



Department of
**Culture, Arts
and Leisure**

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Salmon and Inland Fisheries

Annual Report 2009



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SALMON AND INLAND FISHERIES

Background to Inland Fisheries

The Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure is responsible, under the provisions of the Fisheries Act (NI) 1966 as amended (the Fisheries Act) for the salmon and inland fisheries of Northern Ireland except the Foyle and Carlingford catchments which are the responsibility of the Loughs Agency of the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission. However the Department retains overall policy responsibility for salmon, eels and certain conservation and development responsibilities in the Loughs Agency area. The Department is also responsible for the Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland (FCB), a Non-Departmental Public Body established under the Fisheries Act with responsibility for the conservation and protection of fisheries. Following the abolition of the FCB on 1 June 2009 the Department assumed direct responsibility for all functions previously carried out by it. The Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) undertake research and monitoring into salmon and freshwater fisheries which is funded by the Department; this monitoring provides the scientific basis for conservation and management of the resource.

Salmon Conservation

International scientific monitoring programmes have shown that Atlantic salmon populations are currently low and many are below safe biological limits. Numbers of salmon returning to many Northern Ireland rivers are too low to be sustainable. Research suggests that a range of inter-related factors have contributed to the poor status of the stocks including degraded in-river habitat, pollution, drainage works and predation. Significantly reduced survival at sea in recent years gives considerable cause for concern, especially when considered with the other threats to coastal and freshwater survival. DCAL has a responsibility to conserve salmon by managing impacts, including angling and commercial fisheries. Work to manage these impacts is given high priority and is on-going.

This worrying trend is mirrored around the sphere of North Atlantic countries and the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), a body established by intergovernmental convention and comprised of Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the EU, Norway, Russian Federation and the USA, has encouraged its members to adopt a precautionary approach to salmon management. Officials from the Department, together with fisheries scientists from AFBI, form part of the EU delegation to NASCO.

In response to the call for a precautionary approach the Department pursues a strategic approach to attempt to address the decline. The strategy is based on NASCO resolutions and agreements founded on the precautionary approach and principles of sustainability. The core concept is to establish spawning targets at a river and regional level to ensure that in most rivers in most years sufficient adult salmon are spawning to maximise output of smolts from freshwater. Rivers are monitored for salmon numbers and where targets are not being attained the reasons are researched and a programme of measures designed to address them is adopted.

Eel Conservation

The European eel stock has been in rapid decline since around 1980. This long term decline continues to show no sign of recovery and is a matter for considerable concern. A number of causes have been suggested including changes in ocean climate, habitat loss, predation, hydroelectric turbine mortality, over-exploitation, pollution and parasites.

European Eel Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 aims to establish measures for the recovery of the European eel stock.

The Regulation requires management measures to tackle the decline in the European eel population and to meet the specific conservation objective for silver eel escapement.

Work is on-going in conjunction with other UK departments, the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources in the Irish Republic and the commercial eel industry to meet the requirements of this Regulation. A pilot conservation fishery to catch and transport silver eels to sea was established in 2009 on Lough Erne.

Protection and Enforcement

DCAL assumed direct responsibility for the enforcement of fisheries protection legislation (excluding the the Foyle and Carlingford catchment areas, which are the responsibility of the Loughs Agency) on 1 June 2009 following the abolition of the Fisheries Conservancy Board. The Department carry out regular inspections at commercial dealers, fish retail outlets, hotels and restaurants to ensure that all freshwater fish being sold have been legally caught. Intelligence

led operations are carried out to detect breaches of fisheries legislation. All breaches of the Fisheries Act and Byelaws are recorded as detections. During the period 1 June 2009 to 31 March 2010 Fisheries Protection Officers detected 130 incidents of suspected illegal activity and carried out 125 boat patrols.

Public Angling Estate

The Department has powers under the Fisheries Act (NI) 1966 to acquire and improve facilities for angling. This has been achieved through the provision of a Public Angling Estate. The total number of fisheries available to the public in 2009 was 64, however the River Mourne was withdrawn from the Public Angling Estate on 1st January 2010.

The Public Angling Estate consisted of 29 still water trout fisheries with a total area of approximately 633 hectares, 4 wild trout loughs and 14 stretches of game fishing rivers totalling over 76 kilometres in length (the withdrawal of the River Mourne reduced the stretches available for game fishing to 69.6 kilometres). For coarse fishing there were 8 lakes with a total area of 211 hectares and 6 stretches of river and canal fishing totalling 31.5 kilometres. In addition there were 3 mixed fisheries as well as Upper and Lower Lough Erne, which provided a further 15,534 hectares of mixed game and coarse fishing.

Permit sales dipped slightly in 2009 with an overall decrease of 0.5%.

Individual permit sales are shown in Table 1.

Overall the value of permit sales rose by 19%.

The operation of the special day ticket salmon beats at Bushmills provides anglers with the opportunity to enjoy first class salmon angling. It also provides reliable information on anglers' catches. The number of day tickets sold on the River Bush Special Stretches decreased by 10%. There was a 9% decrease in the value of sales. Details of the number of day tickets sold on the special stretches and the number of salmon caught are shown in Tables 1 and 4 respectively.

The Department continued its stocking programme on game waters as in previous years. The production cost of fish stocked into Department fisheries in the year ending 31 March 2009 was £284,656. The sizes and numbers of fish stocked during the year are shown in Table 5 together with the figures for the previous year. Table 5 also provides details of stockings of private fisheries.

A website promoting the Public Angling Estate www.dcal-fishingni.gov.uk* provides a background to angling in Northern Ireland and a guide to all the fisheries in the Public Angling Estate. It is particularly aimed at tourist anglers. It also has publications, educational, travel and permit information and latest news pages.

The Department continued its programme of works to upgrade facilities at some of the waters in the Public Angling Estate. This was supplemented by the continuation of the general maintenance programme, which includes tree and grass cutting, weed removal, signage replacement and general repairs.

Improvement Works

East – A 600m boardwalk was provided at Ballykeel, Lougherne. A new fish screen was provided at Loughbrickland and a concrete extension to the slipway and new fence were provided at Lough Money.

North – A carpark and fencing were provided at Rangerford on the River Bush. The Ballymoney River benefitted from new stiles and paths, and a trout stocking programme. Four groynes were provided on Wellwater on the River Bush, two were repaired on the Glenshesk river and two new deflector groynes were provided at Conagher on the River Bush.

South West – Three disabled angling stands and a 10 metre access path were provided at the Enniskillen Forum on Lough Erne. Indigenous trout were restocked into Lough Erne and bream and tench were stocked into Killyfoyle Lough. Walkways were erected at Mill Lough and Keenaghan Lough; and three disabled stone stands were erected at Broadmeadow on Lough Erne. The usual marshalling activities and infrastructure attention were undertaken to ensure the success of the Erne and Pike Classic Competitions.

Promotion and Development

Officers from the Department attend annually a selected number of angling fairs across Europe and the rest of the UK. Experience over recent years has indicated which events represent the best opportunity to promote the Public Angling Estate. In 2009 DCAL staff attended a total of 7 promotional angling fairs including events in Holland and Dublin.

* With effect from August 2010 the information provided by DCAL Angling website can be found at www.nidirect.gov.uk

Angling Clubs and other fishery owners and operators were supported in improving fisheries during the year both through the provision of advice and guidance and by the issuing of permits under Section 14 of the Fisheries Act (NI) 1966 to capture, culture and stock fish.

The Department placed angling advertisements in the Belfast Telegraph, Irish Angler, Inshore Ireland, Country Life and Irish Angler Digest to promote the facilities on offer. Various promotional guides, leaflets and sundries were also produced and distributed to customers, these included; carrier bags, oyster wallets and pencils.

River Bush Salmon Station

The Department, supported by AFBI scientists, continues to operate the River Bush Salmon Station; primarily in support of the River Bush salmon research project. This project was set up in 1973 by the former Department of Agriculture, as a long-term study into the dynamics of a wild salmon population and to investigate the factors influencing those dynamics. The long-term data series on survival of wild salmon during the freshwater and marine phases of the life cycle is used to provide advice to the Department on the status of stocks on this river and provides an index for NI salmon stocks in general.

Information from the project on conservation requirements for salmon and on exploitation of salmon stocks at sea is central to the Department's Salmon Management Strategy and also contributes to assessment of salmon stocks at international level, through the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

Fish trapping facilities at the station allow accurate counts of upstream migrating adult salmon and downstream migrating juveniles (smolts). In 2009 a total of 1,148 adult salmon were recorded at the trap. Of these, 647 were of wild origin and were released upstream, the remaining 501 were retained at the hatchery as brood stock. During the months of March, April, May and June 2009, 17,941 wild smolts were recorded passing through the station, compared to 16,713 in 2008. Details of adult returns and wild smolt runs for the last ten years are shown in Table 2.

The hatchery provides fry and parr for stocking, if necessary, directly into the upper reaches of the River Bush, and tagged smolts for release directly from the Station. This stocking programme provides additional information on marine survival of hatchery reared smolts. During the year, a total of 582,000 fry were stocked into the

river during the springtime with a further 108,500 parr in August and September. Additionally, 45,867 smolts were released from the hatchery.

The hatchery continues to support local angling clubs wishing to improve the fish stocks in their rivers through supportive breeding programmes. Club members from a number of angling clubs, with the assistance of the Department, catch salmon, sea trout and brown trout brood stock from their rivers and transport them to the station where they are stripped of their ova. The resulting fry are then stocked into underutilised habitat in the river of origin. This programme ensures the genetic integrity of the native stock is retained. Details of fish stocked as part of this programme are shown in Table 3.

Groups of people interested in salmon conservation, particularly school parties and angling clubs are welcome to visit the station and can be given a conducted tour of the facilities. Bookings should be made in advance by contacting hatchery reception. An open day was held on 8th July 2009 and members of the public were able to see at first hand the valuable salmon conservation work carried out at the station.

Movanagher Fish Farm

Movanagher Fish Farm is located on an island between Movanagher Canal and the Lower River Bann, near Kilrea. The farm covers an area of about 4 hectares, comprising long concrete raceways, concrete and fibreglass tanks, a substantial hatchery facility and a small administrative building.

The farm produces brown and rainbow trout to supply the Department's angling estate. A carp breeding program has also been established.

Water is supplied directly from the River Bann by gravity to the various tanks, supplemented with borehole water pumped directly into the hatchery. An aeration tower ensures that the latter is well oxygenated and dissolved nitrogen removed before use. The borehole water, being very clean and of constant temperature, is used primarily in the hatching and early development of the fry. It is also of considerable value during the warm summer months in order to keep fish cool. Ova are produced annually from brood fish, which are specially selected for the purpose. When the young fish are suitably developed, usually one or two years old, they are transported live in oxygenated tanks and stocked into the various fisheries which make up the Public Angling Estate around Northern Ireland. All fish stocked were "catchable sized" (25cm +) and contribute directly to angling opportunities for both

local and visiting anglers. Details of fish stocked from the fish farm are shown in Table 5.

The farm also supplies small quantities of fish to private angling clubs and fisheries. Additionally, the Department, to support the work of various voluntary, disabled and community groups, also supplies fish on a charitable basis for a variety of angling competitions.

Staff at the fish farm offer free technical advice on fish husbandry techniques, stocking and conservation issues to organisations and interested members of the public.

Visitors have always been welcomed at the farm, particularly school groups. Prior appointment is necessary in order to ensure that all health and safety requirements are in place and to ensure staff are available on specified dates.

There is suitable access to enable visits from people with disabilities to some areas of the farm. A picnic area with tables and seats has been provided which can accommodate around thirty people.

Advisory Work

Department technical staff routinely provide advice and guidance on matters relating to the conservation, protection, development and improvement of salmon and inland fisheries to angling clubs, fishery owners, and a range of other water users and interested parties. Advice is provided to the range of authorities who control and regulate activities that might impact on salmon, eels and freshwater fish. This includes providing input to the development of environmental policies and regulations generally across government that have the potential to improve fisheries. Staff contribute to inter-departmental groups taking forward the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive, for example.

Arrangements for the provision of technical advice, guidance and support to DARD Rivers Agency to ensure protection of fisheries from possible damage arising from its drainage maintenance programme is a key relationship in ensuring the productive capacity of wild fish stocks is maintained.

Opportunities to restore or enhance fish habitats are taken forward through the co-operative approach established under the terms of the Service Level Agreement with Rivers Agency. The Agreement builds on arrangements in place since the early

1990's and makes explicit the role of Fisheries Officers and the obligations on both parties to ensuring its effective implementation.

Water Abstraction and Fish Passes

Section 54 of the Fisheries Act requires persons who wish to build dams and weirs or repair existing weirs in rivers to construct fish passes for the free passage of fish. All fish pass designs and specifications must be submitted to the Department for approval before a pass is constructed.

Sections 58 and 59 of the Fisheries Act impose certain closure periods where water is being abstracted from a river or lake. This facilitates the passage of fish and requires grids and gratings to be placed at water abstractions and return points. The Fisheries Act also allows the Department to issue exemptions certificates from these requirements or to ensure that the most appropriate fishery protection measures are included in permit conditions. The exemptions are used to introduce modern fishery protection measures.

Advice and assistance was provided to colleagues in NIEA who administer complementary powers under water abstraction and impoundment regulations.

Scientific and Technical Investigations

Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI) salmon and freshwater fisheries scientists work closely with the Department's technical staff to provide scientific support and advice across a range of policy and management issues.

River Bush Marine Survival Project

Work continued on assessing marine survival of wild and hatchery salmon smolts in 2009. Efforts directed to the micro-tagging of ranched salmon smolts were continued at an enhanced level which will contribute to the SALSEA marine research programme. Assessments of adult escapement and marine exploitation continued with subsequent calculation of marine survival of smolt cohorts. Work includes a review of population and behavioural dynamics in relation to environmental conditions over time.

The work being conducted for this project is of strategic importance not only for DCAL but also in the context of international understanding of marine survival of salmon through NASCO and the SALSEA project.

Other Salmon Management Activity

Fish passage and restoration works to connect and/or improve spawning and nursery areas were undertaken on the Carey, Bush, Wellwater, Blackwater, Banagh and Kesh Rivers. Fencing was installed at habitat units on Rivers Maine, Six Mile Water and Rock River. Habitat improvements began on the River Quoile, it is hoped to complete these in 2010. A new fish counter was constructed on the Shimna River in conjunction with the Rivers Agency. Fish counters also operated on the Rivers Main and Glendun during 2009 to assess compliance with river specific conservation limits derived from the River Bush stock recruitment studies.

Electric fishing surveys were conducted at 1,200 sites during 2009 to determine juvenile salmon abundance as a measure of freshwater performance. This data combined with information on catch from logbook returns and on habitat quality and quantity, informs actions required to rationally manage stocks.

Habitat surveys were undertaken on the Clady and Six Mile Water.

River Lagan Salmon Re-introduction Experiments

The River Lagan salmon re-introduction experiments have been running since 1991. This project has taken the River Lagan salmon population from a period of 200 years of extinction to the beginnings of a self-sustaining stock. Wild salmon are now breeding at a number of sites. The level of stocking and intervention is kept to a minimum to maximise the potential for natural regeneration.

Ecological Classification Systems for Freshwater Populations

The success of the field site surveys commissioned under the North South Share River Basin Management Project established to inform implementation of the Water Framework Directive programme has led to the further development of acoustic survey techniques. These techniques transfer lake fish methods to deep navigable rivers capable of revealing the true fish population which is largely hidden by day.

These surveys covered an area of circa 40 lake sites in Northern Ireland and contribute to both DOE and DCAL management information databases.

Lough Neagh Eel Fishery

The fishery is facing increasing pressure from low market prices and declining recruitment of young eels to the lough.

Recruitment is monitored through data from elver traps. Monthly samples are obtained from the packing station for market size eels. Silver eels are tagged to provide an estimate of escapement.

Lough Erne Fish Populations

The population dynamics of the Lough resulting from the ecological effect of the zebra mussel infestation appear to be stabilising at a new equilibrium state. Total biomass is the highest on record since surveys started in 1992.

Perch are reproducing and recruiting more successfully but suffer high mid-life mortality. Roach recruitment and early life survival had reduced but this is compensated by reduced later life mortality. These species account for 90% of total fish biomass.

Pike, trout and bream are all present albeit at lower levels relative to perch and roach.

The results of open water netting trials suggest that the rare pollan stock is still present and is reproducing successfully.

Ecological Impacts of Zebra Mussels

Specific research to include current and future zebra mussel examination until 2010 has been identified and commissioned by DCAL, DARD, AFBI and QUB.

Derelict Waters Applications

The Department has powers under the Fisheries Act to approve an application by anyone who wishes to improve a derelict water for angling, either for their own use or for public angling. The applicant must submit proof that the owner of the fishing rights cannot be found and provide a scheme for the development of the fishery. The Department having established that no fishery owner can be identified or that no person has substantial objections may approve the scheme for a period up to 15 years.

No applications were received by the Department during the period of this report.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Salmon

The 2009 commercial salmon catch was 1,544 (5,802kg) compared with 1,817 (3,876kg) in 2008. Table 6 shows the quantities and values of reported commercial salmon catches over the last 5 years.

In 2009 there were two drift nets, two fixed nets and one tidal drift net operating in the FCB/DCAL area. The figures in Table 6 show catches in the FCB/DCAL area. The catches for the Foyle and Carlingford areas are shown in the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission's Annual Reports.

Eels

The total estimated catch of yellow and silver eels during 2009 was 440,107kg compared with 383,232kg in 2008. Approximately 94% of the Northern Ireland eel catch is taken from Lough Neagh and the remainder from Lough Erne. The eel industry is valued at approximately £2 million and supports up to 130 licensed commercial eel fishermen. The main method of catching yellow eels is by long lines. Many of the fishermen also employ helpers to assist in the fishing operation. The quantity of eels caught is shown in Table 7.

Fishing Vessel Grants

The Department, under the provisions of the Freshwater Fishing Vessels (Grants) Scheme (NI) 1982, operates a grant scheme for new fishing vessels or new engines. The rate of grant is 25%, up to a maximum of £3,000. Table 8 shows the total amount of grant aid paid out in the year ended 31 March 2010.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON FISHERIES

Expenditure and Receipts

The Department's expenditure and receipts under the Fisheries Act (NI) 1966 for the year ended 31 March 2010 are shown in Table 9.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

As the Fisheries Conservancy Board was the representative forum for salmon and inland fisheries interests in NI (other than the Loughs Agency area) until June 2009, the Department established a new forum to ensure stakeholders would still be represented after the abolition of the Board. Following public consultation, the Salmon and Inland Fisheries Forum was established and had its inaugural meeting on the 10th December 2009. Membership of the Forum reflects the Department's statutory remit for salmon and inland fisheries and includes representatives of anglers, commercial fishers, fishery owners, land owners, district councils, the Institute of Fisheries Management and the Freshwater Taskforce. The Forum will meet at least quarterly and will have a consultative role providing input to DCAL policy making.

LEGISLATION

During 2009 the following Regulations, Byelaws and Act came into operation:

The Eel Fishing (Licence Duties) Regulations (NI) 2008 (SR 2008 No. 476)

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st January 2009, increased the level of duties for commercial eel fishing licences by the rate of inflation (4.0%).

The Fisheries (Amendment No.2) Byelaws (NI) 2008 (SR 2008 No. 475)

These Byelaws came into operation on the 1st January 2009 and increased the level of duties for angling and commercial licences by the rate of inflation (4.0%) for the incoming fishing season. The list of rainbow trout waters for which there is no annual close season was also amended to include Beechgrove Fisheries (Cullybackey) and Murloc Angling Centre (Aghalee).

Public Authorities (Reform) Act (NI) 2009 (2009 Chapter 3)

This piece of legislation was taken forward by the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister to implement reforms associated with the Review of Public Administration. The Act included provisions for the abolition of the Fisheries Conservancy Board (FCB) and the transfer of its functions and staff to DCAL which came into effect on the 1st June 2009.

Table 1

DCAL Angling Permit and Day Ticket Sales in 2008 and 2009

TYPE OF PERMIT/ TICKET		2008	2009	% DIFFERENCE	2008	2009	% DIFFERENCE
		NUMBER SOLD			VALUE £		
Permit Sales							
Game Fishing	Annual	1,680	1,669	-1	88,654	105,147	+18
	14-Day	60	43	-28	766	645	-16
	3-Day	2,111	2,552	+21	8,993	12,760	+42
	Local	1,244	1,289	+4	49,225	61,228	+24
	Juvenile	3,410	3,622	+6	5,797	7,244	+25
	Senior Citizens	2,286	2,582	+13	29,192	38,730	+33
	Anglers with Disability	1,631	1,712	+5	20,828	25,680	+23
	14-Day combined	282	271	-4	5,998	6,504	+8
	3-Day combined	1,879	2,267	+21	14,581	19,269.50	+32
	Coarse Fishing	Annual	1,199	1,280	+7	23,464	30,080
14-Day		4	7	+75	31	63	+103
3-Day		150	120	-20	575	540	-6
14-Day combined		1,141	1,015	-11	18,439	18,270	-1
3-Day combined		714	957	+34	5,234	7,656	+46
TOTAL		17,791	19,386	+9	271,777	333,817	+23
Day Ticket Sales							
River Bush	Town Stretch	470	500	+6	13,426	14,685	+9
	Leap Stretch	273	458	+68	6,018	7,692	+28
	New Stretch	513	247	-52	9,590	5,012	-48
	Dundarave Stretch	284	188	-34	5,406	3,787	-30
TOTAL		1,540	1,393	-10	34,440	31,176	-9
TOTAL SALES		20,871	20,779	-0.4	306,217	364,991	+19

Table 2

River Bush Annual Adult Salmon Returns and Wild Smolt Run 2000 to 2009

YEAR	ADULTS TO THE TRAP	WILD SMOLTS
2000	1,192	16,451
2001	1,724	14,853
2002	1,584	11,600
2003	1,112	19,494
2004	1,080	23,389
2005	1,475	22,792
2006	1,527	18,785*
2007	4,825	20,525
2008	2,536	16,713
2009	1,148	17,941

* Updated from figure published in the 2006 Annual Report.

Table 3

Details of Fish Stocked Out by DCAL in Co-operation with Angling Clubs in 2009 (Bushmills Hatchery)

	NUMBER OF SALMON FRY
Glenariff	7,000
Glenarm	30,000
Clady	33,000
Crumlin	10,000
Shimna	7,000 (+10,000 Sea Trout)
Glenavy	20,000
Ballymoney	16,000
Macosquin	30,000
Lagan	70,000
Sixmile	(4,000 Brown Trout)
TOTAL	223,000 Salmon (14,000 Trout)

Table 4
**Fish Caught on the Restricted Stretches of the River Bush
2007 – 2009**

STRETCH	2007 SALMON	2008 SALMON	2009 SALMON
Town	362	311	82
Leap	126	122	28
New	72	47	13
Dundarave	100	54	9
TOTAL	660	534	132

Table 5
**Fish Stocked from the Department's Fish Farm (Movanagerh)
in 2008 and 2009**

	BROWN TROUT				RAINBOW TROUT			
	DEPARTMENTAL WATERS		PRIVATE WATERS		DEPARTMENTAL WATERS		PRIVATE WATERS	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Eyed Ova (Under Yearlings) 0+	110,700	50,070	0	670	0	0	0	290
Yearlings 1+ and Older Fish	101,200	14,780	3,500	3,869	46,500	39,800	1,000	578
TOTAL	251,200	64,850	3,500	4,539	46,500	39,800	1,000	868

Table 6

Quantities and Estimated Values of Salmon Caught in Northern Ireland 2005 – 2009

YEAR	WEIGHT KG	VALUE £	AVERAGE PRICE £/KG
2005	8,120	73,080	9.00
2006	5,526	66,312	12.00
2007	6,178	74,136	12.00
2008	3,834	46,000	12.00
2009	5,802	69,624	12.00

These catches do not include salmon caught in the Foyle catchment, which are mainly landed in the Republic of Ireland.

Table 7

Quantities of Eels Caught in Northern Ireland 2005 – 2009

YEAR	WEIGHT KG
2005	434,000
2006	346,000
2007	446,000
2008	383,232
2009	440,107

Table 8

DCAL Grants to Fishermen (for Boats) 2006 – 2009

YEAR	AMOUNT PAID £
Total up to 31 March 2006	£5,650.00
Total up to 31 March 2007	Nil
Total up to 31 March 2008	£3,125.00
Total up to 31 March 2009	£4,075.00

Table 9

Expenditure and Receipts under the Fisheries Act (NI) 2008/09 and 2009/10

	Y/E 31 MARCH 2009 £	Y/E 31 MARCH 2010 £
Expenditure		
River Bush Salmon Station	141,356	91,373
Movanagher Fish Farm	164,481	253,980
Bailiffing of DCAL Waters	64,330	42,249
Public Angling Estate	286,607	132,057
Research & Monitoring (including Salmon Management Plan)	1,109,972	1,145,553
Inland Boat Grant Scheme	4,075	4,150
Eel Fisheries Development *	-	-
FCB Revenue Support	677,660	-
FCB – Grant	150,000	-
FCB Funding Deficit *	-	-
Development of Angling Waters *	-	-
Conservation & Protection *	-	-
TOTAL	2,598,481	1,669,362
Receipts		
Sales of Fishing Permits	236,094	283,195
Sales of Fish from Fish Farm	11,677	11,140
Other Receipts	392	15,626*
TOTAL	248,163	309,961

* As FCB amalgamated with DCAL its receipts have now been included.



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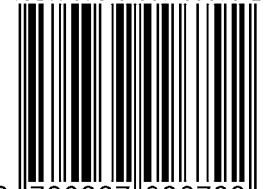
Photo 1. Bushmills Salmon Research Station

Photo 2. Spelga Reservoir

Photo 3. Quoile River

Photo 4. Upper Lough Erne

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