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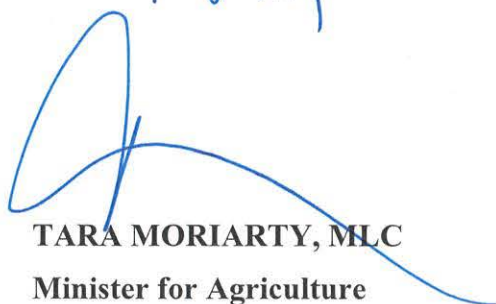
Fisheries Management (Tweed Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan) Order 2025

under the

Fisheries Management Act 1994

I, Tara Moriarty, MLC, Minister for Agriculture, make this order under section 37 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Dated: 1 July 2025



TARA MORIARTY, MLC
Minister for Agriculture

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of order

This order is the *Fisheries Management (Tweed Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan) Order 2025*.

2 Commencement and duration

This order commences on the date it is published in the Gazette and will remain in force for 5 years.

3 Revocation of Fisheries Management (Tweed Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan Special Approval) Order 2024

The *Fisheries Management (Tweed Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan Special Approval) Order 2024* published in the Gazette at [Government Gazette No 222 of Friday 14 June 2024](#) is revoked.

4 Definitions

In this order—

cast net—see clause 12.

Department means the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

Local Aboriginal Land Council means a Local Aboriginal Land Council constituted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

senior executive means a person employed by the Department as a Public Service senior executive in a band determined in the senior executive bands determination made under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*.

spear gun—see clause 15.

the Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

the Regulation means the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2019.

TLCF means an Aboriginal person whose name is listed in the TLCF Register as a Tweed Local Cultural Fisher.

TLCF number means the number assigned to a TLCF in the TLCF Register.

TLCF Register means a register maintained by the Department to administer the Tweed LMP.

TLMP Area—see clause 7.

Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council Area means the area constituted as the Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council Area by notice published in Gazette No 82 on 17 May 1985 at page 2135.

Tweed LMP means the Tweed Aboriginal Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan published by the Department on its website.

Note—The *Interpretation Act 1987* contains definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this order.

5 Persons to whom this order applies

- (1) This order applies to a TLCF.
- (2) An Aboriginal person will be listed in the TLCF Register if the person—
 - (a) is automatically eligible to be a TLCF or applies to the Department to be a TLCF, and
 - (b) is approved to be a TLCF by a senior executive.
- (3) An Aboriginal person is automatically eligible to be a TLCF if the person satisfies the criteria of a category set out in the Table to this clause.
- (4) An Aboriginal person may apply to the Department to be a TLCF if—
 - (a) the person resides in the TLMP Area, or
 - (b) the person does not reside in the TLMP Area, but the person has a community or cultural connection to the TLMP Area.

Table

Category	Criteria
Local Aboriginal Land Council Member	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person is an active member of the Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council and their name is on the membership roll of that council, and 2. The person has not been declared an inactive member under section 57A of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>.
Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person is less than 18 years of age and is— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a child of a TLCF by blood, marriage, de facto relationship, adoption, step, fostering or kinship care who is usually resident in the same household as the TLCF, or (b) a child of a TLCF by blood, marriage, de facto relationship, adoption, step, fostering or kinship care who is not usually resident in the same household as the TLCF because of parental separation, or 2. The person is less than 18 years of age and is a lineal descendant of a TLCF such as a grandchild, great-grandchild or great-great-grandchild of a TLCF.
Young adult	The person has turned 18 years of age after 21 November 2022 and was automatically eligible to be a HLCF in the “Child” category before they turned 18 years of age.

6 Aboriginal cultural fishing

- (1) This order authorises a TLCF—
 - (a) to take and possess fish for Aboriginal cultural fishing, and
 - (b) to carry out fishing activities for Aboriginal cultural fishing.
- (2) This order does not authorise a TLCF to take fish for sale.

Notes—

1. This order does not authorise a fishing activity that is prohibited in a marine park by the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014* and the Marine Estate Management (Management Rules) Regulation 1999, even if that activity is for **traditional use** (as defined in the Marine Estate Management (Management Rules) Regulation 1999).
2. This order does not authorise the taking or possession of fish in contravention of a fishing closure.

7 Waters in which this order applies

- (1) This order applies to the TLMP Area.
- (2) The **TLMP Area** is the part of the Tweed Byron Local Aboriginal Land Council Area north of the northern bank of the Brunswick River—

- (a) commencing at the easternmost point of the northern training wall of the Brunswick River to the eastern junction of the Brunswick River and Marshalls Creek, following a straight line to the western junction of the Brunswick River and Marshalls Creek and then following the northern bank of the Brunswick River westward until the foothills of the Border Ranges—
 - (i) above mean high water mark, for tidal waters, and
 - (ii) above the top of the river bank, for non-tidal waters, and
- (b) following the foothills of the Border Ranges northward to the Queensland and New South Wales border in the Tyalgum Creek area, and
- (c) following the Queensland and New South Wales border eastward to Point Danger, and
- (d) ocean waters within the coastal waters of New South Wales—
 - (i) south of the Queensland and New South Wales border, following the state territorial line from the intersection of the Queensland and New South Wales coastal border at Point Danger, and its prolongation to the 3 nautical mile State waters limit, and
 - (ii) north of a line running directly eastward from the end of the northern training wall of the Brunswick River.
- (3) The TLMP Area includes the whole of Tweed River, Cudgen Creek, Cudgera Creek, Mooball Creek, Marshalls Creek and all associated creeks, bays and tributaries.
- (4) This order does not apply to any lands or waters contained in the Native Title Determination, *Bundjalung People of Byron Bay #3* (NC2001/008).

Part 2 Special approvals – bag limits

8 Bag limits

- (1) Despite clause 8 of the Regulation, a TLCF may, in a 24-hour period, take up to the daily limit of a species of fish as specified in Schedule 1.
- (2) Despite clause 9 of the Regulation, a TLCF may possess up to the possession limit of a species of fish as specified in Schedule 1, when the TLCF is in, on or adjacent to any waters or is transporting or storing the fish.
- (3) Despite clause 10(1) of the Regulation, for any species of marine or estuarine fish (including marine or estuarine invertebrates or tunicates) not specified in Schedule 1 to this order—
 - (a) the daily limit of fish of that species is 40, and
 - (b) the possession limit of fish of that species (when the person in possession is in, on or adjacent to waters or is transporting or storing the fish) is 40.
- (4) Despite clause 10(2) of the Regulation, for any species of native freshwater fish, other than invertebrates, not included in Schedule 1 to this order—
 - (a) the daily limit of fish of that species is 20, and

- (b) the possession limit of fish of that species (when the person in possession is in, on or adjacent to waters or is transporting or storing the fish) is 20.

Part 3 Special approvals – fishing gear and fishing activities

9 Lawful use and possession of nets or traps

- (1) For section 24 of the Act, a TLCF may use fishing gear to take fish if it is used in accordance with this Part.
- (2) For section 25 of the Act, a TLCF may possess fishing gear in accordance with this Part.

10 Fishing gear – traditional methods

- (1) Despite Part 3 of the Regulation, a TLCF may take fish in the TLMP Area using the methods described in the Table to this clause, subject to the conditions in the Table.
- (2) Despite section 219 of the Act, a TLFC is permitted to use a stone trap as described in the Table to this clause to create an obstruction so that fish will or could be blocked, left stranded or their free passage obstructed for the purpose of taking fish.

Table

Method	Description	Conditions
Traditional woven net or trap	A fish trap in the form of a basket trap, hand-held net, baited cane and weir (stick barrier) trap constructed of natural or synthetic fibres and materials based on traditional construction and weaving techniques used for both constructing and mending traps or nets.	A TLCF must— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be in the immediate vicinity of the traditional woven net or trap, or (b) must indicate the position of the traditional woven net or trap with a buoy that displays the letters “CFCT” and their TLCF number.
Stone trap	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rock pools working as natural tidal fish traps where fish caught in the pools can be collected or speared, or 2. Natural or constructed stone weirs designed to trap fish in a shallow lagoon that existed on the date this order commenced. <p>Note—This order does not authorise the construction of new stone weirs.</p>	A TLCF may only use a stone trap in locations where they have historically been used for cultural fishing.

Method	Description	Conditions
Crab wire	An implement made from a small-diameter, round, steel bar, with one end bent into a right-angle hook, which is hooked behind the crab to drag within reach of hand capture.	A TLCF must not— (a) use more than 2 crab wires at any time, or (b) penetrate the crab's shell or otherwise damage or harm the crab.

Note— This clause does not authorise any fishing activity that is likely to result in harm to a threatened species, population or ecological community, damage to critical habitat or damage to a habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community.

11 Fishing gear – recreational nets

- (1) Despite clauses 29 and 59 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use 2 spanner crab nets in ocean waters if, when using a net to take spanner crab—
 - (a) the TLCF displays their TLCF number and “SN” on the buoy instead of the information required by clause 29 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 29 of the Regulation.
- (2) Despite clauses 30 and 59 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use 6 hoop or lift nets at any time when fishing in any waters other than ocean waters if—
 - (a) when using the hoop or lift net, the TLCF displays their TLCF number and “HN” on the buoy, instead of the information required by clause 30 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 30 of the Regulation.
- (3) Despite clause 34 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use a dip or scoop net (prawns) to land prawns and other fish in inland waters.
- (4) Despite clause 35 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use one hand-hauled yabby net for taking yabbies in inland waters.

12 Fishing gear – cast nets

- (1) Despite Part 3 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use a cast net to take fish in all waters, other than inland waters, if—
 - (a) the length of the net does not exceed 3.7 metres from the point of rope attachment to the rest of the net, the net lead line or the bottom of the lowest pocket of the net, and
 - (b) the mesh size does not exceed 28 millimetres, and
 - (c) the TLCF does not—
 - (i) take or set a cast net, or
 - (ii) join a cast net to another net, or
 - (iii) place a cast net together with another net.
- (2) In this clause, *cast net* means a circular net that—
 - (a) is weighted around its outside, and

- (b) has a rope attached to its centre to allow the net to be cast and retrieved, and
- (c) has a length that is the greater of the distances between the point where the net's cord or rope is attached to the rest of the net and the following—
 - (i) the net's lead line, and
 - (ii) the bottom of the net's lowest pocket.

13 Fishing gear – traps

- (1) Despite clauses 38 and 59 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use 2 recreational lobster traps for taking rock lobster at any one time, if—
 - (a) the TLCF displays the person's TLCF number and “LT”, instead of the information required by clause 38 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 38 of the Regulation.
- (2) Despite clauses 39 and 59 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use 5 traps for taking crabs at any one time if —
 - (a) the TLCF displays the person's TLCF number and “CT”, instead of the information required by clause 39 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 39 of the Regulation.
- (3) Despite clauses 42 and 59 of the Regulation, a TLCF may use a shrimp trap if—
 - (a) the TLCF displays the person's TLCF number and “ST”, instead of the information required by clause 42 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 42 of the Regulation.

Note— The Marine Estate Management (Management Rules) Regulation 1999 prohibits the use of traps for taking crabs (crab traps) in those parts of Marshalls Creek that are part of the Brunswick River habitat protection zone in the Cape Byron Marine Park.

14 Fishing gear – hand held lines

Despite clauses 43(1)(a) and 43(4)(a) of the Regulation, a TLCF may use 6 hand held lines in any waters for the purpose of taking fish if the TLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 43.

15 Fishing gear – other fishing gear – spear guns

- (1) Despite clause 52(1) of the Regulation, a TLCF may use a spear gun for the purpose of taking fish from—
 - (a) Cudgen Creek, Cudgera Creek, Mooball Creek and the Tweed River, and
 - (b) ocean beaches within the TLMP Area, including the 20 metres at each extremity of each ocean beach.
- (2) If a TLCF is using a spear gun to take the species of fish *Achoerodus viridis* (Eastern blue groper, Blue groper, Brown groper, Red groper), they must not take more than 1 in a 24-hour period.
- (3) In this clause, a **spear gun** means a spear or similar device and includes a traditional-style hand or rubber propelled straight shafted spear constructed of natural or synthetic materials with a single spear point or prong, or multi-pronged head.

Note— This order does not authorise a person to interfere with set fishing gear while taking fish or marine vegetation.

Schedule 1—Bag limits

Table 1 Fish—marine or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Australian Anchovy	<i>Engraulis australis</i>	350	350
Banded Rockcod Bass Groper/Bass Grouper, Gemfish Hapuku, Hapuka Blue-eye Trevalla, Trevalla	<i>Epinephelus ergastularius</i> <i>Polyprion americanus</i> <i>Rexea solandri</i> <i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i> <i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, with a maximum of 4 Gemfish	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, with a maximum of 4 Gemfish
Billfish	Families <i>Xiphiidae</i> and <i>Istiophoridae</i>	2 of each species	2 of each species
Rock Blackfish	<i>Girella elevata</i>	30	40
Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	10	20
Australian Bonito	<i>Sarda australis</i>	20	40
Tarwhine	<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>	40	80
Yellowfin Bream (<i>Gupirr</i>)	<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>	40	65
Dusky Flathead, Common Flathead (<i>Darawang</i>)	<i>Platycephalus fuscus</i>	15	30
Bluespotted Flathead, Sand Flathead Tiger Flathead Flathead (<i>Darawang</i>)	<i>Platycephalus caeruleopunctatus</i> <i>Platycephalus richardsoni</i> <i>Platycephalus</i> spp.	60 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	80 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Flounder Sole	Families <i>Bothidae</i> and <i>Pleuronectidae</i> Families <i>Cynoglossidae</i> and <i>Soleidae</i>	60 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	80 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern sea garfish	<i>Hyporhamphus australis</i>	60	80

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Eels Southern Shortfin Longfin (<i>Duumang</i>)		40 40	40 40
Garfish (except Eastern Sea Garfish)	Family <i>Hemiramphidae</i>	150 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	150 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Blue Groper, Blue Groper, Brown Groper, Red Groper	<i>Achoerodus viridis</i>	4, only 2 of which can be longer than 60 cm	8, only 2 of which can be longer than 60 cm
Largehead Hairtail, Hairtail	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	20	40
Hardyhead, Silverfish	Family <i>Atherinidae</i>	200	200
Southern Herring	<i>Herklotsichthys castelnaui</i>	200	200
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	12	15
Leatherjacket	Family <i>Monacanthidae</i>	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	80 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Luderick, Blackfish (<i>Garabiyn</i>)	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	40	60
Blue Mackerel, Slimy Mackerel	<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	150	200
Spotted Mackerel Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus munroi</i> <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Mahi Mahi, Dolphinfish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	20, only 2 of which can be longer than 110 cm	20, only 2 of which can be longer than 110 cm
Mangrove Jack	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	10	15
Maray, Round Herring	<i>Etrumeus teres</i>	200	200
Banded Morwong	<i>Cheilodactylus spectabilis</i>	30	40
Jackass Morwong	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>	30	40

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Red Morwong, Sea Carp	<i>Cheilodactylus fuscus</i>	15	20
Grey Morwong, Rubberlip Morwong	<i>Nemadactylus douglasii</i>	30	40
Mullet (<i>Mayipuyu</i>)	Family <i>Mugilidae</i>	60 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	90 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Mulloway, Jewfish (<i>Djarrawarra</i>)	<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>	5, only 2 of which can be longer than 70 cm	10, only 2 of which can be longer than 70 cm
Moses Snapper, Moses Perch	<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	15	15
Pearl Perch	<i>Glaucosoma scapulare</i>	15	20
Australian Sardine, Pilchard	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	350	350
Eastern Australian Salmon, Australian Salmon	<i>Arripis trutta</i>	15	20
Samsonfish, Amberjack	<i>Seriola hippos</i> , <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Red Scorpionfish, Eastern Red Rockcod	<i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i>	15	20
Sharks and Rays (other than Wobbegongs)	All species (other than <i>Orectolobus</i> spp.)	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, within no more than 2 of each of the following— (a) <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Tiger Shark) (b) <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (Shortfin Mako) (c) Family <i>Carcharhinidae</i> (Whaler Shark, Blue Shark) (d) <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth Hammerhead).	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species within no more than 2 of each of the following— (a) <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Tiger Shark) (b) <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (Shortfin Mako) (c) Family <i>Carcharhinidae</i> (Whaler Shark, Blue Shark) (d) <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth Hammerhead).
Snapper (<i>Garanggan</i>)	<i>Chrysophrys auratus</i>	20	30

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Blue Sprat, Bluebait	<i>Spratelloides robustus</i>	200	200
Sandy Sprat, Whitebait	<i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i>	300	300
Australian Sawtail, Sawtail Surgeon	<i>Prionurus microlepidotus</i>	10	20
Tailor	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	50	80
Teraglin	<i>Atractoscion aequidens</i>	10	20
Trevally	<i>Pseudocaranx georgianus</i> , <i>Caranx</i> spp.	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Albacore, Albacore Tuna Bigeye Tuna Longtail Tuna Yellowfin Tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> <i>Thunnus obesus</i> <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, of which 4 have a length of 90 cm or more and 5 have a length of less than 90 cm	30 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, of which 4 have a length of 90 cm or more and 5 have a length of less than 90 cm
Southern Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	2	2
Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	10	20
Wobbecong (Wabigung)	<i>Orectolobus</i> spp.	1	1
Whiting	<i>Sillago</i> spp.	50 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Yellowtail, Jack Mackerel	<i>Trachurus</i> spp.	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Table 2—Invertebrates—marine or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Blacklip Abalone, Abalone	<i>Haliotis rubra rubra</i>	10	10
Balmain Bug	<i>Ibacus peronii</i> , <i>Ibacus chacei</i>	40	40
Beachworm	Family <i>Onuphidae</i>	50	90

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Cockle Blue Mussel, Mussel	<i>Anadara trapezia</i> <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	150 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, but no more than 40 cockles	300 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, but no more than 40 cockles
Pipi	<i>Donax deltooides</i>	150	250
Blue Swimmer Crab, Sand Crab (<i>DjiniDjini</i>)	<i>Portunus armatus</i>	40	40
Mud Crab, Black Crab, Mangrove Crab (<i>DjiniDjini</i>)	<i>Scylla serrata</i>	15	30
Spanner Crab	<i>Ranina ranina</i>	20	45
Soldier Crab	Family <i>Mictyridae</i>	200	200
Crab (except for Blue Swimmer Crab, Sand Crab, Mud Crab, Spanner Crab and Soldier Crab)	Subclass <i>Brachyura</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Cunjevoi	<i>Pyura</i> spp.	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Rocklobster Southern Rocklobster (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Sagmariasus verreauxi</i> <i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	6 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Tropical Rocklobster, Painted Rocklobster, Ornate Rocklobster	<i>Panulirus</i> spp. except <i>Panulirus cygnus</i>	6 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	12 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Slipper Lobster Flat Lobster	<i>Scyllarides</i> spp.	5	10
Octopus	All species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Sydney Rock Oyster Pacific Oyster Native Oyster, Flat Oyster, Drift Oyster (<i>Dhirrabuwi</i>)	<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Magallana gigas</i> <i>Ostrea angasi</i>	The greater of 150 oysters or 20 litres, comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species,	The greater of 300 oysters or 40 litres, comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species,

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
		with no more than 150 Pacific Oysters	with no more than 250 Pacific Oysters
Molluscs (except Squid, Octopus and Cuttlefish (class <i>Cephalopoda</i>) and any other Mollusc referred to in this Schedule)	Phylum <i>Mollusca</i>	60 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	85 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Prawns	Family <i>Penaeidae</i> and <i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.	30 litres	60 litres
Saltwater nippers	Genus <i>Callinassa</i> and <i>Alpheus</i> spp.	200	200
Scallops	Family <i>Pectinidae</i>	150	300
Sea Urchin	Class <i>Echinoidea</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Squid Cuttlefish	All species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Worms (except Beachworms)	Class <i>Polychaeta</i> other than family <i>Onuphidae</i>	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Sydney Turban Shell		40	80

Table 3—Fish—Freshwater or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Golden Perch, Yellow Belly Perch	<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	10	20
Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	10	25
Freshwater Catfish, Eel-tailed Catfish – dams (Wilang)	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	10	35
Freshwater Catfish, Eel-tailed Catfish - all waters in the TLMP Area, including backed up waters of dams and impoundments	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	8	20

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Australian Bass Estuary Perch	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i> <i>Macquaria colonorum</i>	8 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 35 cm	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 35 cm
Atlantic Salmon Brook Trout Brown Trout Rainbow Trout	<i>Salmo salar</i> <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> <i>Salmo trutta</i> <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Table 4—Invertebrates—Freshwater

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Spiny Crayfish (other than Murray Crayfish) (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Euastacus</i> spp. (other than <i>Euastacus armatus</i>)	25 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm
Yabby (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Cherax</i> spp.	400	1000

Notes—

- 1 This order does not authorise the harming of any fish or marine vegetation of a threatened species, population or ecological community (s 220ZA) or interference with any fish of a threatened species (s 220ZGB), unless the harm or interference is permitted by a licence granted under Part 7A of the Act.
- 2 This order does not authorise the harming of any species of fish in a habitat protection zone of the Cape Byron Marine Park that is identified as a protected species of fish for that park.

Fisheries Management (Hastings Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan) Order 2025

under the

Fisheries Management Act 1994

I, Tara Moriarity, MLC, Minister for Agriculture, make this order under section 37 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Dated: 1 July 2025



TARA MORIARITY, MLC

Minister for Agriculture

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of order

This order is the *Fisheries Management (Hastings Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan) Order 2025*.

2 Commencement and duration

This order commences on the date it is published in the Gazette and will remain in force for 5 years.

3 Revocation of Fisheries Management (Hastings Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan Special Approval) Order 2024

The *Fisheries Management (Hastings Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan Special Approval) Order 2024* published in [Government Gazette No 222 on 14 June 2024](#) is revoked.

4 Definitions

In this order—

Birpai Local Aboriginal Land Council Area means the area constituted as the Birpai Local Aboriginal Land Council Area by notice published in Gazette No 82 on 17 May 1985 at page 2130.

Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council Area means the area constituted as the Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council Area by notice published in Gazette No 105 on 19 July 1985 at page 3647.

Department means Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

EG Plan means the Appendix to the Fisheries Management (Estuary General Share Management Plan) Regulation 2006.

Hastings LMP means the Birpai Barray (Hastings) Aboriginal Cultural Fishing Local Management Plan published by the Department on its website.

HLCF means an Aboriginal person whose name is listed in the HLCF Register as a Hastings Local Cultural Fisher.

HLCF number means the number assigned to a HLCF in the HLCF Register.

HLCF Register means a register maintained by the Department to administer the Hastings LMP.

HLMP Area – see clause 7.

Local Aboriginal Land Council means a Local Aboriginal Land Council constituted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

senior executive means a person employed by the Department as a Public Service senior executive in a band determined in the senior executive bands determination made under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*.

the Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*

the Regulation means the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2019.

Note— The *Interpretation Act 1987* contains definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this order.

5 Persons to whom this order applies

- (1) This order applies to a HLCF.
- (2) An Aboriginal person will be listed in the HLCF Register if the person—
 - (a) is automatically eligible to be a HLCF or applies to the Department to be a HLCF, and
 - (b) is approved to be a HLCF by a senior executive.
- (3) An Aboriginal person is automatically eligible to be a HLCF if the person satisfies the criteria of a category set out in the Table to this clause.
- (4) An Aboriginal person may apply to the Department to be a HLCF if—
 - (a) the person resides in the HLMP Area, or
 - (b) the person does not reside in the HLMP Area, but the person has a community or cultural connection to the HLMP Area.

Table

Category	Criteria
Local Aboriginal Land Council Membership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person is a member of the Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council or the Birpai Local Aboriginal Land Council and their name is on the membership roll of the respective council, and 2. The person has not been declared an inactive member under section 57A of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>.
Child	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person is less than 18 years of age and is— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a child of a HLCF by blood, marriage, de-facto relationship, adoption, step, fostering or kinship care who is usually resident in the same household as the HLCF, or (b) a child of a HLCF by blood, marriage, de-facto relationship, adoption, step, fostering or kinship care who is not usually resident in the same household as the HLCF because of parental separation. 2. The person is less than 18 years of age and is a lineal descendant of a HLCF such as a grandchild, great-grandchild or great-great-grandchild of a HLCF.
Young adult	The person has turned 18 years of age after 17 June 2022 and was automatically eligible to be a HLCF in the “Child” category before they turned 18 years of age.

6 Aboriginal cultural fishing

- (1) This order authorises a HLCF—
 - (a) to take and possess fish for Aboriginal cultural fishing, and,
 - (b) to carry out fishing activities for Aboriginal cultural fishing.
- (2) This order does not authorise a HLCF to take fish for sale.

Notes—

- 1 This order does not authorise a fishing activity that is prohibited in a marine park by the *Marine Estate Management Act 2014* and the Marine Estate Management (Management Rules) Regulation 1999, even if that activity is for **traditional use** (as defined in the Marine Estate Management (Management Rules) Regulation 1999).
- 2 This order does not authorise the taking or possession of fish in contravention of a fishing closure.

7 Waters in which this order applies

- (1) This order applies to the HLMP Area.
- (2) The **HLMP Area** is—
 - (a) the whole of the Hastings River and its tributaries within the Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council Area and the Birpai Local Aboriginal Land

- Council Area, from a line drawn between the eastern extremities of the northern and southern breakwalls upstream to its source,
- (b) the whole of the waters of Camden Haven River and its tributaries (including Gogleys Lagoon) within the Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council Area and the Birpai Local Aboriginal Land Council Area, from a line drawn between the eastern extremities of its northern and southern breakwalls upstream to its source, and
 - (c) ocean waters within the coastal waters of the State:
 - (i) south of a line running directly eastward from the northern break wall of the Hastings River, and
 - (ii) north of a line running directly eastward from the border between Crowdy Bay National Park and the suburb of Dunbogan.
- (3) This order does not apply to the Maria River upstream from its confluence with the Hastings River.

Part 2 Special approvals – bag limits

8 Bag limits

- (1) Despite clause 8 of the Regulation, a HLCF may, in a 24-hour period, take up to the daily limit of a species of fish as specified in Schedule 1 to this order.
- (2) Despite clause 9 of the Regulation, a HLCF may possess up to the possession limit of a species of fish as specified in Schedule 1 to this order, when the HLCF is in, on or adjacent to any waters or is transporting or storing the fish.
- (3) Despite clause 10(1) of the Regulation, for any species of marine or estuarine fish (including marine or estuarine invertebrates or tunicates) not specified in Schedule 1 to this order—
 - (a) the daily limit of fish of that species is 40, and
 - (b) the possession limit of fish of that species (when the person in possession is in, on or adjacent to waters or is transporting or storing the fish) is 40.
- (4) Despite clause 10(2) of the Regulation, for any species of native freshwater fish (other than invertebrates) not included in Schedule 1 to this order—
 - (a) the daily limit of fish of that species is 20, and
 - (b) the possession limit of fish of that species (when the person in possession is in, on or adjacent to waters or is transporting or storing the fish) is 20.

Part 3 Special approvals – fishing gear

9 Lawful use and possession of nets or traps

- (1) For section 24 of the Act, a HLCF may use fishing gear to take fish if it is used in accordance with this Part.
- (2) For section 25 of the Act, a HLCF may possess fishing gear in accordance with this Part.

10 Fishing gear – traditional methods

- (1) Despite Part 3 of the Regulation, a HLCF may take fish in the HLMP Area using the methods described in the Table to this clause, subject to the conditions in the Table.
- (2) Despite section 219 of the Act, a HLCF is permitted to use a stone trap as described in the Table to this clause to create an obstruction so that fish will or could be blocked, left stranded or their free passage obstructed for the purpose of taking fish.

Table

Method	Description	Conditions
Traditional woven net or trap	A fish trap in the form of a basket trap, hand-held net, baited cane and weir (stick barrier) trap constructed of natural or synthetic fibres and materials based on traditional construction and weaving techniques used for both constructing and mending traps or nets.	A HLCF must— <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) be in the immediate vicinity of the traditional woven net or trap, or(b) must indicate the position of the traditional woven net or trap with a buoy that displays the letters “CFCT” and their HLCF number.
Stone trap	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rock pools working as natural tidal fish traps where fish caught in the pools can be collected or speared, or2. Natural or constructed stone weirs designed to trap fish in a shallow lagoon that existed on the date this order commenced. <p>Note— This order does not authorise the construction of new stone weirs.</p>	A HLCF must not use more than 1 stone trap in a location at any time.
Crab wire	An implement made from a small-diameter, round, steel bar, with one end bent into a right-angle hook, which is hooked behind the crab to drag within reach of hand capture.	A HLCF must not— <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) use more than 2 crab wires at any time, or(b) penetrate the crab’s shell or otherwise damage or harm the crab.

Note— This clause does not authorise any fishing activity that is likely to result in harm to a threatened species, population or ecological community, damage to critical habitat or damage to a habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community.

11 Fishing gear – recreational nets

- (1) Despite clauses 29 and 59 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use a spanner crab net in the ocean waters of the HLMP Area if, when using the net to take spanner crab—
 - (a) the HLCF displays their HLCF number and “SN” on the buoy instead of the information required by clause 29 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the HLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 29 of the Regulation.
- (2) Despite clauses 30 and 59 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use 5 hoop or lift nets at any time when fishing in the estuarine waters in the HLMP Area if—
 - (a) when using the hoop or lift net, the HLCF displays their HLCF number and “HN” on the buoy, instead of the information required by clause 30 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the HLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 30 of the Regulation.
- (3) Despite clauses 32 and 54 of the Regulation, a HLCF may—
 - (a) use 2 hand-hauled prawn nets and join or place those nets together, and
 - (b) stake or set the hand-hauled prawn nets so that the nets are used as stationary nets,

in waters in the HLMP Area other than inland waters or waters within 50 metres of a net site determined under clause 35H of the EG Plan.

Note— The net sites for Lake Innes/Cathie Creek and Camden Haven River are determined annually. The current sites are established by the *Notice of preliminary determination for rights of priority – prawn nets (set pocket)* dated 31 July 2024 available at [Notice of preliminary rights of priority – prawn nets \(set pocket\)](#)
- (4) Despite clause 34 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use a dip or scoop net (prawns) to land prawns and other fish in inland waters of the HLMP Area.
- (5) Despite clause 35 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use one hand-hauled yabby net in all inland waters in the HLMP Area.

12 Fishing gear – traps

- (1) Despite clauses 38 and 59 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use 3 recreational lobster traps for taking rock lobster at any one time, if—
 - (a) the HLCF displays the person’s registration number and “LT”, instead of the information required by clause 38 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the HLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 38 of the Regulation.
- (2) Despite clauses 39 and 59 of the Regulation, a HLCF may use 4 traps for taking crabs at any one time if—
 - (a) the HLCF displays the person’s registration number and “CT”, instead of the information required by clause 39 of the Regulation, and
 - (b) the HLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 39 of the Regulation.

13 Fishing gear – hand held lines

Despite clauses 43(1)(a) and 43(4)(a) of the Regulation, a HLCF may use 5 hand held lines in any waters in the HLMP Area for the purpose of taking fish if the HLCF complies with all other conditions in clause 43.

14 Fishing gear – other fishing gear – spear guns

- (1) Despite clause 52(1) of the Regulation, a HLCF may use a spear gun for the purpose of taking fish—
 - (a) in any part of the Hastings River or Camden Haven Rivers that are inland waters,
 - (b) in the parts of the Hastings River described in Schedule 4 to the Regulation, and
 - (c) in the parts of the Camden Haven Inlet described in Schedule 4 to the Regulation.
- (2) In this clause, a *spear gun* means a spear or similar device and includes a traditional-style hand or rubber propelled straight shafted spear constructed of natural or synthetic materials with a single spear point or prong, or multi-pronged head.

Note— This Order does not authorise a person to interfere with any set fishing gear while taking fish or marine vegetation.

Part 4 Special approval – commercial nets

15 Interpretation

In this Part:

fishing event means any of the following fishing events—

- (a) NAIDOC week community gathering events,
- (b) Sorry Business,
- (c) Mullet run events from 1 March to 30 June each year, and
- (d) prawning events from 1 December to 28 February each year

Port Macquarie Hastings District Fisheries Office means the office of the Department at which fisheries officers are located with these details:

Address: Unit 3, 22-24 Acacia Avenue, Port Macquarie, NSW, 2444.

Postal address: PO Box 5584, Port Macquarie, NSW, 2444.

Phone: 02 5524 0600

Email: aboriginal.fishing@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Facsimile: (02) 6581 4083

hauling net (general purpose) means—

- (a) if the net is used in ocean waters, a net described in paragraph 1(b) of the Table to clause 13A of the Appendix to the Fisheries Management (Ocean Hauling Share Management Plan) Regulation 2006, or
- (b) if the net is used in estuarine waters, a net described in paragraph 4(b) of the Table to clause 17 of the EG Plan.

meshing net means a net described in clause 2(b) of the Table to clause 28 of the EG Plan.

16 Lawful use and possession of commercial nets

- (1) For section 24 of the Act, a HLCF may use a hauling net (general purpose) or a meshing net to take fish if it is used in accordance with this Part.
- (2) For section 25 of the Act, a HLCF may possess a hauling net (general purpose) or a meshing net in accordance with this Part.
- (3) It is lawful for a HLCF to use, on behalf of Birpai Local Aboriginal Land Council or Bunyah Local Aboriginal Land Council—
 - (a) one hauling net (general purpose) to take fish, and
 - (b) one meshing net to take fish.
- (4) When using a hauling net (general purpose) or meshing net to take fish in the HLMP Area, the HLCF must comply with the conditions in this Part.

17 Hauling net (general purpose)

- (1) A HLCF may use a hauling net (general purpose) for a fishing event if—
 - (a) the net is used only by the method of hauling, and
 - (b) fish contained in any part of the net are immediately removed on completion of the haul, or on removal of that part of the net from the water, whichever occurs first, and
 - (c) after first hauling the net (that is, when any part of the net other than the hauling line has been shot or cast), the net is hauled continuously without interruption or delay until completed, and
 - (d) the net is not used for taking garfish.
- (2) If the hauling net (general purpose) is used in estuarine waters, the HLCF must—
 - (a) only use a net that has a bunt in the centre of the net and the net has 2 wings of equal length, and
 - (b) only use a net if the length of each hauling line attached to the net does not exceed—
 - (i) in Lake Cathie (Lake Innes)—725 metres, and
 - (ii) in all other waters in the HLMP Area—the total length of the net to which it is attached, and
 - (c) in coastal lake or lagoon waters, not land the net other than against a stake or back net, the total length of which does not exceed 50 metres with a mesh throughout of not less than 25 mm, and
 - (d) if the net is 500 metres or less—
 - (i) haul the net no more than once between midnight on one day and midnight on the immediately following day, and
 - (ii) use no more than one net during that period.
- (3) If a hauling net (general purpose) is used in ocean waters, the HLCF must—
 - (a) use a net that is deployed and hauled from and to a beach, and
 - (b) use a net with a bunt that is—
 - (i) in the centre of the net and the net has 2 wings of equal length, or

- (ii) located between the end of the net first cast or shot and the centre of the net, and
 - (c) use a net that has hauling lines attached to it that do not exceed the total length of the net, and
 - (d) not take fish unless at least 80% (by whole weight) of the catch taken from each haul is comprised of the target species or conditional target species in the Table to this clause.
- (4) A HLCF may be assisted by other HLCFs or Aboriginal persons to complete the haul of a hauling net.

Table

Target Species	Conditional target species
Australian salmon (<i>Arripis trutta</i>)	Blue mackerel (<i>Scomber australasicus</i>)
Dart (<i>Trachinotus</i> spp.)	Australian bonito (<i>Sarda australis</i>)
Luderick (<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>)	Leaping bonito (<i>Cybiosarda elegans</i>)
Sand whiting (<i>Sillago ciliata</i>)	Oriental bonito (<i>Sarda orientalis</i>)
Sea mullet (or any other species of mullet in the Family MUGILIDAE)	Mulloway (<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>)
Yellowfin bream (<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>)	Diamond fish (<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>)
	Frigate mackerel (<i>Auxis thazard</i>)
	Mackerel tuna (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>)
	Longtail tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>)
	Silver trevally (<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>)
	Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>)
	Sweep (<i>Scorpius lineolata</i>)
	Tarwhine (<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>)

18 Meshing net

- (1) A HLCF may use a meshing net for the purpose of a fishing event.
- (2) A HLCF may only use a meshing net by the method of splashing (that is, shooting the net, immediately splashing and retrieving it as a continuous operation).
- (3) A HLCF may be assisted by other HLCFs or Aboriginal persons to retrieve the meshing net, and there is no limit on the number of HLCFs or Aboriginal persons who may assist the HLCF to retrieve the net.

19 Notice

- (1) A HLCF must give at least 24 hours notice to the Department of their intention to use a hauling net (general purpose) or a meshing net and the location in which the

net is intended to be used by providing notice to the Port Macquarie Hastings District Fisheries Office

- (2) While carrying out fishing activities for the purposes of the fishing event, the HLCF must display, in a prominent place on land adjacent to the location in which the net is being used, a notice that identifies the net is being used for a fishing event conducted under the Hastings LMP and the HLCF's registered HLCF number.

20 Reporting

- (1) Within 24 hours of taking fish for the purposes of a fishing event, the HLCF must make a written record of—
 - (a) the type of net and any other fishing gear used in connection with the fishing event
 - (b) the location in which the fishing activities were carried out for the purposes of the fishing event
 - (c) particulars of all fish taken during the fishing activities, including the species of fish and quantity taken
 - (d) the quantity of fish disposed of during or after the fishing event and the amount of fish stored for later use
 - (e) particulars of any boats used in connection with the fishing activities
 - (f) particulars of all individuals who engaged in or assisted with the fishing activities
 - (g) particulars of all sightings of or any other interaction with any threatened species or protected species.
- (2) The written record of fish taken must be sent to the Port Macquarie Hastings District Fisheries Office.

21 Miscellaneous

- (1) While a HLCF is conducting fishing activities for the purposes of a fishing event, the bag and possession limits in clauses 8, 9 and 10 of the Regulation and clause 8 of this order do not apply to a HLCF or any HLCF or other Aboriginal person who assists the HLCF in respect of fish taken for the purposes of the fishing event.
- (2) After the HLCF finishes taking fish for the purposes of a fishing event, the HLCF must—
 - (a) distribute any fish taken using the hauling net (general purpose) or meshing net to HLCF and other members of either Local Aboriginal Land Council in the HLMP Area so that no person possesses more of a species of fish when in, on or adjacent to any waters than the possession limits specified in Schedule 1 to this order, and
 - (b) appropriately store at the premises of either Local Aboriginal Land Council any fish that are not immediately distributed for later distribution to HLCF and other members of either Local Aboriginal Land Council in the HLMP Area on the basis that no person will be given more than the possession limits specified in Schedule 1 to this order at any time.

Note— An HLCF must not purchase a hauling net (general purpose) or a meshing net unless the person holds a permit under clause 61 of the Regulation.

Schedule 1 – Bag limits

Table 1 Fish – marine or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Australian Anchovy	<i>Engraulis australis</i>	200	200
Banded Rockcod Bass Groper/ Bass Grouper, Gemfish Hapuku, Hapuka Blue-eye Trevalla, Trevalla	<i>Epinephelus ergastularius</i> <i>Polyprion americanus</i> <i>Rexea solandri</i> <i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i> <i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, with a maximum of 4 Gemfish	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, with a maximum of 4 Gemfish
Billfish	Families <i>Xiphiidae</i> and <i>Istiophoridae</i>	2 of each species	2 of each species
Rock Blackfish	<i>Girella elevata</i>	20	20
Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	10	10
Australian Bonito	<i>Sarda australis</i>	20	20
Tarwhine Yellowfin Bream (<i>Gupirr</i>)	<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i> <i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Dusky Flathead, Common Flathead (<i>Darawang</i>)	<i>Platycephalus fuscus</i>	20	20
Bluespotted Flathead, Sand Flathead Tiger Flathead Flathead (<i>Darawang</i>)	<i>Platycephalus caeruleopunctatus</i> <i>Platycephalus richardsoni</i> <i>Platycephalus</i> spp.	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Flounder Sole	Families <i>Bothidae</i> and <i>Pleuronectidae</i> Families <i>Cynoglossidae</i> and <i>Soleidae</i>	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eels Southern Shortfin Longfin (<i>Duunang</i>)		10	10
Eastern sea garfish	<i>Hyporhamphus australis</i>	40	40

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Garfish (except Eastern Sea Garfish)	Family <i>Hemiramphidae</i>	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Blue Groper, Blue Groper, Brown Groper, Red Groper	<i>Achoerodus viridis</i>	4, only 2 of which can be longer than 60 cm	4, only 2 of which can be longer than 60 cm
Largehead Hairtail, Hairtail	<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	20	40
Hardyhead, Silverfish	Family <i>Atherinidae</i>	200	200
Southern Herring	<i>Herklotsichthys castelnaui</i>	200	200
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	10	10
Leatherjacket	Family <i>Monacanthidae</i>	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Luderick, Blackfish (<i>Garabiyn</i>)	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	40	40
Blue Mackerel, Slimy Mackerel	<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	200	200
Spotted Mackerel Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus munroi</i> <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Mahi Mahi, Dolphinfin	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	20, only 2 of which can be longer than 110 cm	20, only 2 of which can be longer than 110 cm
Mangrove Jack	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	20	20
Maray, Round Herring	<i>Etrumeus teres</i>	200	200
Banded Morwong	<i>Cheilodactylus spectabilis</i>	20	20
Jackass Morwong	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>	20	20
Red Morwong, Sea Carp	<i>Cheilodactylus fuscus</i>	20	20
Grey Morwong, Rubberlip Morwong	<i>Nemadactylus douglasii</i>	20	20

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Mullet (<i>Mayipuyu</i>)	Family <i>Mugilidae</i>	75 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	75 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Mulloway, Jewfish (<i>Djarrawarra</i>)	<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>	5, only 2 of which can be longer than 70 cm	10, only 2 of which can be longer than 70 cm
Moses Snapper, Moses Perch	<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	10	10
Pearl Perch	<i>Glaucosoma scapulare</i>	10	10
Australian Sardine, Pilchard	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>	200	200
Eastern Australian Salmon, Australian Salmon	<i>Arripis trutta</i>	10	10
Samsonfish, Amberjack	<i>Seriola hippos</i> , <i>Seriola dumerili</i>	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Red Scorpionfish, Eastern Red Rockcod	<i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i>	10	10
Sharks and Rays (other than Wobbegongs)	All species (other than <i>Orectolobus</i> spp.)	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, within no more than 2 of each of the following: (a) <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Tiger Shark) (b) <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (Shortfin Mako) (c) Family <i>Carcharhinidae</i> (Whaler Shark, Blue Shark) (d) <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth Hammerhead).	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species within no more than 2 of each of the following: (a) <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Tiger Shark) (b) <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (Shortfin Mako) (c) Family <i>Carcharhinidae</i> (Whaler Shark, Blue Shark) (d) <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Smooth Hammerhead).
Snapper (<i>Garanggan</i>)	<i>Chrysophrys auratus</i>	20	20
Blue Sprat, Bluebait	<i>Spratelloides robustus</i>	200	200
Sandy Sprat, Whitebait	<i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i>	200	200

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Australian Sawtail, Sawtail Surgeon	<i>Prionurus microlepidotus</i>	10	10
Tailor	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	40	40
Teraglin	<i>Atractoscion aequidens</i>	10	10
Trevally	<i>Pseudocaranx georgianus</i> , <i>Caranx</i> spp.	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Albacore, Albacore Tuna Bigeye Tuna Longtail Tuna Yellowfin Tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> <i>Thunnus obesus</i> <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, of which 4 have a length of 90 cm or more and 5 have a length of less than 90 cm	15 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, of which 4 have a length of 90 cm or more and 5 have a length of less than 90 cm
Southern Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	2	2
Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	10	10
Wobbegong (<i>Wabigung</i>)	<i>Orectolobus</i> spp.	1	1
Whiting	<i>Sillago</i> spp.	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Yellowtail, Jack Mackerel	<i>Trachurus</i> spp.	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Table 2 – Invertebrates – marine or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Blacklip Abalone, Abalone	<i>Haliotis rubra rubra</i>	10	10
Beachworm	Family <i>Onuphidae</i>	100	150
Cockle Blue Mussel, Mussel	<i>Anadara trapezia</i> <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	250 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, but no more than 40 cockles	250 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, but no more than 40 cockles
Pipi	<i>Donax deltoides</i>	20 litres	20 litres

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Blue Swimmer Crab, Sand Crab (<i>DjiniDjini</i>)	<i>Portunus armatus</i>	40	40
Mud Crab, Black Crab, Mangrove Crab (<i>DjiniDjini</i>)	<i>Scylla serrata</i>	10	20
Spanner Crab	<i>Ranina ranina</i>	20	20
Crab (except for Blue Swimmer Crab, Sand Crab, Mud Crab, Spanner Crab and Soldier Crab)	Subclass <i>Brachyura</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Cunjevoi	<i>Pyura</i> spp.	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Eastern Rocklobster Southern Rocklobster (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Sagmariasus verreauxi</i> <i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Tropical Rocklobster, Painted Rocklobster, Ornate Rocklobster	<i>Panulirus</i> spp. except <i>Panulirus cygnus</i>	5 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	5 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Slipper Lobster Flat Lobster	<i>Scyllarides</i> spp.	5	5
Octopus	All species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Sydney Rock Oyster Pacific Oyster Native Oyster, Flat Oyster, Drift Oyster (<i>Dhirrabuwi</i>)	<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> , <i>Magallana gigas</i> <i>Ostrea angasi</i>	20 litres comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 litres comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Molluscs (except Squid, Octopus and Cuttlefish (class <i>Cephalopoda</i>) and any other Mollusc referred to in this Schedule)	Phylum <i>Mollusca</i>	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Prawns	Family <i>Penaeidae</i> and <i>Macrobrachium</i> spp.	60 litres	60 litres
Scallops	Family <i>Pectinidae</i>	100	100
Sea Urchin	Class <i>Echinoidea</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Squid Cuttlefish	All species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	40 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Worms (except Beachworms)	Class <i>Polychaeta</i> other than family <i>Onuphidae</i>	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	200 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Sydney Turban Shell		65	65
Military Turban Shell		55	55

Table 3 – Fish - Freshwater or estuarine

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Golden Perch, Yellow Belly Perch	<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	20	20
Murray Cod	<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	10	15
Freshwater Catfish, Eel-tailed Catfish – dams (<i>Wilang</i>)	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	10	20
Australian Bass Estuary Perch	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i> <i>Macquaria colonorum</i>	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 35 cm	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 35 cm
Atlantic Salmon Brook Trout Brown Trout Rainbow Trout	<i>Salmo salar</i> <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> <i>Salmo trutta</i> <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Table 4 – Invertebrates – freshwater

Common Name	Species	Daily limit	Possession limit
Spiny Crayfish (other than Murray Crayfish) (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Euastacus</i> spp. (other than <i>Euastacus armatus</i>)	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species, only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm
Yabby (<i>Yinga</i>)	<i>Cherax</i> spp.	400	400

Note— This order does not authorise the harming of any fish or marine vegetation of a threatened species, population or ecological community (s 220ZA) or interference with any fish of a threatened species (s 220ZGB), unless the harm or interference is permitted by a licence granted under Part 7A of the Act.