



SOUTHERN BRISBANE SPORTFISHING CLUB INC.

P O Box 5057, Eagleby Qld 4057

NEWS LETTER

March 2004

Next Meeting

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE ON THE 02.02.04 AT THE Neighbourhood Centre, Mansfield Walk, Beenleigh. (between the round a bout and Crete St.)

The venue can be accessed for off street parking via Kent Street (next to Police station), or via James Street, just up from the Court House. Park in James Street and walk behind the Gold Coast City Council branch office.

NOTE:- We have a Bar

MEMBERSHIP FEES

All membership fees are due Single membership is \$55.00
Family Membership is \$75.00

We apologise for the increase in fees this is due to the increase in the Public Liability Insurance.

NEXT TRIP

MARCH 13th -14th
NOOSA HEADS TREVALLY - FLATHEAD
Accommodation TBC
Contact: Chris Eldred ph: 3344 2605

March 22nd -23rd MOOLOOLABA
TUNA if conditions permit or JACK in Mooloolaba River
Accommodation TBC
Contact: John Cumberland Ph: 3801 1110

FISH OF THE MONTH

Trevalley

The fish of the month is the longest of the particular species length over all. (not the fork).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

PRESIDENT:	Chris Elderd	Ph: 3344 2605
VICE PRESIDENT:	John Eldred	Ph: 3344 2605
SECRETARY:	Laurelle Martens	Ph: 3200 4369
TREASURER:	Tom Wallbank	Ph: 5546 1880
ANSA REP:	Lloyd Willmann	Ph: 3287 3278
TAGGING OFFICER:	Dennis Martens	Ph: 3200 4369
RAFFEL COR-ORD:	John Eldred	Ph: 3344 2605
MEMBERSHIP OFFICER:	John Cumberland	Ph: 3801 1110
TRIP COMMITTEE:	Darren Baker	Ph: 3807 6447
	John Cumberland	Ph: 3801 1110
	Dean Rosolen	Ph: 3423 2578
	Ray Bicknell	Ph: 3287 2668
NEWS LETTER EDITOR:	Laurelle Martens	Ph: 3200 4369

TRIPS:

Up and coming trips will be:

SPECIAL TRIP

MARCH 13th -14th

NOOSA HEADS

TREVALLY - FLATHEAD

Accommodation TBC

Contact: Chris Eldred

ph: 3344 2605

March 22nd-23rd

MOOLOOLABA

TUNA if conditions permit or

JACK in Mooloolaba River

Accommodation TBC

Contact: John Cumberland

Ph: 3801 1110

APRIL FRIDAY 9th

BRISBANE RIVER DAY TRIP

Snapper/Bream

Leave from Fisherman Island

boat ramp

Contact: Chris Eldred

ph: 3344 2605

MAY 23rd

Day Trip to the Pin

Bream

Contact: John Cumberland

Ph 3801 1110

JUNE SUNDAY 27th

PEEL ISLAND DAY TRIP

Snapper/Bream

Leave Cleveland boat ramp at dawn

Contact: John Eldred

Ph:3344 2605

JULY SUNDAY 25th

SHORT ISLAND DAY TRIP

Luderick - Leave from

Cabbage Tree Point boat ramp

Contact: John Cumberland

Ph: 3801 1110

If unable to attend any of the meetings and would like to pay membership you can sent a cheque or money order to the address on the front of the newsletter.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR NEXT MONTH:

February – Special Bobby Eldred

Topic:- Battery Maintenance

<u>SOUTHERN BRISBANE SPORTFISHING CLUB</u>		
<u>MEMBERSHIP FORM</u>		
First Name _____	Surname _____	Date of Birth _____
Address _____	Suburb _____	Postcode _____
Phone Number – Home _____	Business _____	Mobile _____
Email _____	Fax _____	
Type of Boat _____		
Preferred type of fishing _____		

THE COMMITTEE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT Darren Bakers, PLEACE AT 24 Quinton Crt Mt Warren Park ON THE 08.03.04 AT 7.30PM.

ANGLER DECLARATION: I certify that the above fish were captured by me in accordance with ANSA angling rules.

SIGNATURE: _____

Fed Govt under fire over reef no-take zones

The Federal Opposition has accused the Commonwealth of failing to properly assess the impact of more no-take zones on the Great Barrier Reef.

Fisheries spokesman Senator Gavan O'Connor says the director of the Bureau of Rural Sciences told a Senate committee the bureau was only able to carry out a limited assessment of the implications.

Senator O'Connor says families dependent on fishing deserve a full study.

"Those fishermen deserve more than a rapid desktop analysis that the Minister said he undertook, which was only five weeks when, in fact, the director of the Bureau of Rural Sciences, Dr Peter O'Brien, has told a Senate committee that the bureau would have needed six months to do an accurate assessment of those impacts," he said.

Federal Fisheries Minister Senator Ian Macdonald has defended the process.

"This assessment only forms just one part of the very wide consultation that will be embarked upon by the Government," he said.

"There will be a lot of work done, already we've had a number of meetings with the Queensland Seafood Industry Association and that association has indicated how supportive it was and it felt its proposals had been taken into account and listened to.

Last Update: Wednesday, February 18, 2004. 7:36am (AEDT)

Barrier Reef just 50 years from death

By Phil Dickie and Susan Brown February 21, 2004

The Great Barrier Reef will lose most of its coral cover by 2050, inflicting billions of dollars in damage on Australia's tourism and fishing industries, a study on coral bleaching has warned.

The authors, the head of Queensland University's Centre for Marine Studies, and his father, an economist, predict, at best, reefs will have about 5 per cent living coral cover by the middle of the century, a predicament that would take the reef 50-100 years to recover from.

They blame rising water temperatures for the problem and warn it could end up costing the economy \$8 billion and more than 12,000 jobs by 2020. Even under favourable conditions, they said, tourists would only be able to experience real corals in reef "theme parks" in places as far off as the Whitsunday Shire.

The study, which was commissioned by the Worldwide Fund for Nature and Queensland's peak tourism body and partly funded by the Queensland and federal governments, has already been shown to federal ministers.

"There is little to no evidence that corals can adapt fast enough to match even the lower projected temperature rise," says the study, which is released today.

"Coral cover will decrease to less than 5 per cent on most reefs by the middle of the century, under even the most favourable assumptions . . . Reefs will not disappear but they will be devoid of coral, and dominated by other less appealing species such as macroalgae and cyanobacteria."

Water temperature rises of less than one degree coincided with bleaching and coral deaths on the reef in 1998 and 2002. The projected temperature rises this century are between two and six degrees.

Professor Hoegh-Guldberg and his father, Hans, warn enormous adjustments are needed in the region's fishing and tourism industries. They say the future of tourism is likely to be in "Caribbean-style" resort, casino and cruise offerings.

They say Australia will have increasing difficulty enticing wealthier American and European travellers.

The fishing industry would also be under pressure, with prized fish becoming rarer and disease scares such as ciguatera poisoning increasing in frequency and severity.

Most seafood would come from aquaculture, not fishing, with genetic manipulation being widely used to adapt fish to warmer water and make them more resistant to chronic disease outbreaks.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, which less than a decade ago was playing down any prospect of climate change damage, now has its own climate change program. "We have to accept degradation, but how much and how fast is certainly something we can influence," said program manager Paul Marshall.

He said recent initiatives to increase protected areas and cut the flow of sediment, fertilisers and pesticides on to

the reef would prove vital, as healthier coral was more resilient.

Russell Reichelt, head of the Co-operative Research Centre for the reef, said the report was a "wake-up call". The Federal Environment Minister, David Kemp, said it was "a good contribution, from a constructive organisation, to the debate on a major issue for the reef".

Climate change puts reefs in hot water

February 16, 2004

Half the world's coral reefs could be wiped out or badly damaged by the end of the century because of climate change, a US ocean scientist has predicted.

"There's no escaping the consequences - coral reefs are being damaged by climate change," said Richard Aronson, of the Dauphin Island Sea Laboratory in Alabama.

Speaking in Seattle, at the release of what is billed as the most definitive study ever on the impact of global warming on reefs, Dr Aronson said 25 per cent of the world's coral had already been wiped out or extensively damaged by warming oceans, pollution and disease - all of which were linked to human activity. Higher water temperatures promoted bleaching, which weakened and killed coral.

As carbon dioxide built up in the atmosphere, he said, more of it dissolved in the oceans, making the water more acid. This reduced the levels of carbonate used by coral to grow their skeletons.

At the same time warmer temperatures allowed harmful diseases to flourish. Man-made pollutants running off the land in turn nourished bacteria and fungi.

Even a temperature increase of one or two degrees could have a devastating impact on coral, Dr Aronson said.

Press Association

Fishing for answers

By John Stapleton 16feb04

No one knows how much trauma a fish feels as it flaps around at the bottom of a boat after being caught.

And no one knows how many undersized fish survive when the hooks are wrenched out of their mouths and they are returned to the sea. Yesterday, more than 200 recreational fishermen on 95 boats participated in a fishing competition in Botany Bay aimed at answering some of these questions.

The fish they caught were measured and tagged and then released into a fish cage, where their survival rates are being monitored. The fish also will have the cortisol levels in their blood measured to determine their levels of stress. NSW Fisheries chief scientist Steve Kennelly said the \$430,000 project was being driven in part by a growing wish among recreational anglers to be kind to the fish and to conduct themselves in an ethical manner. "It is a sport and people want to look after their sport," he said. "People want to know how to catch and release

them while causing minimum harm."

While most fishermen will remove the hook and return the fish, particularly if it is undersize, nobody knows how many of the released fish survive. Initial results show the answer is about 90 per cent. He said it was believed anglers who used wet cloths when holding the fish and pliers to remove the hooks were increasing the survival rates and causing the fish less stress. Fish caught on lines may in fact show less stress than those caught in nets, because the nets immobilise their gills and drown them.

NSW Fisheries senior research scientist Matt Broadhurst said the atmosphere among the anglers was very positive. "It was a collaborative exercise between scientists and anglers," Dr Broadhurst said. "It's a win-win situation because we learn more about what the anglers do, and we can provide them with advice on how better to handle the fish."

NSW Fisheries Minister Ian Macdonald said the fish would be classified by the various methods of capture, such as bait versus lure and long shanked hooks versus circle hooks. The fish would be monitored for one week, samples taken to test their stress levels and then all would be released back into Botany Bay. "The research is part of our ongoing efforts to ensure the recreational fishing industry is sustainable because it is so vital to the economic future of many NSW communities," he said.

Nature News Service

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Seattle, February, 2004

Fish farms still ravage the sea

Sustainable aquaculture takes one step forward, two steps back.

17 February 2004 PETER ALDHOUS
Fish farms are in danger of losing any ground they may have gained over the past few years to becoming a sustainable industry, according to Rebecca Goldberg, a senior scientist with Environmental Defense in New York.

While aquaculture is proving less wasteful now than in the late 1990s, it is using up more resources than ever before. And recent US policies could be set to make things worse. Environmental Defense is concerned about the sustainability of aquaculture primarily because farmed fish are frequently fed on meal made from wild-caught fish. In 2000, Goldberg co-authored a paper revealing that 1.9 kilograms of wild fish were on average required to produce every 1 kg of fish

farmed in 1997

[1. <http://www.nature.com/nsu/040216/040216-10.html#b1#b1>](http://www.nature.com/nsu/040216/040216-10.html#b1#b1)

Goldburg has now recalculated these figures with more recent data, and has come up with some good news. In 2001, each kilo of farmed fish consumed only 1.36 kg of wild-caught fish. This increase in efficiency is due in large part to an expansion of freshwater aquaculture in China, says Goldburg. Fish farmers there tend to raise carp or tilapia, which are vegetarians, and so don't consume any wild fish stocks. Efforts are also being made to coax carnivorous fish, such as salmon, into eating feed based on vegetable protein

[2. <http://www.nature.com/nsu/040216/040216-10.html#b2#b2>](http://www.nature.com/nsu/040216/040216-10.html#b2#b2). "They're going to have to figure out how to use less fishmeal in the long run," says Claude Boyd, an expert on aquaculture at Auburn University in Alabama.

But it's not all good news. The expansion of aquaculture has meant that the total catch going towards fish food has continued to increase, from 10 million tonnes in 1997 to 12 million tonnes in 2001. As aquaculture continues to boom, it will exact a growing toll on species such as sardines and herring, Goldburg says. The

situation could be made worse by a new policy from the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which aims to promote offshore farming of species such as red snapper and cod. By growing these fish in cages held almost 5 kilometres off the coast, NOAA wants to expand the worth of the US aquaculture industry from \$1 billion to \$5 billion per year. The problem is that these fish are carnivores, which could reverse the trend to use feed containing a lower proportion of fishmeal. "An explosion in growing carnivorous fish can easily override these efficiency gains," says Goldburg.

References

Naylor, R. L. et al. Effect of aquaculture on world fish supplies. *Nature*, 405, 1017 - 1024, doi:10.1038/35016500 (2000).

[1. <http://www.nature.com/doi/10.1038/090935016500>](http://www.nature.com/doi/10.1038/090935016500) | [Article](#)

Powell, K.. Fish farming: eat your veg. *Nature*, 426, 378 - 379, doi:10.1038/426378a (2003).

[2. <http://www.nature.com/doi/10.1038/0909426378a>](http://www.nature.com/doi/10.1038/0909426378a) | [Article](#)

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