

Product Description

Fish Category

1. Barramundi



Scientific name	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>
Other names	giant perch
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- silver, olive-grey or grey-blue back- brown to golden eyes with bright red reflective glow- no markings on fins- juveniles are brown to greyish brown with three white stripes on the head and scattered white patches on the sides
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- generally coastal marine, and estuarine to freshwater habitats- adults mainly in estuaries (mangroves and river mouths)- juveniles extend up rivers into fresh water- Rockhampton and further north
Natural Size	80 cm common length, 180 cm maximum total length
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 58 cm, maximum size 120 cm

2. Blue threadfin/Blue Salmon



Scientific name	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blue salmon - Cooktown threadfin.
Frequent misidentifications	other threadfin species.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - back and head are silvery green or silvery blue, and silvery white or yellowish-white in older fish - fins are grey and may have yellow or orange tinge - 4 pectoral filaments are white or creamy.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coastlines and estuary - Sandy Cape and further north.
Natural Size	59 cm common length, 160 cm maximum total length (but rare over 60 cm).
Size limit for capture	minimum size of 40 cm
How to distinguish from king threadfin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blue threadfin has four pectoral filaments - short and thicker than filaments in king threadfin.

3. King threadfin/King Salmon



Scientific name	<i>Polydactylus macrochir</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burnett salmon - king salmon
Frequent misidentifications	other threadfin.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bluish-silver back, whitish belly (during some seasons the belly surface is flushed with yellow) - dorsal, anal and caudal fins are blackish - pectoral fins, pelvic fins and pectoral filaments are whitish or yellow.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rivers and estuaries - sand or mud flats to a depth of 5 m - Brisbane River and further north.
Natural Size	80 cm common length, 170 cm estimated maximum fork length (at an estimated total weight of 40 kg).

Size limit for capture	minimum size 60 cm
How to distinguish from blue threadfin	five pectoral filaments extending almost to anal fin.

4. Yellowfin Bream



Scientific name	<i>Acanthopagrus australis</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sea bream - silver bream
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tarwhine - pikey/black bream - silver javelin
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silvery bronze body - pelvic, anal and ventral part of caudal fins (particularly the spines and soft rays) are yellowish and whitish, sometimes with black areas - lateral line with dark blotch at origin - pectoral fins have a dark spot at upper base
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most common in estuaries - also found on inshore reefs, and sandy, muddy and rocky coastal areas - Townsville and further south
Natural Size	common length: 25 cm, maximum total length: 65 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 25 cm
How to distinguish from tarwhine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - body lacks obvious golden lines - upper profile of head is straight - snout is pointed
How to distinguish from pikey bream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pelvic fins, anal fins, ventral (bottom) part of caudal fin (tail) are yellowish/whitish, especially spines and soft rays - ventral profile of body is rounded to anus - margin of soft-rayed part of anal fin is almost straight

5. Pikey Bream



Scientific name	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i>
Other names	black bream.
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - yellowfin bream - silver javelin.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grey, dark silver-grey, or dull olive-brown body with silvery/brassy reflections; upper part of body and base of scales darkest - lower part of head and belly paler - dark edge along operculum - spinous dorsal fin has dark edge - spines often silvery - pectoral fins are dusky with a yellow tinge - blackish soft dorsal fin, anal fin and pelvic fin - caudal fin is grey with darker, blackish shading.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-living fish - common in estuaries to a depth of 50 m - also found on rough and muddy sand grounds in coastal waters - Rockhampton and further north.
Natural Size	25 cm common length, 50 cm maximum total length.
Size limit for capture	minimum size 25 cm
How to distinguish from yellowfin bream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ventral profile almost straight to anus - soft dorsal fin, anal fin, pelvic fin, caudal fin are blackish - caudal fin is grey with darker shading - margin of soft-rayed part of anal fin convex and rounded.

6. Frypan Bream



Scientific name	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - king soldierbream - frying pan snapper.
Frequent misidentifications	pink snapper.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mainly silver to pink body, darker on head - operculum usually dark red on margin of upper part - fins are red - young fish have several vertical red bars on the body.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (wide range of grounds) at depths of 5 m to 100 m - Barrier Reef waters, central and southern Queensland.
Natural Size	30 cm common length, 70 cm maximum total length.
Size limit for capture	no size limits.
How to distinguish from snapper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - body lacks small bright blue dots - third to fifth and sometimes to seventh spine flattened and much elongated

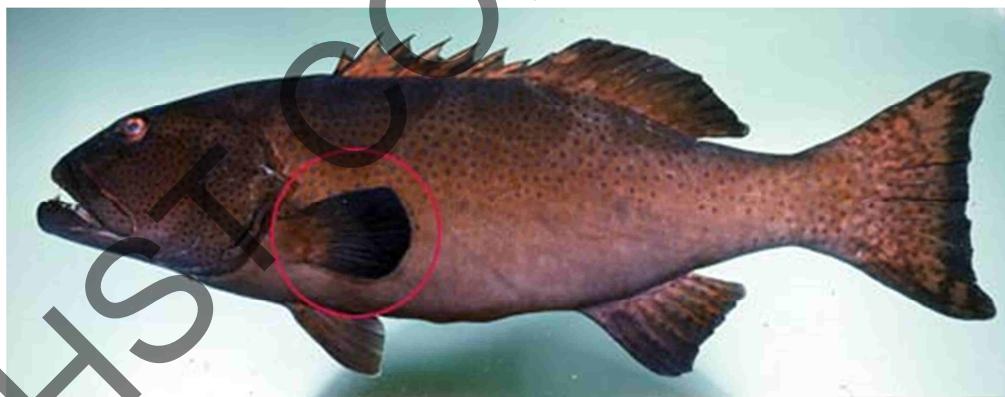
	(in young, reaching to tail, shorter in older fish) - body of young fish has several vertical bars.
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7. Barred-cheek coral trout



Scientific name	<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>
Description	horizontal elongated spots to the head distinguish this species from common coral trout and Chinese footballer
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	- minimum size 38cm

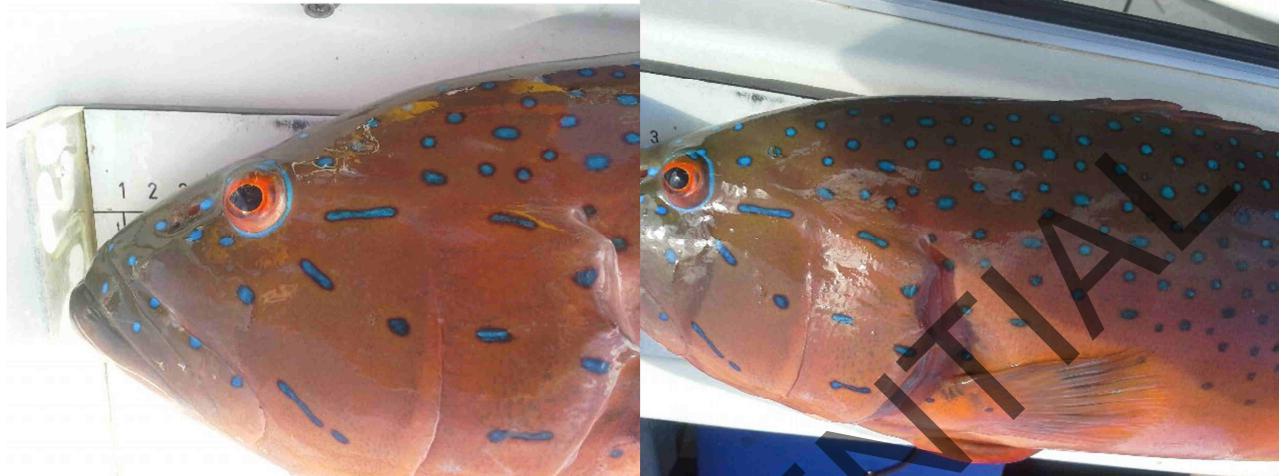
8. Blue spotted coral trout (Chinese footballer)



Scientific name	<i>Plectropomus laevis</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generally has larger dots than common coral trout - regardless of colour, pectoral fins are opaque (transparent in all other species)
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish

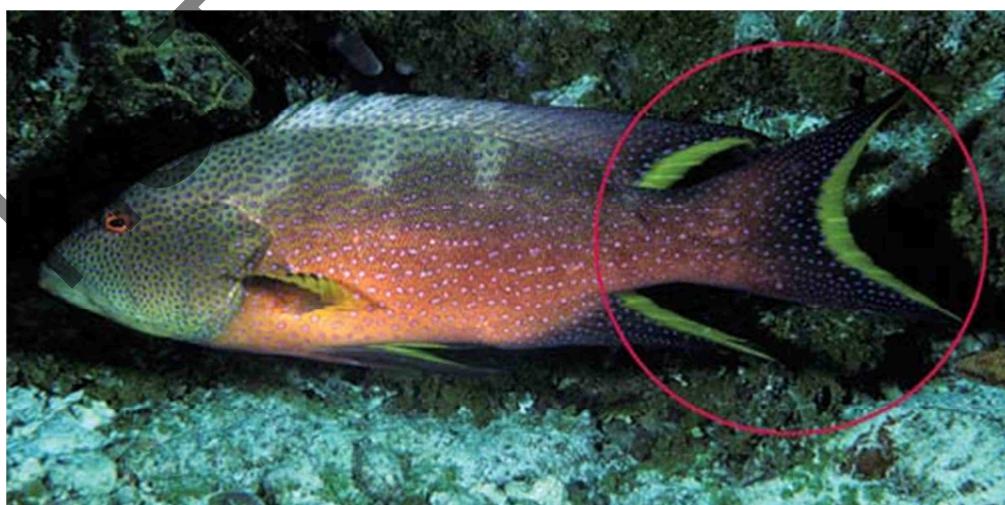
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimum size 50cm, maximum size 80cm

9. Common coral trout (leopard trout)



Scientific name	<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>
Description	covered in a profusion of small blue dots over body and all fins except pectoral fins transparent pectoral fins
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	minimum size 38 cm

10. Coronation trout



Scientific name	<i>Variola louti</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lunate tail - trailing edges on anal and dorsal fins - yellow margins on pectoral, anal, dorsal and tail fins
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	minimum size 38 cm

11. Highfin coral trout



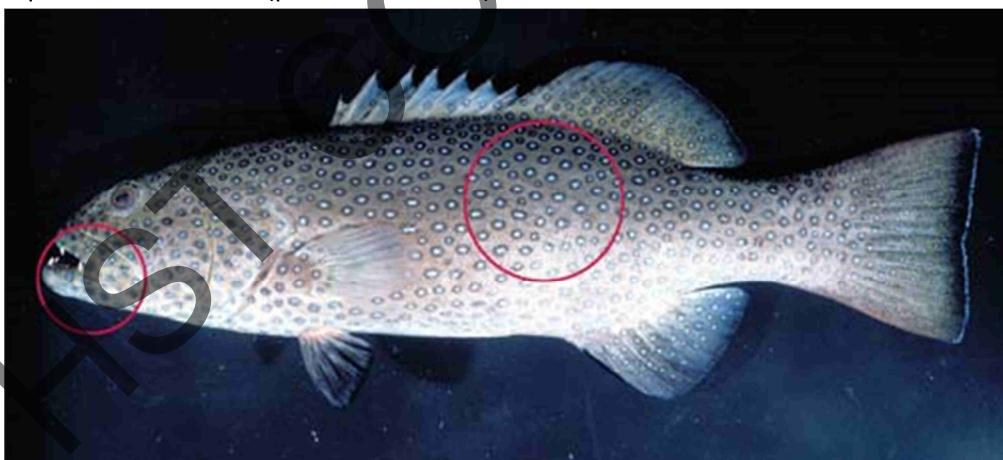
Scientific name	<i>Plectropomus oligacanthus</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blue lines and short bars cover the body and fins except for the rear and base of the tail where there are spots - distinctive pattern
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size and possession limits	minimum size 38 cm

12. Lyretail trout



Scientific name	<i>Variola albimarginata</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - similar to coronation trout - narrow white margin on lunate tail
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	minimum size 38 cm

13. Squaretail coral trout (passionfruit trout)



Scientific name	<i>Plectropomus areolatus</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large and dark-rimmed spots cover entire body including underbelly and lower jaw, dorsal, anal and tail fins - tail is distinctly truncate
Family name	Serranidae (coral trout)

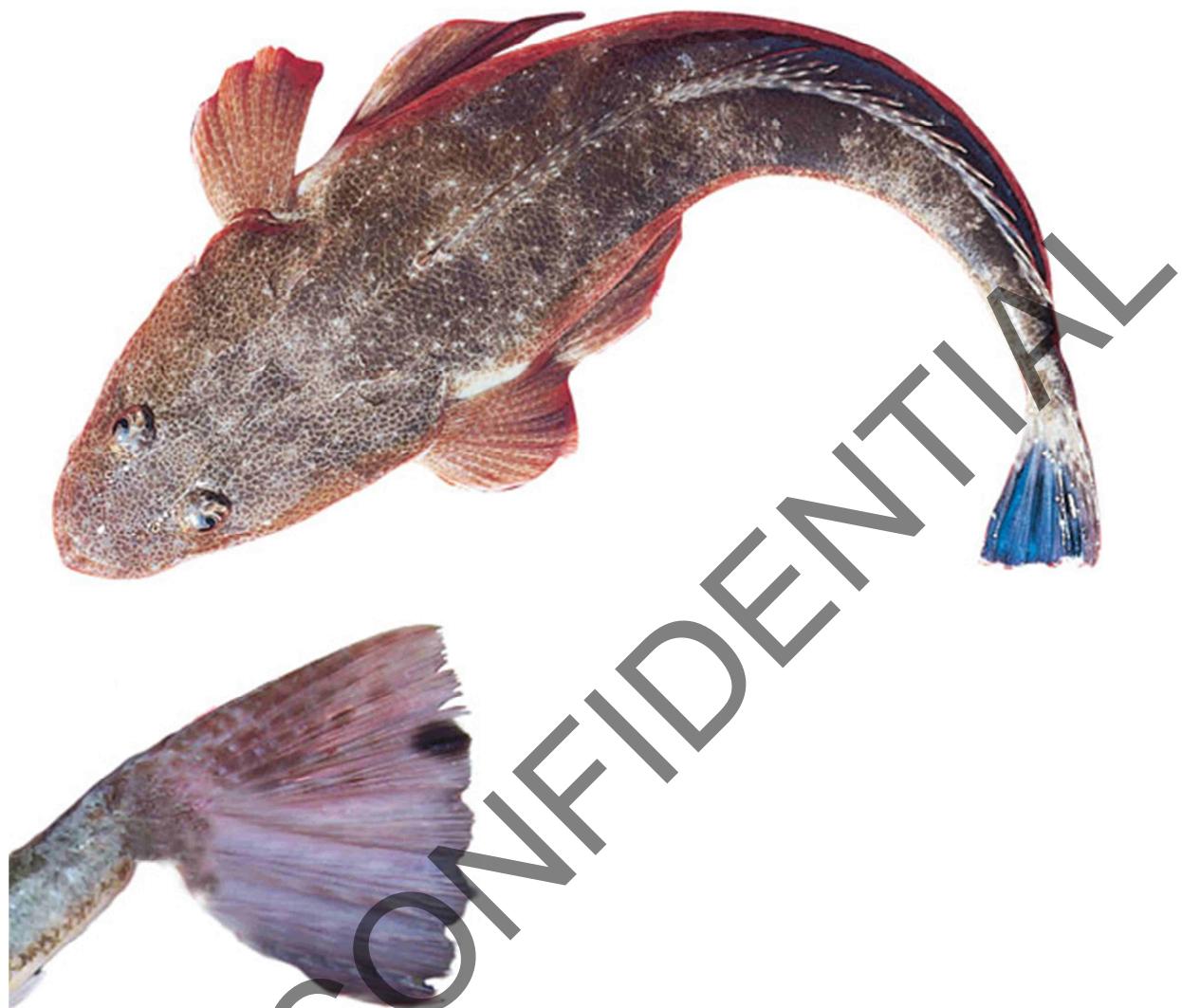
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-dwelling (demersal) - highly regarded eating fish - wide colour variations within each species and similar colour forms between species make some trout difficult to identify - each species has small differences that aid with identification
Size limit for capture	minimum size 38 cm

14. Bartailed flathead



Scientific name	Platycephalus indicus
Other names	none
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - yellowtailed flathead - dusky flathead - sand flathead
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the top of the head and body is whitish and covered with small brown flecks; may have several indistinct dark bands across back - dorsal, pectoral and pelvic fins have small brown spots on rays - the caudal fin has two or three horizontal dark bars, a prominent yellow blotch near the middle of the fin, whitish areas in upper lobe and along the lower margin.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shallow coastal waters and estuaries - found on mud and sand along the length of the Queensland coast.
Natural Size	35 cm common length, 50 cm maximum total length.

15. Dusky flathead



Scientific name	<i>Platycephalus fuscus</i>
Other names	mud flathead
Frequent misidentifications	- bartailed flathead - northern sand flathead
Description	- top of body varies from dark greenish-brown, to pale fawn, to mid-brown; has blotchy appearance - can change body colour to match substrate - under-surface of head is pale pink - pectoral fins are densely spotted with brown - tail has a distinguishing large dark blotch
Distribution	- estuaries and coastal bays - found on sand, mud, gravel and seagrasses - Cairns and further south

Natural Size	50 cm common length, 130 cm maximum total length
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 40 cm, maximum size: 75 cm
How to distinguish from other flathead	tail has large dark blotch; no horizontal dark bars

16. Northern sand flathead



Scientific name	<i>Platycephalus arenarius</i>
Other names	sand flathead.
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dusky flathead - bartailed flathead - yellowtailed flathead
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head and body is whitish with many small brown blotches - dorsal fins have small brown spots on rays - pectoral and pelvic fins have small brown spots forming bands - anal fin is whitish - caudal fin is white, with five or six dark horizontal streaks which become narrower at the top.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sandy beaches to a depth of 55 m - along the Queensland coast.

Natural Size	- 35 cm common length, 46 cm maximum total length.
Size limit for capture	minimum size, 30cm
How to distinguish from other flathead	no dots or yellow patches on tail.

17. Yellowtailed flathead



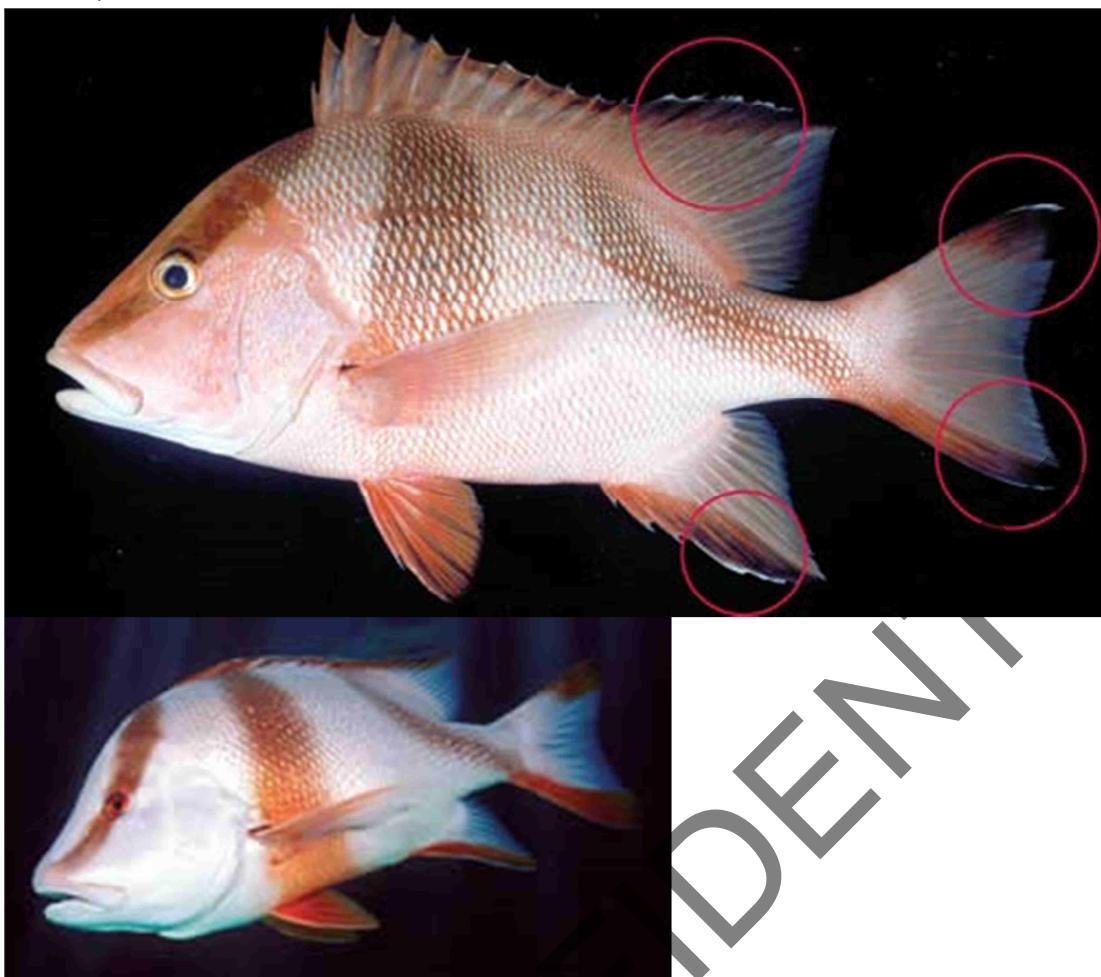
Scientific name	<i>Platycephalus endrachtensis</i>
Other names	none
Frequent misidentifications	bartailed flathead.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head and body are whitish and covered with small brown flecks; may have several indistinct dark bands across back - dorsal, pectoral and pelvic fins have small brown spots on rays - caudal fin is whitish, with three or four horizontal dark bars and a prominent yellow blotch along upper margin.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shallow coastal waters and estuaries - found on mud and sand - along the Queensland coast to Brisbane.
Natural Size	30 cm common length, 40 cm maximum total length.
Size limit for capture	minimum size, 30cm
How to distinguish from bartail flathead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - caudal fin (tail) is whitish with three or four horizontal dark bars - there is also a prominent yellow blotch along upper section of the tail (bartail flathead have blotch in the middle of the tail).

18. Pearl perch



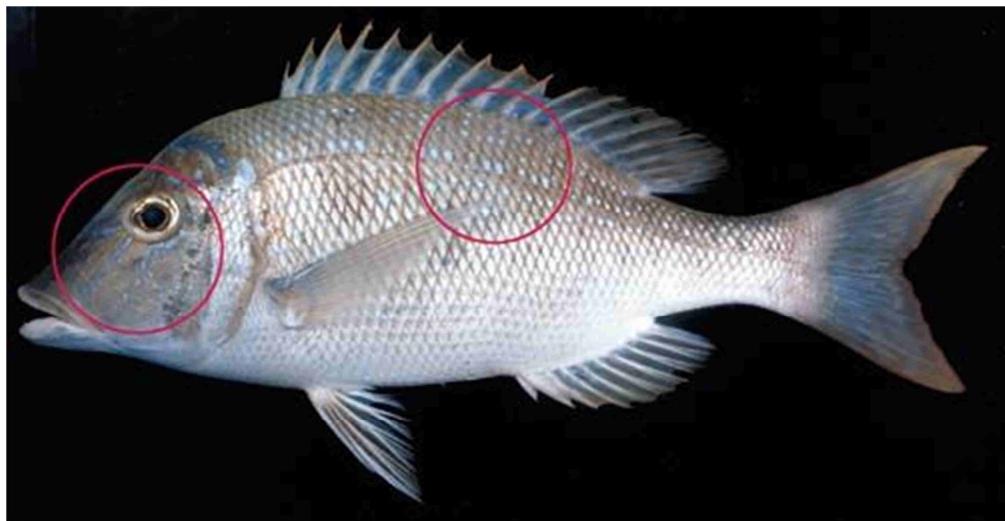
Scientific name	<i>Glaucothorax scapulare</i>
Other names	pearly
Frequent misidentifications	none
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silvery-grey body - back of head has lavender reflections - supraclavicle (shoulder bone) is deep iridescent blue-black, becoming pearl-white when the thin membrane is removed; developed into a prominent bony shield - scales on back and upper sides have small, indistinct golden-brown to dark fawn spot at base - dorsal fin surface of last ray usually has dark blotch at base - pectoral fins are transparent with a small brown or black spot on inner base (axillary spot) - dorsal and caudal fin have pale membranes with white rays - anal fin is transparent with silvery or pale fawn rays - pelvic fins are transparent with white rays
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coastal waters to a depth of 90 m on the continental shelf - generally close to submerged reefs or rough bottom - along the Queensland coast
Natural Size	common length: 35 cm, maximum total length: 70 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 35 cm

19. Red emperor



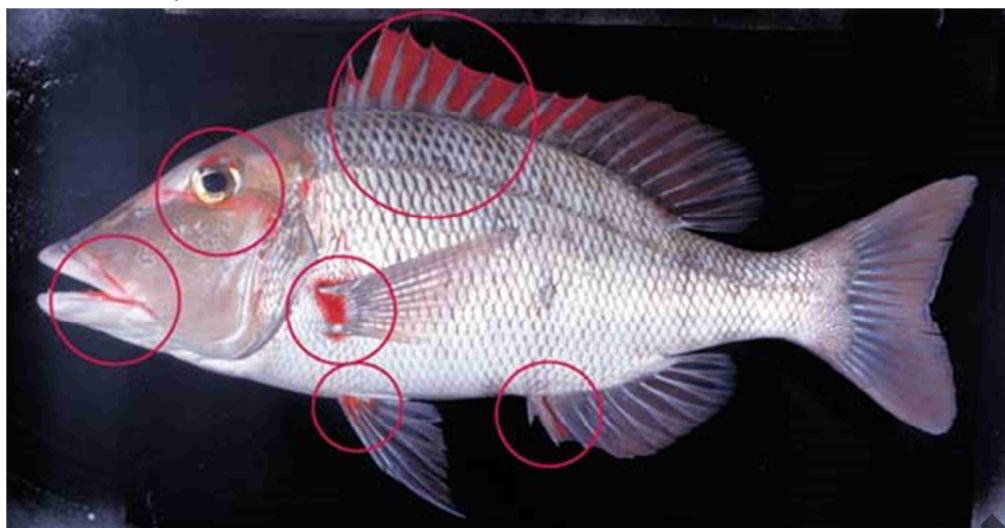
Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - juveniles and young adults have broad dark red bands which converge at a point beyond the top of the spiny dorsal fin - bars fade with age and fish become pink-red all over - dark edges with fine white margin may still be visible on dorsal, anal and top and bottom of tail fins - each scale carries a white dot
Family name	Lutjanidae (tropical snappers and seaperches)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most tropical snappers and seaperches are easy to identify by their adult colouration - most have strong spinous dorsal fins and a more-or-less continuous dorsal fin which may be slightly notched between the spinous and soft parts - they are carnivores and typically feed at night - some species are known ciguatoxin carriers - mangrove jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) and large scale seaperch (fingermark) (<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>) are not considered coral reef fish under the fishery plan - jobfishes are a subset of this family and include all species of the genera <i>Aphareus</i>, <i>Aprion</i>, <i>Etelis</i>, <i>Parapristipomoides</i> and <i>Pristipomoides</i> - representative species have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you may catch. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits
Size limit for capture	minimum size 55 cm

20. Spangled Emperor



Scientific name	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>
Description	pale blue spots are 'spangled' over the upper body blue lines radiate from the eyes over the snout tops of pectoral fins are blue
Family name	Lethrinidae (emperors)
Family description	large eyes for feeding at night distinct scales and strong spines on their fins bottom-feeding carnivores highly valued food fish includes all species of the genera <i>Lethrinus</i> representative species of <i>lethrinus</i> have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you can catch the grass emperor or grass sweetlip <i>Lethrinus laticaudis</i> is not considered a coral reef fish under the fishery plan. The grass emperor is, however, a regulated tidal species under the Fisheries Regulation 1995. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits
Size	minimum size 45 cm

21. Redthroat emperor



Scientific name	<i>Lethrinus miniatus</i>
Description	- bright red to orange colouration on spiny dorsal fin, base of pectoral fin, around eye and inside mouth
Family name	Lethrinidae (emperors)
Family description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large eyes for feeding at night - distinct scales and strong spines on their fins - bottom-feeding carnivores - highly valued food fish - includes all species of the genera <i>Lethrinus</i> - representative species of <i>Lethrinus</i> have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you can catch - the grass emperor or grass sweetlip <i>Lethrinus laticaudis</i> is not considered a coral reef fish under the fishery plan. The grass emperor is, however, a regulated tidal species under the Fisheries Regulation 1995. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits
Size limit for capture	minimum size 38 cm

22. Sea mullet



Scientific name	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bully mullet - poddy mullet - flathead mullet

Frequent misidentifications	other mullet species
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine fish - olive-green back, silvery sides and the belly is off-white - about seven longitudinal dark stripes along the flanks, following rows of scales (less conspicuous ventrally) - fins are dark grey to blue - Estuarine fish - deep blue or dirty brown back with duller flanks - fins are generally dusky - dorsal fins may be greyish-blue - anal and caudal fins may be yellowish-green - pectoral fins have a whitish margin with a distinct dark purple spot at origin - pelvic fins are pale yellow
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - marine waters, estuaries, lagoons and rivers - tolerates water temperatures from 12°C to 25°C - tolerates salinities from hyper-saline to freshwater - all Queensland coastal waters
Natural Size	common length: 35 cm, maximum total length: 91 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 30 cm
How to distinguish from other species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head profile equally rounded between dorsal and ventral profiles - very solid cylindrical body shape compared to other mullet species

23. Snapper



Scientific name	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pink snapper - squire - knobby - pinkies - red bream

Frequent misidentifications	yellowfin bream
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - head and upper body are red-brown - sides and belly are silvery - upper sides have numerous small bright blue spots especially prominent in juveniles - fins are red or faint red - caudal fin has white lower margin
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bottom-living, at depths of 10-150 m - common on rough grounds - also found on softer bottom grounds - Capricorn-Bunker Reef groups and south
Natural Size	common length: 20-40 cm, maximum total length: 130 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 35 cm

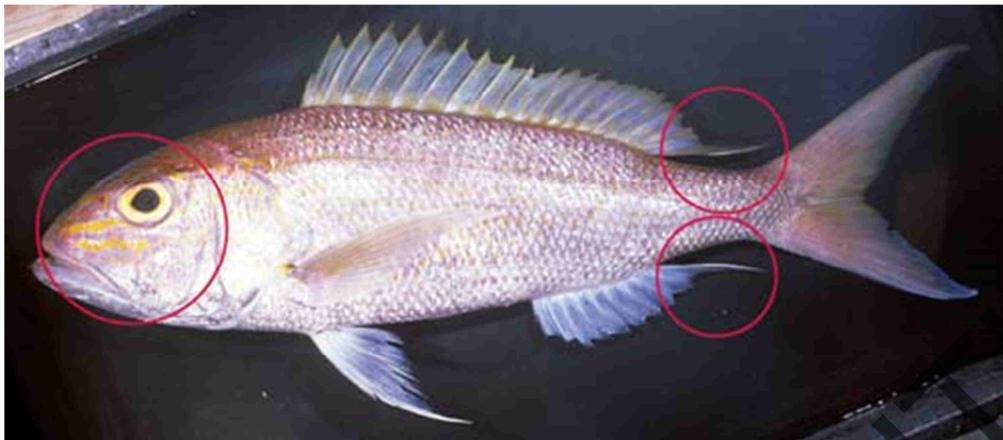
24. Golden snapper (fingermark)



Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fingermark - large-scale sea perch - red bream
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moses perch - mangrove jack
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - body has bronze to silvery sheen, shading to silvery white on belly and underside of head - back has round black spot/saddle that is larger than the eye (usually above lateral line, below anterior soft dorsal fin rays) - scales have reddish-brown spot often in centre of each scale, giving an overall appearance of horizontal lines on body
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coral reef areas - brackish mangrove estuaries (juveniles) - Townsville and further north
Natural Size	50 cm common length, 70 cm maximum total length

Size limit for capture	minimum size 35 cm
How to distinguish from mangrove jack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overall golden-bronze body - prominent black saddle on caudal peduncle (tail wrist) in live specimens

25. Goldband Snapper



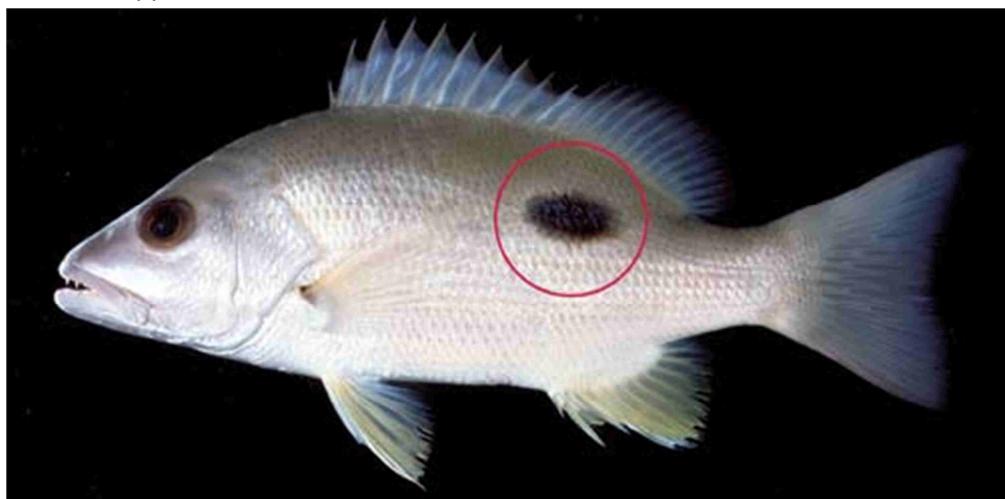
Scientific name	<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i> and <i>Pristipomoides typus</i>
Description	<p>forked caudal fin</p> <p>yellowish to rosy, with around six broken golden stripes on the sides</p> <p>the side of the snout (below the eyes) has two to three golden strips bordered with blue</p> <p>top of the head has yellow bands</p> <p>dorsal fin is covered with yellowish stripes or rows of spots</p>
Family name	Lutjanidae (tropical snappers and seaperches)
Family description	<p>most tropical snappers and seaperches are easy to identify by their adult colouration</p> <p>most have strong spinous dorsal fins and a more-or-less continuous dorsal fin which may be slightly notched between the spinous and soft parts</p> <p>they are carnivores and typically feed at night</p> <p>some species are known ciguatoxin carriers</p> <p>mangrove jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) and large scale seaperch (fingermark) (<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>) are not considered coral reef fish under the fishery plan</p> <p>jobfishes are a subset of this family and include all species of the genera <i>Aphareus</i>, <i>Aprion</i>, <i>Etelis</i>, <i>Parapristipomoides</i> and <i>Pristipomoides</i></p> <p>representative species have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you may catch. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits</p>
Size	minimum size 38 cm

26. Crimson Snapper



Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>
Description & misidentification	very similar to the saddletail snapper (large-mouth nannygai) but with a smaller mouth similar to the Indonesian snapper, but crimson snapper have evenly serrated teeth on both jaws and a dark to black tinge on the caudal fin rays. Indonesian snapper have a couple of canine teeth on the upper jaw, and a white tinge on the caudal fin rays (size limit min 25 cm, possession limit 5)
Family name	Lutjanidae (tropical snappers and seaperches)
Family description	most tropical snappers and seaperches are easy to identify by their adult colouration most have strong spinous dorsal fins and a more-or-less continuous dorsal fin which may be slightly notched between the spinous and soft parts they are carnivores and typically feed at night some species are known ciguatoxin carriers mangrove jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) and large scale seaperch (fingermark) (<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>) are not considered coral reef fish under the fishery plan jobfishes are a subset of this family and include all species of the genera <i>Aphareus</i> , <i>Aprion</i> , <i>Etelis</i> , <i>Parapristipomoides</i> and <i>Pristipomoides</i> representative species have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you may catch. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits
Size	minimum size 40 cm

27. Moses Snapper



Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>
Description	brown-grey upper body with pinkish flush all over yellow pectoral, pelvic and anal fins spot below soft dorsal fin is mostly above lateral line may be thin yellow horizontal lines on body
Family name	Lutjanidae (tropical snappers and seaperches)
Family description	most tropical snappers and seaperches are easy to identify by their adult colouration most have strong spinous dorsal fins and a more-or-less continuous dorsal fin which may be slightly notched between the spinous and soft parts they are carnivores and typically feed at night some species are known ciguatoxin carriers mangrove jack (<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>) and large scale seaperch (fingermark) (<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>) are not considered coral reef fish under the fishery plan jobfishes are a subset of this family and include all species of the genera <i>Aphareus</i> , <i>Aprion</i> , <i>Etelis</i> , <i>Parapristipomoides</i> and <i>Pristipomoides</i> representative species have been illustrated in this guide but there are more species you may catch. Please check current rules and regulations for specific size and in-possession limits
Size	minimum size 25 cm

28. Stripy Snappers



29. Mangrove jack



Scientific name	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>
Other names	- jack - dogtooth bream - red bream.
Frequent misidentifications	golden snapper.
Description	- back and sides are greenish-brown to reddish - long snout - belly is slightly red to bronze with white edges on scales - sides of juveniles have a series of about eight whitish bars - one or two blue lines on the cheeks of juveniles - long canine teeth.
Distribution	- deeper reef areas, to depths in excess of 100 m - mangrove estuaries, lower reaches of freshwater streams (juveniles, young)

	adults) - all Queensland waters.
Natural Size	40 cm common length, 120 cm maximum total length.
Size limit for capture	minimum size 35cm

30. Grey mackerel



Scientific name	<i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>
Other names	- broad-barred king mackerel - broad-barred mackerel - tiger mackerel
Frequent misidentifications	Spanish mackerel
Description	- juveniles have 12 to 20 (number increases with age) broad vertical dark grey bands (also on specimens less than 50 cm long) - on larger fish markings become less distinct, break into spots, or fade out more or less completely - dead fish over 70 cm long have drab greyish-yellow blotchy appearance with little or no evidence of markings - bronze-green back, which turns greenish-blue as size increases - cheeks and belly are silver white - snout is dark slate-grey with a patch of green above the eye - first dorsal fin is jet-black with contrasting areas of white in central region - second dorsal fin is cream with yellow towards the front - anal fin and finlets are transparent white - caudal fin is dusky or blackish, and is creamy white at margins - pectoral fins are dusky
Distribution	- in major bays - along the Queensland coast
Natural Size	- common fork length (about 1.3 kg to 2.7 kg): 50 cm - maximum fork length (at a maximum weight of about 10 kg): 120 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 60 cm
How to distinguish from other mackerel	- vertical bands are broader than in Spanish mackerel and not wavy, break into spots or fade in larger fish - fish over 70 cm assume greyish-yellow blotchy appearance with little or no evidence of markings

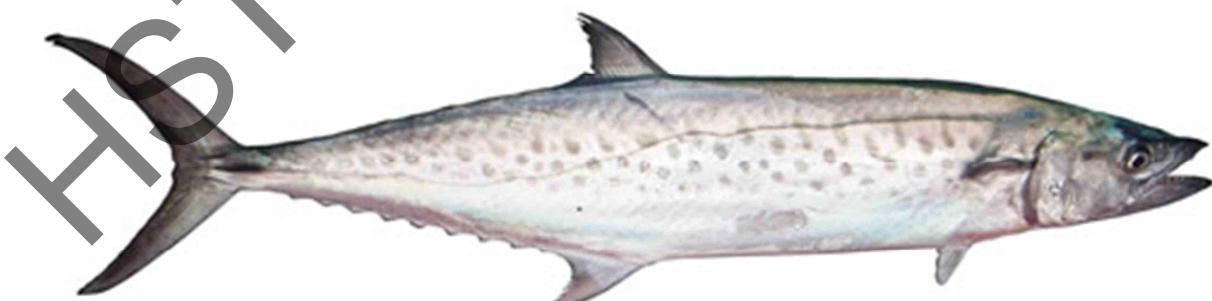
- first dorsal fin is jet black, with contrasting areas of white in central region

31. Spanish mackerel



Scientific name	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>
Other names	narrow-barred mackerel
Frequent misidentifications	broad-barred mackerel
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- numerous thin, wavy vertical bands on body (number of bars increases from as few as 20 in a 40 cm specimen, to as many as 65 in a 150 cm specimen)- iridescent blue-grey back- silver sides with bluish reflections; juveniles frequently spotted
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- coastal waters to depths of 15 m to 200 m (a pelagic species)- along the length of the Queensland coast
Natural Size	common fork length: 50 cm to 80 cm maximum fork length (at a maximum weight of about 30 kg): 120 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 75 cm
How to distinguish from grey mackerel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- numerous thin, wavy vertical bands on the body- back is iridescent blue-grey

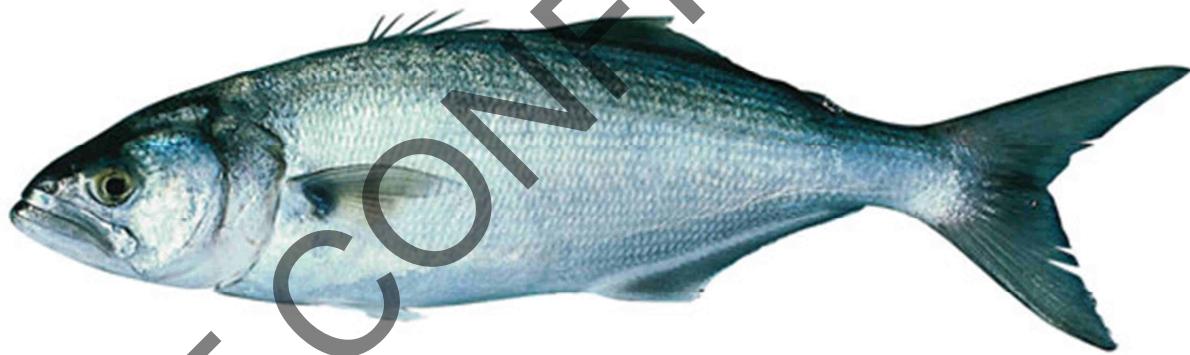
32. Spotted mackerel



Scientific name	<i>Scomberomorus munroi</i>
Other names	none

Frequent misidentifications	school mackerel
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light silver-grey body - several poorly defined rows of spots on sides (larger than the pupil but smaller than the eye) - cheeks and belly are silvery white - pectoral fins have dark blue inner surface - anal fins are light silvery grey - anal finlets are silvery grey - first dorsal fin is entirely black in some specimens (bright steely blue in fresh specimens); blotches of white toward bases of more posterior membranes in some specimens
Distribution	inshore waters, bays and estuaries along the length of the Queensland coast
Natural Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - common fork length (about 4.5 kg): 50 cm to 80 cm - maximum fork length (about 8 kg): 100 cm - fork length at first maturity: 50 cm to 55 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 60 cm
How to distinguish from school mackerel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adult spotted mackerel are marked with poorly defined rows of spots on sides - membrane of the first dorsal fin is bright blue in fresh specimens, fading to black and lacking large contrasting areas of intense white between sixth and last spine - first dorsal fin has 20-22 spines - inner surface of pectoral fin is dark blue

33. Tailor



Scientific name	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chopper tailor - greenback tailor
Frequent misidentifications	none
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - greenish-blue back - belly and sides silvery - dorsal fins, anal fin pale green tinged with yellow - pectoral fins are bluish at base - caudal fin is dull greenish tinged with yellow - prominent, sharp teeth, compressed in a single series
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - along the coastline, often in bays and estuaries - along the length of the Queensland coast

Natural Size	common length: 40 cm, maximum total length: 110 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size: 35 cm

34. Goldenline whiting



Scientific name	<i>Sillago analis</i>
Other names	none
Frequent misidentifications	sand whiting
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light silvery body, slightly darker to dusky on upper part - dull golden-silver to golden-yellow band along body below lateral line - no dark spot at base of pectoral fins - pelvic and anal fins are pale to bright yellow - pectoral fins have dusting of darker, fine black-brown spots
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shallow mangrove creek shorelines - protected inlets and tidal areas - Moreton Bay and further north
Natural Size	common length: 27 cm, maximum total length: 45 cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size limit: 23 cm
How to distinguish from northern whiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - second dorsal fin has 16 to 18 soft rays - anal fin has 14 to 17 soft rays

35. Northern whiting



Scientific name	<i>Sillago sihama</i>
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Other names	sand whiting.
Frequent misidentifications	other whiting species.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - light tan, silvery yellow-brown, sandy-brown or honey coloured on upper part - paler brown to silvery white on lower part - along sides, a silvery, longitudinal band is normally present on mid-lateral line - dorsal fins are dusky at the edges, with or without rows of dark brown spots on the second dorsal-fin membrane - caudal fin dusky at edges - no dark blotch at base of pectoral fins - other fins are transparent; anal fin frequently has a whitish margin - after long preservation, colouration may become a uniform light brown
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nearshore, shallow water along beaches, sandbars, mangrove creeks, estuaries - along the Queensland coast.
Natural Size	20 cm common length, 30 cm maximum standard length.
Size limit for capture	minimum size, 23cm

36. Sand whiting



Scientific name	<i>Sillago ciliata</i>
Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - summer whiting - blue-nose whiting
Frequent misidentifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - goldenline whiting - northern whiting
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adults are a uniform silver colour (no darker bars or blotches) - pectoral fins have a dark spot at base - pale yellowish pectoral, pelvic and anal fins - dorsal fin is pale olive-green - snout has a dull blue-grey tinge on very large specimens
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coastal beaches, sandbars and surf zones - bays, estuaries and coastal lakes - Cape York and further south
Natural Size	common length: 25 cm, maximum total length: 51 cm

Size limit for capture	minimum size: 23 cm
How to distinguish from goldenline whiting	pectoral fin has dark spot at base
How to distinguish from trumpeter whiting	anal fin has 15-17 soft rays

37. Stout whiting



Scientific name	<i>Sillago robusta</i>
Other names	none
Frequent misidentifications	none
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creamy yellow on upper part; silvery on lower part (separated by a silvery horizontal band) - no spots or blotches on body - cheeks have conspicuous yellow blotch - first dorsal spine is white at base
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - predominantly offshore - along the length of the Queensland coast
Natural Size	common length: 25 cm, maximum standard length: 30 cm
Size limit for capture	no minimum size
How to distinguish from trumpeter (winter) whiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first dorsal spine is white at base - pectoral fin has no dark mark at base - second dorsal fin has 17 soft rays

38. Trumpeter (winter) whiting



Scientific name	<i>Sillago maculata</i>
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Other names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - winter whiting - diver whiting
Frequent misidentifications	none
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silvery grey back; paler belly with a silver horizontal band - back and sides have dark blotches; upper and lower blotches frequently joined (especially towards the caudal fin); upper blotches generally larger - pectoral fin has black spot at base - operculum is dull or with an inner dark blotch showing through
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - silty and muddy substrates in the deeper waters of bays - mouths of rivers, estuaries and mangrove creeks - Princess Charlotte Bay and further south
Natural Size	common length: 25 cm, maximum standard length: 30 cm
Size limit for capture	no minimum size
How to distinguish from sand whiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anal fin has 19 or 20 soft rays - second dorsal fin has 16 to 18 soft rays - lateral line very distinct and easy to see - pearlescent scales very small and easy to dislodge

39. Pacific shortfin eel



Scientific name	<i>Anguilla obscura</i>
Frequent misidentifications	Other eel species

Description	Snake-like body with a small head, jaws reaching well past the eye. Body colouration; uniform silver or yellowish to dark brown, becoming paler.
Distribution	Northeastern Australian coastal drainages, from Cape York to Mackay. Prefer coastal lagoons and the lower reaches of rivers.
Natural Size	Commonly caught at 60 cm maximum size 110cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size - 30 cm

40. Longfin eel



Scientific name	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>
Frequent misidentifications	Other eel species
Description	Snake-like body with a small head, jaws reaching well past the eye. Body colouration; distinctive dark blotching on an olive or brownish background.
Distribution	Common in flowing freshwater streams, lakes and swamps on the entire east coast of Australia.
Natural Size	commonly caught at 60cm, maximum size 150cm
Size limit for capture	minimum size - 30cm

41. Ocean Jacket



Scientific name: *Nelusetta ayraud*

Family: Monacanthidae

Other names: Chinaman leatherjacket, ocean leatherjacket, yellow jacket, chunks, leatherjinnie, sand leather jacket, filefish

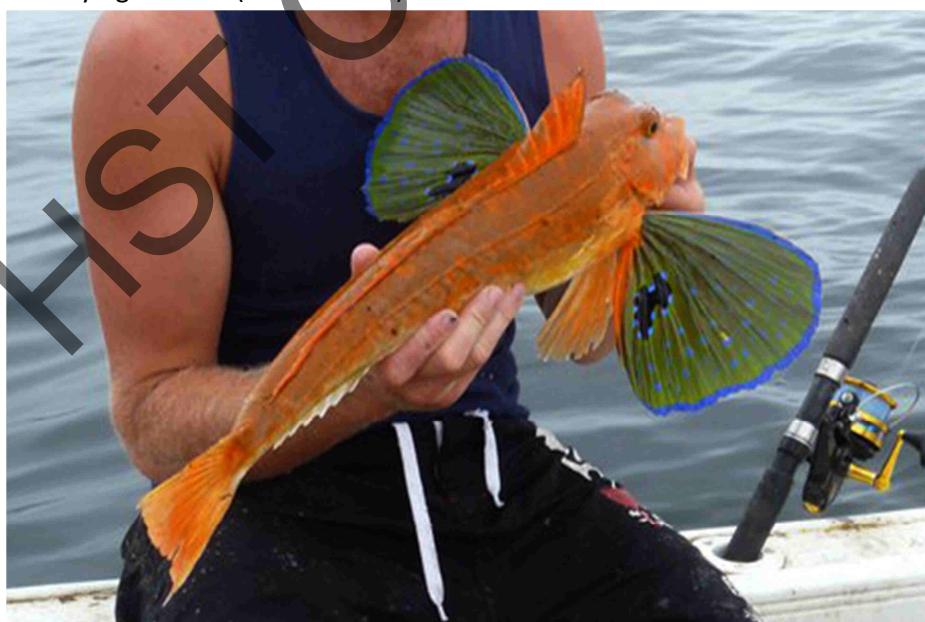
Description: Ocean jacket have a long snout and head. They are characterised by the sharp spine on top of the heads and rudimentary pelvic fins. Adult females and juveniles are pale yellowish brown with orange-yellow fins. Juveniles have 1-4 longitudinal dark brown stripes along their body. Adult males are greenish grey, sometimes with 2-3 dark blotches on their sides, with bright yellow fins.

Size (length and weight): Up to 1 metre in length and 3.5 kg. Commonly found at about 40 cm in length and 0.8-1.5 kg.

Life span: Up to 9 years.

Habitat: Ocean jacket are a demersal species that inhabits the continental shelf and slope. They are often found at depths down to 200 metres. Size tends to increase with water depth. Juveniles are often found in inshore waters in seagrass, estuaries and on rocky reefs, and move into deeper waters as they mature. Ocean jacket are highly mobile.

42. Red Flying Gurnard(Red Gurnard)





Standard Common Name

Red Gurnard

Identification

The Red Gurnard has a bony head and a blunt snout that lacks spines. The body is covered with tiny cycloid scales. A row of enlarged scales forming thorn-like bucklers is present along the bases of both dorsal fins.

The species is red-brown to grey-brown above and pale below. The body has scattered red-brown blotches. The pectoral fins are greenish-grey with light blue spots. The margin is pale blue and there is a black blotch with white dots near the base.

Size range

The Red Gurnard grows to 50 cm in length.

Distribution

The species is known from temperate marine waters of the Indo-West Pacific.

In Australia it occurs from southern Queensland, around the south of the country and north to the central coast of Western Australia.

43. Southern Bluefin Tuna



Scientific name

Thunnus maccoyii

Characteristics

Southern Bluefin Tuna are a member of the family Scombridae and are recognised by their relatively short pectoral fins and robust body. Their upper bodies are blackish-blue and the underside is a silver colour. Juvenile and adult Southern Bluefin Tuna are opportunistic feeders that feed mainly on squid, crustaceans, fish and planktonic animals.

Size

Southern Bluefin Tuna can reach a maximum length of 2.35 m and can attain a weight of around 200 kg, but rarely exceed 100 kg in Australian waters.

Distribution

Southern Bluefin Tuna are highly migratory pelagic fish. In Australian waters they range from northern NSW around southern Australia to northwestern Australia. They tend to form large surface schools in offshore waters off southern Australia at certain times of the year. Overfishing has drastically reduced its numbers.

44. Hiramasa Kingfish(yellowtail kingfish)



Scientific name

Seriola lalandi

Characteristics

Yellowtail Kingfish have long bodies and a slender head, which is longer than their body depth. Yellowtail Kingfish are generally a blue or blue-green colour on their back, white-silver below. The caudal fin is yellow.

Size

The largest fish commonly caught are up to 1 m long, weighing 10-15 kg. Maximum of 70 kg and approximately 2 m in length.

Distribution

Yellowtail Kingfish occur in ocean waters from Queensland south to Western Australia, and inhabit temperate waters worldwide. They are often found associated with floating objects in the ocean and pylons and jetties within bays. Juveniles are commonly found in schools.

45. Queensland Giant Grouper



Standard Common Name

Queensland Groper

Alternative Name/s

Giant Grouper

Identification

The Queensland Groper has a large mouth and a rounded caudal fin. Juveniles have irregular black and yellow markings. Adults are green-grey to grey-brown with faint mottling. There are numerous small black spots on the fins.

Size range

The species grows to at least 2.7 m in length and over 400 kg. It is one of the largest bony fishes, and is the largest on coral reefs.

Distribution

It occurs in tropical waters throughout the Indo-Pacific but is also recorded occasionally in temperate waters.

In Australia it is known from the southern coast of Western Australia, around the tropical north of the country and south to the southern coast of New South Wales.

46. Atlantic Salmon



47. Carp



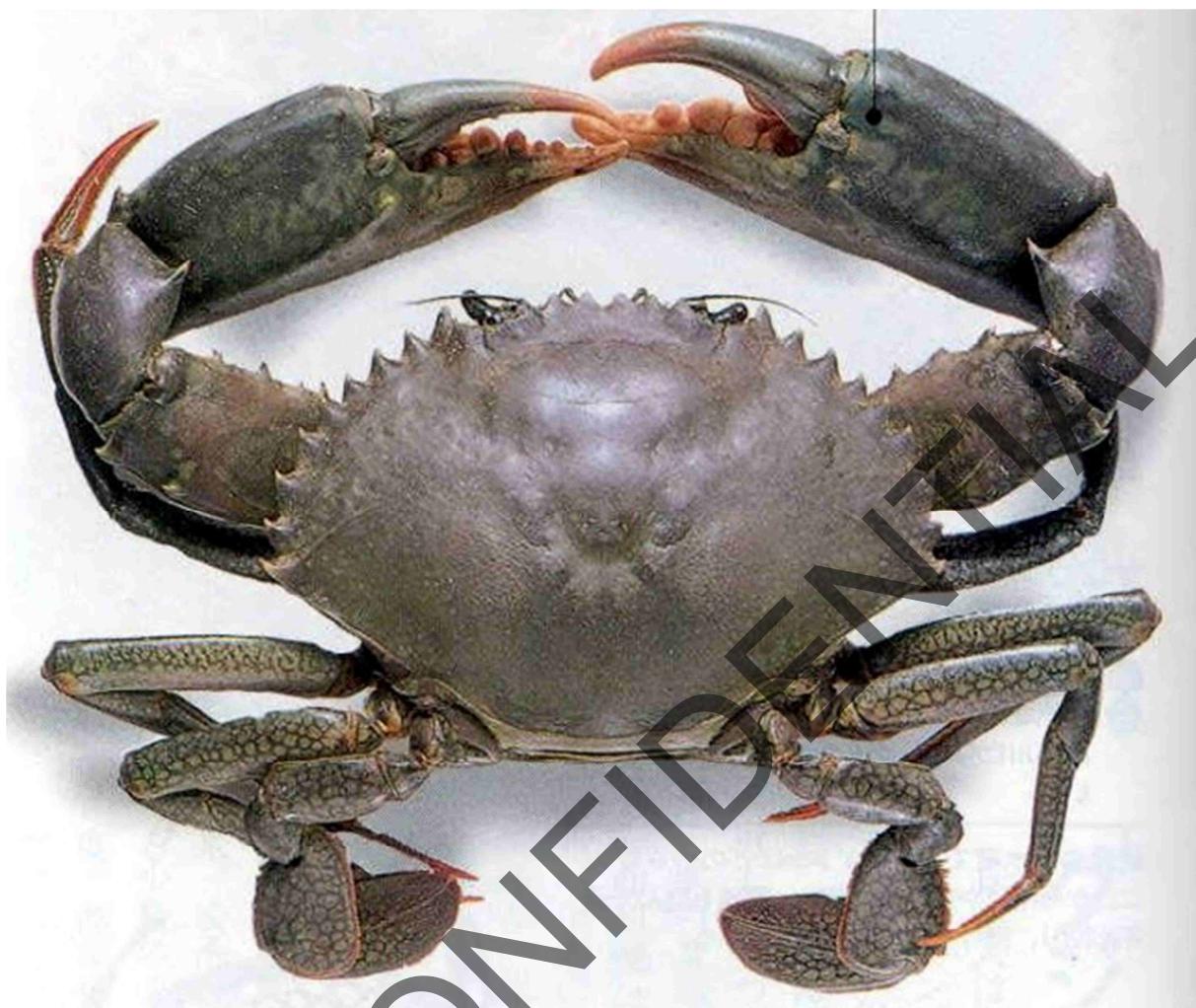
Crab Category

1. Blue Swimmer Crab



Scientific name	<i>Portunus armatus (pelagicus)</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- grows to 22 cm in carapace width, and over 1 kg- growth occurs through the process of moulting - this involves the shedding of the hard exoskeleton and the swelling of soft body tissues to expand the new soft shell before it becomes calcified and hard- common size of crabs varies between populations- males are blue or purple with pearly white mottling- female crabs are much less colourful, being drab brown with pale mottling- females are much smaller than males- there are nine sharp spines on the carapace and the tips of the last pair of legs are disc-shaped for swimming- the carapace has a prominent projection on each side and claws are long and slender- the main predators on adult crabs are turtles, sharks, rays and large fish- a wide variety of fish and other crustaceans are likely predators on small juveniles
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- inhabit coastal waters from Cape Naturaliste in Western Australia, around the north of Australia to the south coast of New South Wales
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- marine coastal animals, occurring in bays, estuaries and intertidal areas to depths of 60 m- prefer muddy or sandy bottoms but can also be found on rubble, seagrass and seaweed
Diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- at dawn and dusk they feed vigorously on shellfish, other crustaceans, worms and brittle-stars on the sea floor

2. Mud Crab



Scientific name	<i>Scylla serrata</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large crabs with a smooth, broad carapace - can grow to more than 25 cm shell breadth (2 kg), with males generally growing larger than females - have nine similar sized spines each side of their eyes - hind legs are flattened for swimming - have very robust claws, used for crushing shells - vary from dark olive-brown to greenish-blue and blue-black - patterns of lighter coloured dots cover the walking legs.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be found along the entire Queensland coast in sheltered estuaries, tidal flats and rivers lined with mangroves - inhabit tropical to warm temperate waters from Exmouth Gulf in Western Australia to the Bega River in New South Wales.
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a marine and estuarine animal - usually found in shallow water but berried females occur well offshore - favour a soft muddy bottom, often below tide level.
Diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - omnivorous scavengers and are also cannibalistic, eating other crabs as well as

	barnacles, bivalves and dead fish.
Size limit for capture	- minimum size - 15cm

3. Spanner Crab



Scientific name	<i>Ranina ranina</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - easily recognisable by their frog-like appearance and bright red colour - usually have a pattern of white dots across the middle of their carapace - unlike other crabs their movement is forwards and backwards - derive their name from the spanner-shaped claws - males grow to about 15 cm shell breadth, while females only grow to about 11.5 cm shell breadth.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Live on the east and west coasts, from Yeppoon in Queensland to Nowra in New South Wales and from Quinn Rocks north of Perth to the Houtman Abrolhos and Geraldton in Western Australia.
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a marine animal which inhabits intertidal waters to depths of more than a hundred metres, from sheltered bays to surf areas - prefers bare sandy areas - usually found buried in sand, from where they launch attacks on passing prey items such as small, bottom-dwelling fishes.
Diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunistic feeders, preying on many different bottom-dwelling species - often found around prawn trawling vessels, suggesting that discards might be a significant

	part of their diet.
Size limit for capture	size limit: 10cm minimum (centre spine to mid carapace base)

4. Moreton Bay Bug/Bay Lobster



Scientific name	<i>Thenus orientalis</i>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grows to a length of 28 cm and over 0.5kg - reddish-brown with speckling and dull yellowish tails - can be distinguished from the Balmain bug by the position of its eyes, which are at the outer edge of the carapace.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can be found throughout Queensland coastal waters, as well as in northern New South Wales and off the northern coast of Australia.
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lives on muddy or sandy bottoms in oceanic waters to depths of up to 60 m - buries itself during the day and is active at night.
Size limit for capture	size limit: 7.5 cm minimum (across the widest part of carapace)

5. Giant Crab



Description

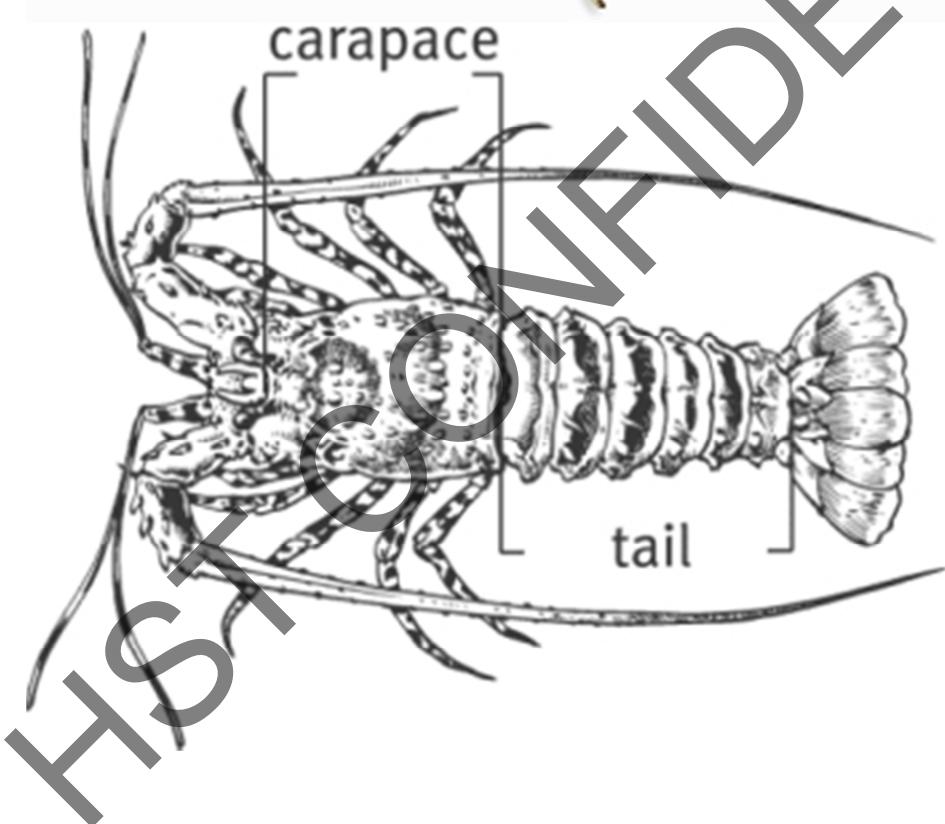
Giant crab is one of the largest crabs in the world, reaching a mass of 13 kilograms (29 lb) and a carapace width of up to 46 centimetres (18 in). It is the only species in the genus *Pseudocarcinus*. Males reach more than twice the size of females. It has a white shell with claws that are splashed in red. The females' shells change colour when they are producing eggs.

Behaviour

Giant crab feeds on carrion and slow-moving species, including gastropods, crustaceans (anomura and brachyura) and starfish. Cannibalism also occurs. They breed in June and July, and the female carries the 0.5–2 million eggs for about four months.

Lobster Category

1. Tropical Rock Lobster (with skinny arms, no claws)/Coral Crayfish





Scientific name	Family: <i>Panulirus</i>
Other names	- tropical spiny rock lobster - coral crayfish
Description	- body colour varies, but is often brightly patterned (especially on legs) - antennae are extremely long and the flagella on the long antennules between the antennae are also long and forked.

Distribution	Found along the Queensland coastline and out to the Great Barrier Reef.
Habitat	- Usually found in shallow water (less than 20m) on rock and coral reefs, although they can be found in over 100m.
Size limit for capture	- Painted crayfish (<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>): 11.5 cm tail minimum, 9 cm carapace minimum. - Other tropical rock lobster species: no size limit.

2. Red Rock Lobster (Eastern/Western/Southern Rock Lobster)



Eastern Rock Lobster, Western Rock Lobster and Southern Rock Lobster all look similar. They are also called red-spine-lobster or red-rock-lobster.

3. Spiny Crayfish (with small claws)/Lobster



Scientific name	<i>Euastacus spp.</i>
Other names	Spiny cray, lobster
Frequent misidentifications	Other crayfish species
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very heavily built crustacean with numerous spines protruding all over the shell - Large species that makes aggressive displays and vocalisations when approached - Incredibly vivid colour variations that are particular to each species.
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High degree of speciation between crayfish on different mountain tops in the great diving range near the Queensland and NSW border - Found in and around mountain streams of South-east Queensland and encountered during rain events on the rainforest floor, well away from water - Prefer the shelter of rocks and natural cover such as logs in preference to burrowing.
Natural Size	commonly caught at 15 cm grows to 25 cm
Size limit for capture	size limit - nil

4. Redclaw Crayfish (Yabby)



Scientific name	<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>
Other names	Yabby
Frequent misidentifications	yabby (freshwater blueclaw crayfish)
Description	species of freshwater crayfish growing to about 600g body is usually blue-green, however there is considerable colour variability due to geographic location adult male has a distinct soft red patch on the outer margin of the claws, hence the name 'redclaw'.
Distribution	native to tropical Queensland and the Northern Territory

	common in the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria and easterly flowing rivers of the northern Cape York Peninsular have been stocked into Tinaroo Falls Dam (Atherton) under permit stocking of this species outside its natural range is not permitted Several populations have established in impoundments throughout the state due to the accidental introduction. These populations fluctuate greatly in size and it is unknown what impact they have on other species omnivorous, consuming a variety of plant and animal material.
Natural Size	600g
Size limits	size limit - nil

Prawn Category

MAKING THE GRADE — HOW PRAWNS ARE SIZED.

Prawns come in all different sizes, and they are graded by how many there are per pound. The lower the number, the bigger the prawn.

“U” means under — e.g U/8 (pronounced “you eight”) means 8 or less prawns of this size per pound or 16 prawns per kilo. Sometimes prawns are graded within a range e.g 21/30 (Pronounced twenty-one, thirty) means a pound will contain from 21 to 30 prawns (or 40-60 prawns per kilo) 21/30 prawns are medium size.

Commonly found prawn grades

U/6 = 12 prawns per kilo (Enormous. Also can be called Leader Prawns)

U/8 = 16 prawns per kilo (Huge)

U/10 = 20 prawns per kilo (XX-Large)

U/15 = 30 prawns per kilo (X-Large)

9/12 = 20 prawns per kilo (X-Large)

10/20 = 30 prawns per kilo (Large)

21/30 = 50 prawns per kilo(Medium)

30+ = 70 prawns per kilo (Small)

S&B = Soft and Broken and come ungraded for size

1. Tiger Prawn(Brown Tiger Prawn & Black Tiger Prawn)



Tiger Prawn

Brown Tiger Prawn (*Penaeus esculentus*)



Illustration © R. Swainston

Black Tiger Prawn (*Penaeus monodon*)



Illustration © R. Swainston

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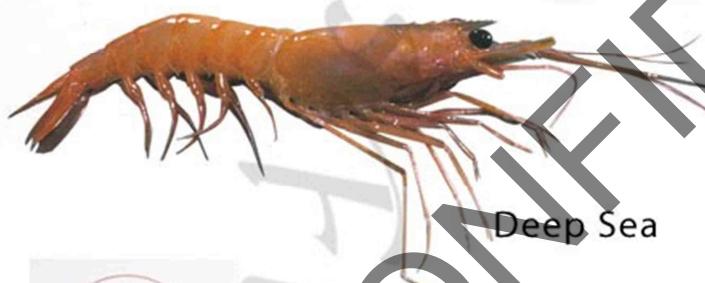
Prawn (Common)



Tiger Prawn



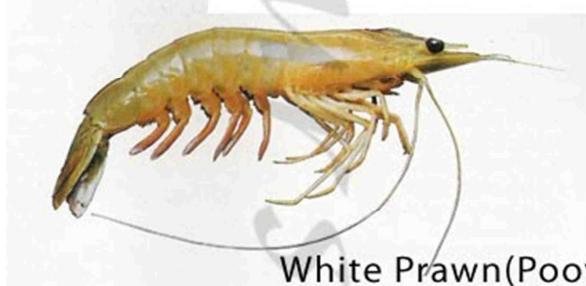
Flower Prawn



Deep Sea



Pink Shrimp (Karikadi)



White Prawn(Poovalan)

Scientific name: *Penaeus esculentus*, *P. semisulcatus*

Family: Penaeidae

Other names:

P. esculentus: Brown tiger prawn

P. semisulcatus: Grooved tiger prawn, green tiger prawn, northern tiger prawn

Description: Brown tiger prawns are generally brown with dark banding. Their rostrum and antennae are also banded. Grooved tiger prawns are dark green to dark brown, with darker banding on the abdomen, legs, antennae and rostrum. Unlike brown tiger prawns, grooved tiger prawns have a distinct groove in the postrostral ridge.

Size (length and weight): Usually 11-20 cm in length and 35-50 grams. Grooved tiger prawns are slightly smaller than brown tiger prawns. Females grow larger than males.

Life span: Up to 2 years.

Habitat: Tiger prawns inhabit coastal waters to depths of 200 metres. Adult brown tiger prawns are found over coarse sediments. Adult grooved tiger prawns are found in fine mud sediments. Juveniles tiger prawns are found in shallow waters, often in association with seagrass beds, and sometimes on top of coral reef platforms.

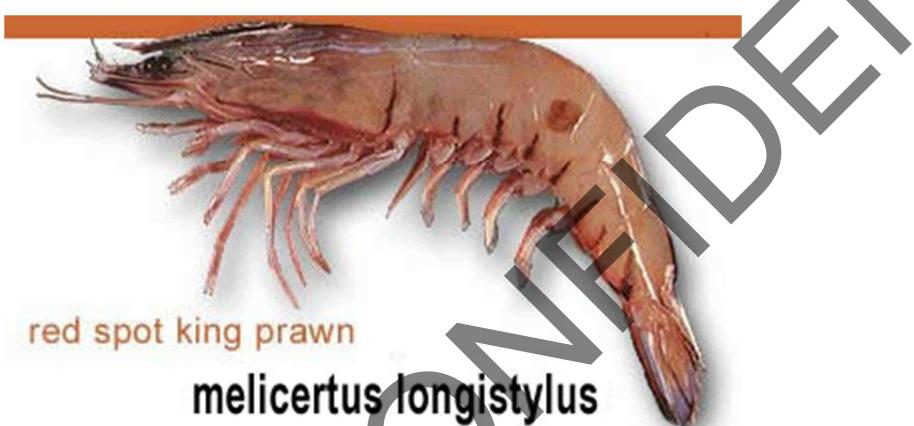
2. King Prawn



Eastern King Prawns



Eastern King Prawns



red spot king prawn

melicertus longistylus



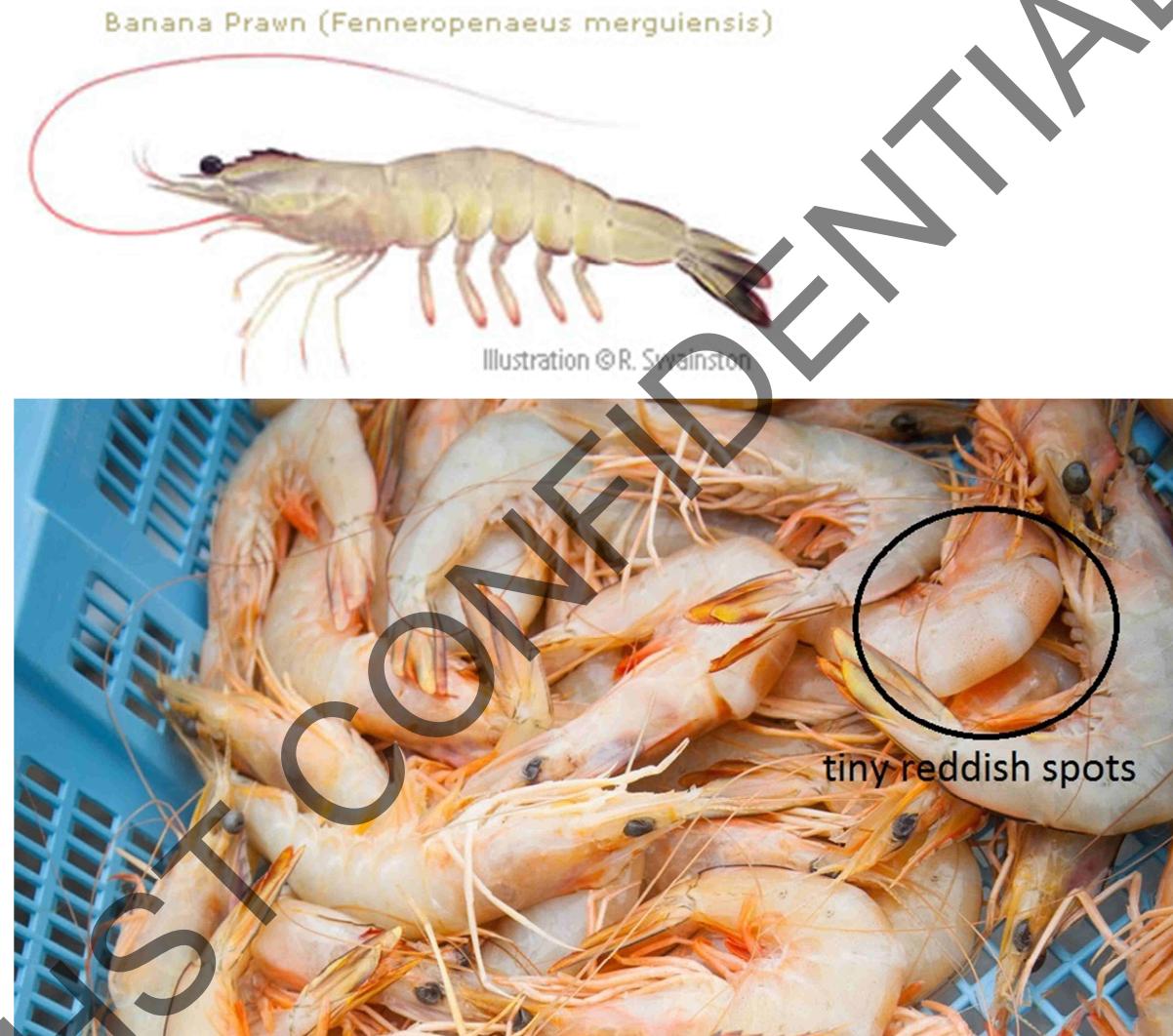
Red Spot King Prawns

Scientific Name - *Fenneropenaeus merguiensis*

The shell of *Crassostrea gigas* varies widely with the environment where it is attached. Its large, rounded, radial folds are often extremely rough and sharp. The two valves of the shell are slightly different in size and shape, the right valve being moderately concave. Shell colour is variable, usually pale white or off-white. Mature specimens can vary from 80 mm to 400 mm long.

The Red Spot King Prawn is a reef prawn – it likes to stay within 30 kilometres of coral reefs. Caught mainly in central Queensland from around the Gladstone to Bowen region, the Red Spot King prawn is a popular choice in Queensland seafood restaurants because it really quite attractive with a cute red spot on the tail section. Expect to pay a little less for Red Spot King Prawns than for Eastern King Prawns.

3. Banana Prawn



Scientific name: *Fenneropenaeus merguiensis*, *F. indicus* (formerly *Penaeus merguiensis* and *P. indicus*)

Family: Penaeidae

Other names:

F. merguiensis: White banana prawn, Gulf banana prawn

F. indicus: Redleg banana prawn, Indian banana prawn

Description: Banana prawns are large prawns. The body is translucent white to yellow with tiny reddish-brown spots. White banana prawns have cream to yellow legs and redleg banana prawns have pink or red legs.

Size (length and weight): Up to 25 cm in length and 75 grams. Commonly found at 14-17 cm in length and 20-30 grams. Redleg banana prawns are slightly smaller than white banana prawns. Females grow larger than males.

Life span: Up to 1.5 years.

Habitat: Banana prawns inhabit tropical and subtropical coastal waters. They are found over muddy and sandy bottoms in coastal waters and estuaries. Juveniles inhabit small creeks and rivers in sheltered mangrove environments. White banana prawns can generally be found at depths of 16-25 metres but can occur to depths of 45 metres. Redleg banana prawns are found at depths of 35-90 metres. Banana prawns are a schooling species. They sometimes form extremely dense aggregations near the surface that are called 'boils'.

4. Endeavour Prawn

Endeavour Prawn (*Metapenaeus ensis*)



Illustration © R. Swainston



Red



Blue





From top: King Prawn, Tiger Prawn, Endeavour Prawn

Scientific name: *Metapenaeus endeavouri*, *M. ensis*

Family: Penaeidae

Other names:

M. endeavouri: Blue endeavour prawn

M. ensis: Red endeavour prawn, false endeavour prawn, greasyback prawn

Description: Endeavour prawns have pale brown to pink bodies with either a bright blue (blue endeavour prawn) or bright red (red endeavour prawn) edge on the tail fin. The legs are pink to red. Blue endeavour prawns have three pairs of conspicuous movable spines on the telson (the sharp, triangular spike at the end of the abdomen).

Size (length and weight): Commonly found at 7-14 cm in length and 22-30 grams. Can grow up to 20 cm in length. Red endeavour prawns are slightly smaller than blue endeavour prawns.

Life span: Up to 2 years.

Habitat: Endeavour prawns inhabit tropical coastal waters. Blue endeavour prawns can be found over sandy or mud-sand substrates to depths of about 60 metres. Red endeavour prawns prefer muddy substrates and have been found to depths of 95 metres. Juveniles blue endeavour prawns are commonly associated with seagrass beds in shallow estuaries, while juvenile red endeavour prawns are more widely distributed across seagrass beds, mangrove banks, mud flats and open channels.

Abalone Category

Abalone grades vary from 40g-70g/piece to 200g-230g/piece.

1. Black Lip Abalone



2. Green Lip Abalone



Sea Cucumber

1. Prickly Red: 2-8 Pieces per KG



2. White Teat: 2-5 Pieces per KG



3. Black Teat: 2-8 Pieces per KG



4. Black Fish: 2-8 Pieces per KG

5. Curry Fish: 2-10 Pieces per KG



6. Golden Sandfish: 110g+ per Piece



7. Black Sandfish: 110g – 140g per Piece



8. Red Fish: 5-10 Pieces per KG

Shell Category

1. Blue Mussel/Common Mussel



2. Scallop



Scientific name: *Pecten fumatus*

Family: Pectinidae

Other names: Southern scallop, Tasmanian scallop, king scallop

Description: Commercial scallops have thin, equal-sized, circular shaped shells with about 15 radiating ribs. The lower valve (shell) is paler and more curved than the upper valve. The shell can be covered with irregular brownish patterning.

Size (length and weight): Up to 14.5 cm in shell height. Commonly found at 8-9 cm in shell height. Growth rates vary depending on location.

Life span: Up to 10 years, but usually less than 7 years. Wild populations have been known to die off rapidly after only 3-5 years.

Habitat: Commercial scallops are found buried in soft sediment ranging from mud to coarse sand. Scallops aggregate into beds and bury themselves so that only the top shell is visible. The orientation of scallop beds may be influenced by tidal currents. Commercial scallops are mainly found at depths of 10-20 metres but may also occur down to 120 metres. While mainly sedentary, scallops can swim by rapidly opening and closing their shells, usually when disturbed by predators.

3. Pacific Oyster



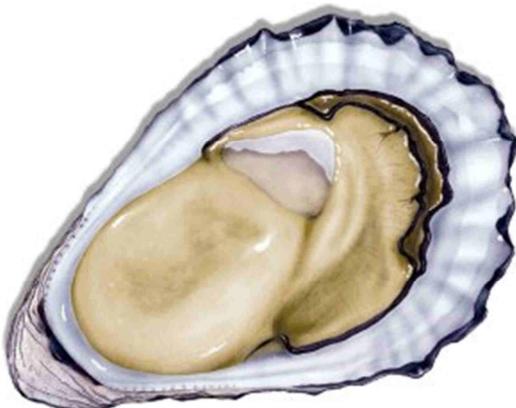
Distribution - The Pacific Oyster is endemic to Japan, but has been introduced into a number of other countries including Australia. It was deliberately introduced into Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia and has spread to NSW and southern Queensland. Adult oysters are sessile and will settle on any hard substrate in the intertidal and shallow subtidal zones, to a depth of about 3 metres. They favour brackish waters in sheltered estuaries, however Pacific oysters can tolerate a large range of salinities and water quality.

Size - Pacific Oysters reach a marketable size of 50 grams in 10 months to 2 years.

Characteristics - The Pacific Oyster is a member of the family Ostreidae and possesses a relatively thin shell with no hinge teeth on the inner, upper shell. The adductor muscle (the muscle which holds the two shells together) is purple or brown in colour, whilst the edges of the mantle (the tissue which secretes and lines the shell) are black. The Pacific Oyster has a very high growth rate and rate of reproduction. They are plankton feeders, filtering algae from the water.

Confusing species - The Pacific Oyster is now found throughout most of the range of the Sydney Rock Oyster (*Saccostrea commercialis*). The Sydney Rock Oyster is distinguished by its smooth, thick shell which has small teeth on the internal rim, generally near the hinge and the mantle edges. Also the adductor muscle scar of the Sydney Rock Oyster are pale in colour.

4. Sydney Rock Oyster



Distribution - Sydney Rock Oysters are endemic to Australia and inhabit sheltered estuaries and bays, from Hervey Bay in Queensland to Wingan Inlet in Victoria.

Size - Sydney Rock Oysters reach approximately 60g in 3 years, and have been known to live for up to 10 years.

Characteristics - They possess a smooth, thick shell with small teeth on the internal rim of the shell, generally near the hinge. The mantle edges and the adductor muscle scar are pale in colour.

Confusing species - The introduced Pacific Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) is now found throughout most of the range of the Sydney Rock Oyster. The Pacific Oyster has a thin, rough shell with no hinge teeth on the upper shell, the mantle edges are black and the adductor muscle scar is purple/brown in colour.

5. Clams & Pipis



Standard Common Name

Common Pipi

Alternative Name/s

Goolwa Cockle, Surf Clam

Identification

The Common Pipi's strong, smooth shell is off white or light pink with purple inside.

Size range

5 cm

Distribution

Common Pipis are found around coastal Australia.

Habitat

Common Pipis live on exposed sandy beaches and in intertidal areas.

Other Seafood Category

1. Southern Calamari/Squid



Other names: calamari, squid, southern reef squid

Scientific name: *Sepioteuthis australis*

Season: Closed season from 15 October-14 November each year in upper south east waters area.

Area restrictions: East Coast seasonal squid and calamari closure area includes all waters south from Lemon Rock (south of Wineglass Bay) to the northern end of Marion Beach (south of Maria Island) and includes Coles Bay, Great Oyster Bay and Mercury Passage.

Minimum size: None

Identifying features: The southern calamari has arms, head and body similar to a squid but the side fins extend around the mantle rather than being arrow shaped. They are capable of rapid colour changes from orange-brown to white and transparent depending on mood and environment.

Grows to: Up to 38 cm mantle length and 2.1 kg.

Habitat: Common over reef areas, sand and seagrass beds in shallow coastal waters around Tasmania, commonly in waters from 0-10 metres depth. Calamari tend to form large aggregations during spawning in spring and summer.

Distribution: Various species inhabit NSW waters from the shallow inshore reefs and weed beds to the offshore, open water areas. Mitre squid have been recorded from northern NSW down to Botany Bay, while southern calamari squid are found throughout NSW usually to a depth of less than 100m. Arrow squid are also found throughout NSW waters and live anywhere from the estuaries to 500m deep offshore areas.

Size: Southern Calamari squid have been known to grow to 38cm (mantle length).

Characteristics: Squid have eight arms and two tentacles around the mouth, with each arm having two rows of tentacles and four rows on the club ends of the tentacles. Loligo squids have an elongate mantle with rhombic terminal fins while calamari squid have a more robust mantle with a rounded end and fins that extend nearly the entire length of the mantle. Arrow squid have a heavily muscled, narrow mantle and tentacles with suckers containing sharp teeth.

Confusing species: May be confused with some cuttlefish species.

2. Octopus



Distribution: Several species of octopus are found throughout NSW waters, from the shallow intertidal rock ledges to the deep offshore areas.

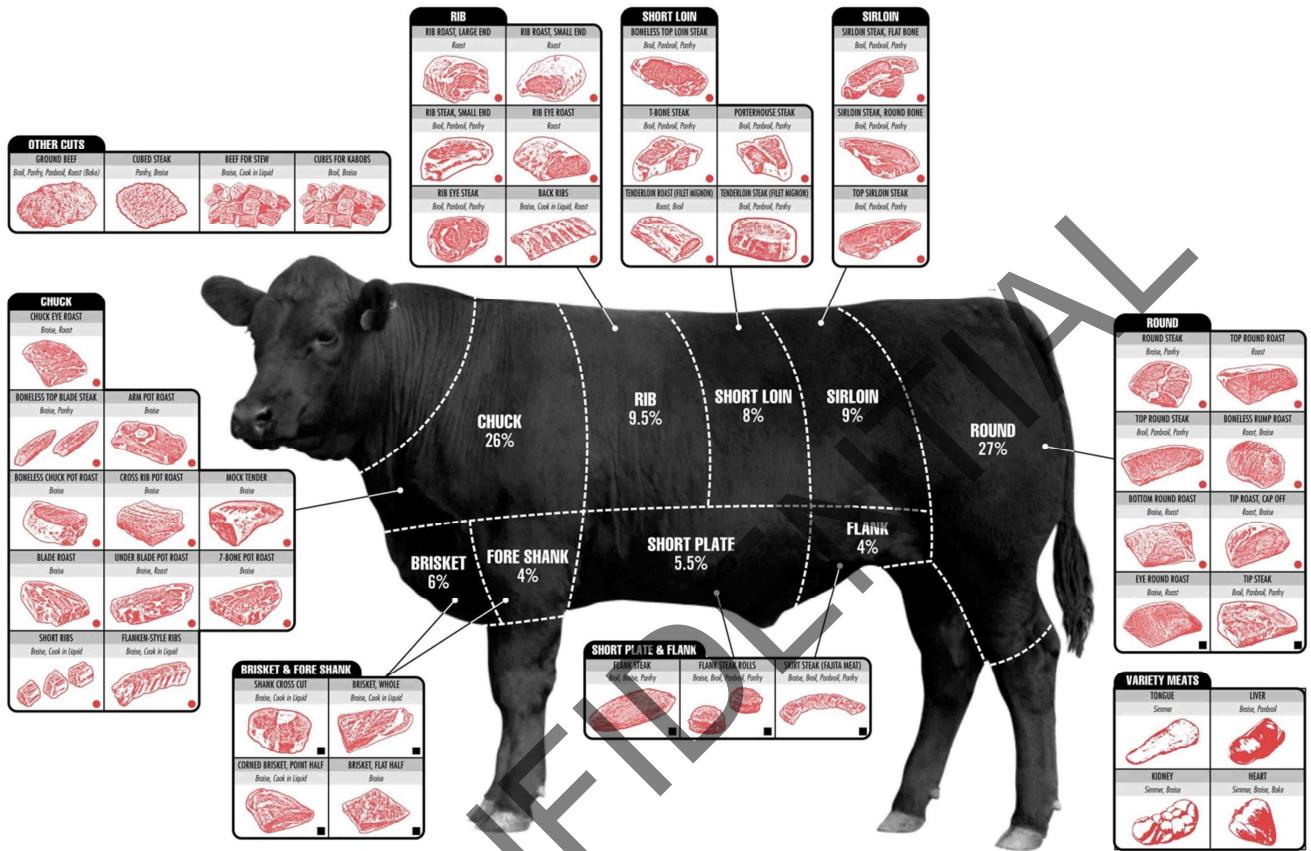
Size: Southern octopus to around 40cm, pale octopus to around 60cm and Maori octopus to an arm span of 300cm.

Characteristics: Octopi have 8 arms that create an umbrella shape around the central rounded head. Each arm has two rows of suckers and is 3 to 4 times longer than the body. The head has two large eyes and the octopus could be many different colours from a red to a pale grey, with or without mottling and with or without protrusions on its skin.

Confusing species: None.

Meat Category

1. Beef



2. Lamb

Lamb basic cuts



1. LEG

Trim Lamb Steak (round or topside)
Trim Lamb Mini Roast (round or topside)
Leg (tunnel boned)
Easy Carve Leg
Leg bone in
Diced Trim Lamb (for kebabs)

2. CHUMP

Lamb Rump
Chump Chop

3. TENDERLOIN

Trim Lamb Strips
Trim Lamb (tenderloin)

4. EYE OF LOIN

Trim Lamb Butterfly Steak
Loin Chop
Trim Lamb Eye of Loin
Loin (boned and rolled)

5. LOIN

Frenched Cutlet
Frenched Rack of Lamb (8 Rib)
Frenched Lamb Rack (13 Rib)

6. FOREQUARTER

Rolled Shoulder
Mince
Easy Carve Shoulder
Forequarter Rack (4 Rib)
Diced (forequarter)
Forequarter Chop

7. SHANK

Lamb Drumstick
Lamb Shank

8. NECK

Neck Miler Roast
Rib Eye Roast
Neck Chop
Best Neck Chop

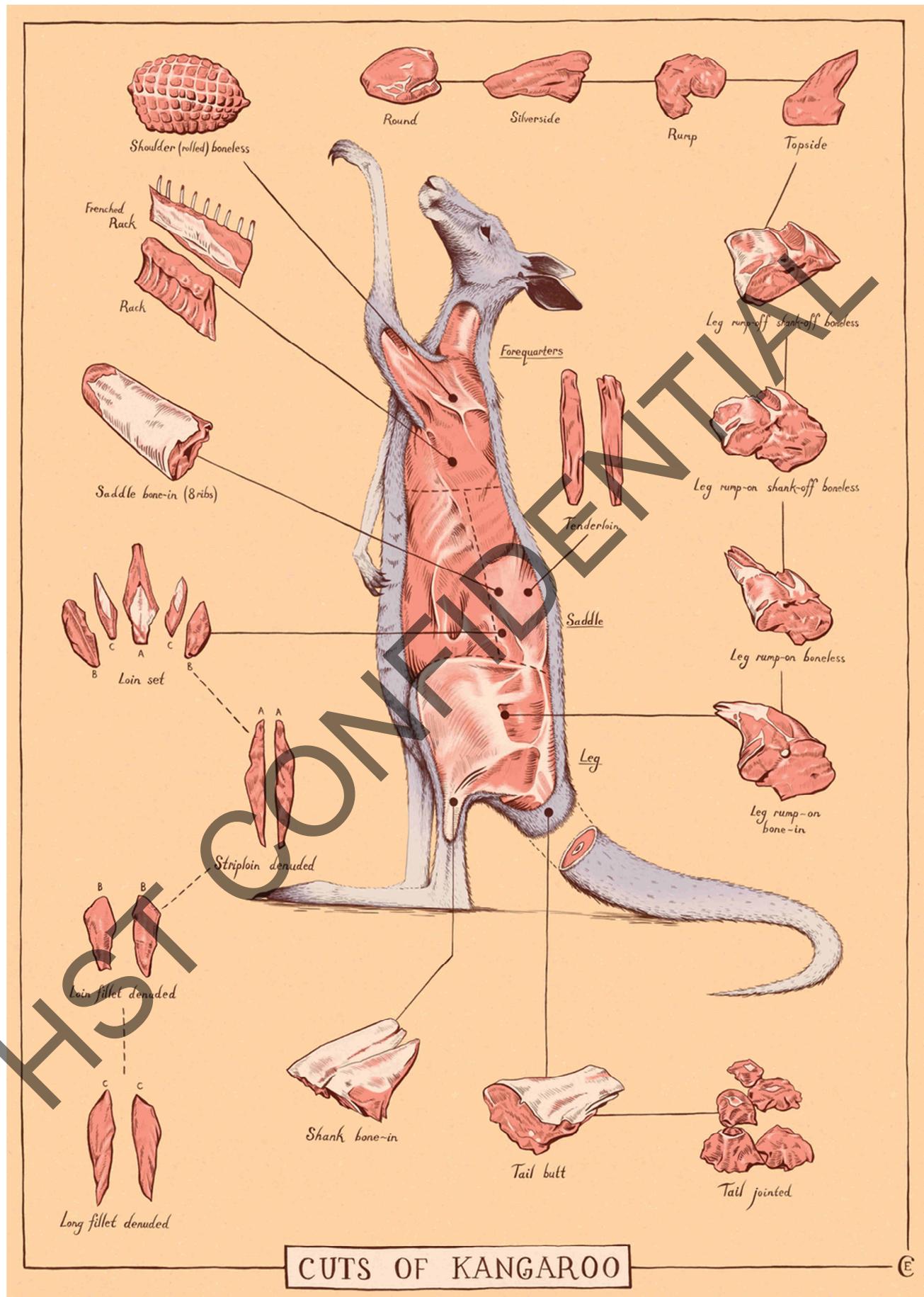
9. PARTY RACK

Party Ribs

We love our Lamb

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3. Kangaroo



4. Crocodile

