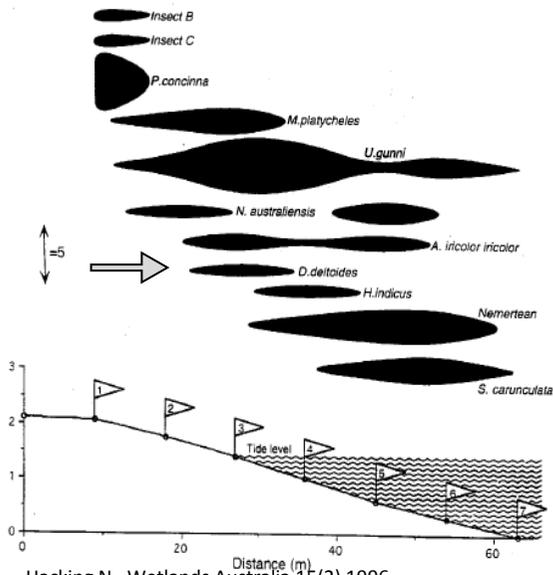


Victoria PIPi (*Plebidonax (Donax) deltoides*)

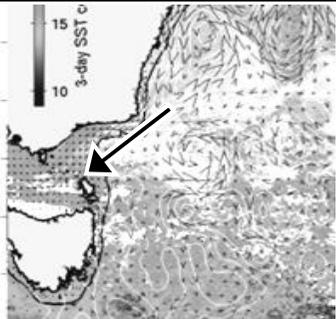


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Pipi migrate up and down the swash zone of high energy beach slopes to maintain positions near the tidal line. (Ansell & Trevallion 1969; McLauchlan et al 1979, McLauchlan 1988)

Year-round reproduction and recruitment

No genetic structure, so there's a single Australian population and fishery

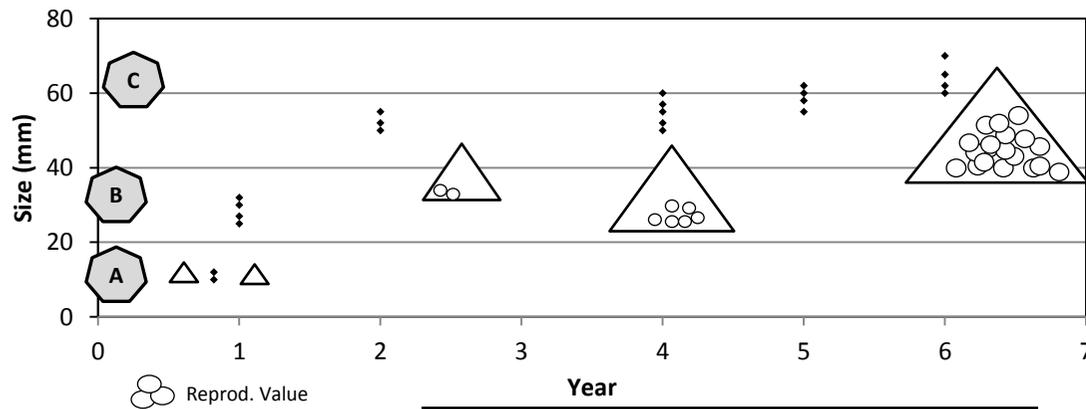


Victoria larvae come from the EAST, and mix with SA beaches

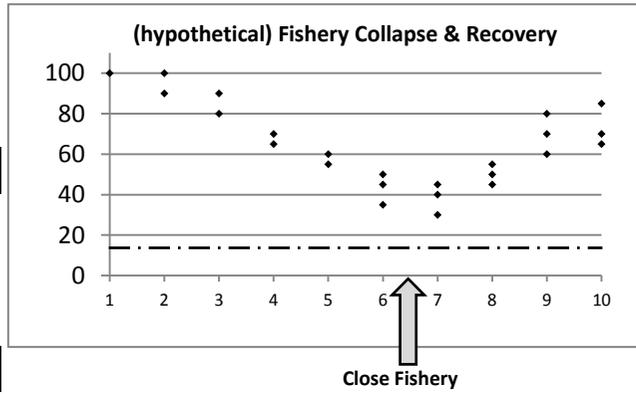
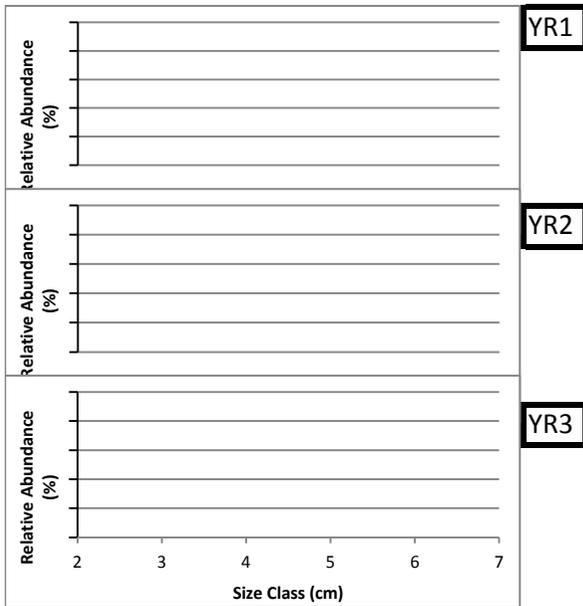
Age Size (mm)

| | | |
|-----------|------|----|
| 4 weeks | 0.08 | 10 |
| | 0.08 | 12 |
| 10 months | 0.82 | 12 |
| | 0.82 | 10 |
| | 1 | 25 |
| | 1 | 27 |
| | 1 | 30 |
| | 1 | 32 |
| | 2 | 50 |
| | 2 | 52 |
| | 2 | 55 |
| | 4 | 50 |
| | 4 | 52 |
| | 4 | 55 |
| | 4 | 57 |
| | 4 | 60 |
| | 5 | 55 |
| | 5 | 58 |
| | 5 | 60 |
| | 5 | 62 |
| | 6 | 60 |
| | 6 | 62 |
| | 6 | 65 |
| | 6 | 70 |

Pipi Growth Curve



| PREDATORS | |
|-----------|---|
| A | Small birds, fish, crabs, snails, shrimps |
| B | Large birds (oystercatchers, gulls), fish/sharks/rays |
| C | Humans, sharks/rays, terrestrial animals? |



| YR | Harvest |
|----|---------|
| 1 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 2 | 90 |
| 3 | 90 |
| 3 | 80 |
| 4 | 65 |
| 4 | 70 |
| 5 | 60 |
| 5 | 55 |
| 6 | 35 |
| 6 | 45 |
| 6 | 50 |
| 7 | 30 |
| 7 | 40 |
| 7 | 45 |
| 8 | 45 |
| 8 | 50 |
| 8 | 55 |
| 9 | 60 |
| 9 | 70 |
| 9 | 80 |
| 10 | 65 |
| 10 | 70 |
| 10 | 85 |