



TENNYSON
INLET . . .



Pest of the Month
Mediterranean Fanworm & Styela clava
Duncan Bay Bio-Security update.

T.I.B.C.Inc Newsletter

Edition No 27

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Duncan Bay.

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In this Edition

Captains' Log

Pest of the Month.

Bio-security update.

News from the Helm.

Fisheries Matters in the Sounds.

Managing Recreational Fishing.

Scallop Parasite.

Members Survey.

CAPTAINS LOG

Greetings from the bridge.

This is the quieter part of the year for the club, but Spring is around the corner and hopefully some good weather for our early summer boating.

Early reports on the Marlborough Sounds scallop fishery are not encouraging and I know there are discussions going on behind the scenes on how to best manage the future of this and the Blue Cod fishery. The Ketu Bay scallop fishery appears to be in poor condition. Possible causes are sedimentation of the beds, disease, overfishing or a combination of all of these. A reminder that the Blue Cod fishery is now closed for spawning until December 20th.

The Club is in the process of getting engineering inspections carried out on both the Duncan Bay and Penzance wharves. This is necessary as we are about to apply for renewal of their resource consents which expire next year. The wharves and boat ramps are reported on at each committee meeting and we have spent quite a lot on these facilities over the last couple of years replacing piles etc, so we are hopeful that the surveys will not turn up any surprises.

A well attended Special General Meeting was held on the Saturday of Queen's Birthday weekend to amend the wording of our constitution to enable us to gain Charitable Status This has now been granted and will hopefully help with our fundraising activities.

Our editor Linda Booth, who was looking to stand down but due to a change of circumstances has now kindly offered to continue to produce the newsletter. We are investigating the option of producing an electronic newsletter in the future in order to make the production simpler and more cost effective. We like feedback from the members on this and have included a survey form in this newsletter.

Safe boating,
Roger Smith,
Commodore.



Closures and Restrictions

Marlborough Sounds Restricted Area

Blue Cod fishing season.

Restricted areas

Restricted areas are areas where the use of particular fishing methods (e.g. set nets) is restricted or where catch limits may be different. Some restricted areas in the Challenger FMA are listed below. However, these are only a guide. Check for local restrictions and recent closures by contacting your nearest MPI or DOC Office.



Blue Cod restricted areas

Area 1: Marlborough Sounds Area:

Open: 20 December – 31 August inclusive every year.

Closed: 1 September – 19 December inclusive every year.

Daily Limit: each fisher may take or possess 2 blue cod at any one time. Applies even if you caught the fish from outside the area and you are transporting the fish through the area.

Size Limit: 30cm min – 35cm max.

Additional restrictions: You must not:

- fillet blue cod, unless you eat them immediately. Any blue cod eaten form part of your daily limit;
- use more than 2 hooks per fishing line, when fishing for any finfish species (excluding longlines);
- fishers staying in baches and aboard vessels are not exempt from these regulations and may only land or transport by sea, 2 whole or gutted blue cod on any one day.

Maud Island Area

Closed year round.

No finfish of any species can be taken.

40 59.92S 173 54.14E
41 01.70S 173 55.34E
41 02.75S 173 54.75E
41 02.21S 173 52.08E
41 01.21S 173 51.75E



News from the Helm

Reported by Beryl Archer



Having not met since January 22nd the agenda and correspondence were quite considerable; however despite this the committee of nine members present managed to complete the business in two and a half hours.

Charitable status

Registration of Tennyson Inlet Boat Club Incorporated from Internal Affairs Advising that our application to register Tennyson Inlet Boat Club Incorporated as a charity has been successful." Your official Registration Number is CC51942 ".Details about Tennyson Inlet Boat Club Incorporated are now publicly available on the Charities Register at www.charities.govt.nz. Donor status has also been granted.

Moorings

New Resource consents for 18 moorings at Duncan and 28 moorings at Penzance have all been granted. The bulk application has saved members collectively up to approx \$19k. Special thanks were accorded to Rodger Smith for undertaking this mammoth task.

Jetties.

Resource consents on the clubs Duncan Bay and the Penzance Jetties are due for renew in June 2016 the meeting moved we contact Council to arrange a bulk application with any members who also have renewals due in 2016. Contact Rodger Smith if you wish to be part of this.

Lights.

The club has requested the Harbour Board supply lights for the 5knt speed buoys currently located in Penzance and Duncan Bay. Awaiting final decision.

Health and Safety reports

Pete Barnett and Michal Maher presented their health and Safety reports on the club jetties and ramps. Peter reported a broken pile on the Duncan Bay cat walk needs repairing. Not dangerous but new pile needs cementing in. A decision was made to include the swimming platforms in these reports from now on.

News from the Helm



Matai Bay Hut

Peter spoke to the report presented to the meeting. Accepted.- details in Matai Bay news letter in this publication. Resolved not to insure the Matai Bay Hut mooring as it is exclusively for Hut users and they will be advised it is USE AT OWN RISK when they make their booking.

Rodger Smith and Richard Smedley are drafting policy for sub-committees'.

Swimming Sponsorship

Moved we will continue with this sponsorship and pay for 4 terms of swimming at the current increased cost .

Strategy & Succession Planning Workshops

A brief update on the workshops attended by Caro Bartlett, Jane Nichol and Leanne . Moved the accounts of \$20 each be accepted for payment proposing we gain benefit to the club beyond just attendance.

SBS bank

Moved we transition TIBC bank accounts from Westpac to SBS to make financial management easier.

Submission on the National Environmental Standard – Production Forestry, Consultation Document .

A decision was made to draft a submission on the NES-PF to be sent to MPI (See submission on page 24)

New Members.

5 New members have joined the club since last meeting
Welcome aboard folks.

Next Meeting.

Saturday 10th October



Safety Line

Untreated sewage can seriously degrade water quality.

When sewage is dumped into our bays or harbours, there is a potential for disease-causing pathogens to enter the water. These pathogens pose a serious health risk to swimmers, anglers, and other people coming into direct contact with the water. Not only is there a risk to humans, there is a risk to fish and other aquatic life. As sewage breaks down in the aquatic environment, the bacteria that feed upon the sewage consume large amounts of oxygen from the water column. This in turn reduces the amount of oxygen available for fish. Shellfish (like mussels, oysters, pipi, cockles and others) are filter feeders that concentrate viruses and other nasties in the water, making them unsafe to eat for a number of weeks after exposure to sewage.

As a general rule, to discharge untreated sewage you must be more than:

- 500 metres from shore and in water over 5 metres deep.
- 500 metres from a marine farm.
- 500 metres from a customary fishing reserve (mātaihai).
- 200 metres from a marine reserve.

Preventative measures and considerations...

- Please don't discharge boat sewage in enclosed waters, close to shore, in shallow waters, near other boats, swimmers or other marine users or near marine farms, mātaihai, taiapure and marine reserves.
- Before heading out on the water for the day, use the onshore toilets.
- Plan ahead where to discharge safely.
- A fitted holding tank ensures onboard toilet facilities can be used in all locations, with waste pumped ashore or discharged when well offshore. Portable toilets can be purchased for as little as \$200 and discharged onshore.



Managing your sewage safely...

Know the rules – before you go out, contact the local regional council and know where it's illegal to discharge untreated sewage (areas differ between regions).

Check with the MDC where both local and intended pump out facilities are provided –

Pump it don't dump it!





Domestic septic tank cleaning and emptying.

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We provide scheduled services for domestic and commercial customers. We service and remove waste liquid and sludge from domestic septic tank systems. Whether you have a conventional septic tank or a modern wastewater treatment system, we are the local experts.

Collection, jetting and cleaning services include:

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- Drains and sewers
- Farm ponds
- Long drops

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All waste is transported to treatment centre's, which are certified code compliant with the Waste Minimisation Institute of New Zealand.

We respond quickly to call-outs and emergencies.

To clean a septic tank

- Lift the lid of your septic tank
- Remove all accumulated sludge
- Clear roots, which can reduce the capacity of your tank
- Clean filters
- Where possible, we unblock outlet and inlet pipes
- Inspect the lid and tank for deterioration
- Check whether your tank is working correctly

To clean a waste water system

Unless otherwise directed by you (or the agent who services your system) we empty all chambers and we refill the pump chamber before leaving.

People, process, plant

Everyone at Sepclean is committed to providing cost effective and environmentally sound solutions.

We value our customers, our business and each other. Our quality management system touches everything we do and for a small business we spend liberally on plant and equipment.





Nelson Office 03 5483034

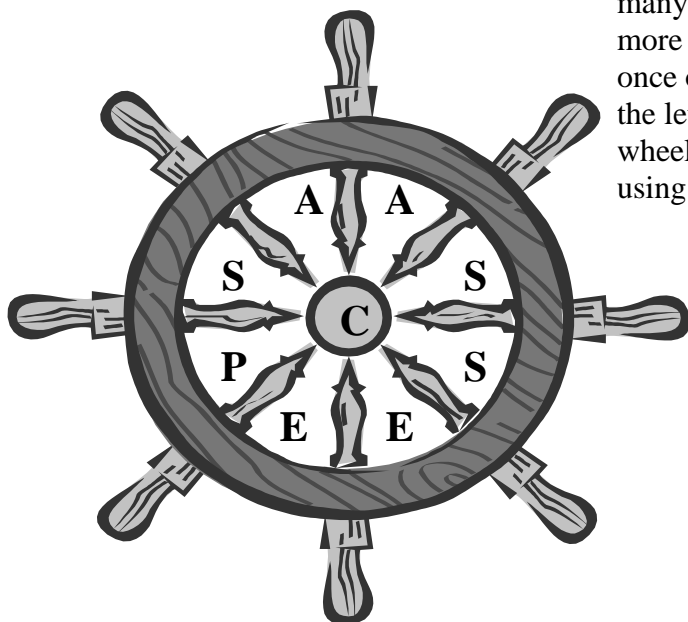
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Your target is to create as many words of 4 letters or more using the given letters once only but always include the letter in the centre of the wheel. Find a 9 letter word using all letters.

GOOD 15
VERY GOOD 20
EXCELLENT 25 +

ANSWERS. Page 17

Fisheries matters in the Marlborough Sounds

There is always a lot of debate around matters relating to fisheries, not only in the Marlborough Sounds but the whole of New Zealand. In Marlborough right now there are several live issues, and many on the horizon for us to consider.

Operational review of the Fisheries Management System

In his speech at the recent Seafood New Zealand 2015 conference, Minister of Primary Industries Nathan Guy flagged that there would be a review of the fisheries management system and Fisheries Act. Making the announcement, Mr Guy noted the long-term aim of the reviews is to deliver greater net value to all sectors – commercial, recreational and customary, while enhancing the sustainability of our fisheries.

He made it clear that this programme of work is about refreshing and improving our fisheries management system, not replacing it. Mr Guy was of the opinion that the operational review will help strengthen public confidence and social license for fishing, and foster community support by providing opportunities for involvement in local area management; an interesting development and it will be interesting to see how this will occur. Mr Guy pointed out **that this is a high level review and, as such, it won't be getting into the detail of things like bag limits or quotas.** The current sustainability rounds, and other work programmes by MPI, will continue. Nor is the review intended to undermine existing rights and interests of commercial, customary and recreational fishers, Treaty settlements or core elements of the QMS.

As the first step in this process, over the next few weeks officials from the Ministry for Primary Industries will be contacting stakeholder organisations to seek your views on strengths and weaknesses of the current system, and opportunities and priorities for change.

Marine Protected Areas Bill

We are all keenly awaiting the release to the public of the first discussion document regards the introduction of the new Marine Protected Areas Bill. Based on information received to date the mooted changes will have some effects on all fishing interests within the Sounds. The new Act would seek to establish in legislation tools to enable more **efficient and effective introduction of four keys types of "protection", namely; No-take Marine Reserves, Species Specific Sanctuaries, Seabed (or Benthic) Reserves and Recreational Fishing Parks.**

Review of Blue Cod Regulations for the Marlborough Sounds and Challenger East

Following two rounds of consultation with the public, including the formal statutory consultation process, the Blue Cod Management Group in association with MPI has analysed and considered the submissions received. The final advice paper to the Minister of Primary Industries, based on those considerations, will be presented to the Minister during the week ending 28th August 2015. From there the Minister will consider this advice, and may take advice of his own, then make his decision regards the changes, if any, to existing blue cod fishing regulations. 230 submissions were received during the statutory consultation.

Convergences

There are many issues and activities out there today (and on the horizon) associated with the health of the **Marlborough marine environment and its' management.** In addition to those mentioned above there is also the Davidson report to the MDC which highlighted – amongst other things – issues regards declining habitats, MDC research into **the Sounds' hydrodynamics & benthic core sampling, research into the loss of *Macrocystis*,** next steps highlighted by the blue cod management group to improve the health of the fishery and important habitats, the impending release of the MDC Regional Policy Statement and Resource Management Plan, National Environment and/or Policy Statements for forestry and aquaculture, and the Sustainable Seas Science Challenge. If you couple these initiatives with those above you can see that there are some significant overlaps that need to be carefully assessed and managed to **ensure the best outcome for the marine environment and its' myriad of users.** Really, never has the need for a truly integrated approach been greater!

Reported by Eric Jorgenson.

Marlborough Marine Futures

www.marlmarinefutures.co.nz

Pest of the Month

Mediterranean Fanworm & *Styela clava*

23 June 2015

by Jono Underwood
MDC Biosecurity Coordinator

Mediterranean fanworm (*Sabella spallanzanii*) is a marine pest originating from Europe. By hitchhiking on the hulls of vessels it has established itself in harbours and bays around the world. The invasive marine pest sea squirt *Styela clava* was discovered in Picton and Waikawa in 2013 and 2014 respectively. Even though a response was initiated Marlborough District Council with support from the Ministry of Primary Industries and local stake holders, it has since found to be established. However, not assisting its further spread is still a focus. *Sabella* can build up into large numbers very quickly, dominating its underwater environment. It's already established in Auckland, Lyttleton and, to a lesser degree, Northland, but has not yet taken a hold in Marlborough waters. However, twice in the last 18 months vessels have been found here with *Sabella* attached to their hull.

A resident vessel from Duncan Bay being found in Waikawa in May 2015 with the invasive marine pests *Styela clava* and *Sabella spallanzanii* (Mediterranean fanworm) on its hull. This was unbeknown to the vessel owners given the vessel was only in the water since November 2014. They were great in working with MDC to address that risk ASAP.

As a result, MDC is planning some dive survey work of Duncan Bay approximately November 2015 (best time to find any pests prior to the busy summer) searching for any potential marine pests that may have come from that vessel. Survey work will be restricted to Duncan Bay given it is part of a trace-back. In terms of this survey, it will be divers checking vessels, mooring lines, blocks, structures (jetties etc) and some specific areas of substrate. Boat owners are fine to carry on as normal but may wonder what divers are doing in the bay.

There hasn't actually been anything found in Duncan Bay as yet. All we know is a vessel with pests on it was in the area over last summer. This survey work will tell us if it remained on the vessel, or has jumped off. Given the Marine Farming Association is very supportive of this marine bio security work, they may also be having a look in Duncan Bay before November and feed any information back to us which could assist our planned survey. The MFA may be looking wider as part of their own work but I will only know how far when they get back to me with what they did.

Styela is a filter feeder that can compete with native and aquaculture species for food and space. It poses a threat to mussel farms and the species is also a nuisance fouler of vessels, fishing equipment and other artificial structures," Mr Underwood says.

To reduce the spread of marine pests it's important that boat owners regularly maintain their vessel hulls. – marine pests are A-grade hitchhikers. The best way to prevent hitchhiking is to ensure your vessel hull is clean and well maintained at all times, regardless of if you are in an area known to have pests or not. Have someone jump in and double-check the hull before making large journeys to new areas. *Note ***Just check. NOT*** to clean as there are RMA restrictions on cleaning in-water. That will help reduce the risk of spread of *Sabella* and other unwelcome species such as *Undaria* and *Styela clava*.

Marine pests can threaten the very things boaties value such as clear waters, pristine beaches, and an abundance of marine life, including kai moana. In addition a heavily fouled hull can cause long-term damage to boat hulls, plus increase fuel and maintenance costs."

Enquiries can be made to MDC Biosecurity Coordinator Jono Underwood, Ph: 03 520 7400.



Duncan Bay biosecurity update

The Marine Farming Association has been informed that a heavily fouled vessel that arrived from Auckland was moored in Duncan Bay over Christmas 2014. When this vessel re-located to Waikawa it was found (by chance) to be fouled with Styela clava and Sabella spallanzanii (fanworm).

At the next Executive meeting of the MFA the Committee will be considering whether the MFA will fund a dive survey of the fouled vessels mooring location in Duncan Bay. In the meantime if any one sees any unwanted organisms please contact either the MFA ((03) 578 5044) or MPI (0800 809 966).

Boaties are also reminded of the importance of keeping you hulls cleaned and anti-fouling paint fresh especially if they are visiting from outside the Marlborough Sounds region



Sabella (fanworm) has a brownish/grey tube up to 40 cm long. At the top of this tube is a single white fan, banded with pale orange or brown.



Styela clava is brown in colour and often appears fuzzy underwater. It has a long, club-shaped body and a stalk that it uses to attach itself to hard surfaces such as rocks, boat hulls or marine structures.

Both the unwanted fanworm and sea squirt can grow in dense, thick 'mats' that compete with native plants and animals for nutrients and space. They can interfere with boat equipment and aquaculture, increasing maintenance costs.

They also threaten recreational activities like diving, by changing the underwater character.

For Further information visit:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/surv-mgmt/mgmt-partnerships/top-of-the-south>

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23-28 feet	4 litres
30-32 feet	6 litres
34-36 feet	8 litres
38-40 feet	12 litres
42-45 feet	14 litres
47-50 feet	16 litres

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TIBC INC.



Calendar of Events

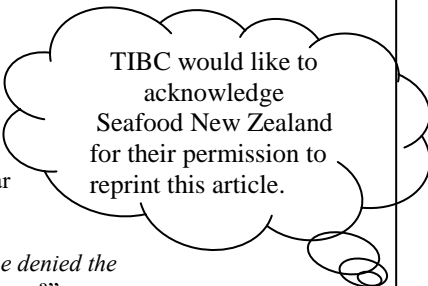
Month	Day	Event
January 2015	Tuesday 26 th	Matai Bay Hut Sub-committee meeting
January	Thursday 22 nd	Committee Meeting
February	Sunday 22 nd	Matai Bay Hut Sub-committee meeting
March	Friday 6 th	Distribute Newsletter
April	Saturday 4 th	Fishing Competition, Weigh in – 4.00pm Duncan Bay
June	Friday 26 th	Distribute Newsletter
July	Saturday 11 th	Committee Meeting
September	Friday 11 th	Distribute Newsletter
October	Saturday 10 th	Committee Meeting
November	Saturday 28 th	Committee Meeting & BBQ Social
November/ December	Tuesday 1st	Distribute Newsletter
December	Monday 28 th	AGM 4.00 pm Duncan Bay
January 2016	Saturday 2 nd	Picnic Day
Health & Safety sub-committee meet or discuss as required – notes kept on file		

Managing recreational fishing – how does New Zealand stack up?

Nici Gibbs

"I cannot believe that anyone would be proposing bringing in a recreational licence scheme. That would go down like a cup of sick with all of our kiwi mum and dad fishers, who really enjoy taking their children out and catching fish."

This was Fisheries Minister Nathan Guy's response in July last year to a parliamentary question from his Ministerial colleague Gerry Brownlee, who asked him, *"if a recreational fishing licence was required for salt-water fishing... how many New Zealanders may be denied the opportunity to catch fish on the seashore or on their boat on the ocean?"*



TIBC would like to acknowledge Seafood New Zealand for their permission to reprint this article.

The Ministers' exchange leaves no doubt about National's position on licensing recreational fishers, but a quick scan of how marine recreational fishing licences work in other comparable countries paints a very different picture to the Ministers' view of licensing.

FAO recommends licensing recreational fishing.

New Zealand prides itself on its "world leading" quota management system but our management of recreational fishing lags behind world's best practice as defined by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The FAO's 2012 guidelines for responsible recreational fisheries stress that "recreational fishing should be considered a privilege" and recommend that recreational fishing should be licensed under all types of management regimes. According to the FAO, licensing has three important advantages – it provides a potential funding stream to support management activities, can help ensure biological sustainability, and is a means to account for and study recreational fishers.

Using licence fees to support fisheries management.

The use of licence fee revenue to improve recreational fishing experience has helped secure support for licences in Australia.

In Queensland, where recreational fishers don't need a licence, the stakeholder group Queensland Recreational Fishers Network supports licensing so long as all funds are used solely to benefit recreational fishing by way of a trust fund overseen by a stakeholder board. The group's conditional support for licensing is driven by its members' desire to help rebuild Queensland's depleted fish stocks.

In Western Australia, recreational fishing licence fees contribute over \$6 million annually, every cent of which must by law be spent on recreational fishing. Together with a state contribution of \$13 million, the funds are used for projects such as building artificial reefs, restocking depleted fisheries, training future fisheries leaders, researching important recreational species and undertaking surveys. Fifteen percent of the revenue funds Recfishwest, the peak recreational fishing body, which represents the recreational fishing community in an impressively effective manner.

Western Australia has achieved these results with relatively modest annual licence fees of \$30 for a recreational boat fishing licence or \$40 for a rock lobster or abalone licence (all licence fees are given in the local currency). Children under sixteen, seniors and beneficiaries are half price and traditional aboriginal fishers are exempt. You don't need a licence to fish from the shore or from a boat without a motor, such as a row boat or kayak.

Licence fees in other Australian states are comparable. In New South Wales \$35 will buy you an annual licence for all forms of fishing in the state's marine and fresh waters, and in Victoria a licence is just \$24.50. Tasmania's basic licence fee is \$51.80 with \$7.40 for each additional licence – so if you already have an abalone licence, for an extra \$7.40 you can add rock lobster. North American licence fees are also surprisingly reasonable – for instance, \$47 in California and just \$17 in Florida. The USA also operates a National Saltwater Angler Registry with a registration fee of \$25, although most state-issued licences automatically register the licence holder on the national register at no additional cost.

Cont page 15

Managing recreational fishing – how does New Zealand stack up? cont

North American and Australian states all provide a range of fee exemptions (e.g., for under-eighteens, indigenous fishers or shore-based fishers) and concessions for seniors and beneficiaries. Many states provide discounted family licences, multi-year licences or lifetime licences and some also issue cheaper daily or monthly licences. Licence applications can typically be made on-line, often with same-day service.

Some licence regimes cover all types of recreational fishing, whereas others apply only to specific fishing methods or species of management interest – for example, you’ll need a separate licence to take abalone in California, Tasmania and Western Australia. Some states offer a basic licence with extra “stamps” that can be purchased to harvest particular species.

Differential rates for residents and non-residents are a feature of North American regimes. If you’re from British Columbia you can buy a fishing licence for \$22, but the same licence will cost a non-resident \$106. In Alaska the differential is even larger. Interestingly, differential licence fees already operate in New Zealand’s freshwater fisheries, where residents pay \$123 for a season licence and non-residents \$160.

But it’s not all about the money – the FAO notes that licensing need not be fee-based in order to be useful. Even licensing regimes with no fees provide important information to help with fisheries management. In Maine, for example, fishers pay a nominal \$1 registration fee, allowing the state to monitor how many people are fishing recreationally in its waters. In California, children under sixteen don’t need a licence to catch lobster but they must still fill out report cards so that all the catch, fishing effort and gear used in the fishery can be monitored.

Innovative recreational fishing rules.

Contrary to the fears expressed by Ministers Guy and Brownlee, no jurisdictions use fishing licences to deny mums, dads and kids access to marine fisheries. In every example reviewed here, licence fees are set to make a contribution to management costs, not to limit access to fisheries. Where states want to control recreational fishing access or effort they use rules and regulations rather than the granting or withholding of licences.

Innovative models for recreational fishing rules abound in overseas abalone and rock lobster fisheries and, in many cases, licensing enhances compliance with the rules. For example, in California recreational fishers harvest highly valued red abalone by hand picking or free diving. Fishers require both a licence and an Abalone Report Card which comes with eighteen tags attached to the bottom. Each time a fisher takes an abalone they make an entry on the report card and attach one tag to the shell of the abalone. Harvest reporting ensures that fishers comply with individual annual harvest limits of nine or eighteen abalone, depending on the area. The tags allow enforcement officers to easily see that an abalone was taken legally and to identify who took it. The abalone must remain in the shell and tagged, even if it is gifted to someone else, until it is prepared for immediate consumption.

Distinguishing recreational catch by tagging or marking is also common in Australian states. In Tasmania and Victoria, recreationally-caught rock lobsters are marked by clipping or punching a hole in the central flap of the tail fan. While no licences are required in South Australia, recreationally-caught lobsters must still be marked and recreational rock lobster pots must be registered. In Western Australia, fishing nets and lobster gear are identified with a code unique to the recreational fishing licence holder to help detect illegal fishing.

New types of possession rules have also been implemented in some states. In Victoria, fisheries officers noticed that large groups of people had been regularly travelling in single vehicles to harvest abalone and shellfish and, although personal bag limits were not exceeded, excessive pressure was being placed on the fishery. In response, the state recently introduced vehicle possession limits of ten abalone and two litres of other shucked shellfish per vehicle to supplement the standard daily bag limits and possession limits.

Managing recreational fishing – how does New Zealand stack up?

swFishing effort in the recreational charter fishing industry is managed under a permit regime in New South Wales and Western Australia. Both states prohibit the granting of new charter boat permits, so new businesses can start up only by purchasing a permit from an existing operator. But the most well developed recreational charter management regime is the Alaskan halibut fishery, where charter permit holders are able to purchase annual leases of commercial individual fishing quota (IFQ). With this optional commercial quota, known as guided angler fish (GAF), a charter operator can offer customers higher daily and annual bag limits and exemption from slot fishing rules. GAF is subject to end-of-trip reporting and cost recovery just like IFQ.

What next for New Zealand?

Meanwhile, back in New Zealand, our management of recreational fishing is not looking quite so flash. Although we've had licences for our freshwater fisheries for many years, there are still groups within the recreational fishing community (and at least a couple of Ministers) who aren't even prepared to contemplate an equivalent regime to help manage our marine fisheries.

Although this article just scratches the surface, the diversity of licensing regimes reviewed here suggests that it should be possible to initiate a dialogue about a fit-for-purpose regime for New Zealand that doesn't deny anyone access to the fishery. Even a basic, zero-fee registration system would provide a better understanding of how many people are fishing. Add to that a simple reporting requirement, and we'd know what they're catching. Add a licence fee and recreational fishers could have a professional, self-funded body representing their interests.

Then one day in the not too distant future a Minister of Fisheries might be saying,

"I cannot believe that anyone ever opposed bringing in a recreational licence scheme".



Western Australian fishing licence

Editors Note:

The TIBC appreciate the support of Seafood New Zealand for their permission to reprint this article.

Visit their website at WWW.Seafoodnewzealand.org.nz

Wheel Word answers:

Seascape, casease, escapes, peaces, scapes, spaces, apace, capes, cases, cease, paces, peace, scape, space, specs, aces, cape, caps, casa, case, cess, pace, peccs, sacs, secs, spec.

Nine Letter word

SEASCAPES.

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- ⇒ Open to Children or Grandchildren of Members.
- ⇒ Limited to 1 entry per child.
- ⇒ Children 12 years or under.
- ⇒ T.I.B.C.Inc will sponsor a maximum of \$145.00 per term for 4 terms or until the child can swim a distance of 25 meters, (whichever may come first.)
- ⇒ Any additional costs to be met by the parent/ guardian.
- ⇒ The monies will be paid direct to the registered facility or teacher.
- ⇒ Successful application must agree to a progress report for T.I.B.C.Inc Newsletter.
- ⇒ Applications close on 02 October 2015
- ⇒ The decision of the committee is final.
- ⇒ Special Conditions Apply.

Application Form.



Childs name:.....

Address:.....

.....

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Contact Phone Number:.....

Relationship to the Child:.....

Childs Date of Birth:.....

Name of Preferred Swim School:.....

T.I.B.C.Inc Membership Registration Name.....

I understand this sponsorship is for 'Swim Tuition Fee Only'

Signed:.....

Please return the completed form to:

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SCALLOP PARASITE FOUND IN PELORUS SOUND

As reported in the Marlborough Express 14 June 2015.



Top: Unhealthy Scallops

Bottom: Healthy scallops

The Ministry of Primary Industries has discovered unhealthy and deformed scallops in the Pelorus Sound.

While they pose no health risk the ministry is advising the public not to eat the affected scallops.

Fishermen in Marlborough are being advised not to eat deformed and sick scallops found in the Pelorus Sound after tests revealed bacterial and parasitic infestations.

Fishermen in the sound, and Great Barrier and Mercury islands off the Coromandel, began reporting deformed, watery and smaller than normal scallops from about November last year, the Ministry of Primary Industries said.

Tests carried out by the ministry's animal health laboratory showed a combination of causes for the decline in numbers and quality of the scallops.

Some of the scallops tested from all three sites had been affected by a parasite as well as inflammation and some degeneration of the digestive tract. Some scallops tested from the Pelorus Sound showed "a high load of an opportunistic bacterium" common in New Zealand waters, the ministry said.

A spokeswoman for the ministry said the affected scallops did not pose a food safety risk and people should not be concerned about eating scallops from the area.

"Our over-riding food safety message to the public at all times is that they should not eat any animal which is clearly sick or dying."

Ministry manager surveillance and incursion investigation Brendan Gould said they would continue to keep a close eye on the wellbeing of the three scallop fisheries. He encouraged fishermen and members of the public to report any concerns or abnormalities they see in scallops.

The recreational fishing season for scallops began on July 15 2015 and runs until February 14 2016.

For more information contact the MPI media phone on 029 894 0328
email media@mpi.govt.nz

to report suspected exotic disease or pests,
phone the MPI Exotic Pest and Disease Hotline 0800 809966

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Sports Fishing. Catch only what you can eat!

Sports fishing (tag and release) is increasingly becoming a popular pastime for some fishermen. But what happens when a fish is pulled up from 100 metres and released again?

Many fish surface with their swim bladder inflated (which fills and protrudes from its mouth).

With the swim bladder inflated the fish can't swim back down to the depths they have come from. To rectify this sports fishermen puncture the bladder which allows the fish to dive again. But what other damage or trauma happens when fish are brought up from deep water and what are their chance of surviving this event?



This question was asked of Jeremy McKenzie, a NIWA fisheries scientist based in Auckland.

Jeremy reports: *“There is a reasonable amount of work done re fish barotrauma to give a general answer to this. The swim bladder does not take much of a pressure differential to rupture (in snapper this is about 1 atmosphere or 10 m). What usually does the most damage is the continual expansion of gas in the gut cavity putting **pressure on internal organs and tearing blood vessels** etc. Under continued expansion the **body wall eventually ruptures**, usually at a point of weakness such as the anus, and the gas escapes; so fish subjected to an extreme range in depth may look quite normal at the surface because the gas has escaped on the way up. Letting them go to float around moribund full of gas is almost certainly a kiss of death so venting the gas out is better than not venting. Ultimately survival, will depend on the degree of damage and blood loss caused by the expanding gases. Typically the deeper the capture depth the likelihood of the fish surviving is less, however tagging shows not all fish captured from depth and released die; I suggest it's best to vent and let them go, keeping them or releasing them in a state that they cannot escape the surface is certain death. If the fish survives, the swim bladder will eventually repair itself; the tear is usually not that large”.*

With tearing blood vessels, damaged internal organs and ruptured body walls fish brought up from a depth have a high chance of dying even if they are released. **Is this sport?**

The old adage – ***catch only what you can eat*** bodes well.

If returned catch dies it's a waste of the resource and Environmental Stewardship goes out the window. So think twice before you continue fishing once you have caught enough for a feed.

Leave the others for next time.

TIBC would like to say “Thank you” to Jeremy McKenzie for sharing this information.

**Submission on the National Environmental Standard –
Production Forestry, Consultation Document**
(MPI Discussion Paper No: 2015/18)



Introduction

The Tennyson Inlet Boat Club Inc (TIBC) welcomes the opportunity to submit on the “*National Environmental Standard – Production Forestry, Consultation Document*” (NES-PF).

TIBC is an incorporated society that was formed in 1958 and whose membership is made up of 184 families that predominately live or have holiday baches in the Marlborough Sounds. The Club owns and maintains launching ramps, swimming platforms and jetties in Duncan Bay and Penzance Bay. It also plays a leading role in representing and generating responses on:

- Legislative and regulatory proposals affecting the recreational fishing resource in the Marlborough Sounds area.
 - Advocating for the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Marlborough Sounds area.
 - Advocating for the sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- Active participation in fisheries and coastal management initiatives that are in the best interests and for the benefit of the members of TIBC and the wider community.

Our interest in the “*National Environmental Standard – Production Forestry, Consultation Document*” is based on the potential damage that production forestry causes to the sensitive inshore environment of the Marlborough Sounds. This damage has been well documented by Davidson Environmental Ltd, in their report: *Davidson, R. J.; Richards L. 2003: Biological report on three sites in Tory Channel in relation to recent or proposed forestry activities. Prepared by Davidson Environmental Limited for Marlborough District Council. Survey and Monitoring Report No. 444.*

Further information on the general degradation of marine environments in the Marlborough Sounds is available from *Davidson, R.J.; Richards, L.A. 2015. Significant marine site survey and monitoring programme: Summary 2014-2015.*

Prepared by Davidson Environmental Limited for Marlborough District Council. Survey and monitoring report number 819.

The damage to marine environments nationwide from inappropriate production forestry is worrying and a vastly improved management regime needs to be implemented to improve forestry practices.

The health of the Marlborough Sounds marine environment is paramount to us, but this is something that needs to be addressed on a national basis, hence our interest in the NES - PF.

Submission on the National Environmental Standard – Production Forestry, Consultation Document cont.

TIBC therefore would like to respond to the specific questions posed in the consultation document:



1. Do you think section 2.1 and 2.2 accurately describe the problem facing plantation forestry?

No. The problem of “unwarranted variation” between Councils is the result of poor planning and undue parochialism. If Council staff were better trained, and took more notice of submissions seeking consistency between planning instruments, then the “problem” would be automatically solved without the need for a National Standard.

Section 2.2 only really discussed fish spawning habitat and sedimentation risk. There needs to be a whole additional section on the effects of forestry-induced sedimentation on marine environments, especially in confined waters such as the Marlborough Sounds. The environmental benefits of production forestry are overstated. Production forestry effects are not well-managed in the Marlborough Sounds, or elsewhere. There is nothing in the NES-PF which suggests that these effects will be “well managed” in the future under the scenarios presented in the consultation document.

2. Do you consider that the conditions for permitted activities will manage the adverse environmental effects of plantation forestry?

No. They are far too permissive. They also duck-shove the trouble and expense of monitoring the effects of forestry activities onto the ratepayer. The adverse effects of forestry activities on marine environments in the Marlborough Sounds are a salutary lesson in how bad outcomes emanate from permissive planning. We believe that the rules, as stated in the consultation document, are wholly inadequate for managing the effects of plantation forestry on coastal marine environments. At the very least the Marlborough Sounds (and similar enclosed waterways in NZ) should be all zoned “red”.

3. Are the conditions for permitted activities clear and enforceable? Can you suggest ways of making the rules clearer and more enforceable.

The Rules are quite unclear, and should be re-written in plain-english, at least for the benefit of submitters who try to make sense of it and do not have degrees in planning or public policy.

We believe that the enforceability of permitted activities will reduce as a result of the NES – PF, as it allows a much more permissive forestry regime.

4. Are the matters where local authorities can retain local decision-making appropriate?

Local authorities in Marlborough have not been able to prevent the adverse effects of sedimentation on the Marlborough Sounds marine environment, as documented in Davidson and Richards (2003). The NES-PF has made no attempt to rectify this problem. It merely focuses on allowing forestry activities to continue on inappropriate lands with fewer controls.

Submission on the National Environmental Standard – Production Forestry, Consultation Document cont.



- 5. Will the environmental risk assessment tools (the Erosion Susceptibility Classification, the Wilding Spread Risk Calculator, and the Fish Spawning Indicator) appropriately manage environmental effects as intended?**

No. We have no faith in the Erosion Susceptibility Classification, as it was never designed to be used for forestry planning purposes. The Resource Management Act provides some safeguards from forestry-induced point-source sediment discharges, through Section 107. The NES-PF seeks to reduce these safeguards, and provides no meaningful rules which would effectively manage non-point sediment discharges. This is not an acceptable permitted-baseline for the Marlborough Sounds or elsewhere.

- 6. Do you have any comments about any particular activity or draft rule?**

- 30m setbacks from the coastal marine area are totally inadequate.
- All earthworks on slopes >15 degrees, and within 50 metres of a waterway should be discretionary activities, as they all potentially release sediment into waterways
- There are some very loose controls in the Rules such as “all practical steps”, “other means as required” etc etc. These need to be tightened up a lot.
- Quarrying should not be included in the NES-PF at all. It will be far too easy to get away with quarrying for other purposes under the permitted-activity status for forestry quarrying. All areas within 2 kilometers of the coast, and 5 kilometers of enclosed marine environments (such as harbours, inlets, estuaries and including the Marlborough Sounds), should be zoned “red”.

- 7. Is the NES – PF the best option to meet the assessment criteria in Box 13?**

The potential costs of unrestricted forestry on inappropriate land are enormous. The benefits of planting forests on erodible lands are minimal at best. The last thing that we should do is encourage inappropriate land use and investment, especially for long-term activities such as forestry.

With regard to monitoring, we are very concerned that the NES_PF will transfer the costs of monitoring the adverse effects of forestry from the forest owners to the general ratepayers.

- 8. Have the expected costs and benefits of the NES – PF been adequately identified?**

We think that a lot more work needs to be done on the environmental costs to the wider community, especially marine environments, before the NES-PF proceeds to the implementation phase through the gazettal of regulations.

- 9. Are there any issues that may affect the successful implementation of the NES – PF (such as decision-makers applying the permitted baseline more frequently)?**

We expect there to be a lot of confusion about what is permitted and what is not, especially on the basis of the Erosion Susceptibility Classification, which are difficult to download, quite confusing, and unfit to be used as a tool for managing sedimentation of waterways.

**Submission on the National Environmental Standard –
Production Forestry, Consultation Document cont.**



10. Please describe any risks or opportunities that you consider have not been identified or addressed in the proposal.

The substantial effects of widening the permitted baseline to production forestry on coastal/marine environments have not been considered. There is a major risk to the Marlborough Sounds from the proposed NES- PF.

11. Will the proposed NES-PF support regional councils to implement the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management?

No. Because the greater permissiveness and fuzzy controls on the damaging activities of forestry will reflect badly on water quality, both freshwater and marine. We are also concerned that the NES-PF Table 2 (out-of-scope activities) excludes some of the most damaging forestry activities such as agrichemical use, fertiliser application, leach ate smangement and water yield issues.

12. What resources or other implementation activities would help you to prepare for and comply with the proposed NES – PF. How should these activities be delivered?

We do not believe that the NES-PF should be implemented in its present form.

13. Are there any other issues that you would like to raise?

See 12 above.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Smith'.

Roger Smith

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