Tasmania
Explore the possibilities

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Inland Fisheries Service **Annual Report** 2010-11

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Annual Report
2010-11

"Managing our world class fishery"

Inland Fisheries Service

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Tasmania
Explore the possibilities

Bryan Green, MP
Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 17 of the *Audit Act 2008*, I am pleased to submit the 2010-11 Annual Report of the Inland Fisheries Service for presentation to Parliament.

Yours sincerely

John Diggle
Director of Inland Fisheries

31 October 2011

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THE INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

About the Inland Fisheries Service

The Inland Fisheries Service replaced the Inland Fisheries Commission in March 2000 under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. The previous Commission had operated as an autonomous statutory body since the late 1950's. It replaced the original Salmon Commission, which was set up in the early 1860's with the aim of establishing a salmonid fishery in Tasmania. The Commission built the 'Salmon Ponds' at Plenty to grow live salmon and trout eggs shipped from England for the stocking of Tasmanian inland waters. Nearly 150 years later, it has given rise to a flourishing inland recreational fishery particularly focused on wild brown trout. This legacy is now managed by the Service and the original work of harvesting wild trout eggs, and the growing and stocking of fish for the public recreational fishery is continued today with the same level of commitment.

Vision

A vibrant and sustainable inland fishery of a world class standard.

Mission

To manage Tasmania's inland fisheries for the benefit of anglers and the Tasmanian community.

Strategic outcomes

1. To maintain a financially viable business.
2. To excel in fisheries management.
3. To apply exceptional corporate governance.
4. To maintain a strong customer focus.
5. To adopt contemporary human resource management practices.
6. To manage the core business and assets on a commercial basis.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Inland Fisheries Service have been considerably broadened since its inception as the Salmon Commission nearly 150 years ago. They now include the regulation and promotion of commercial freshwater fisheries, the management of pest fish and the protection of native freshwater fauna. The Service has an obligation to manage Tasmania's freshwater resources in a sustainable manner, so that the best use is made of the recreational fishery whilst ensuring that Tasmania's freshwater fauna and its habitat are protected for the benefit of future generations.

Core functions

The Service has primary responsibility for implementing the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995 a*nd its subordinate legislation. The Act creates the position of the Director of Inland Fisheries and provides that the Director is a corporation, responsible for the following functions:

- to manage, control, protect, develop, improve, maintain and regulate salmon fisheries, fisheries in inland waters and freshwater fish;
- to stock inland waters with fish;
- to create, improve and maintain access to inland waters;
- to provide facilities in respect of access to inland waters;
- to carry out research and investigation into matters relating to salmon fisheries and fisheries in inland waters; and
- to collect, publish and disseminate information relating to freshwater fish and inland waters.

Jurisdiction
Under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995,* the Service has jurisdiction over freshwater fish in all inland waters, which includes lakes, rivers, farm dams, registered private fisheries, ponds and aquaria. The statutory boundary between marine and freshwater is called a seaward limit and the Service controls the inland side of this limit.

Management responsibilities
The Director is the Head of Agency for the purposes of the *Audit Act 2008.* The Service receives specific corporate support from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE). The Secretary of DPIPWE is the Head of Agency for the purposes of the *State Service Act 2000.*

While the Service has primary responsibility for its core business functions, DPIPWE continues to provide the Human Resource administration for the Service. At 30 June 2011, 25 people were employed by the Service, equating to 23 Full Time Equivalents. This represents a reduction of 2.6 FTE's compared with 2009-10.

Organisational structure
The Service is comprised of the Directorate being the Director of Inland Fisheries and three sections, managed by the Deputy Director (also the Manager, Business Services and Marketing), the Principal Fisheries Manager, Fisheries Management and Planning and the Manager, Protection and Development (see below).

ANNUAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS 2010-11

The state of the fishery

The Tasmanian trout fishery has benefited significantly from the continued rain and sustained water levels for the last two seasons. Higher water levels and the persistent inundation of fresh ground improved the health of fisheries throughout the State.

There were several fisheries in the South East – Craigbourne Dam, Tooms Lake, Lake Dulverton and Lake Leake – which showed a continued recovery this year building on the previous year's resurrection from drought. The Service continued its focus of rejuvenating these fisheries through an intensive stocking program begun in 2009, when these lakes first filled with water. As a result, these fisheries were able to provide an important alternative to the highland lakes this year, expanding the diversity of fisheries on offer and providing more options for productive angling around the State.

The bigger range of quality angling options also helped to relieve the pressure experienced in recent years at some of the premium highland waters, including Penstock, Little Pine and Bronte lagoons. Three other premium wild trout fisheries – Arthurs, Great and Woods lakes – benefited directly from higher lake levels. They remained the most popular waters in terms of angler numbers again this year.

The importance of avoiding the dangers of continued low water levels at these fisheries was acknowledged this year through the signing of an agreement by Hydro Tasmania. This will help to ensure the maintenance of water levels at Arthurs and Woods lakes during periods of scarcity in future. The Memorandum of Understanding for lake levels is aimed at balancing the water needs for environmental protection and angling with its use for electricity generation and irrigation.

Regulation review

A review of the Inland Fisheries regulations was undertaken during the year to remove redundant, confusing and unnecessary legislation, and to amend rules and regulations for the benefit of anglers and fishery management. Many of these changes to the regulations are merely administrative, while other changes are quite specific, affecting how and when anglers fish. The latter have arisen largely as a result of fishery management plans and recommendations, requests from other land managers and feedback from anglers.

For example, Huntsman Lake has been nominated as a 'winter water' to replace Lake Gordon, the opening hours at Craigbourne Dam and Brushy Lagoon have been restricted, and the boundary for the brown trout water on the River Derwent has been shifted downstream from the monument to the Bridgewater Bridge. These and a host of other changes will come into effect at the start of the new season and they have been detailed in the *2011-12 Fishing Code*.

Infrastructure and access improvements

Enhancing the values of fisheries by improving access through the development, upgrade or maintenance of infrastructure is a continuing focus for the Service. This work often involves joint projects with other government organisations, corporations, community groups and individual landholders.

This year, access improvements and road maintenance was undertaken to the Woods Lake road, Fisheries Lane at Brumbys Creek, the access road to Penstock Lagoon, and the road to Four Springs Lake. Work on boat ramps was also undertaken with the four major launching sites at Great Lake receiving major upgrades, minor works at Little Pine Lagoon and Pine Tier Lagoon boat ramps, and major work at the Arthurs Lake Dam Wall ramp.

Planning and funding arrangements for future works continued to be a focus for the Service, which worked with its key partners, Hydro Tasmania and MAST to develop an Inland Boating Infrastructure Plan for the State. The aim is to provide a long term strategy for the continued improvement of boating facilities at inland waters. The plan prioritises those waters which currently have high boat usage or future potential to increase boat usage, while the works are designed to maintain and improve existing facilities and further develop agreed sites.

The Meander River angler access project was completed this year. This means that seven Tasmanian rivers have now benefited from angler access projects including the Meander, Leven, Macquarie, Lake and North Esk rivers, and Brumbys Creek as well as the Huon River in the South (projects are planned for the Derwent and Tyenna rivers).

Hatchery and stocking

The Service increased its annual production of 'wild stock fish' as a result of the new hatchery, providing increased numbers of high quality fry and fingerling for supplementing fisheries that have poor or no natural recruitment. The hatchery improvements also enabled the matching of different size classes of stocked fish with the characteristics of the receiving water, resulting in improved stocking effectiveness.

The Service also developed its aquaculture techniques in triploiding by importing a custom-made triploiding vessel from France – the first of its kind in Australia. The vessel was used successfully with both rainbow and brown trout eggs this year, resulting in larger numbers of the triploid stock being available for selected waters.

The Service continued to strive to satisfy a broad range of anglers, through the stocking of popular waters with easy to catch adult domestic fish donated by commercial hatcheries. These fish were stocked in lowland waters promoted as popular regional fisheries, including Lake Barrington in the North West, Brushy Lagoon in the North, and Lake Meadowbank and Craigbourne Dam in the South. These stockings, particularly the periodic stocking of trophy size Atlantic salmon in some of these waters, continued throughout the season.

Licensing, marketing and promotions

Angling licence sales for the 2010-11 dropped slightly by 1.97% to 28,439 from the previous year's decade high of 29,010. Revenue from angling licence sales was $1,522,460, up 0.34% on last year. The decrease in sales was reflected across all angling licence types except for Pensioner and Senior concessions which continued to rise, and the sale of whitebait licences increased slightly.

Factors outside the control of the Service, such as the Global Financial Crisis, are the most likely reason for the slight downturn in licence-holders this year. The Service worked on developing and improving the fisheries this year, and with the extended wet period, the fishery was in prime condition. Hence, it is likely that the increased availability and quality of trout fishing options in Tasmania this year, helped buffer the potential impact of these external factors and avert a further decline in angling licence sales.

The Service continued its strategy of rewarding full season licence holders, particularly those who renew their licence. They were targeted again this year through the annual licence renewal mail-out and were offered a voucher for a free 48 Hour licence to take someone fishing (for the second year in a row) and also free entry to the Salmon Ponds (for the third year). Although the 'Take a Mate' fishing promotion was well received by anglers and resulted in an immediate increase in participation in trout fishing, the longer term gains need to be assessed before continuing the promotion in future.

The Service again hosted the *Trout Weekend* at Liawenee in May 2011 with the support of angling clubs, Fishcare Volunteers and local fishing businesses and community interest groups. It also supported a range of angling clubs and community events during the year, a number of which targeted junior anglers, through the stocking of certain waters and the provision of promotional material.

Angler surveys

Results from the Angler Postal Survey show that the top ten still waters fished in 2010-11 (in descending order) were Arthurs Lake, Great Lake, Woods Lake, Bronte Lagoon, Little Pine Lagoon, Four Springs Lake, Craigbourne Dam, Bradys Lake, Penstock Lagoon, and Huntsman Lake. The most popular rivers meanwhile were the River Derwent, South Esk, Brumbys Creek, Mersey River, Macquarie River, Meander River, Tyenna River, Huon River, River Leven and the North Esk River.

The top five still waters, which are Tasmania's premium trout fisheries (ie Arthurs, Great and Woods lakes and Bronte and Little Pine lagoons) have remained relatively unchanged in terms of popularity over the past few years. Of these, Woods Lake provided anglers with the most consistent and high catch rates despite a general perception that this fishery would be impacted due to its popularity.

Creel survey results show that inspectors checked 3,800 anglers for a total of 3,681 angler days at 80 different waters throughout the State. Of those interviewed, 30% of anglers were bait fishing, 21% spinning, 23% trolling and 26% fly fishing, noting that some anglers use more than one method of fishing.

Compliance

Inland Fisheries Inspectors continued to work very effectively with Tasmania Police, Parks and Wildlife Service and Marine and Safety Tasmania to patrol remote areas and apprehend offenders regarding illegal fishing activities. Of particular note were the successful prosecutions of offenders for illegal whitebait fishing in the North West, including a number of repeat offenders.

During the year, 10 defendants were successfully prosecuted in the Magistrates Court for 25 offences, with fines and special penalties amounting to $24,120. There were 89 infringement notices issued (comprising of 95 offences) amounting to fines of $15,080, and 62 fisheries and 21 MAST verbal cautions issued for fisheries and MAST offences. Officers inspected 3,862 angling licences and 171 whitebait licences. Total fines from all sources amounted to $39,200.

Carp Program

An additional funding grant of $400,000 from the State Government this year enabled the carp program to focus on the eradication of juvenile carp in Lake Sorell. The lake was closed to fishing to assist the program, which included increasing the fishing pressure, installing additional barrier netting and traps to prevent further spawning, and flood-proofing Lake Sorell to prevent the reintroduction of carp into Lake Crescent.

High water levels throughout the year were a stimulus for maturing carp to seek out spawning sites in the marshes of Lake Sorell. This made them vulnerable to targeted fishing and trapping, particularly in known preferred spawning sites. Effort was concentrated during the warmer months to prevent the carp from spawning and daily monitoring was undertaken. Additional fishing pressure was provided by eel fishermen using fyke nets to harvest eel, since the juvenile carp are particularly susceptible to this fishing technique.

Over the past year, a total of 16 adult carp, including 12 females, 2 males, 2 ex-transmitter fish along with 8,895 one year old carp were captured and removed. The mature females had the potential to lay millions of eggs. A further two kilometres of barrier netting was installed to complement the existing 8.5 km blocking access to spawning sites around the lake. Increased fishing pressure, including the assistance of commercial eel fishermen, aided in preventing any new recruitment and reduction of the carp population.

Since the start of the program in 1985, a total of 7,797 carp have been removed from Lake Crescent and no new carp have been captured since December 2007. Despite the ideal spawning conditions last year, extensive monitoring in the lake failed to find any sign of successful recruitment. Hence, carp appear to have been eradicated from Lake Crescent.

Other initiatives undertaken during the year, included the submission of a funding application to the Commonwealth Government's 'Caring for our Country' Program. An internal review of the Carp Management Program was also undertaken with a number of recommendations being presented to the Minister and an operational plan developed. The program also completed an Invasive Animal Cooperative Research Centre (IACRC) project 'Integrated Carp Eradication Demonstration Site – Lakes Sorell and Crescent, Tasmania', which included the trial of a number of pheromone enhancing products.

Fishery Investigation and Assessment

The Service continued its investigation and experimental stocking of two fisheries that have been a concern, with anglers reporting diminishing catches in recent years. These are the Bradys chain of lakes and the Break O'Day River. These waters are likely to have succumbed to the combined impact of drought conditions along with other pressures, such as the presence of large predatory fish populations including redfin perch, eels and tench. The resultant effect is ongoing poor recruitment of trout populations.

In the case of the Break O'Day River, the Service has undertaken two surveys, one this year and an initial survey in 2008. It has also conducted the experimental stocking of around 10,000 brown trout fin-clipped fingerling (weighing approximately 20 g) into key broadwaters during 2008, 2010 and 2011. This year's survey, along with angler diary information, showed that the total number of trout was very low and there were very few smaller size classes present. All trout were in good condition and the growth rates of stocked fish appeared better than those of trout from natural recruitment.

The Bradys system of lakes has also suffered from extremely low trout numbers. A week long survey conducted in early June this year yielded similar results to those observed in the Break O'Day River. A combined survey of the three waters (lakes Bradys and Binney, and Tungatinah Lagoon) resulted in low numbers of brown trout being captured, and very few of these fish were of a large size. It should be noted that these observations and results are preliminary and a more in-depth examination is required.

INLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT 2010-11

One new appointment to IFAC was made during the year and the current membership under the Chair of John Cleary as at 30 June 2011 is shown in Table 1 below.

Member	Representation and role
John Cleary	Chairperson
John Smith	Ministerial appointment
David Ikedife	Representing conservation interests
Robyn Lewis	Ministerial appointment
Michael Bidwell	Ministerial appointment
Dennis Edwards	Representing freshwater angling associations
Peter Maloney	Representing tourism interests
Phillip Cooper	Representing freshwater commercial interests
TBA	Licensed angler representing the North West
Andrew Braithwaite	Licensed angler representing the North
Louis Molnar	Licensed angler representing the South
John Diggle	Director of Inland Fisheries

Table 1. Membership of the Inland Fisheries Advisory Council as at 30 June 2011

A key political issue addressed at IFAC this year was the potential impact of climate change on the Tasmanian trout fishery. Although the State received good rainfall this year and last, the threat of drought and increasing temperatures are a potential threat, and environmental and water quality issues continue to be a concern for the sustainability of the fishery.

During the year, IFAC was briefed by James Bennett from the Antarctic Climate & Ecosystems CRC on the report *Climate Futures for Tasmania*, which reported on the possible future climate changes by the end of the century. This included a reduced rainfall in the Central Highlands and increased rainfall in the east of the State.

IFAC made recommendations regarding the review of the Inland Fisheries regulations, to be implemented in the 2011-12 season, and it ensured that recreational anglers provided input to the development of several water management plans being prepared by the Department of Primary Industries, Water, Parks and Environment.

Minister Bryan Green, who was re-appointed as the Minister for Inland Fisheries this year, met with the Council to outline his vision for the development of the fishery. One of the outcomes of the Minister's meeting was a discussion on the future role of IFAC. Following this, it was agreed that IFAC would take a more direct advisory management role in the operation of the Service, the membership of IFAC would be more skills-based and meetings would include full reports covering all areas of IFS operations.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN 2010-11

An internal review of the *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009 and the Inland Fisheries (Seasons and Waters) Order 1996* was undertaken during the year. Following this, a significant number of regulatory matters were identified as being redundant and no longer relevant, and a small number of administrative corrections were identified for change.

In addition, several changes presented by a range of stakeholders were also considered and where relevant, incorporated into the amendments of this legislation. Amendment legislation was prepared during the 2010-11 financial year and made in readiness for the 2011-12 angling season.

In summary, these combined changes sought to:

a) omit regulations that are no longer relevant to the management of the fishery
b) simplify relevant complex or ambiguous regulations
c) add new regulations to support the management of the fishery
d) update minor referencing standards, and
e) correct minor wording errors.

The following is a list of key legislative changes resulting from the review:

1. Lake Huntsman will open all year round with angling times remaining at one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Lake Gordon, meanwhile, will revert back to being a brown trout water, opening and closing in line with the brown trout season. The Service has a policy to limit the number of all year waters to eight and Lake Huntsman affords better access to a greater number of anglers than Lake Gordon, and is more sheltered, providing a better winter fishing option.
2. Angling times at Brushy Lagoon and Craigbourne Dam have been limited to one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. These new restrictions are to support and protect land management authorities and land owners, by reducing the potential for irresponsible behaviour that has occurred there in the past.
3. All canals and associated waters at Bronte Lagoon, Bradys Lake and River Derwent at Lake St Clair will now open and close in line with the brown trout season. This will bring these waters in line with the adjacent major waters and remove any confusion over opening times, while providing additional fishing opportunities without any real impact on the fishery.
4. A range of waters that were once closed to fishing at all times are now open in line with the brown trout season. Their closure is no longer justifiable and the changes will avoid confusion and allow additional fishing opportunities. These waters include the Falls River between Russel Falls and the Tyenna River, waters flowing into Lake Gordon (except McPartlan Canal), waters flowing into Lake Pedder, St Marys Rivulet between the white post 180 m up and down stream of the main road bridge at St Marys, waters within the Warrawee Forest Reserve, and waters within a radius of 50 m where Agnews Creek and the canal flowing from Lake Sorell flow into Lake Crescent.
5. The 50 m no fishing zone around inflowing waters that was applicable to many areas will now apply only to Arthurs Lake, Dee Lagoon, Great Lake, Lake Leake and Lake Sorell.
6. The Mersey River above Lake Rowallan will now open and close in line with the rainbow trout season. This will integrate the rainbow waters of the Mersey River, Lake Rowallan and the upper section of the Mersey River within the Western Lakes.
7. The River Leven above the Loongana Road Bridge will open and close in line with the rainbow trout season. This change will alleviate the previous confusion regarding season boundaries, while recognising this section of the River Leven as a rainbow trout water.
8. All special regulations relating to Coffee Creek (ie disabled and junior angling only) and Middle Myrtle Pond have been removed, as these waters are no longer managed as viable trout fisheries.

9. The provision for using a bush pole and for a juvenile angler using a handline in a coastal lagoon has been removed from the regulations as they were confusing and unnecessary.
10. The regulation for taking only two fish over 600 mm from the Pet and Guide dams has been removed as these waters are no longer stocked with Atlantic salmon or large trout.
11. There are new size and bag limits for Blackmans Lagoon, lakes Little Waterhouse, Big Waterhouse and Botsford. The minimum size limit for Blackmans Lagoon, Big Waterhouse and Little Waterhouse lakes has been increased to 300 mm and the bag limit has been lowered to five fish. Blackmans Lagoon also has a maximum size limit put in place with only two fish over 600 mm permitted. Lake Botsford has a new daily bag limit of one fish and a new minimum size limit of 500 mm. These changes provide additional protection for stocked fish and promote sustained catch rates throughout the whole fishing season.
12. Anglers may now continue to fish at a water once their daily bag limit has been reached, provided all fish over the bag limit are returned to that water. Previously, this regulation was inconsistent across a range of waters and therefore, confusing. This change will also assist in promoting the more contemporary practice of catch and release in all angling situations.
13. At Brumbys Creek weirs 1 and 3 the regulations now allow for the use of electric outboard motors or oars only when taking fish. This gives boating anglers the opportunity to reasonably manoeuvre their boat or even troll using an electric motor on weirs 1 and 3.
14. The boundary for the taking of bream (indigenous fish) on the River Derwent has been moved downstream to the Bridgewater Bridge. This effectively reduces the number of fishery management boundaries on the Derwent by combining the bream and year round fishing season boundaries to one location.

BUSINESS AND MARKETING SERVICES REPORT

Finance and administration
The Service continued its review of business processes and adoption of contemporary financial management practices as part of an ongoing practice. The aim has been to ensure that the business of the Service is undertaken in accordance with commercial principles so that services are cost-effective and efficient. All major expenditure is evaluated on the basis of cost versus benefit.

The year concluded with an operating surplus of some $67,800. This result is pleasing as the Service met the severance payment of one full time staff during the year. The Service has an objective to operate in surplus at all times.

During the year the redevelopment of the Corporate Plan continued. It is expected that this will be completed in the following financial year and provide a sound framework for the future operations of the Service. The Executive is evaluating a range of new licence options including long term licences together with an extensive marketing program.

Asset management
Some minor improvements to the New Norfolk hatchery were undertaken during the year to continue to optimise growing conditions. The property at Lampton Avenue continued to be fully leased, providing a separate income stream to the Service. This has been important to alleviate the sole reliance of the Service on the Government's administrative payment and angling licence sales.

The Service continued to manage its obligations regarding the maintenance of the grounds and display fish in the ponds at the Salmon Ponds, together with the management and maintenance of the museum and its collections. A dinghy that was used in the rescue of a number of persons in the 1960 floods at New Norfolk was donated to the museum. This was mounted in the hatchery building and an interpretation panel was developed and installed detailing the extent of the flood and the bravery of locals in the rescue of local citizens.

The Salmon Ponds hatchery continues to be managed by the Service but the grounds have been leased to Nekon Pty Ltd since 2003 to operate as a tourist facility. The lease agreement continued to be fulfilled by the lessee and joint promotions were undertaken in support of the Service.

Grants, contributions and contractors
The grant from the Government to the Service in the form of an administered payment paid via the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment was $1,601,000. The additional $400,000 provided in the payment this year compared to the previous year was to fund the eradication of juvenile carp from Lake Sorell.

The amount set in the forward estimates for 2011-2012 is $1,201,000 and this is not indexed to take account of Consumer Price Index or salary and wages movements making future funding the same as 2009-2010 levels. The challenge for the Service continues to be the growth and attraction of additional revenue to fund price and wages movements.

The Service continued to contribute financially to various organisations and projects during the year. A financial contribution to the value of $20,000 was provided to Anglers Alliance Tasmania again this year to assist with its administrative costs.

As in previous years, the Service engaged a number of local contractors to provide a range of services including cleaning, building maintenance, electrical and plumbing services. In addition, other contractors were engaged for services including security, fire and air conditioning maintenance.

Reducing our carbon footprint

During the year, the Service continued to plan and implement strategies for decreased emissions and energy consumption. Significant improvements have been made at all sites and this year emphasis was made on reducing power consumption at the Salmon Ponds museum with the installation of LED lighting and the reduction in electric heater usage.

The highlight for the year was the installation of a 25kW solar array on the New Norfolk hatchery roof at a cost of $80,000. The reduction in electricity usage was immediately apparent. The array met the investment returns for such capital expenditure and with a 40 year life and regularly increasing energy costs will provide significant benefits to the Service into the future. An evaluation at year end was being undertaken to double the size of the array.

The Service's vehicle fleet is now fully compliant with the Department of Premier and Cabinet's carbon emission requirements and four stroke motors are used on all Service boats, reducing fuel consumption as well as emissions.

Licensing marketing, sales and promotions

The Service continued to manage the recreational fishing licensing process involving the direct mail of renewals to full season licence holders and the management of licence sales through private agents, *Service* Tasmania and online. The Service mailed out 22,793 renewal forms to 2009-10 full season licence holders and 12,770 were renewed during the year. A further 15,669 new licences were processed giving a total of 28,439 angling licences sold for the year. In addition, 872 whitebait licences were sold.

Marketing activities range from strategic advice regarding the products and services of the Service to the development and implementation of specific promotional campaigns. A key strategic marketing strategy has been to develop a diverse range of fishery types to satisfy the broadest range of angler expectation, while a specific promotional strategy has been to target and reward full season licence holders, particularly those who renew their licence.

This year, the Service continued to target full season licence holders via renewal forms offering a free 48 Hour licence to 'Take a Mate Fishing' (for the second year) and free entry to the Salmon Ponds (for the third year). Besides rewarding this target group of dedicated anglers, the aim of the promotion was to increase the number of licence holders and generate more revenue for the management of the recreational fishery.

During the year, 1,186 Complimentary 48 Hour licences were processed, with over 50% being activated via the internet. The promotion was well received by anglers and 654 people who had never held an angling licence in the past, went trout fishing during the year. However, it was decided to make an assessment of the long term gains of the two year program before continuing it in future.

Public events

The Service again hosted the *Trout Weekend* at Liawenee in May 2011 with the invaluable support of angling clubs, Fishcare Volunteers and local fishing businesses and community interest groups. The two fish-out ponds for kids, which are managed by Fishcare Volunteers, provided an estimated 300 children with the opportunity to have a go at trout fishing and over 250 trout were caught as a result. The Service also continued with the bus tours of the

Canal, enabling over 1000 people to view the lower fish trap and watch the natural spawning behaviour of the trout.

Other major events attended by the Service this year were the Derwent Valley Autumn Festival and the Cressy Trout Expo. During the year, Service staff also visited several schools in the local area and attended angling club meetings, dinners, competitions and events held throughout the State.

Publications

The Service produced and distributed its annual publication containing the news season's regulations, the *Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code 2010-11*, which is provided free with an angling licence. The style of the publication followed the previous year's 'essential pocket guide', focusing purely on regulations.

The Service focused on the electronic publication of news via its website at www.ifs.tas.gov.au, particularly stocking reports, angler alerts and management news. This was coupled with periodic email alerts to fishing news media and key stakeholders. The Service also contributed editorial regularly throughout the year to fishing magazines, provided periodic news items in the regional press in relation to particular issues and contributed advertising and editorial for the trout fishing features run at the start of the season in all regional papers.

The Service published two more brochures in its series of Angler Access brochures during the year bringing the total number to 24 covering all of the most popular waters in the State. The brochures were distributed through licence agents throughout Tasmania and at selected tackle stores in Victoria and New South Wales, and were made available for download via the IFS and AAT websites.

OUTPUT GROUP 1 RECREATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

FOCUS

The Fisheries Management and Planning Section and the Business Services Section deliver Output Group 1. It covers the management of the State's inland recreational fishery, encompassing the development of recreational fishing policy, fishery management plans and fishing regulations, and the monitoring, assessment and research of recreational fisheries.

OUTPUT 1.1 RECREATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

OBJECTIVES

- To provide a structured approach for the management of fisheries in the medium to long term.
- To engage stakeholders in the development of fisheries policy, planning and management.
- To provide a systematic approach for assessing and reporting on the performance of priority fisheries.
- To expand the baseline data of the State's recreational trout fishery.
- To develop a strategic approach to fisheries management and optimise the performance of recreational fisheries.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Fishery management plans
Implementation of the Great Lake Fishery Management Plan continued with the stocking of wild stock rainbow trout during the year. The lake received 100,000 fingerlings that were stocked between April and June 2011, grown from ova collected in 2010. Work commenced on the development of a new whitebait fishery management plan which will focus on regulatory aspects of the fishery.

Fishery monitoring
The spawning runs at Great Lake (rainbow and brown trout) and Arthurs Lake (brown trout) were monitored and two hundred fish from each run were weighed and measured. The brown trout spawning run at Lake Sorell was also monitored with only low numbers of fish present, while the run of rainbow trout was negligible. Great Lake, Lake Sorell and Arthurs Lake spawning runs provided 2,970 adult brown trout which were transferred to other waters.

Fish salvages
During 2010-11, the Service salvaged 106 brown trout from the area immediately downstream from the dam at Laughing Jack Lagoon. This was undertaken to prevent fish strandings as a result of dam operations.

Break O'Day River fishery surveys
During February 2011, a large scale electro-fishing survey using both boat and backpack equipment was conducted at the Break O'Day River. The electro-fishing boat was used at three key broadwater sites and associated runs to examine fish communities, and the presence and condition of previously stocked and fin clipped brown trout previously released into the river in 2008 and 2010. A section of St Marys Rivulet adjacent to the main road bridge was surveyed using back pack electro-fishing as well as two sections of the Break O'Day River in the mid and upper reaches.

The results indicated that the total number of trout in the Break O'Day River was extremely low. The proportion of fin clipped fish from the releases in 2008 and 2010 was very low compared to resident fish numbers. These results combined with data collected during surveys in 2008 and 2010, provides evidence of extremely low natural recruitment in the Break O'Day River.

Populations of other fish species within the Break O'Day River were very healthy, with a large number of tench and eels present along with significant numbers of native smelt. The size of the redfin perch population was much lower than expected. Recruitment of brown trout in St Marys Rivulet was significant but recruitment within the main stem of the Break O'Day River was almost completely absent.

As a result of the survey information, further releases of brown trout are planned for the future. This will be supported by a program to monitor stocking effectiveness and the overall performance of the fishery.

Bradys Lake system fishery survey

A survey of the three lakes Bradys, Binney and Tungatinah (making up the Bradys Lake system) resulted in low numbers of brown trout being captured. Very few of these fish were of a large size. Approximately 60% were less than 300 mm of which almost 40% were less than 200 mm. These size ranges match with the brown trout stocked into this system from the New Norfolk hatchery over the last three years. Just over 10% of the brown trout captured were greater than 400 mm, indicating that most of the adult fish stocked into this system have been caught out by anglers. No Atlantic salmon were captured and only one brook trout was observed. Rainbow trout contributed less than 5% of the catch. Redfin perch were extremely abundant throughout all three waters, with a small number of tench and the native spotted galaxias present.

In the short term, the transfer of adult brown trout should help to sustain the fishery, while smaller fish grow to a catchable size. The stocking of hatchery reared brown trout from wild stock will continue to be an important management tool in the attempt to improve the catch rate for this important fishery. It should be noted that these observations and results are preliminary and a more in-depth examination may provide better information and raise specific questions that need further examination.

Angler surveys

Two separate surveys of anglers are conducted by the Service to obtain quantitative data on the recreational fishery each year; the annual Angler Postal Survey (APS) and the angler creel survey. The APS involves a written questionnaire, which is mailed out at the end of the season to a representative sample of licence holders while the creel survey collects angler catch data and is conducted by Inland Fisheries Inspectors as part of their normal routine licence checking.

A total of 5,000 questionnaire forms were sent out for the APS and the response rate was 22%, which is 4% higher than 2009-10. The results were collated and calculations made to produce estimates of the catch rate and total harvest for each species and angler effort, as well as the number of full season anglers fishing particular waters and the total number of anglers.

The results of the APS in terms of ranking of the most popular fisheries in 2010-11 are displayed in Table 2. It shows the estimated number of anglers who fished at each location along with the estimated total catch rate for all species combined (brown trout, rainbow trout, brook trout and Atlantic salmon).

Ranking	Water	Catch Rate (fish per day)	Angler Numbers
1	Arthurs Lake	2.02	8,476
2	Great Lake	1.74	7,023
3	Woods Lake	3.58	3,908
4	Bronte Lagoon	1.44	2,666
5	Little Pine Lagoon	1.36	2,587
6	Four Springs Lake	1.09	2,297
7	Craigbourne Dam	1.02	2,138
8	Bradys Lake	0.61	1,954
9	Penstock Lagoon	1.2	1,927
10	Huntsman Lake	1.72	1,610
11	Lake Barrington	0.7	1,557
12	Brushy Lagoon	0.73	1,557
13	Tooms Lake	1.65	1,557
14	Lake Echo	2.11	1,399
15	Lake Burbury	1.84	1,241
Ranking	**River**	**Catch Rate (fish per day)**	**Angler Numbers**
1	River Derwent	0.61	2,402
2	South Esk River	2.03	2,376
3	Brumbys Creek	1.05	2,270
4	Mersey River	1.12	1,901
5	Macquarie River	1.01	1,531
6	Meander River	1.6	1,478
7	Tyenna River	2.68	1,320
8	Huon River	0.49	977
9	Leven River	1.57	977
10	North Esk River	2.78	871

Table 2. Ranking of fisheries based on results of the 2010-11 Angler Postal Survey

The top ten most popular still water fisheries in 2010-11 (in descending order) were Arthurs Lake, Great Lake, Woods Lake, Bronte Lagoon, Little Pine Lagoon, Four Springs Lake, Craigbourne Dam, Bradys Lake, Penstock Lagoon, and Huntsman Lake. The most popular rivers meanwhile were the River Derwent, South Esk, Brumbys Creek, Mersey River, Macquarie River, Meander River, Tyenna River, Huon River, River Leven and the North Esk River.

The APS results for 2010-11 compared to the four previous seasons are shown in Appendix 3. The top five still waters, which are Tasmania's premium trout fisheries (ie Arthurs, Great and Woods lakes, and Bronte and Little Pine lagoons) have remained popular over the past few years. Of these, Woods Lake has provided anglers with the most consistent and high catch rates.

The highest catch rates (fish per angler per day) for the year across all the waters (where the number of respondents was greater than 12 anglers) were reported at Lake King William (6.84), Woods Lake (3.58), Weld River (3.24), Pine Tier Lagoon (3.12), Nile River (3.04), North Esk River (2.78), Tyenna River (2.68), Pieman River (2.19), Lake Echo (2.11), South Esk River (2.03) and Arthurs Lake (2.02). Woods Lake continued to sustain a high

catch rate despite a general perception that this would be impacted due to the fishery's popularity. Catch rates at other waters have been maintained or showed slight increases.

Creel survey results show that inspectors checked 3,800 anglers for a total of 3,681 angler days at 80 different waters throughout the State. The greatest numbers of anglers were checked at Arthurs Lake (707), Great Lake (484), Woods Lake (237), Bradys Lake (229), Craigbourne Dam (199), Lake Burbury (166), River Derwent (154), Four Springs Lake (148), Brumbys Creek (148) and Little Pine Lagoon (147).

Of those interviewed, 30% of anglers were bait fishing, 21% spinning, 23% trolling and 26% fly fishing, noting that some anglers use more than one method of fishing. A total of 2,623 fish were caught by anglers participating in the survey; 2,239 (85%) of which were brown trout, 306 (12%) rainbow trout, 75 (3%), Atlantic salmon and 3 (<1%) brook trout.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Evaluation of the actions and outcomes for current fishery management plans and where appropriate undertake further management actions as prescribed.
- Continuation of the annual spawner monitoring program at Great and Arthurs lakes.
- Monitoring and assessment of trout stocking in the Break O'Day River.
- Continuation of the delivery of communication activities, including contributions to public presentations, publications and website management.

OUTPUT 1.2 RECREATIONAL WHITEBAIT FISHERY

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure the long-term sustainable management of the recreational whitebait fishery.
- To ensure that the fishery remains accessible to future generations of fishers.
- To ensure the conservation of native whitebait species by avoiding over-exploitation and protecting habitat.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

The 2010 whitebait season opened on the 1 October 2010 and closed on the 11 November 2010. A total of 872 whitebait licences were sold for the six week season. This represents an increase of 3.7% in participation compared to the previous year.

A limited number of rivers were open for the 2010 season - Great Forester, Tamar, Derwent, Huon, Rubicon, Mersey, Forth, Inglis, Duck, Montagu, Pieman and Henty rivers. Opening of rivers for the 2011 whitebait season will be in accordance with the new Whitebait Fishery Management Plan.

The Whitebait Fisheries Management Plan 2006 expired in 2011 and preparations commenced for the development of a new five year management plan. The new plan will focus on the regulatory aspects of the fishery. The 2006 plan will remain as a valuable resource which established the over-arching principles for the new 2011-15 plan.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continued licensing of the recreational whitebait fishery.
- Finalisation and adoption of the *Tasmanian Whitebait Fishery Regulatory Management Plan 2011-15*.

OUTPUT GROUP 2 HATCHERY PRODUCTION AND STOCKING

FOCUS

The Protection and Development Section and Fisheries Management and Planning Section deliver Output Group 2. It covers the key responsibility of maintaining the recreational fishing stocks in the State's inland recreational fishery, which involves the stocking of domestic fish as well as the hatchery rearing from wild stock at the New Norfolk and Salmon Ponds hatchery facilities. It also covers private and public farm dam stocking, as well as the private sale and transport of fish and egg stocks.

OUTPUT 2.1 HATCHERY PRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

- To collect wild ova, and rear and raise trout for stocking into inland waters.
- To provide appropriate stock for Tasmanian recreational fisheries.
- To supply and maintain display fish for the Salmon Ponds tourist operation.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-2011

Ova collection
The Service collected 880,000 brown trout ova and 660,000 rainbow trout ova from wild fish trapped in Liawenee Canal, Great Lake, Hydro Creek, Arthurs Lake and Mountain Creek, Lake Sorell. A further 100,000 brook trout and 20,000 tiger trout (brown and brook trout hybrid) were collected from Salmon Ponds display stock.

Grow out
The Service grows trout to various size classes for stocking into the State's inland waters to support the recreational fishery. The specific fish stocking size is determined on the characteristics of the water in which the stock are to be released. Total production numbers of wild stock fish from the Service's hatcheries at New Norfolk and the Salmon Ponds are shown in Table 3.

Size class	Brown trout	Rainbow trout
Fry (1-5 g)	38,875	272,500
Fingerling (6-50 g)	162,000	277,000
Yearling (51-200 g)	-	13,400
Adult (+ 200 g)	-	300
Total	**200,875**	**563,200**

Table 3. Fish number, species and size class production by the IFS in 2010-11

Production of juvenile fish from wild trout ova collected by the Service continued to improve in 2010-11. The new hatchery allowed the growth of a greater number of fish to a larger size class, which is a strategy designed to increase the survivability of stocked fish and the proportion reaching catchable size.

Ova and fish sales
During the year, the Service sold 80,000 brown trout ova to the South Australian Fly Fishers and 40,000 brown trout ova to the Victorian Ballarat Acclimatisation Society. Also, 50 adult brown trout from Great Lake, 4,000 juvenile brown trout, 1,700 juvenile rainbow trout from

the New Norfolk hatchery were sold to private fisheries within the State and 2,415 triploid rainbow trout were sold for private farm dam stocking.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- The Service will collect approximately 900,000 wild brown trout ova and 800,000 wild rainbow trout ova for hatchery rearing of both triploid and diploid fish for the subsequent stocking of public waters and sales.

OUTPUT 2.3 STOCKING OF INLAND WATERS

OBJECTIVES

- To manage the stocking of inland waters.
- To contribute positively to recreational fisheries performance.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Stocking of inland waters for public fishing

Each year, the Service plans the stocking of public inland waters based on historical stocking levels, fishery performance assessments and management goals. The plans are specifically determined by the stocking requirements of individual waters in regard to the species, number and size of fish to be stocked. The ability of the Service to fulfill these stocking requirements is dependent on the number of fish successfully raised at its hatcheries, as well as on domestic fish stocks donated by various commercial hatcheries.

During 2010-11, the Service distributed 885,966 rainbow trout, 203,186 brown trout, 6,730 brook trout and 6,178 Atlantic salmon into public waters. A summary of fish species and age details is displayed in Table 4 below. Some of these fish were donated by various commercial hatcheries such as Springfield Fisheries, Petuna Aquaculture, Tassal and SALTAS, and also from the University of Tasmania, while wild fish stocks were harvested from natural sources at Lake Crescent, Hydro Creek (Arthurs Lake), Mountain Creek (Lake Sorell), Laughing Jack Lagoon and Liawenee Canal (Great Lake). A detailed listing of public waters stocked by the Service during the year is contained in Appendix 1.

Size class	Brown trout	Rainbow trout	Brook trout	Atlantic salmon
Fry (1-5g)	39,250	449,500	-	-
Fingerling (6-50g)	159,000	407,900	5,300	-
Yearling (51-200g)	-	25,300	1,295	-
Adult (+ 200g)	4,936	3,266	135	6,178
Total	**203,186**	**885,966**	**6,730**	**6,178**

Table 4. Fish number, species and size class stocked into the public fishery in 2010-11

Stocking of private farm dams for public fishing

The Service provides brown and rainbow trout stocks for dams on private property where there is an agreement signed by the landholder enabling public access by anglers. In most cases, access to the dam is negotiated through local angling clubs.

The North Motton Rearing Unit supplies fish stocks for dams on private land in the State's North, with the original fish stocks sourced from the New Norfolk hatchery. The Service supplied North Motton with 22,000 brown trout fry and 20,000 rainbow trout fingerlings for distribution this year. The Penguin and Ulverstone branches of the North West Fisheries

Association and the Devonport Angling Club distributed the fry into farm dams in the North West of the State. Details of these stockings are provided in Appendix 2.

Stocking of farm dams for private fishing

The Service manages the stocking of farm dams for private fishing (with triploid rainbow trout only) through the issuing of a permit. Rainbow trout stocks are supplied by private hatcheries. During the year, the Service approved the stocking of a total of 15,100 rainbow trout into 55 private farm dams located throughout the State.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continued stocking of private and public waters for public fishing.
- Continued assessment of stocking of dams for private fishing (rainbow trout only).
- Continued assessment of stocking of public waters according to the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fisheries Management Plan 2008-18*.
- Continued assessment of stocking of private dams for public fishing (from trout supplied by IFS).

OUTPUT GROUP 3 RECREATIONAL FISHERY LICENSING

FOCUS

Output Group 3 involves the production, distribution, sale and administration of angling and whitebait licences through private agents, *Service* Tasmania and via the internet, including the annual renewal mailout. It also involves the regular management of the licence holder database, including daily uploads and monitoring, finance administration and liaison with licence agents, as well as dealing with a significant number of customer inquiries regarding recreational fishing and licence sales.

OUTPUT 3.1 LICENSING OF RECREATONAL FISHING

OBJECTIVES

- To provide an efficient and cost-effective method of licensing recreational fishers.
- To satisfy customers in the design of the licence product, categories and fees.
- To partner agents in the distribution and sale of licences.
- To provide accurate and up to date records and reports on licence sales.
- To collect information and investigate the angling market.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Licence distribution and payment

The Service continued its annual licence renewal mail-out involving the direct mail of an integrated renewal form with an individually printed laminated peel-off licence card. A total of 22,793 renewals were mailed to anglers who held a full season licence in 2009-10 which was due to expire on 31 July 2010. Of these, 12,770 anglers renewed their annual licence through one of the payment methods available, representing a take-up rate of 56.0%, which is slightly lower than the rate of 58.6% in 2009-10.

A breakdown of angler preference for the various payment methods for renewals over the past five years is displayed in Table 5. This shows that the trend towards electronic payment of renewals is continuing.

Payment Method	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Service Tasmania	6,062	5,903	5,659	5,363	5,129
Electronic (total)	4,566	4,754	4,708	5,630	5,790
Private Agents	2,020	1,998	2,250	1,940	1,811
IFS	182	56	154	39	40
Total	**12,830**	**12,776**	**12,771**	**12,972**	**12,770**

Table 5. Comparison of angler preference for renewal payment over the past five years

The total number of new licences, including short-term licences sold this year was 15,669. A breakdown in the preference for various methods of purchasing new licences over the past five years is displayed in Table 6. This shows that the majority of new licences (61.6%) were distributed through private agents as with previous years, followed by *Service* Tasmania shops (23.1%). There was a further rise in the number of licences sold on-line this year, with 15.1% of new licence sales made electronically.

Payment Method	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Service Tasmania	3,165	2,803	2,835	3,141	3,614
Private Agents	12,827	11,199	11,020	11,144	9,654
Internet	-	1,071	1,484	1,730	2,367
IFS	45	56	20	23	34
Total	**16,037**	**15,129**	**15,360**	**16,038**	**15,669**

Table 6. Comparison of angler preference for new licence payment methods over the past five years

Licence structure and fees

There was no increase in any licence fees except in accordance with the Government Fee Unit (to reflect CPI), which was rounded down to the nearest fifty cents. The cost of a juvenile licence was kept the same for the fifth consecutive year. A comparison of the price for the various licence types over the past five years is shown in Table 7 below.

Licence type	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Adult Licence	$59.00	$61.00	$62.50	$65.00	$66.50
Juvenile Licence	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00	$12.00
Pensioner Licence	$32.50	$33.50	$34.50	$35.50	$36.50
Senior Licence	$47.00	$48.50	$49.50	$51.50	$53.00
28 Day Licence	$47.00	$48.50	$49.50	$51.50	$53.00
7 Day Licence	$30.00	$31.00	$32.00	$33.00	$34.00
24 Hour/*48 Hour Licence	$18.00	$18.00	$19.00	$19.50*	$20.00*
1 extra rod – adult	$12.00	$12.50	$12.50	$13.00	$13.50
1 extra rod – other	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.50	$6.50

Table 7. Tasmanian angling licence structure and fees for the past five years

Trend in angling licence sales

The total number of licences sold this year was 28,439, indicating a decrease of -1.97% compared with 29,010 licences sold last year. The total revenue from angling licence sales was $1,522,460, indicating an increase of 0.34% compared with the total in 2009-10 of $1,517,332. A breakdown of licences sold per category this year compared with previous years is shown in Table 8.

Categories	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Adult Licence	14,662	13,834	13,888	14,182	13,739
Juvenile Licence	1,336	1,205	1,292	1,312	1,295
Pensioner Licence	5,849	5,791	5,955	6,218	6,276
Seniors Licence	933	1,016	1,113	1,141	1,233
28 Day Licence	1057	1,072	1,095	917	907
7 Day Licence	3421	3,303	3,170	2,504	2,339
24 Hour/*48 Hour Licence	1609	1,684	1,618	2,736*	2,650*
Total	**28,867**	**27,905**	**28,131**	**29,010**	**28,439**

Table 8. Number of angling licences sold per licence category over the past five years

Table 8 shows that the sale of annual licences decreased across all categories except for the Pensioner and Senior licences. Specifically, these increased by 1.0% and 8.0% respectively with 58 more Pensioner licences and 92 more Senior licences sold. At the same time, there was a loss of 443 Adult and 17 Juvenile licences compared with the number sold in the

previous year, indicating a downturn of -3.3% and -1.3% respectively. Amongst the short term licences, sales of the 28 Day, 7 Day and 48 Hour licences decreased by 10 (-1.2%), 165 (-7.0%) and 86 (-3.3%) licences respectively.

Angler origin

The five year trend in licence sales to anglers of various origins is displayed in Table 9, below. It shows that resident Tasmanians bought the majority of angling licences, 22,798 representing 78.5% of total licences sold and this has been relatively steady since 2006-07.

Angler Origin	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
TAS	22,825	21,707	22,055	22,798	22,444
Interstate	(5,636)	(5,861)	(5,779)	(5,888)	(5,730)
VIC	*2,812*	*2,925*	*2,941*	*2,899*	*2,775*
NSW	*1,293*	*1,294*	*1,203*	*1,314*	*1,313*
QLD	*698*	*748*	*774*	*759*	*781*
SA	*324*	*364*	*324*	*335*	*331*
WA	*295*	*324*	*307*	*331*	*335*
ACT	*158*	*158*	*176*	*178*	*157*
NT	*56*	*48*	*54*	*72*	*38*
International	406	338	297	324	265
Total	**28,867**	**27,905**	**28,131**	**29,010**	**28,439**

Table 9. Number of angling licences sold in Tasmania, interstate and overseas in the past five years

There was a decrease in sales to interstate anglers this year, which was down by 158 anglers although the proportion of total sales (20.2%) remained relatively constant. The majority of this loss was due to the continued declining trend in Victorian anglers evident last year. However Victoria remains a key source of Tasmanian licence holders with a total of 2,775 representing 9.8% of total licence holders this year. This was followed by 1,313 licence holders from New South Wales and 781 from Queensland, representing 4.6% and 2.8% of the total licences sold and indicating a small increase on last year.

Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Canada	24	15	2	22	16
France	13	5	18	15	8
Germany	13	20	15	23	20
Hong Kong	3	12	1	4	2
Ireland	7	8	3	2	3
Japan	23	19	25	17	14
Netherlands	8	2	5	3	5
New Zealand	41	24	17	16	12
Singapore	3	7	7	9	9
South Africa	9	5	8	5	5
Switzerland	5	6	5	15	5
United Kingdom	91	86	63	39	55
USA	130	93	71	86	56
Other	36	36	57	68	55
Total	**406**	**338**	**297**	**324**	**265**

Table 10. Number of angling licences sold per country in 2010-11 over the past five years

The number of licences sold to international anglers dropped by 59 to a total of 265 anglers this year. A breakdown of the origin of international anglers this year compared with the previous four years is shown in Table 10. It shows that the top six countries for the most visiting anglers include the USA, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. This list has generally remained the same over recent years although it is interesting to note the declining trend in the number of anglers from New Zealand given its relative close proximity to Tasmania.

Licence type preference according to angler origin

Table 11 below, shows a further breakdown of this year's licence sales in terms of licence type and angler origin (Tasmanian, Interstate and International). Although there was a small downturn of 349 licences this year, a majority of 20,639 (92.0%) Tasmanian licence holders bought an adult full season licence. Pensioner licences accounted for 44.6% of these sales. The next most popular licence amongst Tasmanian anglers was the 48 Hour licence with 1,470 of these licences sold. This is a small rise of 14 licences compared with the significant increase in the previous year of 671 (85.5%) licences when the 48 Hour Licence replaced the 24 Hour Licence with no relative increase in price. The sales of the 28 Day and 7 Day licences to Tasmanian anglers meanwhile declined slightly with a loss of 17 and two licences respectively.

Licence Type	Tasmanian	Interstate	International	Total
Annual	20,639	1,877	27	22,543
Adult	12,828	888	23	13,739
Juvenile	1,169	124	2	1,295
Pension	5,719	556	1	6,276
Senior	923	309	1	1,233
Short Term subtotal	1,805	3,853	238	5,896
28 Day	61	797	49	907
7 Day	274	1,962	103	2,339
48 Hour	1,470	1,094	86	2,650
Total	**22,444**	**5,730**	**265**	**28,439**

Table 11. Number of licences sold per category to anglers from various origins in 2010-11

Amongst the sales to interstate anglers, the 7 Day licence was the most popular again this year with 1,962 sold, representing 34.2% of all interstate sales. This was closely followed by 1,877 annual licences, representing 32.8% of the total - a slight increase compared with last year - and there was a slight drop in the sale of 48 Hour licences to 1,094 representing 19.1% of total interstate sales. Amongst international sales, meanwhile, the 7 Day and 48 Hour licences were the most popular. They had a combined majority of 189, representing 71.3% of all licences sold to international anglers.

Whitebait licences

The Recreational Whitebait fishery opened for 6 weeks from 1 October to 11 November with certain waters open on a rotational basis as per the *Whitebait Management Plan 2006-10*. The cost of a whitebait licence was $27.00 this year, a small increase on last year's price reflecting the normal annual increase in line with CPI. There was a slight increase in licence sales by 32 to a total of 872 whitebait licences this year, providing revenue of $23,544 and representing a 3.69% increase compared with 2009-10.

Complimentary 48 Hour licence promotion

The Service continued its promotion targeting full season licence holders through the annual renewal mailout, offering a voucher to take a friend or family member fishing. This year, a total of 1,186 Complimentary 48 Hour licences were processed as a result of this offer compared with a total of 1,311 taken up last year. Of these, 654 (55%) were one-off Complimentary Licence users. That is, they had not held a Tasmanian angling licence previously and they did not go on to purchase a licence during the 2010-11 season. Amongst those that that had previously held a Tasmanian angling licence, 336 (28%) did not go on to buy a licence during the season.

There were 196 (17%) Complimentary Licence holders (including those that had previously held an angling licence) who went on to purchase a licence in 2010-11. Out of these, 149 bought an annual licence (117 adult, 29 concession holders, and 3 juveniles), 38 bought another 48 Hour licence and 9 bought a 7 Day licence. This was worth an estimated $9,941 in licence revenue to the Service.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continued assessment and enhancement of the delivery and payment of licences.
- Maintenance of IFS website for electronic licence sales.
- Continued development of partnership with the tackle industry.
- Continued investigation of the angling market and consultation with customers.

OUTPUT GROUP 4 NATIVE FISH CONSERVATION

FOCUS

Output Group 4 is delivered by the Fisheries Management and Planning Section. Native Fish Conservation covers the management of all 25 species native freshwater fish that occur within Tasmania. These include 12 native fish species listed under the State's threatened species legislation and 11 listed under Commonwealth legislation. All of these threatened freshwater fish species, with the exception of the Australian grayling, are from the Galaxiidae family.

OUTPUT 4.1 TASMANIAN GALAXIAS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES

- To implement conservation actions.
- To improve the conservation status of Tasmania's 12 threatened freshwater fish species.
- To undertake, participate and encourage research into native fish conservation.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Surveys of the Pedder galaxias population at Strathgordon Water Supply Dam during March and May 2011 provided conclusive evidence of strong recruitment occurring, with significant numbers of both juvenile and adult fish present. However, two large individuals of the climbing galaxias *(Galaxias brevipinnis)* were caught in fyke nets during the May survey. More surveys will be required to control and eradicate this fish from the dam.

Two years of above average rainfall resulted in most populations of the Swan galaxias recovering from the drought conditions experienced previously. The conservation status of this fish however, still remains tenuous with a number of populations consisting of very few individuals. Moreover, as a consequence of significant flood events, several individuals of the climbing galaxias were captured at Lost Falls Creek and the Cygnet River. Intensive surveys of these streams will need to undertaken to assess the distribution and incursion status of this species. Numerous redfin perch and two tench were electro-fished at Green Tier Creek with no Swan galaxias being present.

The health status of the golden galaxias populations at lakes Sorell and Crescent improved dramatically due to two consecutive years of significant winter and spring rains. This has enabled fish to access critical spawning habitat with high levels of recruitment occurring.

Surveys conducted for the saddled galaxias at Arthurs and Woods lakes indicate both these populations are healthy, with significant numbers of adults and juveniles present. The population of Arthurs paragalaxias at Arthurs Lake also appeared healthy, with large numbers of both adults and juveniles surveyed. The Arthurs paragalaxias population at Woods Lake however, appears to be extremely low in numbers, with no individuals captured during monitoring since February 2009. Five hundred and twenty seven Arthurs paragalaxias were transferred from Arthurs Lake to Woods Lake during September 2010 as part of the strategy to rebuild this population.

The Clarence galaxias populations surveyed were generally stable and secure across all sites, including Tibbs Plains where no individuals have been evident since 2005. A survey in October 2010 using fyke nets resulted in 11 individuals from 2 size classes being captured.

Advice on forestry operations near threatened fish populations was regularly provided to the Forest Practices Authority.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continue strategy to re-establish the Arthurs paragalaxias population in Woods Lake.
- Continue monitoring and trout removal for the protection of a Clarence galaxias population.
- Monitor recruitment of the Pedder galaxias at Strathgordon and removal of any climbing galaxias captured.
- Monitor the Arthurs paragalaxias and saddled galaxias populations within Arthurs and Woods lakes.
- Monitor Swan galaxias populations in priority areas and assess the threat of redfin perch invasion at Green Tier Creek and the presence of the climbing galaxias at Lost Falls Creek and the Cygnet River.
- Identify and undertake strategic planning for on-ground works to conserve and protect priority populations of the Swan galaxias.
- Disseminate information to raise awareness of native fish conservation.

OUTPUT GROUP 5 COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

FOCUS

The Fisheries Management and Planning Section and the Business Services Section deliver Output Group 5. Commercial Fisheries covers the licensing, management, research, assessment, monitoring and compliance specific to commercial fishery activities. These include the licensing of fish dealers, importers, fish farmers and harvesters of freshwater fish species (eg eels).

OUTPUT 5.1 LICENSING OF FISH DEALERS, FISH FARMS AND PRIVATE FISHERIES

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure compliance with the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*.
- To licence and regulate fish hatcheries, fish farming, private fisheries and fish dealers in inland waters.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Fish farms
The Service licences and regulates all freshwater fish farms in inland waters. Applications are assessed in collaboration with other State authorities to ensure compliance with environmental, planning and water management requirements. During the year, the Service licensed one new ornamental aquarium fish operation. Additionally, the licences of 18 fish farms and four ornamental aquarium operations were renewed. A total of 23 fish farms were licensed with the Service.

Private fisheries
Private fisheries provide recreational fishing opportunities without being subject to angling licence provisions and angling regulations. During the year, one private fishery ceased operations and a total of 20 private fisheries were registered with the Service.

Fish dealers
The Service regulates all commercial importers and sellers of freshwater fish, and applies a species list for registered fish dealers as a guide to those species that are permitted for importation and trade. Species may only be imported if they are approved under the national listing by Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry' Management of Ornamental Fish Strategy and if they do not pose a risk of establishment in Tasmanian waters nor a risk in terms of disease. This list, "Permissible imports list", was further adjusted during this year to suit the needs of fish dealers whilst ensuring that there is no risk to the environment and industry. There were 34 fish dealers registered during the year with two businesses registering for the first time.

The Service is represented on the national Ornamental Fish Management Implementation Group (OFMIG) which met in October 2010, March 2011 and June 2011. No new fish species were added to Inland Fisheries controlled fish orders in 2010-11 but consideration was given to the addition of the second and third tranches of noxious species identified by OFMIG.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continue assessment of applications in collaboration with relevant State regulatory authorities.
- Review commercial fishery business forms (eg application and renewal forms).
- Participate in the Ornamental Fish Management Implementation Working Group.
- Complete the listing of the second and third tranches of high risk fish species as controlled fish.

OUTPUT 5.2 COMMERCIAL EEL FISHERY LICENSING AND MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure the commercial eel fishery is managed sustainably and complies with the Inland Fisheries *Act 1995* and other legislation or requirements.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Commercial eel fishing licences
All 12 existing commercial eel fishing licences were renewed this year. The industry caught and sold a total of 34,364 kg of wild eels which was comprised of 29,992 kg (87.3%) of short finned eels and 4,372 kg (12.7 %) of long finned eels.

Eel stocking
The Service seeks to maximise harvests of elvers at the Trevallyn tailrace and Lake Meadowbank Dam to satisfy the demands of the Tasmanian eel industry and environmental restocking for Hydro Tasmania. This year, each eel licensee was offered a minimum 50 kg of elvers for restocking into waters in their licence area. Not all fishers responded to this offer or were able to be supplied. Three eel fishers provided assistance with elver harvesting operations at the Trevallyn tailrace on behalf of the industry.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continued harvesting of elvers at Trevallyn tailrace and Lake Meadowbank Dam for the commercial eel fishery.
- Regulation and licensing of the commercial eel fishery in Tasmania.
- Meeting eel export conditions issues by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities as required under part 13A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

OUTPUT GROUP 6 CONTROLLED FISH AND OTHER SPECIES

FOCUS

The Protection and Development Section and the Fisheries Management and Planning Section deliver Output Group 6. It covers the management, monitoring and control of identified pest fish species, particularly those species listed as 'Controlled Fish' under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. These include European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), all species of mainland yabbies (*Cherax* spp.) and Eastern gambusia (*Gambusia holbrooki*) as well as a host of ornamental fish species.

OUTPUT 6.1 CARP MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

OBJECTIVES

- To minimise the impact of carp on Tasmanian fisheries.
- To contain carp to lakes Sorell and Crescent.
- To eradicate carp from Tasmanian waters in the long term.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

An additional funding grant of $400,000 this year, enabled the carp program to apply an increased fishing pressure at Lake Sorell as well as additional barrier netting and traps, and the flood proofing of the lake to prevent a reintroduction of carp back into Lake Crescent. High water levels throughout the year ensured that the carp, in particular those that were maturing had the environmental stimulation to seek out spawning sites in the marshes of Lake Sorell. This made them vulnerable to targeted fishing and trapping. Effort was concentrated during this period to prevent the carp from spawning and daily monitoring was undertaken.

Intelligence gathered from several years of radio tracking in Lake Sorell enabled the increased fishing effort to be targeted in preferred areas and at the prime sites. Eel fishermen from Highland Pacific Eels were permitted to harvest eels from the lakes using fyke nets. Young carp are particularly vulnerable to this fishing technique and the added fishing pressure proved to be mutually beneficial.

A funding application was submitted to the Commonwealth Government's 'Caring for our Country' and if successful will enable the maintenance of increased fishing pressure and eradication of carp from Lake Sorell.

Lake Crescent carp population

Since the start of the program, a total of 7,797 carp have been removed from Lake Crescent. The last carp was captured in December 2007. Despite the ideal spawning conditions, no new carp were captured during the year. Commercial eel fishermen added to the extensive monitoring in Lake Crescent which once again failed to find any sign of successful recruitment from the spawning period and this lake continues to appear carp free.

Lake Sorell carp population

Increased fishing pressure was undertaken at Lake Sorell during the year. The sexually active male carp with transmitter implants were removed from the lake prior to the spawning season to limit any potential recruitment.

Over the past year, a total of 16 adult carp, including 12 females, 2 males, 2 ex-transmitter fish along with 8,895 one year old carp were captured and removed. The mature females had the potential to lay millions of eggs. A further two kilometres of barrier netting was purchase and placed in front of Silver Plains Marsh to compliment the 8.5 km that is already in place around the lake blocking access to spawning sites. Increased fishing pressure, including the assistance of commercial eel fishermen, aided in preventing any new recruitment and reduction of the carp population.

In May a two day Carp Workshop was undertaken to review the progress of the Carp Management Program with Professor Nigel Forteath attending to provide independent advice. A number of recommendations were presented to the Minister from the meeting and an operational plan was developed for the coming year. The Invasive Animal Cooperative Research Centre (IACRC) project 'Integrated Carp Eradication Demonstration Site – Lakes Sorell and Crescent, Tasmania' was completed. A number of pheromone enhancing products were trialed and various aspects of the project are being written up as part of this project.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Secure additional Federal funding.
- Continuation of the carp containment strategy in Lake Sorell.
- Deploy further barrier netting and maintain increased the fishing effort in Lake Sorell.
- Monitoring and respond to spawning activity during spring/summer.
- Targeting carp aggregations and hot spots with the aim of total eradication.
- Continue to monitor Lake Crescent.
- Respond to carp sightings around the State.

OUTPUT 6.2 OTHER PEST SPECIES

OBJECTIVES

- To prevent the further spread of pest fish species within Tasmania.
- To assist in the location, management and where achievable, eradication of populations of Eastern gambusia (*Gambusia holbrooki)* within Tasmania.
- Continue to raise awareness and educate anglers regarding the potential for the introduction from New Zealand of Didymo or rock snot *(Didymosphenia geminata)*.
- Continue to assess the distribution of redfin perch, gambusia and other relevant pest fish species within the State, and where feasible undertake actions to eradicate or control populations.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Eastern gambusia program
No new populations of Eastern gambusia where reported or identified within the State. The existing distribution is stable and confined to the Tamar estuary area. The Service provided technical advice to the Tamar Natural Resource Management, Gambusia Project Officer, who is responsible for the day to day management of gambusia in the Tamar River precinct. Management actions included monitoring, surveying and community awareness and education.

Didymo
The Didymo Working Group met on one occasion during the financial year. There have been no actions arising from the meeting. A hygiene manual "Keeping it Clean – Tasmanian

field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens" released in March 2010 by NRM South was introduced into IFS practices during the 2010-11 financial year.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Respond to reports of pest fish.
- Participate in the Gambusia Management Committee and assist the Gambusia Project Officer.
- Continue delivering community awareness and education regarding pest fish species.
- Didymo Working Group to meet during 2011-12.
- Hygiene manual implementation to continue during 2011-12.

GROUP 7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADVICE

FOCUS

The Fisheries Management and Planning Section deliver Output Group 7. It covers a diverse range of environmental issues including artificial in-stream barriers (dams, weirs and culverts), habitat destruction and restoration, ecological studies, water quality degradation and assessment. A main focus is to provide scientific and technical advice to the Service, IFAC and other government agencies, the private sector and community groups regarding fisheries management requirements.

OUTPUT 7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ADVICE

OBJECTIVES

- To preserve fish passage in river systems for the protection of all freshwater fauna.
- To provide advice on the ecosystem requirements for the development of natural resource and water management plans, with a particular focus on fisheries related issues.
- To provide input to the State's water and catchment management planning process as plans are developed.
- To provide technical support to community groups and industry undertaking environmental projects.
- To assist in the conservation of native species, maintenance of freshwater ecosystems and enhancement of biodiversity.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Fish passage assessment
The Service continued to provide direct input to the State's farm dam development assessment process through its representation on the Technical Advisory Group, which provides technical input into farm dam applications for the Assessment Committee for Dam Construction (ACDC). This has enabled the Service to review development applications for farm dams and ensure that fish passage issues are considered in dam assessment reporting. It has also enabled the Service to advise about the requirement for further studies based on the potential impact of dam construction on native freshwater fauna and potential impacts on trout recruitment. During 2010-11, the Service assessed 22 Dam Assessment Reports with no recommendations for further studies including fish and giant freshwater lobster surveys to be undertaken.

Scientific and technical advice
The Service provided input and advice on forest harvest plans that may impact on threatened species and the review of the threatened fauna advisor to the Forest Practices Authority. In addition, input was provided in relation to the water management of the Macquarie River development projects from Tasmanian Irrigation Development Board and to Hydro Tasmania about aquatic environmental issues.

Environmental stocking of elvers and lampreys
The Service harvests and stocks elvers and lampreys on behalf of Hydro Tasmania to replenish stocks in waters where Hydro dam barriers prevent the migration of these fish.

During the year, a total weight of 603 kg of elvers was harvested and restocked into inland

waters for environmental sustainability purposes. Of these, 253 kg were released into Meadowbank Lake, 300 kg into the South Esk River and 50 kg into Lake Rowallan. Elvers were harvested at the Meadowbank trap and Trevallyn tailrace (Tamar River).

The Service also continued to harvest lamprey stocks at the base of the dam at Meadowbank Lake through annual funding made available from Hydro Tasmania as part of its environmental sustainability program. A total of 358 kg of lampreys was collected from the trap below the dam and transferred to Lake Meadowbank.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continue provision of technical support to the ACDC.
- Continue provision of technical support to community and industry groups undertaking environmental projects.
- Continue identification of the need for management strategies for the conservation of native species, maintenance of freshwater ecosystems and enhancement of biodiversity.
- Conduct harvesting and stocking of elvers and lampreys for purposes of environmental sustainability in conjunction with Hydro Tasmania.

OUTPUT GROUP 8 BIOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY

FOCUS

The Biological Consultancy covers the external environmental consultancy services offered by the Service, primarily the provision of advice and information in areas of biological and ecological management of freshwater aquatic ecosystems. At present, consultancy work is largely dedicated to providing quality data, advice and investigative work to Hydro Tasmania's Environmental Services section.

OUTPUT 8.1 CONSULTANCY SERVICE

OBJECTIVES

- To provide a high quality, cost effective environmental consultancy service to external clients, chiefly Hydro Tasmania.
- To collect information in relation to aspects of inland freshwater ecosystems in order to assist in managing the State's freshwater resources.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Hydro Tasmania consultancy work

Hydro Tasmania has been the principal client of the Consultancy since its inception. This year, the Consultancy provided Hydro Tasmania with routine river water quality monitoring, river algae assessments, riverine habitat and macro-invertebrate monitoring and modelling to gauge riverine health as part of Hydro Tasmania's ongoing Water Health Monitoring Program and related projects. Routine water quality monitoring was undertaken on Arthurs Lake, Great Lake, Woods Lake, Lake Pedder and Lake Gordon.

The monitoring programme for threatened native fish in Great Lake continued through the year. This project was funded by Hydro Tasmania and designed to examine the biology and ecology of the threatened galaxiid fish species in Great Lake. The two year program was completed towards the end of the financial year with the final report due in late August 2011. The research has provided previously unknown information on the important relationships between fish populations, critical habitats and lake hydrology. These findings are expected to assist in the development of future water level management strategies as part of an effort to sustainably manage these fish populations, particularly during periods of low water levels.

Fish surveys were conducted on the Gordon River and its tributaries using electro-fishing equipment with teams being deployed by helicopter. This work has been ongoing and is undertaken over four days roughly every six months. The work entails fishing predetermined routine sites to assess the impact of hydro electric power generation on downstream fish communities. This is undertaken as part of the Hydro Tasmania Basslink environmental monitoring obligations.

External work

During the past year the Consultancy was contracted by the Tasmanian Irrigation Development Board to undertake a pest fish survey in and around the Mersey River and its tributaries. This survey was part of the environmental baseline monitoring requirements developed for the proposed Sassafras and Wesley Vale Irrigation Scheme.

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continued biological, physical and chemical monitoring of Woods Lake.
- Sustained involvement in Hydro Tasmania's statewide Water Health Monitoring Program.
- On-going fish surveys as part of the Basslink monitoring program.
- Undertake work promoting the involvement of the Consultancy with Hydro Tasmania.
- Develop the Biological Consultancy's profile both in Tasmania and within mainland Australia.
- Developing the consultancy to expand its client base.

OUTPUT GROUP 9 FISHERIES COMPLIANCE

FOCUS

Fisheries compliance services are delivered by Inland Fisheries Inspectors and other Authorised Officers under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. These services include enforcement activities, investigations and prosecutions, as well as educational and public relations activities. Inspectors are also involved across all areas of the Service, and routinely undertake fisheries management tasks.

OUTPUT 9.1 ENFORCEMENT

OBJECTIVES

- To maximise compliance with Tasmanian inland fisheries legislation by the public.
- To contribute to achieving the objectives of inland fisheries management plans.
- To promote inland fishing to the public and educate anglers regarding responsible fishing.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010-11

Inland Fisheries Service Inspectors continued to work very effectively with Tasmania Police, Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) and Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) to patrol remote areas and apprehend offenders regarding illegal fishing activities. Of particular note were the successful prosecutions of offenders for illegal whitebait fishing in the North West, including a number of repeat offenders.

A joint IFS, PWS and Tasmania Police raid on properties in the North West resulted in charges being laid for inland fisheries, firearms and drug offences. Three officers from the IFS, four from Tasmania Police and one from the PWS conducted searches of ten properties in the Circular Head area and at Zeehan. The raids uncovered approximately 100 kg of illegally caught whitebait, an unregistered semi-automatic rifle with a quantity of ammunition, illicit drugs and related material, and offences dealing with freshwater crayfish. The joint operation was the result of intelligence lead enforcement between the IFS, Tasmania Police Marine Division, Smithton Police, and the PWS. This level of cooperation clearly benefits all of the enforcement agencies involved and its success is demonstrated in this case with the charging of 13 people.

The joint operation resulted in penalties totalling more than $17,000 for inland fisheries offences. Four Circular Head men pleaded guilty to charges of unlawfully taking or possessing whitebait, while a fifth person was fined for making a false or misleading statement to an Inland Fisheries officer. One of them, a repeat offender from Marrawah, received fines and special penalties of more than $11,000 for taking and possessing large quantities of whitebait without a licence. Three other men were also penalised between $650 and $3,000 for whitebait-related offences in the same court.

The Service's compliance strategies are set out in the Annual Compliance Operational Plan. This planning has helped Fisheries Compliance staff to target compliance activities across the State. Inspectors enforce a wide range of regulations under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* as well as conduct angler creel surveys to assist with fisheries assessment. Offences prosecuted in the Magistrates Court are detailed in Table 12, below. During the year, 10 defendants were successfully prosecuted in the Magistrates Court for 25 offences, while fines and special penalties amounted to $24,120.

Prosecution Offences (Magistrates Court)	Number
Take or possess whitebait without a whitebait licence	7
Fail to comply with a Ministerial Order. (Take whitebait from closed water)	5
Possess or use other than permitted net (whitebait)	6
Possess / use other than permitted net (freshwater crayfish)	1
Possess more than 10 kg of whitebait at any one time	1
Make false or misleading statement to an officer	2
Take / possess freshwater crayfish	1
Assault public officer	1
Escape	1
Total	**25**

Table 12. List of offences prosecuted in the Magistrates Court 20010-11

The number of specific infringement notices issued by offences is detailed in Table 13, below. A total of 89 infringement notices were issued (comprising of 95 offences), amounting to fines of $15,080. One infringement notice was issued and endorsed as a conditional caution for two MAST offences. A total of 62 fisheries and 21 MAST verbal cautions were issued. Officers inspected 3,862 angling licences and 171 whitebait licences. The fines from all sources totalled $39,200.

Infringement Notice Offences	Number
Fish without an angling licence	16
Possess assembled rod, reel and line without an angling licence	7
Use more rods and lines than endorsed	5
Fish with unattended set rod	26
Take whitebait without a whitebait licence	2
Fail to comply with a Ministerial Order (Take whitebait from closed water)	2
Use bottle, can or similar object to warn of movement in the rod and line	3
Take more than 1kg of whitebait in any one day	1
Take more than the fish specified in reg.18(3) in one day	1
Taking fish by means other than a rod and line	2
Use fish as bait to take fish in inland waters not subject to tidal movement	1
Possess assembled rod, reel and line when taking fish prohibited	8
Fail to wear PFD in motor boat less than 6 meters in length	19
Use net other than a landing net in prohibited waters	2
Total	**95**

Table 13. List of infringement notice offences issued in 2010-11

PLANS FOR 2011-12

- Continue operational work to ensure compliance with angling regulations in inland waters.
- Continue implementation of statistical reporting and angler creel survey.
- Continue education and assistance to stakeholders.
- Continue stakeholder communication to better promote awareness and understanding of inland fisheries legislation.
- Develop operational plans for illegal fishing activities in conjunction with Wildlife Operations, Parks and Wildlife Service and Tasmania police.

Appendix 1. Stocking of inland waters for public fishing in 2010-11

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Beaconsfield Dams, Brandy	Feb-11	500				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Beaconsfield Dams, Brandy	Mar-11		320			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Beaconsfield Dams, Brandy	Mar-11		12			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Beaconsfield Dams, Bruins	Feb-11	500				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Big Lagoon (Bruny Island)	Feb-11	1,000				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Big Waterhouse Lake	Sep-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Big Waterhouse Lake	Jan-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Blackmans Lagoon	Sep-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Blackmans Lagoon	Jan-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Blackmans Lagoon	Apr-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Bradys Lake	Sep-10				370	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Bradys Lake	Jul-10	30				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	Jan-11	15,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bradys Lake	Jan-11	8,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bradys Lake	May-11	106				Adult	Laughing Jack Lagoon
Bradys Lake	Jun-11	450				Adult	Hydro Creek
Bradys Lake	Jul-10		80			Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bradys Lake	Jul-10		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bradys Lake	Aug-10		20,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bradys Lake	Apr-11		300			Adult	Salmon Ponds
Break O Day River	May-11	10,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bronte Lagoon	Feb-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Bruisers Lagoon	Jul-10	100				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Bruisers Lagoon	May-11	100				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Brumbys Creek	Jul-10	300				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Brushy Lagoon	Sep-10				200	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Nov-10				330	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Nov-10			1,295		Yearling	UTAS
Brushy Lagoon	May-11	10,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Brushy Lagoon	Sep-10		110			Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Sep-10		1,500			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Brushy Lagoon	Nov-10		30			Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Jan-11		14,000			Fingerling	Petuna Aquaculture
Brushy Lagoon	Mar-11		8,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Brushy Lagoon	Mar-11		1,100			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Camerons Lagoon	May-11			10		Adult	Salmon Ponds
Camerons Lagoon	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Carters Lake	Oct-10	750				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Carters Lake	May-11	300				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Coal River	Feb-11	5,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Craigbourne Dam	Jul-10				530	Adult	Saltas, Wayatinah
Craigbourne Dam	Sep-10				330	Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Dec-10				300	Adult	Saltas, Wayatinah
Craigbourne Dam	Jan-11				2,000	Adult	Saltas, Wayatinah
Craigbourne Dam	May-11				738	Adult	Tassal, Russell Falls
Craigbourne Dam	May-11			125		Adult	Salmon Ponds
Craigbourne Dam	May-11	15,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Craigbourne Dam	Dec-10		1,000			Adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Craigbourne Dam	Jan-11		900			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Curries River Dam	Dec-10	15,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Curries River Dam	Jun-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Dee Lagoon	Jul-10		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Dee Lagoon	Nov-10		2,500			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Dee Lagoon	Nov-10		2,500			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Derby Mine Hole	Apr-11		2,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Emma Tarns	Oct-10	750				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Four Springs Lake	Dec-10	20,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Four Springs Lake	May-11	1,000				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Four Springs Lake	Feb-11		750			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Four Springs Lake	May-11		5,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Apr-11		25,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Apr-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Apr-11		25,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Jun-11		20,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Jun-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Great Lake	Jun-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Guide Reservoir	Aug-10		5,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Guide Reservoir	Feb-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Barrington	Dec-10				360	Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Barrington	Nov-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Barrington	Nov-10		100,000			Fry	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Barrington	Dec-10		60			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Binney	Jan-11	7,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Botsford	Oct-10	750				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Botsford	May-11	300				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Botsford	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Chipman	Jan-11	1,500				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Chipman	Jan-11		1,500			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Crescent	Mar-11	5,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Crescent	Jun-11		5,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Dulverton	May-11	140				Adult	Mountain Creek
Lake Dulverton	May-11	160				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Dulverton	Jun-11	4,500				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Dulverton	Sep-10		1,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Dulverton	Jan-11		10,000			Fingerling	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Dulverton	May-11		2,500			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Dulverton	Jun-11		5,000			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Duncan	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Echo	Jul-10		60,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Lauriston	Jan-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Leake	Nov-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Leake	Jan-11		10,000			Fingerling	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Leake	Mar-11		2,200			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Leake	Mar-11		1,100			Yearling	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Lynch	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Mackintosh	Mar-11		15,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Mikany	May-11		6,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Paget	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Lake Plimsoll	Jan-11			300		Fingerling	Snowy Range Fishery
Lake Plimsoll	Mar-11			5,000		Fingerling	Salmon Ponds

Water	Date	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Salmon	Size	Origin
Lake Rosebery	Jul-10				250	Adult	Tassal, Russell Falls
Lake Rosebery	Nov-10		100,000			Fry	Petuna Aquaculture
Lake Rowallan	Feb-11		20,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Lake Waverley	Sep-10		180			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Lake Waverley	Feb-11		1,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Legges Dam	Jun-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Little Blue Lagoon	Jan-11		3,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Little Waterhouse Lake	Sep-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Little Waterhouse Lake	Jan-11		3,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Macquarie River	Mar-11	6,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Macquarie River	Apr-11	4,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Meadowbank Lake	Jul-10				220	Adult	Tassal, Russell Falls
Meadowbank Lake	Dec-10				150	Adult	Saltas, Wayatinah
Meadowbank Lake	May-11				300	Adult	Tassal, Russell Falls
Meadowbank Lake	Jan-11		60,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Meadowbank Lake	Feb-11		50,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Meadowbank Lake	Apr-11		70,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Meadowbank Lake	Apr-11		30,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Meander River	Oct-10		2,400			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
North Motton RU	Nov-10	22,000				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
North Motton RU	Feb-11		20,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
North Umbria, Jericho	May-11	2,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
North Umbria, Jericho	May-11		2,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Oatlands Water Supply Dam	Mar-11	2,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Oatlands Water Supply Dam	Mar-11		3,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Pawleena Lagoon	Jul-10	150				Adult	Hydro Creek
Pawleena Lagoon	Jul-10	100				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Pawleena Lagoon	Jan-11	1,000				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Pawleena Lagoon	Jun-11	300				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Penstock Lagoon	Oct-10	10,000				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Penstock Lagoon	Mar-11		10,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Pet Reservoir	Aug-10		5,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Pet Reservoir	Feb-11		5,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Sep-10		1,500			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Oct-10				100	Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Sep-10		94			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Jan-11		3,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Mar-11		330			Adult	Springfield Hatcheries
Pioneer Mine Hole	Apr-11		2,000			Fingerling	Springfield Hatcheries
Rileys Creek Reservoir	Mar-11	6,500				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Rileys Creek Reservoir	Mar-11		15,000			Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
River Leven	Mar-11		5,000			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Rocky Lagoon	May-11	100				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Second Lagoon	May-11	50				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Third Lagoon	Jan-11	500				Fry	New Norfolk Hatchery
Tooms Lake	Dec-10	20,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Tooms Lake	May-11	1,000				Adult	Liawenee Canal
Tooms Lake	Jun-11	4,000				Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Tooms Lake	Oct-10		1,500			Yearling	Springfield Hatcheries
Tooms Lake	Nov-10		6,000			Yearling	New Norfolk Hatchery
Waratah Bischoff	Mar-11		2,500			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery

Waratah Town Dam	Mar-11		2,500			Fingerling	New Norfolk Hatchery

Fish Size: Fry (1-5 g) Fingerling (5-50 g) Yearling (50-200 g) Adult (>200 g)

Appendix 2. Stocking of private dams for public fishing in 2010-11

Name	Area	Date	Brown	Size	Date	Rainbow	Size	Origin
Mr T Coldicot	Riana	Dec-10	200	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Mr D Stuart	Riana	Dec-10	180	fry	Feb-11	180	fry	North Motton RU
Mr D Stuart	Riana	Dec-10	120	fry	Feb-11	120	fry	North Motton RU
Mr T Wheatey	Riana	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Brian Brett	South Riana	Dec-10	250	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
Tania Hayes	Upper Natone	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11		fry	North Motton RU
B Feilding	South Riana	Dec-10	100	fry	Feb-11	75	fry	North Motton RU
Bruce Feilding	South Riana	Dec-10	100	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
Mr G McKenna	Ulverstone	Dec-10	50	fry	Feb-11		fry	North Motton RU
Mr G McKenna	Ulverstone	Dec-10	1000	fry	Feb-11	1000	fry	North Motton RU
Mr J Gorfton	Sulphur Creek	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
Sam Ling	Riana	Dec-10	1000	fry	Feb-11	1000	fry	North Motton RU
Sam Ling	Riana	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11	150	fry	North Motton RU
Mr T Wright	West Pine	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11	150	fry	North Motton RU
Mr T Wright	West Pine	Dec-10	250	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
Darren Wigg	Riana	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	500	fry	North Motton RU
Darren Wigg	Riana	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Darren Wigg	Riana	Dec-10	200	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Darren Wigg	Riana	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11	150	fry	North Motton RU
M Radford	Riana	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	150	fry	North Motton RU
M Radford	Riana	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11		fry	North Motton RU
Mr M Radford	Riana	Dec-10	600	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
G Carpenter	South Riana	Dec-10	600	fry	Feb-11	400	fry	North Motton RU
G Carpenter	South Riana	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
BRA AG	Penguin	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
BRA AG	Penguin	Dec-10	600	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
BRA AG	Penguin	Dec-10	200	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
BRA AG	Penguin	Dec-10	175	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
S Kissler	Elizabeth Town	Dec-10	50	fry	Feb-11	50	fry	North Motton RU
T. Routes	Sprent	Dec-10	75	fry	Feb-11	50	fry	North Motton RU
T. Routes	Sprent	Dec-10	200	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
T. Routes	Sprent	Dec-10	250	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
T. Routes	Sprent	Dec-10	250	fry	Feb-11	100	fry	North Motton RU
D Johnson	Gawler	Dec-10	350	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
D Johnson	Gawler	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
C McCulloch	Gawler	Dec-10	600	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
C McCulloch	Gawler	Dec-10	600	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Max McKenna	West Gawler	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11	75	fry	North Motton RU
Max McKenna	West Gawler	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
B Neal	Yolla	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11		fry	North Motton RU
B Heathcote	Stowport	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
Richie Plapp	Penguin	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Richie Plapp	Penguin	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
Richie Plapp	Penguin	Dec-10	400	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Richie Plapp	Penguin	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Ron Mott	Gawler	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
Ron Mott	Gawler	Dec-10	275	fry	Feb-11	250	fry	North Motton RU
A. Anckerson	Abbotsham	Dec-10	150	fry	Feb-11	150	fry	North Motton RU
Dale Anderson	Abbotsham	Dec-10	200	fry	Feb-11	200	fry	North Motton RU
Dale Anderson	Abbotsham	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	400	fry	North Motton RU

Name	Area	Date	Brown	Size	Date	Rainbow	Size	Origin
Dale Anderson	Abbotsham	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Janetta Little	Forth	Dec-10	500	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
G J Johnson	North Motton	Dec-10	300	fry	Feb-11	300	fry	North Motton RU
Mitchelsons Dam	Westbury				Jul-10	1,000	year	Petuna Aquaculture
Taylors Dam	Latrobe	Jul-10	80	adult			adult	Liawenee Canal
Taylors Dam	Latrobe				Jul-10	30	adult	Liawenee Canal
Mitchelsons Dam	Westbury				Sep-10	1,500	year	Springfield Fisheries
Frombergs Dam	Ulverstone				Dec-10	250	adult	Petuna Aquaculture
Taylors Dam	Latrobe				Feb-11	250	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Frombergs Dam	Ulverstone				Feb-11	250	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Robertsons Dam	Yolla				Feb-11	250	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Taylors Dam	Latrobe				Feb-11	2,000	finger	Springfield Fisheries
Robertsons Dam	Yolla				Feb-11	1,500	finger	Springfield Fisheries
Frombergs Dam	Ulverstone				Feb-11	1,500	finger	Springfield Fisheries
Wagners Dam	Winnaleah				Mar-11	340	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Taylors Dam	Latrobe				Mar-11	330	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Waverly School	Waverley				Apr-11	250	adult	Springfield Fisheries
Taylors Dam	Latrobe				Mar-11	1,000	year	Petuna Aquaculture
Frombergs Dam	Ulvertsone				Mar-11	500	year	Petuna Aquaculture
Robertsons Dam	Yolla				Mar-11	500	year	Petuna Aquaculture

Fish Size: Fry (1-5 g) Fingerling (5-50 g) Yearling (50-200 g) Adult (>200 g)

Rank-ing	Season 2010/11	Total catch rate (fish per day)	Total anglers	Season 2009/10	Total catch rate (fish per day)	Total anglers	Season 2008/09	Total catch rate (fish per day)	Total anglers	Season 2007/08	Total catch rate (fish per day)	Total anglers	Season 2006/07	Total catch rate (fish per day)	Total anglers
Lakes															
1	Arthurs	2.02	8,476	Arthurs	2.02	9586	Great	1.84	6964	Arthurs	2.98	8449	Arthurs	2.26	10666
2	Great	1.74	7,023	Great	1.68	8871	Arthurs	2.21	6756	Great	1.40	5393	Great	1.58	6114
3	Woods	3.58	3,908	Woods	2.90	5902	Woods	2.82	4460	Penstock	1.06	3658	Bronte	1.05	2921
4	Bronte	1.44	2,666	Little Pine	1.28	3970	Penstock	1.03	3365	Little Pine	1.16	3470	Woods	2.34	2853
5	Little Pine	1.36	2,587	Penstock	0.90	3219	Little Pine	1.52	2895	Woods	2.96	2829	Penstock	1.84	2819
6	Four Springs	1.09	2,297	Bronte	1.80	2968	Bronte	1.99	2738	Four Springs	1.05	2753	Bradys	0.84	2513
7	Craigbourne	1.02	2,138	Bradys	1.38	2503	Four Springs	1.36	2712	Bronte	1.58	2602	Four Springs	1.49	2479
8	Bradys	0.61	1,954	Four Springs	0.95	2360	Bradys	0.83	2191	Bradys	0.95	2527	Little Pine	1.39	2038
9	Penstock	1.2	1,927	Craigbourne	0.68	2146	Brushy	0.96	2060	Brushy	0.56	1357	Burbury	2.42	1732
10	Huntsman	1.72	1,610	Echo	2.77	2146	Burbury	2.01	1747	Meadowbank	0.96	1357	Brushy	1.35	1664
11	Barrington	0.7	1,557	Barrington	0.99	1752	Huntsman	1.89	1486	Burbury	1.91	1282	Barrington	1.39	1426
12	Brushy	0.73	1,557	Brushy	0.86	1752	Barrington	0.98	1434	Barrington	0.36	1207	Craigbourne	1.00	1358
13	Tooms	1.65	1,557	Huntsman	1.83	1752	Meadowbank	0.68	1252	Dee	0.48	1207	Binney	1.07	1324
14	Echo	2.11	1,399	Augusta	3.25	1609	Echo	2.38	1226	Binney	1.00	1093	Dee	0.76	1222
15	Burbury	1.84	1,241	Burbury	3.69	1359	Binney	1.17	1147	Ada	0.37	905	Meadowbank	0.74	1188
Rivers															
1	Derwent	0.61	2,402	Derwent	0.5	3433	Derwent	0.7	2869	Brumbys	1.34	3017	Derwent	1.29	3091
2	South Esk	2.03	2,376	Mersey	1.39	3040	Brumbys	0.93	2478	Derwent	0.73	2640	Brumbys	0.93	2649
3	Brumbys	1.05	2,270	Brumbys	0.68	3004	South Esk	1.47	2191	South Esk	1.20	2376	South Esk	1.57	2309
4	Mersey	1.12	1,901	South Esk	2.02	2146	Mersey	1.04	2060	Macquarie	1.20	1735	Mersey	0.83	1698
5	Macquarie	1.01	1,531	Macquarie	1.21	1967	Macquarie	1.41	1591	Mersey	0.80	1621	Macquarie	1.6	1596
6	Meander	1.6	1,478	Huon	0.79	1824	Meander	1.39	1512	Huon	0.83	1471	Meander	1.61	1222
7	Tyenna	2.68	1,320	Tyenna	2.94	1716	Huon	0.55	1226	Tyenna	2.60	1471	St Pats	5.27	1053
8	Huon	0.49	977	Meander	2.59	1573	Tyenna	2.74	1226	Meander	1.87	1282	Huon	0.94	985
9	Leven	1.57	977	Leven	1.38	1359	St Pats	2.78	1043	St Pats	3.54	1093	Tyenna	3.04	985
10	North Esk	2.78	871	North Esk	3.53	1287	North Esk	1.16	808	Leven	0.77	980	North Esk	4.00	951

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members of the Parliament of Tasmania

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Inland Fisheries Service (the Service), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by the director of the Service.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the Service's financial report:

(a) presents fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2011, and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and

(b) is in accordance with the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The Responsibility of the director for the Financial Report

The director is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Service's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the director, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General, and
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of State Entities but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Tasmanian Audit Office are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.

TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE

E R De Santi
DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL
Delegate of the Auditor-General

HOBART
30 August 2011

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 $	2010 $
Revenue			
Angling and Other Licence Fees	2	1,627,710	1,619,561
Grants	3	1,641,431	1,291,775
External Grants and Reimbursements		299,606	601,915
Interest Revenue		129,224	81,446
Other Revenue	4	472,637	455,742
Total Revenue		**4,170,608**	**4,050,439**
Expenses			
Personnel Expenses	5	2,357,228	2,369,515
Operating Costs	6	1,520,352	1,537,377
Depreciation Expenses	8	225,195	218,825
Total Expenses		**4,102,775**	**4,125,717**
Surplus (Deficit) before:		**67,833**	**(75,278)**
Other economic flows included in net result			
Fair Value adjustments for investment property	9	-	202,160
Net gain (loss) on sale of non-financial assets	7	13,772	(422)
Net Surplus		**81,605**	**126,460**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Revaluation increment to Land and Buildings	9	349,015	-
Comprehensive Result		**430,620**	**126,460**

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 $	2010 $
Current Assets			
Cash	15(b)	1,150,330	1,076,385
Trade and Other Receivables	16	92,350	165,495
Total Current Assets		**1,242,680**	**1,241,880**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	4,339,183	3,967,772
Investment Property	9	1,745,200	1,745,200
Total Non-Current Assets		**6,084,383**	**5,712,972**
Total Assets		**7,327,063**	**6,954,852**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	17	244,224	350,269
Provisions	14	279,949	240,529
Total Current Liabilities		**524,173**	**590,798**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	14	259,142	250,926
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**259,142**	**250,926**
Total Liabilities		**783,315**	**841,724**
Net Assets		**6,543,748**	**6,113,128**
Equity			
Reserves	11	2,058,006	1,708,991
Accumulated Surplus	12	1,285,888	1,204,283
Contributed Capital	13	3,199,854	3,199,854
Total Equity		**6,543,748**	**6,113,128**

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 $	2010 $
Cash Flows from operating activities			
Receipts from Customers		2,331,775	2,821,390
GST Received		78,315	126,328
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(3,815,628)	(3,981,641)
GST Paid		(153,595)	(170,793)
Receipts from Government		1,641,431	1,291,775
Receipts from External Projects		70,125	33,950
Interest Received		127,277	75,108
Net cash provided by operating activities	15 (a)	279,700	196,117
Cash Flows from investing activities			
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipment		(278,386)	(457,383)
Proceeds from disposal of non-financial assets	7	72,630	151,178
Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities		(205,756)	(306,205)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		73,944	(110,088)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		1,076,386	1,186,474
Cash at the end of the reporting period	15 (b)	**1,150,330**	**1,076,386**

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Notes	2011 $	2010 $
Opening Balance		**6,113,128**	**5,986,722**
Income and expense recognised directly in equity			
Revaluation increment in Land and Buildings	11	349,015	-
Net Surplus for the year		81,605	126,460
Adjustment to prior year balance		-	(54)
Closing Balance		**6,543,748**	**6,113,128**

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

The Inland Fisheries Service (IFS) is a service solely established under the Inland Fisheries Act 1995 with the Inland Fisheries Service being used as a business name.

Note 1 Summary of Accounting Policies

The following summary explains the significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Basis of Accounting
The financial statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

The Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990; and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Compliance with IFRS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as IFRS includes requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The IFS is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under AASB's that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year.

The Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars.

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies

(i) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards.
In the current year, the IFS has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

AASB 2008-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127* – This standard introduces some minor terminology changes. There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes.

AASB 2009-5 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project – This Standard introduces small disclosure and classification changes. There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes.

(ii) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied.

The following applicable Standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

AASB 2009-11 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9* – The amendments require modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. It is not anticipated that there will be any financial impact.

AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* – This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting off two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements. The Standard does not have any financial impact on the IFS. However, it may affect disclosures if reduced disclosure requirements apply.

AASB 2010-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements* – This Standard makes amendments to introduce redueed disclosure requirements for certain types of entities. There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes.

AASB 2010-6 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets* – This Standard includes additional presentation and disclosure requirements for financial assets. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

AASB 2010-7 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB9* – This Standard makes minor revisions, however it is not expected to have a financial impact.

AASB 2009-12 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* – This Standard introduces a number of terminology changes. There is no expected financial impact.

AASB 2010-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* – This Standard introduces terminology changes as well as presentation changes, however, there is no financial impact from these revisions.

AASB 1054 *Australian Additional Disclosures* – This standard sets out the specific disclosures for entities that have adopted Australian Accounting Standards that are additional to the requirements under International Financial Reporting Standards, including disclosures relating to the nature of the financial report, audit fees and the reconciliation of net operating cash flows to the net result. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

(iii) Changes in Accounting Policy

There have been no changes to accounting policies from the previous financial year.

(c) Revenues

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

Angling and other licence fees are recognised when an increase in future economic benefits relating to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

Grants are recognised as revenue when the Service gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant.
Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

Interest on funds invested is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Other revenue is primarily the recovery of costs incurred and are recognised when an increase in future economic benefits relating to an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

Revenue is recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the Australian Taxation Office.

(d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Personnel Expenses include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

Operating costs are recognised when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured.

All applicable non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

(e) Cash

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call at a bank, or financial institution.

(f) Employee Entitlements Excluding Superannuation

The liabilities for long service and annual leave are calculated on expected wage and salary rates. No liability has been recognised for sick leave.

(g) Employer superannuation contributions

Contributions to defined benefit and other complying superannuation schemes are charged as an expense as the contribution becomes payable. The IFS does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The IFS has complied with the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999.*

(h) Non-Current Assets

Acquisition, Recognition and Valuation
Non-current assets are initially recorded at their cost of acquisition and re-valued in accordance with the following accounting policy.

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the IFS is $10,000, and have a useful life in excess of two years. Assets valued at less than $10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which represent a value greater than $10,000). Assets are grouped on the basis of having similar nature or function in the operations of the IFS.

Assets Valued at Fair Value – Land and Buildings
Freehold and vested land and buildings are initially brought to account at cost. They are then valued every six years in accordance with the municipal valuation cycle developed by the Valuer-General. Valuations become effective as at 1 July in year prior to the valuation being issued. Valuations are indexed in years between the valuation cycle based on indices published by the Valuer-General to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date.

Motor Vehicles, Vessels, Plant and Equipment
Plant and equipment, vessels and motor vehicles are carried at cost.

Disposal of Assets
Any gain or loss on the disposal of assets is determined as the difference between the carrying value of the asset, at the time of disposal, and the proceeds from the disposal. It is included in the financial results in the year of disposal.

Impairment of assets
At each reporting date, the IFS assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the IFS makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds it's recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to it's recoverable amount.

Depreciation
Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) are depreciated over their economically useful lives. The straight-line method is used, except for vessels, which have been depreciated on the diminishing value basis.

Assets are depreciated from their date of acquisition and where they have been revalued, depreciation is charged on the adjusted amount. Depreciation rates are reviewed annually. If necessary, they are adjusted to reflect the most recent assessments of the useful lives of the respective assets with regard to such factors as asset usage, the rates of the technical and commercial obsolescence and the most recent assessment of net amounts expected to be recovered on their disposal.

Major depreciation periods are:	
Buildings	40 Years
Plant and Equipment	10 Years to 25 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Vessels	10 Years

(i) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is recorded at fair value with any changes in the fair value being recorded as income or expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
Investment property is not depreciated and are valued on the same basis as land and buildings

(j) Comparative Figures

Comparative figures, where necessary, have been reclassified to comply with the presentation adopted in the financial report.

(k) Trade and Other Receivables

Receivables are carried at amortised cost, less any impairment losses.

(l) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Service. Trade accounts are normally settled within 30 days. Payables are disclosed net of GST.

(m) Economic Dependence

A significant amount of the IFS's revenue is received in the form of grant funding from the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

(n) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.
Where the result of expressing amounts to the nearest dollar would result in an amount of zero, the financial statement will contain a note expressing the amount to the nearest whole dollar.

(o) Taxation

The IFS is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

In the Statement of Cash flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from operating, investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.

(p) Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(q) Judgements and Assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, the IFS is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The only significant judgement made by IFS, that has a significant effect on the financial statements, relate to employee entitlements, which are disclosed in notes 1(f) and 14 to the financial statements.

IFS has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

		2011	2010
Note 2	**Angling and Other Licence Revenue**	$	$
	Angling Licences	1,522,460	1,517,333
	Other Licences	84,326	80,452
	Permits and Registrations	20,924	21,776
		1,627,710	1,619,561
Note 3	**Grants**		
	Government Contribution	1,601,000	1,201,000
	Other Grants	40,431	90,775
		1,641,431	1,291,775
Note 4	**Other Revenue**		
	Rents	142,998	139,271
	Investment property rental	235,481	225,274
	General Sales & Miscellaneous Revenue	82,296	82,736
	Fines	11,862	8,461
		472,637	455,742
Note 5	**Personnel Expenses**		
	Salaries	1,738,154	1,872,183
	Payroll Tax	154,688	145,869
	Superannuation	214,931	193,768
	Leave	224,292	(34,046)
	Other	25,163	191,741
		2,357,228	2,369,515
Note 6	**Operating Costs**		
	Advertising Promotions	8,552	19,708
	Audit Fees	16,481	20,890
	Conferences & Training	10,587	12,031
	Contractors/Consultants	26,115	65,124
	Equipment Maintenance/Hire	43,894	43,853
	General Insurance	34,665	35,010
	Motor Vehicle Expenses	102,931	103,542
	Office Related Expenses	138,122	111,768
	Operating Expenses	136,677	117,700
	Commissions	41,902	38,146
	Supplies & Materials	122,364	131,791
	Contract Services	163,734	110,243
	Fish Expenses	89,927	78,443
	Rates and Property Costs	338,707	384,806
	Grants & Contributions	30,356	50,415
	Legal Expenses	2,281	4,470
	Library/Subscriptions	38,032	65,974
	Protective Clothing	25,043	15,363
	Vessel Costs	16,182	15,237
	Travel Expenses	133,801	112,863
		1,520,353	1,537,377
Note 7	**Gains / (Losses) on Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment**		
	Proceeds From Disposal (Received)	72,630	151,178
	Proceeds From Disposal (Yet to be Received)	-	30,521
	Written Down Value of Disposed Assets	(58,858)	(182,121)
		13,772	(422)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

Note 8 Property, Plant and Equipment	2011	2010
	$	$
Land at Fair Value *	593,000	463,000
	593,000	**463,000**
Buildings at Fair Value*	3,040,698	2,821,683
Less Accumulated Depreciation	325,657	239,810
	2,715,041	**2,581,873**
Motor Vehicles at Cost	435,620	414,010
Less Accumulated Depreciation	62,054	74,990
	373,566	**339,020**
Equipment at Cost	1,013,133	882,606
Less Accumulated Depreciation	420,548	336,048
	592,585	**546,558**
Vessels at Cost	148,242	148,243
Less Accumulated Depreciation	117,116	110,922
	31,126	**37,321**
Work in Progress	33,865	-
	33,865	-
Total property, plant and equipment	**4,339,183**	**3,967,772**

* Land and Buildings are based on valuations issued by the Valuer General and have been indexed by factors to reflect valuation at 30 June 2011 or brought to account at cost.

Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of asset during the financial year

2011	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	Vessels	Work In Progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance 1 July	463,000	2,581,873	339,020	546,558	37,321	-	3,967,772
Additions	-	-	142,057	130,527	-	33,865	306,449
Disposals	-	-	(58,858)	-	-	-	(58,858)
Revaluation	130,000	219,015	-	-	-	-	349,015
Depreciation Expense	-	(85,847)	(48,653)	(84,500)	(6,195)	-	(225,195)
Transfers & adjustments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount 30 June	593,000	2,715,041	373,566	592,585	31,126	33,865	4,339,183

*Adjustments relate to the aligning of amounts with the asset register during the period ending 30 June 2011.

2010	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Plant and Equipment	Vessels	Work In Progress	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance 1 July	463,000	2,658,254	277,456	583,513	45,711	-	4,027,934
Additions	-	-	293,563	47,155	-	-	340,718
Disposals	-	-	(181,280)	-	(841)	-	(182,121)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(76,447)	(50,719)	(84,110)	(7,549)	-	(218,825)
Transfers & Adjustments*	-	66	-	-	-	-	66
Carrying Amount 30 June	463,000	2,581,873	339,020	546,558	37,321	-	3,967,772

*Adjustments made in prior year to reconcile general ledger with the assets register.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

		2011 $	2010 $
Note 9	**Investment Property**		
	(a) Carrying amount		
	At fair value	1,745,200	1,745,200
	Less: Provision for Impairment	-	-
		1,745,200	1,745,200

The properties are an office complex with shed storage facilities at Derwent Park. It is valued under the fair value method, excluding allowance for selling costs.
The fair value of this was based on the Valuer-Generals assessment as at 1 July 2010,
and a property at Western Junction that operates as a food outlet and has been valued at its purchase price which eqnates to fair value..

	(b) Reconciliation of movements		
	Carrying amount at 1 July	1,745,200	1,398,040
	Additions		145,000
	Adjustments		
	Fair Value Adjustments	-	202,160
	Carrying amount at 30 June	1,745,200	1,745,200

Note 10	**Auditor's Remuneration**		
	The total of fees paid or due and payable the financial year:		
	Fees for Audit	16,640	17,200
		16,640	17,200
Note 11	**Reserves**		
	Asset Revaluation Reserve-Land	780,395	650,395
	Asset Revaluation Reserve-Buildings	1,277,611	1,058,596
		2,058,006	1,708,991
	Movements during the year:		
	Balance at the beginning of period	1,708,991	1,708,991
	Add Revaluation Increment	349,015	-
	Balance at the end of period	2,058,006	1,708,991
Note 12	**Accumulated Surplus**		
	Opening Balance	1,204,338	1,077,878
	Net Surplus for the year.	81,605	126,460
	Closing Balance	1,285,943	1,204,338

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

		2011 $	2010 $
Note 13	**Contributed Capital**		
	Contributed capital represents the initial net amount of Assets and Liabilities when the IFS commenced reporting on an accrual basis from the commencement of the 2000/01 financial year:		
	Balance as at 1 July	3,199,854	3,199,854
	Balance as at 30 June	3,199,854	3,199,854
Note 14	**Employee Entitlements**		
	Current		
	Annual Leave	180,647	159,611
	Long Service Leave - Unconditional	45,019	44,347
	Accrued Salaries	54,283	36,571
		279,949	240,529
	Non- Current		
	Long Service Leave - Unconditional	259,142	250,926
	Long Service Leave - Conditional	-	-
		259,142	250,926
	Total	539,091	491,455
	Settled within 12 months	279,949	240,529
	Settled in more than 12 months	259,142	250,926
		539,091	491,455

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

		2011 $	2010 $
Note 15 (a)	**Reconciliation of Net Cash Used in Operating Activities to Surplus / (Deficit)**		
	Net Surplus	81,605	126,460
	Non-cash adjustments		
	Fair value adjustment for investment property		(202,160)
	Net (gain) loss on sale of non-financial assets	(13,772)	422
	Depreciation	225,195	218,825
	Change in Assets/Liabilities		
	Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	47,636	(55,681)
	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(106,045)	87,783
	(Increase) decrease in receivables	88,734	18,400
	Other movements	(43,653)	2,068
	Net cash gained (used) in operating activities	279,700	196,117
	For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at the bank. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	(b) **Cash at Bank**	1,150,330	1,076,385
		1,150,330	1,076,385
	(c) **Corporate Credit Card**		
	Facility Available	80,500	69,000
	Less Used/Committed	(12,077)	(6,888)
	Balance unused	68,423	62,112
Note 16	**Trade and Other Receivables**		
	Sundry Debtors	76,761	165,495
	Net GST Receivable	15,589	-
		92,350	165,495
Note 17	**Trade and Other Payables**		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	152,100	218,851
	Funds Held for External Projects	92,124	129,350
	Net GST Payable	-	2,068
		244,224	350,269

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

Note 18 Events subsequent to Balance date

The Director of Inland Fisheries is not aware of any matter or circumstance since the end of the financial year that has significant effect, or may significantly affect the operations of the Inland Fisheries Service, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Inland Fisheries Service in subsequent financial years.

Note 19 Financial Instruments

19.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk Management Policies

The Inland Fisheries Service has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

a. credit risk;
b. liquidity risk; and
c. market risk.

The Director has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Inland Fisheries Service's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Service , to set appropriate limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk Exposure	Measurement method
Credit Risk	Ageing analysis,earnings at risk
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the financial loss to the IFS if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contactual obligations.
The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the IFS's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral or other security:
The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2011 but not impaired				
	Past due 30 days	**Past due 60 days**	**Past Due 90 days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Receivables	37,425	6,310	33,026	76,761
Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2010 but not impaired				
	Past due 30 days	**Past due 60 days**	**Past due 90 days**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Receivables	164,025	1,470	-	165,495

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the IFS will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The IFS's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The following tables detail undiscounted cash flows payable by the IFS by contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position.

2011

	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted total	Carrying amount
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	152,100	-	-	-	-	-	152,100	152,100
Other financial liabilities	27,106	24,502	12,024	1,474	-	-	65,106	65,106
Total	27,106	24,502	11,672	11,672	-	-	65,106	65,106

2010

	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted total	Carrying amount
Financial Liabilities								
Payables	218,851	-	-	-	-	-	218,851	218,851
Other financial liabilities	19,349	11,672	11,672	11,672	11,672	-	66,037	66,037
Total	238,200	11,672	11,672	11,672	11,672	-	284,888	284,888

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the IFS is exposed to is interest rate risk.
At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the IFS's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2011 $,000	2010 $,000
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	1,150	1,076
Financial liabilities	-	-
Total	1,150	1,076

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the IFS's profit or loss and equity:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

Sensitivity analysis of Services exposure to possible changes in interest rates

	Income Statement		Equity	
	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease
30 June 2011				
Cash	11,503	(11,503)	11,503	(11,503)
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-	-
Net sensitivity	11,503	(11,503)	11,503	(11,503)
30 June 2010				
Cash	10,764	(10,764)	10,764	(10,764)
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-	-
Net sensitivity	10,764	(10,764)	10,764	(10,764)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2010.

Categories of financial assests and liabilities

	2011 $'000	2010 $'000
Financial assets		
Loans and Receivables on intital recognition.	1,218	1,242
Total	1,218	1,242
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(244)	(350)
Total	(244)	(350)

Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities	2011 Total Carrying Amount $'000	2011 Net Fair Value $'000	2010 Total Carrying Amount $'000	2010 Total Carrying Amount $'000
Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	1,150	1,150	1,076	1,076
Receivables	68	68	165	165
Total financial assets	1,218	1,218	1,241	1,241
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Trade Creditors	152	152	193	193
Other financial liabilities	92	92	157	157
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	244	244	350	350

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011, continued.

Financial assets
The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities
The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 20 Commitments and Contingencies

Schedule of Commitments	**2011**	**2010**
	$	$
By Type		
Capital Commitments		
Property, Plant & Equipment (i)	-	84,192
Total Capital Commitments	-	84,192
Lease commitments		
Operating leases (ii)	65,106	66,037
Total Lease Commitments	65,106	66,037

(i) The capital commitment reflected three motor vehicles on order.
(ii) The operating leases are in relation to a photocopier and seven Yamaha outboard motors.

By Maturity	**2011**	**2010**
Capital Commitments	$	$
One Year or less	-	84,192
From one to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total capital commitments	-	84,192
Operating lease commitments		
One Year or less	27,106	19,349
From one to five years	38,000	46,688
More than five years	-	-
Total operating lease commitments	65,106	66,037

Contingent Assets and Liabilities
There are no contingent assets and liabilities.

Note 21 Corrections of misstatements

In the prior year, the revaluation of investment property of $202,160 was incorrectly recorded against the asest revaluation reserve, whereas the amount should have been recorded as part of revenue as a fair value adjustment for investment property.
As a result of this correction, the 2009/2010 deficit of $75,500 has been adjusted to a surplus of $126,460, Accumulated Surplus has increased from $1,002,123 to $1,204,280 and the Asset Revaluation Reserve decreased from $1,911,151 to $1,708,991.
Each of these adjustments has been restated in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and related notes.

Inland Fisheries Service

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Certification of Financial Statements

The accompanying Financial Statement of the Inland Fisheries Service are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with the Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2011 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing, I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the director:

Mr John Diggle
Director
Inland Fisheries Service

Date: 15 July 2011