

On the Rise



\$500,000 for the Salmon Ponds' new visitor information centre

The Hon David Llewellyn MHA, Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Environment, announced the official start of a major redevelopment project at

the Salmon Ponds last October, aimed at presenting the site as a significant nature based tourist destination in Tasmania in 2002.

overall objective of encouraging environmental sustainability, promoting long-term economic benefits and sustainable job creation in regional areas of the State.

"The new Centre will house a collection of aquaria, museum artefacts, local art and crafts, and a unique tourism information display about Tasmania's freshwater flora and fauna.

"In addition, the reception, entrance and catering facilities will be expanded to enable the Centre to cater for mid range tourist and school groups and for the convention market.

"The Salmon Ponds has special significance to anglers in Tasmania – its been a working hatchery since 1864 and a show-piece for recreational fishing in the State.

continued on next page...



Minister Llewellyn making an official announcement about the redevelopment project at the Salmon Ponds



David Llewellyn, Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Environment and Director of Inland Fisheries, Greg McCrossen at the media launch

CONTENTS

\$500,000 for the Salmon Ponds' new visitor information centre . . .	1
Free Fishing Day 2001-02	2
Viv's Angle	2
Progress on the Western Lakes Fisheries Management Plan	3
Lake Crescent wetland fenced off	4
Tasmanian Gas Pipeline	5
New Marine Fishing Regulations	5
Invitation to the Tasmanian Rivers Forum – Friday 8 February	6
Native Fish News	6
King Island fish survey	7
Carp Report – Summer 2001-02	7
Around the lakes – Rainbow trout Spawner Summary 2001	7
Habitat of the Giant Freshwater Lobster	8
2001-02 Stocking List	8
Prosecutions	8

The State Government has provided \$400,000 from the State Government's Infrastructure Fund and a further \$100,000 was obtained by the Inland Fisheries Service from the Federal Government's Strategic Natural Heritage Fund.

"I am very pleased to announce the start of this Project which promises to be a great boon for tourism in the Derwent Valley, and the economy of Southern Tasmania, in general," the Minister said.

"It is a significant investment in the Derwent Valley and part of the Government's



Progress on Western Lakes Fisheries Management Plan

The third and final stage in the consultation process for the development of the Western Lakes Fishery Management Plan is imminent, with the release of the Draft Plan for public comment due for release this February.

The first stage in the consultation process involved a two-day stakeholder reference group workshop held in October 2000. Workshop members represented a wide range of interests, with anglers, environmentalists, tourism management, trout guides, fisheries management experts and a World Heritage Area Consultative Committee member all contributing. The primary purpose of the workshop was to identify issues, develop a vision for the Western Lakes fishery, and discuss management options to encompass the vision.

Using input from the reference group workshop, as well as discussions with the Inland Fisheries Advisory Council (IFAC) and the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Inland Fisheries Service prepared an Issues and Options paper for public comment. The Issues and Options paper, which marked the second stage of the consultation process, was released for public comment for six weeks.

The IFS then formulated the draft fishery management plan, which was put before IFAC last December. The draft has now been finalised



Western Lakes offering anglers the best fishing in the best places

and the plan will be released in February for public comment for eight weeks.

During the public comment period, the IFS will hold three public meetings on the 25th, 26th and 27th of February in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport, respectively. The time and venue for each of the public meetings will be advertised in local papers at the time of the draft release.

Copies of the draft will be available from Service Tasmania outlets in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport, and from the IFS Head Office in

Hobart. A further summary of the Issues and Options Questionnaire results is to be included with the draft plan and will also be available on the IFS website at www.ifs.tas.gov.au.

At the conclusion of the draft comment period, the IFS will compile all the comments received, review the draft plan and prepare a final management plan for endorsement by the Minister.

For more information, contact
Rob Freeman, Fisheries Biologist, IFS
on (03) 6233 3348.

Overview of the results of the Western Lakes Issues & Options Questionnaire

The extensive consultation process undertaken for the Western Lakes Fishery Management Plan has been invaluable, particularly the feedback gained through the Issues and Options background paper and questionnaire.

The topics covered in the consultation process reflect the wider natural resource management role of the IFS, and include native species conservation, pest species management, trout fishery management and recommendations regarding access, boating and infrastructure. In general, the Service has jurisdiction over freshwater fauna, and any recommendations made regarding the general use of boats, vehicle access and land management will be considered by the Parks and Wildlife Service as the primary manager of the area.

Approximately 1,100 Issues and Options papers were circulated and 471 were returned. Of these, 349 addressed multiple options and 122 addressed single issue options. Forty eight submissions came from identified organisations, and 424 were made by individuals with 169 of these being members of angling clubs.

The following headings and points are a brief summary of some of the major findings of the Western Lakes Fishery Management Issues and Options questionnaire survey. The summary does not, however, reflect the full range of views given by respondents nor does it represent the conclusions of management.

Objectives for managing the recreational fishery zones

- There was widespread agreement by respondents with the overall objectives for managing each of the three fishery zones.

Bag Limits

- Majority of respondents believed that individual water management was needed for waters within the Nineteen Lagoons.
- Most believed that trophy waters should have lower bag limits while self-sustaining waters should have a higher limit.
- Respondents showed a much stronger preference for lower bag limits (below five).
- The most preferred single all inclusive bag limit was five fish per day for all areas of the Western Lakes (Nineteen Lagoons, Greater Western Lakes and the Upper Mersey Lakes).
- Most respondents that supported lower bag limits believed that the Western Lakes should be managed as sport fishery rather than a 'catch and keep' fishery and a lower bag limit would support this philosophy.

Catch and Release

- Opinion was both for and against catch and release in the Western Lakes.
- Those against pointed to the low survival rates of fish caught and released due to failure by anglers to adopt appropriate handling techniques combined with high water temperatures in shallow lakes.
- Those for believed that it was valid only in specific waters in order to protect special values.
- Respondents of both for and against cases believed that most anglers who presently fish the area practiced C&R to some extent.

Bait Fishing

- On a yes/no basis, there was equal support for both the continuation of bait fishing and the banning of bait fishing within the Western Lakes.
- There was strong opinion that baits should be collected locally (native to the area) and

a preference for the use of grasshoppers, earthworms, cockroaches, mudeyes (dragon fly larvae) and grubs.

- A large majority of respondents indicated a preference for hand held rod bait fishing over traditional set rod bait fishing.
- A majority of respondents indicated that if bait fishing were to be allowed to continue in the Western Lakes, then it should be restricted to Lake Mackenzie and Lake Augusta only (as per current management arrangements).

Fly Only Waters

- Opinion on the development of additional fly waters was evenly divided.
- Most respondents that opposed development of additional fly waters believed that the attributes of individual waters would determine the angling method used and there was no real need to regulate for specific fly waters.
- Those that favoured development of additional fly waters gave a range of reasons including, improved survival of caught and released fish, better tourism promotion and an identified need to cater for a popular and growing method of fishing within the area.

Stocking Policy

- There was very strong support for the proposed stocking policies for all three fishery management regions, with many respondents displaying an awareness of the need to preserve trout free waters.

Boating

- Most respondents believed that boating was likely to have a detrimental impact on the Western Lakes fishery, either now or in the future (noted were Lake Fergus, and Pillans and Julian lakes area).

Lake Crescent wetland fenced off

During December 2001, the Lakes Sorell and Crescent Rehabilitation Project implemented one of the key objectives of the Wetlands sub-project with the construction of a boundary fence at the Interlaken Lakeside Reserve at Lake Crescent. The Interlaken Lakeside Reserve is one of Tasmania's internationally significant wetlands, listed under the Ramsar Convention.

The fencing was funded by the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), together with the Crown Land Services (CLS), DPIWE. Fencing the boundary of the wetland provides an opportunity to restrict livestock grazing on the wetland in the future, helping to promote plant growth, reduce nutrient input and the introduction of exotic plant species.

Protection of this area is important in the restoration of the Lake Crescent ecosystem because, at times when the wetland is full, it becomes a refuge for the endemic and rare Golden galaxiid, frogs and various species of waterbirds. The

wetland also helps to improve water quality in Lake Crescent by filtering nutrients.

The construction of the fence has been undertaken primarily by volunteers from Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) through the Revive Our Wetlands project and staff from the IFS. Members of the Bridgewater and Clarence Anglers Clubs have also given up their time to help clear fallen timber and gorse along the fence line in preparation for construction. Support was also provided by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, DPIWE.

On behalf of the Service, I would like to thank all groups involved in the fencing for their support, particularly the volunteer workers, and to acknowledge the co-operation of the adjacent landholders, Mr. Edward Lewis and family. Without this practical support, the fencing would not have been possible.

Danielle Heffer, Wetland Project Officer, Lakes Sorell and Crescent Rehabilitation Project



Anglers, Malcolm Brown, Terry Byard, Bob Ward and Trevor Sutton, who volunteered to clear vegetation



Fencing action by CVA volunteers with wetlands in background



CVA Volunteers taking a hard earned rest after erecting the fence



Bob, Terry and Steve Holloway making way for the fence line

Tasmanian Gas Pipeline

The Tasmania Natural Gas Project has just begun the on-shore construction phase of the pipe laying operation. The first stage of the project is to construct a pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Bell Bay in Tasmania, the second stage will then extend the pipeline 241 km from Bell Bay to Port Latta on the north-west coast and to Springfield, and the third stage a further 168 km from Rosevale to Bridgewater in the south.

Duke Energy International (DEI) contracted Hydro Tasmania Consulting to prepare the relevant environmental studies. This process involved significant input

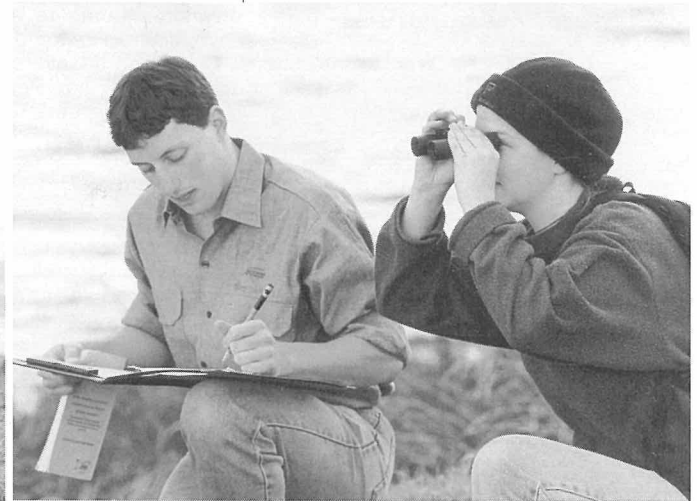
from the Inland Fisheries Service due to the large number of river and creek crossings the pipeline route will cross. Rivers and creeks were assessed on a number of criteria including threatened species, important habitats, riparian vegetation, Rivercare or 'river improvement works' and the current degree of degradation of the river. Based on this assessment a sensitivity rating was applied.

Rivers that were given a 'high' rating include:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Mersey River* | Forth River* |
| Leven River* | Blythe River |
| Emu River* | Romaine Creek* |
| Messenger Creek | Cam River* |
| Inglis River* | Flowerdale River |
| Detention River* | Crayfish Creek |
| Macquarie River* | |



Noel Carpenter and Emma Bear, Environmental Consultants from Hydro Tasmania Consulting, undertaking fauna studies for the Tasmanian Gas Pipeline.



Those rivers marked with an (*) are proposed to be crossed by drilling underneath the rivers to avoid impact on the river or riparian habitat. The other waterways will be crossed using trenching methods but with procedures put in place to protect the issues that were listed giving the waterway its 'high' rating.

DEI has employed two Fauna Monitors, seven Environmental Officers and two DPIWE inspectors to ensure adherence to construction plans. If anglers have any concerns they should contact Duke Energy on freecall 1800 195 666 or alternatively, call Dave Jarvis at the Inland Fisheries Service on 6233 4140.

New Marine Fishing Regulations

As many freshwater anglers also enjoy sea-fishing, it is relevant to mention here that new rules covering Tasmania's recreational scalefish fishery were introduced at the start of November 2001. The general principle behind these changes is to cap the daily effort of the 'intense' fisher, which accounts for less than 10% of the fishing population. The new rules will disperse fishing effort over a greater time span which may allow schools of fish to stay integral and take the pressure off fish aggregations. The rules are also in line with most other states in Australia.

Among the changes are:

- A daily bag limit of 45 fish (any combination of species) with no more than 30 of any one species, unless a lower bag limit applies to that species.
- Some other fish (Trevalla, shark etc.) have special bag limits.
- New and changed size limits now exist.
- Whole table fish (trumpeter, trout, tuna, banded morwong, etc) may not be used for baiting rock lobster pots and fish traps.
- Possession limits will still apply on State waters and adjacent areas.

- New netting controls for recreational fishers.
- A daily bag and possession limit of 5kg for 'bait' fish.
- The new mesh size on graball nets will be 105 mm. Introducing this control has been deferred until 2003.

A licence for marine rod and line fishing is not required in Tasmania but in order to avoid heavy fines for fishing breaches, all fishers are advised to become fully conversant with both the marine and freshwater fishery rules.

Brochures explaining the new rules in detail for marine recreational fishers are available from Service Tasmania, post offices, offices of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and from your local Fishcare Volunteer.

The Fishcare Volunteers are now operating in inland waters as well as marine. They are an excellent source of information, not only about rules and regulations, but also for any other questions relating to

fishing, and can provide contacts for obtaining further information if necessary.

For more information, phone Fiona Ewing, Fishcare Coordinator, Marine Resources, DPIWE on (03) 6233 3356.



Come and have you say!

Invitation to the Tasmanian Rivers Forum Friday 8 February

The Tasmanian Conservation Trust is coordinating the Tasmanian Water Forum, which will be held on Friday 8 February in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies Lecture Theatre, University of Tasmania, Earl Street, Sandy Bay. The Forum will start at 9am and entry is free.

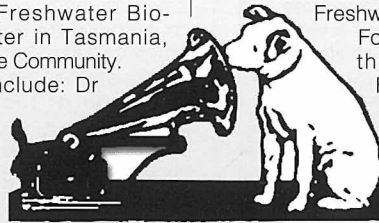
The Forum will bring together managers, scientists, conservationists, water users and the general community to discuss issues surrounding the management and utilisation of rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands in Tasmania.

The aims are to broaden awareness of the human impacts on freshwater ecosystems in Tasmania and to facilitate strategic management of our freshwater resources. There are four main topics to be covered, these are: Tasmanian Freshwater Biodiversity, Managing Water in Tasmania, Environmental Flows and the Community.

Confirmed speakers include: Dr Jean Jackson, IFS, Peter McGlone, Threatened Species Network, Phil Roberts, Water Management Branch, DPIWE,

Juliet Chapman, Derwent Valley Waterwatch, Dr Helen Locher, Hydro Tasmania, Greg William, Inland Rivers Network, Elizabeth Daly, University of Tasmania and Dr Peter Davies, Freshwater Ecologist.

For more information about the Tasmanian Water Forum, contact Craig Woodfield, Tasmanian Conservation Trust on 6234 3552 or tct@southcom.com.au



NATIVE FISH NEWS

by Jean Jackson, Scientific Officer, IFS

Illegal stocking threatens endangered galaxias

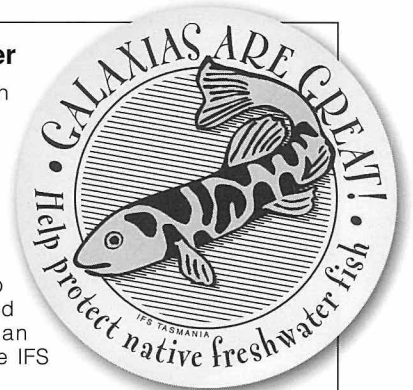
Native fish conservation work suffered a major setback late last year, with the discovery of illegally introduced rainbow trout in Johnsons Lagoon in the World Heritage Area. This lagoon contains a major population of the endangered Clarence galaxias, which are already being eaten by the small introduced trout. Tasmania's three endangered galaxias species (Pedder, Swan and Clarence) cannot survive in the presence of trout and are now found only in trout-free waters. Although several populations are protected from the spread of trout due to natural barriers, they remain at risk from deliberate illegal introductions. This risk has become reality for Johnsons Lagoon, despite efforts to increase public awareness of the devastating effects of such introductions. Every effort is now being made to remove the trout, as the Clarence galaxias population is under considerable threat of extinction. As one of only seven remaining populations, its loss would be a severe blow to the survival prospects of the species. The IFS is reviewing authorised stocking procedures to reduce the threat of illegal trout introductions in future.

Clarence galaxias



'Galaxias are Great' sticker

A colour sticker has been produced to promote awareness of our unique native fish and their need for protection. The 'Galaxias are Great' sticker is available from head office and at various IFS display events. If you are at Agfest this year, visit the IFS display and pick up a Galaxias sticker. You can find out more about all Tasmanian freshwater fish species from the IFS website, www.ifs.tas.gov.au.



Final year of funding for the galaxias recovery plan

This is the final year of funding for the galaxias recovery plan under the Endangered Species Program of the Natural Heritage Trust. The project aims to improve the conservation status of five threatened galaxias species, and is due to be completed by October 2002. One of the tasks for this year is to prepare an updated recovery plan detailing the actions required to protect these species over the next five years and into the future. In addition, five more species of threatened galaxiids have been listed recently but are not yet covered by a recovery plan. The process for obtaining future funding for threatened species conservation activities is still uncertain.

Translocated Pedder galaxias at Strathgordon

On a positive note, the survival of some of the Pedder galaxias moved in March from Lake Oberon to Strathgordon has been confirmed. Night time snorkel surveys of the dam in September revealed eight healthy fish. All were observed in the inflow stream, which may indicate they were preparing to spawn. The dam itself was too deep, weedy and murky to allow observation of fish. Visual surveys for larvae in December were disappointing though, with no larvae observed despite calm sunny conditions. Further surveys will be done over summer to determine whether the Pedder galaxias have successfully reproduced in their new home and are on their way to establishing a second healthy population. An information sign prepared by Hydro Tasmania has recently been placed near the Pedder galaxias dam.

Pedder galaxias translocation site



King Island fish survey

The IFS conducted a five-day freshwater fish survey on King Island in November 2001. The primary aim of the survey was to assess the presence of the Dwarf galaxias (*Galaxiella pusilla*) on the Island, but it also provided an opportunity to get a snapshot view of the distribution of other native fish species.

Prior to this survey, the Dwarf galaxias had never been recorded on King Island, even though its preferred habitat (wetlands and temporary marsh areas) made up much of the original Island's north eastern area. However, King Island was a logical place to survey for this species because its distribution includes South Australia, Victoria, Flinders Island, north-west and north-east Tasmania, leaving King Island as the only major land mass within the distribution area that had not been surveyed.

The survey was coordinated by Inland Fisheries staff, but involved the Waterwatch representative on King Island, Katie Brown for her local knowledge and landowner contacts. Thirty-five sites were identified initially and later surveyed. Several more sites were discovered on route between sites and either surveyed or discounted as possible Dwarf galaxias habitat.

The survey revealed that most of the freshwater habitat on King Island is degraded. This is primarily due to past and current farming practices, channelisation of the wetlands and the use of phosphate-based sprays. The only areas where good diversities of fish could be located were in the larger nature reserves. In fact several of the smaller reserves, such as Tathams lagoon wildlife sanctuary, contain cattle within their boundaries (at least periodically) and as a result the water quality and surrounding vegetation are severely affected.

The survey found no evidence of the Dwarf galaxias on King Island. It is unclear if this species ever existed on the Island, however it

is thought that small pockets of this species would probably still remain if their past distribution included this area. This thinking is supported by the fact that another non-migratory species, the Pygmy perch (*Nannoperca australis*), which occupies similar habitat to the Dwarf galaxias, has remained abundant on the Island in areas such as the Lavinia Nature Reserve, where cattle and farming practices have had little effect.

Sampling methods and equipment to assess fish diversity were limited due to the amount of equipment that could be freighted by air to the Island. Also, the electro-fishing equipment was not an option at many sites due to the brackish water. Hence nets were the main sampling tool. Despite this limitation the survey recorded other species including the short finned eel (*Anguilla australis*), Climbing galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*), Common jollytail (*Galaxias maculatus*), Spotted galaxias (*Galaxias truttaceus*) and Pygmy perch (*Nannoperca australis*).

Records of other fish species on the Island suggest that this survey did not fully encompass the fish diversity of King Island.



Example of degraded wetland habitat/channelled stream

It did however give a snapshot picture of the common freshwater fish species that exist on the Island. It also revealed the degraded nature of the majority of freshwater habitat on the Island, as well as providing important information on Dwarf galaxias distribution.

Rodney Walker, Fisheries Officer, IFS

Around The Lakes – Rainbow Trout Spawner Summary 2001

Water	Date	Number	Average length (mm)	Length (mm)	Average weight (g)	Weight range (g)
Great Lake	Sep 2001	88 male	482	432-556	1222	850-1700
Great Lake	Sep 2001	92 female	481	442-586	1321	950-185
Lagoon of Islands	Aug 2001	89 male	487	360-569	1087	500-1800
Lagoon of Islands	Aug 2001	111 female	507	430-582	1284	850-2600

Lagoon of Islands

Large numbers of rainbows were observed spawning in the Ripple Canal during August

and September. The average size of fish has decreased over the last couple of seasons while catch rates have improved markedly. The fish sampled were stripped of eggs, that have been grown out at the Salmon Ponds for restocking of other rainbow waters.

Great Lake

This year saw a run of good conditioned rainbows in the Liawenee canal. The length and weight of fish was generally greater than last year. Fish sampled were stripped of eggs, which have been grown out at the Salmon Ponds for restocking Great Lake and Penstock Lagoon.

Lake Sorell

Very few rainbows were observed entering Mountain creek to spawn.

Carp Update Summer 2001-02

Since the last newsletter, there have been exciting and optimistic developments on the carp front. At Lake Crescent, rising water levels and warm conditions stimulated spawning aggregations in late October. Netting these aggregations resulted in the capture of 225 carp, 59 of which were ripe females.

A small number of minor aggregations have also been successfully targeted in Lake Crescent following the spate of activity in October. Fortunately, very few eggs were released due to the efficiency at which aggregations were detected and removed. The weather has also worked in favour of carp management, with significantly cooler conditions following all spawning activity which will retard egg development and help prevent possible recruitment.

The latest population estimate for Lake Crescent suggests an adult female population of less than 30 fish and an untagged male population of less than 20. The continued high water levels and the prevalence

of spawning habitat suggests that further aggregations are possible over the summer months during favourable weather conditions. Therefore, with sustained vigilance by the IFS, these numbers may soon be reduced even further.

During late October, aggregations were also detected in Lake Sorell. From these, 16 five year old fish were removed. It is believed that numbers of adult carp in Lake Sorell are extremely low and this figure represents a very significant proportion.

Considerable effort has also been spent removing juvenile fish from Lake Sorell. The fish appear to move in schools between marshy areas. Whilst a mark and recapture population estimate has not been undertaken, catch effort data indicate that the population of these fish is much smaller than first thought. Routine fyke netting surveys are also being conducted in both lakes over the summer months to determine the presence of any juvenile carp recruited from last year's spawning season.

This newsletter is produced by the Inland Fisheries Service and may not be reproduced in any way without permission.

Any comments, suggestions, contributions or ideas for articles would be most welcome and should be addressed to:

Sarah Burton
Inland Fisheries Service
6B Lampton Ave, Derwent Park
Hobart, Tasmania, 7009

Ph (03) 6233 8930, Fax (03) 6233 3811 or
Email sarahb@ifs.tas.gov.au

Habitat of the Giant Freshwater Lobster

The Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster *Astacopsis gouldi* has been severely impacted during the past century. In the past, overfishing has been identified as a major cause, but habitat loss has also played a significant role in the decline of this species.

Aquatic habitat destruction can take many forms, including some forms such as siltation, which may take many years to severely impact a population. Siltation in inland rivers is believed to have played a major role in the reduction of *Astacopsis* populations.

Siltation results in sediment covering the aquatic vegetation and macro-invertebrate habitat, slowly causing the loss of species from streams and rivers across catchments. It can also cause a rise in water temperature as the sediment absorbs heat from the sun, causing the waterway to be warmer than usual.

The creek and riverbeds in Northern Tasmania were predominantly covered in boulders and cobble before the impact of European colonisation. The water was crystal clear, except after a heavy rainfall, and siltation would have been minimal due to forest growth surrounding the waterway. Some remaining unaffected waterways, which have been subject to minimal siltation, support a rich array of macro-invertebrate life such as stoneflies, dragonflies (mudcreeper), caddisflies and beetles, compared with waterways burdened by a heavy silt deposit.

Lobsters also need a clean, rocky bottom in order to maintain a strong population. Young lobsters can be less than one centimetre in length, making them an easy prey for larger animals such as fish, platypus, water rats, birds and other lobsters. The rocks on the riverbed provide protection for the juvenile lobsters to hide from their predators. Their food supply is also located amongst the rocks and includes



An adult Tasmanian Giant Freshwater Lobster

insects and rotting plant material, which are in abundance in a healthy waterway. The rocks, rocky riverbed and woody debris provide the juveniles with vital habitat for at least the first three years of their life.

Siltation which covers this rocky habitat, leaves the juvenile lobsters exposed to predators and severely diminishes their food supply. This leads to a reduction in the number of lobsters which reach breeding age (14 years for females), further impacting the population structure and longterm survival. Surveys of rivers with heavy siltation have found only extremely low lobster populations.

Siltation has many causes, but land

clearing and especially the clearing of riparian zones are thought to be the major causes. Stock, roads, poor ploughing and irrigation practices also contribute to the addition of sediment to our waterways.

Maintaining current riparian zones and repairing impacted ones can assist in preventing siltation. The replacement of willows with native species also reduces in-stream sedimentation. Farming practices, such as fencing-off waterways to prevent stock access and reviewing ploughing and irrigation practices will also assist in reducing the amount of silt entering the waterway. The building of roads with an emphasis on silt runoff will also assist in reducing silt entering waterways in the future.

Many of our river systems have areas, which are still relatively silt-free. If we are to improve the current lobster population, then the problem of silt must be addressed and remedied before more habitat is lost. Our lobsters and many other native river dwellers require silt-free zones to ensure a viable future.

Todd Walsh, Lobster Education Officer, IFS

2001-02 Stocking list

The following list is the distribution of trout stockings into public waters by the IFS for

the latter half of 2001. Many more brown and rainbow fry and advanced fry will be released during December 2001 and January 2002 and these will be listed in the next edition of "On the Rise".

Where	When	Size	Species	Numbers
Penstock Lagoon	22-May	Adult	Brown	500
Brushy Lagoon	14-Jun	Adult	Rainbow	3000
Pawleena	07-Jun	Adult	Brown	200
Pawleena	07-Jun	Fingerling	Brown	300
Tooms Lake	13-Jun	Fingerling	Rainbow	3000
Waverley	26-Jul	Adult	Rainbow	120
Meadowbank Dam	17-Jul	Adult	Atlantic Salmon	200
Pet Dam	09-Aug	Adult	Atlantic Salmon	85
Curries River Dam	09-Aug	Adult	Atlantic Salmon	99
Lake Leake	12-Oct	Fry	Brown	30000
Dulverton	26-Oct	Yearling	Brown	500
Dulverton	26-Oct	Yearling	Tiger	500
Dulverton	26-Oct	Advanced Fry	Brown	6000
Tooms Lake	25-Oct	Fry	Brown	30000
Tooms Lake	25-Oct	Yearling	Rainbow Triploid	1000
Four Springs	21-Nov	Advanced Fry	Brown	6000
Brushy Lagoon	21-Nov	Yearling	Rainbow Triploid	2500
Pawleena	12-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	40
Coffee Creek	15-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	40
Dulverton	16-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	50
Dulverton	16-Nov	Yearling	Rainbow	344
Tamar Tributaries	13-Nov	Advanced Fry	Brown	10000
Craigbourne Dam	12-Nov	Yearling	Rainbow Triploid	3000
Curries River Dam	13-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	150
Mikany	22-Nov	Yearling	Rainbow	2000
Penguin Town Dam	14-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	150
Waratah Town Dam	14-Nov	Adult	Rainbow	150
Cluny	12-Dec	Advanced Fry	Rainbow	20000
Great Lake	11-Dec	Advanced Fry	Rainbow	100000
Lake Rowallan	15-Dec	Fingerling	Rainbow Triploid	10000

Prosecutions

Infringement notices

Offence	Number
Fish without a licence	8
Unattended set rod	1
Possession of assembled rod & line in closed water	1
Take fish from closed water	2
Possess natural bait at artificial water	4
Possess whitebait net	1
Use more than one rod and line	1

Court proceedings

Offences that were proceeded with by summons are listed below.

Offender	Location	Offences Summary	Total fine + costs (\$)
Jerrold Gregořy NICHOLS	Arthurs Lake	Fail to produce licence	86-65
Phillis Kathleen WARREN	Wagners Dam, Winnaleah	Unlicensed	286-65
Rex Alfred WARREN	Wagners Dam, Winnaleah	Unlicensed	286-65
Anthony Wayne LIVINGSTON	Grandpas Creek, Great Lake	Take fish from closed waters, use light to take fish, disturb spawning fish, other than rod and line	836-65
Mark Stewart ASHLIN	Grandpas Creek, Great Lake	Take fish from closed waters, other than rod and line, use light to take fish, disturb spawning fish	836-65
Darren Wayne BRADY, Bothwell	Tungatinah Lagoon	Unlicensed, unattended set rod	636-65
Terrence William WIFFEN, Tomahawk	Wagners Dam, Winnaleah	Unlicensed	336-65
Andrew John ROBINSON, St Leonards	Tooms Lake	Unlicensed, Represent to be licensed	486-65