

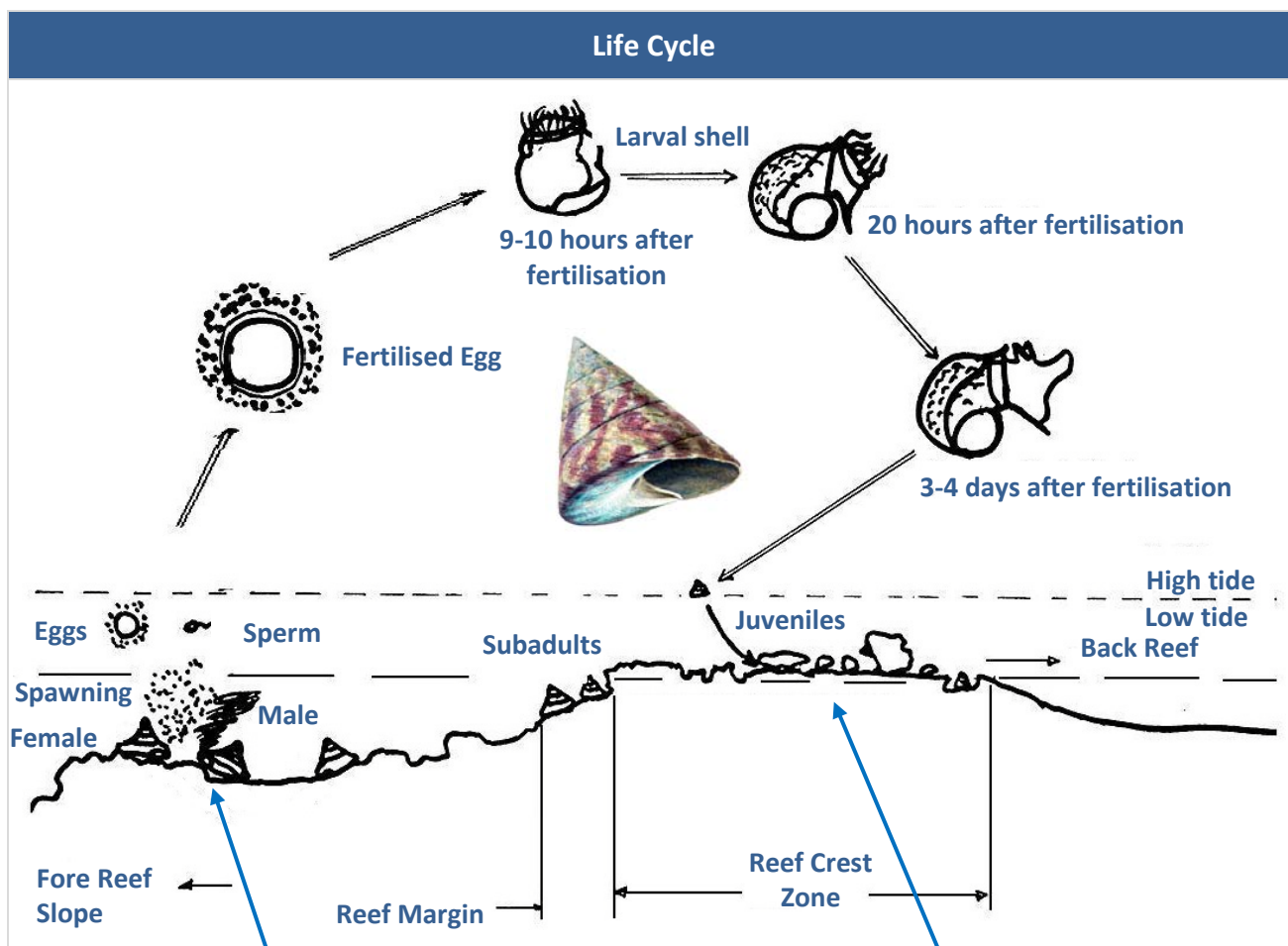


Australian Government

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

Fact Sheet – May 2010

Torres Strait Kabar (Trochus)



Male and female kabar need to be close together (within ten metres) to allow eggs and sperm to fertilise successfully.

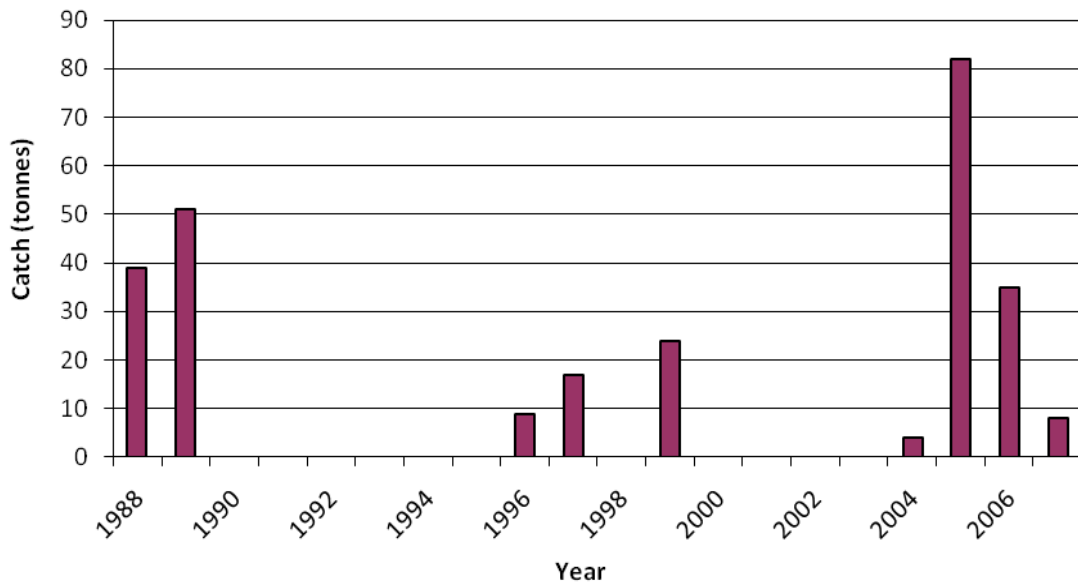
Kabar need to grow for more than 3-4 years before they reach a large enough size to produce eggs and sperm.

Graphic adapted from Kitutani, K. and Yamakawa, H. (eds.) (1999) Marine snails seed production towards restocking enhancement – Basic Manual. Field Document No. 14, FAO Corporate Document Repository (Available for download at: <http://aciar.gov.au/system/files/node/10097/MN135.pdf>)



The health of kabar stocks in Torres Strait have been uncertain, and information on catch is limited

Total catch of kabar from 1988 to 2006, Torres Strait



Healthy stocks of kabar can be maintained by:



Limiting the method of harvest to hand collection or with hand-held non-mechanical implement.



Having a minimum harvest size limit of 80 mm and a maximum harvest size limit of 125 mm.



Researching new harvest strategies and community-based management.

This fact sheet was produced by researchers from the CSIRO funded by the Australian Government's Marine and Tropical Sciences Research Facility (MTRSF) Program 3 'Torres Strait: Status, Use and Trends'.

Further information about Program 3, including overviews of each of the Torres Strait projects, visit http://www.rrrc.org.au/mtrsf/theme_1/program_3.html

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