

Figure 15. Required attachment and positioning of floats on TEDs. Floats may be attached inside or outside the net but not to the flap



Figure 16. Floats attached inside the net must be behind the grid

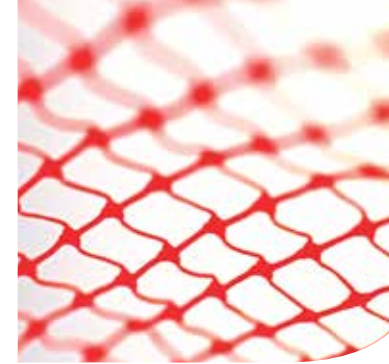
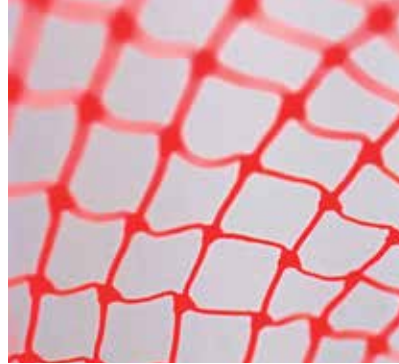
TED maintenance schedule

Table 2. Schedules required to maintain TEDs during the fishing season

Component	Inspection details	Inspection frequency	Suggested action
Grid bars	Bent or damaged bars, bar spacing	Daily	Straighten if possible or replace
Grid angle	Loss of angle	In the first week, daily for new grid then weekly	Reattach grid to codend at correct angle
Grid bindings	Check for abrasion, frayed rope strands and loose bindings	Weekly	Replace or retighten if necessary
Escape opening	Damaged meshes adjacent the opening; mesh slippage around frame of grid	Daily	Repair or reattach adjacent meshes to grid frame
Escape flap	Stretched or worn meshes and attachment to codend	Daily	Replace or reattach to codend
Floats	Check strong attachment to grid or codend	Weekly	Reattach to grid and codend

Optimising TED performance

- Where possible, stretch the meshes around the grid so they remain open during trawling; this has the potential to reduce bycatch and, in the event of a blockage, may prevent water exiting through the escape hole opening. This design may be effective in scallop and deepwater prawn fisheries. To stretch meshes, place the grid in a section of net with a reduced circumference.
- A smaller bar spacing will exclude more bycatch species.
- Bent-bar grids can improve the speed of large animal exclusion and, consequently, reduce product loss.
- Grid orientation can be altered to exclude particular non-targeted groups. For example, downward-excluding grids are most suitable for excluding heavy, negatively buoyant items (such as large sponges or rocks).
- Wrong grid angle can cause prawn and scallop loss or poor bycatch reduction. The relationship between grid angle and size ensures efficient operation. Grid angle should be 30–55°.
- Larger escape openings improve the exclusion speed of large animals and reduce prawn and scallop loss.
- Maintaining the flap material is critical to ensure the flaps close over the escape hole opening effectively.



Further information

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Appendix

Table A. Minimum mesh counts required to meet 55° TED angle. The matrix accounts for variations in grid height and mesh size (centre to centre) and allows the user to calculate the minimum number of meshes required to meet grid angle specifications

Mesh Size (inches)	1 1/2		1 3/4	1 7/8	2	2 1/4		2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4
Mesh Size (mm) (centre of knot)	38	43	44	48	51	57	60	64	76	89	102
TED Height (mm)											
810	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5
820	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5
830	13	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5
840	13	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	6	5	5
850	13	11	11	10	10	9	8	8	6	5	5
860	13	11	11	10	10	9	8	8	6	6	5
870	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	7	6	5
880	13	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5
890	13	12	12	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5
900	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	7	6	5
910	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	7	6	5
920	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	7	6	5
930	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	7	6	5

Mesh Size (inches)	1 1/2		1 3/4	1 7/8	2	2 1/4		2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4
Mesh Size (mm) (centre of knot)	38	43	44	48	51	57	60	64	76	89	102
940	14	13	12	11	11	9	9	8	7	6	5
950	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	7	6	5
960	14	13	13	11	11	10	9	9	7	6	5
970	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	7	6	5
980	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	7	6	6
990	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	7	6	6
1000	15	13	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	6	6
1010	15	13	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	6
1020	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	6
1030	16	14	13	12	12	10	10	9	8	7	6
1040	16	14	14	12	12	10	10	9	8	7	6
1050	16	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
1060	16	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
1070	16	14	14	13	12	11	10	10	8	7	6
1080	16	14	14	13	12	11	10	10	8	7	6
1090	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	8	7	6
1100	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	8	7	6
1110	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	8	7	6
1120	17	15	15	13	13	11	11	10	8	7	6

Mesh Size (inches)	1 1/2		1 3/4	1 7/8	2	2 1/4		2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4
Mesh Size (mm) (centre of knot)	38	43	44	48	51	57	60	64	76	89	102
1130	17	15	15	13	13	11	11	10	9	7	6
1140	17	15	15	14	13	11	11	10	9	7	6
1150	17	15	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	7	6
1160	17	15	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	7	7
1170	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
1180	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	9	8	7
1190	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	9	8	7
1200	18	16	16	14	13	12	11	11	9	8	7

Table B. Mesh counts required to meet minimum flap width dimensions for single and double flaps

Flap type	Minimum stretched width (each flap)	Max mesh size (centre to centre)	Minimum number of meshes required in 50 mm mesh
Single flap	338 cm	50 mm	66
Double flaps	147 cm	50 mm	28

Table C. Mesh counts to be used as a guide for determining the minimum width of leading edge cuts for various mesh sizes for single and double flap configurations (the leading edge cannot be selvaged)

Flap configuration	Minimum leading edge width (stretched)	Mesh size (mm) – centre of knot to centre of knot										
		38	43	44	48	51	57	60	64	76	89	102
Single	181 cm	47	42	41	37	35	31	30	28	23	20	17
Double	142 cm	37	33	32	29	27	24	23	22	18	15	13

