**NETS**

Ability to catch many fish quickly but can bruise or damage fish

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**Purse seine**

A net is dropped near the surface and pulled together like a drawstring.

- ✔️ Low bycatch, unless FADs used
  - ⚠️ Skipjack tuna

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**Danish seine**

A conical net with two wings is dropped near or on the seafloor. The wings and ropes encircle fish and herd them into the net.

- ✔️ Can be selective if schools of fish targeted
- ⚠️ Risk of damage to seabed habitats
  - ⚠️ John Dory

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**Trawling**

Dragging a net through the water behind a vessel.

- ✔️ Efficient way to catch lots of fish. Provides 84% of NZ’s catch by volume
- ✔️ Bycatch depends on location, depth, mesh size, exclusion devices and acoustic deterrents

- ✔️ Can be selective if schools of fish targeted
- ⚠️ Risk of damage to seabed habitats
  - ⚠️ Orange roughy

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**Midwater**

- ✔️ Very little seabed damage
  - ⚠️ Jack mackerel

**Bottom – net stays in contact with seafloor**

- ⚠️ High risk of seabed habitat damage
  - ⚠️ Orange roughy
LINES
Doesn’t bruise fish and causes minimal other damage but catch limited by number of hooks

Set gillnet
Anchoring a net halfway down or near to the seafloor. Fish swim into the net and get stuck

- High risk of bycatch depending on location, mesh size, exclusion devices and acoustic deterrents
  - Rig

Longlining
Using a very long fishing line with shorter lines and baited hooks every few feet

- Bycatch is variable depending on fishery, proximity to surface, time of day, hooks and weighting
  - Snapper

Handlining
A fishing pole and line mainly used by recreational fishers.
- Low risk of bycatch

Trolling
Using a line or multiple lines with lures and dragging horizontally through the water to simulate prey movement
- Selective, low risk of bycatch
  - Albacore tuna
**OTHER METHODS**

**Jigging**
Using a line and moving it up and down to attract target species

- Selective, low risk of bycatch
- Squid

**Dredging**
Vessel tows a steel net (dredge) along the seafloor and scrapes up all the shellfish living there

- High risk of habitat damage
- Oyster

**Trapping**
Potting: a pot-like trap attached to a long rope is baited, dropped in the water and retrieved later. Once entered, the target marine organism can’t escape.

- Some bycatch can escape via gaps
- Difficult to scale, only effective for some species
- Rock lobster

**Diving**
Hand gathering

- No bycatch
- Labour intensive
- Pāua