Policy

Broodstock and Culture Stock Collection Policy

Version: [3]

1 Policy statement

This policy has been developed for the management arrangements for the collection of broodstock and culture stock from wild fisheries used for aquaculture in Queensland.

The objective of this policy is to assist in achieving the main purpose of the *Fisheries Act 1994* to protect fisheries resources and to ensure that they are used in an ecologically sustainable way for aquaculture through guidelines for the assessment of applications for broodstock and culture stock collection.

This policy provides information on the species most commonly collected as broodstock and culture stock in Queensland and highlights any legislative or policy constraints relevant to their capture from the wild. This policy establishes assessment criteria for new permit applications, provides guidelines for setting reasonable and relevant conditions for approvals and recommendations for the number of broodstock or culture stock that may be collected under an approval.

Applying appropriate management practices to the collection of broodstock and culture stock for aquacultured species will underpin the sustainable growth of the aquaculture industry in Queensland.

2 Background and context

Access to broodstock or culture stock is vital for the aquaculture industry in Queensland. Where animals cannot be obtained from commercial fishers, aquaculture operators require animals to be captured from the wild. Broodstock are required to produce animals with a closed lifecycle and are important for operations in their initial phases and for ongoing operations that require replenishment of viable spawning stock and maintenance of genetic diversity. Whilst the technology to close the lifecycle has been developed for many aquaculture species, successful cultivation of other species continues to depend upon the collection of wild stock. Culture stock refers to juvenile animals that are collected from the wild for growout in aquaculture facilities.

In most cases, to obtain broodstock or culture stock for the purpose of aquaculture, a general fisheries permit for broodstock or culture stock collection must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF). A permit is required if collection activities involve the collection of a regulated species (under the minimum or above the maximum size limits, or in excess of possession limits), collecting during closed seasons or in closed waters, or using a fishing apparatus that is not permitted to be used by a recreational fisher. General fisheries permits have been issued in the past for collection of prawn broodstock by trawl operators for the prawn aquaculture sector.

Other approvals may also be required, for example permission to take protected species from within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Native title notification may be required for some approvals. In most cases, a permit to collect broodstock will only be issued if the applicant has an existing aquaculture approval.

3 Scope

This policy applies to applications to collect broodstock or culture stock from the wild specifically for the purpose of aquaculture, with the exception of the collection of oyster and pearl spat from approved aquaculture areas and the collection of glass eels which is a separate harvest fishery.

Approvals for aquaculture-associated development, resource allocation, stocking of dams and impoundments, and harvest fisheries are outside the scope of this document.

4 Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions

Aquaculture	As defined in the *Fisheries Act 1994*, means the cultivation of live fisheries resources for sale other than in circumstances prescribed under a regulation.
Broodstock	Live fisheries resources obtained from the wild for the purpose of breeding for an aquaculture operation.
Culture stock	Live fisheries resources obtained from the wild for the purpose of growing-out as part of an aquaculture operation.
General Fisheries Permit	A General Fisheries Permit is a class of permit that allows the holder to engage in an activity that would otherwise contravene fisheries legislation.

5 Key principles

The following key principles of this policy have been developed to ensure the collection of broodstock and culture stock is undertaken in an ecologically sustainable way, reduce impact on protected and threatened species and non-target species, support the control of diseases and pest species, reduce conflict with other stakeholders and facilitate compliance and reporting requirements.

5.1.1 Applications for a broodstock or culture stock collection permit

The following applies when submitting an application for a broodstock or culture stock collection permit.

- Approval for broodstock or culture stock will generally only be granted to current holders of an Australian aquaculture facility approval.
- Applications to collect broodstock and culture stock must be made on the relevant application form and include sufficient information for assessment. This includes providing information on the following:
    - species and numbers to be collected;
    - justification of numbers to be collected;
    - location and time of collection;
    - details of any fishers and fishing vessels to undertake collection;
    - fishing apparatus to be used;
    - methods employed to minimise capture and maximise survival of non-target species;

- details of environmental management practices to be used to avoid or minimise impacts on the environment; and
- demonstrated ability and expertise to collect, hold and spawn the fish, or fish with similar life histories, to ensure long term survival of broodstock for aquaculture (for protected and listed species).

- The application fee must be paid for the application to be considered.

Note: Other approvals may be required depending on the species and location of collection e.g. collection within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, collection activities in dams and national parks.

5.1.2 Protected and Listed Species

Some of the species collected for broodstock are protected under fisheries legislation or are listed as threatened species under State or Commonwealth legislation, or the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list. In assessing applications to collect protected or listed species, DAF will consider the ability of the applicant to collect, hold and spawn the fish, or fish with similar life histories, to ensure long term survival of broodstock for aquaculture and minimise impacts on wild populations. Where multiple species from a genera or species with similar life histories are applied for, the applicant may be asked to demonstrate an ability to maintain and spawn a selection of these before all are approved. Where the applicant has already collected broodstock in the past for that species they will need to provide justification for requiring further broodstock. The collection of broodstock should be restricted to periods other than the breeding/spawning season.

All protected and or listed species of broodstock collected are required to be tagged with an approved permanent identifier and a genetic sample taken at the expense of the permit holder. The details of each tag and genetic sample must be provided to DAF within 1 month of collection for each individual. This will enable the use of genetic sequencing techniques of fin clips to determine parentage of offspring for compliance operations if necessary. All broodstock losses must be reported to DAF immediately and stored until directed otherwise.

To reduce the impact on protected and listed species the following management arrangements apply to the species listed below. Any applications requiring variations to the management arrangements below will require strong justification from the applicant.

- Barramundi cod (*Cromileptes altivelis*)

  Barramundi cod is a no take species in Queensland under fisheries legislation and is one of the rarer species found on the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) allows for the limited collection of barramundi cod within the marine park. Under the GBRMPA Policy on managing activities that include the direct take of a protected species from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park the following restrictions apply to barramundi cod:

  - Unless in exceptional circumstances, a maximum of 50 individuals are permitted to be collected per permission per financial year;

  - Unless in exceptional circumstances, no more than 200 individuals are to be taken from the Marine Park per financial year; and

  - A maximum of 2 individuals be permitted per permission per location. A location is defined as meaning a discrete, identified reef, or a continuous non-reef area up to 10 square kilometers.

DAF supports the limited collection of barramundi cod for use as broodstock. As most collection activities will occur in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, management arrangements for the collection of barramundi cod are in line with GBRMPA restrictions. The following management arrangements apply for the collection of barramundi cod for broodstock:

- A maximum possession of 20 individuals at any one time with no more than 40 individuals permitted to be collected during the life of the permit; and
- No more than 200 individuals are to be taken for use as broodstock from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park per financial year; and
- A maximum of 2 fish may be collected from each location. A location is defines as meaning a discrete, identified reef, or a continuous non-reef area up to 10 square kilometres.

➢ Queensland grouper (*Epinephelus lanceolatus*)

Queensland grouper is a no take species in Queensland under fisheries legislation due to conservation concern and their iconic value. The GBRMPA is unlikely to support the collection of Queensland grouper within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. There has been some limited collection of Queensland grouper for use as broodstock outside of the marine park. DAF supports the limited collection of Queensland grouper for use as broodstock, with the following management arrangements to apply:

- A maximum possession of 10 individuals at any one time with no more than 20 individuals permitted to be collected during the life of the permit; and
- No more than 100 individuals are to be collected per year.

➢ Mary River cod (*Maccullochella peelii mariensis*)

Mary River cod has a bag limit of 1 fish from certain stocked impoundments and is a no take species in all other waters. Mary River cod are listed as an endangered species under the Australian Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Recovery and management of Mary River cod is guided by the Mary River Cod Research and Recovery Plan. The Mary River Cod Research and Recovery Plan was formally adopted in May 2001 and apart from a minor update in 2003 remains in place. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/mary-river-cod-research-and-recovery-plan

The following management arrangements are aimed to improve certainty of fingerling production for Mary River cod restocking programs, whilst maintaining the recovery of this species within the Mary River catchment.

Issue of broodstock collection permits

- The two existing hatcheries operating within the Mary River catchment are invited to have their broodstock collection permits re-issued to include Mary River cod. These permits will be restricted by area to the Mary River and tributaries.
- Hatcheries within the Mary River Catchment are invited to obtain a broodstock collection permit. A total of three (3) permits will be issued to hatcheries within the Mary River Catchment. These permits are restricted by area to the Mary River and Tributaries.
- Hatcheries located outside of the Mary River Catchment are invited to apply for a broodstock collection permit. A maximum of four (4) permits will be issued to hatcheries outside of the Mary River Catchment. These permits will be restricted by area to catchments outside of the Mary River and its tributaries.

- The issue of any additional permits for the collection of Mary River cod broodstock is not supported.

Numbers collected

- All new broodstock collection permits will allow a maximum of 12 broodstock to be held on-site. An additional four broodstock per year will be permitted to rotate stock or replace lost stock.

- No permits will allow more than two (2) broodstock to be collected annually from the Tinana/Coondoo sub catchment.

Reporting conditions

- All hatcheries will maintain a log book to record broodstock collections. These log books must be available to DAF for inspection on request. New broodstock collections must be reported to DAF within 24 hours.

- All broodstock to have a Passive Integrated Transponders (PIT tags) for identification. The details of each tag must be provided to DAF.

- All broodstock losses must be reported to DAF immediately.

- All participating hatcheries will compile an annual production report specifying details of broodstock collection, any broodstock mortalities and fingerling production numbers. These reports will be completed by the end of December annually.

Sale and release of fingerlings for restocking

- Progeny from broodstock collected outside of the Mary River catchment will only be released into waterways outside of the Mary River catchment. Stocking associations operating within the Mary River catchment may only purchase fingerlings from hatcheries permitted to collect Mary River broodstock.

General recommendations

- Hatcheries permitted to collect broodstock within the Mary River catchment should target a range of locations to maximise genetic potential in the breeding program.

- Obi Obi Creek should be avoided wherever possible until research on cod movement patterns being conducted by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines is completed.

➢ Murray cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*)

Murray cod are listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act legislation. The maximum number of Murray cod that may be possessed at any one time under a broodstock permit is 20 fish, with no more than 40 individuals permitted to be collected during the life of the permit.

➢ Silver perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*)

Silver perch caught in the Paroo and Warrego river basins are a no take species. Silver perch are listed as a critically endangered species under the EPBC Act legislation. The collection of silver perch for broodstock collection is restricted to rivers and impoundments where this species has been previously stocked. The maximum number of silver perch that may be possessed under a broodstock permit is 60 fish. There are no restrictions on the total number of individuals that may be collected during the life of the permit.

- Lungfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*)

Lungfish are listed as a no take species in Queensland and are listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act legislation. Historically, there was only three aquaculture operations permitted to culture lungfish. Broodstock collection permits were issued for single collection events.

The following management arrangements aim to reduce the impact on wild populations of lungfish by providing an alternate supply for the international aquarium trade and reduce the impacts of illegal collection. The draft recovery plan does not consider stocking or insurance populations beneficial to the maintenance of this species and as such these permits are not issued for this purpose but solely to cater for the aquarium trade.

Issue of broodstock collection permits

- Broodstock may only be collected from the Brisbane River (between the wall of Wivenhoe Dam and the Mount Crosby Weir) and the Pine River downstream of the wall of North Pine Dam. These populations have arisen from historic translocations and have lower conservation value than other populations. This is also consistent with all prior approvals and will allow any suspected smuggling/collecting from the Mary and Burnett River systems to be identified genetically.

- Broodstock collection may only be conducted between the months of March and June. This will avoid collection during the spawning season/heat of summer and reduce risk of eggs being harvested directly from the river or removed from adults not retained during brood stock collection.

Numbers collected

- All new broodstock collection permits will allow a maximum of 20 broodstock to be collected.

- Up to 100 individuals to be harvested in total including those already allocated under current permits, with no more than twenty (20) allocated to any one brood stock collection permit or facility.

- Existing broodstock permit holders to retain the number permitted on their permit with a focus of reducing the total broodstock to a maximum of 20 as broodstock expire from mortalities or poor performance.

Reporting conditions

- All hatcheries will maintain a log book to record broodstock collections. These log books must be available to DAF for inspection on request. New broodstock collections must be reported to DAF within 24 hours.

- All brood stock are to be PIT tagged and fin clipped at the expense of the permit holder. Details of PIT tags and samples of fin clips must be provided to DAF for each broodstock within 1 month of collection for each individual. This will enable the use of genetic sequencing techniques of fin clips to determine parentage of offspring for compliance operations if necessary.

- All broodstock mortalities must be reported to DAF within 24 hours. All deceased broodstock must be retained on site for DAF, preferably frozen to preserve the sample. DAF will decide the fate of each deceased broodstock.

- All successful spawning events must be reported to DAF within one week of the spawning event.
- A minimum of five percent of all fingerlings from each spawning event must be fin clipped and the clips provided to DAF prior to the movement of fingerlings off the approved site or sale of fingerlings.
- All participating hatcheries will compile an annual production report specifying details of broodstock collection, any broodstock mortalities and fingerling production numbers. These reports will be completed by the end of December annually.

Sale of fingerlings

- All progeny are to be PIT tagged prior to sale and invoices are to include a record of the tag number of those specimens included.

General recommendations

- As per the development approval conditions, DAF officers must be granted access to lungfish broodstock and progeny to obtain tissue samples for compliance analysis (proponents to cover testing according to prescribed fees).

5.1.3 Limitations for particular species

- Jungle perch (*Kuhlia rupestris*)

Whilst jungle perch are common in north Queensland, stocks have declined significantly or become locally extinct in many river systems in southern Queensland. There is one remaining local population of jungle perch in southern Queensland at Fraser Island and recent scientific work demonstrates this population is limited in numbers. Due to this, the collection of jungle perch for broodstock from Fraser Island will generally not be supported and collection will be restricted to north Queensland river systems.

- Golden Perch (*Macquaria ambigua*)

Cania dam within the Burnett River catchment has previously been stocked with both Dawson River and Murray Darling strains of Golden perch. Recent flooding within the Burnett River and the overtopping of this structure has distributed these stocks throughout the river. Due to mixing of these strains, no golden perch broodstock is to be collected from Cania Dam nor the Burnett River and its tributaries downstream of Cania, Bjelke Petersen, Boondooma and Wuruma Dams.

- Sooty Grunter (*Hephaestus fulignosus*)

Sooty Grunter stocked into Tinaroo Dam on the Barron River system has previously been sourced from not only Eastern Drainages but also Gulf catchments. As a result, broodstock for this species is not to be collected from Tinaroo Dam or the Barron River system.

- Saratoga (Scleropages spp.)

Broodstock collection only to be conducted between the months of December and August. This will avoid collection during the spawning season and reduce risk of eggs/larvae being harvested directly from the wild.

5.1.4 Broodstock for production of fingerlings for stocking

Increasingly the impacts of fish stocked under the Queensland Recreational Fishing Enhancement Program are being questioned by conservation and fisheries managers. The challenges of distinguishing stocked fish from wild fisheries resources economically, has been an ongoing issue for monitoring programs. Recent advances in genetic sampling have reduced the costs of these techniques to distinguish parentage of a fish. A trial program using these techniques is about to commence within the Murray Darling Basin. This will require the establishment of a genetic library containing genetic samples from the parents/broodstock of all fish stocked within this catchment. It is anticipated that this tool may be used in other catchments in the future to determine not only the contribution of stocking to our natural fisheries but also to ensure the correct strains and species are being stocked.

To assist with distinguishing stocked fish from wild fisheries resources the broodstock of all species used to produce fingerlings to be stocked into Queensland waters are required to be tagged with a Passive integrated transponder (PIT tag) and a genetic sample taken at the expense of the permit holder. The details of each tag and genetic sample must be provided to DAF within 1 month of collection or when the broodstock enters a breeding program for each individual.

5.1.5 Broodstock numbers

The recommended maximum number of broodstock that may be possessed under a permit for commonly collected broodstock species can be found in table 1. There are no restrictions on the total number of individuals that may be collected during the life of the permit.

These numbers have been recommended to ensure collection activities are undertaken in an ecologically sustainable way and minimise impacts on wild population numbers. Maximum numbers are based on previous permits issued by DAF for broodstock collection. Any applications requiring additional numbers to those recommended below will require additional justification from the applicant.

Broodstock and culture stock numbers collected for other species not listed below will be considered on a case by case basis.

Table 1 – Possession numbers for commonly collected broodstock species

Species	Number
Archer fish (Toxotes chatareus)	20
Australian bass (Macquaria novemaculeata)	50
Banded rainbowfish (Melanotaenia trifasciata)	60
Barramundi (Lates calcarifer)	40
Berney's catfish (Neoarius berneyi)	60
Bigeye trevally (Caranx sexfasciatus)	25
Blue swimmer crab (Portunus pelagicus)	100
Chequered rainbowfish (Melanotaenia splendida inornata)	60
Coal grunter (Hephaestus carbo)	60
Common glaxias (Galaxias maculatus)	60
Crimson spotted rainbowfish (Melanotaenia fluviatilis)	60
Desert goby (Chlamydogobius eremius)	60
Duboulays rainbowfish (Melanotaenia duboulayi)	60
Dwarf flathead gudgeon (Philypnodon sp.1)	60
Eel tail catfish (Tandanus tandanus)	60
Empire gudgeon (Hypseleotris compressa)	60
Firetail gudgeon (Hypseleotris galii)	60
Fly specked hardyhead (Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum)	60
Freshwater shrimp (Macrobrachium australiensis)	200
Graeffe's salmon catfish (Neoarius graeffei)	20
Golden perch (Murray-Darling strain) (Macquaria ambigua)	60
Golden perch (Cooper Creek – Lake Eyre strain) (Macquaria ambigua)	60
Golden perch (Dawson River strain) (Macquaria ambigua)	60
Gold Spotted Rock Cod (Epinephelus coioides)	60
Jade Perch (Scortum barcoo)	60
Jungle perch (Kuhlia rupestris)	20
Mangrove jack (Lutjanus argentimaculatus)	40
McCulloch's rainbowfish (Melanotaenia maccullochi)	60
Midgley's carp gudgeon (Hypseleotris sp.2)	60
Mud crab (Scylla serrata)	100
Mullet (Mugil cephalus)	100
Northern saratoga (Scleropages jardini)	20

Olive perchlet (Ambassis nigripinnis)	60
Ornate rainbowfish (Rhadinocentrus ornatus)	60
Pacific blue eye (Pseudomugil signifer)	60
Pinkeye mullet (Trachystoma petardi)	60
Purple spotted gudgeon (Mogurnda adspersa)	60
Redclaw (Cherax quadricarinatus)	200
Sand whiting (Sillago ciliata)	100
Sandfish (Holothuria scabra)	200
Southern saratoga (Scleropages leichardti)	20
Silver perch (Bidyanus bidyanus)	60
Sleepy cod (Oxyeleotris lineolatus)	60
Smelt (Retropinna semoni)	60
Snakehead gudgeon (Ophieleotris aporos)	60
Snub-nosed garfish (Arrhamphus solerolepis)	60
Sooty grunter (Hephaestus fuliginosus)	60
Spangled perch (Leiopotherapon unicolor)	60
Spotted blue eye (Pseudomugil gertrudae)	60
Striped gudgeon (Gobiomorphus australis)	60
Threadfin rainbowfish (Iriatherina werneri)	60
Welch's grunter (Bidyanus welchi)	40
Western carp gudgeon (Hypseleotris klunzingeri)	60
Yellowfin bream (Acanthopagrus australis)	100

5.1.6 Collection of broodstock / culture stock

Fishing activities for the collection of broodstock or culture stock are to be undertaken in an ecologically sustainable fashion and not adversely impact on the ecological sustainability of fisheries resources and the ecosystems on which they depend. Fishing apparatus utilised for collection activities are to minimise the capture and maximise survival of non-target species. The use of apparatus which do not impact on non-target species will be encouraged. All non-target, non-approved species (unless listed as restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*) must be returned to the water in live condition if possible, and as quickly as possible, at the place of capture.

The following fishing apparatus will generally be permitted for collection activities under a broodstock or culture stock collection permit. Applications for the use of other fishing apparatus will be considered by DAF on a case by case basis taking into account the impacts on non-target species, species of conservation interest and habitat.

- Collection native freshwater fish:

a) prescribed apparatus as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4, Subdivision 1 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008 (recreational apparatus); and

b) use of up to three (3) gill nets. When using a gill net, the holder, or persons acting on the holder's behalf, must be within one hundred (100) metres of the net. The nets must not:

i. have a mesh size less than five (5) centimetres;
ii. be joined together;
iii. exceed one hundred (100) metres in length (each net);
iv. be greater than fifty (50) meshes or three (3) metres in drop; and

c) use of seine nets. The nets must not have a mesh size of less than five (5) centimetres.

- Collection native aquarium fish:

a) prescribed apparatus as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4, Subdivision 1 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008 (recreational apparatus); and

b) use of up to three (3) scoop, dip or framed seine nets, and the nets must not:

i) have a mesh size larger than twenty-five (25) millimetres;
ii) exceed two (2) metres in length along any side; and

c) use of seine nets. The nets must not have a mesh size greater than five (5) millimetres.

- Collection of mud and blue swimmer crabs:

a) prescribed apparatus as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4, Subdivision 2 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008 (recreational apparatus); and

b) use of crab pots by licensed commercial fishing boats holding a current C1 fishery symbol.

- Collection of oysters, pearl oysters, clams:

Collection to be by hand or using small hand held tools.

- When collecting saucer scallops:

Use of trawl apparatus by licensed commercial fishing boats holding a current T1 fishery symbol.

- Collection of sea cucumbers

Collection to be by hand or use of trawl apparatus by licensed commercial fishing boats holding a current T1 fishery symbol.

- Collection of redclaw

Prescribed apparatus as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4, Subdivision 1 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008 (recreational apparatus).

- Collection of marine fish

a) prescribed apparatus as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 4, Subdivision 2 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008 (recreational apparatus); and

b) use up to three (3) gill nets. When using a gill net, the holder, or persons acting on the holder's behalf, must be within one hundred (100) metres of the net. The nets must not:

i. have a mesh size less than five (5) centimetres;
ii. be joined together;
iii. exceed one hundred (100) metres in length (each net);
iv. be greater than fifty (50) meshes or three (3) metres in drop; and

c) use of seine nets. The nets must not have a mesh size of less than five (5) centimetres.

5.1.7 Release of broodstock

Broodstock that have been previously collected and used for broodstock purposes must not be released back to waterways. This is to minimise the risks of disease transfer to wild populations. Aquaculture fisheries resources can generally only be released into Queensland waters following approval from DAF and have been health tested.

5.1.8 Reporting

All broodstock and culture stock collected from the wild is to be recorded in the Queensland Broodstock and Culture Stock Collection Logbook. This will provide DAF catch data for a particular species which is attributed to broodstock/culture stock collection and assist with management of fisheries resources.

5.1.9 Compliance

The following compliance measures will generally apply for collection activities under a broodstock or culture stock collection permit.

- The permit holder must contact the nearest office (to the collection location) of the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol, by phone, prior to any broodstock collection trip, with details of the places and times of the collection activity and the identity of any vessels used during collection.
- The holder must carry the permit (or a copy) during authorised activities and produce it any time on request for inspection by an officer authorised under the Fisheries Act 1994.
- When collection activities are being undertaken a sign is to be displayed, visible for public scrutiny.
- All apparatus used for collection activities must be marked with the name and address of the holder.
- Boats used in collection activities must be identified as per permit conditions.

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6 Responsibilities and accountabilities

6.1.1 Application information requirements

The onus is on the applicant to provide sufficient information in the application for a broodstock or culture stock collection permit to demonstrate that the proposed activity will be sustainable and that the applicant has the capacity to collect, hold and spawn the fish. Detailed information on the following aspects of the proposed collection activities is considered the minimum amount of information that must be provided for a broodstock or culture stock collection permit:

- species and numbers to be collected;
- location and time of collection;
- details of any fishers and fishing vessels to undertake collection;
- fishing apparatus to be used;
- methods employed to minimise capture and maximise survival of non-target species;
- details of environmental management practices to be used to avoid or minimise impacts on the environment; and
- demonstrated ability to collect, hold and spawn the fish, or fish with similar life histories, to ensure long term survival of broodstock for aquaculture (for protected and listed species).

6.1.2 Assessment of broodstock/culture stock permit applications

Where an application for a broodstock/culture stock collection permit has been submitted on the correct application form with the relevant fee and sufficient information is provided to address the information requirements detailed above, DAF will assess the application.

This policy will guide DAF when assessing applications and developing conditions, including numbers of broodstock that may be collected and possessed under a permit. Assessment of applications for broodstock or culture stock collection will take into account, but not limited to, the following:

- impacts on wild population numbers;
- impacts of collection on non-target species;
- impact of collection on species of conservation interest;
- the impact of collecting on fish habitat;
- impacts on recreational, commercial and indigenous fishing interests;
- previous collection activities by the applicant; and
- ability to collect, hold and spawn the fish to ensure long term survival of broodstock for aquaculture (for protected and listed species).

If the application is approved DAF will include conditions on the permit which may include but not limited to:

- species and numbers that can be collected;
- restrictions on the area in which the activity may be undertaken;
- conditions on the type of fishing apparatus that may be utilised;
- log book requirements;
- any relevant compliance measures that will apply (pre-reporting requirements for departure, marking of vessels and fishing apparatus and displaying signs).

6.1.3 Approvals from other relevant government agencies

Before a general fisheries permit activity can be undertaken, it may be necessary for the applicant to obtain certain additional approvals or accreditations from other government agencies that are separate to the approval under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. Collection of broodstock or culture stock within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park requires an approval from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, whilst collection activities within a state marine park requires an approval from the Queensland Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing. Depending on the species to be collected approval may also be required by the federal Department of the Environment.

6.1.4 Native title notification process

Native title is protected under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth). Under the provisions of the Native Title Act, DAF is required to carry out a native title assessment prior to issuing a permit. Accordingly DAF is required to provide native title parties with an opportunity to comment on permit applications. Applicants should be aware that this procedure involves a minimum 28 days for receipt of comments. Any responses from native title parties will be considered by DAF prior to making a final decision on whether or not to issue a permit for broodstock or culture stock collection.

7 Source documentation

NA

8 Related and reference documents

Relevant legislation

- *Fisheries Act 1994*;
- *Fisheries Regulation 2008*

This policy is to be read and applied in conjunction with all other relevant policies of DAF and the Queensland Government.

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