


# Bluenose warehou Southeastern Australia

 Fishery:  Ocean Trap and Line Fishery (NSW)  Australia  Bottom-set longlines

## IDENTIFICATION

### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*

### SPECIES NAME(S)

Bluenose warehou, Blue eye trevalla

### COMMON NAMES

Antarctic butterflyfish, Australia - Commonwealth, Big-eye, Bluenose, Deep Sea Trevalla

### STOCK IDENTIFICATION

Blue-eye trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*) are distributed in continental slope waters off South America, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. Their Australian distribution stretches along the southern continental margin in waters from Moreton Island in Queensland to 30°S in WA. Blue-eye trevalla also occur on the seamounts off eastern Australia and south of Tasmania, Lord Howe Island and probably Norfolk Island. The species supports a significant fishery in New Zealand, where it is known as ‘blue-nose’ (Baelde 1996).

No genetic differences have been observed between the two different Australian morphs (Bolch et al. 1993) and allozyme surveys on the genetic structure of the blue-eye trevalla stock found no population differentiation in samples examined from NSW, Tasmania and SA (Hindell et al. 2006; Robinson et al. 2008).

Target fisheries for bluenose have occurred in the South Pacific from the early 1980s to the present day. Bluenose appear to prefer cold water as part of their habitat characteristics. Schools of relatively small adults (50–60 cm) are occasionally taken by trawl over smooth, muddy substrates (Anon 2006).

Relationships between the Australasian stocks of bluenose and those beyond the EEZs are unknown. Biological productivity is moderate. There are no available estimates of stock size, biomass or fishing mortality. There are currently no known management measures in place for bluenose (Paulovics and Williams 1995). Australian vessels use bottom longlines and drop lines on the high seas to catch bluenose.

Approximately 99% of the blue-eye trevalla caught by NSW managed commercial fisheries is from the Ocean Trap and Line Fishery. Droplining is the primary method by which this species is taken. Blue-eye trevalla are caught year-round but landings are greatest during autumn and winter (Paulovics and Williams 1995, Anon 2006).

It is important to note that the line fisheries for bluenose on the high seas are part of a multi-species fishery. The other critical component in the catch mix is the wreckfishes (*Polyprion* spp.) (Wilson et al. 2009).

Mostly a Commonwealth fishery, where blue-eye is assessed as ‘not overfished’, but there are concerns about possible local depletion in some areas. Catch rates of NSW commercial fishers and the size composition of catches appear to be stable (Anon 2006).



### RELATED LINKS:

- [Australian Fisheries Management Authority \(AFMA\)](#)
- [Australian Fisheries Management Authority \(AFMA\)](#)

## ASSESSMENT

### Weaknesses

Significant amounts of biological and fishery data are available; however the data vary with season, area, depth and fishing method, and a full age-structured population model has not been developed.

## SCORES

### Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED

### Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
NOT YET SCORED	NOT YET SCORED

## FIPS

No related FIPs

## MSC

No related MSC fisheries

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- This profile is not currently high on our priority list for development, and we can't at this time provide an accurate prediction of when it will be developed. To speed up an evaluation of the sustainability status of lower priority fisheries we have initiated a program whereby industry can directly contract SFP-approved analysts to develop a FishSource profile on a fishery. More information on this External Contributor Program is available at <https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Science/External-Contributor-Program>.