



PREMIER OPENS ARTHURS LAKE FACILITIES

On Monday 10 November 1986 the Premier of Tasmania, Mr Robin Gray, officially opened the new day-use area and camping ground at Pumphouse Bay, Arthurs Lake.

The Minister for Inland Fisheries, Mr Peter Hodgman, introduced the Premier to more than 70 invited guests. The gathering included several Members of Parliament, Municipal Wardens, Heads of Departments and senior public servants as well as representatives of angling organisations and the trout fishing industry.

The Premier, Mr Gray, praised the work of the Lands Department staff responsible for the development of the camping ground and noted that the project demonstrated a very efficient use of funds.

Mr Gray also stressed the role of the Central Highlands Advisory Committee in recommending the Arthurs Lake developments which include the camping and day-use facilities at Pumphouse Bay, an access to the lake shore at Flintstone Drive, the reconstruction of the road to Cowpaddock Bay and the construction of a new road and boat launching ramp at Jonah Bay. The completion of the road works has been delayed by wet weather.

The Central Highlands Advisory Committee was formed in October 1985 to recommend and coordinate developments in the Highlands. The Committee comprises representatives from the Lands Department, Inland Fisheries Commission, Hydro-Electric Commission, Central Highlands Shackowners Association, Bothwell Council and the Freshwater Anglers Council of Tasmania.



The Premier, Mr Gray, unveiling the plaque at the new Arthurs Lake camping ground.
(photo courtesy of 'The Examiner')

View of the new facilities at Arthurs Lake.
(photo courtesy of 'The Examiner')

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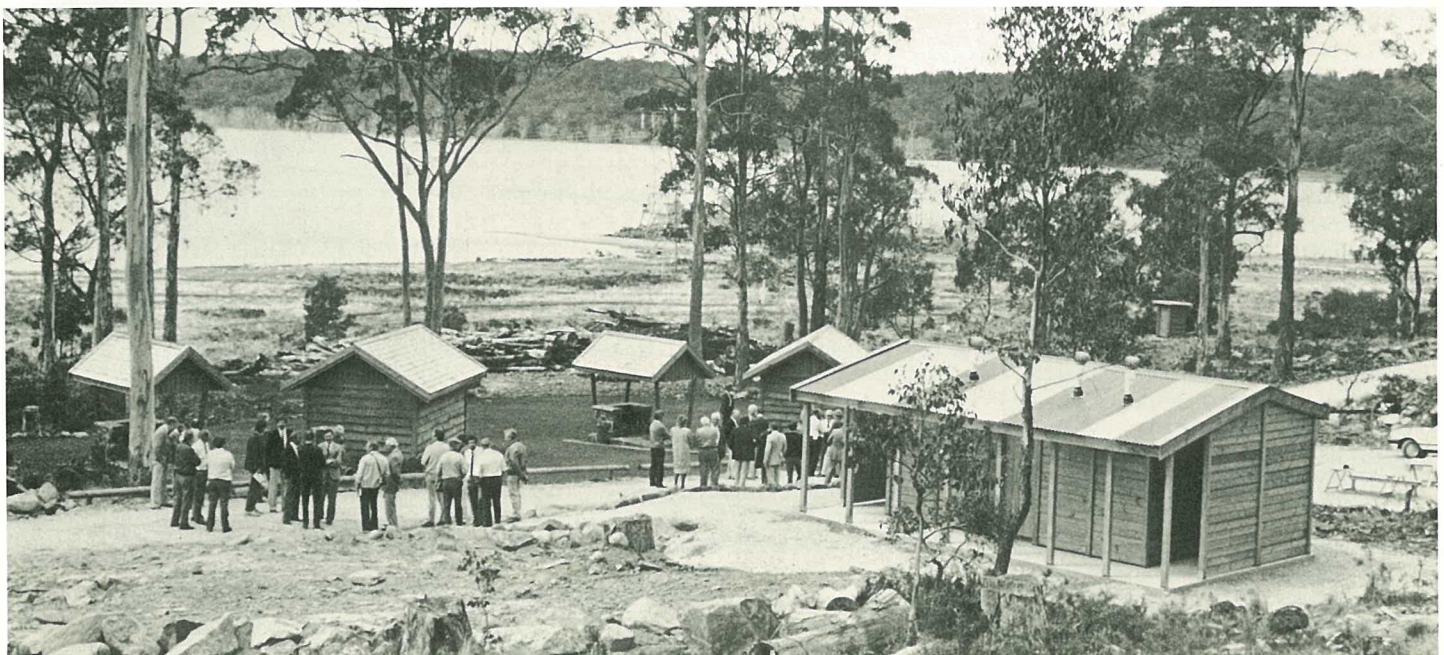
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Spawning Habits of the Spotted Mountain Trout
by Paul Humphries

The Premier said that the total expenditure of \$170 000 was well justified as Arthurs Lake is Tasmania's most popular fishery. An estimated 9 000 anglers visited this water last year and landed an estimated 145 000 brown trout. Mr Gray also recognised the work of the Hydro-Electric Commission in creating many lakes which have become important scenic and recreational attractions.

The presence of Mr Neil Robson MHA, was acknowledged by the Premier and he praised the recent Report of the Select Committee on the Freshwater Sport Fishery which was chaired by Mr Robson. Mr Gray said that the Committee's Report had highlighted the importance of freshwater fishing in Tasmania and would help to set future Government policy in relation to trout fishing.



NATIONAL SPORT FISHING CONFERENCE

The First Australian Recreational and Sport Fishing Conference was hosted by the Australian Recreational Fishing Confederation in Canberra on 5, 6 and 7 September 1986.

The conference called on the national fishing body to develop policy recommendations aimed at raising the quality of Australia's biggest outdoor participation sport.

The conference attracted 170 participants, including 'grass roots' fishers from throughout the country; State, Territory and Federal fisheries managers and administrators, and fisheries scientists and researchers.

The first resolution passed at the Open Forum section of the conference called on the Confederation to develop a draft document recommending national recreational fishing funding strategies.

Confederation president, Mr Graham Pike, said the confederation would examine every possible option for funding the management of Australian recreational fishing which a Federal Government funded survey has shown is worth in excess of \$2.2 billion a year to the national economy.

This would include a detailed look at the United States' Wallop-Breaux scheme which this year will collect \$US120 million solely for recreational and sport fishing research and develop-

ment in the US, and the possibilities of such a scheme for Australia.

An investigation would also be made of ways by which the heavy sales taxes and duties already collected on fishing equipment by the Australian Government might be utilised for the development and preservation of Australian recreational and sport fishing.

A second conference motion asked the confederation to develop a draft policy for urgently improving communications on recreational fishing matters with grass roots fishers, Government agencies and the general public.

Another major resolution dealt with serious concern about the effects of habitat and environmental degradation on fish stocks.

The conference called on the Confederation to develop liaison at Ministerial level with the Australian Fisheries Council, the Australian Environment Council, the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM) and the National Fishing Industry Council, with a view to alerting these bodies to the existing degree of aquatic habitat degradation and the need for habitat maintenance to ensure the continuation of high quality recreational fishing in fresh water, estuarine and marine areas.

Strong fears were expressed at the conference that CONCOM had or was developing a policy

which would, in effect, limit or preclude recreational fishing in national parks.

A conference resolution requested the Confederation to seek clarification on the matter from CONCOM together with a firm commitment that CONCOM would fully consult with the Confederation in developing any policy affecting recreational fishing in national parks.

The conference also moved 'that the Australian Recreational and Sport Fishing Conference express the concern of this conference to Australian fishing authorities over the possible effects on recreational fishing resources, of the introduction of United States' purse seine vessels to the Australian Fishing Zone'.

Further 'deep conference concern' was expressed about the state of the Australian east coast tailor fishery and noted that representations would be made on the matter to State Government authorities through appropriate regional recreational fishing advisory bodies.

Mr Pike said a further resolution probably best summarised the outcome of the highly successful conference: 'The conference resolves that the primary purpose of fisheries management should be to maximise long-term benefit to the Australian community as a whole'.

GREAT LAKE RAINBOW TROUT TAGS

For the second year, yellow tags are being used in a study of the Great Lake rainbow trout.

All the fish tagged are from the spring rainbow trout spawning run at Liawenee Canal. Last year we tagged 300, this year another 300 have been tagged. Of the 300 tagged in 1985, 76 were caught and returned to us last season. So far (October 1986), 12 have been returned this season, and 48 returned to the spawning run at Liawenee Canal.

The tags are being used for a number of purposes:

1. to assess the return of rainbows to Liawenee from year to year, i.e. the survival of fish in one year's spawning run until the next year;
2. to get an estimate of the contribution that the fish in the run make to the angler's catch, as well as a rough guide to the total population of catchable fish in the lake;
3. to find out how many fish that spawn in Liawenee Canal in one year, spawn in the other creeks running into Great Lake in following years. To this end the clear visibility of the new tags assists in counting marked fish from the bank in other spawning streams;
4. to get an idea of the degree of movement of rainbows within the lake.

Results from last year

1. From the results of a questionnaire survey, 46 000 trout were caught at Great Lake last season by 9 500 anglers (all licence types and pensioners and children). This is equivalent to 44 tonnes of fish. 27 000 of these fish were rainbow trout.
2. The population of catchable rainbows at the beginning of the season was estimated at 60 000 and approximately 30 000 grew into the catchable size range during the season.
3. On average, fishermen holding a full season licence fished eight days last season at Great Lake, and caught 12 fish in the season. Fifty percent of full season licence holders caught between one and four fish in the season at Great Lake.
4. Tags were returned from all over the lake - the most returns were from Tods Corner and Swan Bay followed by Christmas Bay.
5. The tags do not appreciably affect the fish's survival and nearly all fish returned have

grown normally over the season. Loss of tags in the one year has been very low with only 1 in 50 double tagged fish having lost a tag.

6. Only 40-50% of the rainbows in any one year survive to the next year. This is due to a combination of natural mortality and fishing.
7. The chance of a fish being caught by an angler has almost doubled since the 1950's, with the number of anglers having increased five-fold and the average number of days fished at the lake having increased three times.
8. So far, counts of spawners at other streams (Halfmoon, Bretons and Sandbanks) have shown only a very small number of tags in proportion to the untagged fish (1 in 100 as opposed to 1 in 10 at Liawenee Canal). This indicates that most fish spawning at Liawenee are returning to the canal; in other words, they are showing repeat homing behaviour.

Angler's returns are very important in this study, and the returns from the North Western Fisheries Association angling competition are of considerable value. The Commission intends to repeat the tagging once more next year.

We would be greatly assisted if any tags found on rainbows caught in Great Lake are returned to:

1. either hotel at Great Lake;
2. the IFC Head Office, 127 Davey Street, Hobart, 7000;
3. the IFC Field Station, Liawenee, Great Lake, 7030.

The tags are yellow with the following lettering: **L0001 Return to IFC.** The numbers are between **0001 and 0750.** The tags are on the left side of the fish, just below the dorsal fin. Some fish will have two tags. This is to help us estimate the rate of loss of the new tags.

Anyone returning a tag will be informed of the age of the fish. Please be patient with us with regard to getting information back to you if you hand in a tag - it takes time to get the information together - you will receive a reply.

If tags are returned, the value of the study will be greatly enhanced if the following information is supplied:

1. the date and exact location in the lake where the fish was caught;
2. any information on the weights of the tagged

fish or any other catches from the lake. Please specify whether the fish was cleaned or uncleaned when weighed.

The Inland Fisheries Commission is offering \$1 per return. The North Western Fisheries Association is offering \$5 per return for the rest of the season. We would very much appreciate any help we can get from anglers catching tagged fish, and the results of the study will be sent to anyone making a return.

PLEASE HELP US BY SENDING IN RETURNS

Thank you. (Peter Davies, Scientific Officer)



Lands Dpt officers Val Dell and Glen Atkinson, chefs at the opening of the Arthurs Lake facilities.

(photo courtesy of 'The Examiner')

BROWN TROUT FRY LIBERATIONS 1986

Major Public Storages

NAME OF WATER STOCKED (or dam owner)	LOCALITY	NUMBER
Craigbourne Dam	Colebrook	100 000
Lake Crescent	Central Highlands	100 000
Lake Dulverton	Oatlands	20 000
Lake Leake		100 000
Pawleena Reservoir		10 000
Rileys Creek Dam		20 000
TOTAL		350 000

North

NAME OF WATER STOCKED (or dam owner)	LOCALITY	NUMBER
P. Badcock	Whitemore	10 000
Cressy Branch	'Canarvon'	10 000
A. & L. Geard	Hagley	4 000
Longford Branch	Hadspen	2 000
P. & M. McGee	Westbury	5 000
R. Mitchelson and Son	Westbury	10 000
R. Mitchelson and Son	Westbury	2 000
Scottsdale Branch	Kamona	100 000
P. Swain	Liffey	5 000
TOTAL		148 000

South and East

NAME OF WATER STOCKED (or dam owner)	LOCALITY	NUMBER
N. Arnol	Little Swanport	5 000
G. Cannon	Dromedary	100
A.R. Greenhill	Swansea	5 000
P. Morrisby	Sandford	2 000
A.S. Pross	Karanja	200
Prosser River Dams	Orford	25 000
M. Neyland	Nubeena	100
Rostrevor	Triabunna	10 000
G. Wrigley	Little Swanport	5 000
TOTAL		52 400

North West

NAME OF WATER STOCKED (or dam owner)	LOCALITY	NUMBER
Lake Barrington		60 000
Guide River Dam		10 000
Lake No Where Else		10 000
Pet River Dam		15 000
Circular Head Rearing Pond	Forest	5 000
Penguin Rearing Pond	Penguin	5 000
Preston Rearing Pond	Preston	1 000
A. Applebee (2)	Riana	2 000
C.R. Atkinson (2)	Stowport	1 000
D.C. Briggs	Bellar Macargee Creek	2 000
P.N. Bonney	Moriarty	2 000
M.S. Brown	Sassafras	2 000
L.V. Campbell	Somerset	4 000
G. Carr (2)	Upper Natone	2 000
M.R. Cassidy	Sassafras	5 000
J.W. Douglas (3)	West Moreville Road	3 000
J. Duff (3)	Riana	2 000
G.M. Easton	Calder	1 000
B. Johnson	Preston	200
G. Jones	Cuprona	4 000
W.A. Fromberg	Ulverstone	7 000
M. Gee (2)	Cuprona	2 000
M. Ford	Newground	20 000
M. Last (2)	Kindred	3 000
E. Loane	Devonport	500
S. Loone	Henrietta	2 000
P. Martin	Preston	1 000
S.L. & E.A. McConnon	Forth	2 000
D.N. Perry	Sassafras	10 000
L. Plapp (3)	West Pine	2 000
B. Richardson	Harford	5 000
L.D. Richardson	Elwood	2 000
L.A. Rogers	Sassafras	5 000
D.A. Smith	King Island	1 000
E.L. Stitz	Burnie	4 000
P.J. Strickland (2)	Ulverstone	200
D. Wise	Myalla	1 000
D. Wooton (4)	Devonport	1 000
Yaxley's Juvenile Dam	Devonport	1 000
TOTAL		205 900

TASMANIAN TROUT FISHING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The 3rd Annual Trout Fishing Championships were conducted by the North Western Fisheries Association at Great Lake on 1 and 2 November 1986.

The championships, once again co-ordinated from the Compleat Angler Hotel at Great Lake, attracted 641 entries including five Victorian and two Japanese anglers.

The weather on Saturday morning was not conducive to good angling, especially for those wishing to fish from boats. Later that day the weather began to improve and conditions on Sunday were quite reasonable.

By Saturday evening only 161 fish had been weighed in compared with about 240 the previous year. The total number recorded by closing time on Sunday afternoon was 648 - the majority of which came from Great Lake, followed by Arthurs Lake.

Among the fish weighed in from Great Lake were seven tagged rainbow trout ranging from 780 to 1 080 g cleaned weight. One party of three anglers took a bag of 16 rainbows at Canal Bay on Saturday morning.

The championship fish was caught in Tin Hut Lake by Stephen Hedditch of Latrobe on natural bait and cleaned weight was 4 300 kg. The largest rainbow, 2 220 kg, was caught on a fly by Gary Burling of Mowbray in Lagoon of Islands. Other fish to figure in the prizes for the largest or runner-up were a brown trout of 3 330 kg from Lake Crescent on natural bait by Simon Hedditch, a brown of 2 620 kg on natural bait from Tin Hut Lake by Phillip Hedditch, a rainbow of 2 450 kg from Lagoon of Islands on an artificial

lure by Michael Ravenswood and Justin Titley of St Helens beat his father by 20 g with a Lagoon of Islands rainbow of 1 970 kg on an artificial lure.

A total of 21 waters produced fish weighed in at the recording station and computer statistics to be produced later will give all the relevant details on total and average weights, fish species, types of catching methods used and angler details - adult and junior.

By a manual count from the weigh-in forms completed, the following details have been extracted. Last year's numbers are in parentheses.

Great Lake	387	(477)
Arthurs Lake	140	(223)
Brumbys Creek	1	-
Lake Augusta	1	(26)
Penstock Lagoon	1	-
Lagoon of Islands	14	(32)
Lake Echo	10	(34)
Tungatinah Lagoon	17	-
Tin Hut Lake	2	-
Lake Pedder	5	(10)
Woods Lake	9	(30)
Lake Sorell	9	(7)
Bradys Lake	3	(29)
Ouse River	7	(1)
Ada Lagoon	2	-
Little Pine Lagoon	1	(19)
Double Bar Lagoon	16	-
Clyde River	8	-
Lake Crescent	11	-
Pine Tier Dam	2	(15)
Farm Dam (N.W.)	2	-

The winners in the draw from all completed weigh-in forms for the four major prizes were -

- 1 Seven day Surfers Paradise holiday for two with return air fares (Holiday Inn and Ansett Air NSW) - Jason Forster, Castra Road, Ulverstone.
- 2 Yamaha Outboard Motor - Jason Sherriff, Burnie.
- 3 Yamaha Generator - Frank Titley, St Helens.
- 4 Daiwa Computer Fishing Reel - Michael Coleman, Deloraine.

Fifty-two prizes were made available by various generous sponsors and the total value was well in excess of \$5 000. Our two Japanese visitors donated a Daiwa fly reel as an additional prize.

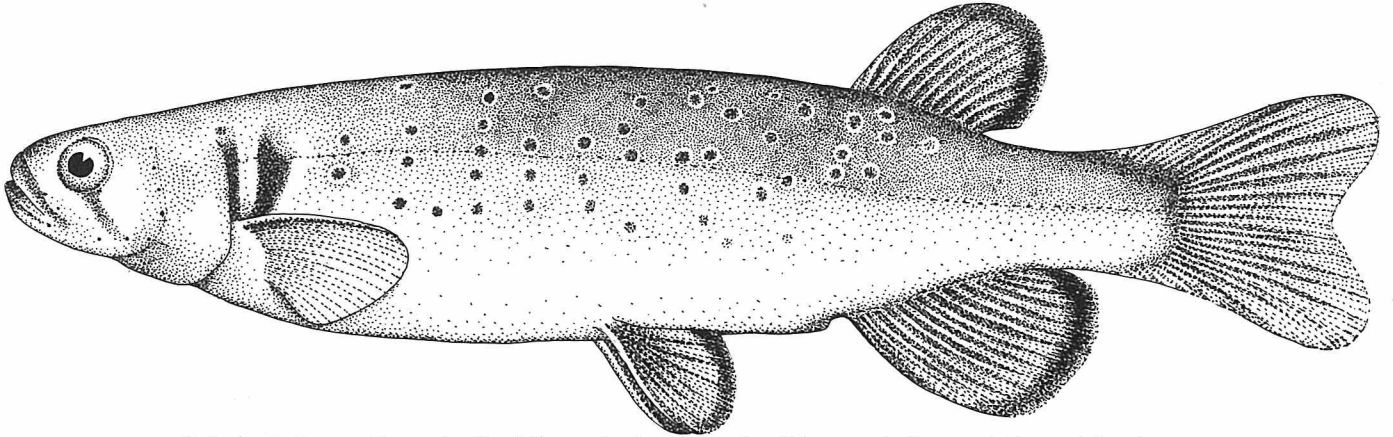
Profits from the event will be donated to the Scouts for assistance in cleaning up litter from Highland angling areas.



SPAWNING HABITS OF THE SPOTTED MOUNTAIN TROUT

by Paul Humphries
Zoology Department, University of Tasmania

The spotted mountain trout, *Galaxias truttaceus*, is one of the most widely distributed species of native fish in Tasmania. It is found in large numbers in many coastal streams as well as in a number of lakes on the Central Plateau.



Galaxias truttaceus Drawn by Carol Kroger for the University of Tasmania's 'Fauna of Tasmania' series.

Despite this abundance, the study of *G. truttaceus* has received little attention. It is known that the species spawns before winter in the lower reaches of streams and that the young are washed out to sea soon after they hatch. For many years juvenile *G. truttaceus* have been recorded in whitebait runs around the State, returning to freshwater after several months at sea. Their numbers in such runs has led to speculation about the reproductive strategies of these fish.

Within the family Galaxiidae, of which *G. truttaceus* is one of the largest members, there appears to be two distinct life history strategies. On the one hand most catadromous (descending to lower reaches of rivers or the sea to spawn) species tend to be large, to spawn before winter and produce large numbers of relatively small eggs. On the other hand most totally freshwater species are generally small, spawn after winter and produce small numbers of larger eggs. The reason or reasons accounting for these differences have yet to be determined, although several hypotheses have been proposed.

Towards the end of the last glaciation, approximately 19 000 years ago, ice covered much of what is now the Central Plateau region of Tasmania. As it slowly receded, the ice sometimes scoured depressions into the ground and sometimes deposited material forming hummocky regions. A number of lakes, including Carters Lakes, were formed when water became trapped between some of these hummocks. Many of these lakes, both scoured and depositional ones, were colonised by freshwater fish, including *G. truttaceus*. It is thought that these colonising individuals were once part of stream populations which were probably catadromous. A lowering of the water table may have occurred and cut off the fish's means of escape. So trapped within the confines of the lakes, these fish had to adapt to a totally freshwater existence.

The occurrence of both stream-dwelling, catadromous forms and landlocked freshwater forms of *G. truttaceus* in Tasmania, along with the knowledge of the two distinct galaxiid life history strategies, prompted a comparative study of the life histories of stream and lake *G. truttaceus*.

The study involves an investigation into the life histories of four populations of *G. truttaceus*. Two of the populations are in creeks on the Tasman Peninsula and two are found in lakes on the Central Plateau. Two populations have been sampled since March 1985 and a further two since May and September 1985 respectively.

Every month each site has been electrofished and all fish measured, and a sample preserved and taken back to the laboratory for further analy-

sis. The analyses fall into two main areas:

- 1 General life history and some morphological variation.
- 2 Proximate analysis - the determination of the water, fat, protein and ash content of the body tissues.

Furthermore, spawning sites in the streams and lakes have been investigated. Eggs and newly-hatched larvae have been collected and juvenile fish returning to freshwater as whitebait have been caught as soon as they have entered the streams.

The results, to date, suggest that life history variation does exist between the populations of *G. truttaceus*. The greatest differences are found between streams and lakes although variation between streams and between lakes is evident also. The most notable difference is the marked shift in spawning time from before winter, as happens in the streams, to after winter in the lakes. The populations in the streams spawn when water temperatures begin to fall and days get shorter. However, it is the opposite set of circumstances which initiate spawning in lake fish.

A number of factors possibly account for this shift. The availability of food for larval fish is often critical to the survival and continuing recruitment of juveniles into a population. It would appear that blooms of zooplankton occur in the lakes about the same time as the larvae hatch out. Low temperatures have been shown to affect fish in poor condition more so than those in good condition. The Central Plateau lakes not uncommonly freeze during winter and bottom temperatures during the present study have reached 0.5°C. It would be advantageous for a fish to spawn after winter and therefore possess a store of energy which might be tapped should it be necessary.

There is also another possibility as to why the shift in spawning time has occurred. It may simply be that the fish in the lakes require a certain temperature at which to spawn, and that the drop in temperature leading up to winter is too sharp and catches them unawares. It appears that there is an optimum temperature at which the fish, both in streams and lakes, spawn. However, further analysis is needed in order to make more meaningful conclusions.

Other differences between the four populations of *G. truttaceus* are being analysed further. However, the key to the differences appears to be the shift in spawning time. Once more is known about the life history variation found within this galaxiid species it may be possible to extrapolate to the family as a whole and therefore understand a little about how these fish evolved.

FRESHWATER CRAYFISH SURVEY

The Commission will soon be conducting some investigations into the freshwater crayfish fauna of Tasmania, in particular, the giant freshwater crayfish *Astacopsis gouldi*. The status of this species has recently been described as 'vulnerable' by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, in the Red Data Book of Invertebrates, and this classification appears to be based on the anecdotal evidence of some scientists and amateur fishermen.

The aim of these investigations will be to describe the distribution and abundance of *A. gouldi* and in doing so, establish more precisely whether the species is threatened or not. Ultimately, it is hoped that all of the known biological information will be collated to provide a sound biological basis to manage recreational fishing for this species.

To assist us with these investigations, any relevant information from members of the public (amateur fishermen, naturalists etc.) would be most appreciated. Such information might take the form of, for instance, the past and present distributions of the lobster (where are they or were they found?) or observations on the breeding biology (such as the sizes of berried females and when they occur).

Please don't hesitate to contact Commission Scientific Officer Pierre Horwitz if you feel you may be able to contribute.

FUNDS FOR RECREATIONAL FISHING

Gilbert C. Radonski, president of the American Sport Fishing Institute, attended the recent Recreational and Sport Fishing Conference in Canberra as keynote speaker.

In his address Gil Radonski stressed the need for federal funding of recreational fishery management and research. In the United States this has been achieved by the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Act which has resulted from the recent Wallop-Breaux Amendments to the Federal Aid in the Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell Johnson Act).

Funds for the program of the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Act are collected through various federal excise taxes on fishing tackle and equipment, federal tax paid on motor fuels used

TRIBUTES TO DR AUBREY NICHOLLS

It is with deep regret that the Inland Fisheries Commission acknowledges the recent passing of Dr Aubrey Nicholls, aged 81.

In 1947, Dr Nicholls, then with the CSIRO Division of Fisheries, was appointed to investigate the Tasmanian trout fishery. In May 1949 Dr Nicholls transferred to Hobart to devote his full-time attention to the study of Tasmanian trout.

Dr Nicholls' ten year investigation of lakes and streams laid the foundation for trout management in Tasmania and many of his findings and recommendations remain valid to the present day.

Aubrey Nicholls made a great and lasting contribution to the Tasmanian trout fishery and anglers, fisheries managers and researchers alike will long remember his enthusiasm, dedication, scientific skill and foresight. Dr Nicholls set an example that modern researchers strive to emulate.

Past and present Commission members and staff extend their deepest sympathy to Dr Nicholls' wife Mabs and family.

May he rest in peace.

INLAND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Recently in Adelaide a pioneer in Australian freshwater fish ecology, Dr Aubrey Nicholls, died at the age of 81 years. His death was noted in an unusual obituary in *The Weekend Australian* (27 July 1986) from the Inland Fisheries Commission in Tasmania. The notice drew attention to the lasting value of Aubrey Nicholls' research work for the Tasmanian trout fishery.

In 1945 Tasmanian trout anglers, increasingly dissatisfied with the state of the trout fishery, pressured the 'Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Commissioners' to request the CSIRO to investigate the cause of the decline. In 1947 Dr Nicholls, then with the CSIRO Division of Fisheries, was appointed to carry out the investigation and in 1949 he transferred to Hobart.

Dr Nicholls and his small team then embarked upon an exhaustive investigation of the fishery, using laboratory studies, creel censuses, population surveys, tagging returns and field manipulation experiments to investigate the state of trout populations in both rivers and lakes of northern, central and southern Tasmania.

The results of the investigations of trout populations in rivers were published in a series of papers (1957-1961), which painstakingly documented the unpopular findings (from the point of view of the anglers). Dr Nicholls found that in the rivers there was no evidence of over-fishing and that one of the reasons for the perceived decline in the fishery was not a decline in the density of trout but 'an increase in the number of inexperienced anglers'.

A commonly held belief of trout anglers and still is that, to maintain a trout fishery, stocking of the streams by hatchery operations is essential. However, after comprehensive studies in northern Tasmanian streams, including a study which involved releasing 10 000 yearling fish into the North Esk River, Nicholls concluded hatchery operations were not required to maintain the fish populations. From the North Esk River study Nicholls concluded that of 'every 100 fish taken by anglers, two may have resulted from stocking'.

Thus, a very unpopular finding of Nicholls was that 'stocking rivers and lakes with hatchery

reared fish is unnecessary and therefore wasteful in the waters of Tasmania where conditions are suitable for natural spawning to occur successfully'. In retrospect this finding appears to be common sense, but at the time of Nicholls' study such a finding was heresy for many anglers. Dr Nicholls' work provided a sound basis for trout

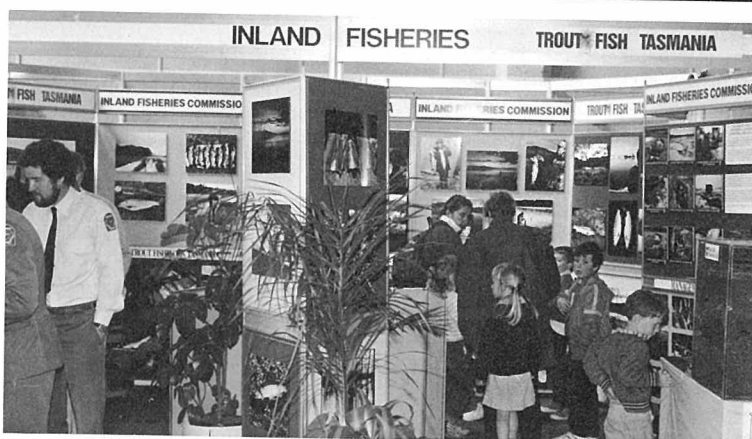
management in Tasmania and south east Australia, and as stated by the Commission, 'many of his findings and recommendations remain valid to the present day'.

Dr Nicholls' work on the trout river fisheries was published but his work on lake fisheries was unpublished. Fortunately, his scrupulously neat and well documented data are available to Drs Peter Davies and Robert Sloane of the Inland Fisheries Commission, and have been invaluable for their work on management of trout in Great Lake. In 1945 Nicholls initiated a study of the age structure of spawning fish which run from Great Lake to Liawenee Canal. This data collection process has continued to the present, and in the words of Dr Peter Davies, 'it turns out to be one of the only sets of consistently collected south east Australian long-term fisheries data'.

Dr Nicholls was not only a pioneer in freshwater ecology and management in Australia, but had a high international reputation for his excellent work on marine zooplankton. He was a founding member of the Australian Society for Limnology and was its first president.

His work on the ecology of trout in Tasmania will be of great use in a scientific and managerial sense for many generations to come.

Contributed by Dr P.S. Lake, Monash University, Victoria.



The Inland Fisheries Commission show display.

PROSECUTIONS

Successful prosecutions since the last Newsletter are listed below.

Court Date	Offender and Address	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Penalty
20.6.86	Patrick Edward GARLAND 38A Hogg St Wynyard	Assault an officer			2 weeks imprisonment
		Possession of whitebait	200.00	-	-
		Assault a public officer			2 weeks imprisonment
		Assault a public officer			Conviction recorded
		Take whitebait	250.00	-	-
		Possession of net	175.00	-	-
		Possession of whitebait	250.00	-	-
		Take whitebait	400.00	15.10	-
		Possession of net	200.00	-	-
		Possession of whitebait			Conviction recorded
17.6.86	John Arthur FREEMAN 91 Ravenswood Road Launceston	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
		Possession assembled rod	20.00	-	-
18.6.86	Vivian Francis EIZELE 304 Elizabeth St North Hobart	Possession of net	20.00	15.10	-
18.6.86	Barry James MANSON Main Road, Granton	Other than rod and line	50.00	30.20	-
18.6.86	Robert Owen REID 19 Elwood Dr., Lindisfarne	Discharge a firearm	50.00	-	50.00
		More than 1 rod and line	25.00	15.10	-
18.6.86	Brian James LLOYD 79 Pottery Rd, Lenah Valley	Unattended set rod	25.00	-	-
		Fishing without a licence	20.00	15.10	-
24.6.86	Graham Geoffrey HILL 71 Glenora Rd New Norfolk	Use natural bait	60.00	10.10	-
		Possession of natural bait			Conviction recorded
		Unattended set rod	60.00	-	-
24.6.86	Noel Barry SHERSTON 6 Phillips Avenue New Norfolk	Use natural bait	20.00	15.10	-
		Possession of natural bait			Conviction recorded
3.7.86	Athol LEARY Cottage 553 Conara	Use natural bait	100.00	15.10	-
		Representing to be licenced	50.00	-	-

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for boating, and import duties on fishing equipment and boats. Monies are allocated to states by the Department of the Interior for fish habitat improvement, environmental research, and improved recreational access to bodies of water.

This year the funding scheme will result in more than \$125 million being returned to state fisheries agencies for the improvement of fishing and boating resources.

According to SFI president Gil Radonski, the legislation benefits not only the quality of recreational fishing in the United States, but also the nation's economy. This is in keeping with the SFI motto - 'The Quality of Fishing Reflects the Quality of Life'.

IN BRIEF

Court Date	Offender and Address	Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Penalty
3.7.86	Peter Ellis MORICE 26 Craig St, Launceston	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Graeme Robert JAMIESON 3 Bennett St, Kings Meadows	More than 1 rod and line	20.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Geoffrey Wayne SINFIELD 96b Frederick St, L'ton	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Tony HATELY 26 Redwood Cr, Youngtown	More than 1 rod and line	20.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Brett Raymond HUGHES 20 Vermeer Rd, L'ton	More than 1 rod and line	20.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Bruce Gordon TABER 223 Peel St, Summerhill	Use natural bait	20.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Shelly Leanne LYNES RMB 8085, Colac, Vic.	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Graham Charles ARAM 10 Henry St, Ravenswood	Representing to be licenced Fishing without a licence	50.00 100.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Gregory Thomas DAWSON 13 Roland Crescent Summerhill	Other than rod and line More than 1 rod and line Unattended set rod	20.00 20.00 20.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Thomas Lewis TINDAL 11 Mendes Street Prospect, South Australia	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
3.7.86	Malcolm Desmond LUNSON 8 Cedar St, Newnham	More than 1 rod and line Unattended set rod	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
7.7.86	Brian Maxwell TARRATT 63 View Rd, Burnie	Use natural bait Possession of natural bait	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
8.7.86	Christopher Charles AUSTIN 22 Dogin St, Wynyard	Use natural bait Have rod and line of another	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
8.7.86	Charles William NAPIER 9 Scenic Drive, Wynyard	Use natural bait Possession of natural bait	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
14.7.86	Robert David WILLIAMS 5 Emma St, Zeehan	Use improper language Possession of net Other than rod and line Take undersized flounder Use a net	75.00 - 30.00 30.00 30.00	15.10	20.00 Conviction recorded - - -
14.7.86	Jack Headley MARTIN 9 Hean St, Rosebery	Use natural bait Possession of natural bait	- 30.00	15.10	Conviction recorded -
15.7.86	Stephen Allen CARR 91 Cascade Rd, S. Hobart	Disturb spawning fish	60.00	23.10	-
15.7.86	Adrian John WALSH 5 Selby St, Queenstown	More than 1 rod and line Unattended set rod	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
15.7.86	Shane GRAHAM Tyndall St, Gormanston	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
25.7.86	Allan Joseph STREET Mathinna	Use natural bait Possession of live bait	20.00 20.00	15.10	-
31.7.86	Terry Wayne WOODS 22 Tingha Way, Ulverstone	Fishing without a licence	100.00	15.10	-
13.8.86	Timothy Joseph FAHEY 22 Guilford Crescent Gagebrook	Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Disturb spawning fish	50.00 50.00 50.00	15.10	- 50.00 -
13.8.86	Kelvin John COWEN 16 Eddington St Bridgewater	Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Disturb spawning fish	50.00 50.00 50.00	15.10	- 50.00 -
20.8.86	Stephen Arthur CROTHERS 8 Ronald Place, Norwood	More than 1 rod and line	20.00	15.10	-
29.8.86	Stephen BELLCHAMBERS 23 Ronald Cr, Summerhill	More than 1 rod and line	20.00	15.10	-
29.8.86	Pranas LAURINAITIS 1 Thyne Avenue Launceston	Other than rod and line Disturb spawning trout Take fish from closed water	20.00 20.00	15.10	86.00 - Conviction recorded
29.8.86	Dudley John FOSTER 9 Clarendon St, Youngtown	More than 1 rod and line	30.00	15.10	-
24.9.86	Russell John CHISOLM 13 Repena St, Carlton Beach	Use natural bait Possession of trout Take acclimatised fish	50.00 50.00 50.00	21.10	- - -
24.9.86	Rodney Wayne JACQUES 19 Wellington Road, Lindisfarne	Discharge a firearm Disturb spawning fish	60.00 60.00	21.10	60.00 60.00
25.9.86	Howard Lewis VON STIEGLITZ 287 Mersey Lea	Discharge a firearm Disturb spawning fish Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Possession of fish	50.00 100.00 50.00 50.00	- 21.10	- - 70.00 -
25.9.86	Dudley John AYLETT RSD 226 Moltema	Disturb spawning fish Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Discharge a firearm Possession of fish	100.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	21.10	- 70.00 - - Conviction recorded
20.10.86	Allan HALLIDAY PO Box 26 Lilydale	Disturb spawning fish Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Take fish from closed water Possession of unclean fish	75.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	21.10	- - - 110.00 Conviction recorded
20.10.86	Peter Allen SEYMOUR Settlement Road George Town	Disturb spawning fish Use light to take fish Other than rod and line Take fish from closed water Possession of unclean fish	75.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	21.10	- - 21.10 - 110.00 Conviction recorded

Show Display

The Inland Fisheries Commission recently mounted a successful display on the 'Trout-Fish Tasmania' theme at the Royal Hobart and Launceston shows. The Commission's display featured the new 'Trout-Fish Tasmania' video and included a photographic display featuring trout fishing and inland fisheries research, management and protection in Tasmania. Public response to the display was overwhelming, and in particular the trout fishing video proved to be a great attraction.

Ulverstone Branch

Recent Newsletters have included a list of local angling clubs and office bearers. Unfortunately the computer eliminated the Ulverstone Branch of the North Western Fisheries Association. This is one of the most active clubs on the North West Coast and has an adult membership of approximately 200. The president is Mr Stephen Harwood, 80 Reibey Street, Ulverstone - Telephone (004) 25 1968 and the secretary is Mr Bryan King, 81 Reibey Street, Ulverstone - Telephone (004) 25 2753.

Freshwater Anglers Council of Tasmania.

Another correction from the last Newsletter. The Freshwater Anglers Council of Tasmania is an umbrella organisation which comprises delegates from the three State angling associations, the Northern Tasmanian Fisheries Association - Mr T. Spencer, Mr P. Roach, Mr K. Preece; the Southern Tasmanian Licensed Anglers' Association - Mr C. Bourke, Mr P. Hodge; and the North Western Fisheries Association - Mr B. Hays, Mr G. Ibbott and Mr B. Green. The current FACT president is Mr Peter Quinn of 18 Amy Street, Moonah and the secretary is Mr Maurice Banks of 7 Reynolds Road, Midway Point.

New Aquaculture Magazine

A new Australian aquaculture magazine titled *AUSTASIA AQUACULTURE MAGAZINE* is now available for those interested in the expanding aquaculture industry. The first issue was published in August 1986 and the Editor, David O'Sullivan, is attempting to include articles covering all fields of aquaculture in the Australian and South East Asian regions. Subscription requests should be directed to Aust-Asia Aquaculture, PO Box 1275, East Victoria Park, Western Australia 6101.

Flyfisher

Anglers may not have noticed that Tasmanian trout fishing articles are now appearing in the New Zealand *FLYFISHER* magazine. Local anglers including Ray Klimeck, Tony Ritchie, Rob Sloane, Noel Jetson, Don Gilmour and Jason Garrett have contributed articles and more are planned. As the New Zealand and Tasmanian fishing scenes have a great deal in common, this excellent publication is well worth the subscription. It is certainly cheaper and more relevant than the British and North American magazines. In Tasmania, *FLYFISHER* is distributed by B & R Fishing Service, 130 Cambridge Street, West Launceston - Telephone (003) 31 7463; after hours (003) 44 6455.