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# Oreo

*Alloctytus nigerand, Pseudocyttus maculatus*

Also known as:

**Smooth Oreo, Smooth Dory, Smooth Oreo Day, Black oreo, Black Dory, Deepsea Dory, Black Oreo Dory**

**Average Weight:**

**0.5-2kg**

**Average Length:**

**30-45cm**

The New Zealand oreo fisheries are well managed. Science indicates catches are sustainable across all major fishing grounds.

**QMS Managed:**

**YES**



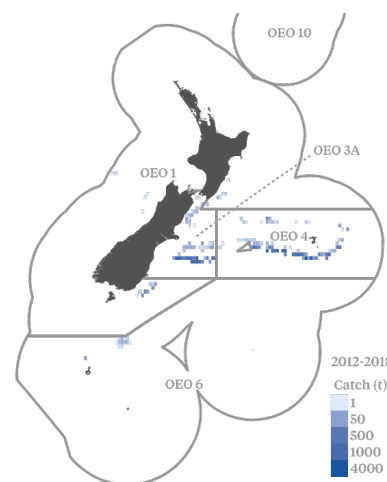
**MOST RECENT ASSESSMENT**

**July 2017**

**MANAGEMENT AREAS ASSESSED**

**3A & 4**

**Fishing Areas**



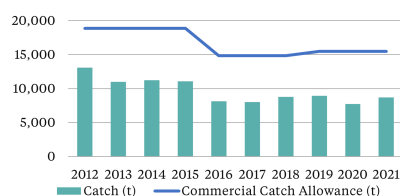
**Commercial Catch Allowance**  
2021/22

**15,460t**

**Commercial Catch**  
2020/21

**8,705t**

**Historic Catch Quantity Data:**



**Fishing Season: Year-round**



Peak season

**Fishing Methods**



Trawl

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## SUSTAINABILITY

The purpose of New Zealand's fisheries law is to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.

Under this law, utilisation means conserving, using, enhancing, and developing fisheries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being.

The rights and allocations for commercial fishers are therefore considered in a wider environmental, social and economic context for the benefit of New Zealand, not just fishing companies.

# 106

New Zealand's marine biodiversity is protected through a network of 106 marine protection areas, including marine reserves, marine mammal sanctuaries and seamount closures.

## SUPPLY CHAIN

All rules pertaining to commercial fishing in New Zealand are mandated by a number of key pieces of legislation. The Fisheries Act 1983 laid the groundwork for the Quota Management System (QMS).

The Fisheries Act 1986 heralded the introduction of individual transferable quota (ITQs). The Fisheries Act 1996 further refined New Zealand's fisheries management system by separating harvest rights and ownership of quota rights. These created the QMS in its current form today.

# 33<sup>+</sup>

yrs

The quota management system has been in place since 1986.

## WORKFORCE

New Zealand law requires all commercial fishing vessels to be registered as New Zealand vessels and their fishers to be covered by New Zealand labour law. All rights and protections apply whether fishers are New Zealand citizens or foreign nationals. All seafood businesses are therefore required to respect workers' rights, ensure a safe and healthy work environment and avoid unlawful discrimination in their operations.

# 13

The livelihood of fishers at sea is protected through 13 Acts of Parliament and administered through 7 regulatory agencies.

## RISK SCORE SUMMARY

A summary of the seafood risk assessment scores is provided below. For the full report, visit [www.openseas.co.nz/species](http://www.openseas.co.nz/species)

|                        | SSO3A_Trawl | BOE3A_Trawl | SSO4_Trawl |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Target species         | Low         | High        | Med        |
| Bycatch and ecosystems | Low         | Low         | Low        |
| Management systems     | Low         | Low         | Low        |