

SUSTAINABILITY SORTING CARDS



BY-CATCH REDUCTION DEVICES

A BRD IS A MECHANISM OR TOOL USED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF FISHING GEAR TO REDUCE THE UNINTENTIONAL CAPTURE OF BYCATCH SUCH AS FISH, MARINE MAMMALS, SEA TURTLES, AND OTHER SPECIES, WHILE STILL ALLOWING THE TARGETED CATCH TO BE CAPTURED EFFECTIVELY.

RESPONSIBLE PRACTICE

THE PRACTICE OF HARVESTING SEAFOOD IN A WAY THAT ENSURES THE LONG-TERM HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE FISH STOCKS AND THE OVERALL ECOSYSTEM. IT INVOLVES A COMMITMENT BY FISHERS AND FARMERS TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

DEPLETION OF FISH STOCK

THE DEPLETION OF FISH STOCKS OCCURS WHEN FISH POPULATIONS ARE HARVESTED AT AN UNSUSTAINABLE RATE, LEADING TO A DECLINE IN THE ABUNDANCE OF FISH SPECIES. THIS CAN HAVE SEVERE ECOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES.

PROFITABLE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

THE NSW SEAFOOD INDUSTRY DEPENDS ON FISHERY BUSINESSES BEING VIABLE, PROFITABLE AND OPERATING SUSTAINABLY. THE INDUSTRY UNDERPINS THE ECONOMY OF MANY COASTAL TOWNS PROVIDING WEALTH AND EMPLOYMENT IN PLACES, AND AT TIMES OF THE YEAR, WHERE THERE IS LITTLE OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

ECOSYSTEM IMBALANCE

**REMOVING FISH IN EXCESSIVE NUMBERS CAN DISRUPT THE
FOOD WEB AND LEAD TO IMBALANCES IN THE ECOSYSTEM.
THIS CAN AFFECT NOT ONLY THE TARGETED SPECIES BUT ALSO
OTHER SPECIES THAT DEPEND ON THEM FOR FOOD.**

MINIMISING BYCATCH

**FISHING METHODS THAT MINIMISE THE
CAPTURE OF NON-TARGET SPECIES.**

UNSUSTAINABLE FISHING

UNSUSTAINABLE FISHING CAN LEAD TO THE DECLINE OR EXTINCTION OF CERTAIN FISH SPECIES. THIS LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY CAN HAVE CASCADING EFFECTS THROUGHOUT THE ECOSYSTEM, IMPACTING NOT ONLY THE FISH BUT ALSO OTHER MARINE LIFE AND HABITATS.

BIOSECURITY MEASURES

**TAKING PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF
MARINE PESTS AND DISEASES.**

ENDANGERED

**SPECIES AT RISK OF
EXTINCTION.**

HARVEST STRATEGIES

HARVEST STRATEGIES ARE USED ALL OVER THE WORLD AND HAVE BEEN ADOPTED IN MOST AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES JURISDICTIONS INCLUDING NSW TO IMPROVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND THE OUTCOMES FOR FISH SPECIES AND FISHERIES.

TURTLE EXCLUDER DEVICES (TEDS)

**TEDS ARE PLACED IN TRAWL NETS TO ALLOW SEA
TURTLES AND OTHER NON-TARGET SPECIES TO ESCAPE
FROM THE NET.**

OVERFISHING

**MORE FISH ARE CAUGHT THAN CAN BE REPLACED
THROUGH NATURAL REPRODUCTION.**

LOCALLY SOURCE

**FISH THAT ARE CAUGHT OR FARMED CLOSE TO WHERE THEY
ARE SOLD, REDUCING TRANSPORTATION AND CARBON
FOOTPRINT.**

POLLUTION

**THE DISCHARGE OF WASTE FROM AQUACULTURE
OPERATIONS INTO SURROUNDING WATERS CAN LEAD TO
WATER POLLUTION, HARMING LOCAL AQUATIC
ECOSYSTEMS AND POTENTIALLY AFFECTING HUMAN
HEALTH.**

TRACEABILITY

**METHODS THAT ALLOW CONSUMERS TO TRACE
THE ORIGIN OF THEIR SEAFOOD, ENSURING IT'S
SUSTAINABLY SOURCED.**

ESCAPES OF FARMED FISH INTO THE WILD

**ESCAPES OF FARMED FISH INTO THE WILD CAN RESULT IN
COMPETITION WITH, AND POTENTIAL GENETIC
CONTAMINATION OF, WILD POPULATIONS. THIS CAN HAVE
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR LOCAL FISH SPECIES.**

IMPORTED SEAFOOD

**IMPORTED SEAFOOD MAY HAVE A HIGH A CARBON
FOOTPRINT DUE TO TRANSPORTATION AND NOT HAVE THE
SAME SUSTAINABLE HARVESTING PRACTICES AND STOCK
MANAGEMENT AS AUSTRALIAN SEAFOOD.**