, and to continue stock rebuilding, DPIWE adopted a precautionary approach and reduced the TAC to 3628.1 t (by altering the unit value to 350 kg, with 10366 units) for the 2005 season. Four areas were opened in 2005, Eddystone Point, Marion Bay, then Paddy's Head to Schouten Island (east coast), then east of Flinders Island. However, surveys conducted before fishing demonstrated that the scallop abundance east of Flinders Island had declined significantly within known beds. In response, DPIWE allocated an additional 50kg to the unit values, taking it back up to 400kg per unit, with operators also able to apply for an extra 50kg/unit to be caught off Flinders Island. A temporary legal minimum size of 80 mm shell length was also set for the east coast of Flinders Island. These measures were intended to ensure that fishers could maximise the east Flinders Island beds before they completely died off and became unfishable. For all areas combined, 4329.0 t was caught in 2005, by 25 operators.

In 2006, White Rock (east coast) was initially opened, then Cape Lodi to Wardlaws Point (east coast). The 24 participating operators caught all of the 4146.4 t TAC. Figures 3 to 6 below show the catch and effort for 2006 compared to more recent seasons (2011-2015), as 2006 was the first year that White Rock was fished since the reopening of the fishery in 2003. White Rock has been the most consistent site of the fishery in recent years (2011-2015) (figure 3), but has produced significantly smaller catches than those in 2006. In 2007, initially a small area around Eddystone Point was open, with a larger area in Banks Strait subsequently opened. Only 1390.9 t of the 4253.2 t TAC was caught, marking the beginning of the first down-turn in catches, corresponding to declining stocks, since the fishery re-opened in 2003. In 2008, the stocks continued to decline, and there was no significant recruitment. However, two areas were opened, one off Bicheno (east coast) and another in Marion

Bay. Pre-season scallop surveys found the two open areas contained low densities of large scallops in good condition. The two open areas had been fished a number of times since 2003 and the scallops available for harvest were residual scallops from previous seasons with no evidence of recruitment to these beds. Despite this, the fishery was opened with a TAC of 4253.2 TAC, but a ministerial warning was issued that fishers should be aware it is highly unlikely the TAC will be taken from the open areas. This warning proved correct, with only 489.8 t caught by the 15 participating operators. Subsequently, the Tasmanian fishery was closed to fishing in 2009–10 due to low abundance and small average sizes (below the minimum size).

The fishery opened again in 2011 (see Figures 3-6) after a survey in White Rock indicated some stock recovery in this region of the fishery. The TAC was set at 2552 t, however, after opening the fishery, it was found that the beds had suffered a large die-off and very little fishing took place in the White Rock region (figure 3). The majority of the 103 t catch for 2011 came from a subsequent state-wide survey that failed to identify significant new scallop beds. In 2012 Marion Bay was initially opened with a TAC of 525 t, the White Rock area was opened latter and the TAC increased to 1163 t, however, the season was abandoned due to a toxic algal bloom on the east coast, with a total of 790 t of scallops landed for the season by the 13 participating operators.

In 2013, 2014 and 2015 (see Figures 3-6) industry surveys generally found low scallop densities and limited evidence of successful recent recruitment but did identify two beds containing commercial quantities that met the harvest strategy guidelines, one in the Circular Head region on the north-west coast and the other in the White Rock region. These areas were subsequently opened to fishing each year between 2013 and 2015 (figure 3). A lower minimum size limit (85 mm SL) was applied to the north-west bed given the historically slow growth rates in this region and the fact that most scallops of this size are still 3+ years old (Martin *et al.*, 1988). A voluntary industry closure was implemented in July 2013 for a portion of the east coast bed when a large aggregation of sub-legal scallops was discovered in the northern section of the fishing area. The 2013 season was originally opened with a TAC of 638 t, which was later increased to 1063 t, and then to 1489 t, following in-season surveys, with 1226 t harvested by the 14 operators participating. Similarly, a TAC of 620 t was set in 2014, but later increased to 1240 t. However, only 489 t was caught, with 6 operators participating. The majority of the catch (404 t) came from the Circular Head region, which had average scallop densities of almost twice those of the White Rock region when surveyed. Again in 2015, the initial TAC (620 t) was increased during the season, with only 781 t of the final 1033 t TAC taken, with 11 operators participating. Seven hundred and seventeen t came from the White Rock region, which had average scallop densities of almost twice those of the north-west bed when surveyed. However, it should be noted that two different vessels returned different scallop densities and size frequency distributions for the same area of the White Rock region surveyed in 2015, with the second survey showing a lower density and greater percentage of sub-legal scallops (greater than the 20% allowed under the decision rules).

Estimates of abundance in the Commonwealth Bass Strait central zone scallop fishery (BSCZSF) have been significantly greater than those for the Tasmanian fishery for the period 2014–17. The majority of licensees in the Tasmanian fishery also operate in the Commonwealth fishery. As such, some of the uncaught TAC in the Tasmanian fishery in this period may be a result of operators choosing to fish in Commonwealth waters, where scallops were more abundant. Given the more abundant resource in the BSCZSF, industry state-wide surveys were only conducted within known scallop beds on the state's east coast in 2016 (White Rock and Marion Bay regions), with no knowledge of the status of beds elsewhere in the state. In 2017, the White Rock and Marion Bay regions were again surveyed, along with Circular Head and the Flinders Island regions. For both years, the surveys generally only found very low levels of scallop abundance and limited evidence of successful recruitment, with no area considered to contain commercially viable quantities. This included the White Rock and Circular Head beds fished between 2013 and 2015, which appeared to have been fished down to commercially unviable densities, with no subsequent recruitment evident.

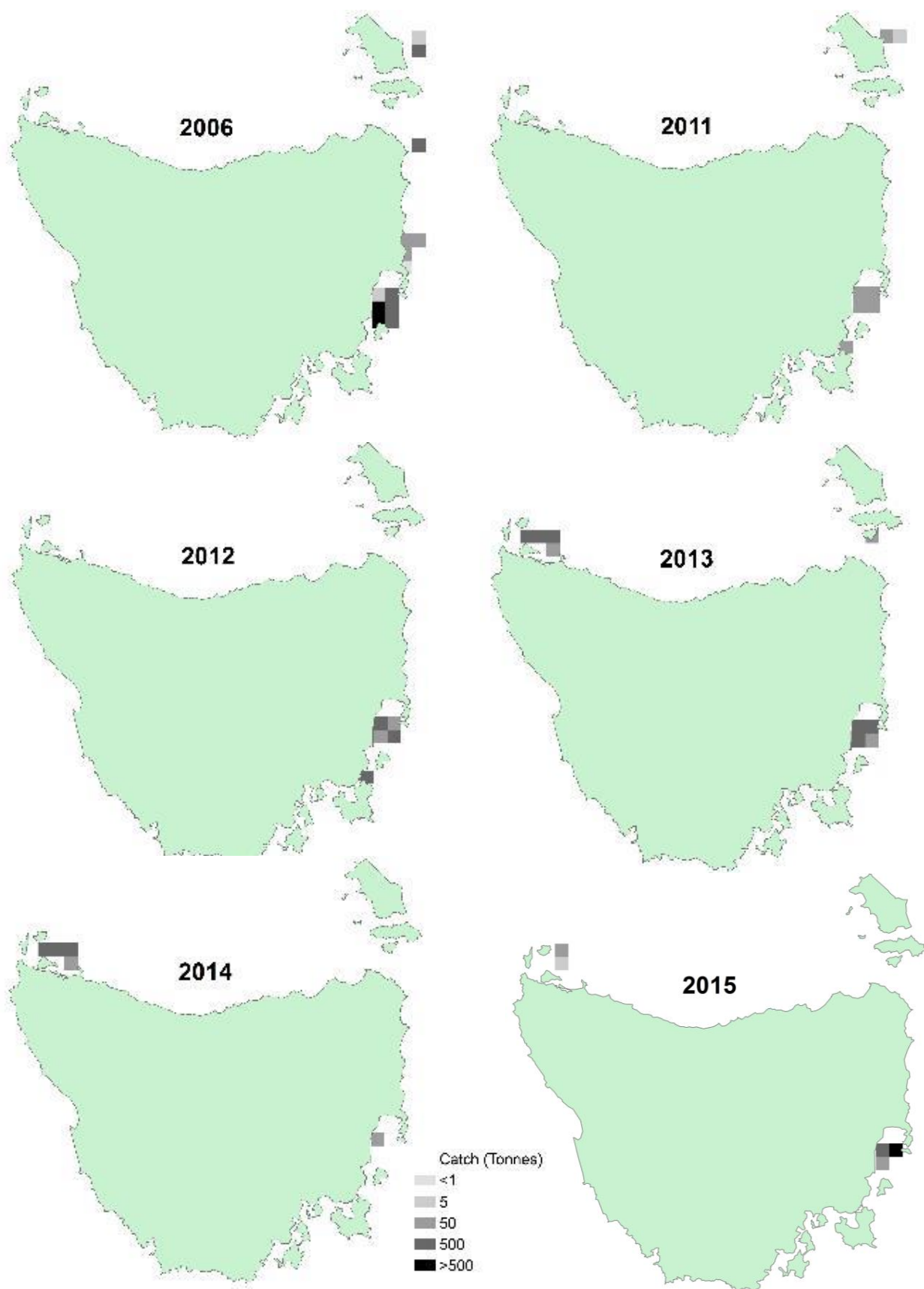


Figure 3. Catch (tonnes) for 2006 and for the last 5 open seasons by block.

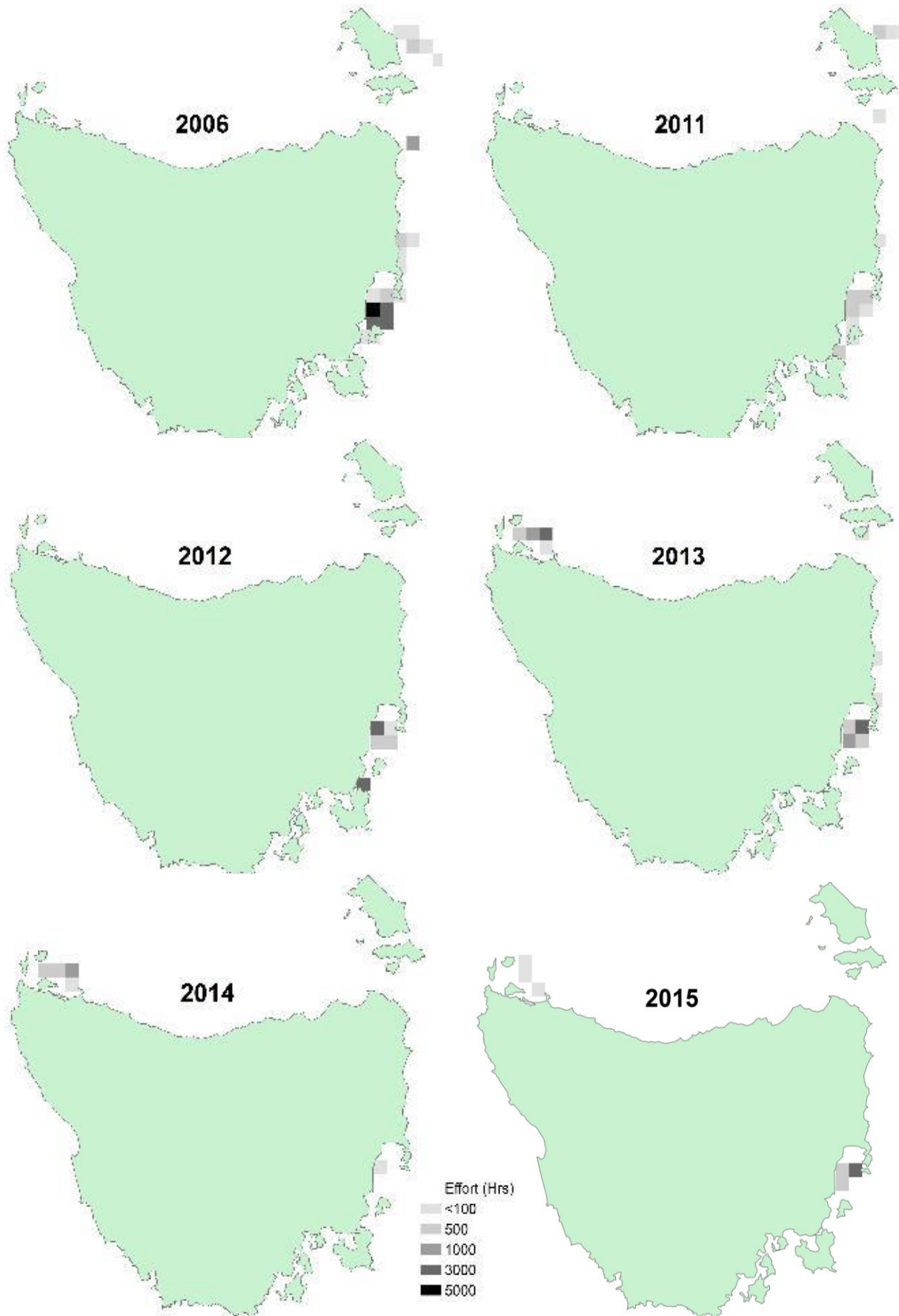


Figure 4. Effort (hours) for 2006 and for the last 5 open seasons by block.

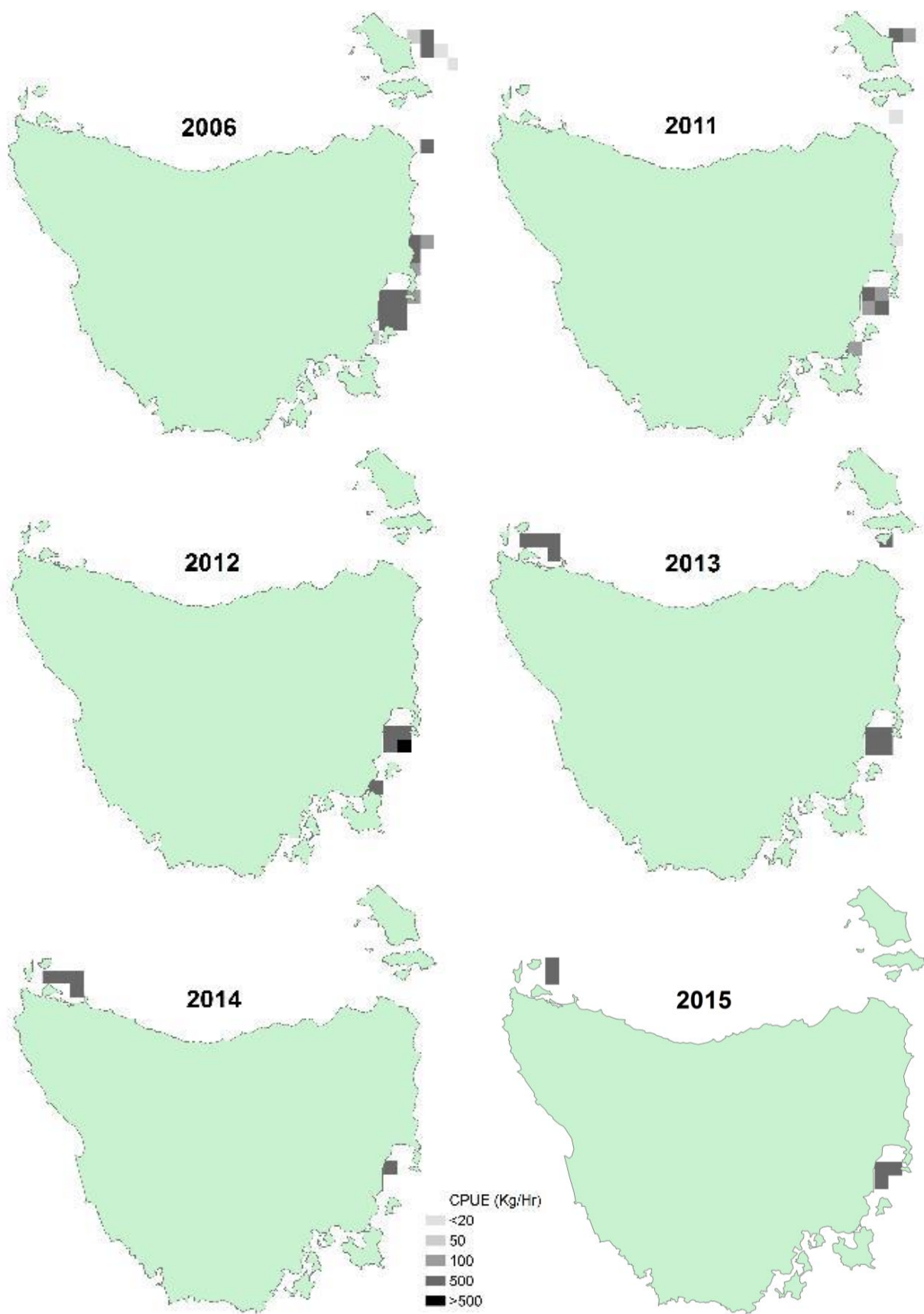


Figure 5. Mean CPUE (kg/hr) for 2006 and for the last 5 open seasons by block.

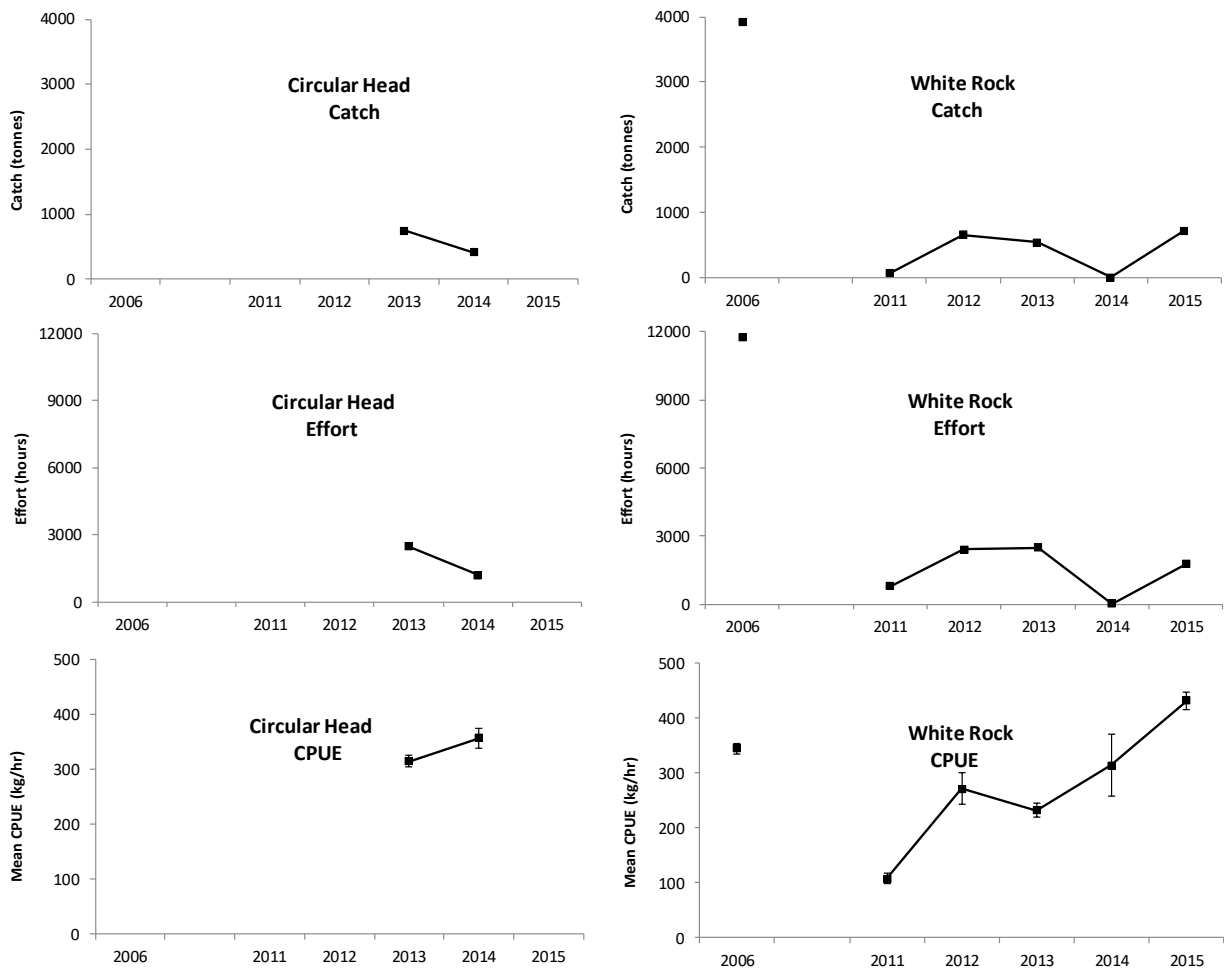


Figure 6. Catch (tonnes), Effort (hours), and mean CPUE (kg/hr) for 2006 and for the last 5 open seasons. CPUE error bars are standard error.

Table 1: Summary of the Tasmanian scallop fishery 2003-2015. *denotes that operators were also able to apply for an extra 50kg/unit to be caught off Flinders Island in 2005.

Year	TAC	Operators	Days fished	Catch tonnes
2003	4146.4	30	1010	3324.5
2004	4146.4	24	1402	4159.5
2005	4146.4*	25	1642	4329.0
2006	4146.4	24	1386	4359.3
2007	4253.2	20	634	1390.9
2008	4253.2	15	480	489.8
2011	2552.0	10	102	103.3
2012	1163.0	13	373	790.2
2013	1489.0	14	552	1226.0
2014	1240.0	6	196	489.0
2015	1033.0	11	261	781.2

Recent research

In recent years a number of research projects have been undertaken by IMAS to facilitate a technical basis for managing the TSF.

FRDC 2012/027: Determining when and where to fish: Linking scallop spawning, settlement, size and condition to collaborative spatial harvest and industry in-season management strategies.

This project aimed to better define timing of scallop spawning based on gonad condition, and hence potential settlement of recruits across the different populations/beds of the fishery and determine any differences in spawning potential among scallop beds/locations. Additionally, this project aimed to define differences in spawning potential between scallops ranging from 80 to 90 mm SL and assess the size limits used to define a bed as commercially viable across the three southeast Australian jurisdictions. Furthering our understanding of growth rate in several fishing locations across all three jurisdictions may also allow better management of individual beds and in addition to scallop condition will be used to inform current season openings and closings. The overall aim was also to provide information that will allow the jurisdictions greater capacity to work together to facilitate effective management for the fishery as a whole (Semmens *et al.*, 2019).

As we expected from their biology, changes in muscle weight, gonad weight and meat recovery weight (combined meat and gonad weight) in the commercial scallop are influenced by season, as both muscle and gonad weight are influenced by the gametogenic cycle, but this relationship is affected by year. In fact, there is no common trend in changes in muscle, gonad and combined weight across areas, instead the changes are area-specific and year-specific and can vary considerably. The difference in muscle, gonad and combined weight is at such a magnitude that economically, it warrants increased investigation prior to or at the start of the fishery. This is particularly relevant in the TSF, when only relatively small areas of the fishery are opened at any one time and the remainder of the fishery is closed, although the adaptive in-season management model in this fishery (i.e., open area boundaries can be changed during the season) can overcome this issue in some circumstances. In the BSCZSF and OSF, given only relatively small areas of the fishery are closed during the fishing season or the entire fishery is opened, respectively, there may be a greater opportunity for scallop fishers to find beds with higher muscle, gonad and combined weights, although this is of course dependant on the number of different beds available, with limited to no scallop beds available for harvest in the OSF for over two decades. Furthermore, without adaptive in-season management, which is the case in the BSCZSF (i.e., spatial closures are not adjusted during the fishing season), there is the potential for the best quality scallops to be 'locked-up' in spatial closures for the entire season.

Maturity stages identified macroscopically did not consistently match the maturity stages identified by histological sampling. Apart from macroscopic stage 2, which comprised scallops with predominantly gonads in the developing stage, the other macroscopic stages showed a mixture of reproductive stages. Therefore, while the macroscopic staging scheme is useful to derive a general indication of gonad condition, it does not accurately reflect the maturity stage in the ovary.

Based on microscopic observations compared to macroscopic examination of gonads, three visual stages are described based on the morphological appearance of the gonad to the naked eye: Developing or spent; maturing or atretic (reabsorbing eggs as spawning is delayed); and partially spawned. Fishing in the Commonwealth predominately takes place in the beds or regions surveyed before the season commences. Similarly, the TSF only opens to fishing surveyed areas that meet the management plan. While the OSF does not use surveys to determine open areas, as it is not a spatially managed fishery, fishing generally occurs in traditional areas, which will have variable gonad development and spawning timings within and between them. As such, the simple three stage visual classification system developed in this project is useful to both scallop resource managers and industry, as part of in-season management strategies, to define the overall reproductive stage of

scallops and predict timing of spawning, thus assisting in the best condition scallop beds being fished sequentially throughout the season.

Collection of data on scallop condition, reproductive stages and settlement rates collectively can help inform best timing for season opening and closing dates in each location. The information available from this study and previous studies, suggest that the Lakes Entrance region, which comprises the majority of the OSF, would profit from an early start during winter. However, note that the OSF is currently considered depleted and has not had significant catches in over two decades. This in part may be attributable to the fact that the fishery has historically been open continuously throughout the year, including the settlement period. At White Rock in the TSF, starting the fishery in September would appear more beneficial in terms of harvesting the best product, although this may not fit best with protecting newly settled scallops, and may in part explain why this area has not supported a fishery in recent years and is now classified as depleted. At the Bass Strait site in the eastern section of the BSCZSF, the best time to fish appears to be spring and summer/autumn. Fishing up to the closing date of December 31 may not fit best with protecting newly settled scallops, with the major settlement period occurring in spring, and again may in part explain why this area has not been viable in recent years. At King Island, in the BSCZSF, the best time to fish appears to be spring and summer, however, settlement occurs from approximately November to January.

Fecundity increased exponentially with SL and modelling predicted that a scallop measuring 90 mm in shell length would be 13 and 25% more fecund than an 85 and 80 mm scallop, respectively. Furthermore, an 80 mm scallop would be 44% more fecund than a scallop measuring 70 mm in SL. Scallops measuring 100 mm in SL would produce 32% more eggs than a scallop measuring 90 mm. These differences are less dramatic than previous findings where 3+ years old scallops measuring ~90 mm SL shed (3.5 million eggs on average) compared to 2 million eggs shed by scallop measuring ~ 83 mm SL (a 57% difference compared to 19% estimated in this study). This result of the current study showing a much smaller difference in fecundity in scallops of various sizes compared to previous findings, is a very important finding in relation to the decision rules around scallop harvest, particularly the under-sized discard rate rule and the two spawnings criteria which states that scallops should be allowed a minimum of two major spawning events before being harvested. Scallops that are 85-95 mm SL are 3+ years old and have had two major spawning and thus contributed significantly to potential recruitment. However, given the relationship between fecundity and SL demonstrated in this study, which shows a 3-fold decline in the difference between fecundity of an 83 and 90 mm SL scallop compared to the previous research, the size limits are very conservative. As such, the use of 85 mm SL still allows the scallops to have produced two major spawnings before harvest, with relatively little difference between the fecundity of 85 and 90 mm SL scallops (13%). However, it should be noted that in regions that have very low biomass or are recovering from being depleted (e.g. TSF), this additional 13% could be significant, and a highly conservative approach may be warranted. Furthermore, it should be noted that the 80 mm SL size limit used for the decision rules in the OSF is likely not appropriate, as it is outside of the size range for the two major spawnings criteria and should be revisited, with this low size limit perhaps contributing to the long history of limited biomass and recruitment in the fishery.

Differences in shell morphology were evident among regions, with significant differences between the standardised height for a standard scallop measuring 90 mm SL. However, differences in morphology were more evident among locations when comparing shell widths for standard scallops measuring 90 mm SL. North West Tasmania (TSF) and Great Bay (TRSF) had comparatively thinner individuals, followed by King Island (BSCZSF), Banks Strait (TSF), Marion Bay (TSF) and White Rock (TSF). Scallops from Babel Island (TSF and BSCZSF) showed no significant differences in shell width with Eddystone (TSF) or the Bass Strait (BSCZSF) site. Scallops located in Victoria (OSF) had the thickest scallops. For fisheries management purposes it is interesting to determine if scallops with greater SW also have greater muscle and/or gonad weights. Indeed, the Victorian (OSF) site had the thickest (deepest) scallops and these scallops generally had the heaviest muscles, gonads and combined weights in winter of all the regions. Additionally, other thick scallop regions, Isthmus Bay (TRSF) and Eddystone Point (TSF), also had heavy muscles, gonads and combined weights in winter. Furthermore, the relatively thick scallops from the Bass Strait (BSCZSF) site had heavy muscles,

gonads and combined weights in autumn. Fishing these areas (when opened) in the seasons noted could increase commercial yields.

Scallops at different sites showed variable mean growth increments depending on initial mean size of cohorts. There was no obvious growth pattern on the latitudinal gradient. For instance, sites at the extreme north (North Flinders and King Island, both in the BSCZSF) and south (Great Bay, TRSF) of Tasmania showed average mean growth increments. Low and high values of growth were observed in sites that are close to each other in the BSCZSF (1.9 and 9.20 mm/year for King Island Middle and King Island 2 respectively). Therefore, growth variations seem to be associated with local factors rather than factors linked with large spatial scale change, which has also been observed for other species of scallop. This growth analysis has shown that there is great variation in growth rates of commercial scallop across the traditional fishing areas within the south east of Australia, with great variation even prevalent between beds in the same area, e.g. King Island (BSCZSF) and East Flinders Island (TSF).

Importantly, however, this analysis has shown that the fishing areas examined can be generally grouped into three general groups: rapid growers; moderate growers; and slow growers. Rapid growers will be younger than their shell length indicates, so those scallops may not be 3+ at 85-95 mm SL and may not have had three major spawnings. As such, despite the relationship between size and fecundity showing that the 90 mm size limit is very conservative, it may not be for these rapidly growing scallops, and perhaps a more conservative approach is needed, particularly as the size limit used in the BSCZSF, where the two North Flinders fishing areas are located, is 85 mm SL. Alternatively, if a validated aging technique can be developed for commercial scallops, this should be adopted to ensure scallops are only fished from the 3+ age class onwards. It is interesting to note that three rapid growing areas are North and North West Flinders (BSCZSF) and White Rock (TSF), all areas that have shown large reductions in biomass, with little or no recruitment in recent years. The TSF also plans to use an 85 mm SL from 2020 onwards, so a conservative approach may need to be adopted for the White region of that fishery.

Note that as previously mentioned, there is great variability with areas, with Flinders Island 1 (BSCZSF), which like North and North West Flinders is also situated north of Flinders Island, showing slow growth. Two other slow growing areas are at King Island (KI 2 and KI New, BSCZSF), with King Island Mid (BSCZSF) showing moderate growth. The slow growing scallops will be older than their shell length indicates, and as such 90 mm SL minimum size is likely to be very conservative. The King Island sites are in the BSCZSF, and as such currently managed under an 85 mm SL size limit, which would appear very appropriate, but likely to be highly conservative. This may be a key factor in the fact that this region has been maintaining very high biomasses despite the fishery operating in the region since 2014 and ~12500 t coming out of the area (west of 147 degrees east) in that time. Although note that the North West region in Tasmania is fished with an 85 mm SL size limit rule, as fishers nominated this area as a slow growing scallop area, however it has undergone a large decline in biomass, following no recruitment in recent seasons.

In those areas with slow growing scallops, closing beds based on the 20% discard rule may mean that some beds that have 80% or greater of the scallops within it having reached 3+ and having had at least two major spawnings may be inadvertently closed, and as such this rule will be very conservative in these areas. Conversely, the opposite will apply in fast growing areas, with beds that have less than 80% of the scallops within it having reached 3+ and having had at least two major spawnings being inadvertently opened, and as such this rule not be met in these, which could have an impact on the sustainability of fisheries in these areas. As such, defined use of the minimum size limit and 20% discard rule is not appropriate, and instead they should be used in conjunction with the known attributes of the beds within region to be fished and applied in an informed and sensible manner such that recruitment potential is not impacted. If a validated aging method can be developed for commercial scallops, the 20% discard rule will be able to be applied with greater confidence.

FRDC 2008/022: Establishing fine-scale industry based spatial management and harvest strategies for the commercial scallop fishery in South East Australia

FRDC 2008/022 examined scallop stock structure, spawning biomass density/recruitment relationships, and the impacts of intensive fine spatial scale fishing on scallop communities with the aim of refining detailed spatial management/industry fine-scale management harvest strategies, such that they promote recruitment and minimise impacts on the broader environment (Semmens *et al.*, 2015).

This project demonstrated that the south east Australian commercial scallop population is largely a genetically homogeneous single population. However, there was some evidence of population structure within Bass Strait, which has implications for management of apparently genetically-linked populations in separate management jurisdictions (Tasmania, Victoria, and Commonwealth). Evidence from this study suggested that these differences may be due the effect of ocean gyres that exist in the Bass Strait and may force self-recruitment of certain beds and genetic separation from the general population of the scallops in the Strait. It is important to note that these differences may be due to genetic drift rather than spatial barriers to cross bed recruitment. This project also demonstrated that overall genetic exchange appears to be limited when distances exceed 300km and the finest scale at which genetic subdivision was found was approximately 100km. Importantly, this study demonstrates that appropriate scales of management should consider both long established patterns of dispersal and recruitment as indicated by population genetic structure, as well as short term patterns due to demographic heterogeneity. The genetic evidence indicates that stock structuring can occur within 100 km implying that yearly stock- recruitment dynamics are likely to exist on even smaller spatial scales. In other words, recovery of depleted scallop beds in the short term will be heavily influenced by recruitment from adjacent scallop beds rather than from distant beds. This study reinforces existing knowledge based on the modelling of currents in Bass Strait (Hammond *et al.*, 1994) indicating that cross seeding of scallop beds is rare. The scale of the current spatial management harvest strategies employed in both the Commonwealth and Tasmania would seem appropriate given the genetic evidence presented here. However, the harvest strategy employed in the Commonwealth, where a proportion of known beds cannot be fished, should perhaps be considered in Tasmania, given that localised recruitment appears to be the driving process.

In accordance with research in other benthic molluscs, this project found a strong indication that the density of recruits is related to the density of adults in the previous year. In the areas studied, recruit density increased by between 2 and 10 times for every single unit of adult density prior to spawning. The density of adult spawners also has an impact on the level of synchronicity between spawning adults. This study showed a difference in spawning intensity and synchronisation between sites of high and low densities, and suggests that maintaining dense areas of adult scallops may increase the probability of recruitment, through increased spawning intensity. To this end, the protection of dense scallop beds has been incorporated into the Commonwealth Harvest Strategy, with at least part of a high density bed(s) found during surveys closed to fishing during the season. Again, this may well be a strategy worth adopting in Tasmania to promote recruitment.

Analysis of data from the Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) study component of this project, which aimed to determine the impacts of commercial dredge fishing effort on the benthic communities found within scallop habitat, showed no significant effect on abundance or species composition whether or not scallop beds were fished, the level of fishing effort, the sampling year or the region sampled. This suggests that intensive fine spatial scale fishing associated with spatial management has no obvious short- to medium-term detrimental effects on scallop communities within the fishing grounds of the Commonwealth Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop Fishery (BSCZSF). As such, allowing for beds to potentially be rotationally fished after relatively short temporal closures, if they meet the harvest strategy decision rules, may have relatively little impact on the scallop communities.

However, it is important to note that the BSCZSF has been fished since the 1970s, and the small differences in species assemblages selective to dredge fishing between fished and non-fished sites found in this study may be due to 'historical impacts' the dredge fishery may have had on the benthic

community. Repeated dredging over many years may have shifted the entire community to one which is more resilient and which can withstand dredge fishing pressure as has been found in other studies (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2001). Those species that are most effected by dredging may now be too rare to be effectively sampled using dredge surveys.

Furthermore, previous studies have also shown that changes in community structure following seasonal weather events can be more significant than those changes associated with fishing (Currie and Parry, 1996). Communities within the BSCZSF are more exposed to environmental variability than other regions where commercial scallops are or have been fished, perhaps further explaining why changes in species abundance were not observed in this study, but were observed for commercial scallops in inshore waters (see Currie and Parry, 1996). Despite this, heavily fished inshore regions also show resilience to fishing, with species abundances similar to those prior to dredging within six to nine months after fishing in the Port Phillip Bay Scallop fishery (Currie and Parry, 1996), which was fished close to continually for around 30 years.

FRDC 2005/027: Facilitating industry self-management for spatially managed stocks: a scallop case study

FRDC 2005/027 established the capacity for industry to organise and implement surveys at both the scale of the fishery, and the scale of individual scallop beds (Harrington *et al.*, 2008). These surveys are independent of direct research and management involvement. The population structure and abundance data that industry obtains during such surveys can be used by management to meet decision rules allowing the successful implementation of detailed spatial management strategies within the fishery. Furthermore, the development and use of electronic measuring and recording devices both simplifies and adds a level of credibility to the process of data collection, storage and analysis. The inclusion of industry in the data collection process of management also creates a sense of Industry ownership. In general this improves the relationship and communications between all stakeholders in the fishery (industry, managers and research), and creates both an acceptance and level of understanding of the biological and economic benefits of detailed spatial management. This belief in the benefits of spatial management has directly led to industry empowerment, with much greater roles and responsibilities in the management of their fishery.

FRDC 2003/017: Juvenile scallop trashing rates and bed dynamics: testing the management rules for scallops in Bass Strait

FRDC 2003/017 concluded that spatial closures in the management of commercial scallop stocks, where the majority of the fishery is closed to fishing and only small discrete regions of the fishery are opened to harvesting, offers a real prospect for providing continuity and sustainability for the fishery (Haddon *et al.*, 2006), especially when compared to conventional management. It also identified the very extensive data/stock information requirements of closed area spatial management (Haddon *et al.*, 2006; Harrington *et al.*, 2007). Without credible up-to-date stock information, scallop beds cannot be opened to harvesting, within season contingency plans cannot be formulated, and longer term harvest strategies cannot be developed. This type of longer term information and planning is essential in creating a level of certainty within the catching sector (industry), which in turn allows the development of processing infrastructure and domestic and export markets.

Overview of Management of the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery

The Tasmanian commercial scallop fishery extends to 200 nm, except Bass Strait, where jurisdiction covers 3-20 nautical miles offshore (DPIWE, 2005) (see Table 1 for a summary of the fishery). The fishery is managed by an individual transferable quota (ITQ) program, which was implemented in 1986, as well as a number of input controls. Since 2003, the fishery has been managed under a spatial management approach, referred to as a paddock fishery, whereby all areas are closed to fishing, except that certain areas can be opened after a stock assessment is completed. The current Tasmanian scallop fishery management plan, implemented in March 2010, is a collection of detailed fishery rules governing the fishery. A draft document, *A Management of the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery – Policy and Decision Making Guidelines*, describes the framework for management of this fishery, including goals, objectives and strategies.

This strategy specifies some main criteria that need to be satisfied in order for a specific area (paddock) to be opened (and remain opened) to fishing:

1. Minimum size or age – At least 80% of scallops must be greater than minimum legal size (90 mm SL) or at least 80% of scallops are ages 3+, corresponding to at least two major spawning opportunities. Alternative minimum size limits can be established, in cases where it can be established that scallops have had the opportunity to spawn at least twice prior to harvest.

Note that in November 2018, ScFAC discussed changing the minimum legal size from 90 mm to 85 mm. Based on the results of FRDC 2012/027 showing the difference in fecundity is only 13% between 85 mm and 90 mm scallops, the committee decided that given that biologically the difference is small, that it should not affect sustainability. As such, the proposal was supported, however, the existing provisions for different size limits for specific areas was retained to allow for more conservative limits to be employed if needed. This change to the Tasmanian scallop fishery management plan will be introduced in March 2020.

2. Commercial viability – Potential fishing areas are prioritized based on anticipated economic returns, catch rates, market suitability, and estimated costs of fishing. Commercial viability is subjectively determined by the Scallop Fishery Advisory Committee (ScFAC), which is largely comprised of industry members.
3. Listing candidate open areas – The spatial management regime requires areas to be assessed to characterize population structure and extent of candidate scallop beds before being considered for commercial harvesting. Initially, statewide surveys are conducted using industry scallop vessels that are able to retain limited tonnages of located scallops (50 t survey area cap for six areas; 300 t State-wide, see Figure 4). If surveys reveal that the size structure indicates a discard rate no larger than 20% prior to an opening, then the surveyed area can be considered as a candidate area for a fishery opening. The effect of the spatial management regime is essentially a rotational harvest system.
4. Discard threshold – If a vessel has more than two dredge tows in which $\geq 20\%$ of scallops are less than minimum size, then the vessel should move at least 250 m. If such discard rates persist, then the coordinates should be reported for potential mitigation measures.
5. Meat recovery guideline – As a general guideline, meat recovery (adductor muscle and roe) should be >11.8 g corresponding to <85 scallops/kg.

Table 2: Summary of the Tasmanian scallop fishery

Area	The area of the fishery extends from the high water mark to 20 nautical miles into Bass Strait and from the high water mark out to 200 nautical miles off the rest of the State of Tasmania.
Fishery status	The target species within Tasmanian waters is currently considered to be overfished.
Target Species	Commercial scallops (<i>Pecten fumatus</i>)
Byproduct Species	Doughboy (<i>Mimachlamys asperrimus</i>) Queen scallop (<i>Equichlamys bifrons</i>)
Gear Commercial	Benthic scallop dredge
Recreational/Indigenous	Dive only – D'Entrecasteaux Channel closed to fishing
Season	Peak catch and effort occurs between winter and spring/early summer (Fishery closes 31 December).
Primary landing ports	Stanley, Triabunna, St Helens
Fishing licences	72
Active vessels	11 in 2015 season. Most operators also have access to one or both of the Victorian and Bass Strait Central Zone (BSCZ) scallop fisheries
Value of commercial harvest	Up to \$6 million, with the 2004 beach value of scallops being \$5.5 million
Management arrangements	Output controlled through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAC based on aggregation of 10,366 scallop bag units • the Minister can set and alter the quota unit value by public notice Input controlled through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited entry (fishers must also hold a scallop entitlement) and a minimum unit holding to operate; • minimum size limits to allow for two spawnings; • spatial management regime, where most of the fishery area is closed and only certain defined areas opened if criteria met; • seasonal closure – fishing only allowed when scallops have reached optimum condition and to maximise recruitment; • limits on number, dimensions and structure of dredges; • 1 April fishery opens as state-wide survey, survey period to end when an open season is declared or on 31 December.
Export	Mainly a domestic market, although export grew substantially in 2005, particularly to France
Bycatch	Bycatch is relatively low, consisting mostly of molluscs such as dog cockles (<i>Glycymeris</i> sp.) and the native oyster (<i>Ostrea angas</i>). Diogenid hermit crabs (<i>Paguristes tuberculatus</i>) and the introduced screw shell (<i>Maoricolpus roseus</i>) are also taken as bycatch
Interaction with Threatened Species	Considered low, but potentially greater interactions with syngnathids. Possible minor interactions with seals, sharks, cetaceans and seabirds

Indicative Map 2016 Scallop Survey Areas

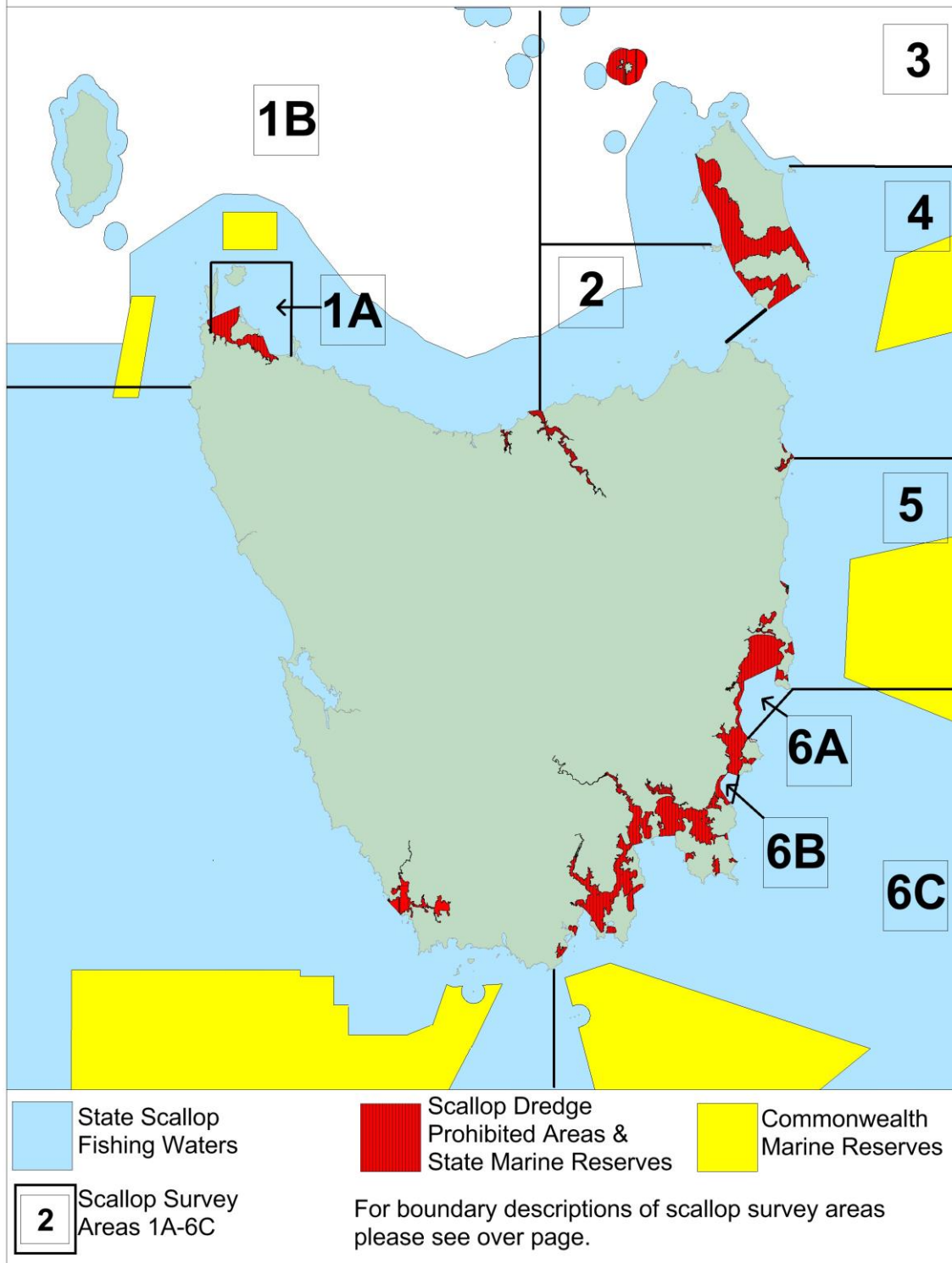


Figure 4. State-wide survey areas. Note that these regions applied for the 2017 season.

Recreational fishery

Recreational fishing for scallops has a long history in Tasmanian waters and, like the commercial fishery, has been characterised by open seasons followed by extended closures for stock rebuilding. The current recreational dive-only fishery for scallops (commercial, queen, and doughboy scallops are targeted) commenced in 2006 and catches are input controlled with open seasons, closed areas, size limits, bag limits, possession limits, and a specific scallop diver recreational license. Although the entire Tasmanian coast was initially open to recreational effort, TAFI recreational fishing surveys showed that fishing was primarily focused in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and consequently IMAS has conducted annual fishery-independent stock assessments in this area from 2006 to 2017 (Tracey and Lyle, 2012). This research has established that the total number of scallops in the channel declined by 87% between 2006 and 2011 (commercial scallops declined by 93%), and that no significant recruitment pulses have occurred since 2007. On this basis, the D'Entrecasteaux Channel component of the recreational fishery has been closed to fishing since 2012 and will remain closed for the foreseeable future.

The recreational scallop dive fishery elsewhere around the state has supported open seasons each year from 2012 and approximately 13,000 scallops were landed in the 2013 season, primarily from the east coast of Tasmania (Lyle *et al.*, 2014).

Basic commercial scallop biology

Commercial scallops (*Pecten fumatus*) are filter feeders that sift plankton and detritus from the water column. They are simultaneous hermaphrodites and highly fecund, with up to 1 million eggs produced by an individual scallop. Reproduction is by broadcast spawning, where individuals release sperm first followed by eggs, (Minchin, 2003). In Tasmania, *P. fumatus* has a protracted spawning season involving several partial spawning events, as spawning lasts 5–6 months during spring and summer (Mendo *et al.*, 2014). After external fertilization, larvae remain in the water column for 30 d before settling on fine to coarse sand (generally without organic sediment) forming aggregations commonly referred to as “beds” (Mendo *et al.*, 2014). The longevity of scallop beds depends on cohort structure. If beds consist of a single cohort, the whole bed disappears when the animals reach the end of their lifespan (Hortle and Cropp, 1987). The size of scallop beds can vary from 5 to 30 square nautical miles (17–100 km²) (Haddon *et al.*, 2006). The settled scallops grow quickly and reach 70 to 75 mm shell length (SL) in around 18 months. Age and size at maturity are 2 years and 70-80 mm SL, and maximum age and size are 7 years and 120mm; however these parameters are known to vary by region.

2. Fishery peer review

A peer review of the scallop assessment process was conducted by Dr Gordon H. Kruse in 2015 (Kruse, 2015). Dr Kruse was employed from 1985-2001 at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, first as the Statewide Shellfish Biometrician and then as Chief Marine Fisheries Scientist; and from 2001 to present has been the President's Professor of Fisheries at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. With respect to scallops, he led the development of the State of Alaska's scallop fishery management plan and co-authored the first federal scallop fishery management plan for Alaska. He served on the Scallop Plan Team of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for 8 years, and is in his 15th year as a member on the Scientific and Statistical Committee of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, where he conducts reviews of the annual Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) reports for scallops and other species. Recently, he conducted a scientific review of the weathervane scallop fishery in Alaska for Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch Program. In addition to the state and federal management plans for scallops, he has published 11 peer-reviewed papers and agency reports on the scallop fishery in Alaska.

The review was informed by interviews with industry, researchers and fishery managers and also through documents including scientific papers, survey reports, and minutes of advisory committee meetings relating to application of research data for decision-making. The review was first prepared as a draft, and then provided to Government and Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies (IMAS) to enable any correction of factual errors or oversights. The aims of the review were:

1. Evaluate the adequacy of life history information delivered by the current assessment program to fishery assessment and management decision-making processes.
2. Evaluate the adequacy of monitoring data used for assessing current status of the stock and used for informing management decisions and the annual harvest strategy (i.e. open areas and Total Allowable Catch, TAC, setting).
3. Evaluate the adequacy and application of methods used to translate life history and monitoring data into scientific guidance on the state of the stock and harvest scenarios.

Reviewer's Recommendations

The reviewer's recommendations were in three categories, as detailed below. Text in italics outlines how this has been addressed:

1. Improved understanding of *Pecten fumatus* life history through research into:
 - Stock structure using genetic and larval drift methods

Addressed in FRDC 2008/022: Establishing fine-scale industry based spatial management and harvest strategies for the commercial scallop fishery in South East Australia (see page 14)

- Reproductive biology

Addressed in FRDC 2008/022 and FRDC 2012/027: Determining when and where to fish: Linking scallop spawning, settlement, size and condition to collaborative spatial harvest and industry in-season management strategies (see page 11).

- Age, growth and maturity

There is currently no simple reliable and repeatable technique for accurately ageing scallops. As such, age is currently estimated from a previously defined shell length to age relationship.

Growth has been examined in FRDC 2003/017: Juvenile scallop trashing rates and bed dynamics: testing the management rules for scallops in Bass Strait, using modal analysis of length frequency data (see page 15) and was further addressed using this technique in FRDC 2012/027.

The current monitoring program is generally adequate to inform the current paddock fishing strategy; although future improvement could include allocation of size limits specific to growth rates by area.

A lower minimum size limit (85 mm SL) is applied to scallop beds in the north-west bed given the historically slow growth rates in this region and the fact that most scallops of this size are still 3+ years old, and hence have had two major spawnings (Martin et al., 1988).

2. Improved scientific guidance to management of the fishery through provision of regular stock assessment reports including:
 - Historic landings: *See pages 4-10.*
 - Survey results including size frequency distributions: *No survey undertaken in 2018 due to low stock levels and lack of recruitment.*
 - Catch per unit effort (CPUE) reporting: *Fishery closed since 2015.*
 - Economic performance of the fishery: *Fishery closed since 2015.*

3. Economic data

As there is no economic data to report for 2018, given the fishery was closed, a brief economic summary is given for the most recent open season 2015 to provide an indicator of the current economic status of the fishery.

In 2015, 11 of the 69 Tasmanian scallop quota unit holders participated in the fishery. The participating fishers leased quota from 42 of the non-participating fishers, and 16 unit holders neither participated nor leased their quota. Participating fishers owned 34% of the quota units and leased a further 60% giving a total of 9454 quota units active in the 2015 fishery. A greater range of economic data will be included in future stock assessments, where possible, such as:

- Quota trading and lease prices
- The number of people employed on vessels
- Gross value of production (GVP)
- Processor information

4. Stock status

STOCK STATUS	DEPLETED
<p>The Tasmanian Scallop Fishery (TSF) is managed with a harvest strategy where surveys are undertaken to estimate abundance and decision rules are used to open areas to fishing with total allowable catches (TACs) based on the estimated abundance.</p>	
<p>Biomass in the Tasmanian Scallop Fishery (TSF) is historically overfished (Caton and McLoughlin, 2004), with recruitment and production levels now affected. In 2013, 2014 and 2015, surveys generally found low scallop densities and limited evidence of successful recent recruitment but did identify two beds (one on the north-west coast and the other on the east coast) containing commercial quantities (Ewing <i>et al.</i>, 2016). Surveys in 2016 and again in 2017 generally only found very low levels of scallop abundance and limited evidence of successful recruitment, with no area considered to contain commercially viable quantities in either year (Ewing <i>et al.</i>, 2017; Semmens <i>et al.</i>, 2018). This includes the east and north-west coast beds fished in 2013-2015, which appeared to have been fished down to a commercially unviable density, with no subsequent recruitment evident. Given the results of the 2016 and 2017 surveys, there was a low expectation that conducting a 2018 pre-season survey would yield the presence of commercially viable scallop beds. Consequently, a pre-season survey was not conducted in 2018.</p>	
<p>Fishing mortality is managed with the aim of restricting catches to beds of mature scallops near the end of their lifespan. The combination of the harvest strategy and depleted biomass has led to a history of closures due to low abundance. In recent times, the fishery was closed between 2000-2002 and again between 2009 and 2010. Areas with commercial density of scallops towards the end of their lifespan were opened to fishing each year between 2013 and 2015. The harvest strategy appears to prevent overfishing as occurred historically.</p>	
<p>On the basis that biomass is depleted, and that current restrictions of fishing mortality have not yet led to recovery of recruitment, the TSF is classified as depleted.</p>	
STOCK	Tasmanian Scallop Fishery
INDICATORS	Size structure, catch, effort and CPUE trends

5. Bycatch and protected species interaction

Bycatch is relatively low, consisting mostly of molluscs such as dog cockles (*Glycymeris* sp.) and the native oyster (*Ostrea angas*). Diogenid hermit crabs (*Paguristes tuberculatus*) and the introduced screw shell (*Maoricolpus roseus*) are also taken as bycatch (see a more detailed list from scientific analysis of scallop dredge catches at White Rock in 2006, Table 4).

Interaction with threatened, endangered or protected species (TEPS) is limited. There are low levels of interactions with syngnathids (seahorses and related species) reported, but there are unlikely to be major effects on syngnathid populations from this fishery, given that most of the fishing effort takes place in habitats that are not generally favoured by syngnathids (i.e. sandy bottoms with low levels of habitat structure). Possible minor interactions may occur with seals, sharks, cetaceans and seabirds.

When the fishery is opened, scallop fishers need to record any interactions with TEPS and record retained by-product. However, fishers are only authorised to retain scallop species, so by-product only consists of queen (*Equichlamys bifrons*) and doughboy (*Mimachlamys asperrimus*) scallops, of which very little is retained. Fishers do not record bycatch caught in the dredge. Scallop fishers participating in state wide surveys may make notes and observations about bycatch in log sheets, but this is not compulsory. For targeted surveys, where there are observers on board, the observers (IMAS or DPIPWE staff) may make some more detailed observations, including any interactions with TEPS, but the bycatch from each dredge tow is not quantified. More detailed collection of bycatch information during surveys should be considered, given that these are the only means of collecting this data for the fishery.

Table 4: List of scallop bed species identified during the two scallop dredge surveys conducted at White Rock in 2006.

Category	Common Name	Scientific Name
Commercial Scallop	Commercial Scallop	<i>Pecten fumatus</i> *
Bivalves	Doughboy Scallop	<i>Chlamys asperrimus</i> *
	Queen Scallop	<i>Equichlamys bifrons</i>
	Mud Oyster	<i>Ostrea angasi</i> *
	Mussel	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> *
	Dog Cockle	<i>Glycymeris striatularis</i>
	Razor clam	<i>Atrina tasmanica</i>
	Other Molluscs	New Zealand Screw Shell
New Holland Spindle Shell		<i>Fusinus novaehollandiae</i> *
Tulip Shell		<i>Pleuroploca australasia</i>
Triton Shell		<i>Charonia lampas</i> *
Cowrie		<i>Cypraea hesitata</i>
Pale Octopus		<i>Octopus pallidus</i>
Southern Keeled Octopus		<i>Octopus berrima</i>
Crustaceans	Hermit Crab	<i>Strigopagurus strigimanus</i> *
	Unidentified Hermit Crab	Unidentified sp.**
	Spider Crab	<i>Leptomithrax gaimardii</i>
	Hairy Shore Crab	<i>Pilumnus tomentosus</i>
	NZSS Hermit Crabs	Unidentified spp.
Seastars	11-Arm Seastar	<i>Coscinasterias muricata</i> *
	Astropectinid	<i>Bollonaster pectinatus</i> *
	Oreasterid	<i>Nectria ocellata</i> *
Urchins	Common Urchin	<i>Heliocidaris erythrogramma</i> *
	Pencil Urchin	Unidentified sp.*
Fish	Crested Flounder	<i>Lophonectes gallus</i>
	Lachet	<i>Lepidotrigla vanessa</i>
	Shaw's Cowfish	<i>Aracana aurita</i>
Rays	Tasmanian Numbfish	<i>Narcine tasmaniensis</i>
	Banded Stingaree	<i>Urolophus cruciatus</i>
Other Species	Pumpkin Sponge	Unidentified sp.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Recent pre-season surveys (Ewing *et al.*, 2017; Semmens *et al.*, 2018), and a fishery-independent video survey (Ewing *et al.*, 2018), have failed to detect evidence of recruitment of a sufficient magnitude to support commercial dredge fishing in the near future. Consequently, a pre-season survey was not conducted in 2018 due to the low expectation that the survey would yield evidence of commercially viable scallop beds in Tasmanian coastal waters.

The depleted stock status of commercial scallops in Tasmanian waters (low density and low levels of recruitment), necessitates careful monitoring of stocks to ensure that significant recovery has occurred prior to consideration of re-opening the TSF.

The current protocol for pre-season surveys allows commercial dredge fishers to land 50 t in each of the 6 survey areas (300 t state-wide). Given the current depleted stocks, and the fact that dredging can disturb newly settled scallops (Jenkins *et al.*, 2001; Beukers-Stewart *et al.*, 2005); removal of 300 t of scallops and potential damage to new recruits may not be the most suitable survey method at the current stock levels to detect stock recovery. An alternate approach may be a fishery-independent low-impact monitoring regime, such as video surveys, which have been shown to be useful for surveying both commercial and non-commercial areas in the TSF (Ewing *et al.*, 2018).

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks to James Parkinson (DPIPWE) for his review and constructive comments.

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