

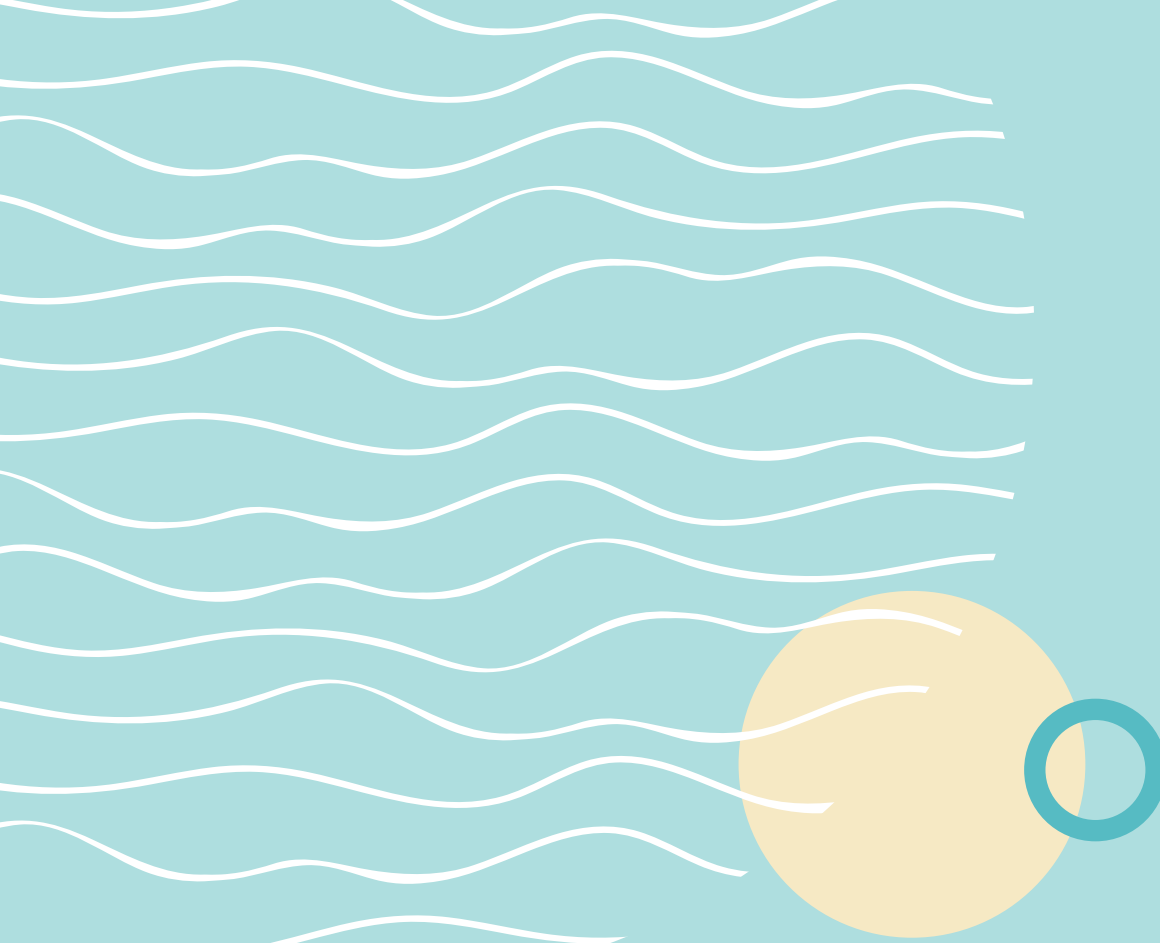


**Future Directions
for the South
Australian Marine
Scalefish Fishery**

**An Industry
Blueprint
2025–2030**



Government of South Australia
Department of Primary Industries
and Regions



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions respects Aboriginal people as the state's first people and nations. We recognise Aboriginal people as traditional owners and occupants of South Australian land and waters. We pay our respects to Aboriginal cultures and to Elders past, present and emerging.

Future Directions for the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery: An Industry Blueprint (2025–2030)

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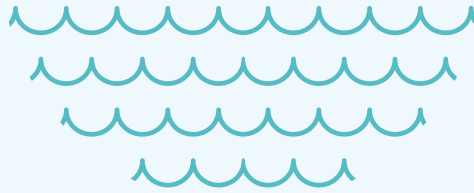


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Message from the Committee Chair

The Marine Scalefish Fishery industry is one for which I have a longstanding regard. I was therefore grateful to have been appointed by the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, the Honourable Clare Scriven, to chair the group of industry representatives who volunteered their time to develop a blueprint for the industry.

Little understood, this is an industry overwhelmingly made up of smaller businesses, owner operators spread throughout our lengthy coastline. These are not faceless corporations plundering a resource. They are people fishing sustainably, making a hard-earned living for their families and often playing an important role in their regional communities.

It is one of the oldest industries in South Australia, carried on by multiple generations in some cases. It includes people who still fish by handline. It is a group of people with a deep understanding of their local environment and the behaviour of the fish species they pursue. They have a critical interest in the sustainability of fish stocks. For most of us, the simple pleasure of having premium SA eating fish on a plate is only possible through their efforts.

The industry has been through a demanding period of reform aimed at ensuring the best management of a resource shared with an ever growing recreational sector. It faces ongoing cost pressures and a high average age of industry participants. There are, of course, different views about the way forward, but one common desire is to see the industry remain one of economically sustainable businesses, and not collapse into a handful of large corporations.

The challenge is to change what must be changed, improve what must be improved, but keep those fundamentals that make this fishery unique. I sincerely hope that this blueprint is a step in that direction. If it is it will be because of the work of the industry participants who gave freely of their time in its development.

I would like to thank PIRSA staff for their work, our indefatigable science guru Ian Knuckey, but above all, the industry representatives, many of whom gave up fishing weather to work on this blueprint

Patrick Conlon
Chair, Blueprint Steering Committee



Message from the Minister



The South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery has a long and proud history. Over generations, it has provided fresh, locally caught seafood to South Australians and beyond. In recent years, the fishery has been going through a significant reform that brings both challenges and opportunities.

This *Future Directions for the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery: an Industry Blueprint (2025–2030)* represents an important step in ensuring the long-term sustainability, profitability, and resilience of the industry. It builds upon the significant reforms implemented in recent years, such as the introduction of individual transferable quotas and enhanced management frameworks, and lays the groundwork for a thriving future.

The Blueprint outlines a clear vision for the fishery that addresses challenges head-on, including the sustainability of fish stocks, economic viability, equitable resource access, and workforce development. The government is committed to continuing to work with industry to support environmental stewardship and innovation while delivering economic and social benefits to regional communities.

I commend the Steering Committee, led by Chair Patrick Conlon, for its collaborative and forward-thinking approach. The Blueprint emphasises the importance of partnerships between government and industry in achieving shared goals.

Together, let us continue to work towards a sustainable and prosperous Marine Scalefish Fishery that benefits all South Australians for generations to come.

Hon Clare Scriven MLC
Minister for Primary Industries
and Regional Development





Summary

The Marine Scalefish Fishery (MSF) is a uniquely South Australian fishery. Over many generations, family run MSF businesses have customised fishing gears to target South Australia's wide range of coastal fish species such as Snapper, King George Whiting, Southern Garfish, Calamari, Australian Herring, Australian Salmon, and many others.

Following a significant reform of the fishery in recent years, the MSF is now on a path toward a sustainable, profitable, and secure future, continuing to offer high-quality wild-caught seafood to both local communities and international markets. With its deep-rooted history and generations of family-run businesses, the MSF is poised to embrace recent innovative reforms and strategic initiatives that will ensure its long-term sustainability and financial success.

Key pillars underpinning this optimistic MSF outlook include sustainability, financial viability, access security, marketing, and workforce development. Recent management reforms, such as the introduction of individual transferable quotas and the rationalisation of licences, have set the stage for enhanced sustainability and economic performance. These reforms are designed to reduce overfishing, enable equitable sharing of the resource between harvest sectors and provide the foundations and flexibility for MSF businesses to thrive.

The MSF Blueprint for 2025-2030 emphasises the importance of monitoring and assessment to ensure sustainable harvests of all MSF species, with a focus on rebuilding depleted Snapper stocks. By fostering mutual respect and collaboration between commercial and recreational fishers, and through transparent allocation mechanisms, the MSF aims to reduce conflicts and ensure equitable resource sharing.

Marketing plays a pivotal role in this forward-looking strategy. The MSF seeks to capitalise on the growing demand for fresh, local, and sustainable seafood by promoting its products as premium offerings from pristine South Australian waters. By building on successful campaigns for other South Australian fresh home-grown produce, the MSF aims to elevate the profile of its species and command higher prices in both domestic and international markets.

Workforce development is another crucial aspect of the MSF's future. Attracting and retaining a skilled workforce, particularly young people, is essential for driving innovation and ensuring the continued growth of the industry. The Blueprint highlights the need for targeted training programs, leadership development, and the promotion of safe workplace practices to build a knowledgeable and skilled workforce.

In summary, the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery is positioned for a bright future, with a comprehensive strategy that addresses current challenges while leveraging opportunities for growth. By ensuring sustainability and access security, and focusing on improved financial viability, market expansion, and attracting a skilled workforce, the MSF is set to continue providing premium seafood to discerning consumers, contributing to the local economy, and preserving its rich heritage for future generations.





Introduction

The South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery (MSF) is a multi-species, multi-gear, shared-access fishery operating in coastal waters, bays and estuaries across the state, including Spencer Gulf and Gulf St. Vincent.

The MSF has provided premium fresh fish to the South Australian community for more than a century. Although nominally a scalefish fishery, the MSF also harvests molluscs (e.g. squid), elasmobranchs (e.g. sharks), crustacea (e.g. crabs), and annelids (e.g. beach worms). Twenty six different gear types are used including a range of different nets, lines and traps, specifically modified for the different target species across the various regions of the MSF.

Over the time that the MSF has been operating, there have been substantial changes to its management, mainly to address resource sustainability and improve economic viability. These drivers remain today. Until the 1970s management was rudimentary. In the late 1970s limited entry was introduced: a cornerstone of Australian fisheries management, capping the number of licences. Nevertheless, technological advances increased effective effort and ongoing concerns of resource sustainability prompted a licence amalgamation scheme to be introduced in 1994. The first management plan for the MSF was established during 2006 and revised in 2013 to ensure the fishery operated in an ecologically sustainable manner and promoted optimum utilisation and equitable distribution of the marine scalefish resource. The most recent significant management reforms were introduced during 2021, and included zonation of the fishery, establishment of total allowable commercial catches (TACCs) for King George Whiting, Snapper, Southern Garfish and Southern Calamari managed through individual transferable quotas (ITQs), and the removal of 100 licences through a voluntary licence surrender program.

With key structural reforms implemented, this Blueprint outlines future directions for the MSF. It provides a framework for sustainable and profitable growth consistent with the Seafood Growth Strategy for South Australia, and builds on the objectives of the reform to ensure these are realised. The Blueprint presents economic, social and environmental opportunities for a viable and profitable fishery shared with other users of the resource. The Blueprint aims to ensure a sustainable and profitable fishery of enduring benefit to the South Australian community. It builds on the current status of the MSF given existing governance and management arrangements, key species harvested and the current economic performance of the fishery.

Background

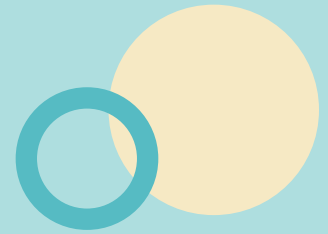
The Marine Scalefish Fishery (MSF) is a vital component of South Australia's fishing industry, stretching across four distinct zones: Spencer Gulf, Gulf St. Vincent/Kangaroo Island, the West Coast, and the South East. Each of these regions has unique environmental conditions, species, and challenges, requiring targeted management strategies to ensure long-term sustainability and community benefits.

The fishery is built around the sustainable harvest of key species, including King George Whiting, Southern Garfish, Snapper, and Southern Calamari, which are managed through Total Allowable Commercial Catches (TACCs) with further management of some species through Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs). There are also harvest strategies in place for a range of secondary species such as Australian Herring, Yellowfin Whiting, leatherjackets and Snook. As a shared resource, utilised by commercial fishers, recreational anglers, and Indigenous communities, management requires careful balancing of diverse needs and interests. The government's formal allocation framework ensures equitable resource sharing while protecting long-term sustainability and access security for the commercial fishery. Collaborative efforts, including co-management initiatives, aim to harmonise the interests of all stakeholders, ensuring the MSF remains a thriving and sustainable resource for generations to come.

Ecological sustainability lies at the heart of the MSF, underpinned by a robust management framework that includes ecological risk assessments, adaptive regulations, and continuous monitoring. Management of the MSF combines input controls, such as licence and fishing gear restrictions, with output measures like catch limits and size limits thereby preventing overfishing, promoting the recovery of depleted stocks, and ensuring the fishery operates within sustainable ecological boundaries. This flexible and responsive approach allows the fishery to adapt to fluctuations in fish populations, environmental conditions, and market demands. The diverse fishing gears used, include handlines, haul nets, and longlines, are carefully regulated to target specific species effectively while minimizing environmental impact.

Locally caught MSF seafood is highly prized for its quality and sustainability. While individual operators have made strides in branding and consumer education, coordinated marketing efforts and branding initiatives can be expanded and increasing consumer awareness could further elevate the profile of MSF products, positioning them as premium offerings in domestic and international markets.

Economically, the MSF contributes significantly to South Australia, generating an annual gross value of production up to \$30 million, with an overall economic impact estimated at over \$90 million. This includes not only direct fishing revenues but also employment in related industries such as transportation, seafood processing, and hospitality. Furthermore, the availability of fresh, high-quality seafood enhances South Australia's appeal as a culinary destination, driving tourism and supporting local businesses.



Snapshot

2022/23 data

Total catches
(tonnes)

2,142

Total employment
(fte)

339

Gross Value of Production
(Value of catch)

\$22.4M

Fishing licences
(current MSF)

197

Gross State Product

\$40.8M

Management Costs/GVP

11.5%

Net Economic Return
(NER)

\$2.0M



Snapshot

Quota species

Total catch weight
2022/23

Value catch
2022/23

Snapper



29 tonnes

\$523K

Southern
Garfish



140 tonnes

\$1.844M

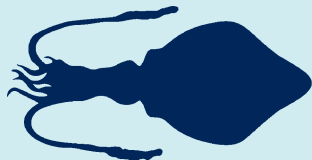
King George
Whiting



192 tonnes

\$4.245M

Southern
Calamari



295 tonnes

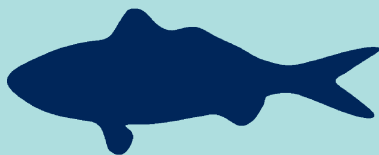
\$7.033M

Byproduct species

Total catch weight
2022/23

Value catch
2022/23

Australian
Herring



93 tonnes

\$344K

Shark



197 tonnes

\$2.360M

Australian
Salmon



362 tonnes

\$882K

Other
species

Over 60
species harvested

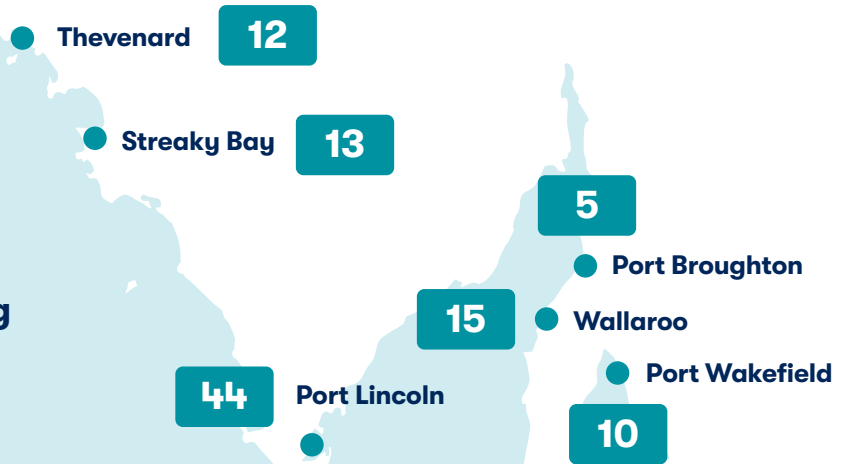
834 tonnes

\$5.181M

Major ports and fishing licences

Number of fishers operating out of major ports

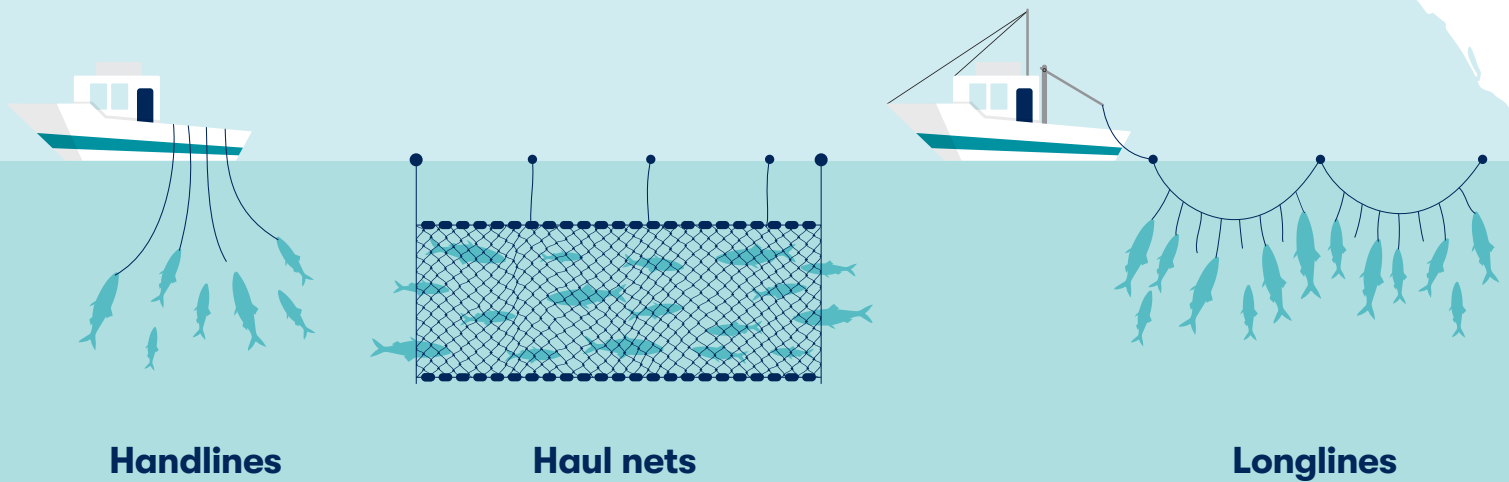
2022/23



Number of licences (current)

197 MSF

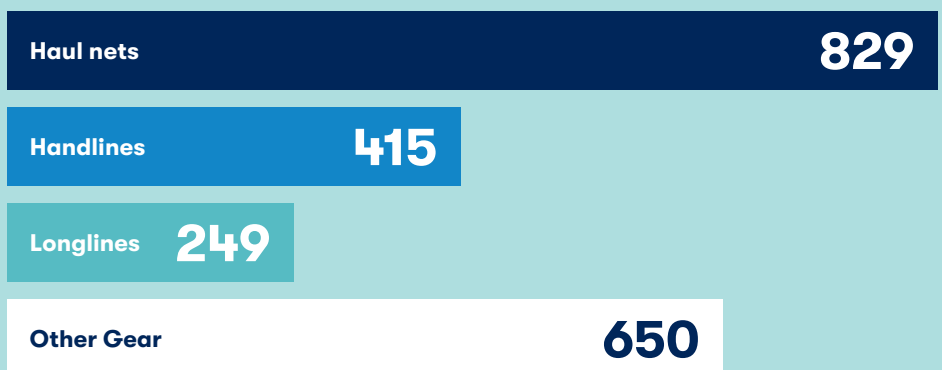
198 RLF Option C



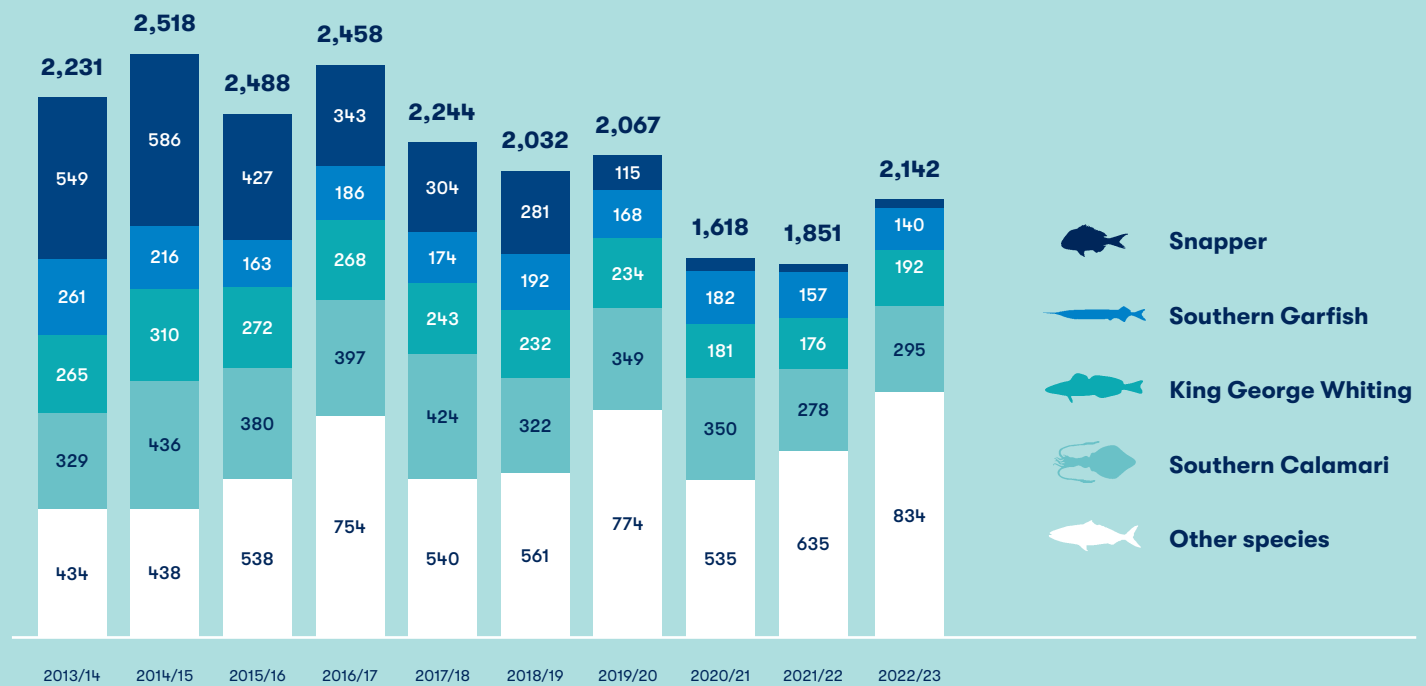
Fishing gear

Total catch weight (tonnes)

2022/23



Total catches by species (tonnes)



Stock status of quota species 2022/23

● Depleted ● Recovering ● Sustainable ● Negligible

Species	Stock	Status
Snapper	Spencer Gulf / West Coast	Depleted
	Gulf St Vincent	Depleted
	Western Victoria	Sustainable
	West Coast	Sustainable
King George Whiting	Spencer Gulf	Sustainable
	Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island	Sustainable
	South East	Negligible
Southern Garfish	West Coast	Sustainable
	Spencer Gulf	Recovering
	Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island	Sustainable
	South East	Sustainable
Southern Calamari	West Coast	Sustainable
	Spencer Gulf	Sustainable
	Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island	Sustainable
	South East	Negligible

Employment (fte)

2022/23

Zones	Employment
Spencer Gulf / Coffin Bay	114
Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island	81
West Coast	33
Other SA*	111

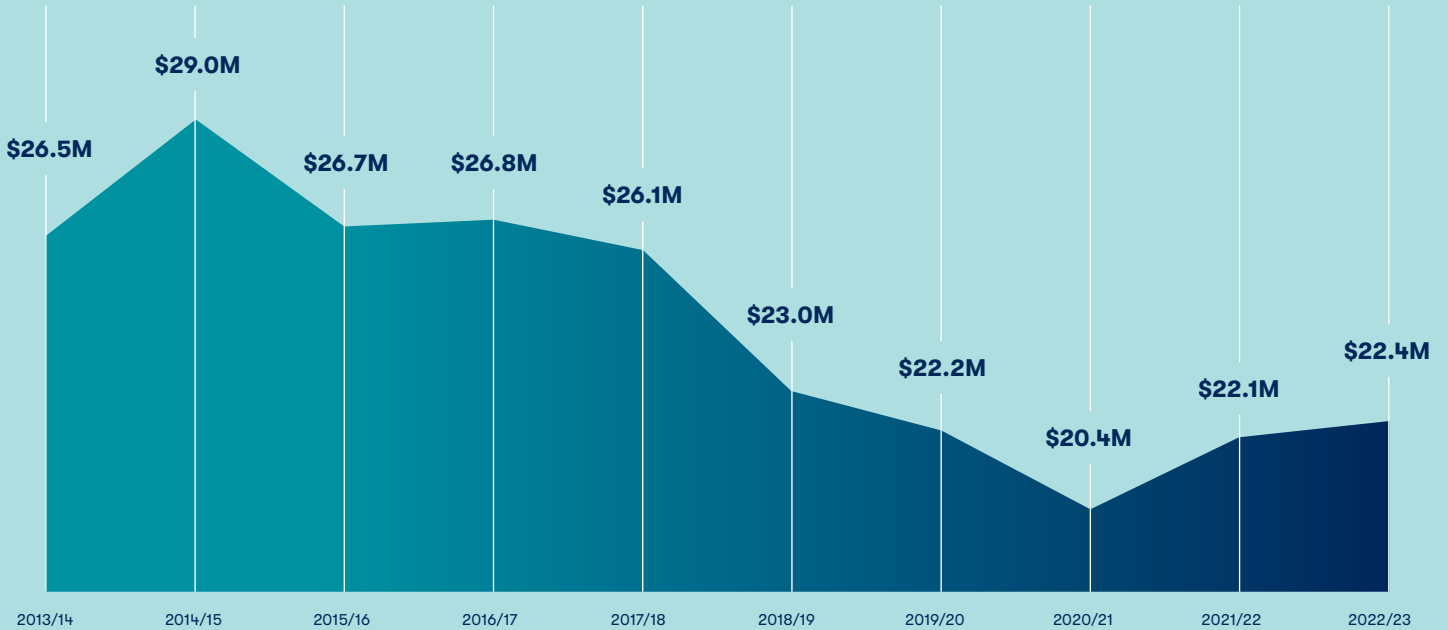
*Includes Metro Adelaide

Total Employment

339 fte

Gross Value Production

Gross value of production (GVP) is the total revenue earned by all fishing businesses in the fishery over the year by selling their catch. It is calculated using beach price.



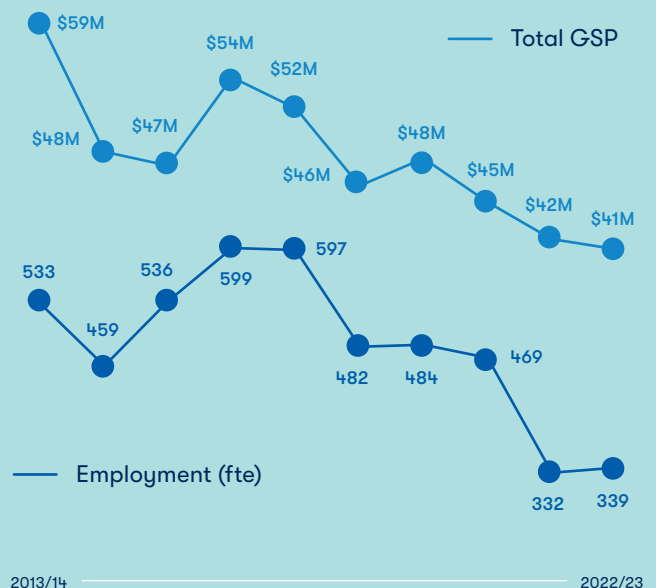
Net Economic Return

Net Economic Return (NER) is the return from a fishery after all costs have been met. Costs include: labour, cash costs, depreciation and an allowance for 'normal' profit. This is the preferred indicator of economic efficiency.



Contribution to GSP/GRP and Employment

Contribution to gross state/regional product (GSP/GRP) is a measure of the net contribution of the fishery to the state or regional economy. Contribution to employment is a measure of the number of full-time equivalent (fte) jobs supported by the fishery. These indicators include direct activity in fishing firms and downstream firms (i.e. processing, transport, retail and food service) as well as flow-on effects in the broader economy.





The MSF Blueprint





Serving up the next generation of sustainable, superior South Australian seafood

The MSF pillars are aimed at ensuring the MSF is ecologically sustainable but transformed into a profitable fishery based on premium sustainable seafood sourced from local, healthy ecosystems supported by a workforce promoting innovation in product development and technology.

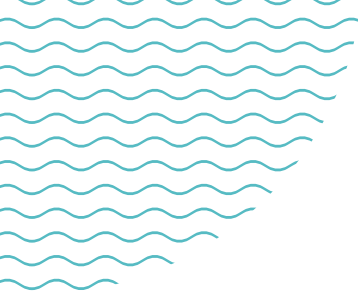
The Blueprint includes five pillars supporting improved viability of the MSF:

Pillar 1	A demonstrably sustainable fishery	Strengthening ecosystem-based management, improving stock assessments, and using innovative technologies like digital logbooks to ensure sustainable harvests.
Pillar 2	A profitable industry	Appropriate licence numbers for the available stocks, evaluating owner-operator policies, and streamlining costs to enhance the economic viability of fishing operations.
Pillar 3	Resource access security	Protecting fishery access amidst spatial pressures from other industries, ensuring a consistent supply of fresh, sustainable, wild-caught seafood for consumers.
Pillar 4	Marketing the MSF	Elevating the profile of MSF seafood as a premium, sustainable product through coordinated branding, consumer education, and expansion into international markets.
Pillar 5	Developing a skilled, regional workforce	Attracting young talent and fostering innovation through targeted training programs and support for career development in the fishery and its supply chain.

Pillar 1

A demonstrably sustainable fishery





Maintenance of functioning marine ecosystems and sustainable harvests of all species are vital to a healthy and prosperous fishery.

The MSF is a multi-gear, multi-species fishery that shares its resources with the recreational and Indigenous harvest sectors as well as other commercial fisheries. Such a complex fishery requires comprehensive data collection to support scientifically robust stock assessments and inform harvest strategies and sound management decisions. Effectively managing the commercial and recreational catch within sustainable limits, while ensuring equitable access for both sectors, is crucial for the ongoing sustainability of the MSF. Most of the important components to ensure sustainability are already being implemented through the management plan, ecological risk assessments and harvest strategies that include monitoring programs, stock assessments, and decision rules for the commercial sector of the MSF.

As it has over the past century, the future data needs of the MSF will continue to increase and evolve, particularly given the uncertainty that climate change is introducing into fisheries management. For the MSF, this will require:

- a greater focus on ecosystem-based management as marine communities and habitats are stressed by changing environmental conditions;
- climate modelling and forecasting to be incorporated into decision-making processes;
- greater community-based and inclusive decision-making processes involving fishers, scientists, conservationists, and other stakeholders; and,
- regular and timely data collection and use of real-time monitoring systems to monitor fisheries given the changing and increasingly highly variable seasonal conditions.

Improved fishery data, assessments and management

Goal	Actions
<p>1.1 Accurate and timely data on all catches of key species</p> <p>In a multi-species fishery where there are significant harvests of key species by commercial and recreational fishers, good fisheries management relies on accurate and timely catch data from each of the sectors to inform harvest strategies.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Industry will invest and participate in robust scientific monitoring and data collection to ensure that all stakeholder catches of key species are well estimated.</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Industry will promote the importance of implementing best practice catch reporting from all stakeholders to ensure a sustainable fishery.</p>
	<p>1.1.3 Industry will assist in the completion of harvest strategies for all main MSF target and byproduct species.</p>
	<p>1.1.4 Industry will support the use of practical, cost-effective and efficient technologies to assist in better managing the fishery, such as electronic logbooks for real-time reporting of catches.</p>
<p>1.2 Through regulatory adjustments, ensure catches align with sustainable limits and sectoral allocations</p>	<p>1.2.1 Industry will partake in annual reviews of catch levels and support adjustments in quotas, effort limits, and size limits based on the latest scientific data to ensure they reflect sustainable harvest levels and fish population dynamics.</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Industry will be pro-active and collaborative in working with PIRSA to implement adaptive management practices that allow for flexible responses to climate change impacts on the fishery, varying fish stock levels, and biosecurity issues, ensuring sustainable harvests over time.</p>

Pillar 2

A profitable industry





The MSF is on the road to being an ecologically sustainable fishery, but the financial viability and profitability of licence holders must provide a reasonable return to licence holders, and be sufficient to encourage further investment, and attract and support a skilled workforce.

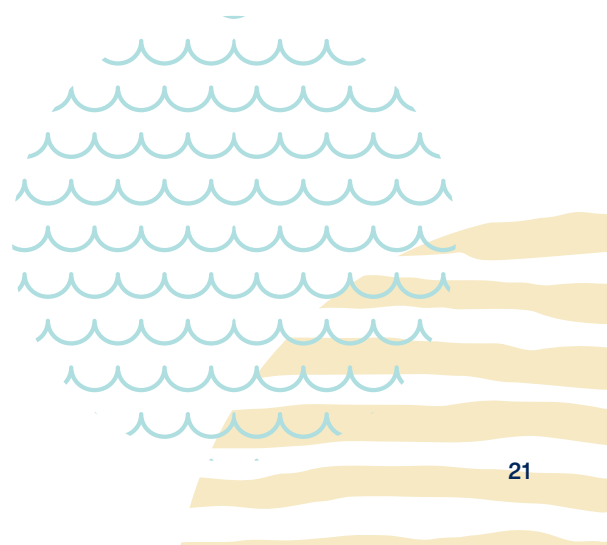
The MSF already has a key pre-requisite for this to occur—limited entry of licences, but potential impediments to these licences being profitable remain, and need to be explored. Specifically: 1) that licence numbers are appropriate for the level of sustainable catch; and 2) the owner-operator policy and other regulations do not inhibit investment.

Licence rationalisation

Put simply, if there are too many licences, then there is not enough catch to share around for fishing businesses to be profitable. We need to have the appropriate number of licences in each region to align fishing effort with catch levels and the sustainable yield of the fishery across all species, so that individual operators have a reasonable chance of having a financially viable business. As a flow-on, a more profitable, sustainable fishery can provide more stable employment and greater contributions to local economies.

Goal	Actions
2.1 Appropriate number of licences for a sustainable and profitable fishery	2.1.1 Conduct a bio-economic assessment of important MSF species to determine the appropriate number of licences in each region that the fishery could viably support into the future.
	2.1.2 If required, implement a mechanism to effect a reduction of licences ¹ to an appropriate level for each region, recognising the importance of affordable management costs per licence.
	2.1.3 Explore government assistance to encourage financial institutions to recognise the value of licences and quota for the purposes of reinvestment in the fishery.

1. Including Rock Lobster Option C endorsements





Owner-Operator requirement

The MSF has an owner-operator policy that stipulates that licences must be held by individuals who are actively engaged in fishing operations. The intention of this requirement was as an effort control, as well as to ensure that the benefits of the fishery accrue directly to those who are actively involved in fishing operations and contribute to the local fishing community, and to help maintain a diverse and competitive industry structure, supporting small- to medium-sized fishing businesses and encourage stewardship of the fishery.

While implemented for the above benefits, there are also concerns following the reform about how the owner-occupier requirements impact on industry profitability. By restricting licence ownership to actively participating individuals, the requirement limits economies of scale and scope, leading to higher operational costs and reduced competitiveness. This can deter investors, and restrict financial resources for innovation. It may also create barriers to entry and exit of the fishery, complicating the trading of licences and leading to market volatility. It also raises social and demographic concerns, as an aging fisher population may deter younger generations from entering the industry. Family succession becomes problematic if successors are unwilling or unable to meet the active fishing requirements.

Goal	Actions
2.2 Explore potential removal of owner-operator requirements	2.2.1 Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the removal of owner-operator requirements.
	2.2.2 If beneficial, design and implement a mechanism to affect removal of owner-operator requirements.



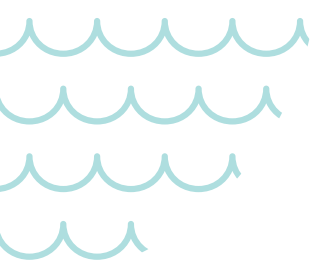
Reduce costs and increase value

Goal	Actions
<p>2.3 Reduce the costs of fishing</p> <p>Once management impediments to profitable fishing are removed, there remain two ways of improving industry profitability; reducing the costs of fishing and increasing the value of the catch.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Continue to remove red tape and improve the overall administration of the fishery.</p> <p>2.3.2 Industry will support equitable and proportional management costs for MSF species between the major harvest sectors.</p> <p>2.3.3 Foster partnerships with processors, distributors, and retailers to create a more streamlined and efficient supply chain.</p> <p>2.3.4 Evaluate the future role of regional seafood co-ops as licence numbers are further rationalised.</p>
<p>2.4 Increase the value of the catch</p>	<p>2.4.1 Through marketing, increase the price of MSF products, building on a value proposition of local, fresh, wild-caught, sustainable seafood. MSF seafood should be appropriately labelled so that it can be differentiated from other products at the point of sale.</p> <p>2.4.2 Invest in processing and value-added product development, such as smoked fish, marinated seafood, ready-to-eat meals, and seafood snacks, to increase profit margins and cater to changing consumer preferences.</p> <p>2.4.3 Develop markets for secondary or under-utilised MSF species.</p>

A close-up photograph of a fish, possibly a species of wrasse, sitting in a nest. The nest is constructed from dark sand and twigs. A piece of crinkled aluminum foil is draped over the top of the nest, partially covering the fish. The fish has a long, pointed snout and a large, prominent eye. The background is dark and out of focus.

Pillar 3

Resource access security

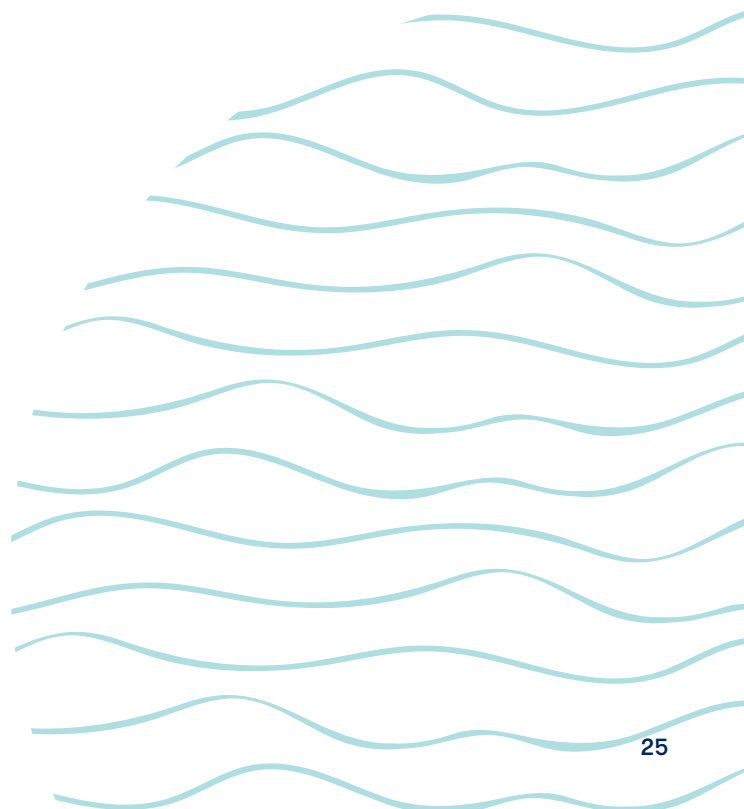
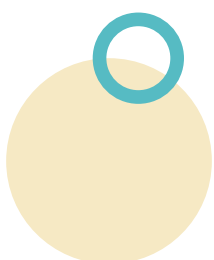


It is important that the South Australian community retains access to fresh, local, wild-caught seafood, particularly for those individuals who cannot catch their own: this service can only be provided by commercial fishers who play a key role in food security.

Improving access security for the MSF involves implementing policies and strategies that ensure long-term, stable, and equitable access to fishing resources.

Of all Australian jurisdictions, South Australia has the most developed policies on access and allocation for fisheries with formal allocations to all sectors. However, there is currently a spatial squeeze on commercial fishing with cumulative potential changes to access driven by a range of issues including offshore energy development, marine protected areas, aquaculture development, eco-tourism, etc. Even if individual development projects or sectors do not fully exclude MSF fishers, the combined impact of multiple activities can reduce the space available for fishing, make operations costlier, or limit productivity. Consumers need to realise that reduced access of the MSF to coastal fishery resources means they have reduced opportunity to eat fresh, local, wild-caught seafood.

Goal	Actions
3.1 Ensure MSF access to fishery resources is not eroded	3.1.1 Projects or activities that present a potential or actual impact on MSF access to resources will be documented and quantified, and relevant Government agencies will be engaged and notified of any significant threat to MSF access security.



Pillar 4

Marketing the MSF

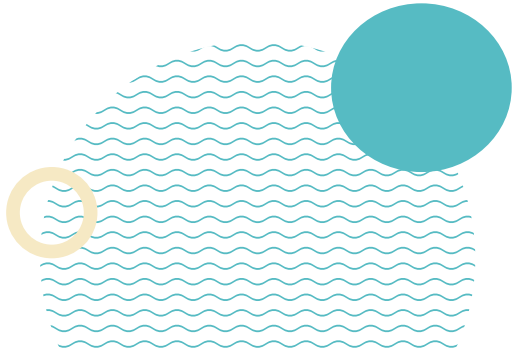




There are many examples of effectively targeted marketing strategies that have elevated the profile of sustainable seafood products, appealing to niche markets that value both quality and environmental responsibility.

The MSF has a lot to offer to consumers in this respect: a value proposition of fresh, local, sustainable wild-caught seafood, sourced from inter-generational family businesses operating in pristine coastal waters. Telling this story will be key to increasing consumer recognition and support for MSF product.

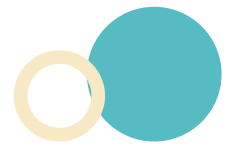
Goal	Actions
4.1 Increase consumer recognition of the MSF providing fresh, local, sustainable wild-caught seafood	4.1.1 Seek funding from a range of available sources to develop and implement a marketing campaign that may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing a distinctive brand that emphasises the unique qualities of MSF products, such as sustainability, premium quality, and local heritage;• Linking fresh local seafood to South Australian tourism;• Partner with other complementary premium SA offerings e.g. the wine industry;• Participation in seafood festivals, food fairs, and farmers' markets to directly engage with consumers and promote MSF product; and,• Leverage social media, websites, and online marketplaces to reach a broader audience.



Pillar 5

Developing a skilled, regional workforce

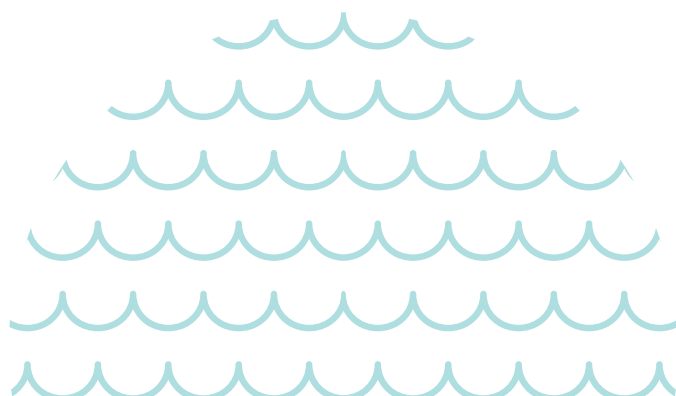




The MSF must take collective ownership in developing its workforce and ensuring there is a succession plan for the ongoing viability of the fishery.

With improved financial viability of, and secure access to the MSF, there is an opportunity to attract and retain a skilled and competent workforce to meet current challenges, apply innovation, and to further build the MSF brand.

Goal	Actions
5.1 Attract and train (young) entrants into the MSF and its supply chain	5.1.1 Approach registered training organisations to customise Certificate 1-4 training or activities that align with MSF workforce needs.
	5.1.2 Engage with schools and youth organizations to promote careers in the fishery industry, highlighting opportunities for growth and innovation.
	5.1.3 Offer ongoing training and professional development opportunities for current workers to enhance their skills and knowledge.
	5.1.4 Explore the options of Government assisted loans to allow young new entrants to enter the MSF.





Next Steps

This Blueprint, driven and developed by industry, is the first for the Marine Scalefish Fishery, following on from the significant reform of the fishery. There is still work to be done by both industry and Government. By working together to realise the benefits of the reform, and importantly, realise the aspirations of the industry captured in this Blueprint, we can ensure a sustainable and profitable MSF into the future.

An industry and Government Working Group will be formed to build on the work of the Blueprint Steering Committee with the aim to review the goals and actions in this Blueprint, including advising on whom and how to deliver these over the life of the Blueprint.

Blueprint Steering Committee

Mr Patrick Conlon – Independent Chair

Dr Ian Knuckey – Blueprint Project Manager

Dr Paul Rogers, Mr Pat Tripodi – Marine Fishers Association

Mr Ben Barnes, Mr Craig Fletcher – South Australian Professional Fishers Association

Mr Bart Butson – Marine Scale Net Fishers Association (MSNFA)

Mr Kyri Toumazos, Mr Nathan Kimber – Rock Lobster Fishery

Mr Keith Rowling – Lakes and Coorong Fishery

Mr Michael Violante – Fish Processing Sector

Prof Gavin Begg – Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA)

