Lakes and Coorong Fishery User Guide

Information current as of October 2018
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Disclaimer

This information sheet is intended as a guide only and does not replace the Fisheries Management Act 2007. Any views expressed about the meaning of particular provision of the Fisheries Management Act 2007 or regulations made under that Act are those of PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture alone and are relied upon by the reader at his or her own risk. When in doubt about the meaning of legislation, readers are advised to seek their own legal advice.

Management arrangements may change from time to time. Fishers will be informed by a Notice to Fishers. The user guide will be updated periodically and is available on the website.

Latitude and longitude are in GDA 94

All enquiries

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Introduction

The aim of this document is to outline the legal obligations of Licence Holders, Registered Masters and associated operators within the Lakes and Coorong Fishery (LCF).

This information package is to be used as a guide only.

For further information or clarification please contact PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture or FISHWATCH (1800 065 522).

The management arrangements for the LCF are complex due to the multi-species, multi-area and multi-gear nature of the fishery and are implemented through a variety of regulations, licence conditions and other legal instruments.

The fishery is largely managed through the use of input controls which aim to limit the total amount of effort that can be directed into the fishery to ensure the sustainability of the aquatic resources on which the fishery is based.

General Information

Whilst engaging in any commercial fishing activity you are required to carry your fishing licence.

Fishers need to meet the requirements of the National Law in relation to commercial vessels and their operation. There are requirements for an appropriate Certificate of Competency or exemption to the level of your operation, a Certificate of Survey (or exemption), a Certificate of Operation (or exemption), to have and display a unique identifier and to have a safety management system per registered vessel.

The minimum requirement to be a Registered Master on a commercial vessel is a Coxswains certificate.

The maximum number of agents (deckhands) permitted on board a commercial fishing vessel within the Lakes and Coorong fishery is two (2) persons.

The maximum number of permitted agents engaged in a fishing activity on the shore within the Lakes and Coorong Fishery is two (2) persons (unless taking Pipi under a licence fixed with Pipi quota entitlement – see Pipi Fishery User Guide for further details)

If any rules are breached, the Licence Holder and the Registered Master may both be guilty of an offence under the legislation.
The Lakes and Coorong Fishery

The Lakes and Coorong Fishery (LCF) consists of

a) the taking of aquatic resources as specified in Schedule 1 of the Fisheries Management (Lakes
    and Coorong Fishery) Regulations 2009 in the area defined as the Lakes and Coorong Fishery;

b) the taking of Razorfish (*Pinna bicolor*) in the Lakes and Coorong for the purpose of bait only.

The Lakes and Coorong Fishery comprises of the waters of four unique areas - Coorong Coastal Waters,
Coorong Area 1, Coorong Area 2 and the fresh water lakes. These areas are defined as:

Coorong Coastal Waters

Coorong Coastal waters comprise the coastal waters of the State out to a distance of 3 nautical miles
between the location on the Mean High Water Spring closest to 35°31.392' South, 138°46.397' East
(Beach Road, Goolwa) to the location on Mean High Water Spring closest to 36°49.577' South, 139°50.933' East (Kingston SE Jetty).

Coorong Area 1

Coorong Area 1 comprises the waters of the Coorong separated from the Lower Murray, and from
Lake Alexandrina, by the Goolwa, Mundoo, Boundary Creek, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere Barrages,
separated from the waters of the Coorong south east of Tauwitchere Barrage by a line from the
location on Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°35.620' South, 139°01.442' East (Pelican Point)
to the location on Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°35.677' South, 139°00.743' East (Gnurlung
Point), and separated from the ocean by Sir Richard Peninsula and Younghusband Peninsula, and by
a line from the location on Mean High Water Springs closest to the mouth of the River Murray on the
northern side of the headland of Sir Richard Peninsula to the location on Mean High Water Springs
closest to the northern side of the headland of Younghusband Peninsula.

Coorong Area 2

Coorong Area 2 comprises the waters of the Coorong that are South East of a line from the location on
Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°35.620' South, 139°01.442' East (Pelican Point) to the
location on Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°35.677' South, 139°00.743' East (Gnurlung Point),
and separated from the ocean by Younghusband Peninsula.

Lakes Albert and Alexandrina

Lakes Albert and Alexandrina comprise of the waters of Lake Albert and Alexandrina downstream from
the punt that services the main road joining the township of Wellington to the township of Wellington East
(near 35°19.876' South, 139°23.072' East), and separated from the Coorong by land and the barrages
at Goolwa, Mundoo, Boundary Creek, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere. This also includes the waters of the
Finniss River and Currency Creek upstream to the first road bridge by which they are crossed.
Permitted Species

Schedule 1 is a list of fish species that may be taken pursuant to a Lakes and Coorong fishing licence. It is located in the *Fisheries Management (Lakes and Coorong Fishery) Regulations 2009*. Any fish species that is not on this list cannot be taken and must be returned to the water immediately.

*Some species are subject to quota management (Anchovy, Blue Swimmer Crabs, Pipi, Mud cockle & Sardine) and separate user guides are provided for these activities.

**Annelids**
- Bloodworm (Class Polychaeta)
- Tubeworm (Class Polychaeta)

**Crustaceans**
- Crab of all species (Family Portunidae)*
- Freshwater Prawn (*Macrobrachium australiensis*)
- Yabby (*Cherax* spp)

**Molluscs**
- Southern Calamari (*Sepioteuthis australis*)
- Cockle
- Mussels (*Mytilus* spp)
- Freshwater Mussels (Family Hyriidae)
- Pipi (*Donax* spp)
- Gould’s Squid (*Nototodarus gouldii*)
- Vongole

**Scalefish**
- Australian Anchovy (*Engraulis australis*)*
- Barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*)
- Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*)
- Bony Bream (*Nematalosa erebi*)
- Carp of all species (Family Cyprinidae)
- Cod of all marine species (Family Moridae)
- Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvilli*)
- Dory of all species (Family Zoidea)
- Flathead (*Platycephalus* spp)
Flounder of all species (Family Bothidae or Pleuronectidae)
Garfish (*Hyporhamphus melanochir*)
Australian Herring (*Arripis georgianus*)
Mullet of all species (Family Mugilidae)
Mulloway (*Argyrosomus hololepidotus*)
Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelli*)
Golden Perch (*Macquaria ambigua*)
Redfin (*Perca fluviatilis*)
Bight Redfish (*Centroberyx gerrardi*)
Redfish (*Centroberyx affinis*)
Western Australian Salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*)
Australian Sardine (*Sardinops sagax*)
Snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*)
Snook (*Sphyraena novaehollandiae*)
Southern Sole (*Aserragodes haackeanus*)
Swallowtail (*Centroberyx lineatus*)
Sea Sweep (*Scorpis aequipinnis*)
Blue eye Trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*)
Trevally (*Caranginae spp*)
Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*)
Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
Whiting of all species (Family Sillaginidae)
Wrasse (*Labridae*) (other than Western Blue Groper (*Achoerodus gouldii*)

**Shark**

Rays of all species (Class Elasmobranchii)
Shark of all species (Class Elasmobranchii) other than White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*)
Skate of all species (Class Elasmobranchii)
## Size Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Size Limit (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bream, Black</td>
<td>Acanthopagrus butcheri</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead</td>
<td>Platycephalus spp.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flounder</td>
<td>F. Pleuronectidae or Bothidae</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfish</td>
<td>Hyporhamphus melanochir</td>
<td>25 *(measured from upper jaw to tip of tail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullet</td>
<td>F. Mugilidae</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulloway</td>
<td>Argyrosomus japonicus</td>
<td>46 *(within the Coorong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82 *(all other waters of the state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Perch</td>
<td>Macquaria ambigua</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfish, Bight</td>
<td>Centroberyx gerrardi</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>Arripis truttacea</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson Fish</td>
<td>Seriola hippos</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark, gummy</td>
<td>Mustelus antarctic</td>
<td>45 *(measured from 5th gill slit to base of tail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark, school</td>
<td>Galeorhinus australis</td>
<td>45 *(measured from 5th gill slit to base of tail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapper</td>
<td>Chrysophrys auratus</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snook</td>
<td>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweep</td>
<td>Scorpis aequipinnus</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trevally, Silver</td>
<td>Pseudocaranx dentex</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrasse (Excluding Western Blue Groper)</td>
<td>Labridae spp.</td>
<td>25 (Min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35 (Max.)* A Ministerial exemption currently allows take of this species above this maximum limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiting, King George</td>
<td>Syllaginodes punctatus</td>
<td>32 *(east of longitude 136°)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiting, Yellowfin</td>
<td>Sillago schomburgkii</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipi (Goolwa Cockle)</td>
<td>Donax deltoides</td>
<td>3.5 *(measured at widest part of shell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vongole</td>
<td>Katelysia spp</td>
<td>3.0 *(measured at widest part of shell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab, sand</td>
<td>Ovalipes australiensis</td>
<td>10 *(measured at widest part of the carapace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab, blue</td>
<td>Portunus pelagicus</td>
<td>11 *(measured from the base of the largest spines)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mutilation of fish

Fish subject to size limits cannot be mutilated (filleted) on a boat before those fish are brought ashore or landed. They may only be gilled, gutted and scaled.

Fish may only be filleted, divided, cut up, mangled or dismembered on a boat if they are to be used for bait purposes or consumed during the fishing trip, and are not subject to trip limits or quotas.

Shark fin removal

It is an offence to mutilate certain fish whilst at sea. Mutilate means to divide, cut up, mangle or dismember fish in any way but does not include (in the case of sharks) –

- The removal of pelvic fins and claspers, or
- The removal of the tail at the sub terminal notch, leaving the caudal lobe attached to the body.

Marking of containers (fish bins)

Licence holders are required to mark all containers that are used to store, transport, consign or otherwise used to deal with fish. The licence number and full name of the licence holder must be marked on all fish containers.
Daily Commercial Limits

Razorfish

A daily limit of 50 Razorfish (*Pinna bicolour*) per licence holder / agent on board the vessel is applicable to commercial fishers.

Snapper

A daily commercial catch limit of 350kg and a possession limit of 1050kg for multi day trips in South East waters.

These limits are irrespective of how many licences are operated from the vessel.

Mud Cockles

A 10 kg maximum daily limit has been implemented for use as bait pursuant to your licence if not the holder of cockle quota. Please note changes have been made to Mud Cockle arrangements refer to the Notice to fishers received regarding these changes.

Pipi (Goolwa Cockles)

A 10kg maximum daily limit for use as bait pursuant to your licence if not the holder of Pipi quota.

Samson Fish

No more than a maximum of 3 Samson Fish may be taken in any one day from any registered vessel.

Trip limits for School and Gummy Shark

Fishers are entitled to a daily limit (midnight to midnight) of 5 Gummy / School Sharks (combined) taken from State waters. Fishers undertaking a multi-day trip are entitled to the combined total of 10 Gummy / School Shark providing they make a report to FISHWATCH 1 hours prior to midnight. See licence condition 12622

*Please note: Persons with an interest in a Commonwealth Licence (AFMA) with Shark entitlements are not permitted to take Gummy / School Shark pursuant to a SA fishing licence.*
Closed areas and seasons

Seasonal and area closures apply for the following species and areas

Goolwa Beach - Pipi closure

Goolwa Beach closed to commercial take of Pipi from the Murray Mouth to Middleton.

Annual State-Wide Snapper Closure

Fishing (including targeting and take) for Snapper in all South Australian waters is prohibited from midday 1 November to midday 15 December.

Netting Closures

As a management measure, permanent and seasonal netting closures are in place for the Lakes and Coorong Fishery. Net fishing is banned in areas for reasons relating to resource sharing and as a means of protecting significant fish habitats or fish congregation sites.

In addition to designated netting closures and periods, a netting ban applies to all waters of the State greater than 5 metres depth, except for large-mesh (Shark) nets. Netting is also banned within 0.5 nautical miles of any legislated artificial reef and within a 100 metre radius of any jetty, wharf or pier.

Prohibition of Hauling nets and Set Lines during Public Holidays

A licensed person cannot take fish by using a hauling net or use a set line during the Christmas and Easter holiday periods and on any long weekend. The time for these closures are from:

- the period commencing at 0100 hours on 23 December in any year and ending at midnight on 1 January in the following year; and

- the period commencing at 0100 hours on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday in any year and ending at midnight on the following Monday; and

- the period commencing at 0100 hours on a Thursday in any year and ending at midnight on the following Sunday if the Friday in that period is a public holiday; and

- the period commencing at 0100 hours on a Friday in any year to midnight on the following Monday if that Monday is a public holiday.
The Murray Mouth and Coorong - Netting and Long line Closed Areas

The use of long lines and mesh nets are prohibited within 500 metres of either side of the area defined as the Murray mouth.

The use of mesh nets and set/long lines are prohibited within the Coorong contained within and bounded by a line commencing at Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°32.980’ South, 138°52.765’ East, then generally easterly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 35°32.993’ South, 138°53.871’ East, then south-easterly to the location on Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°33.156’ South, 138°54.032’ East (Point Blenkinsop), then southerly to the location on Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°33.651’ South, 138°54.032’ East, then beginning north-easterly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the mouth of the River Murray on the northern side of the headland of Younghusband Peninsula near 35°33.366’ South, 138°52.889’ East, then across the mouth of the River Murray to the northern side of the headland of Sir Richard Peninsula near 35°33.312’ South, 138°52.765’ East, then northerly to the point of commencement.

Map 4 – Coorong – Murray Mouth Closures
The Lakes and Coorong Barrages Closures

The use of gill nets as a set net is not permitted within 150 metres of the barrages.

Map 5 – Lakes and Coorong Barrage Closures
Coorong Area 1 - Netting Closures

Small mesh monofilament net as a set net or a small mesh multifilament hauling net are not permitted to be used from 1 November to 31 March (the following year).

All fish nets are not permitted to be used from 25 December to 7 January the following year.

Hauling nets and mesh nets used as set nets are not permitted to be used in Goolwa channel from midnight Friday to sunset on the following Sunday.
Permitted Devices and their Use

The South Australian commercial Lakes and Coorong fishery is comprised of a diverse range of permitted fishing devices and methods of use, designed to take account of the particular characteristics and behaviour of the species being targeted. Although the manner in which a licence holder may use particular commercial fishing devices is described on the individual’s licence and in the Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2017, further explanation of some conditions and regulations appears below.

Permitted fishing devices, methods used in the fishery, the legal length, and the mesh size of nets, are all defined by the regulations. The range of devices and licence conditions can vary between individual licence holders. Each licence is endorsed with a list of permitted fishing gear. Only gear and the listed quantities of such gear endorsed on the licence may be used.

Additionally, regulations and licence conditions restricting the use of combinations and quantities of gear apply. Licence holders and registered masters must be familiar with these conditions. It is in the best interest of all users of the resource that commercial fishers mark their gear and boats clearly and follow the prescribed usage of devices while engaged in commercial fishing activity.

All devices, excluding handline and rod and line, must be registered on a commercial fishers licence before they can be used to take fish.

Registration of Devices

All devices, excluding rods and lines and hand lines, must be endorsed on a Lakes and Coorong Fishery licence before they can be used to take fish for trade or business. Current policy does not allow for additional devices to be endorsed on a licence.

Permitted number of devices allowed set and stored on a boat

A licence holder may only carry on board a registered boat the number of mesh nets, hoop nets, drop net, long lines, cockle rakes, yabby pots, shrimp traps, drum nets or dab nets that does not exceed the number of these devices that can lawfully be used at any one time according to the entitlements and/or conditions of the licence.
Marking of Devices

A drop net, drum net, hoop net, shrimp trap or yabby pot set in Lakes Albert and Alexandrina or the Coorong must be marked with a buoy of not less than 2 litres in volume.

All other set devices (those not held in the hand) must be marked by a buoy or buoys of not less than 4 litre in volume.

The appropriate method of marking devices is as follows:

Nets
1. Yellow buoy at one end, 2 black buoys at the other end, and if the net or line (of nets) set in the Lakes or Coorong and exceeds 50m in length, the net or line is marked with red buoys placed at intervals not exceeding 50 meters.

Longline / Setline
1. Yellow buoy at one end, 2 black buoys at the other end.

Drum net
1. White buoy.

Hoop/Drop net
1. White buoy.

Yabby Pot
1. White buoy.

Shrimp Trap
1. White buoy.

A buoy which is used to mark any of the above devices must:

- float on the surface of the water;
- be constructed of material that is durable in water; and
- be marked with the fishery licence number issued to the registered owner in letters and figures not less than 7cm in height.

Note: Upon removing a net from the Lakes and Coorong the licence holder / register master must immediately remove from the Lakes and Coorong any buoy, anchor or other device or object to which the net was attached.

Licence Conditions

There are a number of licence conditions applicable to the Lakes and Coorong Fishery that describe the use of gear and the area in which it may be used. The conditions which are applicable to an individual’s licence are listed on your licence.

No person other than the licence holder may take Pipi and use nets on the same day (see Licence Condition 11961).
Nets

A number of net types are endorsed on Lakes and Coorong licences to take some scalefish species. Due to the areas they are used and the diversity of species targeted, they are used in a variety of configurations and designs. The total maximum number of nets a fisher can use at any one time is the number endorsed on each licence.

Gill (mesh or set) nets

Gill nets consist of a length of net panel held vertically in the water, usually suspended between a floatline or head rope on the surface and a leadline or footrope at the bottom of the mesh. It is constructed to be used as a static device to enmesh fish. The size of the mesh in the net determines the size range of the species caught.

A mesh net in the Lake and Coorong Fishery must not exceed 50 metres in length (see licence condition 1287)

Gill Net Types

- Small mesh monofilament net
- Large mesh monofilament net

Note: Net size requirements can vary among fishing areas. Specific size and strain information is outlined on the following pages.
Hauling nets

Hauling nets have a maximum length and mesh size depending on area of use and have a pocket at one end. The method of setting and hauling the net varies considerably according to the environmental conditions prevailing at the time, the relative abundance of fish, the tightness of schools, and the experience of the fisher.

A power hauling shot is undertaken by hauling a net through the water with the aid of engine power from the boat. First, the bunt end of the net is anchored and then the remainder set in a semicircle. The wing end of the net is then slowly towed by the vessel until the net is closed to a circle.

Once the net has been closed to a circle, the bunt end of the net is then secured to the bow of the vessel, and the wing end of the net is then retrieved either by hand, through a hydraulic power block or onto a powered net drum. As the vessel motors slowly astern, the area inside the circle of the net diminishes. The fish are herded until they swim into the pocket at the bunt end.

The pocket of a hauling net must remain in the water while all fish are being removed to assist in preventing damage occurring to undersize fish and non-permitted species. The fish are brailed (scooped from the water using a brailing net) onto the boat from the bunt and the undersize fish immediately returned to the water.

Hauling Net Types

- Small mesh multifilament hauling net
- Large mesh multifilament hauling net

Note: Net size requirements can vary among fishing areas. Specific size and strain information is outlined on the following pages.
Permitted netting activity Coorong Coastal waters

In coastal waters Fishers may use one (1) monofilament swinger net or one (1) multifilament hauling net, or one (1) gill net subject to endorsed devices, but only one of the nets can be used at a time.

Swinger nets

Swinger nets are a non-static gill net which a rope is attached and anchored to the shore (vehicle) used in the coastal waters along the high energy beach between Goolwa beach road and the Kingston jetty using rips to drag the net out into the gutters.

Fishers may use one (1) Swinger net that meets the following requirements;

- **Max depth:** 5 metres
- **Max Net Length:** 100 metres
- **Mesh size:** Minimum 120 mm
- **Breaking Strain:** 9 kg or greater
- **Max rope length:** 600 metres *(of rope can be attached to the net)*

Small mesh monofilament gill net

Fishers may use one (1) small mesh monofilament gill net as a set net in Coorong coastal waters that meets the following requirements:

- **Max depth:** 1m *(below the surface of the water)*
- **Max length:** 600 metres
- **Mesh Size:** Minimum 50mm / Maximum 64mm

Fishers may use one (1) small mesh monofilament gill net other than a set net in Coorong coastal waters *(drift net)*, if the net is physical examined and cleared of any at once every hour, and the net meets the following requirements:

- **Max depth:** 50 meshes *(of the net below the surface of the water)*
- **Max length:** 100 metres
- **Mesh Size:** Minimum 50mm / Maximum 64mm
Large mesh monofilament gill net

In Coorong coastal waters Fishers may use one (1) six hundred (600) metre large mesh monofilament gill net as a set net.

The minimum mesh size is one hundred and fifteen (115) millimetres. The maximum depth below the surface of the water for a large mesh monofilament gill net is two (2) metres. And the minimum breaking strain of the mesh is seven (7) Kg.

Small mesh multifilament hauling net

In Coorong coastal waters one (1) small mesh multifilament hauling net may be used. Power hauling is permitted in coastal waters of less than 5 metres in depth.

- Max depth: 10 metres
- Max length: 400 metres
- Mesh size: Minimum 50mm / Maximum 64 mm – minimum ply of 15
- Max Rope length: 100 metres of floating rope or ropes
Large mesh multifilament hauling net

In coastal waters one (1) a large mesh multifilament hauling net may be used. Power hauling is not permitted in coastal waters.

Max length: 600 metres  
Mesh size: Minimum 95mm – minimum ply of 21  
Max Rope length: 50 metres of floating rope or ropes
Bait nets

When endorsed on a licence a bait net may be used for taking fish as bait only and not for sale. A bait net should not be longer than 150 metres and the mesh size should not be less than 30 mm or greater than 150 mm. A bait net must not be set in a depth exceeding 5 metres.

A bait net must not be left unattended after it has been set in waters from a registered boat unless the bait net has a mesh size of no less than 50mm in which it can be left unattended for a period not exceeding 12 hours.

A bait net must be buoyed with one end consisting of two black 4 litre buoys and the other end consisting of one yellow 4 litre buoy with the licence number clearly written on the buoys not less than 70mm in height.

Max length : 150 m
Max depth : 5 m
Mesh size : Minimum 3 cm / Maximum 15 cm
Permitted netting activities Coorong Area 1

Drift netting method of fishing

- The drift net method of fishing is permitted in Area 1 from a period commencing 1 November to the 31 March provided the net is attended and not anchored.
- A drift net is a non-static small mesh monofilament gill net with a minimum mesh size of fifty (50) mm, and a maximum mesh size of sixty four (64) mm. The net is to be no more than 50 meshes deep and must not exceed 100 metres in length. The net must be physically examined and cleared of all fish once an hour.

Small mesh monofilament gill net

- Total maximum length of 500 metres of small mesh monofilament net can be used as a set net(s) in Coorong Area 1 (no more than ten (10) small mesh 50 metre monofilament gill nets may be used in area 1 at the same time).
- A maximum of three (3) fifty (50) metre gill nets may be joined to be used as one (1) one hundred and fifty (150) metre set net.
- The net must not extend more than thirty three (33) meshes below the surface of the water.
- The minimum mesh size is fifty (50) mm. The maximum mesh size is sixty four (64) mm. The minimum breaking strain of the mesh is five and a half (5.5) Kg.

Large mesh monofilament gill net

- A total maximum length of 500 metres of large mesh monofilament net can be used as a set net(s) in Coorong Area 1 (no more than ten (10) large mesh gill nets may be used as set nets in Area 1 at the same time).
- A maximum of three (3) fifty (50) metre gill nets may be joined to be used as one (1) one hundred and fifty (150) metre net set net.
- The minimum mesh size is one hundred and fifteen (115) mm. The minimum breaking strain of the mesh is seven (7) Kg.

Small mesh multifilament hauling net

- A small mesh multifilament hauling net can be up to four hundred (400) metres in length, with a maximum of one hundred (100) metres of rope or ropes attached. A minimum mesh of fifty (50) mm and a maximum mesh of sixty four (64) mm. The minimum ply rating is fifteen (15).
- Fishers can only use one hauling net at any one time.
- Power hauling is permitted.

Large mesh multifilament hauling net

- A large mesh multifilament hauling net has a minimum mesh of ninety five (95) mm and a maximum length of two hundred and forty (240) metres, with a maximum of fifty (50) metres of rope or ropes attached. There is no maximum mesh size.
- Power hauling is not permitted.
Permitted netting activities Coorong Area 2

Small mesh monofilament gill net

- A maximum total length of five hundred and fifty (550) metres of small mesh monofilament net can be used as a set net in Coorong Area 2. No more than eleven (11) nets may be joined together to form a single net.
- A maximum of eleven (11) nets are permitted to be used at any one (1) time.
- A small mesh monofilament gill net has a minimum mesh size of fifty (50) mm, a maximum mesh size of sixty four (64) mm, a maximum drop of fifty (50) meshes with a minimum breaking strain of five point five (5.5) Kg.

Large mesh monofilament gill net

- A maximum total length of five hundred and fifty (550) metres of large mesh monofilament net can be used as a set net in Coorong Area 2. No more than eleven (11) nets may be joined together to form a single net.
- No more than eleven (11) large mesh monofilament gill nets may be used in area 2 at the same time
- A large mesh monofilament gill net has a minimum mesh size of one hundred and fifteen (115) mm. The maximum drop is two (2) metres and the minimum breaking strain of the of seven (7) Kg.

Small mesh multifilament hauling net

- A small mesh multifilament hauling net can be up to four hundred (400) metres in length, with a maximum of one hundred (100) metres of rope or ropes attached. A minimum mesh of fifty (50) mm and a maximum mesh of sixty four (64) mm.. The minimum ply rating is fifteen (15).
- Fishers can only use one hauling net at any one time.
- Power hauling is permitted.

Large mesh multifilament hauling net

- A large mesh multifilament hauling net has a minimum mesh size of ninety five (95) mm and a maximum length of four hundred (400) metres with up to fifty (50) metres of rope or ropes attached.
- There is no maximum mesh size.
- Power hauling is not permitted
Permitted activities Lakes Albert and Alexandrina

Monofilament Gill nets

- Maximum mesh net length of five hundred and fifty (550) metres (A maximum of eleven (11) fifty (50) metre nets may be set in one (1) line).
- A monofilament gill net must have a minimum mesh size of fifty (50) mm and a maximum drop of five (5) metres.
- Fishers can use the number of nets endorsed on their license.

Drum nets

Is a fish trap that consists of mesh supported by 3 large diameter bands to form a body or shape which is closed at one end and has a cove (entrance) at the other end. A drum net must meet the following:

- Be made from cotton or synthetic twine (including the body and wings)
- Have a maximum of three (3) bands with a maximum diameter of 115 cm
- Have a maximum body length of two (2) metres with a minimum mesh size of 7.5 cm
- Have a maximum wing length of three (3) metres and minimum mesh size of 15 cm

Hauling net

- A power hauling net has a maximum length of six hundred (600) metres, with a maximum drop of ten (10) metres and has a maximum of hundred (100) metres of floating rope attached
- A manual hauling net has no maximum length.
Electrofishing

Only a limited number of fishers are currently endorsed to use electro-fishing gear. Electro-fishing is the taking of fish by using a device consisting of a power source anode or cathode designed and constructed to apply an electric field to water so as to attract or stun fish.

It can only be used in Lakes Albert and Alexandrina to take carp and bony bream.

Other endorsed devices

Fishers can use the following devices only if the device is endorsed on their licence and are restricted to the quantities of gear endorsed the licence:

Lines and hooks

Several configurations of hooks and lines can be deployed to target a variety of species and sizes of fish in the commercial Lakes and Coorong Fishery. All commercial LCF fishers are permitted to use handlines and/or rod and line, but the use of devices that involve lines which are set (droplines and longlines) must be endorsed on the individual’s licence.

It is not permitted to use a wire trace of 2 mm or greater gauge and fishing hooks size 12/0 or greater.

When using handlines and/or rod and line, squid jigs are considered to be one hook. In addition, no more than 5 hooks joined by ganging, or snooding together will be taken to be 1 hook.

A commercial fisher and their agent(s) are permitted to use only two (2) handlines and/or rod and lines at a time with a maximum of three hooks on each line.
Longlines

A longline or setline consists of a length of heavy line or rope (mainline) deployed horizontally through the water and are set along the sea bed or surface, both ends are anchored and have buoyed attached. The desired number of snoods or traces (short lengths of line carrying baited hooks) are usually attached at regular intervals along the mainline as it is fed out of the vessel. A haul-in line is attached to each end of the mainline and a powered winch is generally used to retrieve the line, with the fish removed as the snoods come on board.

Longlines are generally used in coastal waters to target Snapper and Shark. Please refer to Notices to Commercial Fishers on the PIRSA website if you intend to use a longline to target Snapper.


You are required to be within 50m of your longline at all times.

A longline can have a maximum of 400 hooks.

A longline must be buoyed with one end consisting of two black 4 litre buoys and the other end consisting of one yellow 4 litre buoy with the licence number clearly written on the buoys not less than 70mm in height.
Traps and enclosures

Traps are devices which crustaceans, fish and molluscs enter voluntarily, but from which they are usually prevented in some way from escaping. Animals are enticed into a trap either by bait or because the trap appears to provide some form of refuge.

Hoop nets

Hoop nets are used in coastal waters to catch blue crabs and sand crabs. A hoop net consists of one hoop with a diameter not exceeding 107cm to which netting is attached in the form of a cone or bag which does not extend more than 92cm from the hoop. When set, the netting lies flat on the substrate. The net is retrieved by a length of rope which is suspended by a float. Crabs walk onto the baited net to feed and become trapped when the net is hauled and the loose netting falls below the ring. A hoop net must have a white 2 litres buoy attached if set in the Lakes or the Coorong or a white 4 litre buoy attached if set in Coorong Coastal waters, and be marked with your licence number not less than 70mm in height.

Drop nets

A drop net is used in a similar fashion to a hoop net, but consists of two hoops, each having a diameter not exceeding 107cm, to which loose netting is attached so as to form a cylindrical shaped bag. A drop net must have a white 2 litres buoy attached if set in the Lakes or the Coorong or a white 4 litre buoy attached if set in Coorong Coastal waters, and be marked with your licence number not less than 70mm in height.
Yabby Pot

A yabby pot is a fish trap designed to take yabbies, the trap has a maximum of two entrances funnels that are a minimum of 7.5cm at their narrowest part. The maximum dimension of a yabby pot must not exceed one (1) metre. When set the trap lies on the substrate and has attached to it a length of rope which is suspended by a float. A yabby pot must have a white 2 litre buoy attached and be marked with your licence number not less than 70mm in height.

Shrimp Trap

A shrimp trap is a fish trap designed to take shrimp and can be cylindrical, rectangular or square in shape, being a maximum of 40 cm at its greatest dimension, a maximum of 20cm in height, covered with mesh a minimum of 5mm and with entrance funnels that are a maximum of 3cm in diameter. When set, the trap lies on the substrate and has attached to it a length of rope which is suspended by a float. A shrimp trap must have a white 2 litre buoy attached and be marked with your licence number not less than 70mm in height.
Hand held implements

Hand nets (including dab net)

A dab net consist of a net being conical in shape attached to a hoop or ring and extending not more than 1 metre in depth from the hoop or ring, the hoop and ring being attached to a rigid handle. The diameter of the hoop and ring must not exceed 1 metre.

Brailing net

A brailing net is a hand net used to remove fish from the pocket of a hauling net. It can only be used with a hauling net.

Fish Spear

Spears or spear guns used for commercial fishing can only be used by hand and propelled by human power without the use of any explosive, spring, elastic material or mechanism. Fish spears are primarily used to take Flounder at night in shallow water.
Cockle Net

Means a device to take Pipi (*Donax spp*) designed and constructed to be held in the hand and consisting of a pole which has a flexible mesh bag with a mesh size not less than 43mm mounted on a frame or ring and attached to one end of the pole. It is used in the surf zone of high energy beaches to collect cockles buried just below the surface of the sand.

Only one net can be used per person and it must be endorsed on your licence.

A maximum of 10 kilograms of Pipi may be taken per day only for use as bait for other fishing activities undertaken by the same licence. Except if the licence has a condition fixing a Pipi quota then additional rules apply (see the Pipi Fishery User Guide).
Fisher Obligations

Registration of Vessels

All fishing must be undertaken from a vessel that is registered on the respective fishing licence.

Two vessels cannot be used at the same time to operate under the same licence, unless the other vessel is no more than 500 metres from the licence holder or registered master. Both vessels must be registered on the licence.

Registered vessel cannot be towed by another vessel.

Certificate of Operation (Survey)

Under the Australian Maritime Safety Authority, all commercial vessels must carry a Certificate of Operation (Survey) issued by an Australian Marine Safety Agency or exemption. A commercial fishing vessel is defined as a boat registered under the Fisheries Management Act 2007 by endorsement on a fishery licence to engage in a fishing activity. For more information regarding the survey of commercial vessels, contact Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, Marine Safety Section on (08) 8348 9506.

Marking of vessels

The commercial licence number must be displayed while undertaking commercial fishing activities in letters and figures not less than 150mm in height and 100mm wide and clearly visible above the waterline. The unique vessel identifier (your survey number) must be visible at all times per regulatory requirements on your commercial vessel, regardless of your operational activity.

Recreational Fishing from Registered Vessels

Recreational fishing from a commercially registered vessel is permitted subject to the following conditions:

The vessel must be “de-registered” by ringing FISHWATCH (1800 065 522) and answering a series of questions.

The commercial licence number must be covered while undertaking recreational fishing.

The unique vessel identifier (your survey number) must be visible at all times on your commercial vessel, regardless of your operational activity.

Tender vessels

A tender vessel does not need to be registered on the fishing licence if it is not going to be used in any fishing activity.

If a tender vessel is not registered on a license it must display the relevant commercial licence number preceded by a "T" e.g. “T-L001”.

Registered Masters

The Lakes and Coorong Fishery is an owner operator fishery and as such the use of a registered master to operate the licence in addition to the licence holder is not permitted, however there are some exceptions to this rule. The licence holder is not required to be the operator of that same licence under the following circumstances:

a) The licence holder owns another Lakes and Coorong licence and is registered as the master of that licence or
b) The licence holder owns a Marine Scalefish Fishery licence and is registered as the master of that licence.
c) The licence holder is a company. This is only permitted on licences which are endorsed for Pipi quota and only have devices registered for use which are used for taking Pipi.

The registered master will be listed on your licence. A master who is not registered on the licence may not operate the licence.

Relief Days

The exception to the above rule is a “Relief Day”.

Arrangements have been implemented in the Lakes and Coorong Fishery to allow the use of replacement masters. The purposes of these arrangement is to allow licence holders to take time out of the fishery for official business or training, holidays, health or personal reasons whilst the active licence continues to derive an income.

Each licence may allow one or more "Relief Master(s)" to fish a combined maximum of 28 relief days per year.

A day means the period commencing at midnight and ending at midnight the following day.

The licence holder and a relief master will not be permitted to operate the licence at the same time or on the same day.

A licence holder must prior to allowing a “relief master” to conduct a fishing activity under their licence ring the FISHWATCH number (1800 065 522) and report that they are fishing using a "Relief Day" and stated the replacement masters name and area of operation.

Certificate of Competency

The minimum requirement to be a registered master (including a “relief / replacement master” on a commercial vessel is a Coxswains certificate.

Section 47 of the Harbors and Navigation Act 1993, states that a person must not operate or accept employment in a key position in the crew of a commercial fishing vessel unless that person holds a Certificate of Competency of the appropriate class. For more information regarding the necessary qualifications to operate commercial vessels, contact the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, Marine Safety Section on (08) 8348 9506.

Agents

The maximum number of agents (deckhands) permitted on board a commercial fishing vessel within the Lakes and Coorong fishery is two (2) persons.
The maximum number of permitted agents engaged in a fishing activity on the shore with the Lakes and Coorong Fishery is two (2) persons (unless taking Pipi under a licence fixed with Pipi quota entitlement – see Pipi Fishery User Guide for further details). Agents must remain within 700 metres of the licence holder / registered master.

**Behaviour of Fishers**

It is the responsibility of all commercial fishers to act in a professional manner when on the water. Where poor behaviour involving fishing activities and/or on the water is observed or personally encountered, you are encouraged to report the incident.

Dependent on the nature of the incident, the matter should be reported to one of the following authorities:

**SA Police**

Verbal and physical threats, assault, property damage
Telephone: 131 444 or visit a police station.
In the case of an emergency ring 000

**Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure**

Operating an unsafe vessel or in a dangerous manner
Relevant legislation: *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012*
Penalty: Imprisonment for 2 years or $180000, or both.
Telephone: Metropolitan 8260 0088
Kadina 0408 851 042
Port Lincoln 0407 553 010
Kangaroo Island 8553 2064
Goolwa / Victor Harbor 0409 792 751

**PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture**

Interfere with a lawful fishing activity -Relevant legislation: Section 75, *Fisheries Management Act 2007*
Penalty: $5 000.
Telephone: 1800 065 522 and advise operator that you wish to report an offence.
Email: PIRSA.IllegalFishing@sa.gov.au

To assist the relevant authorities take note of the following:
- the co-ordinates where the incident occurred
- vessel details, including registration number and description
- the driving behaviour that you deemed to be dangerous or reckless
- the time and date of the incident
- description of the person(s) involved and any witness(es).
Sale of Catch

All catch must be consigned to:

- A registered fish processor, or
- Members of the general public who will consume the product

Please note: You must become a registered fish processor with PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture to sell your product to any recipient not listed above. (See following section)

Fish Processors

Two types of fish processor registrations are available. They are:

(1) Fish Processor Registration (Full)

As a licensed fish processor (full) you may buy and sell product from:

- A licensed Aquaculture authority holder
- A licensed commercial fisher
- Any fish processor

You are not restricted in who you can sell the product to.

Additional note: In order to process abalone, prawn or rock lobster direct from a commercial fisher you must pay an additional fee and have these species endorsed on your fish processor registration. This can be organised through PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture Licensing Services on (08) 8204 1370.

(2) Fish Processor Registration (Restricted)

As a licensed fish processor (restricted) you may only process fish from:

- Your own fishing licence
- And then sell this product to:

A person who is an unregistered fish processor; and carries on a business where the product is sold or supplied as a meal or part of a meal, directly to the public. This includes restaurants and community groups. This does not include butchers or grocery stores.

Please note: A fish processor (restricted) is not permitted to sell product to a fish processor (full).
Logbook Reporting Requirements

Periodic (SARDI) Returns

Periodic (SARDI) returns are used to monitor and manage the sustainability of South Australia’s fisheries.

SARDI returns from the South Australian Inland Waters Catch and Effort Return logbook detailing your catch for the month must be submitted within 15 days of the end of that month.

If no fish are taken during a particular calendar month a return indicating no fish were taken (NIL return) is to be lodged.

Copies of returns must be retained for a period of 12 months.

Additional SARDI log books and envelopes are available from SARDI Information Services Group, West Beach by telephone (08) 8207 5400.

Wildlife Reporting Logbook

In addition to your catch and effort logbook, there is a logbook for reporting interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species (TEPS) across all South Australian commercial fisheries. Licence Holders are reminded that these wildlife interaction logbooks are required to be submitted when an interaction occurs with a threatened, endangered or protected species (e.g. seahorse, White Shark, etc). If you do not have a copy of the TEPS logbook please contact SARDI’s Information Management and Database Support Group on (08) 8207 5400.

Catch history

‘Catch History’ is the amount of fish taken by a licence holder pursuant to a licence issued under the Fisheries Management Act 2007. In some fisheries, when management arrangements have changed, catch history has been used as one of the relevant criteria when allocating resources. It is important to note that PIRSA Fisheries does not recognise the transfer of catch history from one licence holder to another when a licence is sold or transferred. Catch history can only be recognised for a person who holds a valid licence.
Licensing Information

Licence Transfers

The Fisheries Management (Lakes and Coorong Fishery) Regulations 2009 provide that a licence in respect of the Lakes and Coorong Fishery may be transferred with the consent of the Minister. An application for consent must be in writing and must be made on a form, which has been approved by the Minister.

The Fisheries Management (Lakes and Coorong Fishery) Regulations 2009 provide that: The Minister may only consent to a transfer of a licence if satisfied as to the following:

• that any fees or other amounts payable in relation to the licence under the Act or the repealed Act have been paid in full;
• that the licence to be transferred has not been suspended;
• that no proceedings alleging an offence against the Act or the repealed Act are pending or likely to be commenced in the State against the holder of the licence;
• that the transferee is a natural person of at least 15 years of age and is a fit and proper person to hold a licence in respect of the fishery;
• if a boat registered for use under the licence is the subject of, is registered for use under, or is otherwise referred to in, a licence, permit, authority or other entitlement to take aquatic resources granted under a law of the Commonwealth or a corresponding law—
  (i) the entitlement is either to be transferred together with the licence to the transferee or to be surrendered on or before the transfer of the licence; or
  (ii) that—
    a. the transfer of the licence separately from the entitlement is not likely to result in fishing activities that over-exploit or endanger the aquatic resources of the State; and
    b. the person or body that granted the entitlement concurs with the separate transfer of the licence.

Family Transfers

During March 2013, PIRSA amended regulation 9 of the Fisheries Management (Lakes and Coorong Fishery) Regulations 2009 to allow for the transfer of Lakes and Coorong licences to family members without a reduction in gill net (inland waters) or Yabby pot entitlements.

Documentation for Lakes and Coorong Fishery family transfers can be found on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture website:

Mesh Nets and Yabby Pot Entitlements reductions

The maximum number of mesh that can be endorsed on a Lakes and Coorong Fishery licence is 100. On the transfer of a Lakes and Coorong Fishery licence, the number of mesh net entitlements will be reduced to 25.

The maximum number of yabby pot entitlements that can be endorsed on a Lakes and Coorong Fishery licence is 100. On the transfer of a Lakes and Coorong Fishery licence, the number of yabby pot entitlements will be reduced to 50.
Deceased Estate

Upon the death of a licence holder, the licence will become vested in the personal representative of the deceased, as part of the estate of the deceased. The requirements that apply in this situation are set out in section 57 of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

Registering a Third Party Interest

Fisheries legislation provides for the Minister, upon application and payment of the prescribed fee by the licence holder, to make a notation on the register that a third party has an interest in the licence. The Minister is required to refuse an application for surrender or transfer of a licence without the consent of the registered third party. A licence holder may nominate more than one third party, but a separate application is required for each third party.

Change of Address

Licence holders are reminded that if they change their address, either postal or residential, notification must be sent to the Leasing & Licensing Section of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture within 30 days, with their current fishery licence.

Replacement Licence

A copy of a licence may be issued if a current fishery licence is lost or destroyed. An application form with the prescribed fee will need to be completed and paid before the replacement is issued.

Public Register

*The Fisheries Management Act 2007* provides that a public register of authorities (including licences) issued under the Act must be kept. This register must include, among other things, a notation that a specified person has a registered interest in a licence. This notation will be made upon application by the holder of the relevant licence, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

If you are in the process of acquiring a licence under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* you are advised to make independent enquires of the licence holder as to any demerit points that are recorded on that licence. The Public Register may not be up to date at the time of your search as there are sometimes delays in the allocation process and so should not be relied upon in isolation from other enquiries any demerits that are incurred by the licence as at the time of the transfer will be attributed to the relevant licence in the ordinary course of business regardless of any transfers occurring in that period. If you require further clarification of the actual demerits held by a licence prior to any transfer you will need to request that from PIRSA Fisheries & Aquaculture in writing and as part of that process you will need written consent of the licence holder for that information to be released to you.
Demerit Points

A demerit point scheme was introduced in 2009 as a deterrent against fisheries offences.

Under the scheme if a person or body corporate is found guilty of an offence by a court or pays an expiation fee (on-the-spot fine), they and the relevant authority will also accrue a number of demerit points.

The number of demerit points applied will vary depending on the severity of the offence.

Demerit points have a lifespan of five years from the date that they are accrued. After five years the demerit points are removed.

If a person or body corporate accrues 200 points within five years, there are a range of penalties that can apply, including disqualification from holding an authority issued under the Fisheries Management Act 2007 (the Act) and disqualification from being a registered master on any boat, both for a period of ten years. An authority will remain disqualified until it is transferred or compulsorily acquired.

The legislation defining the demerit point scheme is located in the Act. The list of offences and respective number of demerit points incurred is located in the Fisheries Management (Demerit Points) Regulations 2017.

Authority means a licence, permit, registration, authorisation or authority under the Fisheries Management Act 2007.

Demerit Point Frequently Asked Questions

What happens if I accrue 200 demerit points?

If a person or body corporate accumulates 200 demerit points within a 5-year period they are liable to be disqualified from holding any authority issued under the Fisheries Management Act 2007 (the Act) including:

- A commercial fishing licence.
- A fish processor registration.
- A recreational registration (pot or net).
- Operating as a director in a body corporate that holds an authority.
- Operating as a registered master on a boat used pursuant to an authority.

The disqualification period applies for 10 years.

An authority held by a disqualified person will be immediately suspended and must be transferred. If a transfer does not take effect within 180 days the Minister may compulsorily acquire the licence. If the disqualified person holds a non-transferable fishing licence, the licence will be cancelled.

What happens if a company (body corporate) accrues 200 demerit points?

If a body corporate accumulates 200 points within 5 years, then each director is disqualified from holding or obtaining an authority for 10 years.

The authority is also suspended and must be transferred within 180 days. If a transfer does not take effect within the required timeframe the Minister will compulsorily acquire the licence. If the disqualified body corporate holds a non-transferable fishing licence, the licence will be cancelled.
Will I be notified if I am close to accumulating 200 demerit points?

The Minister will send a letter to any person or body corporate when they, or the authority they hold accumulates 100 demerit points. The letter will provide a demerit points balance. The letter will be updated and re-sent for any subsequent offending.

Do I incur demerit points for verbal or written warnings?

No. Demerit points are only incurred if a person or body corporate is found guilty of an offence by a court or pays an expiation fee.

If a registered master commits an offence while operating my fishing licence, does the licence accumulate points too?

The Act provides that the holder of an authority is responsible for an offence committed by a registered master (or agent) and therefore liable to the same penalty.

Where an authority holder is subsequently found guilty of an offence in court or pays an expiation fee, demerit points will apply to the licence.

What happens if multiple offences have been committed?

If multiple offences have been committed arising from the same incident, demerit points are only applied pursuant to the one offence that attracts the most demerit points.

If I am found guilty of a recreational offence, will the demerit points affect my commercial fishing licence?

Yes. Demerit points for a recreational offence will be accrued under your name as a natural person, however they will not be accrued on your commercial licence. Should you accumulate 200 demerit points you will be disqualified from holding any Authority issued under the Act and also operating as a registered master for a period of 10 years.

Do demerit points affect my marine qualifications or my driver licence?

No. Demerit points only affect authorities issued under the Act. These authorities include commercial fishing licences, fish processor registrations, recreational rock lobster pot registrations and recreational net registrations.

My authority has a number of demerit points recorded against it. If I wish to sell the licence will the demerit points be removed?

No. The demerit points will stay with the authority until they expire after 5 years. As a person or body corporate you will also retain demerit points until they expire after this period. Prospective buyers can obtain information on the number of demerit points accrued by a licence on the details below.

Where can I check my demerit point balance?

Demerit point balances are available by:

- Contacting PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture on (08) 8204 1370.
- Viewing the online Fisheries Public Register at www.pir.sa.gov.au/fisheries/public_register
Contact Information

**Licensing, Quota & VMS Enquiries**
Level 14, 25 Grenfell St
GPO Box 1625
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Phone: (08) 8204 1370
Fax: (08) 8204 1388
Email: pirsa.fisherieslicensing@sa.gov.au

**Fisheries Management and Policy**
Lakes and Coorong Fishery Management Officer – Rebecca Atkins
Level 14, 25 Grenfell St
GPO Box 1625
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Phone: (08) 8429 0241

**Compliance**
For any issues relating to compliance matters, please contact your local Fisheries Office:

- Largs North: (08) 8169 0122
- Kingscote: (08) 8553 4950
- Kadina: (08) 8821 1555
- Yorketown: (08) 8852 1861
- Whyalla: (08) 8645 5083
- Port Lincoln: (08) 8683 5315
- Ceduna: (08) 8626 9240
- Mount Gambier: (08) 8735 1300
- Kingston: (08) 8767 2358

**South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI)**
2 Hamra Ave, WEST BEACH
PO Box 120
HENLEY BEACH SA 5024
Phone: (08) 8207 5400
Fax: (08) 8207 5406
Commonwealth Fisheries – Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)
Level 6, 73 Northbourne Ave
CIVIC ACT 2600
Phone: (02) 6225 5555
Fax: (02) 6225 5500
AFMA Direct: 1300 723 621

Association details
Neil MacDonald, Southern Fishermens Association
Phone: 0409 559 995
Email: neil@nmac.com.au

FISHWATCH
Please report any illegal activity through the FISHWATCH service on 1800 065 522.