

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2017 – 2018





Take your best mate trout fishing –

The theme of our licence promotion for 2017-2018 was the message to “Take your best mate trout fishing – then they’re hooked...”

Backed by the strong management of Tasmania’s world-class inland fishery, *The Fishing Code* reflected that message.

This Annual Report cover reflects several aspects of the year’s activities. We celebrate the ongoing success of Trout Weekend in May at Liawenee,, the stocking program and the beauty and excitement of being out on Tasmania’s magnificent rivers and lakes.

The fishing season brings great excitement around the State with the re-opening of the majority of waters, while some waters remain open all year round.

Breeding, re-stocking, infrastructure improvements as well as care and maintenance activities are carried out by The Inland Fisheries Service staff throughout the year, in all weather, across the State.

Remember, “Take your best mate trout fishing – then they’re hooked...”





The Hon Sarah Courtney 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 2017-18 Annual Report of the Inland Fisheries Service for presentation to Parliament.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Diggle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "J" and "D".

John Diggle

Director of Inland Fisheries

2 October 2018

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About the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS)

Vision

To have sustainable, vibrant and healthy inland fisheries that are the envy of Australia and the world.

Mission

To manage and develop Tasmania's inland fishery resources, for the benefit of all stakeholders and the Tasmanian community.

Our outcomes

- A recreational trout fishery recognised for its diversity and acknowledged as one of the world's best.
- Sustainable fish populations and fisheries.
- A responsive proactive organisation that is dynamic, receptive, financially sound and managed for excellence.

Our strategic goals

- Our reputation as a world class recreational trout fishery is established and participation is increased.
- The fishery is managed sustainably.
- Tasmania is carp-free and Lake Sorell is open to recreational fishing.
- Environmental challenges are well understood and managed within our capacity.
- The Inland Fisheries Service is respected and valued as a responsive, proactive, accessible and dynamic organisation.
- The Inland Fisheries Service is financially sustainable.

Corporate Plan 2017-22

The IFS Corporate Plan 2012-17 concluded on 30 June 2017. On 1 July 2017, we adopted a new Corporate Plan that will guide our actions over the next five years, until 2022. In developing the new strategic goals for the Corporate Plan 2017-22, the Inland Fisheries Service Executive evaluated the delivery of the strategic goals for the previous five years, reviewed the current challenges and opportunities facing Tasmania's inland fisheries and assessed how best to achieve our Vision and Mission.

Jurisdiction

Under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* (the Act), the Director of Inland Fisheries, through the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS), manages fisheries in all inland waters, which includes lakes, rivers, farm dams, registered private fisheries, ponds and aquaria. The seaward limit is the statutory boundary between State (marine) and fresh water, and the IFS controls the inland side of this limit.

Responsibilities

The IFS has primary responsibility for implementing the Act and its subordinate legislation. The Act creates the position of the Director of Inland Fisheries (the Director) and provides that the Director is a corporation whose responsibilities are:

- 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.
- To collect, publish and disseminate information relating to freshwater fish and inland waters.

Management

The Director is the Head of Agency for the purposes of the *Audit Act 2008*.

The IFS 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 IFS has primary responsibility for its core business functions, DPIPWE continues to provide the human resource administration, finance system and information technology support .

At 30 June 2018, the IFS had 20.43 paid full-time equivalents.

Organisational structure

Our organisation chart is below. The IFS staff were:

- Director of Inland Fisheries John Diggle

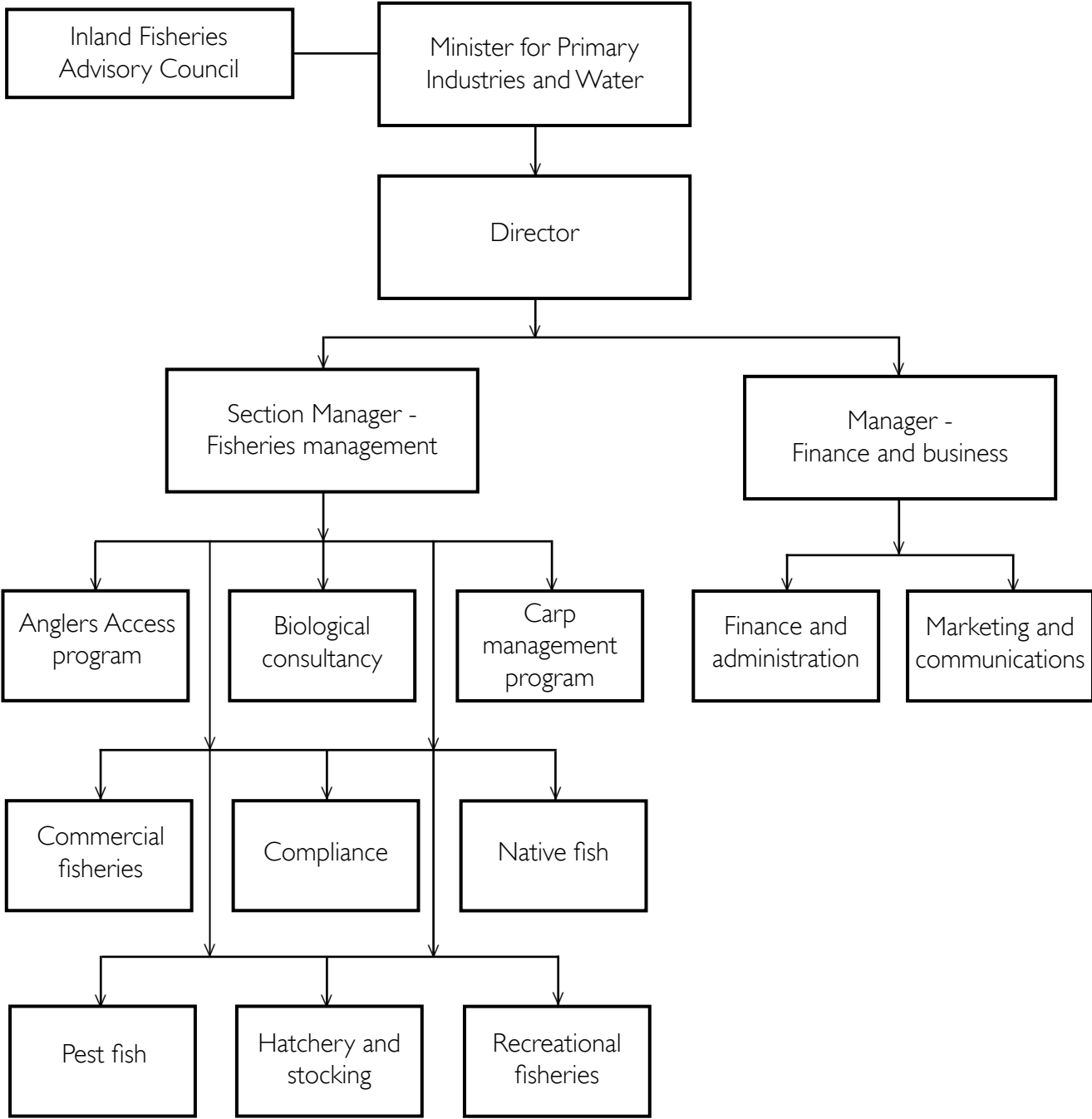
Administration and Finance

- Manager Finance and Business Anthony Wright
- Administrative Officer (Licensing and finance) Kellie Fahey
- Administrative Clerk Donna Barber (until April 2018)
Tania Hooper
- Executive Assistant Jen Cramer

Fisheries Management

- Section Manager Chris Wisniewski
- Manager Compliance and Operations Stephen Hepworth
- Senior Fisheries Managers Robert Freeman and Tim Farrell
- Project Manager Anglers Access Neil Morrow
- Manager Hatchery and Stocking Brett Mawbey
- Fisheries Biologist Carp Jonah Yick
- Commercial Fisheries Officer Andrew Bartlett (commenced July 2017)
- Fisheries Officers Paul Middleton, Steven Paterson
- Senior Technical Officer Christopher Bassano (commenced Jan 2018)
- Utility Officer Gareth Jones
- Technical Officers Carp Chris Bowen (until July 2017),
Brock Cuthbertson,
Storm Eastley (commenced August 2017)
- Field Assistants Carp Terence Byard, Robert Cordwell

Figure 1: Organisational structure



Annual Report – Highlights 2017-18

The recovery in our inland fisheries continued this year with reasonable flows and lake levels across the State. Above average temperatures from October onwards created some challenges culminating in an extreme heat event coinciding with the Australia Day long weekend in January. Fish kills were reported from the Mersey River, Liffey River, a fish farm on the Tyenna River and approximately 50 per cent of the display stock at the Salmon Ponds were lost during the event. To prevent further fish kills, the Inland Fisheries Service worked with Hydro Tasmania and DPIPW to increase flows in the Mersey River. A further sign of the changing climate was major flood in the southeast, around Hobart. The Plenty River at the Salmon Ponds was flooded causing damage to the universal access fishing platforms and riverbank.

Recognising the benefit to fisheries from healthy riparian zones, the IFS, in collaboration with the Derwent Catchment Program, recreational anglers and landowners, is developing and implementing a five-year willow control program for the Tyenna River. In addition the IFS assisted Anglers Alliance Tasmania (AAT) to apply for funding from Cradle Coast NRM to undertake follow up willow control at Hobbs Bridge on the River Leven. AAT and IFS have also collaborated to control one large and eight small cumbungi infestations at Four Springs Lake.

Fisheries performance assessments were undertaken for Lake Leake and Shannon, Penstock and Little Pine lagoons. The results for Little Pine and Penstock lagoons were outstanding with a good size range and condition of fish observed. The catch per unit effort also showed that brown trout densities were high at the end of the season. The surveys at Lake Leake and Shannon Lagoon showed smaller populations with some limited natural recruitment.

We continue to support preparations for the 39th World Fly Fishing Championship 2019 by attending meetings, providing administrative support and advice, content for the World Fly Fishing Championship website and direct financial contributions.

The Anglers Access Program saw the opening of the tenth major river project. The Minister responsible for Inland Fisheries, the Hon Jeremy Rockliff officially launched the South Esk River Anglers Access project at Hadspen on Saturday 5 August, to mark the start of the brown trout season.

At Four Springs Lake, we constructed a new angling platform with the Meander Valley Council, upgraded the road and commenced negotiations with Forico to transfer the dam and adjoining land to the Crown. Other road maintenance projects included repairs at Woods Lake and Penstock Lagoon in preparation for the World Fly Fishing Championship 2019.

In June, the new Minister responsible for Inland Fisheries, the Hon Sarah Courtney, released the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*. The Plan will guide the management of the recreational trout fishery in Tasmania for the next 10 years. Development of the Plan involved extensive public consultation with the release of both an Issues Paper and a Draft Plan for comment.

The adoption of the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*, required amendments to the *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009* and the *Inland Fisheries (Seasons and Waters) Order 1996*. These regulatory changes will commence with the 2018-19 angling season.

In support of the Plan, all Anglers Access Program brochures, with the exception of the South Esk River, and over 200 interpretation and information signs were updated in preparation for the 2018-19 season.

The wild adult brown trout transfers from Central Highlands spawning runs were the best for several years. The 2018 run at yingina/Great Lake commenced in April with around 13 272 transferred from Liawenee Canal and 1 523 from Sandbanks Creek. The 2018 run at Arthurs Lake commenced in May however a lack of rain in June limited the opportunity to trap fish from Tumbledown and Scotch Bobs creeks with only 1 047 and 1 92 transferred respectively. The policy of only taking fish under 400 mm

was again applied this year. A new fish trap was constructed on Hydro Creek and operational for the 2018 spawning run. Low flows limited its catch. The trap on the River Derwent at Lake King William worked well in 2018 capturing 7 622 fish until 30 June.

The Carp Management Program (CMP) remains on track to complete the eradication of carp from Lake Sorell after another year of successfully containing and targeting the remnant carp population. One hundred and seven carp were captured from Lake Sorell, down from 439 in 2016-17. There was no carp spawning or recruitment detected. It is estimated that fewer than 50 carp remain.

The Mersey River Catchment redbfin perch incursion remained a focus this year. The help of recreational anglers was sought to report the capture of redbfin perch. Following the successful treatment of a redbfin infested dam in the upper reaches of Parramatta Creek in 2016-17, we treated a downstream dam and section of creek.

Surveys confirmed the eradication of an incursion of the noxious mainland yabby, *Cherax destructor* in the small pond locally known as Lake Lynch in the Central Highlands. The lake will be reopened for the 2018-19 brown trout season and a further survey will be conducted to confirm its yabby free status.

A new population of eastern gambusia in the lower North Esk River was confirmed. The annual distribution survey in wetlands along the Kanamaluka/River Tamar found no further increase in the distribution of eastern gambusia in the catchment.

Surveys were undertaken to monitor threatened freshwater fish populations. There were no major concerns with populations of Clarence, golden and saddled galaxias or Arthurs, Great Lake and Shannon paragalaxias. Surveys of dwarf galaxias confirmed the fragmented and episodic nature of their populations. Surveys of Swan galaxias populations highlighted that this species is increasingly threatened. The threatened species listing will be reviewed and consideration given to establishing insurance populations.

In the commercial fisheries area we welcomed a new staff member to the dedicated role of Commercial Fisheries Officer. The IFS contributed to the development of the *Draft Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Bill 2017*. This legislation received royal assent on 4 December 2017 with EPA Tasmania responsible for regulating the environmental performance of freshwater hatcheries from this date. *The Inland Fisheries Act 1995* will continue to regulate the biosecurity and operational aspects of freshwater hatcheries.

The catch from the commercial eel fishery was 45 337 tons this year, down from 53 320 tons in 2016-17. During the year, we continued the review of the conditions of commercial freshwater (eel) fishing licences. The number of conditions were reduced adding clarity and rigour to the licences.

Angling licences increased by one per cent this year. The fishery continues to improve and with it participation following the extreme dry conditions experienced in 2015-16.

A total of 850 recreational whitebait licences were issued this year, up from 625 last year. The weather conditions throughout the 2017 season were more favourable. Anglers reported good runs of whitebait particularly in northern catchments.

The Fisheries Compliance team was very effective again this year, checking 4 455 angling licences and 241 whitebait licences. We inspected 602 vessels in support of MAST legislation. The team issued infringement notices and conditional and formal cautions for 179 offences. Thirty-four matters were dealt with in the Magistrates Court relating to 2017-18 and the previous year.

Trout weekend 2018 was held over Saturday 19 and Sunday 20 May 2018. Over 3000 patrons made their way to the Liawenee Field Station in the Central Highlands. The Minister responsible for Inland Fisheries, the Hon Sarah Courtney, attended on the Saturday to announce the winners of the Tasmanian Trout Fishing Photo Competition.

We supported the reestablishment of the Fisheries Habitat Improvement Fund. A new committee was appointed with representatives from the Inland Fisheries Advisory Council, Anglers Alliance Tasmania, Trout Guides and Lodges Association and the Inland Fisheries Service. We gave the entry donations from Trout Weekend 2018 to the Fund.

On 1 July 2017, we adopted a new Corporate Plan that guides our actions over five years.

Improving our communication and service to anglers, we launched a new look Inland Fisheries Service website. We worked with Licence Agents to move to a fully online licensing system in time for the 2018-19 season.

The IFS ended the year with an operating deficit of \$113 065 before gains or losses on non-financial assets or revaluation adjustments. The comprehensive result after these adjustments was a surplus of \$158 311.

Policy commitments

To support participation and growth in Tasmania's trout fishery, we will implement the following policy commitments:

Cheaper to go trout fishing – The Government is providing \$300 000 to freeze inland trout fishing licences at 2017-18 prices for the next four years. This initiative will make it cheaper to go trout fishing. The funding provided will fully offset the revenue the Inland Fisheries Service would have otherwise received.

Anglers Alliance Tasmania support – The Government is providing \$215 000 over four years to Anglers Alliance Tasmania, the peak group representing 26 000 trout anglers, to support its work to improve the trout fishery and to support anglers.

Marketing angling tourism – The Government is providing \$30 000 in 2018-19 to work with Trout Guides and Lodges Tasmania and Anglers Alliance Tasmania to market and promote angling tourism, including the Trout Expo, and capitalise on the international profile the World Fly Fishing Championship 2019 will bring to Tasmania's trout fisheries.

Anglers Access Program – The Government is providing \$200 000 from 2019-20 to 2021-22 to expand the Inland Fisheries Service's Anglers Access Program across priority lakes and rivers in the North West, North East, and Derwent Catchments in partnership with Anglers Alliance Tasmania and local angling clubs.

Upgrading Amenities at High Visitation Trout Waters – The Government is providing \$300 000 over two years for the IFS, in collaboration with Anglers Alliance Tasmania and local authorities, to build and upgrade existing and new community amenities to support high-visitation fishing locations with a focus on potential World Fly Fishing Championship 2019 venues.

Inland Fisheries Advisory Council (IFAC) Report 2017-18

| Representation and role | Member |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Chairperson | Michele Moseley |
| Commercial freshwater fisheries | Shaun Finlayson |
| Freshwater angling associations | Gary France |
| Ministerial appointment | Dr Christine Mucha |
| Conservation of freshwater ecosystems | Dr Liza Fallon |
| Representing tourism | Simone Hackett |
| Ministerial appointment | Frank Neasey |
| Ministerial appointment | Alex Schaap |
| Representing the north-western area | Sheryl Thompson |
| Director of Inland Fisheries | John Diggle |

Table 2: Membership of the Inland Fisheries Advisory Council on 30 June 2018

IFAC provides advice to the Minister responsible for Inland Fisheries on matters related to Tasmania's inland fishery resources. It also provides a forum for consultation on policy matters and a sounding board for the Director of Inland Fisheries.

Three of the current members' terms, and that of the chairperson, expired on 15 December 2017. During the process of appointments, the vacant position of a member representing the north-western area was also filled.

The following appointments were confirmed on Wednesday 6 December 2017:

- Chairperson Michele Moseley, retired Deputy Secretary, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and current chair of IFAC. Period of appointment 4 years.
- Member Christine Mucha, current IFAC member, science, business, academic and board experience. Ministerial appointment. Period of appointment 4 years.
- Member Gary France, current IFAC member and chair of Anglers Alliance Tasmania. Appointment: a person with a background in or representation of freshwater angling associations. Period of appointment 4 years.
- Member Shaun Finlayson, current IFAC member and holder of a commercial freshwater fishing licence. Appointment: a person who represents the interests of freshwater commercial fisheries. Period of appointment 4 years.
- Member Sheryl Thompson, current president of the Ulverstone Anglers Club, member of the North Western Fisheries Association Executive Committee and their representative on Anglers Alliance Tasmania. Appointment: person holding an angling licence and representing the north-western area. Period of appointment 4 years.

With the additional appointment of a member representing the north-western area, there are now ten members of IFAC with a gender balance of five females (50 per cent) and five males (50 per cent).

IFAC held four meetings during the year at the IFS office in New Norfolk, meeting with staff and listening to presentations on various subjects. Members were represented at the Trout Weekend 2018 and the Carp Management Program Workshop.

During the course of the year, IFAC focused on providing advice to the Minister on the draft *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*, reviewed the IFS Risk Register and continued to monitor and advise on high level risks including:

- climate variability;
- riparian zone management;
- water management;
- biosecurity, including pest fish management; and
- the potential cumulative impact of proposed tourism developments in the Western Lakes region of the TWWHA.

IFAC took a keen interest in the development by the IFS of its digital strategy and the refinement of its social media presence.

Legislation

The adoption of the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28* in June 2018 required amendments to the *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009* and the *Inland Fisheries (Seasons and Waters) Order 1996*.

NOTE: under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* “salmon” includes brown trout, brook trout, rainbow trout and Atlantic salmon.

The following amendments were made for the 2018-19 angling season:

- changes to the interpretation section of the regulations to support the application of daily bag limits, define waters reserved for juvenile anglers and update species nomenclature;
- amended wording so minimum size limits are specifically applied to inland and excepted waters;
- a 220 mm minimum size limit for “salmon” for all rivers and wild and over populated lake fisheries;
- a 400 mm minimum size limit for “salmon” taken from Bruisers Lagoon, Camerons Lagoon, Lake Crescent and Penstock Lagoon, and omit the 420 mm size limit for Penstock Lagoon;
- a 300 mm minimum size limit for “salmon” for lakes generally;
- removal of the specific size limit reference for brown trout for yingina/Great Lake;
- a daily bag limit of two “salmon” that are greater than 500 mm in length for specific waters as listed under the new Schedule 6 of the regulations;
- a daily bag limit of one “salmon” that is greater than 500 mm in length for Bruisers Lagoon, Camerons Lagoon, Lake Crescent, Penstock Lagoon and any Junior Angling Development fishery;
- a separate daily bag limit of 12 fish for either “salmon” or blackfish;
- a specific daily bag limit of two “salmon” while fishing in a junior angling development fishery;
- a specific daily bag limit of five “salmon” for any river;
- a daily bag limit of two brook trout or five Atlantic salmon for all inland waters;
- new bag limit regulations to be applied the same as current bag limits, i.e. to allow anglers to continue to fish once the daily bag limit has been reached, provided all subsequent fish are returned;
- amended fishing methods to allow anglers to use bait while fishing at Huntsman Lake;
- a new schedule inserted (Schedule 2) that prescribes waters reserved for juvenile angling and redefines the age of a juvenile angler as a person under 18 years of age;

- an update to Schedule 4 – Infringement Notice Offences, to include current amendments;
- an update to Schedule 5 – Bag Limits, to include new waters and changes to new bag limits;
- a new schedule inserted (Schedule 6 – Daily Bag Limits) and waters listed that apply under regulation 17(1) i.e. allowing only two “salmon” over 500 mm length;
- minor administrative matters amended relating to: correcting nomenclature, removing obsolete references and updating matters primarily relating to the issuing of infringement notices and updating the numbering of specific regulations; and
- moved the seasonal boundary on the River Leven to Whisky Creek and the River Derwent to New Norfolk Bridge, to provide for an extension of all year round waters on these rivers.

Amendments were made to the *Inland Fisheries (Commercial Net and Fees) Regulations 2009*:

- renamed as the *Inland Fisheries (General) Regulations 2009*; and
- added a Schedule 2 – Infringement Notice Offences and Penalties, allowing an infringement notice to be issued for prescribed offences under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*.

Fisheries compliance

Three full-time and eight part-time Officers authorised under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* delivered fisheries compliance for the year. This includes enforcement activities, investigations and prosecutions, as well as educational and public relations activities.

Compliance objectives:

- To maximise compliance with Tasmanian inland fisheries legislation.
- To contribute to achieving the objectives of inland fisheries management plans.
- To promote freshwater fishing.
- To educate anglers about responsible fishing.

Fisheries Officers enforce a wide range of regulations under the Act, and conduct angler creel surveys to help with fisheries assessments. The Compliance Operational Plan guides activities.

We work closely with other State agencies such as Tasmania Police and the Parks and Wildlife Service to patrol remote areas and to detect, and respond to, illegal activity.

Following up intelligence leads was critical to the success of joint operations during the year. With Tasmania Police, we carried out operations to enforce whitebait regulations on waters in the North West, successfully laying charges for fisheries and non-fisheries offences. The cooperation benefited all enforcement agencies involved, and the operations led to the conviction of nine defendants for 34 whitebait and related offences, with fines of \$26 394. Seven further defendants are pending appearance in the Magistrates Court on 33 charges.

Analysis of data showed the waters in the State with the largest number of recorded fisheries offences were River Derwent, Woods Lake, yingina/Great Lake, Craighourne Dam, St Patricks River, Arthurs Lake, Lake Duncan, Penstock Lagoon and Dee Lagoon. All had five or more infringement notices issued in 2017-18.

Statistics from 1/7/17 to 30/6/18

- 4 455 angling licences inspected.
- 241 whitebait licences inspected.
- 21 whitebait nets, three gill nets, two opera house nets, one bait trap and one fyke net seized.
- 46.9 kilograms of whitebait seized.
- One vessel seized.
- Six search warrants executed and two searches by consent of residential premises.
- Five vehicles searched.
- 602 vessels inspected under Marine and Safety legislation.
- Nine defendants convicted of 34 offences in the Magistrates Court.
- Seven further defendants listed for appearance in the Magistrates Courts on 33 charges.
- Infringement and Conditional Cautions issued for 179 offences.
- \$15 443 in court fines.
- \$26 394 in infringement notice fines.
- Eleven notices of disqualification are current, preventing offenders from holding a recreational whitebait licence.

| Prosecution offences (Magistrates Court) | Number |
|--|-----------|
| Possess net other than landing net or seine net at inland waters | 9 |
| Use net other than landing net or seine net at inland waters | 7 |
| Take whitebait without a whitebait licence | 6 |
| Possess whitebait without a whitebait licence | 5 |
| Fail to comply with Ministerial order under the <i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i> relating to the taking of whitebait | 6 |
| Deal with applicable fish without authorisation | 1 |
| Total | 34 |

Table 3: List of offences prosecuted in the Magistrates Court 2017-18

Compliance operations detected and dealt with 179 infringement notice offences:

- 123 committed under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*; and
- 56 committed under the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997*.

Fisheries Officers checked 4 455 anglers and 98.5 per cent of them were found to be compliant with the requirement to hold a current angling licence. The 66 infringement notices issued accounted for 54 per cent of all fisheries infringement notice offences.

Boating anglers failing to wear a Personal Floatation Device (PFD) continued to be a serious problem, with 44 infringement notices issued for this offence, making it the second-most-common offence detected.

| Offences | Infringement notice offence | Infringement notice offences endorsed as a Conditional Caution | Total | Detection rate (total / number of checks undertaken) |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Taking acclimatised or indigenous fish without an angling licence | 26 | 9 | 35 | 0.75% |
| Possessing assembled rod, reel and line without an angling licence | 16 | 15 | 31 | 0.67% |
| Possess or use net other than landing net or seine net at inland waters | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.04% |
| Not complying with Ministerial order about taking fish – closed water | 9 | 5 | 14 | 0.30% |
| Not complying with Ministerial order about taking whitebait –closed water | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Take/possess whitebait without a whitebait licence | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.06% |
| Use whitebait net without tag bearing licence number | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.09% |
| Using bottle, jar, can or similar object to indicate movement in the rod and line | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0.13% |
| Fish with more rods and lines than endorsed on licence | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.13% |
| Taking fish with unattended set rod | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0.21% |
| Use ground bait | 1 | | 1 | 0.02% |
| Use other than artificial fly in specified waters | 1 | | 1 | 0.02% |
| Possess assembled rod, reel and line when taking fish prohibited | | 5 | 5 | 0.11% |
| Fish in inland waters by means other than rod and line | 1 | | 1 | 0.02% |
| Take undersized fish – Regulation 16(1) and (2) | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Take fish by trolling | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Use whole or part of fish as bait in artificial waters | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Fail to wear PFD on vessel under 6 metres while underway | 37 | 3 | 40 | 0.86% |
| Fail to wear PFD on PWC while underway | 1 | | 1 | 0.02% |
| Fail to wear PFD on kayak while underway | | 2 | 2 | 0.04% |
| Master of vessel fail to ensure person under 16 years complies with PFD | 1 | | 1 | 0.02% |
| Exceed 5 knot speed limit in restricted area | | 3 | 3 | 0.06% |
| Fail to carry minimum safety equipment | | 3 | 3 | 0.06% |
| Fail to store safety equipment in good condition | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Fail to register motor boat | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.04% |
| Fail to affix registration label | | 1 | 1 | 0.02% |
| Fail to display registration number | | 2 | 2 | 0.04% |
| Total | 111 | 68 | 179 | |

Table 4: List of infringement notice offences for 2017-18

Strategic goal:

The fishery is managed sustainably

Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28

The Hon Sarah Courtney, Minister for Primary Industries and Water, released the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28* on 27 June 2018.

The Plan will guide the management of the recreational trout fishery in Tasmania for the next 10 years. It aims to provide a sustainable, vibrant and healthy fishery.

The plan outlines measures to increase participation locally and from tourism markets. It balances the needs for individual fishery management while standardising regulations. It supports the actions to grow and develop recreational fishing in Tasmania.

Development of the Plan involved extensive public consultation. The Issues Paper was released for comment on 22 May and closed 16 June 2017. Eleven submissions were received: four from clubs and associations, one from a tackle store and guiding business, and six from individuals.

Before its release for public comment, the Draft Plan 2018-28 was presented to Cabinet on 10 October 2017,

The Draft Plan 2018-28 was released for comment on 19 October and closed on 18 December 2017. During the period of public comment, we conducted several presentations with angling clubs and associations and held a public meeting on 17 November 2017 at the Great Lake Community Centre, Miena. Nineteen submissions were received: eight from clubs and associations, one from a water manager, nine from individuals and one from a political party.

The Inland Fisheries Advisory Council reviewed the Plan at each stage of its development and the Plan was finalised by February 2018.

The Plan provides better opportunities for anglers, assesses fishery performance and conserves fish stocks as a recreational resource for future generations.

Regulations relating to the Plan commenced with the 2018-19 angling season.

Fishery performance assessments

Penstock Lagoon

During 30 April to 2 May 2018, We conducted an in-lake survey at Penstock Lagoon to:

- examine catch per unit of effort (CPUE) for brown and rainbow trout;
- assess the population structure of brown trout and rainbow trout;
- assess the abundance and growth of two groups of adult brown trout –
 - those released in June 2014 that were adipose fin clipped; and
 - those released in June 2016 that had a distinctive adipose fin punch mark.

Over two nights, we set 124 box traps, capturing 446 brown trout and 10 rainbow trout.

In respect of CPUE, box traps returned 3.60 brown trout per trap, a result similar to a duplicate survey during 2016 (3.48 brown trout per trap). The CPUE for rainbow trout was below expectation at 0.08 per trap, well down on the 2016 result of 1.08 per trap.

During the survey, we assessed the presence of fin-marked fish from 2014 and 2016. Of the 446 brown trout captured, 12 per cent had an adipose clip from the 2014 survey and 16 per cent an adipose fin punch from the 2016 survey. This result indicates good survival of the original 2 000 fin-clipped brown trout stocked into the lagoon during 2014. In 2014, these fish represented 31 per cent of the survey catch; in 2016 they represented 20 per cent and in 2018 they represented 12 per cent of the survey. The 2016 adipose-punched fish (3 658 fish) represented 26 per cent of the survey catch in 2016 and 16 per cent of the 2018 survey.

| Grouping | Measurement | Mean | Std Error | Count | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|
| All brown trout (n=370) | Length (mm) | 477 | 2.28 | 370 | 296 | 605 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 208 | 18.39 | 245 | 290 | 2 220 |
| Without fin marks (n=271) | Length (mm) | 473 | 2.84 | 271 | 296 | 570 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 176 | 22.22 | 175 | 296 | 1 880 |
| Fin clipped 2014 (n=52) | Length (mm) | 483 | 5.08 | 52 | 420 | 605 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 269 | 46.39 | 37 | 763 | 2 220 |
| Fin punched 2016 (n=47) | Length (mm) | 491 | 4.12 | 47 | 430 | 580 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 309 | 39.88 | 33 | 880 | 1 907 |

Table 5: Length and weight of all brown trout captured in box traps, separated by: combined sample, non-fin-clipped, 2014 adipose clips and 2016 adipose fin punch

After release in May 2016, adipose fin-punched brown trout increased in weight on average by 42 per cent from 924 grams to 1.31 kg. The growth of the 2014 fin-clipped brown trout slowed markedly after 2016. These fish were released into the lagoon during May-June 2014 at an average weight of 580 grams; by 2016, they were 1.3 kg. The average weight from this survey for this group was 1.27 kg.

The modal length of this group of fish also decreased from 520 mm during 2016, to 460 for this survey, indicating larger fish are being harvested (or dying of natural causes). The same pattern was not observed for the 2016 adipose fin-punched fish. The modal length of this group increased from 440 mm when released in 2016, to 520 mm for 2018.

Figure 6 shows the length frequency for all brown trout captured and measured during the 2018 survey. Two thirds of these fish were between 400 and 500 mm, with 29 per cent between 500 and 600 mm. These larger sized fish are to be expected as the lagoon is stocked exclusively with adult brown trout, most measuring over 400 mm. There were a small number of fish in the 280-400 mm length range. The source of these fish is likely from a small transfer of 770 brown trout from Arthurs Lake during 2017, where only fish under 400 mm were transferred. In addition, there may be some low level natural recruitment via the inflow canals.

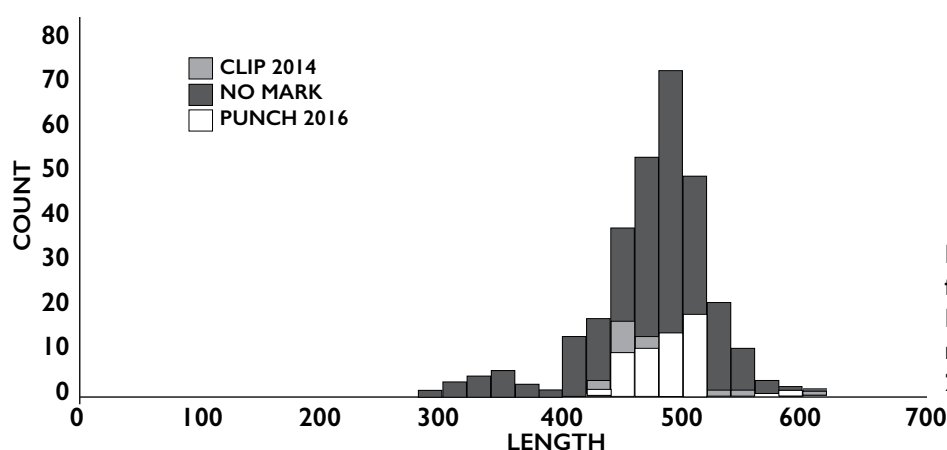


Figure 6: Length frequency for brown trout, Penstock Lagoon 2018; showing non-fin-clipped, fin clips 2014 and fin punches 2016

When the length frequency data is separated into non-clipped, 2014 adipose fin clips and 2016 adipose fin punches (see Figure 6), it is apparent there are still a significant number of adipose-clipped and adipose-punched fish remaining, with most growing to around 420-560 mm. The remaining unclipped brown trout are expected to be from the 2015 and 2017 adult transfer program.

The averages for the 10 rainbow trout captured were: length 430 mm and weight 924 grams. All were in good condition, with three size classes of fish recorded.

Discussion

The CPUE for brown trout per trap remains moderately high, despite a large increase in angling effort and total estimated harvest during recent seasons. The growth and condition of fish indicate no suppression of growth due to density-dependent factors. The consistent transfer of adult brown trout in the one kilogram range has resulted in the population structure becoming compressed. The population consists of a large number of fish in the 400-500 mm length range, with significant numbers of fish in the 1.25-1.75 kg weight range. There was just one fish over 600 mm, indicating fish are being harvested before they are able to reach this size. Given the number of brown trout in the lagoon at present, if angling effort reduces over time, it may be prudent to lower the numbers transferred and consider stocking a wider size-range of fish.

Survival of the 2014 and 2016 fin-marked fish was relatively high, suggesting the catch and release of undersized fish. However, continuation of high angling effort and associated harvest of takeable sized fish mean current stocking rates should be maintained.

The catch of rainbow trout was extremely low and well below expectation. This is possibly due to the high angling effort, avian predation or the low survival of this species once captured and released.

In summary, the Penstock Lagoon fishery is performing well although the number of fish over 600 mm is below our desired performance indicator. It is expected that the new regulations will reduce the harvest of larger fish in 2018-19. If this is achieved, then lower stocking rates may be considered in the future.

Little Pine Lagoon

During 17-19 April 2018, we conducted an in-lake survey at Little Pine Lagoon to assess:

- the CPUE for brown trout,
- the population structure, and
- the condition of fish.

Over two nights, we set 104 box traps and captured 482 brown trout, with all areas of the lagoon surveyed. We weighed and measured 362 brown trout for fork length, with the remaining 120 brown trout counted only. The CPUE for brown trout was 4.64 fish per trap, indicative of a high abundance of fish.

Of the 482 brown trout captured, 50 per cent were female, 36 per cent male, and the remainder immature fish. Table 7 shows the summary statistics for these fish. The average weight for all fish, including immature fish, was 917 grams. The average weight for fish over 300 mm was 1 044 grams, with 85 per cent of the catch being greater than 300 mm length (see Table 7).

| Grouping | Measurement | Mean | Std Error | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|
| All brown trout (n=370) | Length (mm) | 417 | 4.48 | 40 | 570 |
| | Weight (g) | 917 | 20.25 | 10 | 1 870 |
| | Cond Factor (k) | 1.14 | 0.01 | 0.61 | 2.03 |
| Without fin marks (n=271) | Length (mm) | 476 | 2.87 | 320 | 570 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 189 | 18.13 | 400 | 1 870 |
| | Cond Factor (k) | 1.10 | 0.01 | 0.61 | 1.34 |
| Fin clipped 2014 (n=52) | Length (mm) | 424 | 3.78 | 247 | 510 |
| | Weight (g) | 899 | 20.10 | 170 | 1 510 |
| | Cond Factor (k) | 1.14 | 0.01 | 0.69 | 1.59 |
| Fin punched 2016 (n=47) | Length (mm) | 230 | 9.56 | 40 | 338 |
| | Weight (g) | 197 | 14.77 | 10 | 460 |
| | Cond Factor (k) | 1.25 | 0.04 | 0.95 | 2.03 |

Table 7. Length, weight and condition factor for brown trout, separated by sex or immature fish

The growth of fish was good, with all fish displaying a healthy weight for a given length. Just over ten per cent of fish grew to over 500 mm (see Figure 8), with no signs of larger fish being in poor condition.

| Length Distribution (100 mm ranges) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| From (>=) | To (<) | Count | Per cent |
| 0.0 | 100.0 | 4 | 1.1 |
| 100.0 | 200.0 | 11 | 3.0 |
| 200.0 | 300.0 | 38 | 10.5 |
| 300.0 | 300.0 | 37 | 10.2 |
| 400.0 | 300.0 | 234 | 64.6 |
| 500.0 | 600.0 | 38 | 10.5 |
| | Total | 362 | 100 |

Table 8. Length distribution for brown trout 2018

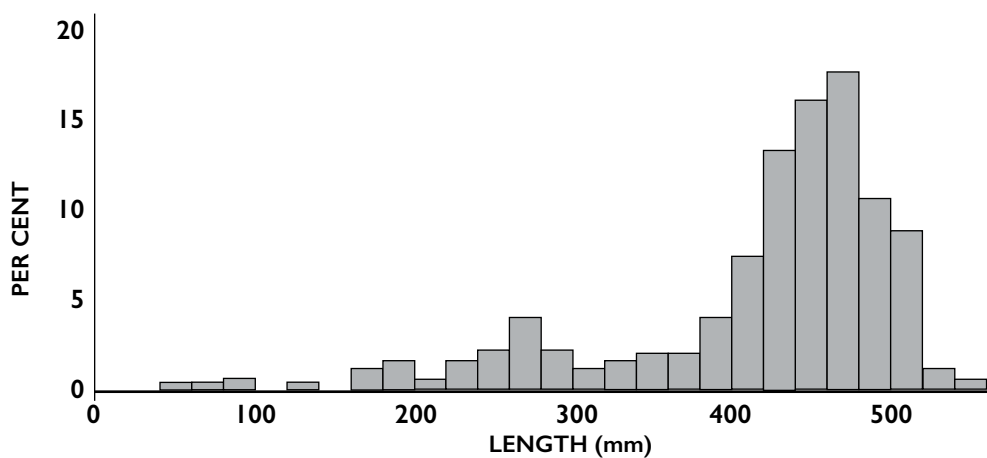


Figure 9. Length and frequency for brown trout 2018

Discussion

There was good evidence to suggest the recruitment of brown trout has been consistent across several years with all length classes present (see Table 8). However, recruitment resulting from 2016 spawning was not well represented, despite favourable conditions during winter/spring. Nonetheless, there were still reasonable numbers of fish surveyed in the 220-320 mm size range. The overall condition of brown trout was good, with 92 per cent in the fair to excellent range that is typical of most lake fisheries.

There was no evidence of excessive harvest, with significant latent fishing effort apparent over the last six years.

In summary, at present Little Pine Lagoon has a high abundance of brown trout across a wide range of sizes. The vast majority of fish are in good condition and the growth of fish relative to most other waters is good. The annual harvest relative to fish abundance is sustainable and present fishery management actions are supporting the fishery.

Shannon Lagoon

During 10-12 October 2017, we undertook an intensive trapping survey in Shannon Lagoon. The purpose of the survey was to gain information on:

- catch per unit effort;
- the length structure of the brown trout population; and
- the brown trout population size.

In readiness for the survey, we released 500 adult brown trout into the lagoon during July 2017. These fish were from the River Derwent, Lake King William trap and marked with an individually numbered white IFS tag.

Over two nights, we set 80 box traps, capturing 106 brown trout for a CPUE of 1.33 brown trout per trap, with one rainbow trout also captured. The average weight of the resident Shannon Lagoon fish (fish without tags) was a healthy 1.25 kg, with 68 per cent of the fish weighed between one and 1.5 kg, with some fish weighing over 2 kg (see Table 10).

| Length Distribution (100 mm ranges) | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 0.5 - 0.75 | 1 |
| 0.75 - 1.0 | 12 |
| 1.0 - 1.25 | 33 |
| 1.25 - 1.50 | 35 |
| 1.5 - 1.75 | 12 |
| 1.75 - 2.0 | 3 |
| 2.0 - 2.25 | 4 |

Table 10. Percentage of the resident brown trout (without tags) in each 0.25 kg weight range

Of the 106 brown trout captured, 24 per cent (25 fish) were marked with a white IFS tag. This enabled us to estimate the population size at around 2 133 (95 per cent Confidence Intervals 1 420-2 846). Given the extremely shallow nature of the lagoon, this figure was within expectation.

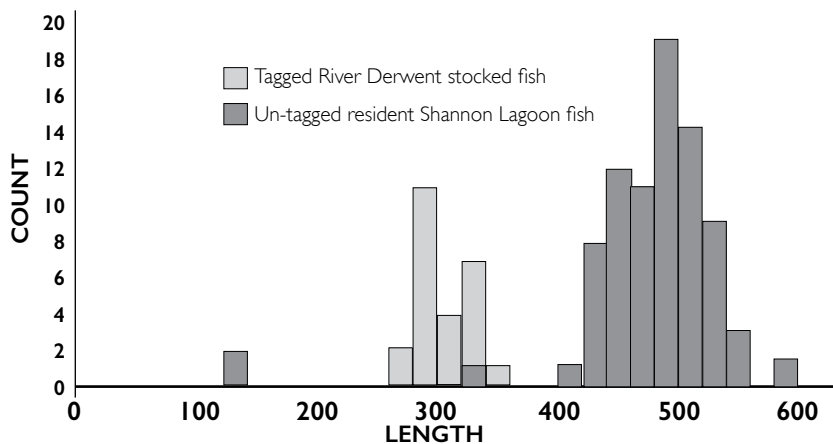


Figure 11. Length frequency for all brown trout

The survey results suggest there has been poor recruitment during the period 2014-16. Fortunately, the stocking of the 500 River Derwent (Lake King William) brown trout fill this void. These fish should contribute significantly to the fishery over the next 2-3 years. A follow-up survey during 2019 will tell us more information about the survival and growth of these tagged fish.

Lake Leake

During 24-27 July 2017, we carried out an intensive trapping survey within Lake Leake. The purpose of the survey was to gain information on:

- catch per unit effort;
- the size structure of the brown trout population;
- the brown trout population size; and
- the rainbow trout population.

In readiness for a capture-mark-recapture population estimate, we transferred 2 000 adult brown trout (average weight 977 grams) with their adipose fin clipped from the Liawenee Canal (yingina/Great Lake). These fish mixed with the general trout population for eight weeks before we undertook a recapture survey.

Over two nights, we set 156 box traps, capturing 410 trout, consisting of 383 brown trout and 27 rainbow trout. A sample of 317 brown trout and 24 rainbow trout collected were sexed, weighed and measured. The CPUE for brown trout was 2.54 fish per trap while for rainbow trout it was 0.17 fish per trap.

Of the 383 brown trout captured, 71 had adipose fin clips (18.5 per cent). This provided an estimate of 10 789 (95 per cent Confidence Intervals 8 564-13 013) brown trout in the lake.

The weight, length and condition factor are shown in Table 12. The average weight for all non-clipped brown trout being 1 221 grams with an average length of 491 mm. A significant number (89 per cent) of brown trout captured were in poor to fair condition.

| Grouping | Measurement | Mean | Std Error | Count | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|
| All brown trout (n=264) | Length (mm) | 491 | 2.97 | 264 | 361 | 620 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 221 | 19.93 | 264 | 540 | 2 520 |
| | Cond factor (k) | 1.02 | 0.01 | 264 | 0.66 | 1.52 |
| Female (n=147) | Length (mm) | 477 | 3.88 | 147 | 361 | 620 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 138 | 25.23 | 147 | 540 | 2 520 |
| | Cond factor (k) | 1.04 | 0.01 | 147 | 0.67 | 1.33 |
| Male (n=116) | Length (mm) | 508 | 4.11 | 117 | 377 | 610 |
| | Weight (g) | 1 325 | 29.56 | 117 | 640 | 2 500 |
| | Cond factor (k) | 1.01 | 0.01 | 117 | 0.66 | 1.52 |

Table 12. Length, weight and condition factor of brown trout for combined sample and for each sex

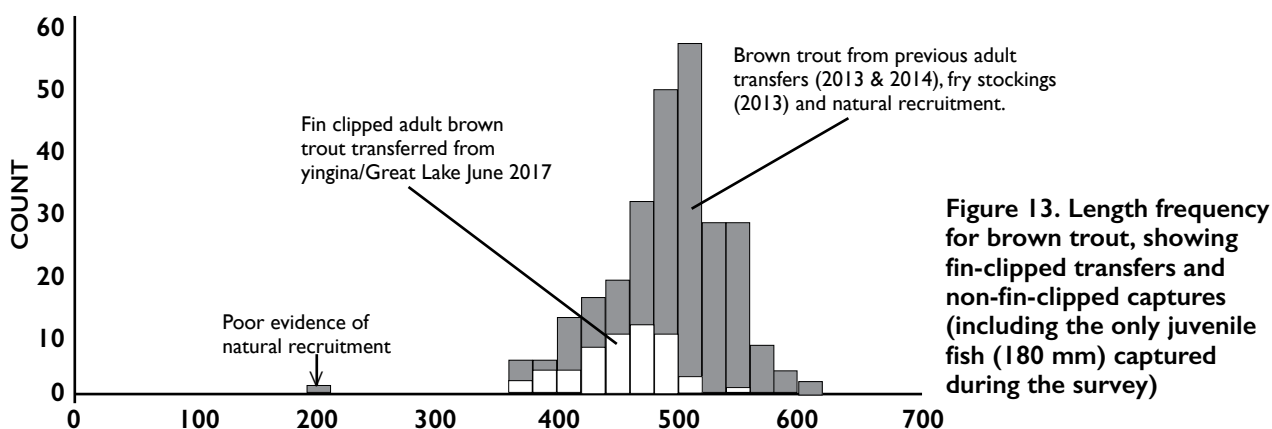


Figure 13. Length frequency for brown trout, showing fin-clipped transfers and non-fin-clipped captures (including the only juvenile fish (180 mm) captured during the survey)

There was little structure to the length data for the brown trout population, with most fish clumped in the 420-560 mm range (see Figure 13). Length data suggest some fish were growing to an old age (i.e. length > 560 mm). There was no evidence of substantial natural recruitment for the previous two years with just one fish captured less than 360 mm. The fin-clipped transfers from yingina/Great Lake are distinguished in Figure 13 and generally encompass the length range 360-520 mm. It is difficult to draw any conclusions from this data in terms of past stocking events and the effects of natural recruitment pre-2014. However, during favourable periods natural recruitment is maintaining the population, as there are reasonable numbers of larger fish in the lake.

The average length for the 24 rainbow trout sampled was 419 mm and the average weight 960 grams. There were two distinct length classes, with fish in the 200-340 mm range resulting from a stocking of fingerlings in December 2016 and January 2017, and larger fish in the 460-580 mm range.

Discussion

The results of the 2017 survey indicate Lake Leake contains a moderately low population of brown trout. The average weight for resident (non-clipped) brown trout was high with a number of fish in the 1.5-2.0 kg range. This result is to some degree inflated by an absence of fish under 360 mm.

The cause of poor conditioned fish was unlikely to relate to the density of the brown trout population, as the estimated population size was at the lower range of expectation. Factors such as the high density of the redfin perch (as was the case in this survey) and recovering environmental conditions following a period of low lake level, may provide some explanation.

Analysis of the length structure suggests a lack of recruitment for the past two years. A review of the rainfall records for 2014-15 and reference to the Tooms Lake FPA 2015, highlights this deficiency in recruitment for both 2014 and 2015.

A comparison of the contribution of the 2017 fin-clipped brown trout and the existing brown trout population suggests natural recruitment for the period pre-2014 had maintained a reasonable population base. A modest number of resident brown trout were captured above what might have been expected from the influence of past stocking events. While this figure is not high, given favourable climatic conditions the contribution of these fish should be enough to provide an acceptable fishery. However, given the highly variable nature of natural recruitment over time, it would be prudent to establish an ongoing stocking program. This program should use adult brown trout transfers, as past stocking programs based on fry and fingerlings proved unreliable.

Rivers

Between 14 and 29 March 2018, we undertook surveys on three riverine brown trout populations. These surveys are a part of an annual program that started in 2013.

We surveyed three sites of approximately 100 m on each of the South Esk River, Meander River and Mersey River. The purpose was to monitor the trout population and establish the suitability of the rivers for the World Fly Fishing Championship 2019.

We conducted three runs at each site using backpack electrofishing. We counted and measured the trout from each run. The number of trout at or above the minimum “takeable” size for rivers (220 mm) was noted at each site.

The total trout collected and the number of “takeable” size are shown in Figure 14. The total number of trout captured is a crude but comparable measure of CPUE.

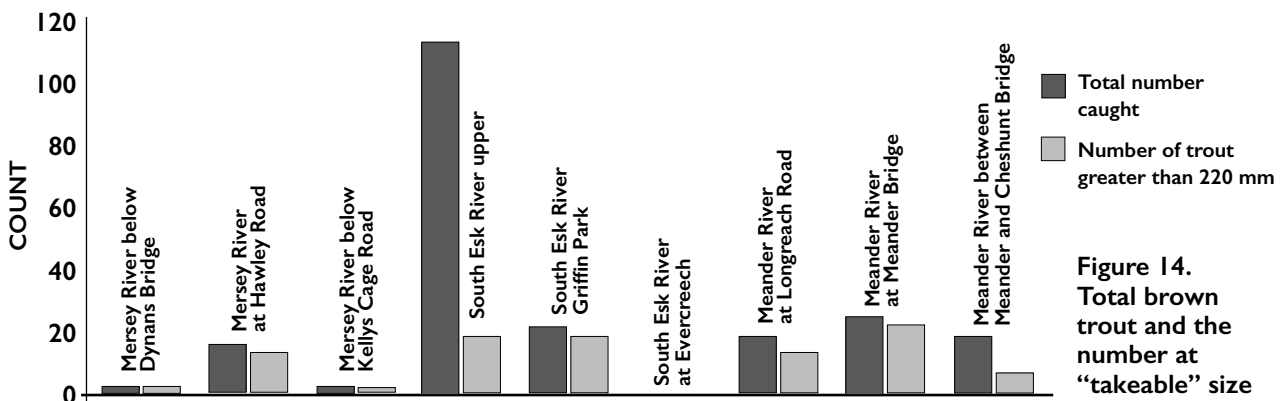


Figure 14. Total brown trout and the number at “takeable” size

The Meander River showed the best overall result for fish over 220 mm. The number of fish under 220 mm was lower than expected but present at every site.

The Mersey River at Hawley Road showed the strongest results of the three Mersey River sites. The results from the Mersey River below Dynans Bridge and below Kellys Cage Road were poor, and there is little evidence of recruitment at any site.

The South Esk River upper site showed evidence of strong recruitment with large numbers of one to two year olds present and a reasonable number of larger fish. The results for South Esk River at Griffin Park showed a reasonable number over, but only a few under, 220 mm. No fish were sampled at the Evercreech site; this result was both unexpected and unexplained.

Fishery performance assessments 2018-19

In accordance with the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*, two fishery assessments have been identified for 2018-19, Woods Lake and Bronte Lagoon.

In addition, we will assess the Pet Reservoir and South Riana Dam. We have stocked these two waters with 600 and 400 adult brown trout respectively with adipose fin clips in readiness for these surveys.

Trout hatchery and stocking

The spawning runs

The 2017 spawning run continued at Arthurs Lake and Lake King William until September. We made the last transfer of adult wild brown trout on 16 August 2017 from the River Derwent trap at Lake King William to Bradys Lake. No transfers were made from any of the fish traps on yingina/Great Lake after 30 June 2017.

| Trap | Number transferred | Number released above trap |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Liawenee Canal | 0 | 0 |
| Sandbanks Creek | 0 | 0 |
| Tumbledown Creek | 825 | 2 500 |
| Scotch Bobs Creek | 270 | 0 |
| Hydro Creek | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain Creek | 0 | 0 |
| River Derwent | 2 487 | 0 |
| Total | 3 582 | 2 500 |

Table 15. The number of wild adult brown trout transferred between 1 July and 16 August 2017

| Trap | Number transferred | Number released above trap |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Liawenee Canal | 11 509 | 0 |
| Sandbanks Creek | 2 060 | 0 |
| Tumbledown Creek | 3 830 | 3 230 |
| Scotch Bobs Creek | 596 | 132 |
| Hydro Creek | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain Creek | 0 | 0 |
| River Derwent | 3 128 | 0 |
| Total | 21 123 | 3 362 |

Table 16. The 2017 adult brown trout transfers that occurred from 1 April to 16 August inclusive (the spawning run)

The 2018 spawning run transfers began on 10 April and were ongoing at 30 June.

The number of fish running increased in June with improved flow conditions at Liawenee Canal and Sandbanks Creek (yingina/Great Lake), Tumbledown and Scotch Bobs creeks (Arthurs Lake) and the River Derwent trap (Lake King William).

Table 17 shows the number of adult brown trout transfers occurring from Central Highland traps between 10 April and 30 June 2018. The final figures for the 2018 spawning run will be reported in the Inland Fisheries Service Annual Report 2018–19.

| Trap | Number transferred | Number released above trap |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Liawenee Canal | 13 272 | 0 |
| Sandbanks Creek | 1 523 | 0 |
| Tumbledown Creek | 1 047 | 2 396 |
| Scotch Bobs Creek | 192 | 369 |
| Hydro Creek | 177 | 852 |
| Mountain Creek | Not operational | 0 |
| River Derwent | 7 622 | 0 |
| Total | 23 833 | 3 617 |

Table 17.
The 2018 adult brown trout transfers that occurred from 10 April to 30 June inclusive (the spawning run)

As in previous years, we measured samples of fish from each trap for length and weight.

The River Derwent (Lake King William) had, on average, the smallest fish while the Liawenee Canal (yingina/Great Lake) had the largest.

| Spawning run | Number measured | Weight range (g) | Average weight (g) | Length range (mm) | Average length (mm) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Liawenee Canal – 19 April | 209 | 210 - 1 490 | 842 | 260 - 512 | 417 |
| Sandbanks Creek – 11 July | 148 | 160 - 1 300 | 790 | 248 - 486 | 406 |
| Tumbledown Creek – 13 June | 299 | 140 - 1 300 | 724 | 230 - 508 | 408 |
| Scotch Bobs Creek – 13 June | 200 | 100 - 1 460 | 691 | 229 - 528 | 396 |
| Hydro Creek – 27 June | 210 | 120 - 1 210 | 684 | 247 - 487 | 396 |
| River Derwent – 12 June | 276 | 140 - 830 | 463 | 218 - 420 | 344 |

Table 18.
Results of brown trout spawning run monitoring 2018

Hatchery production

In autumn 2017, we stripped 150 000 ova from wild brown trout trapped in Liawenee Canal (yingina/Great Lake). From these ova we successfully hatched and reared 92 500 brown trout fry averaging 1.5 grams. These were stocked into club dams and public waters during December 2017. This is a 62 per cent success rate.

Mountain Stream Fishery allocated us 15 000 brook trout ova in autumn 2017. From these they successfully reared 8 000 brook trout yearlings on our behalf, a success rate of 53 per cent. We will stock these fish into designated brook trout waters during August and September 2018.

In 2018, we stripped 235 000 ova from wild brown trout trapped in Liawenee Canal (yingina/Great Lake). The ova were incubated under controlled conditions at the New Norfolk hatchery. Once eyed, they were transferred to the Salmon Ponds for hatching and rearing for future stocking into the public fishery.

We stripped a further 65 000 ova from wild brown trout trapped in Liawenee Canal (yingina/ Great Lake) for sale to the South Australian Fly Fishers Association, see Table 21: Ova and fish sales between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018.

Stocking of inland waters for public fishing

Each year, we stock the public fishery from the Salmon Ponds hatchery, fish donated by commercial fish farms and wild fish trapped from the Central Highlands spawning runs.

In 2017-18, we stocked 1 17 955 brown trout, 3 186 rainbow trout, 640 brook trout and 1 970 Atlantic salmon.

| Age/size class | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Fry (1-5g) | 90 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finglings (6--50g) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yearling (51-300G) | 0 | 0 | 360 | 0 |
| Adult (301g) | 27 502 | 3 186 | 200 | 1 970 |
| Total | 117 502 | 3 186 | 560 | 1 970 |

Table 19. Fish numbers, species and size class stocked into the public fishery between 1 July and 30 June 2018

We thank Petuna Aquaculture, Tassal, Huon Aquaculture Company Pty Ltd and Mountain Stream Fisheries and Snowy Range Trout Fisheries for their donations of fish during the year.

The total cost of fish transport for 2017-18 was \$40 866.

Stocking Table 1 (page 44-47), shows a detailed listing of public waters stocked during 2017-18.

Stocking of farm dams

Junior angling development

During the 2017-18 financial year, we stocked seven individual dams on 16 occasions for junior angling development events.

| Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 560 | 1 576 | 80 | 150 |

Table 20. Fish stocked in farm dams for junior angling development in 2017-18

Table 31 (page 47), shows a detailed listing of private dams for junior angling development stocked during 2017-18.

Exclusive (private) fishing

We manage the stocking of farm dams for exclusive (private) fishing with triploid rainbow trout by permit. Private hatcheries and the Inland Fisheries Service supply the rainbow trout.

We approved the stocking of 5 465 rainbow trout into 22 private farm dams.

We stocked 2 000 brown trout fry into approved angling club dams.

Public fishing

During 2017-18, we did not approve or provide any fish for the stocking of farm dams open to public fishing. These dams are stocked every second year and will be stocked again in 2018-19.

Ova and fish sales

During the year, we sold:

| QTY | Age/size class | Species | Recipient | Value \$ |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|---|----------|
| 65 000 | Eyed ova | Brown | South Australian Fly Fishers Assoc. (SAFFA) | 3 575 |
| 500 | Adult (300g +) | Brown | Registered private fisheries | 5 000 |
| 150 | Fingerlings (6-50g) | Triploid Rainbow | Private farm dams | 300 |
| 550 | Yearlings (51-300g) | Triploid Rainbow | Private farm dams | 1 000 |
| 50 | Adult (300g+) | Triploid Rainbow | Private farm dams | 300 |

Table 21. Ova and fish sales between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018

Commercial fishing

Private fisheries

Private fisheries provide recreational fishing opportunities without being subject to angling licence provisions and angling regulations.

At 30 June 2018, there were 13 private fisheries registered with the IFS, five fewer than the previous year and continuing the trend in the decline in such fisheries.

Fish dealers

The IFS regulates the import of freshwater live fish by registering fish dealers and issuing exemption permits for specific purposes.

We provide a Permissible Imports List to registered fish dealers to inform them of species permitted for import and trade.

For any fish that is not on the Inland Fisheries Service Permissible Imports List approval may be considered if the application can demonstrate the species:

- is approved under the national listing through the Commonwealth Government Ornamental Fish Management Strategy; and
- does not pose an invasive or disease risk to Tasmania.

At 30 June 2018, 28 fish dealers were registered.

Fish farms

The *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* regulates the operation and biosecurity of freshwater hatcheries by licence.

On 4 December 2017, the *Finfish Farming Environmental Regulation Act 2017* received royal assent, resulting in the requirement for fish farms that produce more than five tonnes to hold an environmental licence under Tasmania's *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA).

This provides the Director, EPA with a clear, independent statutory role for managing the ongoing environmental regulation of the State's finfish farming industry.

A comprehensive review of the operational regulatory framework that governs freshwater hatcheries under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* was completed with the assistance of a nominee of the Office of the Solicitor General. This review resulted in the preparation of Fish Farm Management Guidelines and the redrafting of licence conditions.

We undertook eight fish farm licence assessments this year: seven for salmonids and one for ornamental fish.

As part of the assessment process, one salmonid fish farm licence was surrendered and two that have not been developed for more than 10 years will not have their fish farm licence renewed upon expiry at the end of August 2018.

We are currently assessing two applications for new salmonid fish farm licences.

As of 30 June 2018, 25 Fish Farm Licences were in force with their status shown in Table 22

| Species farmed | Number of fish farm licences | Number of fish farms operational |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Eels | 1 | 1 |
| Salmonids | 18 | 15 |
| Freshwater Aquarium | 6 | 6 |

Table 22. Summary of Fish Farm Licences issued at 30 June 2018 under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and their status

Commercial freshwater fishing licences

All 12 existing commercial eel fishing licences were renewed during the year; however, of these only 10 licences were actively fished.

The industry caught and held 45 337 kg of wild eels, which represented a decline of 15 per cent against the previous year's total held catch of 53 320 kg.

As with fish farms, we started a comprehensive review of the regulatory framework that governs commercial freshwater fishing licences under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* with the assistance of a nominee of the Office of the Solicitor General. This review, which included consultation with licensees, has resulted in the preparation of redrafted licence conditions. We will apply these conditions to all commercial freshwater fishing licences from 1 September 2018. The review is continuing with a detailed examination of the catch return procedures and documents to be completed before June 2019.

Exemption permits and angling exemptions

During 2017-18, we issued 35 permits exempting the permit holder from the requirement of an angling licence in support of educational and community awareness programs.

We issued 81 permits exempting the permit holder from various sections of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* in support of education, scientific research, fisheries development, fishing technology development and fish stock depletion or enhancement.

Whitebait recreational fishery

The 2017 whitebait season opened on 1 October and closed on 11 November with 850 whitebait licences sold, an increase of 36 per cent on 2016.

The weather conditions throughout the 2017 season were favourable, much improved on 2016. Anglers reported good runs of whitebait in most water open to whitebait fishing.

In accordance with Schedule 1 of the *Inland Fisheries Seasons and Waters Order 1996*, rivers open for the taking of whitebait for the 2017 season were:

- Black River
- Duck River
- Brid River
- Henty River
- Don River
- Huon River

- Inglis River
- Little Forester River
- Pieman River
- Rubicon River (except 50 m above and below the water gauging weir)
- kanamaluka/Tamar River (including the Trevallyn Tailrace).
- River Derwent
- River Forth
- River Leven

Native fish conservation and management

Swan galaxias

During January 2018, we completed a check for the presence of trout and redfin perch at Floods Creek on behalf of Tasmanian Irrigation. Floods Creek has a small population of the threatened freshwater fish, Swan galaxias. Despite surveying 1.7 km of stream by electrofishing, we located no Swan galaxias. This is the third consecutive annual survey where the Swan galaxias has been absent.

During April 2018, we monitored a number of Swan galaxias populations in the north-east and east of the State. Most sites were suffering from low flows. We were unable to find any Swan galaxias at a number of sites, including those that have in the past held small but reliable numbers of fish.

On a positive note, we found several Swan galaxias in the Cygnet River, along with a considerable number of climbing galaxias. It is believed the climbing galaxias accessed the upper section of the stream in a large flood during 2010 and have become established and displaced the Swan galaxias population. Future monitoring will be required to determine if this population can re-establish itself to pre-2010 levels.

The most robust population located at Dyes Rivulet contained a large number of individuals from three year classes.

We checked two additional 'insurance sites' for the possible future translocation of the Swan galaxias for a third year but found no fish species.

IFS Senior Fisheries Manager, Rob Freeman, attended a national threatened fish workshop to determine those fish in Australia most likely to become extinct. The Swan galaxias was assessed as being at risk. The Commonwealth threatened species listing will be reviewed and consideration given to transferring fish from healthy populations to establish new insurance populations.

Saddled galaxias

We monitored the saddled galaxias populations at Woods and Arthurs lakes using fyke nets during September 2017.

At Arthurs Lake, catch effort for the saddled galaxias was similar to 2016, we captured 73 individuals from 24 fyke nets. Unlike the previous year where only one adult cohort was present, this year there were two strong cohorts of saddled galaxias present. This result is indicative of good recruitment of juvenile fish from the 2016 spawning.

This situation is in contrast to the result for Woods Lake, where almost all of the fish captured were adults, with just a few juveniles present.

Golden galaxias

During March 2018, we conducted the annual survey for the golden galaxias at lakes Sorell and Crescent. The total catch in Lake Crescent was 1 091, with all sites producing good numbers of fish. At Lake Sorell, we captured 1 176, with more than half the total catch being from the Grassy Point site.

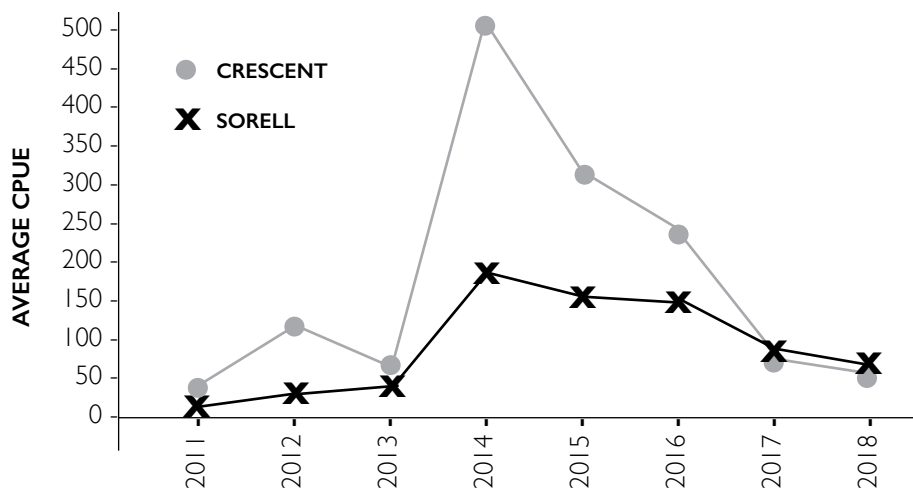


Figure 23. Average (mean) CPUE of golden galaxias for lakes Crescent and Sorell, 2011-2018

The long-term trend in CPUE (Figure 23) for Lake Crescent shows a declining trend in catch following an extreme high CPUE during 2014. This most likely reflects high recruitment resulting from the inundation of rocky and marshland areas providing favourable spawning conditions and preferred juvenile habitat.

Captures of young-of-the-year golden galaxias were significant in both lakes, with a strong cohort of juvenile fish in the 45-65 mm length range for Lake Crescent and 40-60 mm for Lake Sorell.

In contrast to the 2017 survey results, there appears to be good survival of longer (older) fish into the 3+ year class, particularly for Lake Sorell.

Based on these results, the golden galaxias populations in lakes Crescent and Sorell remain healthy, with strong recruitment evident in the period 2014-18. The continued decline in CPUE for Lake Crescent during 2015-18 appears related to water levels and habitat availability.

Shannon and Great Lake paragalaxias

In May 2018, we undertook the annual monitoring for the Shannon and Great Lake paragalaxias at Shannon Lagoon. We set fine mesh fyke nets at the standardised sampling sites along the road shore and the bay north of the dam wall.

Catches of all species were good, consisting of 385 Shannon paragalaxias, 165 spotted galaxias and 30 Great Lake paragalaxias. The populations of all species appear secure. There was a very strong cohort of young of the year Shannon paragalaxias and the highest number of Great Lake paragalaxias captured for several years.

Dwarf galaxias

During December 2017, we surveyed eight sites along the north-east coastal area that have been known to hold Dwarf galaxias.

Dwarf galaxias were confirmed from two sites located on private land west of Blackmans Lagoon.

We found no dwarf galaxias at any of the known sites on Icena Creek, with the lower site containing a range of species such as the common galaxias, eels, trout and pygmy perch.

The surveys found a small population of the Tasmanian mudfish at a coastal lagoon south of Musselroe Bay.

Arthurs paragalaxias

During September 2017, we undertook annual monitoring of the Arthurs paragalaxias at Arthurs and Woods lakes.

Arthurs Lake produced positive results, with both juvenile and adults present. We found only adult fish last year. The catch effort from the 2017 survey was similar to 2016, at around 2.5 fish per net set.

No Arthurs paragalaxias were found at Woods Lake. This result was unexpected given the species was found over the previous three years.

Clarence galaxias

We undertook monitoring of the Clarence galaxias at Lake Knight (Wentworth Hills), Clarence Lagoon, Tibbs Plains Marsh and Dyes Marsh. We used electrofishing at all sites.

Low numbers were surveyed at both Clarence Lagoon and Lake Knight, however, three distinct cohorts were present.

At Tibbs Plains Marsh, despite recent rainfall, water levels were very low; consequently, the preferred method of capture using fyke nets was not feasible. Therefore, we surveyed the marsh by electrofishing but observed no Clarence galaxias.

At Dyes Marsh, several small river trout had pushed upstream and entered the marsh, but again we observed no Clarence galaxias.

Elver and lamprey restocking

We catch and stock migrating elvers and lampreys from two Hydro Tasmania catchments:

- Meadowbank Dam in the River Derwent
- Trevallyn Tailrace in the kanamaluka/River Tamar

We do this under the Elver and Lamprey Restocking Agreement 2017-18 between Hydro Tasmania and the Director of Inland Fisheries. This agreement, now in its tenth year, requires us to provide Hydro Tasmania with a summary of performance against the restocking plan.

In 2017-18, we caught 813 kg of lamprey in the Meadowbank Dam trap and released them into Lake Meadowbank. We trapped 1 073.5 kg of elver from the Meadowbank Dam trap, and harvested a further 165 kg of elver at the Trevallyn Tailrace. We stocked a number of public waters with elver from the two sites, as shown in Table 24.

| Water body | Kg stocked | Eels per kg | Number of eels stocked | Elver source: T - Trevallyn M - Meadowbank |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| Lake Burbury | 62 | 127 | 7 874 | M |
| Lake Burbury | 35 | 85 | 2 975 | M |
| Lake Burbury | 15 | 263 | 3 945 | M |
| Lake Meadowbank | 466 | 163 | 75 958 | M |
| Lake Rowallan | 50 | 263 | 13 150 | M |
| Lake Pieman | 60 | 769 | 46 140 | T |
| Lake Pieman | 15 | 127 | 1 905 | M |
| South Esk River | 100 | 769 | 79 900 | T |
| Lake Sorell | 25 | 263 | 6 575 | M |
| Lake Crescent | 25 | 9 | 227 | M |

Table 24: Public waters stocked with elver by Inland Fisheries Service 2017-18

Commercial freshwater fishing (eel) licence (CFFL) holders who elected to receive an industry support allocation of free elver for restocking received a maximum of 50 kg per licence per year. An exemption permit was issued to each CFFL holder to allow the possession, transport and release of juvenile eels into approved waters within their licence catchment.

- CFFLs 1, 9 and 22 received 20 kg each
- CFFL 24 received 15 kg
- CFFL 21 received 25 kg
- CFFL 6 and 11 received 50 kg each.

| Water body | Kg stocked | Eels per kg | Number of eels stocked | Elver source: T - Trevallyn M - Meadowbank | CFFL# |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|--|-------|
| Ansons Park | 10 | 263 | 2 630 | M | 6 |
| Bob Lagoon | 10 | 248 | 2 480 | M | 11 |
| Brushy Lagoon | 10 | 280 | 2 800 | M | 21 |
| Cask Lagoon | 10 | 248 | 2 480 | M | 11 |
| Clarence Dam | 10 | 263 | 2 630 | M | 6 |
| Lake Dulverton | 10 | 280 | 2 800 | M | 22 |
| Lake Echo | 10 | 280 | 2 800 | M | 22 |
| Four Springs Lake | 10 | 248 | 2 800 | M | 21 |
| Hardwicks Dam | 10 | 280 | 2 630 | M | 6 |
| Lake Barrington | 5 | 280 | 1 400 | M | 24 |
| Lake Flanagan | 20 | 280 | 4 960 | M | 11 |
| Lake Gairdner | 5 | 280 | 1 400 | M | 24 |
| Lake Leake | 10 | 263 | 2 800 | M | 1 |
| Lake River (below Woods Lake) | 20 | 248 | 5 600 | M | 9 |
| Lake Rowallen | 5 | 280 | 1 400 | M | 21 |
| Ledgerwood Rivulet Dam | 10 | 263 | 2 630 | M | 6 |
| Pear Shape Lagoon | 10 | 248 | 2 480 | M | 11 |
| Pet Reservoir | 5 | 280 | 1 400 | M | 24 |
| Rushy Lagoon | 10 | 263 | 2 630 | M | 6 |
| Tooms Lake | 10 | 280 | 2 800 | M | 1 |

Table 25: Public waters stocked by Commercial Freshwater Fishing Licence holders with elver 2017-18

Pest fish management

Eastern gambusia

During April 2018, we undertook our annual survey to examine the current distribution of Eastern gambusia in the kanamaluka/River Tamar estuary. It confirmed Eastern gambusia populations in Queechy Lake and downstream in the North Esk River around Hobblers Bridge and the Glebe Garden Centre area. The IFS consider that this incursion most likely resulted from an intentional release into Queechy Lake followed by downstream dispersal in the lower North Esk River.

We also checked standard monitoring sites and three additional sites in the kanamaluka/River Tamar Estuary. No other new populations were found.

Redfin perch eradication

Mersey River/Parramatta Creek

In May 2017, we treated a dam in the headwaters of Parramatta Creek with the fish specific toxicant rotenone, and eliminated an established population of redfin perch. Follow up surveys done during 2017-18 indicate this treatment was successful.

In March 2018, we treated a second dam in this area of the catchment, along with two kilometres of inflowing stream. The dam was pumped down to low levels to improve the chance of success. The inflowing creek was spot treated along its full length. Reaction to the treatment was positive, however, the creek and dam inflow are complex environments and success is uncertain. Follow up surveys to examine treatment success will be done during 2018-19.

We are planning further eradication activities for a small downstream dam on Parramatta Creek in 2018-19.

Five more reports of redfin perch sightings have been made this year from the Mersey River between Kimberley and Lovett's Flats. Native Rock near Railton has been the epicentre of the reports over the past four years. This is the site where Parramatta Creek flows into the Mersey River.

The dams on Parramatta Creek may be the source population for the Mersey River. By eradicating the populations within the dams we hope to prevent the species establishing in the Mersey River.

Four Springs Lake

In late April 2018, we received a redfin perch sighting from Four Springs Lake. An angler reported hooking a fish, he believed to be a redfin perch, on a lure and almost landing it before it escaped.

We completed a one-day electrofishing survey of the lake shortly after the season closed. We used the electrofishing boat to circumnavigate the lake. This allowed us to examine all potential redfin perch habitats. We did not discover any redfin perch during this survey.

There have been no other reports of redfin perch from Four Springs Lake.

Mainland yabby

Following a report of a possible incursion of the noxious mainland yabby *Cherax destructor* in early 2017, we surveyed a water body located on the southern side of Poatina Road at grid reference GDA 94 MGA 55 E 485568; N 5347922 (locally known as Lake Lynch) in the Central Highlands.

This survey confirmed their presence in large numbers, with several length cohorts. Further surveys suggested the species had not established downstream or in the neighbouring water body, locally known as Lake Duncan.

During March 2017, we treated Lake Lynch with the fish poison rotenone.

A follow-up survey over 20-21 March 2018, using 5 baited traps, failed to find any yabbies in Lake Lynch.

We will undertake a further survey in 2018-19 to confirm the eradication.

Strategic goal:

Tasmania is carp-free and Lake Sorell is open to recreational fishing Carp Management Program

| Lake | Total 2017-18 | Adult / Juvenile | Total 1995 to present |
|----------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Sorell | 107 | 107 / 0 | 41 452 |
| Crescent | 0 | 0 | 7 797 |

Table 26: Carp captures from lakes Sorell and Crescent for the 2016-17 season

The Carp Management Program remains on track to complete the eradication of carp from Lake Sorell, after another year of successfully containing and targeting the remnant carp population.

In 2017-18, we captured 107 carp from Lake Sorell, down from 439 in 2016-17. This follows the trend of declining carp captures as the population is steadily reduced (Figure 27).

Water levels and weather provided conditions that triggered carp movement and improved fishing chances. The period from October until mid-December was the most productive. The “Judas” radio transmitter fish allowed focused effort but caught less carp than the non-targeted gill nets set strategically around the lake.

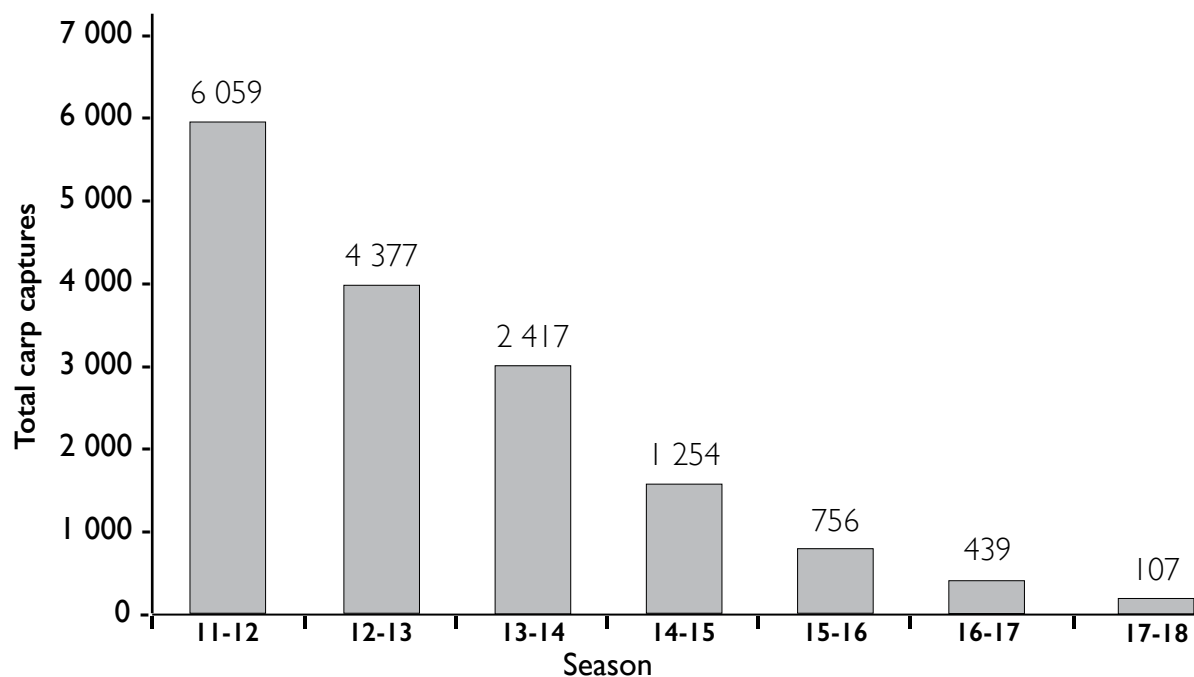


Figure 27: Total Carp captures 2011-12 to 2017-18

We used gillnets, traps stitched into barrier nets, boat, and backpack electro-fishers to target all sizes of carp.

Gill nets were strategically set behind the barrier nets as a secondary measure to prevent carp from entering marsh spawning habitat. We used trammel gill nets, which target carp of varying sizes, to block high-risk key drainage areas behind the barrier nets. One carp was caught behind the barrier nets.

With rising temperatures and lake levels during October to December, fishing nets were set in the shallow margins of the lake at right angles to the shoreline to target spawning fish.

Outside the spawning period, we also set fishing nets in deeper water over the rocky reefs.

The most carp caught in a single day was six, in mid-December. This coincided with high temperatures and a rain event.

The biggest carp for the season was caught in late January, in a non-targeted trammel gill net set off the shore at Dogs Head Bay. The female carp weighed 2 229 grams, and had a gonad weight of 401 gm (GSI: 18%).

Through the year, we captured only adult carp. We ran monthly surveys from October to March to detect eggs or juvenile carp, but we found no evidence of spawning or recruitment.

Analysis of the capture data indicates the remaining carp in Lake Sorell are stunted in size and maturity. This is compounded by over 50 per cent of the male population caught this season being affected by the “jelly-like” gonad condition potentially rendering them sterile.

Strategic goal: Our reputation as a world-class recreational trout fishery is established and participation is increased

Angler surveys

The annual Angler Postal Survey (APS) obtains quantitative data on the recreational fishery each year. The APS involves a written questionnaire mailed out at the end of the season to a representative sample of licence holders.

We mailed 5 000 questionnaire forms in 2017-18 with a response rate of 20 per cent, up 3 per cent on the previous year. The results produce estimates of the catch rate and total harvest for each species and angler effort, as well as the number of anglers fishing particular waters (Table 28 and 29).

* Catch rate = all fish species combined as fish per angler per day

| Ranking | Lake | Catch rate* (fish per angler per day) | Angler numbers |
|---------|--------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | yingina/Great Lake | 1.34 | 7 112 |
| 2 | Woods Lake | 2.77 | 5 485 |
| 3 | Arthurs Lake | 0.84 | 5 039 |
| 4 | Penstock Lagoon | 2.35 | 3 149 |
| 5 | Bronte Lagoon | 1.39 | 2 860 |
| 6 | Little Pine Lagoon | 1.52 | 2 414 |
| 7 | Four Springs Lake | 1.29 | 2 283 |
| 8 | Bradys Lake | 0.96 | 1 653 |
| 9 | Craigbourne Dam | 0.89 | 1 496 |
| 10 | Tooms Lake | 1.63 | 1 469 |
| 11 | Lake Echo | 2.73 | 1 364 |
| 12 | Lake Leake | 1.11 | 1 259 |
| 13 | Lake Burbury | 2.32 | 1 181 |
| 14 | Brushy Lagoon | 1.00 | 1 128 |
| 15 | Meadowbank Lake | 1.51 | 1 076 |

Table 28. Ranking of fisheries by participation results of the 2017-18 Angler Postal Survey

| Ranking | River | Catch rate* (fish per angler per day) | Angler numbers |
|---------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | River Derwent | 0.50 | 2 467 |
| 2 | South Esk River | 1.23 | 2 257 |
| 3 | Mersey River | 2.38 | 2 257 |
| 4 | Meander River | 1.49 | 1 915 |
| 5 | Tyenna River | 2.09 | 1 679 |
| 6 | River Leven | 0.77 | 1 338 |
| 7 | Brumbys Creek | 0.72 | 1 207 |
| 8 | Macquarie River | 0.96 | 1 023 |
| 9 | North Esk River | 1.75 | 1 023 |
| 10 | Huon River | 0.48 | 97 |

Table 29. Ranking of fisheries by participation results of the 2017-18 Angler Postal Survey

The APS results for 2017-18 compared to the four previous seasons are shown in page 47 and 48. The only change to the top five lakes from last year is that Woods Lake is now the second most visited water and Arthurs Lake the third. yingina/Great Lake remained the State's most popular fishery. The catch rate at Arthurs Lake has increased by 0.09 fish per day and the yingina/Great Lake catch rate has decreased by 0.23 for this season.

The River Derwent and the South Esk River are the top two most fished rivers respectively, with Meander River now third. The Macquarie River has moved back into the top ten displacing St Patricks River.

The fisheries with the highest catch rates (fish per angler per day) for 2017-18 across all waters are.

- Lake King William (4.81)
- Lake Rowallan (3.80)
- St Patricks River (3.17)
- Lake Fergus (2.99)
- Huntsman Lake (2.79)
- Woods Lake (2.77)
- Lake Echo (2.73)
- Lake St Clair (2.73)
- Pine Tier Lagoon (2.49)
- Lake Botsford (2.39).

Anglers Access Program

The Anglers Access Program addresses the needs of anglers by:

- developing, upgrading and maintaining infrastructure;
- improving access arrangements to inland waters; and
- providing information to anglers.

Through licence agreements, memorandums of understanding (MoUs), funding applications and cooperative arrangements we foster key relationships with:

- angling clubs and associations;
- landowners;
- primary producers;
- water managers;
- governments;
- corporations; and
- non-government organisations.

Through these arrangements, the Anglers Access Program also contributes to riparian management.

The IFS installs and maintains signage, fencing, gates, parking, stock grids and fence stiles to facilitate access and minimise disruption to landowners.

The Data Collector App developed by DPIPW to capture, record and manage anglers access infrastructure throughout the State has been fully developed and implemented. Data is presented spatially on The List map system and will be an invaluable tool for ongoing infrastructure maintenance and management.

We have updated all Anglers Access brochures, with the exception of the South Esk River, and over 200 interpretation and information signs for the 2018-19 season to reflect regulation and management changes introduced with the *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*. Brochures continue to be distributed through major tackle stores, licence agents and the Tasmanian Visitor Information Network both in Tasmania and interstate, as well as via the IFS and Anglers Alliance Tasmania (AAT) websites and the Infish App.

Boating infrastructure improvements during 2017-18 include maintenance to navigation lights at major boat ramps throughout the State funded by MAST and IFS. The light batteries have been replaced, protective cages installed at some locations and faulty lights repaired. The IFS helped AAT install marker buoys at Little Pine Lagoon and Penstock Lagoon to delineate recommended motorised boating zones on both lagoons to protect sensitive weed beds and maintain water quality.

Road maintenance projects undertaken during 2017-18 include repairs to drainage and the addition of surface material to Woods Lake Road in preparation for the World Fly Fishing Championship in 2019. The material for the road was kindly donated by the Central Highlands Council. Grading and maintenance to Four Springs Road was also completed. We have undertaken track upgrades at Penstock Lagoon in a joint project with Hydro Tasmania.

The IFS collaborated with the Meander Valley Council to apply for funding from the Community Infrastructure Fund to build an accessible angling platform at Four Springs Lake. The application was successful, and the building of the platform was completed in February 2018.

The IFS and Forico applied to complete a land transfer at Four Springs Lake to transfer the dam wall and surrounding riparian area to the Crown. This will enable the IFS to manage the infrastructure for future generations of recreational users. The transfer process is progressing with completion scheduled during 2018-19.

Marketing, communication and promotions

We work with a marketing, communication and promotions strategy to give us direction in promoting our recreational freshwater fishery, and this year we focused on five main messages:

1. Take a friend, your kids, grandkids trout fishing and pass on the tradition and create lifetime memories.
2. Experience Tasmania's lakes and rivers, fish, unwind, unplug and come home completely relaxed.
3. Fish somewhere new and discover different experiences.
4. The rivers and lakes are replenished and the outlook is good for freshwater fishing.
5. Don't let another season pass you by.
6. Buy your licence early and fish for less than 21 cents a day.
7. We remain focused on providing unique trout fishing experiences.

On 14 May 2018, we launched a new-look Inland Fisheries Service website. The Launceston based business Kingthing Marketing helped us develop the style (front end). Hobart firm Getbusi continues to work on revamping the operating platform and supporting databases (back end).

In support of the new system, the IFS has worked with licence agents to move to a fully online licensing system. As of the 2018-19 licence period, there will no longer be licence books. Angling licences remain available from tackle stores, Service Tasmania and online at www.ifs.tas.gov.au.

During 2017-18 the IFS supported the production of two episodes of Fishing Australia focusing on trout fishing in Tasmania.

To promote trout fishing to visiting anglers we produced a free, 47-page guide, *Trout Fish Tasmania*, distributed through major tackle stores, licence agents and the Tasmanian Visitor Information Network.

World Fly Fishing Championship 2019

Australia has been chosen to host the 39th World Fly Fishing Championship in 2019 (WFFC2019) with Tasmania as the competition venue.

Teams from over 30 countries are expected to compete, bringing an estimated 800 anglers and support crew to stay in Launceston for the event, which will be held between 30 November and 7 December 2019.

The Government is providing support through the active involvement of the Inland Fisheries Service, promotion of the event by Tourism Tasmania, and funding of \$100 000 through the Department of State Growth with Events Tasmania as the Event Partner.

Major sponsors of the championship, contributing at least \$50 000, are Huon Aquaculture Group, Hydro Tasmania, Goldwind Australia, DJ Motors and Fly Life Magazine. The IFS hosted the major sponsors at Trout Weekend 2018.

The IFS is supporting the organising committee by attending meetings and providing administrative support and advice, content for the WFFC2019 website and direct financial contribution.

The IFS is considering a request from the WFFC2019 Organising Committee to provide competition boats for one of the lake venues.

National Gone Fishing Day

The IFS worked with Anglers Alliance Tasmania (AAT), Sea Fisheries and the Australian Recreational Fishing Foundation to promote activities in Tasmania for the national Gone Fishing Day on Sunday 15 October 2017. The IFS exempted participants from the requirement to hold an angling licence.

AAT, through the support of angling clubs, coordinated events for junior anglers at Bushy Park, Cressy, Latrobe, Ulverstone and Penguin. Around 500 children turned out at these venues on the day. The IFS provided fish to support these events.

Strategic goal:

Environmental challenges are well understood and managed within our capacity

Extreme weather events

River Plenty floods

The 2016 floods caused significant erosion of the banks of the Plenty River at the Salmon Ponds, putting at risk a house and outbuildings. We did preliminary works in 2017 to restore the disabled fishing area, improve the river bank and remove log jams.

In February 2018, we engaged Jenkins Hire Pty Ltd to remove further impediments to the river flow and stabilise the eroded riverbank. This work was completed at a cost of some \$65 000.

Record rains over Thursday 10 and Friday 11 May 2018 caused major damage to the accessible angling platforms on the River Plenty at the Salmon Ponds. All three platforms are operational.

Fish deaths

Mersey River

On Monday 31 January, we received reports of dead brown trout from the Mersey River. Together with staff from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) we followed up on the report and found significant numbers of dead trout in the Merseylea area. More dead trout were found upstream and as far downstream as Lovetts Flat.

The EPA, with our assistance, collected samples of the dead fish. The results of examinations showed the fish had a bacterial infection of the gills, likely caused by clogging from sediments and algae. This condition, in conjunction with very high water temperatures, caused high levels of stress in the fish, resulting in death.

Two consecutive weeks (18-30 January) of air temperatures over 25°C (recorded at Sheffield) and consistent high overnight temperatures around 20°C had resulted in water temperatures in the Mersey River reaching very high levels. Several sites recorded water temperatures over 27°C. The highest recorded temperature of 28.5°C was on the evening of 29 January. These high water temperatures coincided with low flows in the Mersey River. The critical maximum water temperature for brown trout is typically in the range of 24-27 degrees.

The sites most affected were around Merseylea. Much of the bank lacks overhanging vegetation and in-stream structure because of the June 2016 floods. This likely resulted in higher water temperatures through this section.

In February, to prevent further fish kills, the Inland Fisheries Service worked with Hydro Tasmania and DPIPW to increase flows in the Mersey River during another warm weather event. This supported fish survival by increasing flows and lowering water temperatures. No further kills were observed.

Karanja fish farm

A concerned angler contacted us to report dead fish in the Tyenna River downstream of the Tassal fish farm at Karanja on Saturday 10 February. We relayed this report to EPA Tasmania.

IFS officers visited the fish farm on the following Tuesday where dead fish were still present in the Tyenna River. The fish farm manager advised our officers that around 2 000 brood stock fish had also died from what was believed to be high water temperature stress.

Salmon Ponds

Approximately half of the display fish at the Salmon Ponds died due to the extremely hot conditions experienced over the 2018 Australia Day long weekend. High daytime temperatures over 27°C combined with warm nights meant that critical maximum temperatures for the fish were exceeded.

Tyenna River willow control

The IFS, in collaboration with the Derwent Catchment Program, recreational anglers and landowners, is developing and implementing a five-year willow control program for the Tyenna River.

A pilot project has begun at Lanoma Estate, Westerway. This involved a willow control demonstration day, willow mapping, the start of willow control, and removal and replanting with native trees.

River Leven willow removal

The IFS helped Anglers Alliance Tasmania (AAT) apply for funding from Cradle Coast NRM to undertake follow-up willow control at Hobbs Bridge on the River Leven.

Willows were removed from this area when the Anglers Access Program was implemented in 2009, but they have since reinfested the site.

Cradle Coast NRM provided \$11 000 in funding to AAT to remove willows and replant with native trees. AAT completed the work in January 2018 and has plans for follow-up spraying.

Four Springs Lake cumbungi control

AAT and IFS have collaborated to control one large and eight small cumbungi infestations at Four Springs Lake.

The method used on the large infestation involved AAT volunteers slashing the cumbungi 100-150 mm under water using a specially modified brush cutter. They completed this work in January 2018 and will follow up again in February 2019.

The eight small infestations were sprayed with a frog and fauna-friendly bioactive herbicide in February 2018. We will monitor these locations and do follow-up treatments as required.

Strategic goal:

The Inland Fisheries Service is respected and valued as a responsive, proactive, accessible and dynamic organisation

Building and reviewing strategic partnerships

The IFS worked according to the new Corporate Plan 2017-18, a key component of which is to maintain and improve relationships with all stakeholders and industry participants.

We maintained Memorandums of Understanding with our key stakeholders:

- Anglers Alliance Tasmania
- Births Deaths and Marriages
- Client Update Services, Service Tasmania
- Forico Pty Limited
- Hydro Tasmania
- Southern Midlands Council
- Tasmanian Irrigation

The Inland Fisheries Service remains a member of 26Ten, and a non-voting member of the Trout Guides and Lodges Tasmania Inc.

Scientific and technical advice

During 2017-18, we provided advice about environmental issues to Sustainable Timber Tasmania, Tasmanian Irrigation and Hydro Tasmania across a range of projects.

We were involved in farm dam development through preliminary investigations and review of formal applications and Farm Dam Assessment reports referred by DPIPW.

We also provided specialist support to the Threatened Species Section of DPIPW and the Forest Practices Authority on a range of threatened fish issues.

We provided training to Forest Practices Officers (FPO's) as part of their requirement to develop and maintain the necessary skills to assess ecological values relating to forestry operations.

Review of the River Clyde Water Management Plan

We provided input into the review of the River Clyde Water Management Plan 2005. A draft amended Plan was developed and released for public consultation on 18 January 2017. The period for public comment on the Draft Amended Plan closed on 20 March 2017.

The River Clyde Catchment Water Management Plan September 2017 took effect on 4 October 2017. It applies to all water resources within the River Clyde catchment area, including groundwater resources.

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a framework for managing the water resources of the Clyde River in accordance with the objectives of the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Right to Information enquiries

We received one right to information enquiry regarding the lease at Salmon Ponds. This was managed with corporate support from DPIPW E.

Staff support and development

DPIPW E provides administration support through the People and Culture division. The IFS is responsible for staff performance, wellbeing and safety (WHS). The IFS complies with all DPIPW E People and Culture policies. We completed performance management reviews for all staff during the year.

The IFS is aware that all staff must hold the necessary skills and qualifications to undertake their work safely and competently. The IFS is committed to continuing staff training and development and providing a safe working environment. Refresher first-aid courses were completed during 2017-18. Senior staff attended the DPIPW E Senior Managers Forums and attended components of DPIPW E's leadership program as required.

The IFS encourages health and well-being for its staff. This year we conducted a series of seminars delivered from athlete Hanny Allston and health and fitness experts Juliana Lisboa and Andrew Bonsey.

The IFS again supported flu vaccinations for any staff member who wished to take up the offer, and these were done at the local pharmacy or the staff member's preferred GP.

Workplace inspections are carried out regularly, and we promptly identify matters to be attended to.

We encouraged all staff to attend the general staff meetings that were held monthly through the year. We addressed WHS issues at each meeting along with key activities and program updates.

Events

Trout Weekend 2018

Trout weekend 2018 was held on Saturday 19 and Sunday 20 May 2018. Over 3000 patrons made their way to the Liawenee Field Station in the Central Highlands .

The weather was good and a fresh run of spawning brown trout arrived on cue.

A few bigger trout from Lake Crescent proved popular with visitors. As did the numerous displays and activities.

The Minister responsible for Inland Fisheries, Sarah Courtney, attended on the Saturday. Minister Courtney was able to meet many of the local anglers and visitors, even taking up the opportunity to "strip" a fish of ova.

Thank you to all the IFS staff, the vendors, the clubs, the organisations and exhibitors who come together to make this a great weekend.

Tasmania Trout Fishing Photo Competition

Tasmanian Trout Fishing Photo Competition was run for a second year during 2017-18.

Prizes offered were

- First - \$500.
- Second - a pair of neoprene waders (kindly donated by Fly 'n Dry).
- Third - 12 lures (kindly donated by Huey's Lures).

Photos didn't have to contain a fish. They could be a favourite fishing spot, artfully placed gear or fishing with family, friends or a mate.

Entry was free and opened on national Gone Fishing Day, Sunday 15 October 2017 and closed following the close of the brown trout season on Monday 30 April 2018.

Forty eight individuals entered 181 photos.

The Minister announced the winners at Trout Weekend 2018.

The winning entry was a rare action shot of a tiger snake eating a small brown trout in the Western Lakes, taken by Bruce Deagle. Second prize, for the second year running went to David Green for his close up photo of a brown trout feeding in the Tyenna River. Third prize, with a wonderful photo of reflections on Lake Rosebery, including Mt Murchison, went to Anne Sweeney.

Other events supported by the IFS this year included the stocking of junior angling dams for:

- Bushy Park Estate Dam
- Frombergs Dam
- Hiscutt Park Pond
- Lodge Dam, Miena
- Longford Junior Angling Pond
- Taylors Dam

We also supported

- Tasmanian Trout Expo
- Lake Burbury Fishing Competition
- North Western Fisheries Association's Ladies Day – Hiscutt Park Pond

We attended club events during the year, including

July 2017

- North Western Fisheries Association annual general meeting
- New Norfolk Licenced Anglers Association annual dinner
- Trout Guides And Lodges Tasmania annual general meeting
- Bridgewater Anglers Association Inc annual dinner

August 2017

- Devonport Anglers Club junior angler presentations,
- Young Anglers Development Incorporated junior fish out day
- Anglers Alliance Tasmania meeting
- Fishers 4 Fish Habitat
- Ulverstone Anglers Club annual dinner
- Westbury Anglers Club annual dinner

October 2017

- Careers day at Oatlands High School
- Fly Tyers Club of Tasmania
- Forest Practices Officers training
- Great Lake Tie In
- Lobster Ponds new signage launch
- North West Fly Fishers Club 50th anniversary dinner

November 2017

- Devonport Anglers Club dinner
- Southern Tasmanian Licenced Anglers association meeting with presentation of Draft *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28*
- Draft *Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishery Management Plan 2018-28* public meeting
- Quamby Fly Fishers meeting

February 2018

- Bronte Fly Fishing School presentation
- Anglers Alliance Tasmania General meeting

March 2018

- National Threatened Fish Workshop

May 2018

- Recreational Boating Fund public meeting, Devonport
- Recreational Boating Fund public meeting, Launceston

Work Experience

| Name | Background | Timeline |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| Bradley Williams | St Virgil's College | 14 – 18 August |
| Dylan Loh | Hobart College | 4 – 6 September |
| Alex Christian | Hobart College | 4 – 6 September |
| Benjamin Fasnacht | Deakin University | 4 – 6 September |
| Hugh McShane | St Virgil's College | 18 – 22 September |
| Adam Norris | Sheffield School | 25 – 27 September |
| Jarrad Hunt | University of Tasmania | 2 – 4 October |
| Brodie Marley | Guilford Young College | 5 – 6 October |
| Alex Robins | Oatlands District High School | 16 – 20 October |
| Pedro De Castro | Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies | 28 October |
| Lincoln Wong | Australian Maritime College | 2 – 3 November |
| Stanley Muloma | Australian Maritime College | 6 Nov – 1 December |
| Helen O'Neill | Bangor University, Wales | 11 – 12 November |
| Farzana Noorzahan | Dhaka University, Bangladesh | 23 December |
| Shahriar Hossain | IUB University, Bangladesh | 23 December |
| Alex Gilmour | Elizabeth College | 23 – 25 January |

Publications

Every year we produce and distribute our essential pocket guide, the Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code. We give this free with every angling licence. The code has all the latest regulations, plus more. This year the code was sponsored by:

- Anaconda
- Hydro Tasmania
- FlyLife Australia and New Zealand
- Kentish Council
- LIST map
- Marine and Safety Tasmania
- Nekon Pty Ltd – the lessee of the tourist operations at the Salmon Ponds
- Tamar Marine.

We kept up the news reports on our website, www.ifs.tas.gov.au, during the year. We talked to anglers and stakeholders via email or mail. We also contributed to fishing magazines and news in the regional press, plus advertising and editorial for the trout fishing features at the start of the 2017-18 season. We create a report and present it at each Anglers Alliance Tasmania meeting, which we then post on our website. Some specific publications were:

- All (28) Anglers Access Program brochures (except South Esk River), June 2018
- Carp Management Program Annual Report 2016-17
- Carp Management Report, Jan-March 2018
- Carp Management Report, Oct-Dec 2017
- Carp Management Report, July-September 2017
- Fisheries Performance Assessment, Technical Report for Shannon Lagoon, October 2017
- Fisheries Performance Assessment, Technical Report for Lake Leake, July 2017
- Fisheries Performance Assessment, Technical Report for Little Pine Lagoon, April 2018
- Fisheries Performance Assessment, Technical Report for Penstock Lagoon, April 2018
- Inland Fisheries Service Annual Report 2016-17
- Report for Anglers Alliance Tasmania, August 2017
- Report to Anglers, November 2017
- Report to Anglers, February 2018
- Report to Anglers, May 2018
- Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code 2018-19
- Trout Fish Tasmania – free guide to trout fishing, November 2017

Third party publications with IFS support:

- Journal Publications:

Pablo García-Díaz, Adam Kerezszy, Peter J. Unmack, Mark Lintermans, Stephen J. Beatty, Gavin L. Butler, Rob Freeman, Michael P. Hammer, Scott Hardie, Mark J. Kennard, David L. Morgan, Bradley J. Pusey, Tarmo A. Raadik, Jason D. Thiem, Nick S. Whiterod, Phillip Cassey, Richard P. Duncan (2018) BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH - Transport pathways shape the biogeography of alien freshwater fishes in Australia

Table 30: Stocking of public waters in 2017-18

| Water | Date | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon | Size | Origin |
|------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Blackmans Lagoon | Dec-17 | 40 000 | | | | Fry | Salmon Ponds |
| Blackmans Lagoon | Jun-18 | 50 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Blackmans Lagoon | Jun-18 | 250 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Blackmans Lagoon | Jun-18 | 300 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Bradys Lake | Jul-17 | 80 | | | | Adult | Scotch Bobs Creek |
| Bradys Lake | Jul-17 | 220 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Bradys Lake | Jul-17 | 280 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jul-17 | 260 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Aug-17 | 275 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Aug-17 | 310 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Apr-18 | 170 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Apr-18 | 64 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Apr-18 | 1 150 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 30 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 205 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 105 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 120 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 150 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 151 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 261 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 251 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 318 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | May-18 | 500 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jun-18 | 300 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jun-18 | 586 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jun-18 | 2 013 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jun-18 | 561 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bradys Lake | Jun-18 | 471 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Bruisers Lagoon | May-18 | 70 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Brumbys Creek | Sep-17 | | 60 | | | Adult | Petuna Aquaculture |
| Brumbys Creek | Sep-17 | | | | 90 | Adult | Petuna Aquaculture |
| Brumbys Creek | Sep-17 | 40 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Brushy Lagoon | Oct-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |

Key Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, fingerlings = 6-50 grams, yearling = 51-300 grams, adult = >300 grams

Table 30 (continued): Stocking of public waters in 2017-18

| Water | Date | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon | Size | Origin |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Brushy Lagoon | Dec-17 | | | | 380 | Adult | Tassal |
| Brushy Lagoon | Jun-18 | | 317 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Camerons Lagoon | May-18 | 55 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Carters Lake | May-18 | 150 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Carters Lake | May-18 | 50 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Clarence Lagoon | Jul-17 | | | 360 | | Yearling | Snowy Range Fisheries |
| Clarence Lagoon | Aug-17 | | | 200 | | Adult | Mountain Stream Fisheries |
| Craigbourne Dam | Jul-17 | | | | 150 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Craigbourne Dam | Jul-17 | 300 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Craigbourne Dam | Jul-17 | 10 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Craigbourne Dam | Jul-17 | 16 | | | | Adult | Grandpa Creek Salvage |
| Craigbourne Dam | Jul-17 | 81 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Craigbourne Dam | Oct-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Craigbourne Dam | Dec-17 | | | | 606 | Adult | Tassal |
| Craigbourne Dam | May-18 | 1 100 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Curries River Reservoir | Jun-18 | 450 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Curries River Reservoir | Jun-18 | 150 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Four Springs Lake | May-18 | 1 150 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Four Springs Lake | May-18 | 1 100 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Four Springs Lake | May-18 | 500 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Four Springs Lake | May-18 | 700 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Four Springs Lake | Jun-18 | 239 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Four Springs Lake | Jun-18 | 235 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Four Springs Lake | Jun-18 | 1 15 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Lake Barrington | Jul-17 | | | | 150 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Lake Binney | May-18 | 500 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Lake Binney | May-18 | 936 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Lake Botsford | May-18 | 100 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lake Crescent | Jul-17 | 40 | | | | Adult | Scotch Bobs Creek |
| Lake Crescent | Jul-17 | 1 10 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Lake Crescent | Apr-18 | 1 220 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lake Crescent | Apr-18 | 550 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lake Crescent | Apr-18 | 230 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |

Key Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, fingerlings = 6-50 grams, yearling = 51-300 grams, adult = >300 grams

Table 30 (continued): Stocking of public waters in 2017-18

| Water | Date | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon | Size | Origin |
|------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Lake Dulverton | Jun-17 | 45 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Lake Dulverton | Jun-18 | 115 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Lake Duncan | Apr-18 | 50 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lake Kara | Aug-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Lake Kara | Oct-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Lake Kara | Jun-18 | | 318 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Lake Leake | Oct-17 | | 1291 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Lake Leake | Jun-18 | 1100 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lake Paget | May-18 | 50 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Lamberts Dam | Dec-17 | 5000 | | | | Fry | Salmon Ponds |
| Meadowbank Lake | Nov-17 | | | | 594 | Adult | Tassal |
| Mersey River | Jul-17 | 260 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 450 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 450 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 357 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 225 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 105 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 225 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 338 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 155 | | | | Adult | Scotch Bobs Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 120 | | | | Adult | Hydro Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 57 | | | | Adult | Hydro Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 117 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 37 | | | | Adult | Scotch Bobs Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | May-18 | 84 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | Jun-18 | 132 | | | | Adult | Sandbanks Creek |
| Penstock Lagoon | Jun-18 | 150 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Pet Reservoir | Jul-17 | 150 | | | | Adult | Tumbledown Creek |
| Pet Reservoir | Jul-17 | 150 | | | | Adult | Scotch Bobs Creek |
| Pet Reservoir | Jun-18 | 600 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Rocky Lagoon | May-18 | 100 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Rostrevor Lagoon | Dec-17 | 10000 | | | | Fry | Salmon Ponds |
| Second Lagoon | May-18 | 50 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |

Key Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, fingerlings = 6-50 grams, yearling = 51-300 grams, adult = >300 grams

Table 30 (continued): Stocking of public waters in 2017-18

| Water | Date | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon | Size | Origin |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| Shannon Lagoon | Jul-17 | 502 | | | | Adult | River Derwent |
| South Riana Dam | Dec-17 | 35 000 | | | | Fry | Salmon Ponds |
| South Riana Dam | Jun-18 | 400 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Tooms Lake | Apr-18 | 1 000 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |

Table 31: Stocking of private dams for junior angling development in 2017-18

| Water | Date | Brown trout | Rainbow trout | Brook trout | Atlantic salmon | Size | Origin |
|--|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Bushy Park Estate Dam Bushy Park | Oct-17 | | | | 20 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Bushy Park Estate Dam Bushy Park | Oct-17 | | 10 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Bushy Park Estate Dam Bushy Park | Oct-17 | | | 80 | | Adult | Mountain Stream Fishery |
| Frombergs Dam Ulverstone | Oct-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Frombergs Dam Ulverstone | Nov-17 | | 16 | | | Adult | Ulverstone High School |
| Hiscutt Park Pond Penguin | Oct-17 | | 100 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Hiscutt Park Pond Penguin | Oct-17 | | | | 50 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Hiscutt Park Pond Penguin | Nov-17 | | 130 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Liawenee Fishout Pond Liawenee | May 18 | | 500 | | | Adult | Mountain Stream Fishery |
| Lodge Dam Miena | Apr-18 | 60 | | | | Adult | Liawenee Canal |
| Longford Junior Angling Pond Longford | Oct-17 | | 100 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Longford Junior Angling Pond Longford | Oct-17 | | | | 30 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Taylor's Dam Latrobe | Aug-17 | | | | 50 | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Taylor's Dam Latrobe | Aug-17 | | 120 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Taylor's Dam Latrobe | Oct-17 | | 300 | | | Adult | Huon Aquaculture Co P/L |
| Taylor's Dam Latrobe | Dec-17 | 500 | | | | Fry | Salmon Ponds |

Key Size: Fry = 0.1-5 grams, fingerlings = 6-50 grams, yearling = 51-300 grams, adult = >300 grams

Table 32: Results for Angler Postal Survey 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Lakes)

| Ranking | Season 2017-18 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2016-17 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2015-16 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2014-15 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2013-14 | Catch rate* | Total angler |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Lakes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | yingina/ Great Lake | 1.34 | 7 112 | yingina/ Great Lake | 1.57 | 6 736 | yingina/ Great Lake | 1.01 | 6 211 | yingina/ Great Lake | 1.23 | 6 969 | yingina/ Great Lake | 1.37 | 7 780 |
| 2 | Woods Lake | 2.77 | 5 485 | Arthurs Lake | 1.75 | 4 428 | Arthurs Lake | 0.95 | 5 639 | Arthurs Lake | 1.24 | 6 684 | Arthurs Lake | 1.54 | 7 267 |
| 3 | Arthurs Lake | 0.84 | 5 039 | Woods Lake | 1.92 | 3 617 | Woods Lake | 1.79 | 3 868 | Woods Lake | 1.71 | 3 516 | Woods Lake | 2.26 | 3 505 |
| 4 | Penstock Lagoon | 2.35 | 3 149 | Penstock Lagoon | 1.82 | 3 586 | Penstock Lagoon | 1.70 | 3 323 | Bronte Lagoon | 0.86 | 2 534 | Bronte Lagoon | 1.23 | 2 507 |
| 5 | Bronte Lagoon | 1.39 | 2 860 | Bronte Lagoon | 1.48 | 2 806 | Bronte Lagoon | 0.99 | 2 942 | Bradys Lake | 0.65 | 2 059 | Little Pine Lagoon | 1.65 | 2 137 |
| 6 | Little Pine Lagoon | 1.52 | 2 414 | Little Pine Lagoon | 0.62 | 2 446 | Four Springs Lake | 1.41 | 2 670 | Penstock Lagoon | 1.63 | 2 027 | Four Springs Lake | 0.85 | 2 108 |
| 7 | Four Springs Lake | 1.29 | 2 283 | Tooms Lake | 1.38 | 2 370 | Little Pine Lagoon | 0.95 | 2 452 | Little Pine Lagoon | 1.62 | 1 995 | Bradys Lake | 0.48 | 1 880 |
| 8 | Bradys Lake | 0.96 | 1 653 | Four Springs Lake | 1.53 | 2 152 | Bradys Lake | 0.52 | 1 879 | Craigbourne Dam | 0.65 | 1 742 | Penstock Lagoon | 1.15 | 1 795 |
| 9 | Craigbourne Dam | 0.89 | 1 496 | Bradys Lake | 0.51 | 1 465 | Craigbourne Dam | 1.11 | 1 716 | Tooms Lake | 1.58 | 1 615 | Lake Augusta | 1.72 | 1 652 |
| 10 | Tooms Lake | 1.63 | 1 469 | Craigbourne Dam | 0.33 | 1 465 | Tooms Lake | 1.47 | 1 580 | Lake Leake | 0.91 | 1 583 | Lake Leake | 1.50 | 1 624 |
| 11 | Lake Echo | 2.73 | 1 364 | Lake Leake | 0.99 | 1 153 | Brushy Lagoon | 1.09 | 1 307 | Four Springs Lake | 1.06 | 1 362 | Lake Echo | 1.34 | 1 378 |
| 12 | Lake Leake | 1.11 | 1 259 | Lake King William | 3.66 | 1 122 | Lake Burbury | 2.02 | 1 089 | Brushy Lagoon | 0.55 | 1 298 | Craigbourne Dam | 1.15 | 1 396 |
| 13 | Lake Burbury | 2.32 | 1 181 | Lake Echo | 2.98 | 1 029 | Huntsman Lake | 2.60 | 1 062 | Meadowbank Lake | 0.78 | 1 140 | Brushy Lagoon | 0.76 | 1 368 |
| 14 | Brushy Lagoon | 1.00 | 1 128 | Lake Augusta | 1.93 | 935 | Lake Binney | 0.76 | 1 008 | Lake Augusta | 1.78 | 1 108 | Lake Burbury | 1.51 | 1 310 |
| 15 | Meadowbank Lake | 1.51 | 1 076 | Brushy Lagoon | 1.16 | 904 | Meadowbank Lake | 0.47 | 899 | Lake Binney | 0.56 | 1 045 | Tooms Lake | 1.39 | 1 310 |

*Catch rate = all fish species combined as fish per angler per day

Table 33: Results for Angler Postal Survey 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Rivers)

| Ranking | Season 2017-18 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2016-17 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2015-16 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2014-15 | Catch rate* | Total anglers | Season 2013-14 | Catch rate* | Total anglers |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Rivers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | River Derwent | 0.50 | 2 467 | River Derwent | 0.84 | 2 401 | River Derwent | 0.48 | 2 536 | River Derwent | 0.58 | 2 597 | Mersey River | 1.33 | 2 365 |
| 2 | South Esk River | 1.23 | 2 257 | Mersey River | 1.20 | 2 339 | Mersey River | 0.87 | 2 291 | Mersey River | 0.89 | 2 375 | River Derwent | 0.66 | 2 337 |
| 3 | Mersey River | 2.38 | 2 257 | South Esk River | 1.34 | 2 089 | Brumbys Creek | 0.75 | 2 072 | South Esk River | 1.45 | 2 280 | Brumbys Creek | 0.69 | 2 051 |
| 4 | Meander River | 1.49 | 1 915 | Meander River | 0.88 | 1 652 | South Esk River | 1.02 | 1 963 | Brumbys Creek | 0.4 | 1 837 | Meander River | 0.75 | 2 023 |
| 5 | Tyenna River | 2.09 | 1 679 | Tyenna River | 2.58 | 1 341 | Meander River | 1.32 | 1 581 | Meander River | 1.01 | 1 583 | South Esk River | 1.12 | 1 539 |
| 6 | River Leven | 0.77 | 1 338 | Huon River | 0.59 | 1 122 | Tyenna River | 1.48 | 1 418 | Tyenna River | 3.89 | 1 520 | Macquarie River | 1.15 | 1 453 |
| 7 | Brumbys Creek | 0.72 | 1 207 | River Leven | 1.01 | 966 | Huon River | 0.32 | 1 254 | Macquarie River | 0.4 | 1 330 | Tyenna River | 1.95 | 1 111 |
| 8 | Macquarie River | 0.96 | 1 023 | Brumbys Creek | 0.82 | 904 | River Leven | 0.57 | 1 090 | Huon River | 0.38 | 1 298 | Huon River | 0.67 | 1 025 |
| 9 | North Esk River | 1.75 | 1 023 | North Esk River | 1.40 | 810 | Macquarie River | 1.07 | 981 | North Esk River | 0.73 | 887 | North Esk River | 1.25 | 826 |
| 10 | Huon River | 0.48 | 971 | St Patricks River | 2.38 | 717 | St Patricks River | 1.16 | 681 | River Leven | 0.98 | 855 | St Patricks River | 2.90 | 826 |

*Catch rate = all fish species combined as fish per angler per day

Strategic goals:

The Inland Fisheries Service is financially sustainable

Finance and administration

The year concluded with a net operating deficit of \$113 065 and a comprehensive surplus result of \$158 311. The operating result exceeded budget expectations and arose because of carp funding for \$158 369 being received from the Commonwealth combined with better than budgeted results for both revenue and expenditure. The Commonwealth funding had not been included in the IFS budget for the year as approval was received during the year. The comprehensive surplus resulted from the profit on the sale of motor vehicles and a boat and the revaluation of property assets in line with accounting requirements.

The uptake of five-season licences continued. A further 261 five-season licences were sold equaling \$84 885 in revenue received during the year. This is compared to \$68 938 in five-season licence revenue for 2016-17. As at 30 June 2018 a total 2 398 five-season licences have been issued. As a result the IFS is holding a total of \$164 157 in five-season licence revenue that is applicable to future year's income.

Interest rates on term deposits remained reasonably steady during the year. The IFS actively manages its cash to maximise returns. The average rate at 30 June 2018 was 2.63 per cent. Cash holdings increased during the year by \$51 710 with an increase in interest income of \$1 488 compared to the previous year. Income from investment properties and other leases increased from \$515 289 in 2016-17 to \$533 187 in 2017-18, highlighting the benefits of a diversified investment portfolio.

The IFS uses corporate credit cards for operational purchases where appropriate and subject to departmental policies and guidelines. At 30 June 2018, a total of 16 cards were issued to staff with a combined credit limit of \$110 000.

The IFS has focused on effective communications and maintaining current technology. At 30 June 2018 the IFS maintained 16 telephone land lines, 14 mobile phones, four data packs, six iPads, one test phone for Filemaker Pro and two air cards of which two data packs were for the Penstock Lagoon and Liawenee fish trap remote cameras.

Asset management

The IFS recorded a surplus of \$10 944 on two vehicles and one boat that it disposed of during the year. We had maintained a full service history of the vehicles, which was important for achieving a good sale price. The IFS monitors fuel usage and other operating costs as well as vehicle purchase and sale price to minimise the costs of owning its fleet. Eleven vehicles were in the fleet consisting of one Toyota Prado 4x4, two Toyota Landcruiser 4x4 Flat Trays, two Holden Colorado 4x4 Dual Cab utes and six Ford Ranger 4x4 Dual Cab utes. A reduction of one vehicle on the previous year. The vehicle fleet had a combined purchase cost of \$458 877 and a closing book value of \$335 698 after depreciation.

The IFS has a fleet of six vessels ranging from small punt-style boats to aluminium catamaran-style workboats. The IFS's boat fleet has an original cost of \$230 486 and a closing book value of \$55 852 after depreciation. One vessel surplus to the Carp Management Program was sold during the year realising a surplus on sale of \$14 177.

The IFS continued to maintain the grounds and display fish at the Salmon Ponds, and to manage and maintain the museum and its collections. The grounds and restaurant area is leased to Nekon Pty Ltd until 2023.

The floods in the Plenty River in June 2016 exacerbated existing erosion damage near the house originally used as the caretaker's accommodation. We engaged consultants Macquarie Franklin to provide advice on works required to stabilise the riverbank and protect the assets at the site.

The IFS expended some \$22 000 to improve river flow and rehabilitate the area around the disabled fishing platforms in 2016-17. This work was undertaken by Jenkins Hire Pty Ltd and significantly improved the amenity of the area. A further \$43 000 was expended during the year with the same contractors to protect the river bank from the disabled fishing platform area west to the outflow screen up stream. It is hoped that this work should be sufficient to prevent further property damage.

Risk Management

In conjunction with Deloitte the IFS undertook a full analysis of its strategic and key operational risks in 2014. Since that time, various aspects of the risk management strategy have been incorporated into the Corporate Plan 2017-22 and operational and business plans that guide IFS's annual activity program.

In addition, IFAC have taken a key interest in the exposures to which the IFS faces. Accordingly, IFAC review key risks and mitigation strategies on an annual basis.

Grants, contributions and contractors

The grant from the State Government to the IFS in the form of an Administered Payment via the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment was \$1 123 000.

The IFS received funding of \$158 369 from the Australian Government for the Carp Management Program. This funding was additional to the \$400 000 allocated from the Administered Payment. A total of \$630 414 was expended on the Carp Management Program for the year the shortfall \$72 045 was met from IFS reserves.

The IFS continued to contribute financially to various organisations and projects in 2017-18, for example \$22 000 to Anglers Alliance Tasmania as the peak inland recreational fishing body to help with its administrative costs.

As in previous years, the IFS engaged a number of local contractors to provide services including cleaning, building maintenance, electrical and plumbing. We also engaged contractors to provide security, field, fire, grounds and air-conditioning maintenance. We use Tasmanian contractors for all trades services.

Angling licences – marketing, sales and promotions

The IFS managed the renewal of recreational fishing licences through a direct mail-out and by email to full-season licence holders. We sold new licences through private agents, Service Tasmania and online.

The IFS mailed out 12 262 renewal forms and sent 5 748 emails to 2016-17 full season licence holders, and 10 459 were renewed during the year. Compared to the previous year, Table 30 shows an increase in renewals.

Licence distribution and payment

| Payment | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Service Tasmania | 3 296 | 3 360 | 3 867 | 4 202 | 4 508 |
| Electronic (total) | 6 503 | 5 766 | 5 936 | 5 861 | 7 129 |
| Private agents | 622 | 681 | 653 | 971 | 900 |
| IFS | 38 | 79 | 61 | 88 | 57 |
| Total | 10 459 | 9 886 | 10 517 | 11 122 | 12 594 |

Table 34. Anglers' payment preferences for renewals over the past five years.

The total number of new licences, including short-term licences, sold this year was 13 811, giving 24 270 angling licences sold for the year. In addition, we sold 850 whitebait licences.

Table 31 shows how anglers have preferred to pay for new licences over the past five years. The majority of new licences (49.4 per cent), were transacted on the internet, followed by agents (29.5 per cent) and Service Tasmania at (21 per cent). The number of licences sold online again rose this year, by (5.4 per cent) compared to the previous year, and is now the predominant selling and payment method.

| Payment | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Service Tasmania | 2 890 | 3 018 | 3 020 | 3 480 | 3 346 |
| Private agents | 4 083 | 5 384 | 5 320 | 5 848 | 6 390 |
| Internet | 6 824 | 6 330 | 5 020 | 4 991 | 4 731 |
| IFS | 14 | 65 | 52 | 63 | 44 |
| Total | 13 811 | 14 397 | 13 394 | 14 382 | 14 511 |

Table 35. Comparison of angler preference for new licence payment methods over the past five years

Licence structure and fees

Licence fees increased in accordance with the Government Fee Unit (to reflect CPI), which was rounded down to the nearest 50 cents. The cost of a junior licence was kept the same for the tenth consecutive year. A comparison of the price for the various licence types over the past five years is shown in Table 32. An election commitment of the current government was the freezing of angling licence fees at 2017-18 levels for the next four years from and including 2018-19.

| Licence type | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-14 | 2014-13 | 2013-14 |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Adult licence | \$75.50 | \$74.50 | \$73.50 | \$72.50 | \$71.50 |
| Junior licence | \$12.00 | \$12.00 | \$12.00 | \$12.00 | \$12.00 |
| Pensioner licence | \$41.50 | \$41.00 | \$40.50 | \$39.50 | \$39.00 |
| Senior licence | \$60.00 | \$59.50 | \$58.50 | \$57.50 | \$56.50 |
| 28 day licence | \$60.00 | \$59.50 | \$58.50 | \$57.50 | \$56.50 |
| 7 day licence | \$38.50 | \$38.00 | \$37.50 | \$37.00 | \$36.50 |
| 24 hour*/48 hour licence | \$23.00 | \$22.90 | \$22.50 | \$22.00 | *\$21.50 |
| extra rod – adult | \$15.50 | \$15.30 | \$15.00 | \$14.80 | \$14.50 |
| extra rod – other | \$7.70 | \$7.60 | \$7.50 | \$7.40 | \$7.30 |
| Adult licence 5 season | \$360.00 | \$355.00 | \$351.00 | \$344.00 | \$339.00 |
| Senior licence 5 season | \$290.00 | \$281.00 | \$277.00 | \$272.00 | \$268.00 |
| Pensioner licence 5 season | \$200.00 | \$194.00 | \$191.00 | \$187.00 | \$185.00 |

Table 36: Tasmanian angling licence structure and fees for the past five years

Trend in angling licences

The total number of licences held including five-season licences was 26 407. This was an increase of 1.0 per cent compared with 26 195 licences in 2016-17. Improved water levels through the season and better fishery performance are thought to be the main reasons for increased participation. The total revenue from angling licence sales was \$1 508 715. A breakdown of licences held per category this year compared with previous years is shown in Table 33.

| Licence type | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult licence | 11 612 | 11 389 | 11 364 | 11 786 | 12 143 |
| Junior licence | 1 091 | 1 045 | 1 046 | 1 020 | 1 191 |
| Pensioner licence | 6 535 | 6 388 | 6 413 | 6 617 | 6 510 |
| Senior licence | 1 683 | 1 584 | 1 510 | 1 472 | 1 469 |
| 28 day licence | 842 | 964 | 986 | 958 | 958 |
| 7 day licence | 2 060 | 2 102 | 2 060 | 2 284 | 2 243 |
| 24 hour*/48 hour licence | 2 584 | 2 723 | 2 399 | 2 542 | *2 591 |
| Total | 26 407 | 26 195 | 25 778 | 26 706 | 27 105 |

Table 37. Number of angling licences held per licence category over the past five years

Angler origin

Sales to interstate anglers this year were up on the previous year by 10. International licence sales were up, with an increase also of 10 licences compared to the previous year. Licences to Tasmanian anglers increased by 192, which is a 1.0 per cent increase for the year.

The breakdown of angler origin by licence type is shown in Table 34, below:

| Licence type | Tasmanian | Interstate | International | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult licence | 9 895 | 567 | 8 | 10 469 |
| Junior licence | 989 | 100 | 2 | 1 091 |
| Pensioner licence | 5 068 | 525 | 1 | 5 594 |
| Senior licence | 997 | 369 | 2 | 1 368 |
| Adult licence 5 season | 984 | 158 | 0 | 1 142 |
| Pensioner licence 5 season | 891 | 50 | 0 | 941 |
| Senior licence 5 season | 236 | 79 | 0 | 315 |
| 28 day licence | 61 | 723 | 58 | 842 |
| 7 day licence | 314 | 1 638 | 108 | 2 060 |
| 48 hour licence | 1 415 | 1 040 | 129 | 2 584 |
| Total | 20 850 | 5 249 | 308 | 26 407 |

Table 38. Number of licences issued to Tasmanian, interstate and overseas anglers in 2017-18

A breakdown of the origin of international anglers this year compared with the previous four years is shown in Table 35. It shows that the top five countries for the most visiting anglers last year were:

- USA
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Hong Kong
- Singapore

| Country | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Canada | 11 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 10 |
| France | 6 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 16 |
| Germany | 17 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 13 |
| Hong Kong | 16 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Ireland | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Japan | 6 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 17 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 9 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 10 |
| Singapore | 14 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 8 |
| South Africa | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 43 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 30 |
| USA | 120 | 106 | 73 | 73 | 62 |
| Other | 51 | 21 | 35 | 50 | 37 |
| Total | 308 | 298 | 257 | 273 | 219 |

Table 39: Number of angling licences issued per country over the past five years

The distribution of Australian anglers showed an increase in mainland angler and Tasmanian angler participation. (Table 36). It is considered that this is predominantly the result of improved water levels, and fisheries management that has provided a better angler experience. It is also pleasing to see the number of international anglers increasing to the highest level over the last five years and is reflective of Tasmania's tourism growth.

| Angler origin | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tasmania | 20 850 | 20 658 | 20 166 | 20 915 | 21 478 |
| Victoria | 2 294 | 2 303 | 2 447 | 2 562 | 2 556 |
| New South Wales | 1 312 | 1 263 | 1 222 | 1 269 | 1 185 |
| Queensland | 883 | 836 | 812 | 793 | 803 |
| South Australia | 260 | 259 | 322 | 319 | 283 |
| Western Australia | 282 | 332 | 354 | 366 | 370 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 156 | 170 | 127 | 138 | 160 |
| Northern Territory | 62 | 76 | 71 | 71 | 51 |
| International | 308 | 298 | 257 | 273 | 219 |
| Total | 26 407 | 26 195 | 25 778 | 26 706 | 27 105 |

Table 40: Number of licences held by Tasmanian, interstate and overseas anglers in the past five years

Whitebait licence

The 2017 whitebait season opened on 1 October and closed on 11 November 2017. We sold 850 whitebait licences for the six-week season compared to 625 in the previous year. The cost of a whitebait licence was \$31.00 compared to \$30.50 in the previous year. Total revenue from whitebait licences was \$26 350 compared to \$19 063 in 2016-17. This represents an increase of 26.5 per cent in participation compared to the previous year.

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INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2018

| | Notes | 2018 Budget \$ | 2018 Actual \$ | 2017 Actual \$ |
|---|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue and other income from transactions | | | | |
| Angling and Other Licence Fees | 3 | 1,619,994 | 1,626,615 | 1,575,826 |
| Grants | 4 | 1,123,000 | 1,281,369 | 1,398,000 |
| External Grants and Reimbursements | | 73,965 | 70,753 | 80,582 |
| Interest Revenue | | 50,000 | 64,382 | 62,894 |
| Other Revenue | 5 | 579,075 | 607,073 | 579,313 |
| Total revenue and other income from transactions | | 3,446,034 | 3,650,192 | 3,696,615 |
| Expenses from transactions | | | | |
| Employee Benefits | 2.1(a), 6 | 2,245,087 | 2,061,864 | 1,957,735 |
| Operating Costs | 2.1(b), 7 | 1,285,198 | 1,498,215 | 1,657,802 |
| Depreciation Expenses | 9 | 284,300 | 203,178 | 248,640 |
| Total expenses from transactions | | 3,814,585 | 3,763,257 | 3,864,177 |
| Net result from transactions (net operating balance) | | (368,551) | (113,065) | (167,562) |
| Other economic flows included in net result | | | | |
| Net gain (loss) on Sale of Non-Financial Assets | 8 | - | 10,944 | 13,730 |
| Net gain on indexation of Investment Property | 2.1(c) | - | 143,500 | - |
| Net Result | | (368,551) | 41,379 | (153,832) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | |
| Net gain on indexation of Land and Buildings | | 120,000 | 116,932 | 177,459 |
| Comprehensive Result | | (248,551) | 158,311 | 23,627 |

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2018

| | Notes | 2018 Budget \$ | 2018 Actual \$ | 2017 Actual \$ |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash at Bank | 16(b) | 1,672,000 | 1,600,406 | 1,548,696 |
| Trade and Other Receivables | 2.2 (e), 17 | 150,000 | 75,179 | 88,239 |
| Total financial assets | | 1,822,000 | 1,675,585 | 1,636,935 |
| Non-financial assets | | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 9 | 4,393,000 | 4,212,076 | 4,179,235 |
| Investment Property | 2.2 (f), 10 | 2,894,000 | 3,576,993 | 3,433,492 |
| Total non-financial assets | | 7,287,000 | 7,789,069 | 7,612,727 |
| Total Assets | | 9,109,000 | 9,464,654 | 9,249,662 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Trade and other Payables | 2.2(g), 18 | 75,000 | 157,802 | 115,813 |
| Employee Benefits | 15 | 594,000 | 623,382 | 608,690 |
| Total Liabilities | | 669,000 | 781,184 | 724,503 |
| Net Assets | | 8,440,000 | 8,683,470 | 8,525,159 |
| Equity | | | | |
| Reserves | 12 | 2,308,000 | 2,352,397 | 2,235,465 |
| Accumulated Funds | 13 | 2,932,000 | 3,131,219 | 3,089,840 |
| Contributed Capital | 14 | 3,200,000 | 3,199,854 | 3,199,854 |
| Total Equity | | 8,440,000 | 8,683,470 | 8,525,159 |

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

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 30 June 2018

| | | 2018 | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Budget | Actual | Actual |
| | Notes | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cash Flows From Operating Activities | | | | |
| Receipts from Customers | 2.3(i) | 2,273,000 | 2,304,441 | 2,246,236 |
| GST Received | 2.3(i) | 80,000 | 96,736 | 184,445 |
| Payments to Suppliers and Employees | | (3,529,000) | (3,422,431) | (3,636,457) |
| GST Paid | 2.3(i) | (80,000) | (156,406) | (176,544) |
| Receipts from Government | | 1,123,000 | 1,123,000 | 1,123,000 |
| Receipts from External Projects | | - | 158,369 | 275,000 |
| Interest Received | | 50,000 | 56,146 | 62,894 |
| <i>Net cash provided by operating activities</i> | 16 (a) | <u>(83,000)</u> | <u>159,855</u> | <u>78,574</u> |
| Cash Flows From Investing Activities | | | | |
| Payments for Plant, Equipment and Vessels | | (200,000) | (163,649) | (284,082) |
| Payments for Buildings | | - | (91,423) | (23,797) |
| Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment | 2.3(i), 8 | 80,000 | 146,927 | 220,791 |
| <i>Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities</i> | | <u>(120,000)</u> | <u>(108,145)</u> | <u>(87,088)</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash held | | (203,000) | 51,710 | (8,514) |
| Cash at the beginning of the reporting period | | 1,875,000 | 1,548,696 | 1,557,210 |
| Cash at the End of the Reporting Period | 16 (b) | <u><u>1,672,000</u></u> | <u><u>1,600,406</u></u> | <u><u>1,548,696</u></u> |

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the accounts. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 2 of the accompanying notes.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 30 June 2018

| | | Contributed Equity | Reserves | Accumulated Funds | Total Equity |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Notes | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance as at 1 July 2017 | | 3,199,854 | 2,235,465 | 3,089,840 | 8,525,159 |
| Total comprehensive result | 13 | | 116,932 | 41,379 | 158,311 |
| Balance as at 30 June 2018 | | 3,199,854 | 2,352,397 | 3,131,219 | 8,683,470 |

| | | Contributed Equity | Reserves | Accumulated Funds | Total Equity |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Notes | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance as at 1 July 2016 | | 3,199,854 | 2,058,006 | 3,243,672 | 8,501,532 |
| Total comprehensive result | 13 | | 177,459 | -153,832 | 23,627 |
| Balance as at 30 June 2017 | | 3,199,854 | 2,235,465 | 3,089,840 | 8,525,159 |

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 2018

The Inland Fisheries Service (IFS) is established under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* with the Inland Fisheries Service being used as a business name. The Director of Inland Fisheries, a body corporate under the Act, has the power to execute contracts of all types, to acquire and sell property and to invest.

Note 1 Summary of Accounting Policies

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

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations; and applicable Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*.

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 as a going concern 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 that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- 2016-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107* – The objective of this Standard is to amend to AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* to require entities preparing statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This Standard applies to annual periods on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is increased disclosure of financial activities in relation to cash flows and non-cash changes as shown in the Note 14.5. There is no financial impact.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

- *2016-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities and to clarify that the recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, and AASB 136 applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in AASB 116 and AASB 138. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to non-cash-generating specialised assets of not-for-profit entities.

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

- *AASB 9 Financial Instruments* and *2014-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9* (December 2014) – the objective of these standards is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing, uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows, and to make amendments to various accounting standards as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9. These standards apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.
- *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – The objective of this Standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, an uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. In accordance with *2015-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15*, this Standard applies to annual reporting period, it will disclose that fact. There is no financial impact.
- *2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations arising from the issuance of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This Standard applies when AASB 15 is applied, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard will be applied when AASB 15 is applied. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.
- *2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to clarify the requirements on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations and the timing of recognising revenue from granting a licence. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to revenue. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

AASB 16 Leases – The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard will result in most of the IFS's operating leases being brought onto the Statement of Financial Position and additional note disclosures. The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about the lease term, and required lease payments. A corresponding right to use assets will be recognised, which will be amortised over the term of the lease. There are limited exceptions relating to low-value assets and short-term leases with a term at commencement of less than 12 months. Operating lease costs will no longer be shown. The Statement of Comprehensive Income impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges. The IFS's current operating lease cost is shown at note 21. In the Statement of Cash Flows lease payments will be shown as cash flows from financing activities instead of operating activities. Further information on the IFS's current operating lease position can be found at notes 21. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.

- **AASB 1058 Income of Not-For-Profit Entities** – The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for not-for-profit entities that apply to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives, and the receipt of volunteer services. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to income of not-for-profit entities. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.
- **AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors** – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity. This Standard applies on or after 1 January 2019. The impact of this standard is enhanced disclosure in relation to service concession arrangements for grantors that are public sector entities. The IFS has not yet determined the potential effect of the revised Standard on the IFS's Financial Statements.

(ii) Changes in Accounting Policy

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

(c) Revenues

Revenue 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. 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.

Angling and other licence fees are recognised on receipt as cash sales.

Revenue is recognised when the IFS obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the IFS and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably. Control over granted assets is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

notification that a grant has been secured and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

Rental income is invoiced monthly in advance and recorded as revenue when invoiced.

Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period and those conditions were undischarged at balance date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed as a current liability. The note also discloses the amount of unused grant or contribution from prior years that was expended on IFS operations during the current year.

A liability is recognised in respect of revenue that is reciprocal in nature to the extent that the requisite service has not been provided at balance date and conditions include a requirement to refund unused contributions. Revenue is then recognised as the various performance obligations under an agreement are fulfilled.

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 is 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.

(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.

Employee benefits includes entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

Operating costs include all other expenses other than personnel expense and depreciation that are incurred in undertaking the activities of the IFS.

All applicable items of property, plant and equipment 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) Other economic flows included in net result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

Gain / (loss) on sale of non-financial assets.

Gains or losses from the sale of Non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

(f) Impairment – Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that there are any financial assets that are impaired. A financial asset is

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss, in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(i) Impairment – Non-financial assets

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The IFS's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore value in use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if deprived of it. All impairment losses are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(ii) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows includes gains or losses from reclassifications of amounts from reserves and/or accumulated surplus to net result, and from the revaluation of the present values of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rate.

(vi) Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the IFS and the asset has a cost or value that can be reliably measured.

(a) Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

(b) 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 with sufficient regularity in accordance with the municipal valuation cycle developed by the Valuer-General. Valuations become effective as at 1 July in the year prior to the valuation being issued. Valuations are indexed in years between the valuation cycles based on indices published by the Valuer-General to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. This year indices for the municipalities of the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands were applied to properties owned by the IFS and the valuations adjusted.

The next revaluation of land and buildings will occur during the 2018-19 financial year in line with the accounting policy disclosed in this note.

Motor Vehicles, Vessels, Plant and Equipment

Motor vehicles, vessels and plant and equipment 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 its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation

Items of property, fish traps and 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Major depreciation periods are:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Buildings | 40 Years |
| Fish traps | 40 years |
| Plant and Equipment | 10 Years to 25 Years |
| Vehicles | 8 Years |
| Vessels | 10 Years |

(c) Investment properties

Investment properties were measured initially at cost. Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The O'Driscoll Coaches bus depot has been valued at cost as the expenses associated with its construction were capitalised 2016-17. This year valuations were revised by applying the indices as published by the Valuer General during the year and the valuations of properties held in the Hobart, Glenorchy and Northern Midlands municipalities were adjusted.

(d) Comparative Figures

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

(e) Trade and Other Receivables

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

(f) 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 IFS. Trade accounts are normally settled within 30 days. Accruals are included in the trade and other payables balance and are stated net of GST.

(g) Employee Entitlements Excluding Superannuation

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits including on costs.

(h) 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 defined superannuation benefits. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. During the year the amount of contributions paid to defined benefit schemes was \$83,416.33 (2016-2017, \$85,721), and the amount paid to accumulation schemes was \$134,979.16 (2016-2017, \$117,543).

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

(i) Economic Dependence

The IFS's is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of grant funding via the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. This administered payment amounted to \$1,123,000 and represented 30% of total revenue. These funds are used to undertake community service obligations in respect of the control of pest fish, the conservation and monitoring of native freshwater fish populations and environment.

(j) 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.

(k) Taxation

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

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(l) Leases

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

(m) 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Significant judgement made by IFS that has a significant effect on the financial statements relate to:

Employee entitlements, the assumptions for which are provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance which are. A wage inflation rate of 3% per annum and discount rates for year 1 of 1.862%, year 2 of 1.980%, year 3 of 2.095%, year 4 of 2.215%, year 5 of 2.310%, year 6 of 2.425%, year 7 of 2.510% , year 8 of 2.575%, year 9 of 2.625% and year 10 of 2.670%.

Property, plant and equipment in notes 1(b) and 9.

Investment properties in notes 1(c) and 10.

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.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

Note 2.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Comprehensive Income variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate and \$75,000.

| | Note | Budget \$'000 | Actual \$'000 | Variance \$'000 | Variance % |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Employee Benefits | (a) | 2,245 | 2,062 | (183) | (9) |
| Operating Costs | (b) | 1,285 | 1,498 | 213 | 17 |
| Net gain on revaluation of investment properties | (c) | - | 143 | 143 | 100 |

- (a) Positions budgetted for had not been filled due to delays in appointments
- (b) Contract staff were used to fill vacancies short term
- (c) Revaluation not budgetted for

Note 2.2 Statement of Financial Position

Budget estimates for the 2017-18 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2017-18. As a result, the actual variance from the original budget will be impacted by the difference between the estimated and actual opening balances for 2017-18. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018 actual balances.

| | Note | Budget \$'000 | 2018 Actual \$'000 | 2017 Actual \$,000 | Budget Variance \$'000 | Actual Variance \$'000 |
|---------------------|------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Receivables | (e) | 150 | 75 | 88 | 75 | 13 |
| Investment Property | (f) | - | 3,577 | 3,443 | 144 | 144 |
| Payables | (f) | 75 | 158 | 116 | 80 | 42 |

- (e) Reduction in transactions in last quarter of the year resulted in a figure less than budget.
- (f) Indexation not budgetted for.
- (g) Creditors batches processed towards the end of the financial year could not be processed within the financial year and had to be accrued.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018,
continued.

Note 2.3 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows variances are considered material where the variance exceed the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate and \$75,000.

| | | Budget | Actual | Variance | Variance |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| | Note | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | % |
| GST Paid | (i) | 80 | 156 | 76 | 90 |
| Receipts from External Projects | (j) | 0 | 158 | 158 | 100 |
| Payments for buildings | (k) | 0 | 91 | 91 | 100 |

- (i) Budget estimate error in deriving budget amount
- (j) Carp program funding was not expected to be received but funding successful
- (k) Amount included in overall capital budget amount

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Note 3 Angling and Other Licence Revenue | \$ | \$ |
| Angling Licences | 1,508,715 | 1,461,730 |
| Other Licences | 102,710 | 94,728 |
| Permits and Registrations | 15,190 | 19,368 |
| | 1,626,615 | 1,575,826 |
| <p>In 2013-2014 the IFS introduced a five-season licence. The IFS recognises the total proceeds of these licences in the year of receipt. A total of \$84,885 was received in the year for five-season licences of this amount \$67,908 is applicable to future years. The IFS is holding a total of \$164,157 of revenue applicable to future years.</p> | | |
| Note 4 Grants | | |
| Government Contribution | 1,123,000 | 1,123,000 |
| Other Grants | 158,369 | 275,000 |
| | 1,281,369 | 1,398,000 |
| Note 5 Other Revenue | | |
| Rents | 228,969 | 198,735 |
| Investment property rental | 304,218 | 316,554 |
| General Sales & Miscellaneous Revenue | 61,070 | 55,618 |
| Fines | 12,816 | 8,406 |
| | 607,073 | 579,313 |
| Note 6 Employee Benefits | | |
| Salaries | 1,590,741 | 1,456,784 |
| Superannuation | 229,837 | 209,084 |
| Leave | 198,037 | 236,052 |
| Other | 43,249 | 55,815 |
| | 2,061,864 | 1,957,735 |

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 7 Operating Costs | | |
| Advertising Promotions | 19,289 | 19,377 |
| Audit Fees | 19,908 | 19,385 |
| Conferences & Training | 4,270 | 9,625 |
| Contract Services | 217,347 | 375,356 |
| Contractors/Consultants | 30,160 | 28,803 |
| Equipment Maintenance/Hire | 38,247 | 51,738 |
| General Insurance | 53,663 | 50,740 |
| Grants & Contributions | 79,502 | 107,177 |
| Motor Vehicle Expenses | 73,860 | 63,728 |
| Office Related Expenses | 151,379 | 114,360 |
| Operating Expenses | 265,700 | 218,329 |
| Printing / Publications | 81,494 | 57,217 |
| Protective Clothing | 16,818 | 27,724 |
| Rates and Property Costs | 320,014 | 350,917 |
| Travel Expenses | 102,325 | 127,690 |
| Vessel Costs | 24,239 | 35,636 |
| | 1,498,215 | 1,657,802 |
| Note 8 Gains / (Losses) on Disposal of Assets | | |
| Proceeds From the Disposal of Plant & Equipment | 146,927 | 220,791 |
| Written Down Value of Disposed Assets | (135,983) | (207,061) |
| Total Gain/(Loss) on Disposal | 10,944 | 13,730 |

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

| Note 9 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment | 2018 \$ | 2017 \$ |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Land at Fair Value * | 743,000 | 783,000 |
| | 743,000 | 783,000 |
| Buildings at Fair Value* | 2,733,005 | 2,656,072 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 535,754 | 459,868 |
| | 2,197,251 | 2,196,204 |
| Fish Traps at Cost | 640,897 | 549,475 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 40,899 | 26,906 |
| | 599,998 | 522,569 |
| Motor Vehicles at Cost | 458,877 | 459,449 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 123,179 | 103,633 |
| | 335,698 | 355,816 |
| Equipment at Cost | 1,278,095 | 1,215,470 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 1,017,497 | 978,129 |
| | 260,598 | 237,341 |
| Vessels at Cost | 203,486 | 230,259 |
| Less Accumulated Depreciation | 147,634 | 158,230 |
| | 55,852 | 72,029 |
| Work in Progress at cost | 19,679 | 12,276 |
| | 19,679 | 12,276 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | 4,212,076 | 4,179,235 |

*Statutory valuations by the Valuer General are derived from the analysis of market sales for different classes of properties and locality.

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Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

Notes to the Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(b)

| 2018 | Land Level 2 (vacant land in active markets) | | Buildings Level 2 (general office buildings) | | Fish Traps | Motor Vehicles | Plant and Equipment | Vessels | Work In Progress | Total |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------|--|------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | | | | | | |
| Balance 1 July | 783 | 2,196 | 523 | 356 | 237 | 72 | 12 | 4,179 | | |
| Additions | - | - | 90 | 93 | 63 | | 7 | 253 | | |
| Disposals | (40) | (40) | | (54) | | (2) | | (136) | | |
| Depreciation Expense | - | (76) | (15) | (59) | (39) | (14) | | (203) | | |
| Revaluation increments(decrements) | | 117 | | | | | | | | 117 |
| Transfers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying Amount 30 June | 743 | 2,197 | 600 | 336 | 261 | 56 | 19 | 4,212 | | |

| 2017 | Land | | Buildings Level 2 | | Fish Traps | Motor Vehicles | Plant and Equipment | Vessels | Work In Progress | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | | | | | | |
| Balance 1 July | 593 | 2,272 | 549 | 354 | 315 | 90 | 975 | 5,148 | | |
| Additions | - | - | | 272 | | | 12 | 284 | | |
| Disposals | - | - | | (207) | | | | (207) | | |
| Depreciation Expense | - | (64) | (26) | (63) | (78) | (18) | | (249) | | |
| Revaluation increments(decrements) | 190 | (12) | | | | | | | | 178 |
| Transfers | | | | | | | | | | (975) |
| Carrying Amount 30 June | 783 | 2,196 | 523 | 356 | 237 | 72 | 12 | 4,179 | | |

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 10 Investment Property | | |
| (a) Carrying amount | | |
| At valuation | 3,576,993 | 2,435,000 |
| Additions, at cost | - | 998,492 |
| Total | 3,576,993 | 3,433,492 |

Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties

Investment properties consist of a food outlet at Western Junction, a property in West Hobart that operates as a kitchen and restaurant, and a property in Moonah that operates as a retail outlet.

Valuations were revised during the year in line with indices published by the Office of the Valuer General.

(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

| | 2018 Level 2 | 2018 Total | 2017 Total |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Carrying amount at 1 July | 3,433 | 3,433 | 2,435 |
| New purchases | - | - | 23 |
| Capitalised expenditure | - | - | 975 |
| Disposals and assets classified as held for | - | - | - |
| Net additions through restructuring | - | - | - |
| Net gains(losses) from fair value adjustm | 144 | 144 | - |
| Net transfers free of charge | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount at 30 June | 3,577 | 3,577 | 3,433 |

(c) Amounts recognised in profit and loss for investment property

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|--------|--------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Rental income | 304 | 317 |
| Net gain (loss) from fair value adjustmen | - | - |
| Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income | (15) | (3) |
| Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income | - | - |
| Total | 289 | 314 |

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

(d) Leasing arrangements

The investment properties are leased to tenants under long term operating leases with rentals payable monthly. Minimum lease payments are non-cancellable operating leases of investment properties not recognised in the financial statements receivable as follows.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| One Year or less | 303,981 | 301,292 |
| From one to five years | 911,961 | 948,514 |
| More than five years | 144,707 | 241,302 |
| Total | 1,360,649 | 1,491,108 |

(e) Contractual obligations

At year end there were no executed contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Note 11 | Auditor's Remuneration | 2018 | 2017 |
| | The total of fees paid or due and payable for the financial year: | \$ | \$ |
| | Fees for Audit | 19,908 | 19,385 |
| | | 19,908 | 19,385 |
| Note 12 | Reserves | | |
| | Asset Revaluation Reserve-Land | 970,395 | 970,395 |
| | Asset Revaluation Reserve-Buildings | 1,382,002 | 1,265,070 |
| | | 2,352,397 | 2,235,465 |
| | Movements during the year: | | |
| | Balance at the beginning of period | 2,235,465 | 2,058,006 |
| | Net change in valuations | 116,932 | 177,459 |
| | Balance at the end of period | 2,352,397 | 2,235,465 |
| Note 13 | Accumulated Funds | | |
| | Opening Balance | 3,089,840 | 3,243,672 |
| | Net Surplus for the year. | 41,379 | (153,832) |
| | Closing Balance | 3,131,219 | 3,089,840 |

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 14 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 15 (a) Employee Benefits | | |
| Current | | |
| Annual Leave | 190,032 | 205,746 |
| Long Service Leave | 359,465 | 288,931 |
| Accrued Salaries | 23,570 | 14,887 |
| | 573,067 | 509,564 |
| Non-Current | | |
| Long Service Leave | 50,315 | 99,126 |
| | 50,315 | 99,126 |
| Total | 623,382 | 608,690 |
| Settled within 12 months | 257,068 | 258,550 |
| Settled in more than 12 months | 366,314 | 350,140 |
| | 623,382 | 608,690 |

(b) Related party transactions

There are no material related party transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP) including Cabinet Ministers, or their Close Family Members (CFM) or entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or CFM in 2018 (2017 \$0).

(c) Remuneration of key management personnel

| | Short term benefits | | Long term benefits | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Salary | FBT | Superannuation | Movements in leave |
| 2018 Key Management Personnel | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| John Diggle, Director of Inland Fisheries | 164 | 9 | 21 | (12) |
| Reappointment 14 October 2017 | | | | |
| 2017 | | | | |
| John Diggle, Director of Inland Fisheries | 160 | 10 | 21 | 10 |
| appointed 14 October 2012 | | | | |

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 continued.

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Note 16 (a) Reconciliation of Net Cash Used in Operating Activities to Surplus / (Deficit) | | |
| Net Surplus | 41,379 | (153,832) |
| Non-cash adjustments | | |
| Net (gain) loss on sale of non-financial assets | (154,444) | (13,730) |
| Depreciation | 203,178 | 248,640 |
| Change in Assets/Liabilities | | |
| Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements | 14,692 | 22,190 |
| Increase (decrease) in (Increase) decrease in receivables | 41,990 | (43,110) |
| | 13,060 | 18,416 |
| Net cash gained (used) in operating activities | 159,855 | 78,574 |
| For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and at the bar 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 | | |
| Working accounts | 108,745 | 189,410 |
| Short term deposits | 1,491,661 | 1,359,286 |
| | 1,600,406 | 1,548,696 |
| (c) Corporate Credit Card | | |
| Facility Available | 101,046 | 62,500 |
| Less Used/Committed | (8,954) | (4,746) |
| Balance unused | 92,092 | 57,754 |
| Note 17 Trade and Other Receivables | | |
| Sundry Debtors | 63,138 | 83,411 |
| Net GST Receivable | 12,041 | 4,828 |
| | 75,179 | 88,239 |
| Note 18 Trade and Other Payables Current | | |
| Trade Creditors | 157,802 | 115,813 |
| | 157,802 | 115,813 |

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

Note 19 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 IFS, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the IFS in subsequent financial years.

Note 20 Financial Instruments

20.1 Risk Exposures

(a) Risk Management Policies

The IFS 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 contractual obligations. Receivables are valued at amortised cost. Cash on hand is valued at face value. 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 2018 but not impaired

| | Past due 30 days | Past due 60 days | Past Due 90 days | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Current | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Trade & Other Receivables | 39,615 | 21,756 | 13,808 | 75,179 |

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2017 but not impaired

| | Past due 30 days | Past due 60 days | Past due 90 days | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Current | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Trade & Other Receivables | 61,568 | - | 26,671 | 88,239 |

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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.

| 2018 | Maturity analysis for financial liabilities | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | More than 5 Years | Undiscounted Total |
| Financial Liabilities | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Trade & Other Payables | 157,802 | - | - | - | - | - | 157,802 |
| Total | 157,802 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157,802 |

| 2017 | Maturity analysis for financial liabilities | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 Year | 2 Years | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | More than 5 Years | Undiscounted Total |
| Financial Liabilities | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Trade & Other Payables | 115,813 | - | - | - | - | - | 115,813 |
| Total | 115,813 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115,813 |

(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:

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Variable rate instruments | | |
| Financial assets | 1,675 | 1,637 |
| Financial liabilities | (158) | (116) |
| Total | 1,517 | 1,521 |

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:

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, continued.

Sensitivity analysis of Services exposure to possible changes in interest rates

| | Income Statement | | Equity | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 100 basis points | 100 basis points | 100 basis points | 100 basis points |
| | increase | decrease | increase | decrease |
| 30 June 2018 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash | 16 | (16) | 16 | (16) |
| Net sensitivity | 16 | (16) | 16 | (16) |
| 30 June 2017 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Cash | 15 | (15) | 15 | (15) |
| Net sensitivity | 15 | (15) | 15 | (15) |

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2017.

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

| | 2018 | 2017 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Financial assets | | |
| Cash and Receivables on initial recognition. | 1,675 | 1,637 |
| Total | 1,675 | 1,637 |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | (158) | (116) |
| Total | (158) | (116) |

| Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities | 2018 | | 2017 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total carrying amount | Net fair value | Total carrying amount |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Cash at bank | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,549 |
| Receivables | 75 | 75 | 88 |
| Total financial assets | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,637 |
| Financial liabilities (recognised) | | | |
| Trade Creditors | 158 | 158 | 116 |
| Total financial liabilities (recognised) | 158 | 158 | 116 |

INLAND FISHERIES SERVICE

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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 21 Commitments and Contingencies

Schedule of Commitments

| 2018 | 2017 |
|-------------|-------------|
| \$ | \$ |

By Type

Lease commitments

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Operating leases (i) | 34,541 | 30,326 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|

There were no capital commitments at year end.

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at year end.

(i) The operating leases are in relation to a photocopier and six Yamaha outboard motors.

By Maturity

| 2018 | 2017 |
|-------------|-------------|
| \$ | \$ |

Operating lease commitments

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| One year or less | 14,544 | 18,220 |
| From one to five years | 19,997 | 12,106 |
| More than five years | - | - |

Total operating lease commitments

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 34,541 | 30,326 |
|--|---------------|---------------|



Inland Fisheries Service

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19 July 2018

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:

- Australian Accounting Standards
- Treasurers Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*
- *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*

I believe that, in all material respects, the financial statements present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Inland Fisheries Service's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended.

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

The completed Financial Statements Preparation and Submission Checklist has been submitted.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Director of Inland Fisheries:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Diggle".

John Diggle
Director of Inland Fisheries

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tony Wright".

Tony Wright
Manager Finance & Business



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parliament

Inland Fisheries Service

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Inland Fisheries Service (the Service), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the statement of certification by the director.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Service as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) is in accordance with *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of the Service in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information included in the financial report.

...1 of 3

To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector:
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I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities 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 financial reporting requirements of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the director is responsible for assessing the Service's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Service is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament, or the director intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Service's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Service's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit

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evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Service to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the director regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



James Hay
Senior Manager – Financial Audit Services
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Tasmanian Audit Office

31 August 2018
Hobart

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Trout Weekend at Liawenee,,



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