



## MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGES TO FISHERIES ACT

The Minister for Inland Fisheries, Mr Peter Hodgman, recently announced changes to the Fisheries Act and Inland Fisheries Regulations which are of interest to inland anglers. The Fisheries Amendment (Inland Fisheries) Act 1988 and Inland Fisheries Amendment Regulations 1988 were proclaimed on 1 March 1989.

In summary these amendments –

- provide a system for service of infringement notices (on-the-spot fines) for certain offences;
- increase the penalties for various offences;
- prohibit the development of 'back yard' hatcheries and fish farms;
- clearly define the waters over which the Commission has jurisdiction;
- provide for the registration of Wholly Private Fisheries.

### On-the-Spot Fines

On-the-spot fines of \$100 will be applied to inland fisheries offences which are regarded as essentially minor in nature. Examples include fishing without a licence, using more than one rod and line, fishing in a closed water, taking undersized fish and obstruction of a boat ramp.

The offender will have the option to pay an on-the-spot fine or to have normal proceedings instituted. The aim is to provide a simple system of paying a penalty without the cumbersome, time-consuming and traumatic experience of summonses and court proceedings.

The system is modelled on the current traffic infringement notices. If an offender accepts an on-the-spot fine in relation to a particular offence then appropriate payment must be made, within 21 days, to the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

### Increased Penalties

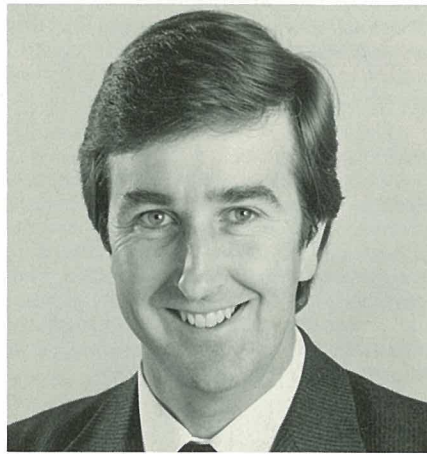
At the same time as introducing a more flexible system to deal with minor offences, penalties have been increased for certain other more serious and major offences, as a deterrent to committing such offences.

For example, the maximum penalty for taking, possessing or selling whitebait has been increased to \$500 for a first offence and \$1 000 for a second offence. A \$1 000 maximum penalty also now applies to disturbing spawning trout and to use of nets, spears, explosives etc.

### Control of Backyard Fish Farms

Although it has long been illegal to propagate or sell trout on unlicensed premises, provisions of the Act and Regulations have been strengthened to clarify existing intentions and to close potential loop-holes.

It is now strictly illegal to sell trout or offer trout for sale unless they have been produced at a licensed fish farm. Once such fish farm trout have been liberated elsewhere (such as stocked in a farm dam with the Commission's consent) or have



The Minister for Inland Fisheries, Mr Peter Hodgman.

escaped from a fish farm (into inland waters or the sea), they are no longer regarded as being fish farm trout and may not be offered for sale.

It is also now a clearly defined offence to strip, fertilise, hatch, rear or propagate trout or salmon, or to possess fertilised eggs of trout or salmon, without the written consent of the Commission.

### Definition of Inland Waters

As a result of legal advice, 'inland water' has now been precisely defined to clarify the Commission's jurisdiction over farm dams, ponds, tanks, aquariums and similar natural and artificial containers carrying water, as well as the waters of rivers above the defined seaward limits. Whilst inland waters are so defined, the Commission still extends certain controls over trout and salmon in coastal waters.

### Registration of Wholly Private Fisheries

Confusing provisions relating to various categories of private fisheries have been removed from the Act and amendments have been introduced to provide for the registration of 'wholly private fisheries'.

Registration will attract an annual fee of \$500 and will clearly establish the status of bona-fide private tourist trout fisheries. Patrons will be permitted to fish without an angling licence on the registered water at the discretion of the owner and such fisheries will be exempt from normal provisions relating to closed seasons, bag limits and size limits. Proprietors will be able to operate wholly private fisheries on a user pays basis.

The legislative amendments will provide for proper recognition of such private trout fisheries and will ensure appropriate management, operational standards and control. Whilst bona-fide tourist trout lakes on private property will be registered on application, the Government remains firm in its policy that no public waters will be privatised.

## IN BRIEF

### Atlantic Salmon Stocking

Surplus Atlantic salmon stocks have been released into Great Lake on a trial basis. Great Lake has been chosen for this experiment because of its popularity as a fishery and the proximity of Commission research facilities and spawning traps. Eighty-two 1kg fish and 400 25g fish were liberated on 16 June 1988 and 2 000 small fingerlings were released on 23 December 1988. More recently, on 23 February 1989, 10 000 100g salmon and 35 000 4g salmon were released into Great Lake. Growth and survival of the released fish will be monitored by Commission staff. Whilst the salmon will provide a novelty attraction, they are unlikely to exceed brown trout in growth rate or overall size.

### Microscope on Lagoon of Islands

The IFC is currently assisting the HEC to prepare a plan for a detailed scientific study of water quality problems at Lagoon of Islands. Severe water discoloration has affected the fishery since last summer and reduced trout growth has resulted. Preliminary investigations have indicated that an intense algal bloom has caused the discoloration and this has been accompanied by elevated iron levels. Both Commissions are anxious to establish remedial action to restore water quality in the lagoon.

### Mykiss for Rainbows

The American Fisheries Society has recently advised that the long established scientific name for the rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, has been changed to *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. North American fisheries biologists have revised the name after having established that the rainbow trout is more closely related to the Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*) than to the Atlantic salmon and brown trout (genus *Salmo*). The species name *mykiss* has been adopted as it predates the name *gairdneri* used to describe the same species. The result is that the rainbow trout will in future be known as *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. This is a true story and is definitely not a practical joke!

## CONTENTS

### News

Minister Announces Changes to Fisheries Act

Brown Trout Fry Liberations

Trout Stocking Summary

War on Litter

Beware – Tasmania's Cold Water Can Kill

### Article

World Championship Impressions

by Dr Robert Sloane



# WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IMPRESSIONS

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries, Dr Rob Sloane, looks back at the recent Dewar's World Fly Fishing Championship.

Will the Central Highlands ever be quite the same again? Perhaps not for many of those who witnessed or participated in the recent Dewar's World Fly Fishing Championship.

The persistent references to trout tailing on 'beat such and such' at Bronte, or to a nice fish taken on 'beat so and so' at Little Pine, only serves to confirm that the Championship has left a legacy which will be cherished by all those who took part – the team guides, the supervisors, the controllers and those who just lent a hand or joined in the fun.

Who can walk into the impressive new dining room at Bronte Chalet and fail to remember, with a touch of nostalgia, the sound of the Welsh in full cry or the Australian rendition of Waltzing Matilda? And who that witnessed it could forget the chaos caused by the French and Swiss with their antics of 'tailing' across the floor at the Compleat Angler Lodge?

If you asked any of the locals about the Championship, few would quote you the results or even know the minor placings. No, it was not just the competition that was so fascinating, but rather the excitement of a diverse group of fly fishing enthusiasts from all parts of the world under a single roof, that captivated everyone concerned. The Championship brought together a unique blend of cultures, languages, philosophies, personalities, values, attitudes, preferences and traditions – all with a common bond and purpose – a love of fly-fishing for trout. It was a pot-pourri of exquisite fly patterns, tantalising tackle, curious techniques and stimulating company. In the truest sense it was an exaggeration of anglers. (Swiss team guide, John Morwood, assured me that the proper collective term for such a gathering of anglers must surely be 'an exaggeration'.)

No, the locals will remember that sight of a famous face, a chance meeting, or a short conversation at the bar with one of the gurus of the world fly fishing scene – and a small gift or token exchanged will be treasured for years to come.

There can be little doubt that from the local viewpoint the Championship was a huge success,

but what of the reaction from the visitors who took part and the observers and reporters who accompanied the overseas teams? Well, since the Championship, in published articles and letters of thanks, participating countries have lavished great praise on the Championship organisers, particularly the local guides and controllers, for their tremendous efforts.

The Welsh team was the most generous in its praises, as captain Moc Morgan wrote recently, *You can rest assured that this was the best . . . we and all the teams had a wonderful time. We hope to host the World Championship in 1990 or 91 and we're hoping that we can model it on what we experienced in Tasmania. Yet we know that it is going to be nearly impossible to get everything just right as you did.*

Günter Stock of West Germany was equally generous in his praises.

*We could not admire enough what the Inland Fisheries Commission did for all of us. The World Championships were organised with a great deal of heart and intelligence. I can't tell my friends enough about how well we were received and welcomed and how much effort went in to please us . . . our sincere thanks for the outstanding organisation. It was for us a Big Festival that we will remember for the rest of our lives.*

The USA sent a team to the World Championship for the first time and Captain Bob Johns was suitably impressed.

*The team experienced the warm hospitality that only you Aussies could extend. One that will be cherished throughout our lives. We have cemented friendships that hopefully will help guide the preservation of the renowned brown trout . . . the benefactor of all fly fishers . . . my hat is off to this cherished adversary and his kind here in Tasmania. The kindness and friendship extended by you 'Tassies' has set a standard by which all future championships will be judged.*

Canadian André Girard stressed the fairness of the Championship, especially the selection of the Australian team.

*The locals have gone over backwards to make this competition as fair as possible – all the countries have discussed this and definitely they have taken an Australian team from all over Australia when it could have been very easily won by the local Tasmanians and wouldn't have been a competition at all.*

Referring to the skill demonstrated by the local team guides and their helpers during practice, Andre commented, *they showed us up very well on many occasions showing us their know how.*

Moc Morgan from Wales endorsed this viewpoint,

*This is probably one of the most open competitions I have ever been to . . . this crowd in Tasmania, they have really done it very very well. It may be true that the Poms won the trophies but your team won all the glory – well done all of you!*

And what of their attitude towards the Tasmanian trout? Well the English, who took more than one hundred fish in practice and landed thirty-seven trout during the event, were naturally impressed. But, as CIPS official Tony Pawson pointed out, *as you appreciate, things said in Tasmania may be out of politeness – but to say this back home is for real.*

So what was the English reaction on their return home? Well, the new World Champion, John Pawson, had this to say when asked how he rated Tasmanian fishing.

*I would say, of its type, the best in the world, it really is. It has been a very closely guarded secret and it wasn't until I heard the World Championships were being staged here that we really knew anything about it . . . and then we began researching it . . . the books we read and the videos we saw – we thought, well, if it's like they say, it is going to be tremendous. Because of the conditions, we have heard apologies all the time that the fishing is not as good as it can be – and if it gets much better than this – you have got a tremendous fishery. If this resource was in England you would pay an arm and two legs to actually fish it. This is heaven on earth in terms of fishing – it really is. We are going back full of it, and I know everyone I have spoken to wants to come back again.*

Geoff Clarkson, England's captain, was equally impressed.

*You have got without doubt the best trout fishing, the best brown trout fishing, I have seen in the world and I've been around a bit – so you have very good fishing and a great resource.*

Welsh team captain, Moc Morgan, also was pleasantly surprised.

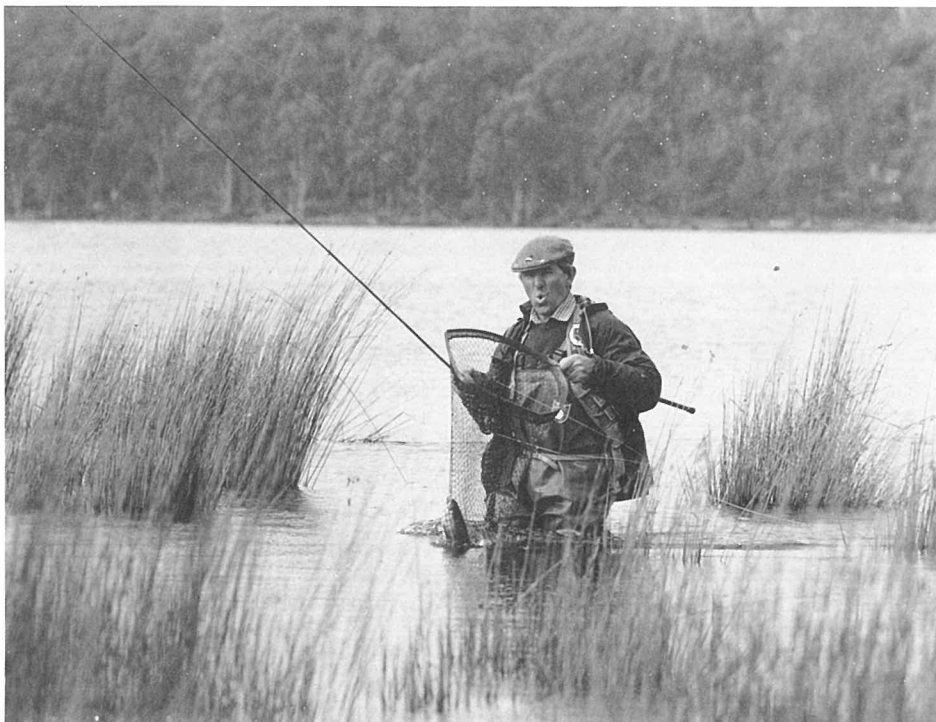
*I didn't know that they had good fish here at all – I never dreamt that it was this quality. We had looked forward for a long time to visiting Tasmania and we were not disappointed. While it was different it was something that I did not think existed in this world of ours today. I am still trying to convince anglers back here that two pound plus trout were plentiful and to be found in three to six inches of water.*

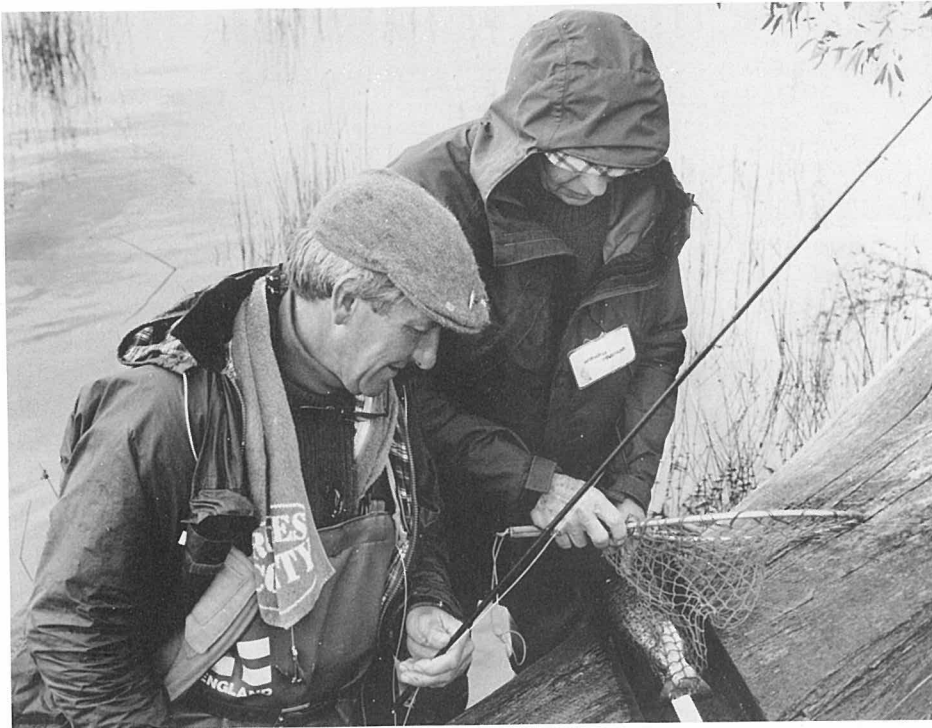
Whilst acknowledging the quality of the Tasmanian trout fishing resource, visiting anglers struggled to come to grips with the unusual behaviour of the local brown trout and found it difficult to adapt to the local fishing style. All admitted that the conditions were difficult but challenging and they acknowledged that Tasmania offered something unique and refreshing in the world of fly fishing.

In Moc Morgan's words,

*The fishing is difficult – totally and utterly different from what we have ever experienced. I've been fishing about fifty years – this is the first time I have ever come across grazing trout – they are up amongst the weeds and the grass and it is*

England's Brian Thomas is delighted with this rainbow trout from Bronte Lagoon.  
photo – P. Gathercole





Controller, Howard Scrivenor, measures the catch for competitor Brian Thomas at London Lakes.  
photo - P. Gathercole

something entirely new - but God, it's demanding.

West Germany's Günter Stock also found the going tough and commented on the water clarity and spooky nature of the wild trout. *It is very hard to catch fish for the water is gin clear and if you see a fish it has seen you three times.*

André Girard stressed that the Canadians were accustomed to river fishing, where the fish rise and stay in one place.

*Here you are stalking the fish, you have to find them first - they are easy to spook - one false move and they are gone. We are used to putting the fly right on the trout's nose as much as possible - here if you try that you spook the fish and it's gone. You have got to lead the fish by anywhere from three to four feet depending on the condition of the water, whether it's rough or not.*

A Luxembourg team member summed up the European attitude,

*I think it will be very hard to catch some fish for European people because our fishing is another way than here - and you must have some experience to catch fish here.*

The differences in fishing styles were never more evident than at dawn on the first morning at London Lakes with fish moving freely in sheltered corners. Even English photographic journalist Peter Gathercole, on his second visit to Tasmania to cover the Championship, could see the frustration experienced by local controllers. As he commented in the January issue of the English magazine 'Trout Fisherman',

*In sheltered areas of Big Jim among fallen timber creating calm pockets, trout could be seen tailing right in the margins. For some of the controllers, who were under strict instructions to say nothing, and let the angler spot his own fish, it was a frustrating time. Often the angler would fail to see the small but tell-tale signs of a fin or a tail tip breaking the surface; then merely waded right through spooking the fish.*

Local team guides and their helpers had many humorous stories of the ineptitude displayed by the visitors when first faced with tailing fish at close range in shallow water.

A real conflict was apparent between the traditional methods brought by the competitors to Tasmania and the distinctive style developed in Tasmania over many years. The European and

British anglers in particular concentrated intently on the retrieve, on their fly and tackle to the exclusion of all else, often failing to notice trout moving quite close by. On the other hand, skilled Tasmanian exponents concentrate less on the fly and retrieve, but constantly scan the water using a highly developed peripheral vision, searching for any sign that might suggest the presence of a trout.

It was inevitable that the weather would greatly influence the results by favouring one technique more than any other. And so it was, when gusty wind and rain intervened, that hard-core blind fishing and deep wading tipped the balance in favour of the English team. Even a team of 'local' experts could not have hoped to beat the English under these conditions.

The results the following day, when the Commonwealth event was fished on a calm morning at London lakes with fish rising to caenids and tailing freely, provided a compelling indictment of the influence of weather on the results. In perfect conditions Australia won the Commonwealth day with New Zealand second and the England team only managing three fish for fifth place.

But whilst many visitors struggled to come to grips with the unique Tasmanian fly fishing style, many of their own methods brought surprising rewards from unexpected locations.

The English team enjoyed fishing the rougher exposed shores and did well in conditions that would normally be ignored by local fly fishers. Bradys Lake in particular was regarded very highly by the English as they took browns to four pounds and rainbows to three and a half from the exposed rocky shores during practice.

They all agreed that the loch-style boat drifting technique practised widely in Britain would be deadly on waters such as Bronte Lagoon and Little Pine, and several team members are craving to come back and give it a try.

So, why don't Tasmanians exploit these conditions and techniques more fully? Well, I guess we are basically too spoilt. In England, where anglers pay the same for a day's fishing as we do for a season, there is more pressure to catch a limit and less opportunity to pick and choose the best place and time to fish. In Tasmania most fly fishers would not even bother to wet a line unless fish were showing and conditions were relatively pleasant. Even so, you can rest assured that the locals have learnt a great deal from some of the world's best fly fishers and many Tasmanians will be trying newly discovered places, flies and techniques.

But for those who were successful in adapting quickly and learning to fish 'the Tasmanian way' the experience was even more rewarding. John Pawson certainly was a convert as his father Tony explained,

*... catching a large tailing fish in Little Pine 'a la Sloane' was experience enough - whatever happened in the event - to have made his journey worthwhile ... polaroiding with Noel Jetson in the Western Lakes and dry fly fishing Brumbys Creek were lifetime experiences for him.*

John turned twenty-eight during his stay in Tasmania and in his own words it was,

Commission officer, Phil Potter, ferries competitors across Little Pine Lagoon.  
photo - Mercury, Hobart





... the best birthday I have ever spent. I caught a tailing fish that took me half way down to the backing. It was the best five minutes fishing I have ever had and it was a birthday that I will never forget. Brian Thomas also caught a fish that day and we came back like school children – and I said, it was worth coming all the way just for that fish.

The Championship also put 'wild' trout and the 'catch and release' concept on an international platform. The need for environmental protection and the conservation of wild trout stocks was stressed by the American contingent.

Silvio Calabi, the editor of 'Rod and Reel' magazine, commented that the team from USA all supported the *ethic of a renewable resource*. He quoted Lee Wulff's saying that a *good game fish is too valuable to be caught only once*. Silvio stated that it was 'Rod and Reel' magazine policy never to show a photo of a dead trout.

*As you grow and progress and mature as a sportsman, naturally you are going to end up in the catch and release camp – you want to protect what you love. The pressure on your wild trout fisheries certainly can't be as great as at home, therefore, the day when you have to guard that resource as closely as we do may be further away – but it is likely that it will come.*

Skip Brittenham, a partner in a major US law firm, was keen to talk about the importance of environmental protection when interviewed by Bill Lane of the ABC, but was rather more reluctant to discuss his famous clients from the entertainment industry. *I haven't kept a fish in all the years I've been fishing . . . it is a different psychology – the thrill is in catching the fish.*

He envisaged that ultimately more restrictive management practices would have to be adopted to protect the wild fishery in Tasmania. . . . *over time, as more people fish, as I understand they are here, . . . and there is more pressure and more big fish taken, it will ultimately destroy the fishery.*

England's Bob Church returned home to praise the effectiveness of the catch and release method adopted for the Championship. In his 'Angling Times' column Bob has pushed for the system to be trialled in England.

*I was most impressed with how the catch-and-release system worked . . . the system worked without a hitch . . . I feel that we should experiment in England and find out whether catch-and-release is viable. If it works it is preferable to the mass slaughter that can occur in competitions.*

But it wasn't just the trout that captivated visitors to the 1988 World Championship – it was also the friendliness of the people and the unique features of Tasmania's natural habitat that scored top points.

English fly fishing authority Bob Church had this to say in his 'Angling Times' column.

*Wild and wonderful – that's Tasmania . . . although I've travelled extensively I've never seen a place like it. I thoroughly recommend it for a holiday, even if you are not an angler . . . the air is exhilarating, the scenery breathtaking, the flowers beautiful and the wild life fascinating . . . the Plateau is just about the last unspoilt wilderness in the world.*

And Moc Morgan concurred in his charming style, *You are a wonderful country – you can compare it to heaven – it is very difficult to get to, but once you are there it is a marvellous place to be in.*

The French also hope to be back. In the words of their captain, Roger Gentelet, *I hope sincerely, with the boys, to return to Tasmania, for the trouts, sure, but also for the strong friendship we have met in your beautiful country.*

When interviewed during the Championship, Günter Stock put it like this, *We enjoy to be here and it is wonderful here – the friendship, the animals – we have never seen such things as we have seen here, on the other side of the world.*



Denis and Robin Wiss played host to competitors and guests at Bronte Park Chalet.  
photo – Mercury, Hobart

And on his return home, he wrote,  
*Now we are home we can really appreciate how many interesting things we experienced. I am still spending hours studying the many pieces of information we received on cards; of lavender fields, wombats, Tasmanian devils and the wonderful landscape. Next week I shall go to the Australian embassy to inform them in an official capacity of the positive impressions of the West German team.*

American team member Charles Gaines, owner of Pathways International, a large travel group which specialises in sending anglers worldwide, put it like this,

*It would be silly to comment on just the fishing, or even just this 8th World Fly Fishing Championship, well managed and enjoyable as it was, since the significant thing about our brief stay over here has been the sum experience.*

*A few of the notable components; the Tasmanian friendliness and helpfulness, the hauntingly lovely countryside, the hale good company of the controllers, supervisors and other teams. The fine learning experience this get-together has provided everyone, the camaraderie and laughs – it is an experience none of us will ever forget.*

It seems apparent that everyone enjoyed themselves at the Championship, but was the event a commercial success? Few would give thought to the short and long term economic benefits and financial gains. Nearly one million dollars alone were invested in redevelopment and renovation of accommodation and related facilities in the highlands in the lead-up months to the Championship. Close to a quarter of a million dollars were raised to run the Championship, in the form of direct cash sponsorship, donated product and reduced cost services. Local tourism and business benefited by an estimated half a million dollars purely as a result of the immediate boost created by luring two hundred visitors to Tasmania for a three week period.

All that aside, the long term benefit gained in promoting Tasmania, not just from the trout fishing point of view, but also for its way of life, the beautiful lake country, the wildlife and the fresh air,

may never be fully appreciated. Who could put a value on the exposure resulting from the generous reporting of Tasmania in sixteen countries around the world – in newspapers, journals and magazines? Who would have believed that six different television crews would follow this event and that Tricom would take out an exclusive right to produce a one hour documentary? Who could have anticipated the media excitement as late night results were posted at Bronte Chalet, the scramble for interviews, or photographers vying for that perfect shot as a fish was hooked?

There were a few downs for sure from the organisers point of view – a mix up of beats, a fish lost through a net, a serious accident on the road, and of course, the weather could have been better – but they paled into insignificance compared to the overwhelming praise for the organisers and volunteers.

At first there were many knockers and doubters, but the organisers remained resolute and determined. With help from major sponsors, particularly Dewar's, Tricom and Compleat Angler, as well as the State and Commonwealth governments – with the more than generous support and cooperation of Bronte Park Highland Village and London Lakes – and through the absolute dedication and commitment of volunteer guides and controllers from all walks of life – the world fly fishing circus came to Tasmania. It was an outstanding success, the guests and competitors all parted as great future ambassadors for our island State, and we in Tasmania are all the beneficiaries of their experience and wisdom.

Hopefully the success of the World Championship will enhance realisation that not only does the Tasmanian trout fishery represent a unique resource which offers great recreation and tourism benefits, but also with proper management and protection this fishery will become even more remarkable with the passage of time.

To quote the motto of the American Sport Fishing Institute,  
*The quality of fishing reflects the quality of living.*

# BEWARE – TASMANIA'S COLD WATER CAN KILL

Trout fishermen, did you know that seven of your fellow fishermen have drowned in boating accidents on the lakes and inland rivers since 1983?

In some cases, even though they were wearing a lifejacket, they still died.

A major cause of their death was hypothermia, or as you may call it, exposure.

You may ask what is hypothermia? How does it kill?

Hypothermia means deep body core cooling.

The human body is a machine which works at 37 degrees Celsius. The outer parts can get much colder, but the vital organs in the core must stay at this constant temperature. When a person's body core temperature drops below 35 degrees Celsius that person is suffering from hypothermia.

It appears that many fishermen are not aware of the conditions of hypothermia, how often and easily it can occur, and what can be done to prevent or to reduce the effects of exposure in an emergency.

The cause of hypothermia is an excessive heat loss due to inadequate protection from wet, cold, windy conditions.

In these conditions if the heat loss continues the effects of hypothermia will quickly develop – intense shivering, loss of coordination, mental confusion, unconsciousness and finally failure of breathing and circulation.

A fact often tragically overlooked by fishermen is the water in the Tasmanian lakes and rivers is COLD!

The water you happily wade and fish in to catch the 'wily trout' can be LETHAL. Even in our summer season the fickle Tasmanian weather can lower air temperatures so rapidly that the surface temperature in our lakes can plummet to 3-4 degrees or less! During immersion in cold water your body loses heat 25 times faster than in air.

Unless this cooling is checked you will rapidly deteriorate towards death.

What does this mean if you are fishing from a boat in one of the inland lakes?

With overnight air temperatures between May and October frequently 6 degrees or less, the surface temperature in the lake could be less than 6 degrees. If the weather conditions are bad the wind chill could further reduce this temperature. If you get wet, or you fall in, capsize, and manage to get out on your floating capsized boat, the wind chill effect on your wet clothing could even be less than minus 5 degrees.

If rescue is not immediate, your survival time is dramatically limited. It could be half an hour, or it may be just minutes!

The intense cold will 'zap' the heat from your body, rapidly reduce your core temperature below 35 degrees Celsius, the zone where you become disorientated, confused, unable to stay afloat or hold on and inevitably drift into unconsciousness and death.

What do you do to prevent the effects of hypothermia?

Remember, in calm water at 10 degrees a normally dressed fisherman has only a 50 percent chance of surviving one hour.

## Prevention

1. Check the weather before you start. If a change is imminent, make sure you stay in sheltered areas and wait until the bad weather passes.
2. Tell someone where you are going and when

you will return and stick to this schedule. Remember, if an accident does occur, the time taken for rescue is vital. To help you and your family, obtain a trip report form from your local police station and fill it in before you leave.

### 3. Survival time can be extended –

- wear protective warm clothing – make sure your head, neck and hands are covered;
- a buoyancy aid, preferably one which offers thermal protection, for example, a thermofloat jacket.

### 4. If you find yourself in cold water –

- keep your clothes on;
- try to keep your head out of water;
- adopt the H.E.L.P. position. This involves crossing both arms and putting the hands under the armpits, then raising the legs to cover the groin area;
- if with others, huddle in a group and attempt to maintain the maximum amount of chest contact possible.

## Treatment

The conscious victim must be rewarmed by whatever means available. The following procedures should be followed –

- remove the victim from the water;
- shelter from wind and rain immediately;
- create a sheltered dry and warm place;
- put the victim into dry clothes between blankets, space blankets or a sleeping bag;
- cover all the victim's body except for the face;
- huddle together for warmth, so body temperature can rise gradually;
- if the victim is conscious give warm sweet drinks;
- a bath at 42 degrees Celsius is helpful but not usually available;
- when conditions permit, seek medical aid.

**Do not** – apply excessive external heat such as fire, electric blankets and hot water bottles.

**Do not** – massage arms and legs.

**Do not** – give alcohol.

**Do not** – move the victim unnecessarily.

In addition to covering with blankets and space blankets, extra warmth can be applied by –

- a companion in a sleeping bag;
- warm water bottle wrapped in towels and applied to the armpits and groin.

The hypothermic victim must always be handled very gently and re-warmed slowly.

Bill Stewart –

State Co-ordinator of Water Safety

# BROWN TROUT FRY LIBERATIONS 1988

## Major Public Storages

Name of Water Stocked	Locality	Number
Blackmans Lagoon	Bridport	70 000
Brushy Lagoon	Birralee	20 000
Coal River	Campania	20 000
Craigbourne Dam	Colebrook	20 000
Franklin Rivulet	Port Sorell	5 000
Lake Leake		50 000
Lobster Rivulet	Chudleigh	5 000
Stieglitz Lagoon	St Helens	15 000
		<b>205 000</b>

## North West Tasmania

D.C. Briggs	Forthside	1 000
Circular Head Rearing Pond	Smithton	5 000
K. Duff	Nook	5 000
M.J. Harris	Melrose	4 000
R. MacGregor	Mount Hicks	500
North Motton Rearing Unit*	Ulverstone	80 000
Sassafras Rearing Unit*	Devonport	55 000
		<b>150 500</b>

## Northern Tasmania

P. Badcock	Glenmore	7 000
J. Bennett	Ringarooma	10 000
Bishopsbourne Branch	Bishopsbourne	10 000
L. Evans	Deloraine	10 000
M. French	Hagley	3 000
G. Lindsay	Cressy	10 000
Lester	Derby	10 000
P. & M. McGee (3)	Westbury	8 000
R.C. Mitchelson	Westbury	10 000
L. Plunkett	Westbury	4 000
R. Reid (2)	Exeter	20 000
S.M. Scott	Hagley	1 000
E.W. Spencer	Woolmore	5 000
T.C. Sydes	Hagley	2 000
C. Taylor	Westwood	2 000
B. Walker	Westwood	4 000
P. Walker	Legerwood	6 000
Wardlaw	Ringarooma	10 000
		<b>132 000</b>

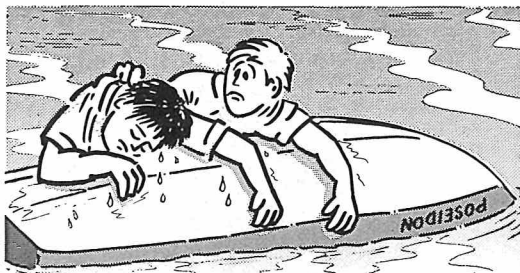
## Southern Tasmania

M. Burbury	Tunbridge	5 000
Pawleena Dam	Sorell	5 000
Rileys Creek Dam	Geeveston	5 000
Rostrevor Reservoir	Triabunna	5 000
		<b>20 000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>507 500</b>

\* Fry to be on-grown before release into approved waters

# Beware of hypothermia

## COLD WATER CAN KILL



### If you get wet, fall in, or capsize:

- Your survival time could be less than 30 minutes.
- Tell someone where you are going and what time you will return.
- Prevent heat loss and exposure – wear protective clothing.
- Wear a buoyancy aid – preferably a thermofloat jacket.
- Watch the weather – shelter in rough conditions.

For further information phone  
(002) 30 3146



**REMEMBER!**  
Our inland water temperatures are often lower than 10°C.

# WAR ON LITTER

At a recent meeting of the Inland Fisheries Commission concern was expressed in relation to the ongoing problem of litter, particularly bottles and cans on lake shores. There is no doubt that the greatest problem is associated with traditional set-rod bait fishing areas.

It was resolved that the Commission would investigate its power to ban the use of bottles, cans and similar containers as strike indicators in conjunction with set rods on inland waters.

The Commission also resolved to actively police the letter of the law in relation to set-rod fishing. The intent of the existing regulations is clear in that -

- it is illegal to use an unattended set rod;
- an angler must at all times be within 8 metres of a set rod, and be able to observe whether a fish takes the bait and respond immediately.

If these measures fail to result in significant improvement, the Commission will give further consideration to restricting this form of fishing on inland waters.

# TROUT STOCKING SUMMARY

Details of the Commission's 1988 fingerling trout stocking program are provided below.

Date	Number	Location	Size and Type
<b>Rainbow Trout</b>			
23.6.88	4 000	Lake Crescent	27g domestic
24.6.88	2 000	Tooms Lake	27g domestic
7.7.88	2 000	Lake Barrington	80g domestic
13.7.88	600	Lake Dulverton	80g domestic
13.7.88	500	Lake Dulverton	20g domestic
14.12.88	2 000	Lake Crescent	1g triploid
19.12.88	2 000	Dee Lagoon	1g triploid
20.12.88	22 500	Lake Rowallan	advanced fry
23.12.88	32 500	Great Lake	advanced fry
<b>Brown Trout</b>			
2.5.88	200	Rocky Lagoon	adult
5.5.88	200	Lake Botsford	adult
12.5.88	550	Brushy Lagoon	adult
2.6.88	400	Lake Kara	adult
13.7.88	200	Lake Dulverton	20g
<b>Brook Trout</b>			
20.5.88	73	Lake Dulverton	adult
11.7.88	400	Clarence Lagoon	200g
9.12.88	5 000	Clarence Lagoon	4g

# PROSECUTIONS

Successful prosecutions since the last published Newsletter list are summarised below.

Offender	Offence Summary	Total Fine Plus Costs \$		
Frederick A. JACKSON, Glenora	Unlicensed	121-10	Elvin A. GLEESON, Ellendale	Unlicensed/False name 171-10
Terence J. CASHMAN, Burnie	Unlicensed	121-10	Gregory J. MILLAR, Lochlan	Unlicensed/False name 171-10
Daniel S. CLARK, Launceston	Unlicensed	131-10	Michael P. MATHEWSON, Launceston	More than 1 rod 41-10
Malcolm S. GRICE, Burnie	Whitebait	196-10	Dean G. HUGHES, Bridport	Whitebait 91-10
Dennis P. RICHARDSON, Rosebery	Whitebait	221-10	Herbert L. WORKER, Lietinna	More than 1 rod 41-10
Andrew J. GREY, Smithton	Whitebait	186-10	William A. COHEN, Derby	More than 1 rod 41-10
Michael D. GRICE, Smithton	Whitebait	186-10	Larry R. PAUL, Huonville	More than 1 rod 61-10
Timothy M. PEARCE, Heybridge	Whitebait	196-10	David T. PAUL, Glen Huon	Unlicensed 141-10
Desmond D. CONNELL, Heybridge	Whitebait	196-10	Allan W. PAUL, Huonville	Unattended rod 41-10
Patrick J. LESLIE, Smithton	Whitebait	141-10	Patrick R. RICHARDS, South Hobart	Unlicensed 121-10
Robert C. RILEY, Smithton	Whitebait	141-10	Stephen J. HARRIS, Risdon Vale	Other than rod 100-00
Ross BENGTELL, Latrobe	Whitebait	321-10	Richard LUSIO, Lindisfarne	Other than rod 101-10
Robert J. REID, Devonport	Whitebait	228-20	David G. McDERMOTT, East Devonport	Whitebait 152-10
Keith C. MATHER, Spreyton	Whitebait	149-10	Ashley D. JEFFREY, Latrobe	Whitebait 152-10
Noel F. BALDOCK, Spreyton	Whitebait	171-10	Jamie D. SHEPPERD, Somerset	Take spawning fish 163-10
Andre MARYNIAK, Hobart	Disturb spawning fish	103-20	Stirling N.W. REEVE, Claremont	Unlicensed 121-10
Anthony S. RANDALL, Smithton	Whitebait	311-10	Robert C. POSTMA, Glenorchy	Unattended rod 41-10
Paul L. SMITH, Devonport	Whitebait	532-10	Hans J. MORLOCK, Sandy Bay	Unattended rod 61-10
William L. GLOVER, East Devonport	Whitebait	141-10	Darren J. BENNETT, Moonah	More than 1 rod 41-10
Judy R. ASBY, Latrobe	Whitebait	91-10	Darcy J. BLEATHMAN, Glenorchy	Unattended rod 41-10
Wayne WOODWORTH, East Devonport	Whitebait	91-10	Guy T. SULLIVAN, Montrose	Unattended rod 41-10
David G. BRETT, Devonport	Whitebait	91-10	Allan W. CORBETT, Ulverstone	More than 1 rod 61-10
John D. CROWDEN, Devonport	Whitebait	91-10	Ricki L. NIGHTINGALE, East Devonport	Unlicensed 206-10
Andrew J. RICHARDS, Railton	Whitebait	141-10	Wayne G. JACKSON, Ulverstone	More than 1 rod 81-10
David R. O'NEILL, Railton	Whitebait	141-10	Geoffrey D. SULLIVAN, Black Hills	Unattended rod 96-10
Christopher G. WHEELER, Launceston	Unlicensed/False name	255-20	Richard G. LAUGHTON, Burnie	More than 1 rod 61-10
Edward V. ALLAN, Rosevears	More than 1 rod	51-10	Lee J. MORRISON, Launceston	More than 1 rod 200-00
Anthony M.J. ELMER, Launceston	More than 1 rod	81-10	Royce C. JONES, Bracknell	More than 1 rod 121-10
Anthony H. RODEN, Launceston	Unlicensed	121-10	Peter R. CASTLES, Launceston	Disturb spawning fish 171-10
Wayne C. FARRELL, Caveside	Use light	122-20	Graeme L. BARBER, Launceston	Disturb spawning fish 171-10
Kevin SMITH, Deloraine	Use light	122-20	James M. FLAKEMORE, New Norfolk	More than 1 rod 81-10
Andrew G. LEE, Devonport	Unlicensed	141-10	Anthony KITCHENER, Westerway	Natural bait 61-10
Dennis FULLER, Blackmans Bay	More than 1 rod	46-10	Marcus L. SMITH, Railton	Whitebait 192-10
Ian D. McCLYMONT, Launceston	More than 1 rod	51-10	Jamie L. SMITH, Devonport	Whitebait 192-10
Patrick R. GATTY, Glenorchy	Unlicensed	61-10	Philip J. ARCHER, Wilmot	Unlicensed 121-10
Timothy J. SUTCLIFFE, Latrobe	Whitebait	141-10	Timothy R. ASHDOWN, Mole Creek	Unlicensed 161-10
Robert T. PARKER, Latrobe	Whitebait	141-10	Brendan J. BYRNE, Burnie	Other than rod 131-10
Andrew R. LADE, Bridport	Whitebait	151-10	Michael J. McGRILL, Burnie	Other than rod 131-10
Santo DALLAFONTANA, Hobart	More than 1 rod	46-10	Andrew D. COOKE, Burnie	Other than rod 131-10
Jamie L. SMITH, Devonport	Whitebait	121-10	Danny J. NOLAN, Burnie	More than 1 rod 96-10
Ian A. SHEEHAN, Latrobe	Whitebait	91-10	Klaus SCHROETER, Ringarooma	Fish closed water 41-10
Graeme H. McCULLAGH, Latrobe	Whitebait	91-10	Michael L. TATNELL, Longford	Unlicensed 141-10
Stephen HOWE, East Devonport	Whitebait	146-10	Francis W. BINNS, Launceston	Unlicensed/Other than rod 141-10
Ian D. RIMON, Gagebrook	Unlicensed	161-10	Nigel W. BAKER, Longford	Unlicensed 121-10
Garry M. KAYE, Lenah Valley	Natural bait	121-10	David L. JACKSON, Bellerive	Possession closed season 136-10
Terence W. WADLEY, Launceston	Take spawning fish	161-10	Bertram R. WOODWARD, Launceston	Unlicensed/False name 292-20
Scott C. DENNY, Devonport	Unlicensed	141-10	Kevin A. TAYLOR, Bridgewater	Take spawning fish 162-20
Scott C. GREEN, Andover	Other than rod	91-10	Terry J. GILLESPIE, Bridport	Possession of net 132-10
Glen E.C. CASH, Bridgewater	False name/Other than rod	157-20	Ian M. SCOTT, Sorell	More than 1 rod 45-10
David A. WATSON, Hobart	Unlicensed	121-10	Peter L. BEARD, Bothwell	Take spawning fish 161-10
Robert G. LEE, Launceston	More than 1 rod	61-10	Dean A. HAY, Gretna	Take spawning fish 161-10
Graeme J. WIGG, Devonport	More than 1 rod	61-10	Richard J. GARDAM, Don	More than 1 rod 61-10
			Robert J. BUTTON, Smithton	Whitebait 121-10
			Graham D. DALE, Launceston	Other than rod 111-10