

**Primary management measure options – these are the management tools that either individually or in combination can deliver the bulk of fishing mortality decreases required to meet the stock sustainability target.**

<b>Primary Measure</b>	<b>Tool</b>	<b>What is it</b>	<b>Pros</b>	<b>Cons</b>
<b>Closed Season(s)</b>	Bioregion-wide closure(s)	Either extending the existing bioregion closure – or introducing an additional one earlier in the year	Relatively easy to implement	Could lead to increased fishing pressure on areas south and north of the bioregion
	Targeted closures	Localised closures that could target spawning seasons for specific species in local areas or target areas where there are greater sustainability concerns for specific species e.g. dhufish and snapper in the Mid-West	Provides opportunity for all fishers to fish during open season	Can create a race to fish. Increased participation and/or efficiency may result in the need to shorten season length over time
	Adjustable open seasons	The open season is closed when a specified fishing mortality limit is reached	Provides opportunity for all fishers to fish during open season	Can create a race to fish. Increased participation and/or efficiency may result in the need to shorten season length over time
	Complete closure of the fishery	The fishery is completely closed until sustainability targets are met	The quickest and most effective way of recovering west coast demersal fish stocks	Fishers are completely excluded from catching west coast demersals for several years as west coast demersal scalefish are slow-growing and it will still take time to meet the sustainability targets
<b>Individual catch limits</b>	Tags	West coast demersal scalefish fishers register for and are given a set number of tags that need to be attached to captured west coast demersal scalefish limiting the number of fish that can be caught in a year for example	Provides flexibility for fishers to fish when it suits them	Increased participation and/or efficiency reduces fishing opportunities over time
<b>Individual effort limits</b>	Limited number of fishing days for each licence holder each year	Measures aimed to constrain the fishing effort in the fishery to limit total fishing mortality	Provides flexibility for fishers to fish when it suits them	Increased participation and/or efficiency reduces fishing opportunities over time

**Supporting management measure options – these are the management tools that individually or in a combination of two or more can deliver limited decreases in fishing mortality required to meet the stock sustainability target or add to the available catch and or fish biomass**

<b>Supporting measures</b>	<b>What is it</b>	<b>Pros</b>	<b>Cons</b>
<b><i>Ability to trade allocation between sectors</i></b>	Open market arrangements where entitlement holders can trade between fishing sectors	May reduce severity of other management measures if either sector has more allocation to access	Requires a source of funding to implement
<b><i>Introduction of a licence endorsement for west coast demersal scalefish</i></b>	A licence extension on the current boat fishing licence that allows fishers to catch demersal fish on the West Coast	Will potentially generate funds that could be put back into the fishery e.g. funding more demersal stocking programs, research, or purchase of entitlement  Will potentially provide better research data on how many recfishers are accessing the fishery	Adds to the cost of fishing for individuals and families
<b><i>Changes in bag limits</i></b>	Reduce bag limits for individual species and/or introduce boat limits for all demersal scalefish species	Still allow fishing to take place, just with a potentially reduced catch	Bag limit reductions only impact those who achieve a bag limit
<b><i>Changes in size limits</i></b>	Reduce size limits and/or introduce 'slot limits'	Reduce the amount of post-release mortality due to legislated release	Potentially limited effectiveness due to fishers still releasing small fish in attempts to catch a larger fish
<b><i>Gear restrictions</i></b>	Limiting fishers' effectiveness in catching fish potentially with a range of options	Still allows fishing to take place	Limited effectiveness
<b><i>More demersal fish stocking</i></b>	Continue to increase numbers of juvenile pink snapper being stocked and trial stocking of dhufish	More fish to catch	Requires funding source
<b><i>Better understanding and managing shark depredation</i></b>	Investigate extent of shark depredation and implement mitigation measures where possible	Reduce shark depredation related mortality	Requires funding source
<b><i>Increased monitoring and research</i></b>	Targeted monitoring and research to address issues such as: Improving accuracy of recreational catch data The change in spatial distribution of WCDSF	Better information on which to base future management	Requires funding source