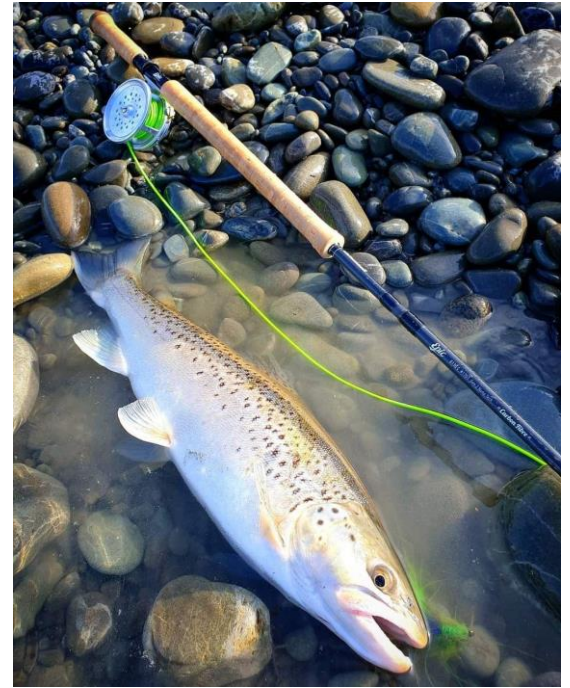


**Changes in
recreational angler
use of braided
rivers over time**







North Canterbury Fish & Game

Published by FishGame Officer · November 30 at 9:06 AM ·



Beginners luck paid off for Vicky Van Der Zwet when she caught her first ever salmon over the weekend in the lagoon near the Rakaia Mouth. The jack weighing 8.10kg, with a length of 810mm. There have been a few salmon sighted in the lower Rakaia River recently and it's great to see these early salmon have fed well at sea and are in great condition.



North Canterbury Fish & Game

Published by Rasmus Gabriëlsson · November 5 ·



Check out the latest issue of Rod & Rifle magazine for Adrian Bell's excellent review of salmon management.

We'll done Adrian!

Already looking forward to reading the follow-up article.



FISHING |

BORN TO BE WILD

- the natural approach to salmon management



by Adrian Bell

THE SEA-RUN CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY IN NEW ZEALAND IS LITTLE MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS OLD. The first salmon, sourced from ova transported from California, returned to the Hakataramea River in 1906. By 1915, assisted by the northerly flow of the Southland Current, enough salmon had strayed from the Waitaki River system to populate the other large rivers of the east coast of the South Island - nature had done a good job in establishing a salmon run in rivers where none had existed before. The first successful transplanting of a northern hemisphere salmon into the southern hemisphere was now a fait accompli.

It has been suggested that the Californian Chinook was the ideal salmon to bring to New Zealand because it had already adapted to the more temperate extremity of the cold Californian Current at the southern extent of its range, and because of its intolerance of warmer seas, it fed close to shore in that current rather than ranging far and wide like its more northerly counterparts.

another form of human interference has been highlighted: the effect on wild salmon of the raising of smolts in hatcheries and the planting of eyed ova sourced from those hatcheries.

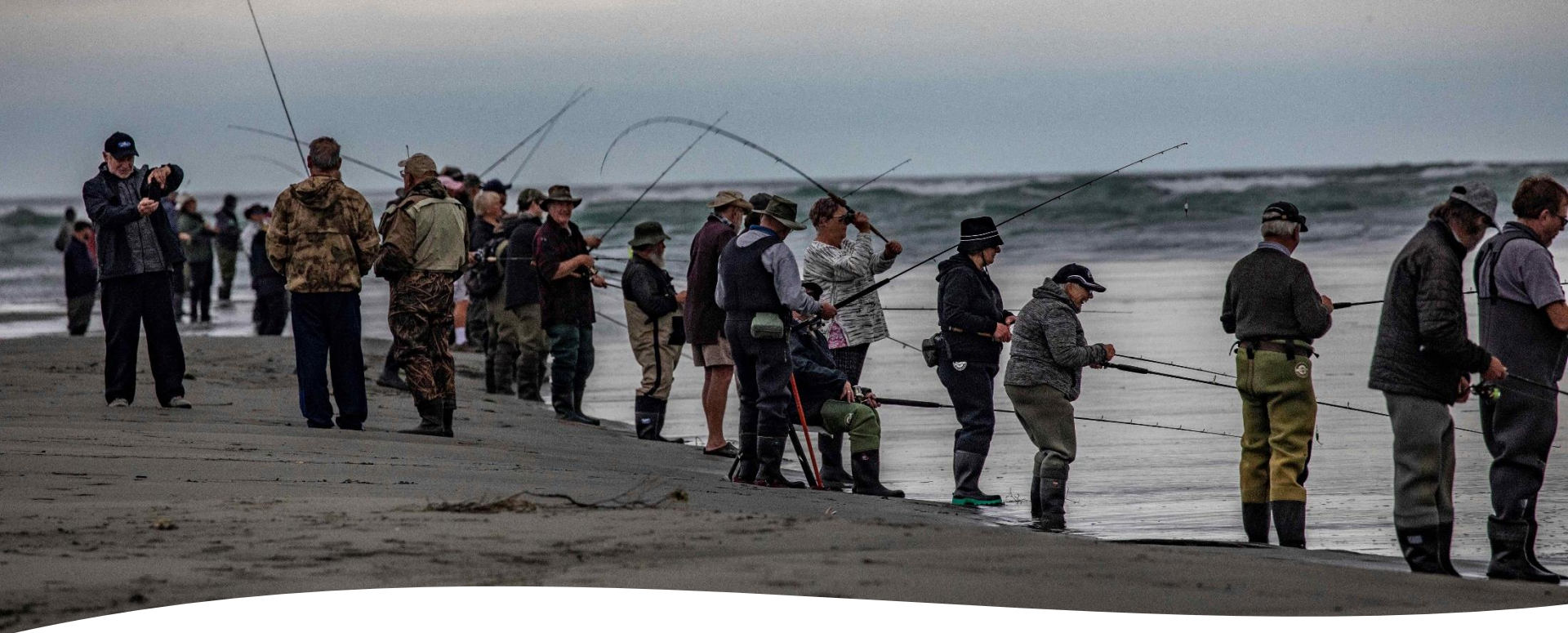
THE WAY IT WAS

In 2014, I wrote two articles for this magazine justifying the initiatives being undertaken in North Canterbury's hatcheries to mitigate the collapse in numbers of returning salmon occurring since the turn of the present century.

ABOVE:

MALCOLM BELL WITH A FRESH-RUN WILD

at Rakaia Mouth











Ray Troll



National Angler Surveys



- **1994/95, 2001/02, 2007/08 & 2014/15**



Angler usage of New Zealand lake and river fisheries

Results from the 2014/15 National Angling Survey

Prepared for Fish & Game New Zealand

July 2016

Table 3-7: Estimated annual effort (angler-days + 1 standard error) expended in 2014/15 on eight east coast South Island rivers sustaining recognised salmon fisheries. Figures for the Hurunui River are based on the assumption that anglers fishing in the upper and lower reaches, i.e., above and below the Mandamus confluence, are targeting trout and salmon, respectively.

FGNZ region	River	Total effort	Effort (salmon)	Effort (trout)	% salmon
Nelson/Marlborough	Clarence River (below Acheron)	1,030 ± 350	430 ± 190	600 ± 290	42%
North Canterbury	Waiau River	4,780 ± 1,270	2,320 ± 1,010	2,460 ± 770	49%
	Hurunui River	11,540 ± 2,250	6,810 ± 1,750	4,730 ± 1,420	59%
	Waimakariri River	59,520 ± 5,250	42,750 ± 4,750	16,760 ± 2,230	72%
Central South Island	Rakaia River	46,260 ± 5,930	34,180 ± 5,230	12,080 ± 2,790	74%
	Rangitata River	28,540 ± 3,690	19,880 ± 2,900	8,650 ± 2,290	70%
	Waitaki River (lower)	26,250 ± 3,230	9,560 ± 2,200	16,680 ± 2,370	36%
Otago	Clutha River (below Roxburgh)	23,520 ± 3,870	6,760 ± 2,700	16,760 ± 2,770	29%
Total, all regions		201,440 ± 10,420	122,690 ± 8,630	78,720 ± 5,820	61%

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Table 1. Estimated annual usage (angler-days \pm 1 standard error) by New Zealand resident anglers for key salmon river fisheries.

Catchment	2014/15	2007/08	2001/02	1994/95
Rakaia River	46,210 (\pm 5,930)	52,700 (\pm 4,440)	21,460 (\pm 2,040)	34,650 (\pm 3,850)
Waimakariri River	59,160 (\pm 5,250)	75,080 (\pm 6,060)	48,950 (\pm 4,260)	58,360 (\pm 7,100)
Rangitata River	28,330 (\pm 3,690)	33,230 (\pm 3,560)	12,710 (\pm 1,930)	35,960 (\pm 2,550)

Main physical issues identified

1. Insufficient lower river flows
2. Deteriorating water quality
3. Increased fine sediment and periphyton

Most respondents considered the issues directly linked with ground and surface water overallocation.

The main fishery issues identified were reduced abundance of smelt, sea-run brown trout, and Chinook salmon.



Perceptions of change: Recording observations over decades for Canterbury hāpua

Prepared for Environment Canterbury

January 2022

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Perceptions of change: Recording observations over decades for Canterbury hāpua

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January 2022

The authors compared it to writing a eulogy about the loss of a loved one!



Amazing baits

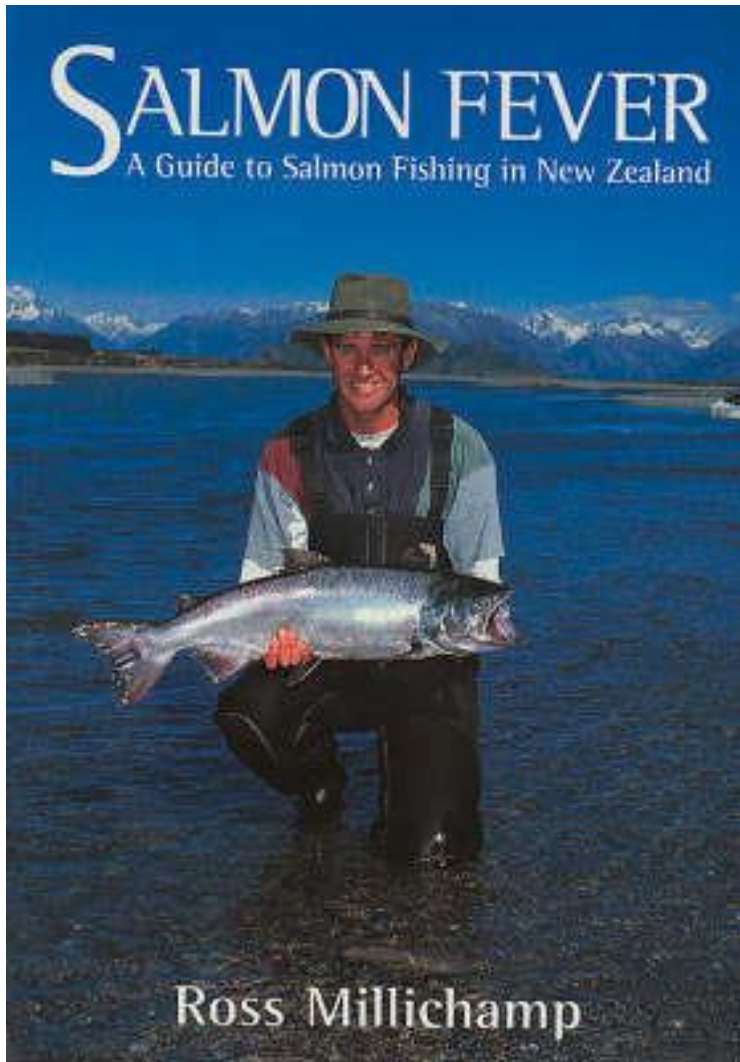
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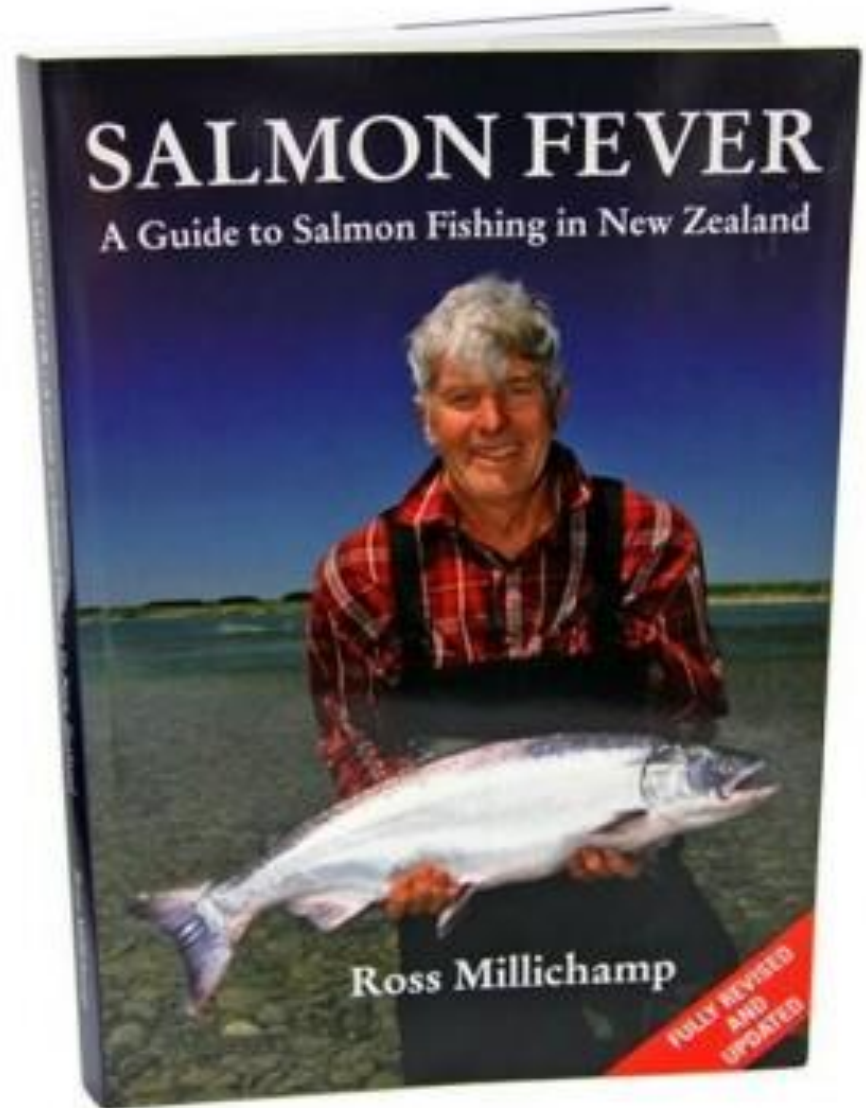
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First released 1997



New Edition 2013

QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU!



Ray Troll



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