



Performance Report of the

Southland Fish and Game Council

for the year ended
31 August 2022

*Presented to the House of Representatives.
Pursuant to the Conservation Act 1987*

26th November 2022

Hon Poto Williams
Minister of Conservation
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Minister

I have the honour to submit, pursuant to Section 26X of the Conservation Act 1987, and Section 44A of the Public Finance Amendment Act 2004, the Performance Report of the Southland Fish & Game Council for the year ended 31 August 2022.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a horizontal stroke, positioned above the printed name.

Lindsay Withington
Chairman, Southland Fish & Game Council

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2021-2022

2022 has been a year of progression and opportunity. It has characterised by the continued duel with Covid-19, resulting in few non-resident anglers in Murihiku Southland. Despite this, Fish and Game remains in a stable financial position due to the growth in new and re-activated domestic anglers seeking to explore and enjoy our recreational fishing opportunities. The vacuum created by the absence of non-resident anglers on our backcountry and pressure sensitive fisheries has been filled by a massive increase in resident use of these fisheries. Covid-19 has presented an opportunity for Fish and Game to work on non-resident licensing options and investigate the carrying capacity of our finite and highly prized backcountry and pressure sensitive fisheries. Simply put, Fish and Game wishes to ensure resident anglers have a reasonable opportunity to enjoy our fisheries – that is, 'a fair suck of the sauv'.

Current and historic use of land, both urban and rural, throughout Murihiku Southland has resulted in significant degradation of our freshwater and associated habitats. The need for significant improvement throughout our catchments and downstream environments, such as estuaries, wetlands, and coastal lagoons, to achieve health resilience is clear and the gap is large. For these reasons, Fish and Game remains actively involved in its Environment Court appeal on the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan, which is progressing well. Collectively we all have a role to play in a whole of catchment response, embracing a ki uta ki tai (mountains-to-the-sea) perspective – for this reason litigation and advocacy is not the only answer to a complex problem. This need for collective involvement and collaboration is evidenced by the massive growth in both urban and rural catchment and sub-catchment groups - these are a key vehicle for Fish and Game to constructively engage with. Opportunities also exist for Fish and Game to utilise its expertise in wetland design and construction throughout Murihiku Southland, which can have tangible benefits for habitat creation, biodiversity, water quality, amenity, and recreation.

The 2022 gamebird season provided superb opportunities for waterfowl hunters, both in terms of mallard numbers and being unhindered by Covid-19 restrictions. That is, hunters were able to enjoy the camaraderie of the maimai in the company of friends and family, which itself is cause for celebration.

2022 has been occasioned by several staff changes within Fish and Game. These include the retirement of long-serving administrator Cheryl Mason, the resignation of Field Officer Erin Garrick and the internal restructuring of administration roles resulting in the loss of Ann Heffernan. Fish and Game has been delighted to welcome Steve McCartney to the newly created role of Office Manager.

I wish to acknowledge and thank both current and departed staff members for their contribution to Fish and Game, including its licence holders – this includes me and my fellow Fish and Game Council members!



Lindsay Withington
Chairman Southland Fish & Game

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST AUGUST 2022

26th November 2022

The Council & Management of the Southland Fish & Game Council accepts responsibility for the accuracy of and judgements used in the preparation of the Performance Report, and the establishment and maintenance of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance of the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In our opinion, the information set out in the following statements and attached notes to these statements, fairly reflects the financial activities and performance of the Southland Fish & Game Council, for the period ended 31 August 2022 and its financial position at that date.



Lindsay Withington
Chairman
Southland Fish & Game Council



Zane Moss
Manager
Southland Fish & Game Council

STRUCTURE:

ELECTED COUNCILLORS:

In the year 2021/2022 6 x normal Council meetings were held

Meetings attended:

CHAIRMAN – Lindsay Withington (6)

COUNCIL-

Dave Harris (4) Michael Hartstonge (6)

Corey Carston (6) Lyndon Norman (6)

Dave MacGregor (6) Dave Linklater (6)

Craig Horrell (6) Mike Turner (5)

Stevie-Rae Blair – Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu (4)

NZFGC member	Dave Harris
Te Anau Ward	Craig Horrell
Gore Ward	Lyndon Norman

STAFF, LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY RANGERS.

AUDITOR

The Audit Office (Wellington). Mr Aaron Higham, BDO Invercargill, contracted on behalf of the Auditor General, Audit Department.

STAFF MEMBERS

<u>Manager</u>	Zane Moss	MSc. (Hons)
<u>Field staff:</u>	Bill Jarvie,	Te Anau Basin
	Cohen Stewart	MSc. (Hons)
	Erin Garrick	MSc. (Hons)

Resource Management Officer: Jacob Smyth BA, LLB

Administration Cheryl Mason/Steve McCartney

Offices

The Council Office is located at 17 Eye Street, West Invercargill, Invercargill and the Te Anau office is located at the Te Anau Wildlife Park, 178 Manapouri Te Anau Highway, Te Anau.

HONORARY RANGERS 2022:

Hartstonge	Michael
MacCallum	Iain
Withington	Lindsay
Boyle	Adam
Dawson Patrick	
Matchett	Jarred
Harris	David
Browne	Ken

COMPLIMENTARY LICENCES ISSUED.

Issued to: Southland Fish and Game Council Manager & Field Staff.

COMPASSIONATE LICENCES ISSUED:

Issued to: Logan Scannell Invercargill, Fish Licence # 5487074

David Scannell Invercargill, Fish Licence # 5487076

David Carter Queenstown, Fish Licence # 5494102, Game Licence # 5608807.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Physical Address: 17 Eye Street, West Invercargill, Invercargill 9810.

Postal Address: P O Box 159, Invercargill 9840.

Phone: (03) 2159117

Email: southland@fishandgame.org.nz

Website: www.fishandgame.org.nz

ENTITY INFORMATION:

Entity Name:

Fish & Game NZ, Southland Region.

Type of Entity:

Public Benefit Entity – Fish & Game Council.

Legal Basis:

The Conservation Act 1987, as amended by the Conservation law Reform Act 1990, outlines the functions of Fish & Game Councils. We are a Public Benefit Entity, under the Public Finance Act, Schedule 4 Organisations.

ENTITY'S PURPOSE:

The Purpose of the Southland Fish & Game Council is defined in section 26Q (1) of the Conservation Act (1987):

“The functions of each Fish and Game Council shall be to manage, maintain, and enhance the sports fish and game resource in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters”

Structure of the entity’s operations:

At balance date the Council has nine Councillors, and one Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu representative appointed to the Council. Councillors are elected every three years. Council meets at least six times per year and employs five fulltime staff members

Main methods used by the entity to raise funds:

The main source of revenue for the organisation is derived from the sale of fish and game licences to anglers & hunters in the Southland Region.

Entity’s reliance on volunteer and donated goods and services:

The Council is reliant on volunteer Honorary Rangers to assist staff with compliance work in the region. The Council is not reliant on donated goods or services.

LICENCE SALES TRENDS

The following table details **complete** season licence sales since the 2015/2016 seasons for both fish and game.

Fish Licences sold:

Category	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Adult WS	3350	3121	2819	2866	3210	3096	3058
Junior WS	710	645	574	564	627	610	534
Non-Res Adult	77	97	1080	1170	1021	890	798
Non-Res Jnr	7	3	29	35	20	9	17
Non-Res Child			11	16			
NR Day Adult	95	79	1051	1567	2485		
NR Day Jnr	2		35	50	89		
NR Day Child		1	24	43			
Senior Loyal Adult	582	560	507	476	452	417	397
Local Area Ad	288	307	235	239	195	303	465
Winter Adult	107	98	122	118	91	96	87
Winter Junior							
Long Break Adult	21	15	19	29	337	37	42
Short Break Adult	423	378	349	356	34	372	368
Day Adult	1327	1363	1074	1294	1187	3338	2709
Day Jnr	121	138	145	134	117	217	166
Family	2545	2484	2207	2449	2566	2580	2523
TOTALS	10423	9289	10281	11406	12431	11965	11164

<i>Price of Adult Whole Season</i>	\$145	\$137	\$133	\$130	\$127	\$125	\$124
<i>LEQ's</i>	8061	7514	8065	8626	9029	9101	8847

Game Licences sold:

Category	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Adult WS	4624	4735	4530	4763	4888	5073	5177
Junior WS	474	462	429	429	438	438	447
Child	180	179	142	146	150	139	195
Ad Day	38	30	55	47	28	52	51
Jun Day	0	1	2	2	2		1
TOTALS	5316	5407	5158	5387	5506	5702	5871

Price of

Adult Whole Season (incl) LEQ's	\$100	\$98	\$98	\$96	\$94	\$93	\$92
	4725	4858	4650	4876	4997	5188	5289

STAFF HOURS 1st September 2021 to 31st August 2022.

Project #	Project	Total	Budget
1111	Fish pop monitoring (spawning surveys)	54	70
1112	Adult pop monitoring (drift diving etc.)	97	300
1113	Salmon spawning monitoring	18	20
1114	Mallard monitoring	94	100
1115	Paradise shelduck & swan counts	51	80
1116	Shoveler & Grey Teal counts	26	30
1117	Feral cat home study	14	0
1118	Predator Control (influence on mallard nests)	41	0
1119	Fish Monitoring in lakes	299	450
1120	Biodiversity values waterfowl habitat	0	0
1121	Game hunter telephone surveys	33	50
1131	Fish salvage	23	10
1132	Fish pass - Nokomai	0	0
1161	Put and take fisheries	154	120
1171	Angler Notice	18	10
1172	Game Gazette	5	10
1173	Cultural Harvest	16	10
1181	Crop protection	22	20
1211	RMA – Plan, Policy, pSWALP	1064	1050
1212	RMA - Consents evaluation	706	750
1221	Wildlife management reserves	51	60
1232	Pond/wetland identification and advice	424	500
1233	Waituna Mahinga Kai Pa	146	835
1236	Estuarine health study	253	280
1241	Waiau River hydro effects (periphyton)	178	200
1242	MLC Fish pass management	141	200
1243	Waiau Trust	0	0
1244	Water quality & ecosystem monitoring	19	0
1311	Access protection/enhancement	201	200
1312	Placement/management access signs	98	100
1313	Monowai Jetty proposal	10	440
1314	Pressure Sensitive Fisheries	61	68
1331	Promote Fish/Hunt via general media	24	50
1332	Promote fish/hunt magazine, internet & print	139	100
1333	Production Angling/Hunting Regs books	6	10
1334	R3- Recruitment, reactivation, retention.	279	300
1341	Handouts & pamphlets	19	10
1351	Hunter & Angler training programme	26	20

1361	General liaison hunting/angling clubs	37	10
1411	Liaison with Conservation Boards	30	10
1412	Liaison with DoC	34	50
1421	Com. with Conservation groups	53	100
1422	Communication with Iwi	66	30
1423	Communication with Farmers	159	100
1424	Com. with Local Authorities	133	130
1425	Communications with Politicians	45	10
1426	Com with Anglers & Hunters	391	300
1427	Com with other F & G Regions	345	367
1428	Fish & Game Web site maintenance	50	15
1431	Photographic Imagery databank	44	50

STAFF HOURS 1st September 2021 to 31st August 2022.

1432	Media Liaison	31	80
1441	Fishing Competitions	87	50
1451	Office Displays	0	5
1452	Fish in Schools, youth organisations,	74	80
1453	Talks to interest groups	16	30
1511	River angling ranging duties	64	80
1512	Lake angling ranging duties	36	50
1513	Game season ranging duties	111	230
1521	Honorary ranger appointment	1	10
1522	Honorary ranger's team	30	150
1530	Fiordland Compliance & CCD advocacy	330	0
1531	Informations; Prosecutions	36	150
1532	Maritime Operator Safety Systems	5	10
1611	Agent servicing & training	1	85
1711	Eyede database maintenance	9	0
1721	Council servicing	76	100
1724	Staff attendance at Council meetings	78	180
1725	Staff attendance at staff meetings	110	150
1811	Management Plan	33	12
1821	OWP, budget, fee setting process	12	30
1831	Preparation of Annual report	32	30
1832	Annual General Meeting	21	30
1833	Quarterly reports to National Office	14	0
1841	Policy Development- Managers Meetings.	41	50
1842	National Liaison	133	100
	Total A	7617.9	8917.0
1913	Maint & Office Admin Invercargill	2045	2517.5
1913	Maint & Office Admin Te Anau	281	
1914	Te Anau accommodation upgrade	0	
1915	Wildlife Park development	8	
1916	Staff training & health & Safety	164	
1917	Sick Leave	189	
	Covid - 19	80	
	Total B	2766	2518
	Grand totals(A+B)	10383	11435

STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE.

Period 1 September 2021 - 31 August 2022

INTRODUCTION

As required under Section 26W(b) of the Conservation Law Reform Act 1990 and Section 45A of the Public Finance Amendment Act 2004 Fish & Game New Zealand, Southland Region, has prepared the following Statement of Service Performance for the 2021-2022 financial Year.

Entity Mission

The Southland Fish & Game Council's mission can be defined as:

“The management, maintenance and enhancement of the sports fish and game bird resource in the Southland Fish and Game Region”.

Entity Strategy

The Southland Fish and Game Council has developed an Operational Work Plan that addresses their Purpose. In addition, the Council have identified pressure sensitive fisheries as a key priority. The Council utilises scientifically robust monitoring and research to inform Fish & Game's management and advocacy to ensure the organisation is respected, effective and resilient.

Entity Impact

Anglers and hunters are better informed on access and opportunities, fishing and hunting regulations maximise satisfaction, while ensuring populations are harvested on a sustainable basis and there is greater public awareness of the need to improve water quality and thereby habitat.

The activities of the Southland Fish & Game Council are planned under eight output areas detailed in the Operational Work Plan, to address the organisation's purpose.

The Statement of Service Performance provides summary details of the resources that were anticipated to be required along with the actual results of the year. In addition, the performance goals for each project are listed along with a description of the result that was achieved.

For the purposes of this Statement of Service Performance, the overhead expenses detailed in the Statement of Financial Performance – (Administration, Employee benefits, depreciation, and other admin expenses) have been allocated to each of the eight output areas on the basis of the proportion of staff time directly expended in each area.

Summary:

Output Areas	Budget 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
	Total Expenses	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
1) Species Management	119,683	130,666	120,965
2) Habitat Protection	371,241	387,358	273,291
3) Angler & Hunter Participation	105,791	98,639	97,967
4) Public Interface	121,188	127,989	126,225

5) Compliance	101,745	74,531	91,113
6) Licensing	2,456	61,885	57,659
7) Council	32,972	31,223	28,115
8) Planning & Reporting	46,622	47,373	46,658
Total Outputs	901,699	959,664	841,994

OUTCOME 1 – SPECIES MANAGEMENT

POPULATION MONITORING

Project 1111 Trout spawning monitoring

Goal: To quantify fish use of spawning streams where changes in land use or angler harvest are occurring or may occur.

Pamela Burn electric fishing

Covid-19 disruptions prevented fish capture on the Pamela Burn this year. However, staff were able to conduct an electric fishing survey during the summer instead. Good numbers of juvenile rainbow trout were captured alongside native Kōaro (galaxias). The data were entered into the NIWA freshwater fish database.

Waituna fish capture and spawning survey

In early August, staff set fyke nets in the Waituna Creek to capture a representative sample of trout. This was later than usual due to rain and creek conditions being unsuitable during mid-July (when the capture is typically done). Capture rates were down, however, average length was similar to previous years. A spawning survey was conducted on two representative reaches of Waituna Creek (Table 1).

Table 1. Brown trout and spawning redds observed on two representative reaches of Waituna Creek.

Date	Bottom reach		Top reach	
	Fish	Redds	Fish	Redds
20/07/2018	33	129	NA	79
23/06/2020	47	37	19	17
5/08/2022	17	72	17	55

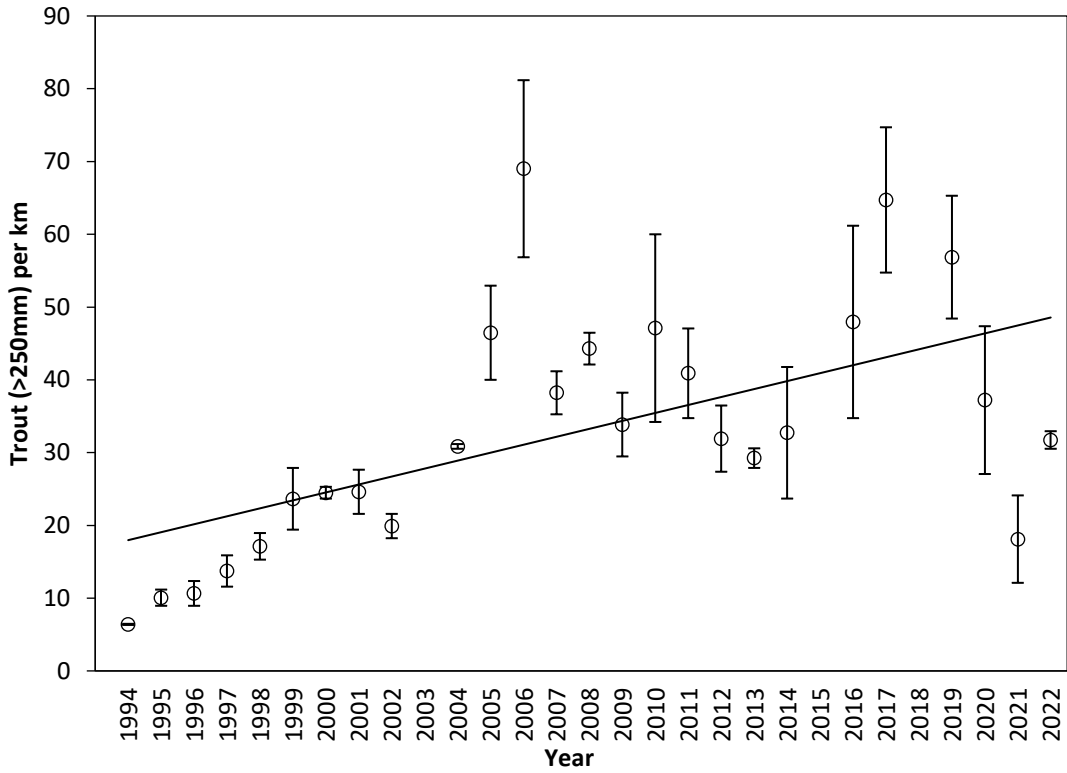
Project 1112 Fisheries Monitoring

Goal: To monitor trout populations in the reaches of our main rivers where drift diving is an appropriate method. Work to include assessment of trout numbers in relation to habitat variables (water depth, pool area, cover) during drift dive counts where appropriate.

Output: Favourable river conditions during the summer period enabled staff to conduct drift dive surveys on the upper Maitara, upper Oreti, Monowai and upper Waiau rivers.

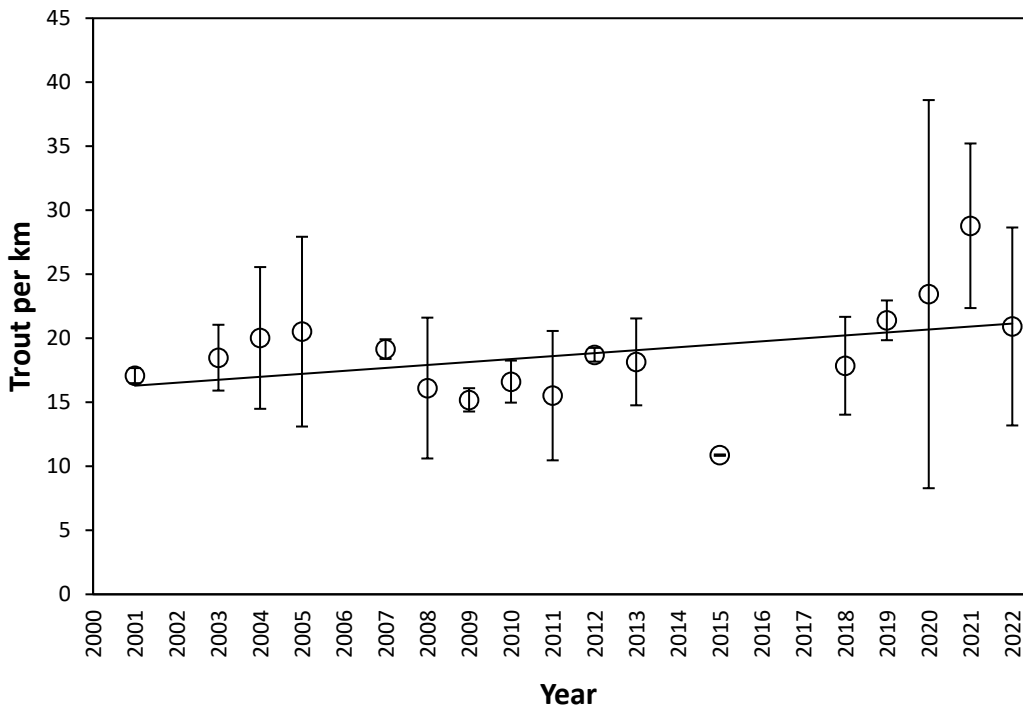
Upper Maitara

It was pleasing to see that the brown trout population has started to recover following the lower counts observed after the February 2020 floods. On average, staff observed 32 trout large trout per kilometre.



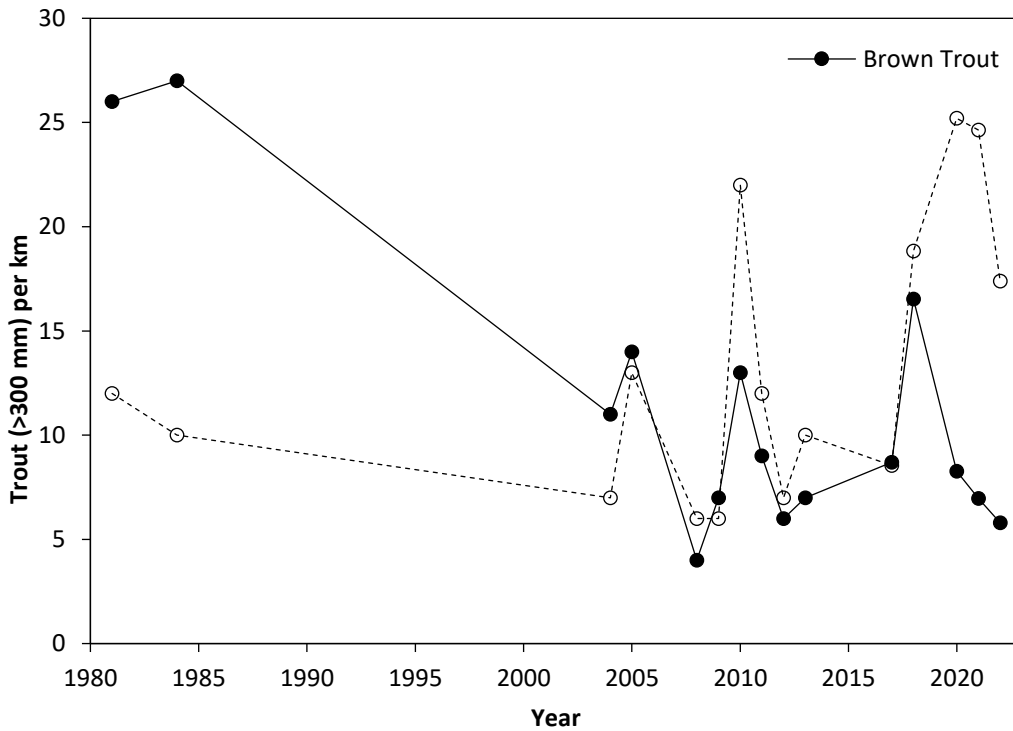
Upper Oreti

Staff observed 21 trout per km on the upper Oreti which is in line with the long-term average.



Monowai River

Counts were down slightly this year relative to the last couple of years. On average we observed seventeen rainbows and six browns per kilometre. However, staff observed a greater number of small (<250mm) rainbows.



Upper Waiau

Because of the logistics involved with drift diving on the upper Waiau (a jet boat and 7+ divers are required), staff trialled a new drift diving method. Two divers established twelve cross-river transects between the Te Anau Lake Control Structure and Queen’s Reach. They then counted the trout they saw on the transects to establish the number of trout per transect. This approach will enable us to observe changes in the number of trout seen per transect and will improve the frequency in which we are able to complete the upper Waiau dive.

Project 1113 Salmon population monitoring

Goal: To monitor the changes in the number of Chinook salmon that spawn in tributaries of the Oreti River.

Irthing Stream

A salmon spawning survey was conducted on the Irthing Stream in early May. One redd and 11 salmon were counted (Table 2).

Table 2: Salmon spawning survey results from the Irthing Stream.

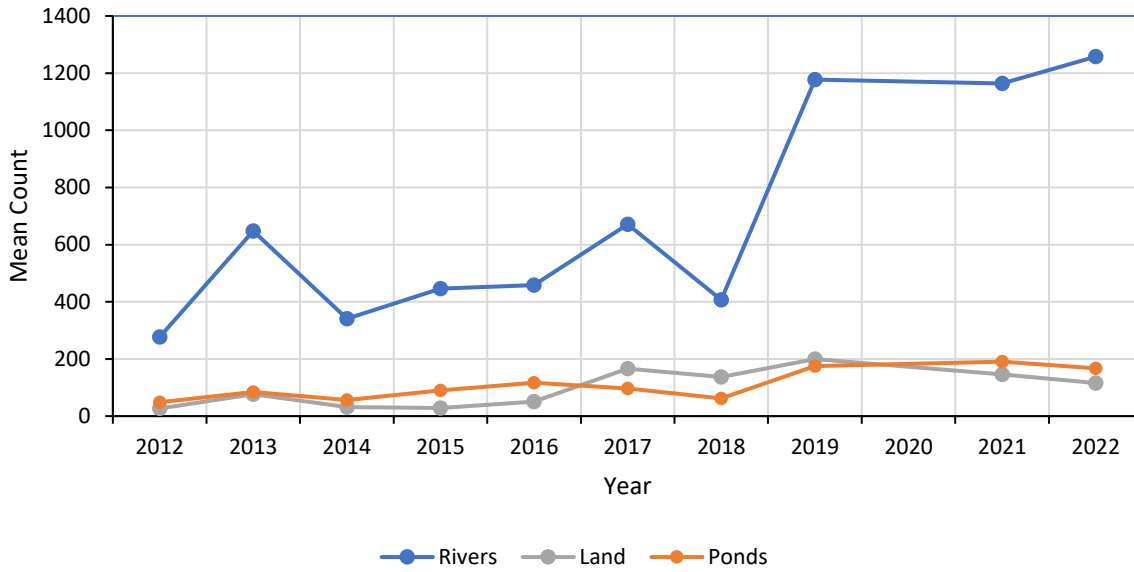
Irthing Stream	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2018	2020	2021	2022
Redds	34	5	22	49	39	16	1	4	16	1
Salmon							17	6	39	11

Project 1114 Mallard monitoring

Goal: To quantify relative mallard duck productivity and survival and influencing factors.

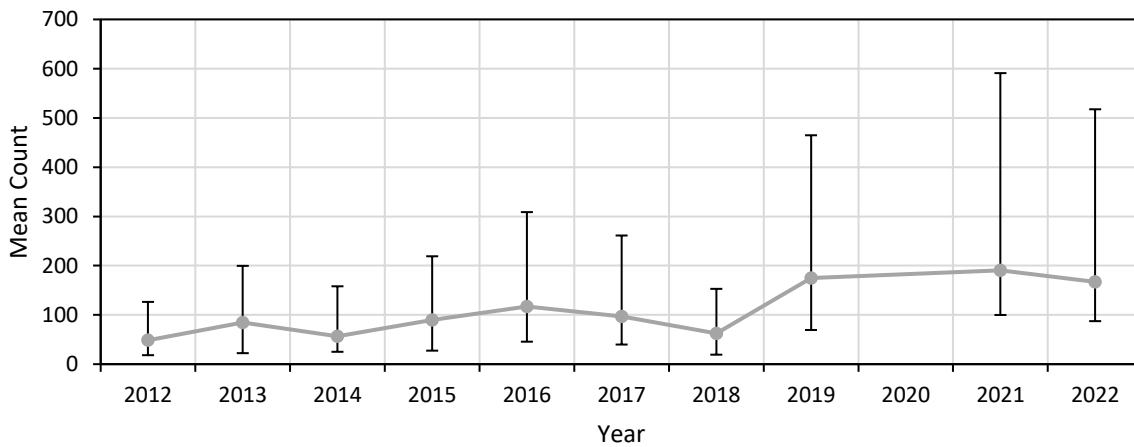
Staff undertook the annual mallard monitoring flights at the end of March. There was a high degree of variability in the counts, likely due to the unusually dry weather. Permanent wetlands/ponds and rivers in particular, supported very high counts whilst some ponds were dry and did not support any mallards. Overall, the abundance was similar to the previous two years (Table 3).

Mean mallard count by feature



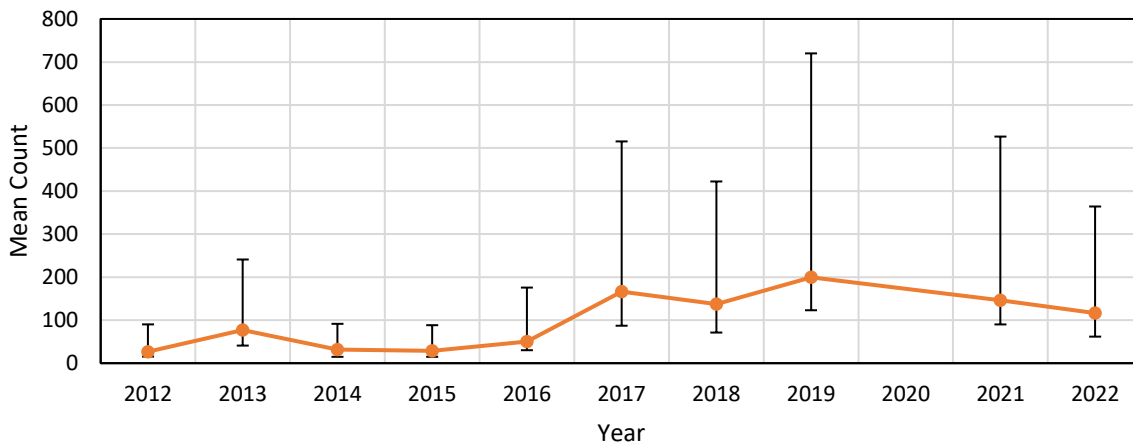
Mean mallard count by feature: 10km river transects (blue), 10km cross-country transects (orange) and wetlands (grey) across Southland 2012-2022.

Mean mallard count on wetlands



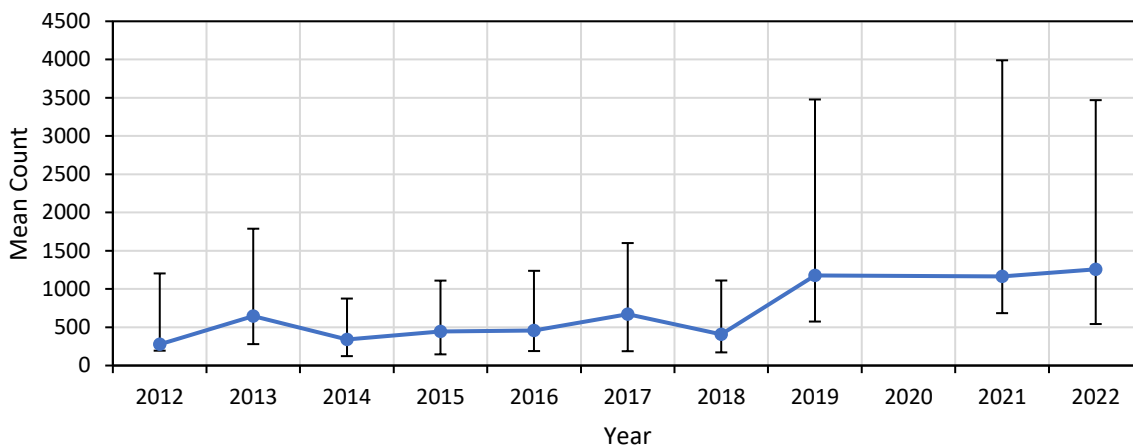
Mean mallard count on randomly selected wetlands across Southland 2012-2022. Error bars are 95% log-normal confidence intervals.

Mean mallard count cross country transects



Mean mallard counts on cross-country transects across Southland 2012-2022. Error bars are 95% log-normal confidence intervals.

Mean mallard count on river



Mean mallard count on river transects across Southland 2012-2022. Error bars are 95% log-normal confidence intervals.

Table 3: Total mallard count by year and feature in Southland 2012-2022.

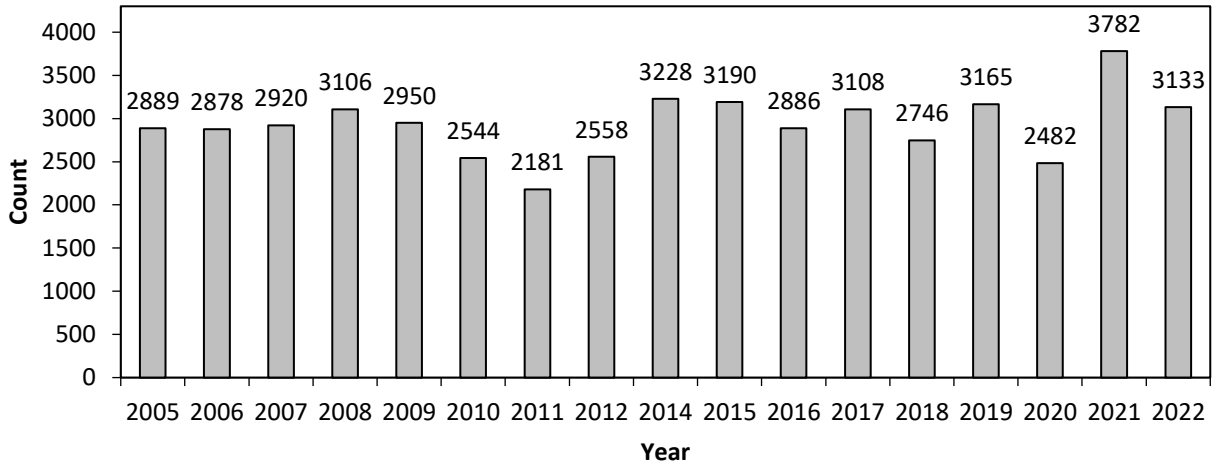
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Rivers	2768	7775	4096	5359	5496	8051	4889	14122	13962	15090
Cross-country	321	922	351	288	555	1664	1507	2195	1756	1278
Ponds	3062	7021	4570	7358	9469	7933	5063	12406	11814	10879
Totals	6151	15718	9017	13005	15520	17648	11459	28723	27532	27247

Project 1115 Paradise shelduck, black swan population assessment

Goal: To assess an index of abundance and distribution of paradise shelduck and black swan in Southland to ensure populations are being maintained to maximize hunting opportunity.

Black swan (Kakīānau) counts were conducted mid-January 2022. Less swans than normal were counted on Waituna Lagoon, however, there were some boats present so this may have impacted the count. Awarua Bay had a reasonably high count and Oreti Estuary was lower than last year’s high count, but in line with our long-term average for the site.

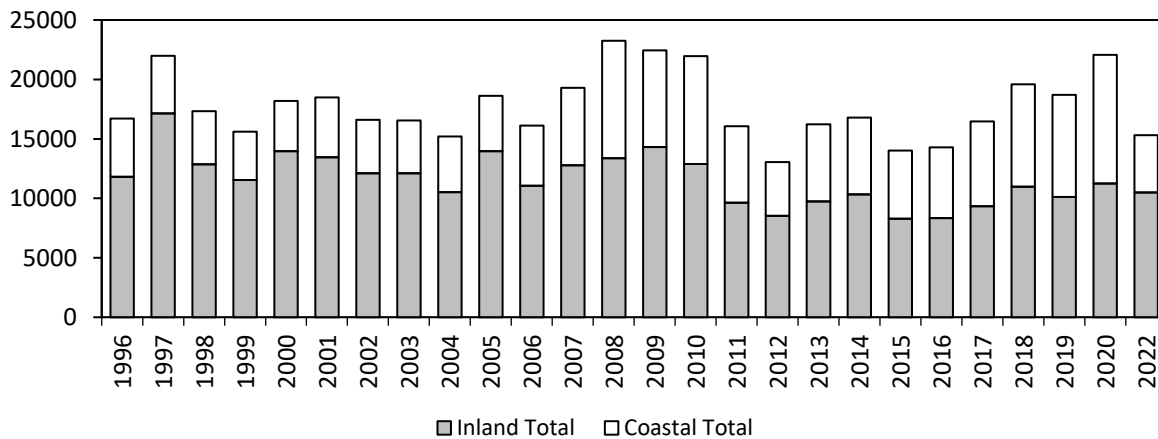
Southland Black Swan Counts Awarua, Waituna, Oreti Estuary



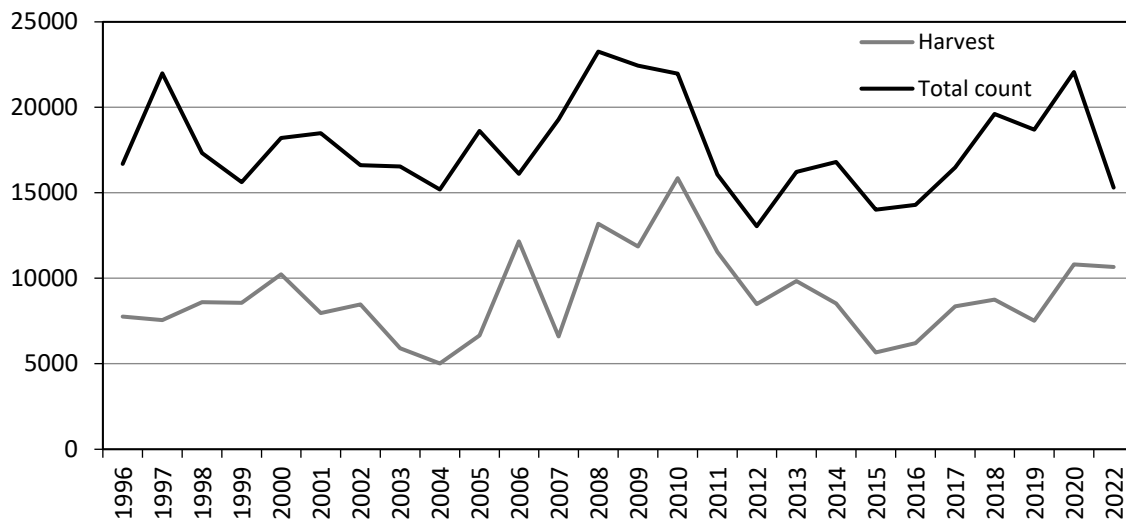
Paradise Shelduck Counts

The annual Paradise Shelduck count was undertaken during their moult on the week of the 11th of January, when they are congregated in large flocks on big bodies of water.

Paradise Shelduck Moulting Counts 1996-2022



Paradise Shelduck (pūtangitangi) numbers are greatly influenced by hunting pressure, which can be seen in the below figure. Of all the game bird and sports fish species we manage, Paradise Shelduck show the greatest response to harvest.



Paradise Shelduck harvest vs moult count 1996-2022.

Project 1116 Shoveler and grey teal population assessment

Goal: To quantify the relative abundance of shoveler and grey teal in Southland as part of a national census.

Output: Fish and Game New Zealand conducted a national count of Australasian shoveler duck (Kuruwhengi) on August 8 2022, to which the Southland region contributes. This count is timed at the end of hunting seasons and before females become cryptic before breeding. This is the 23rd annual count (2000-2022) to monitor the New Zealand shoveler population.

The population of shoveler at the Southland monitoring sites indicate little or no long-term change (Figure 11). However, consistent with previous years, where the 23-year average ratio of males to females is approximately 1.58, the 2022 male: female ratio was 1.52.

Grey teal (Tētē-moroiti), while not currently a game bird, could possibly have their status changed in the future. Because they are often found in the same habitat as shoveler, counts of these birds are included. These figures only show trends at these sites rather than at the population level.

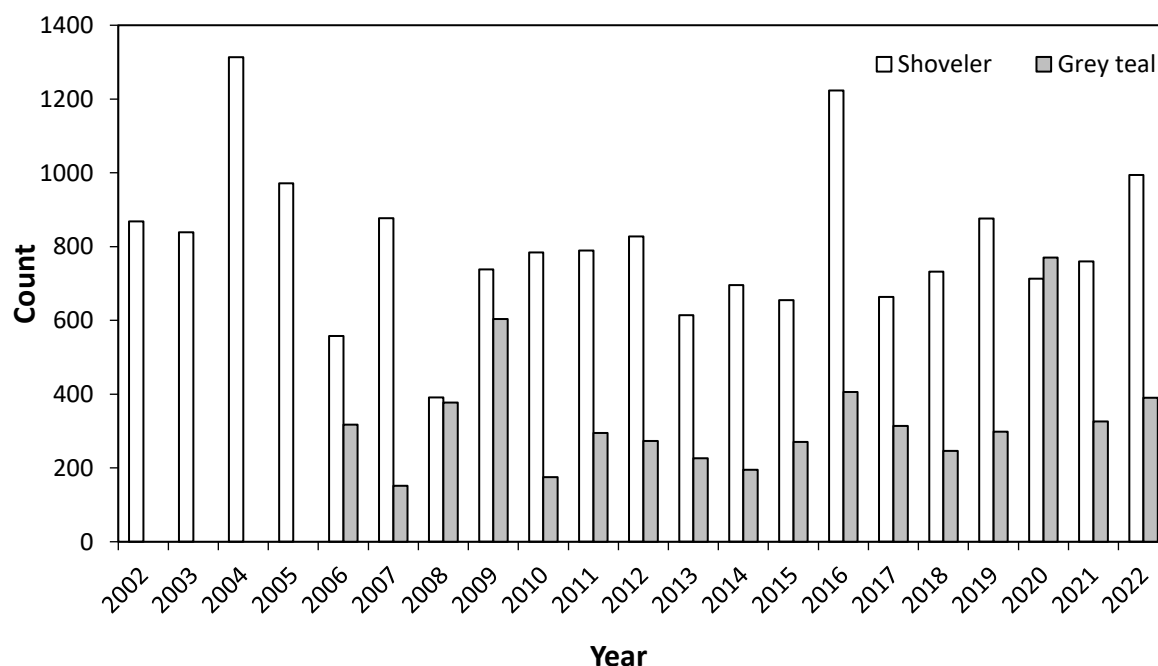


Figure 11: Shoveler and grey teal count in Southland.

Project 1117 Feral cat home range study

Goal: To identify feral cat habitat utilisation to inform potential future control options.

Output: During the 2021-22 year, staff continued to liaise and support the Department of Conservation with the feral cat home range study. This study has now concluded, and the study is being prepared for publication. In short, fifteen feral cats were trapped, GPS-collared and tracked on the Aparima River and surrounding farmland across two field seasons. Home range size varied considerably among individuals. All cats living in the vicinity of the Aparima visited the river, and thus present a danger to native river nesting birds. As expected, when on farmland, feral cats use habitat features such as hedgerows, shelterbelts and woodlots and thus pose a significant risk to nesting mallard hens which typically nest in such areas. This work will be communicated to hunters to help inform trapping programs.

Project 1118 Native-non-native fish interactions

Goal: To undertake survey work to highlight the fact that sports fish aren't necessarily detrimental to native fish at a population level.

Output: Over the 2021/22 summer period, field staff and a summer student from the University of Otago studied eel populations in the Rakatu/Redcliff wetland complex. This study assessed and compared shortfin eel and longfin eel size, condition, population density, population size structure and diet in two large open water wetlands with differing fish communities; one wetland is colonised with native fish only (eels and galaxiids) (Redcliff) and the other wetland is colonised with both native and non-native fish (trout and perch) (Rakatu).

The key aims of the study were to:

- (1) assess whether the availability of perch allows a wetland to support higher densities of eels.
- (2) assess whether the availability of perch allows eels to achieve larger sizes and better condition.
- (3) use a stable isotope approach to assess the extent to which perch are utilised as a prey item.

We found that eel size and condition did not differ between wetlands. However, eel population density was higher in Rakatu (where perch and trout are present). Shortfin eel and longfin eel density (numbers per hectare) was 1.3 and 5.2 times greater at Rakatu compared to Redcliff. Furthermore, juvenile eel (<400mm) density was 3.9 times higher in Rakatu. For eels from Rakatu, young of the year perch were identified as the most important food source and our isotope mixing model results revealed that on average, perch met 55-58% of eel metabolic requirements. For eels from Redcliff, there was evidence that cannibalism was occurring at potentially high levels. Not only were juvenile eel densities lower at Redcliff, but isotope mixing models suggested that native fish (including eels) met 40-45% of eel metabolic requirements.

Our study is the first New Zealand based study to investigate the potential benefits a non-native fish could provide to two endemic/native fish species. We have shown that (1) perch can be utilised by native eels as prey (2) the availability of perch as a prey item may enable wetlands to support higher densities of eels and (3) the availability of perch prey may reduce cannibalism amongst eels. With the increasing interest (from freshwater managers) in non-native fish removals, our findings clearly show the importance of understanding the predator-prey dynamics amongst native and non-native fish before conducting non-native fish removals. If the predator-prey dynamics are not considered by freshwater managers there may be negative outcomes for eels.

HARVEST ASSESSMENT

Project 1122 Gamebird hunter telephone survey

Goal: To quantify trends in hunter success rate and harvest rate and evaluate hunter's views on issues affecting hunters as required.

Output:

Staff conducted fortnightly gamebird harvest surveys throughout the gamebird season.

Total season harvests for each gamebird are featured in the table below (Table 4):

Table 4. All of season harvest estimates for Southland hunters (\pm 95% CI).

Gamebird	Harvest (95%CI)
Mallard	132,009 (118,307 – 147,298)
Paradise Shelduck	10,671 (8,064 – 14,121)
Shoveler	1,268 (781 – 2,059)
Black Swan	497 (178 – 1384)
Canada Geese	1,179 (501 – 2,775)
Pheasant	Nil
California Quail	Nil

Staff also took the opportunity to survey hunters on their preferred waterfowl hunting season length. We found that 6% of hunters wanted a six week season, 15% wanted a two month season, 36% were happy with a 2.5 month season (the current season length), 23% wanted a three month season and 25% of hunters either did not know what season length they preferred or did not have a preference (Figure 12).

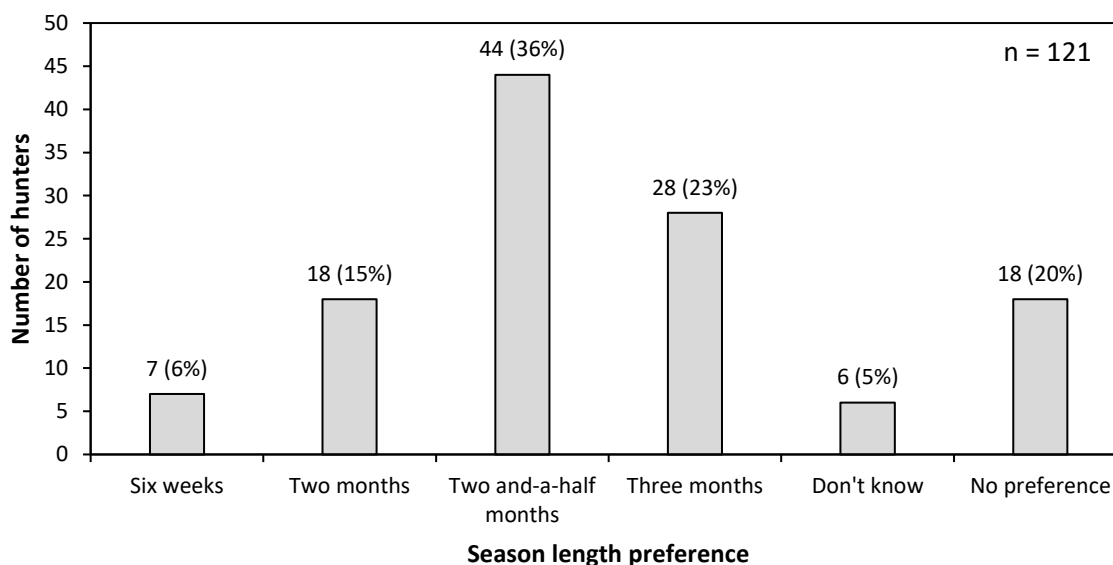


Figure 12: Waterfowl hunting season length preference for Southland hunters.

FISH SALVAGE

Project 1131 Fish salvage

Goal: Remove stranded fish from streams where significant numbers of fish are involved and where continued survival of the salvaged fish is assured.

Output: Due to low flows, fish salvage was conducted in the Tomogalak Stream and released in the Mataura River. The Tomogalak is recognised as a significant stream for spawning and recruitment for the Mataura River.

RELEASES

Project 1161 Put and take fisheries

Goal: To maintain/establish put and take fisheries in the region.

Output: Chinook salmon smolt were donated by Sanford Limited. These fish were grown on at the Te Anau hatchery and resulted in 300+ pan-sized salmon being released into McGregor Pond ahead of the annual Labour Weekend Take a Kid Fishing Event. With most salmon remaining uncaught during the event, they provided child and junior anglers with fishing opportunities throughout the remainder of the season. The annual Labour Weekend event and subsequent season-long opportunity has made this little fishery a great introductory experience for families and schools.

REGULATIONS

Project 1171 Anglers' Notice

Goal: To produce an anglers' notice that maximizes opportunities without adversely affecting the sustainability of the resource.

Output: No changes were made to the anglers notice for the 2021/22 season. Southland Staff worked with NZC staff to produce the 2022/23 Anglers' Notice.

Project 1172 Game Gazette

Goal: To produce a game gazette notice that maximises opportunities without adversely affecting the sustainability of the resource. To consult with Ngai Tahu over regulations affecting native game birds.

Output: A game notice was produced based on robust surveying of hunter preference, population monitoring and knowledge of mallard breeding ecology.

Project 1181 Crop protection

Goal: To minimize crop predation by game birds, by encouraging landowners to manage any problems themselves, with assistance as required.

Output: Complaints were responded to as required with 20 permits issued to disturb and disperse mallards and paradise shelduck from crops. Hunter access to harvest ducks on pasture was facilitated where the opportunity arose.

OUTCOME 2 - HABITAT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Project 1211 RMA plan/policy investigation

Goal: To ensure management plans prepared by regional and local authorities or government departments have regard for sports fish and game bird habitats.

Output: Environment Court appeal on Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan

Fish & Game is currently engaged in Environment Court appeals against the Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan ('the Proposed Plan'), which was publicly notified in mid-2016. Twenty five parties have appealed various parts of the Proposed Plan. The appeals have been separated into two groups, namely:

1. Topic A matters, which relate to:
 - a. The state of the environment, including ecological health, human health for contact recreation and ground / surface water quality; and
 - b. 'Higher order' provisions, including objectives and policies that create the framework for rules in the Proposed Plan.
2. Topic B matters, which relates to remaining policies, rules, including land use and discharge rules (point source and diffuse), and appendices.

The Topic A provisions were heard in mid-2019 and June 2020, with four interim decisions being released between December 2019 – November 2020.

Environment Court assisted mediation, which Fish & Game staff participated in, has occurred on some of the Topic B provisions in the first half of 2021, and has had some success in reaching agreed outcomes. 'Fundamental' issues in relation to Topic B do, however, remain unresolved. This includes how to respond to the Topic A decision, particularly with respect to land use activities (Topic B5 – farming) – the evidence before the Environment Court is clear that water quality is degraded in some parts of Southland, and that the trend is of further decline in some areas for some contaminants. The Environment Court has indicated that the Proposed Plan needs to demonstrate how that decline will be stopped and improvement commenced.

Timetabling directions with respect to filing of evidence and conferencing of expert witnesses have been made by the Environment Court to progress Topic B matters to 4 – 6 weeks of hearings in Christchurch between mid-March 2022 – mid/late March 2022. The sequence of hearing will be in three tranches as follows:

1. Tranche 1 – Topics B2 (water quality and discharges); B3 (wetland and indigenous biodiversity); B4 (bed disturbances) and B5 (farming);
2. Tranche 2: Topic B1 (water takes); and
3. Tranche 3: B6 – infrastructure and Waiau / Manapouri Power Scheme.

Given the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the hearings have been scheduled to be heard in Christchurch where the Environment Court has the greatest ability to accommodate social distancing in a large hearing and provide audio-visual link services.

Project 1212 RMA consents evaluation

Goal: To ensure consents issued under the Resource Management Act do not allow activities that detrimentally impact on the sports fish and game resource.

Output: Resource consent applications

Sixty resource consents were received and considered by Fish & Game as an affected party, which are summarized by topic below (Table 5).

Table 5. Resource consents received and considered by Fish & Game as an affected party

Land use	Instream works	Discharges	Gravel / rock extraction
10 consent applications	20 consent applications	16 consent applications	14 consent applications

WORKS AND MANAGEMENT - COUNCIL CONTROLLED LAND

Project 1221 Wildlife management reserves

Goal: To maintain and manage wildlife management reserves in the region. The reserves are Redcliff, Kakapo Swamp, Dawson City, Home Creek, and Mandeville ponds.

Output: Noxious weeds were controlled, hunter access maintained, and habitat protected.

ASSISTED HABITAT

Project 1232 Pond/Wetland identification and advice

Goal: To provide advice and financial support to landowners as appropriate to promote building and enhancement of ponds useful as habitat and for hunting.

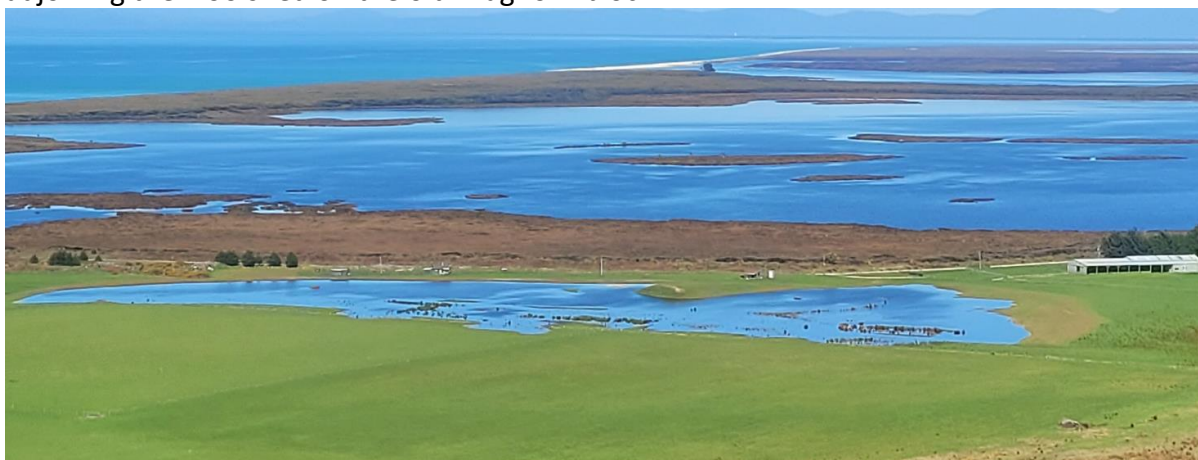
Output: We continue to offer a pond subsidy to pond development or enhancement projects that are beneficial to waterfowl and provide hunting opportunities. We also provide *Carex secta* to new wetland builds or those that need enhancing or planting.

Pond building and planting advice was provided to 17 landowners as requested during the year. This year we provided a subsidy towards two wetland builds. In addition, we provided *Carex secta* plants to seven wetland projects. We were also successful in receiving funding for two wetland developments from the Gamebird Habitat Trust.

Project 1233 Waituna Mahinga Kai Pa

Goal: To work collaboratively with iwi using the experience and skills of our staff to enable the creation and establishment of large open water wetlands adjoining Waituna Lagoon.

Output: We designed, surveyed and supervised the construction of an exemplar wetland at Waituna, adjoining the woolshed on the old Waghorn block.



Exemplar wetland viewed from the East, with Waituna Lagoon in immediate background.

Project 1236 Estuarine health study

Goal: To identify the significance of smelt to our lower river trout fisheries and ecosystems.

Output: Staff worked with University of Otago Masters student Tyler Kleyzen and his academic supervisors Dr Travis Ingram and Dr Amandine Sabadel to study the importance of smelt in the lower Oreti River and estuarine food web.

For this study, we captured brown trout and shortfin eel on three sampling occasions (different phases of the smelt run) and at three sites along the marine-to-freshwater-continuum. Trout and eel gut contents were removed and identified to give insight into diet. Fish mucus (slime), muscle tissue and potential prey items (smelt, whitebait, crabs, invertebrates, bullies etc) were also collected and analysed for carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes.

The stomach content results revealed differences in the contribution of smelt at the different sites and during the different sampling occasions (stages of the smelt run). The gut content data is separated by species (trout or eel), sampling period (date) and sampling site (Table 6a-e). The sampling periods (dates) were selected because they allowed us to collect gut content data at different times during the smelt run. We collected gut content data pre-smelt run (late August, period 1), during the peak smelt run (late November, period 2) and post-peak smelt run (mid-February, period 3). For the eels, we could not collect pre-smelt run gut content data because the water temperatures were too cold which limited shortfin eel movement and therefore capture. The sampling was conducted at three sites along the marine-to-freshwater continuum in the Oreti River. The top site was located at Wilson Road (freshwater), the mid site is located at Camp Road (somewhat saline), and the bottom site is at Sandy Point (high salinity).

For trout, the key results from the gut content data are that smelt are an important component of trout diet and become more prevalent in trout diet after the peak smelt run. This result was consistent across all sampling sites. The increased prevalence of smelt in the diet of trout after the peak smelt run suggests trout are scavenging post-spawn smelt that have died after spawning. Also important was that no Inanga (whitebait) were found in the gut of any trout from any site. This suggests smelt are preferred or more easily caught/scavenged than whitebait.

Eels also consumed smelt (at all sites) and in general, smelt were more common in their diet after the peak smelt run which again suggests scavenging.

We still have stable isotope data to come which has been delayed due to covid-19 disruptions. These results will show us how important the different prey types are in the assimilated diet of trout and eels. This is important data because although molluscs, for example, could feature heavily in the diet of trout and eels, it may be hard for these predators to digest molluscs. It is likely that smelt are much easier to digest and therefore it is likely that smelt will play a critical role in the assimilated diet of both eels and trout.

Table 6a-e: Trout and eel gut content data from different sites on the Oreti River during different time periods.

Trout

a. Sampling period 1 - Pre-smelt run 26/8/2020

Site	Insect	Oligochaete	Mollusc	Crustacean	Bully	Empty
Top n = 13	46%	8%	38%	0	54%	8%
Mid n = 11	36%	0	73%	0	36%	0
Bottom n = 2	0	0	50%	100%	0	0

b. Sampling period 2 - Peak smelt run 26/11/2020

Site	Insect	Oligochaete	Mollusc	Crustacean	Bully	Smelt	Empty	Un-ID fish
Top n = 8	88%	38%	63%	0	13%	13%	0	13%
Mid n = 14	57%	0	43%	50%	29%	64%	7%	0
Bottom n = 10	0	0	10%	30%	10%	60%	10%	0

c. Sampling period 3 - Post-peak smelt run 16/2/2021

Site	Insect	Oligochaete	Mollusc	Crustacean	Bully	Smelt	Perch	Empty
Top n = 6	67%	0	67%	0	0	50%	0	0
Mid n = 6	0	17%	0	0	50%	67%	17%	17%
Bottom n = 8	0	0	25%	25%	0	88%	13%	0

Eels

d. Sampling period 2 - Peak smelt run 26/11/2020

Site	Insect	Oligochaete	Mollusc	Crustacean	Bully	Smelt	Empty
Top n = 8	38%	0	75%	2(25%)	4(50%)	1(13%)	0
Mid n = 4	0	25%	75%	75%	25%	25%	0
Bottom n = 8	25%	0	50%	88%	0	50%	13%

e. Sampling period 3- Post-peak smelt run - 16/2/2021

Site	Insect	Oligochaete	Mollusc	Crustacean	Bully	Smelt	Un-ID fish
Top n = 6	0	0	17%	0	17%	50%	33%
Mid n = 7	0	0	43%	0	57%	43%	14%
Bottom n = 7	0	0	0	100%	0	43%	0

ASSESSING & MONITORING

Project 1241 – Waiau River Hydro Power effects

Goal: To complete work relating to effects of flow manipulation of the Lower Waiau River as a consequence of hydropower generation.

Outputs: Monitoring of periphyton biomass was completed on the Mararoa and lower Waiau Rivers, in consultation with Meridian and NIWA, to establish when it was necessary to provide flushing flows to control excessive growth of didymo in the river.

During the rainbow trout spawning period staff liaised with Meridian Energy regarding river flow management to ensure redds did not become dewatered by flow river manipulations.

Staff participated in the Waiau Working Party and ensured Fish & Game's statutory interests were represented.

Project 1242 Mararoa Weir (MLC) Fish Pass maintenance

Goal: Ensure the fish pass is maintained to maximize suitability for salmonid passage.

Output: Staff delivered services to Meridian Energy in relation to the fish pass at the MLC and other sports fish related issues as required.

Project 1244 – Water quality and ecosystem monitoring

Goal: To assist in the gathering of data on water quality and ecosystem health for external organisations.

Output: Services were provided where such activity was consistent with Fish & Game's core work and added to staff knowledge and expertise, which included water sampling for Department of Conservation.

OUTCOME 3 - PARTICIPATION

ACCESS

Project 1311 Maintenance, protection & enhancement of access

Goal: To maintain access and inventory of access to rivers and lakes and publish access points.

Output: Anglers' access signs were replaced, and additional signs erected as required. At the request of the landowners, additional signage was provided to instruct anglers on where access to the river was appropriate and to follow appropriate angler etiquette.

Staff have liaised with the Southland District Council, Gore District Council, Environment Southland, Rayonier NZ Ltd and the Walking Access Commission, to ensure access is maintained at several important access points.

Staff have commissioned and worked with Stan Tucker from BDMA Revolution to improve the digital utility of our angler access maps. The work done now will help us easily transition to an angler access app in the future.

Project 1313 Monowai Jetty Development

Goal: To work with Pioneer Energy and Southland District Council on the installation of a jetty at Lake Monowai to improve access for boat-based anglers

Output: Unfortunately, this project hasn't progressed as rapidly as anticipated due to covid-related delays. However, a resource consent application to construct the structure was submitted to the Southland District Council.

Project 1314 Pressure sensitive fisheries

Goal: To research angler perceptions of crowding on our premier fisheries and determine an appropriate management response.

Output: Southland staff worked with Otago and NZC staff on pressure sensitive fisheries management documents. These documents included a Pressure Sensitive Fisheries options paper (by NZC) and a non-resident angler behaviour survey (Otago F&G) that assessed the pressure non-resident anglers exert on our fisheries. These documents will be critical for justifying any mechanisms used to manage angling pressure in the 2023/24 season.

Project 1331 Promotion of fishing, hunting & Fish & Game

Goal: To encourage participation in angling and hunting, and increased awareness of what Fish & Game does.

Output: Relevant local stories were produced (newspapers, radio) in the leadup to both the sports fishing and gamebird hunting seasons as well as during key periods i.e., Christmas holiday period.

Promotion of fishing and hunting via the Fish & Game magazine, internet (social media – Facebook, YouTube) and e-zines had a strong R3 focus.

Articles in the fish edition of the magazine centred around the promotion of local opportunities, upskilling new/reactivated anglers (via articles and QR codes linked to instructional videos) and encouraging mentoring of inexperienced anglers by experienced anglers.

Magazine articles for the game edition of the magazine provided tips for improving success and obtaining access and highlighted the food value of gamebirds.

The Southland Fish & Game Facebook page was used to engage with licence holders via social media. Weekend fishing tips were posted on the Southland Fish & Game Facebook page throughout the fishing season. These posts highlighted local fishing opportunities or provided tips for increased success. Some posts included instructional videos which were well received. These videos were also posted on the Fish & Game YouTube channel.

E-zines Reel Life and Both Barrels were produced monthly during the fishing/hunting season. E-zine content provided relevant and timely fishing and hunting information.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Project 1341 Books, handouts, pamphlets and internet

Goal: Produce information on regulations, access points and provide angling and hunting tips for the region in various formats.

Output: Appropriate stocks of access brochures for all areas of the region, and other material such as maps of our main lakes, shotgun patterning sheets, wetland and maimai designs etc were maintained. Other information that may be of interest to anglers and hunters, such as marine fish regulations, maps, Department of Conservation brochures and hunting permits were also maintained. Distribution of this information was given to anglers, hunters, information outlets and licence agents as requested.

TRAINING

Project 1351 Hunter and angler recruitment and retention

Goal: To identify opportunities to recruit participants and to assist hunters and anglers with skills necessary to enjoy their sports.

Output: Pre-Christmas email marketing campaign – fishing

In the leadup to Christmas holiday period, an email marketing campaign was launched to help upskill licence holders and re-activate lapsed licence holders. The emails focused on providing relevant local fishing tips and were tailored to five angler groups:

Group 1 – Loyal licence buyers

These licence holders were thanked for their licence purchase and provided with some ideas and tips on where to fish and what techniques to use over the summer holidays.

Group 2 – First time licence buyers

Previous research has shown that lack of success is the most important determinant of dissatisfaction for new and reactivated licence buyers. We provided this group with simple tips and ideas to try and help them be more successful. We also provided them with a link to our “Getting started” landing page which holds links to all the instructional videos we have produced.

Group 3 – Late buyers

This group had usually purchased their licence before Christmas but were yet to do so. We used this email as an opportunity to remind them about the great fishing opportunities Southland has on offer and provide them with some tips and links to videos.

Group 4 – Short term licence buyers 20/21 season

This group included all day, short break and long break licence holders from the 20/21 season. The aim of this email was to upskill them and encourage them into a full season licence as the best value for money i.e., upsell them.

Group 5 – Short term lapsed

This group purchased a licence in the 2019/20 season but lapsed last season. We sent this group an email with promotional material and fishing tips for upskilling.

Results

Our email open rate was high relative to industry standards (Table 7) which shows that anglers do value receiving information from Fish & Game. There was particular interest from our new anglers, long term anglers and those that had lapsed (Table 8). A small number of anglers in each relevant group clicked on the “Buy licence” link. There was a small amount of interest for instructional material in each group, particularly the new licence holders and those who had lapsed last season.

Open rate

Table 7: Email open rates for Southland F&G 2021/22 holiday marketing campaign.

Group	1 – loyal buyers	2 – First time buyers	3 – prompt late buyers	4 – last season short term	5 – lapsed
Number of emails sent	3,446	436	1,305	807	1,254
Open rate	1,583 (46%)	212 (49%)	500 (38%)	293 (36%)	562 (45%)

Link click rates

Table 8: Email open rates for the Southland F&G 2021/22 holiday marketing campaign.

Group	1 – loyal buyers	2 – first time buyers	3 – prompt late buyers	4 – last season short term	5 – lapsed
Number of emails sent	3,446	436	1,305	807	1,254
Buy licence	NA	NA	31 (6.2%)	5 (1.7%)	18 (3.2%)
Promotional video material	52 (1.5%)	10 (4.7%)	7 (1.4%)	5 (1.7%)	40 (7.0%)

Southland R3 marketing campaign – hunting

In the leadup to the game bird hunting season, we sent a promotional email to all 2021 adult whole season licence holders to provide them with an update, hunting tips and key dates. We also provided links to the licence buying platform so they could purchase their licence online.

We achieved a 34% open rate which is higher than industry standards. Forty-three hunters clicked on the licence buying link. There were 119 clicks on links to watch instructional videos on shooting and decoys.

Understanding women’s participation and perspectives in freshwater angling

Southland and Otago F&G staff produced a research proposal to investigate women’s participation and perspectives in freshwater fishing. This research proposal has been accepted for funding by NZC and will commence in October 2022. The study will identify barriers and facilitators of women’s participation in freshwater angling. We are collaborating with Prof Brent Lovelock and Dr Stu Hayes of the University of Otago Centre for Recreation Research (CRR). They are aiming to recruit a Masters student to carry out the research with supervision from Fish & Game staff.

Key project aims are:

- To characterise the demographics of existing women licence holders (e.g., age, ethnicity, household size and composition, marital status, education, income etc).
- To investigate the levels of participation, interest, and specialisation in fishing for women anglers.
 - How do women anglers participate; who with, where, how (methods) and why?
 - What motivates women to fish and what do they enjoy about fishing?
 - How do they measure success?

- What do women seek from their recreation in general? Does this align with their perceived benefits of angling?
- To identify participation barriers (and facilitators) of women anglers
- How were women anglers introduced to angling? How/from whom did they learn/access information?
- What role does confidence play in participation rates?
- What role do men play in women fishing?
- To evaluate the values and ethics of women anglers

Quantifying the mental health benefits of trout fishing

Plans are underway for a project looking to assess the mental health benefits of both trout fishing and mahinga kai gathering. This study will develop an appropriate nature based mental health intervention and then test it. Testing will involve assessing how exposure to trout fishing and mahinga kai gathering influences participants cortisol levels (stress hormones), heart rate, blood pressure, mood, esteem, and wellbeing. The aim of this project is to show how time spent outdoors fishing and harvesting can improve the mental health of participants.

For this project we will collaborate with Dr Shyamala Nada-Raja of the University of Otago Va'a o Tautai - Centre for Pacific Health. Her background is in cognitive and experimental psychology and public mental health, including designing and evaluating relevant mental health interventions. Dr Nada-Raja also has research connections in the University of Otago Department of Health Sciences and Kōhatu – Centre for Hauora Māori. It is anticipated that if this project is approved by NZC, it will commence November 2022.

Project 1361 General liaison angling or hunting clubs

Goal: To encourage recruitment and retention of anglers and hunters, who wish to take up the sport, through the mentoring provided by angling or hunting clubs.

Output: Staff delivered presentations to angling clubs when requested to do so.

OUTCOME 4 - PUBLIC INTERFACE

LIAISON

Project 1411 Liaison with Conservation Boards

Goal: To attend relevant conservation board meetings

Output: Manager interacted with members of the Conservation Board to ensure that if issues that were relevant to Fish & Game arose that our needs were represented.

Project 1412 Liaison with DoC

Goal: To maintain a close and harmonious working relationship with Department of Conservation over matters of common interest.

Output: Staff maintained close relationships with DOC personal and had frequent contact over RMA issues, particularly the WAL Plan.

COMMUNICATION

Project 1421 Communication with conservation groups

Goal: To maintain good relations with conservation groups.

Output: Staff maintained good relationships with conservation groups, especially with Forest & Bird, where we had a lot of engagement, as we share legal and planning costs of our respective Environment Court cases.

Project 1422 Communication with iwi

Goal: To work with iwi where there are opportunities to improve our mutual advocacy for shared values, such as freshwater quality, quantity and wetlands.

Output: Staff maintained close relationships with Iwi, and had frequent contact over RMA issues, particularly the WAL Plan. Staff were particularly involved in the wetland developments associated with the Waituna Mahinga Kai pa site.

Project 1423 Communication with farmers

Goal: To maintain good relations with Federated Farmers, individual farmers and landowners.

Output: Farmers' questions and concerns were dealt with in a professional and friendly manner. Staff attended at relevant meetings when anglers' and hunters' interests were likely to be affected.

Staff have attended several catchment group meetings which has enabled us to start building relationships with farmers from various catchments around Southland. At these meetings we conducted electric fishing and fyke net demonstrations to show the species of fish that inhabit our waterways. Attending these meetings has provided us with a good opportunity to show farming groups that Southland Fish & Game is keen to work alongside the rural community to improve water quality.

Project 1424 Communications with local authorities

Goal: To maintain good relations with the local authorities

Output: Attendance at relevant meetings when anglers' and hunters' interests were likely to be affected.

Project 1425 Communications with politicians

Goal: To maintain good relations with politicians.

Output: Staff met with politicians on various occasions through the year to outline Fish & Game Council views.

Project 1426 Communication with Anglers & Hunters

Goal: To maintain good relations with anglers and hunters.

Output: Anglers' and hunters' interests and concerns were addressed in a professional, helpful, friendly and timely manner.

Project 1427 Communication with Fish & Game staff in other regions

Goal: To provide input or seek advice and respond to requests from other Fish & Game regions.

Output: Staff worked with Fish and Game staff from other regions, sharing expertise and information on numerous issues.

Project 1428 Maintenance of Fish and Game Web Site

Goal: To maintain up to date and informative information on the Southland Region's page of the NZFGC website.

Output: Information was provided to New Zealand council staff to highlight anglers' and hunters' opportunities.

ADVOCACY

Project 1431 Photographic imagery databank

Goal: To ensure Fish & Game has all the requisite imagery for any promotional opportunities.

Outcome: Staff systematically identified many of the images that Fish & Game is likely to need for any of our promotional purposes and obtained such images whenever possible. The storage and cataloguing is dependent on the new website (next financial year).

PUBLIC PROMOTIONS

Project 1441 Fishing Competitions

Goal: To ensure all fishing competitions are authorised and comply with Council Policy to encourage participation rather than competition.

Output: Applications for fishing competitions were reviewed and comply with Council Policy. Fish & Game had a presence at significant fishing competitions (>50 entrants) and provided information on successful fishing methods, access and general assistance to the organisers and participants.

VISITOR INTERFACE/EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION

Project 1452 Schools/youth organisations

Goal: To provide information & assistance to schools, students and youth groups as requested.

Output: Four schools were involved in the Fish in Schools (FIS) program this year. Due to covid-19 disruptions, some schools elected not to participate this year but will participate next year. Classes received a fish tank, water chiller, water filter system and eyed ova (which grow into juvenile salmon). By growing salmon in the classroom, students learned about salmon habitat requirements and factors that affect ecosystem health.

Project 1453 Talks to interest groups

Goal: To provide information to interested groups on request.

Output: Due to covid-19 restrictions/concerns, many of the talks we would typically deliver to retailers, angling clubs, schools and community groups were cancelled. However, staff did deliver a talk to environmental management students at the Southern Institute of Technology. This provided an opportunity to outline the positive outcomes associated with the work Fish & Game does.

OUTCOME 5 – COMPLIANCE

RANGING

Project 1511 River angling ranging duties

Goal: To have river anglers comply with relevant fishing regulations.

Output: Staff and honorary rangers recorded 91 river angler interviews. The continued absence of international travel due to Covid-19 meant that non-resident anglers were absent from our rivers. This significantly impacted on the number of angler interviews undertaken.

Project 1512 Lake angling ranging duties

Goal: To have lake anglers comply with relevant fishing regulations.

Output: Staff and honorary rangers recorded 37 face-to-face interviews with lake anglers. In general, there was reduced lake activity, reflecting ongoing impacts of Covid-19 restrictions and concerns in relation to travelling.

Staff ensured full compliance with licencing of participants in the two annual Te Anau-based fishing competitions. Licenced entrants rose to more than 1200 in 2021 - 2022.

Project 1513 – Game season ranging duties

Goal: To have hunters comply with relevant game bird hunting regulations.

Output: For the 2022 opening weekend, field staff conducted hunter compliance checks near Castlerock, Dipton (Oreti River), Lumsden, Balfour, Otapiri Gorge and the Lora Gorge. Unfortunately, police assistance was not available this year due to covid-19 staffing shortages and this reduced the number of ponds staff were able to visit on opening weekend. Field staff visited 15 sites, talked with 29 active hunters and were very happy with hunter etiquette and compliance. Southland hunters expect to be interviewed by Fish & Game and are largely accepting of their responsibilities regarding licencing and adhering to regulations.

During the season, staff also visited maimai on the Aparima Estuary. Surprisingly, very few of these maimai are hunted.

RANGER TRAINING

Project 1521: Honorary Ranger Appointments

Goal: To appoint efficient, motivated honorary rangers to join the existing team.

Output: No new honorary rangers have been appointed this year.

Project 1522 Honorary Rangers' Team

Goal: To maintain a team of effective honorary rangers.

Output: Honorary rangers have been contacted with relevant information throughout the year. Honorary rangers are encouraged where possible to assist with Fish & Game field activities in addition to ranging.

The number of interviews conducted by honorary rangers has for the second year been impacted by the lack of non-resident anglers due to the Covid induced travel ban. Assessments made each season and rangers not reaching expectations are encouraged to lift their performance.

Len Prentice, a long-standing and much-valued honorary ranger retired this season.

Internal training and externally delivered compliance training continue to be coordinated with neighbouring regions for cost efficiency reasons. All staff and honorary rangers have met the nationally set standards for the processing of warrant-renewals.

Project 1531: Informations, prosecutions

Goal: To expedite alleged offences to the courts in an efficient and timely manner.

Output: All informations were filed within 6 months of offence detection.

Project 1532: Maritime Operator Safety System (MOSS).

Goal: To ensure Fish & Game's boats are operated in accordance with our approved Maritime Transport Operator Plan.

Output: Both boats (SFG1, SFG2) are currently in survey. Both boats continue to be operated in accordance with our MOSS and our Health and Safety plan.

OUTCOME 6 - LICENSING

LICENCE MANAGEMENT

Project 1611: Liaison with fishing & gamebird hunting licence sales agents

Goals: To liaise with licence agents to ensure they understand and recognise Fish & Game's role in management of sports fishing and gamebird hunting in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters and that they recognise the value of the service they provide to stakeholders as mutually beneficial.

Output: All Agents were supplied with new fish and game season information, so they were well informed before licences went on sale. All Agents performed well with all monies owing from licence sales to Fish & Game current. All queries from licence holders attended to in a timely manner.

OUTCOME 7 - COUNCILS

DATABASE OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS

Project 1711: SFGC Angler/Hunter Database

Goal: To liaise with the NZC licence administration provider to maintain a roll of anglers and hunters as required for electoral purposes, for distribution of the magazine and for compliance monitoring.

Output: Duplicate entries of fishing licences and game licences, contact details & address accuracies for mailing lists & compliance are identified and removed/corrected on an ongoing basis from the database to keep it up to date and as accurate as possible for the electoral roll, compliance and mailing lists when required.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Project 1721: Council servicing

Goal: To provide councillors with full meeting agendas and minutes of meetings on the weekend prior to the council meetings and relevant information as it becomes available.

Output: All agendas & reports provided to Council by mail or courier & emails prior to Council meetings.

Project 1724: Staff attendance at Council meetings

Goal: To ensure that staff provide adequate technical information to underpin Council's planning and policy development.

Output: Specific reports completed when required by Council and good relationships maintained.

Project 1725: Staff attendance at staff meetings

Goal: To ensure that the Southland Fish & Game team operate efficiently.

Output: Staff attended internal meetings as and where necessary.

OUTCOME 8 - PLANNING AND REPORTING

MANAGEMENT/STRATEGIC PLANNING

Project 1811: Management Plan

Goal: To renew the statutory Sports Fish and Game Management Plan.

Output: The review of the SFGMP is well advanced, however, with the proposed amalgamations of the Otago & Southland regions the work has been put on hold, subject to the final decision on amalgamations.

ANNUAL OWP/BUDGET/FEE SETTING

Project 1821: Operational Work Plan/budget and fee setting

Goal: To prepare annual operational work plans and budget for approval by Council and subsequent presentation at the Managers meeting.

Output: Operational Work Plan & Budget was considered & approved by Council.

REPORTING/AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Project 1831 - Preparation of Annual Report

Goal: To prepare the 2020/2021 Annual Report by the due date.

Output: The Annual Report was presented to licence holders at the AGM before the end of December 2021 and presented to Parliament by due date.

Project 1832 - Annual General Meeting

Goal: To hold an Annual General Meeting before the end of December 2021

Output: The Annual General Meeting was advertised & held on the 9th December 2021. Agendas were sent out prior to the date of the meeting. Persons attending the previous AGM were mailed agendas.

Project 1833 - Quarterly reports to the national office

Goal: To forward quarterly actual figures compared to budget predictions for each quarterly period other than the last quarter of the year.

Output: All reports forwarded on time.

NATIONAL LIAISON

Project 1841 - Policy development, Manager's meetings, national committees

Goal: To provide F&GNZ with information as requested and to ensure Southland Fish & Game Council interests are well represented at a national level.

Output: Staff have attended relevant meetings, and contributed significantly to various issues, in particular the Natural and Built Environments Act, the NPSFM and the NES for Intensive Wintering.

Project 1842 - National liaison

Goal: To provide input and expertise to working parties and research committees as required.

Output: Staff continued to advance the Council's objective of improving management of Pressure Sensitive Fisheries.

INPUT 9 - ADMINISTRATION

Project 1913 - Maintenance and office administration

Goal: To ensure the council's offices in Invercargill and Te Anau (including the other buildings at the Wildlife Park) are run efficiently and maintained (including vehicles and equipment).

Output: Due to the relative difficulty in securing builders and a cost-effective painter, upgrading the back fence at the Invercargill office was deferred for a year, as was painting the Eastern wall of the Invercargill office.

Project 1915. Te Anau Wildlife Park Development

Goal: To investigate the collaborative development of promotional infrastructure at the Te Anau Wildlife Park that showcases Fish & Game values and those of other related parties, such as DoC, and Ngai Tahu.

Output: Staff worked with Oraka-Aparima Runaka and Great South on a proposal to assess the feasibility of a significant development. At the end of the financial year, the proposal was awaiting final completion by Great South, but had secured \$50,000 in funding.

Project 1916 – Staff training and Health & Safety

Output. All Council equipment operating efficiently. Efficient and effective service to persons making enquiries to the offices.

Goal: a) Ensure staff always act in accordance with F&G's health and safety plan.
b) Ensure staff receive appropriate training.

Output: Staff have conducted their work in a safe manner and have adhered to the H&S procedures outlined in the H&S Plan. H&S is regularly discussed by staff at staff meetings. Staff receive ongoing relevant training to enable them to conduct their work safely and to upskill.

Compliance with Legislation.

The Southland Fish & Game Council is required to be compliant with relevant NZ legislation.

A spreadsheet is kept of all relevant legislation we work under and updated each year to ensure we are compliant with current legislation.

Important legislation we work under is: Conservation Act 1987, Wildlife Act 1953, Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983, Wildlife Regulations 1955, Resource Management Act 1991, Walking Access Act 2008, Crown Entities Act 2004, Public Finance Act 1989, Employment Relations Act 2000, Health & Safety at Work Act 2015, Income Tax Act 2007, Goods and Services Act 1985, Privacy Act 1993, Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987 and the COVID-19 Public Health Response Amendment Act 2020. The council has not recorded any breaches of legislation.

Compliance with Legislation.

The Southland Fish & Game Council is required to be compliant with relevant NZ legislation.

A spreadsheet is kept of all relevant legislation we work under and updated each year to ensure we are compliant with current legislation.

Important legislation we work under is: Conservation Act 1987, Wildlife Act 1953, Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983, Wildlife Regulations 1955, Resource Management Act 1991, Walking Access Act 2008, Crown Entities Act 2004, Public Finance Act 1989, Employment Relations Act 2000, Health & Safety at Work Act 2015, Income Tax Act 2007, Goods and Services Act 1985, Privacy Act 1993, Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987 and the COVID-19 Public Health Response Amendment Act 2020.

The council has not recorded any breaches in legislation.

Southland Fish and Game Council
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year ended
31 August 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 \$	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
REVENUE				
Fish and Game licence sales	1	1,348,811	1,234,580	1,299,529
Donations & other similar revenue	1	38	6,000	8,100
Interest	1	12,710	3,650	12,047
Other revenue from providing goods and services	1	205,643	178,850	166,022
Total Revenue		1,567,202	1,423,080	1,485,698
EXPENSES				
Outputs (from providing goods and services)				
Species management	2	22,446	13,080	14,340
Habitat protection & management	2	130,946	101,050	20,657
Angler & Hunter participation	2	7,334	8,358	8,007
Public interface	2	1,508	830	1,608
Compliance	2	9,229	31,741	26,773
Licensing	2	59,949	-	55,752
Council	2	8,754	8,000	5,977
Planning & reporting	2	8,410	8,550	8,270
Overheads				
Employee related costs	2	550,190	559,803	551,290
Depreciation	4	60,580	44,941	59,284
Other expenses (from providing goods and services)	2	100,318	125,346	90,036
Total Expenses		959,664	901,699	841,994
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		607,538	521,381	643,704
Less Other Expenses				
Levies to NZFGC		596,104	596,104	496,639
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		11,434	(74,723)	147,065

Southland Fish and Game Council

Statement of Financial Position

As at
31 August 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 \$	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Bank accounts and cash	3	445,422	322,454	322,454
Debtors and prepayments	3	25,624	84,286	84,286
Investments	3	695,678	683,751	683,751
Inventory	3	17,055	13,728	13,728
Total Current Assets		1,183,779	1,104,219	1,104,219
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	535,030	515,424	515,424
Total Non-Current Assets		535,030	515,424	515,424
TOTAL ASSETS		1,718,809	1,619,643	1,619,643
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and accrued expenses	3	169,178	80,872	80,872
Employee costs payable	3	40,899	41,473	41,473
Total Current Liabilities		210,077	122,345	122,345
Non-Current Liabilities				
TOTAL LIABILITES		210,077	122,345	122,345
NET ASSETS		1,508,732	1,497,298	1,497,298
ACCUMULATED FUNDS				
Accumulated Funds	5	739,909		713,807
Dedicated Reserves	5	644,332		658,826
Restricted Reserves	5	124,491		124,665
Total Accumulated Funds		1,508,732		1,497,298



Chairman : _____

Dated 26th November 2022



Manager: _____

Dated 26th November 2022

Southland Fish and Game Council
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended
31 August 2022

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash was received from:		
Licence Sales	1,433,672	1,299,529
GST	2,049	-
Interest	12,710	12,047
Donations	38	8,100
Revenue from Government Grants	-	-
Other Revenue providing goods & services	205,643	120,266
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers	(885,747)	(808,001)
Payments to employees	(550,554)	(512,660)
Other operating Exps	-	-
GST (net)	-	(24,914)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	215,081	94,367
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING & FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash was received from:		
Sale of property, plant and equipment	17,066	-
Sale of investments/deposits	-	-
Cash was applied to:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(97,253)	(1,761)
Purchase of investments/deposits	(11,926)	(11,696)
Net Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities	(92,113)	(13,457)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash	122,968	80,910
Opening Cash	322,454	241,544
Closing Cash	445,422	322,454
This is represented by:		
Bank accounts and cash	445,422	322,454

Southland Fish and Game Council

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended

31 August 2022

ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED

Reporting Entity

Southland Fish and Game Council is a Public Entity under the Public Finance Act 1989 (Schedule 4). The Council was established on 4 May 1991 with the passing of the Conservation Law Reform Act 1990. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 153-6 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

Basis of Preparation

Southland Fish and Game Council has elected to apply PBE SFR-A (PS) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Public Sector) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Report are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Report is prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Council is registered for GST. All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST, except for Debtors and Creditors which are stated inclusive of GST.

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue Recognition:

Southland Fish and Game Council derives revenue through the sale of fish and game licences, interest, sale of fish product, contracts, rentals, grants and miscellaneous sales. All are recorded as revenue in the period they are earned. However, for any grants, where there are unfulfilled conditions attaching to the grants, the unfulfilled amount is recognised as a liability and released to income as the conditions are fulfilled.

Licence Revenue:

Licence revenue is recognised in relation to the period covered by the Game Bird or Fish Licence. Any licence money received for a licence in advance will be treated as a liability.

Grant from NZFGC:

Any grants provided from the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, is recognised as revenue when it is received.

Interest:

Interest revenue is recorded as it is earned during the year.

Outputs:

The Council has allocated expenditure based on the 8 output codes - Species Management, Habitat Protection & Management, Angler & Hunter participation, Public interface, Compliance, Licensing, Council and Planning & Reporting. These are expensed when the related service has been received.

Employee related costs:

Wages, salaries, and annual leave are recorded as an expense as staff provide services and become entitled to wages and salaries. Performance payments are recorded when the employee is notified. Superannuation contributions are recorded as an expense as staff provide services.

Levies to NZFGC:

A levy is paid each year to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council for the administration of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council and for advocacy and research. Also for redistribution to other Councils.

Bank Accounts and cash:

Bank Accounts and cash comprise cash on hand, cheque or savings accounts, and deposits held on call with banks with original maturities of less than 90 days.

Debtors:

Debtors are initially recorded at the amount owed. When it is likely the amount owed (or some portion) will not be collected, a provision for impairment is recognised and the loss is recorded as a bad debt expense.

Investments:

Investments comprise investments in term deposits with banks with original maturities greater than 90 days. Deposits with banks are initially recorded at the amount paid. If it appears that the carrying amount of the investment will not be recovered, it will be written down to the expected recoverable amount.

Inventory

Goods for distribution (maps and other items) are subsequently measured at cost and written down if they become obsolete.

Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Significant donated assets are recognised upon receipt at valuation. Significant donated assets for which current values are not readily obtainable are not recognised.

For an asset to be sold, the asset is impaired if the market price for the equivalent asset falls below its carrying amount.

For an asset to be used by the Council, the asset is impaired if the value to the Council in using the assets falls below the carrying amount of the assets.

Depreciation is provided on a diminishing value basis. The associated depreciation rates of the major classes of assets have been used as follows:

Plant & Equipment	(9.5% to 100%)	DV
Motor Vehicles	(9.5% to 30%)	DV
Furniture & Fittings	(9.5% to 67%)	DV
Buildings	(3.0%)	DV

Creditors and accrued expenses:

Creditors and accrued expenses are measured at the amount owed.

Game Bird Habitat Stamp levy:

Levies of \$18,483 (2021 \$18,807) have been collected and are paid to New Zealand Fish and Game Council per the New Zealand Game Bird Habitat Stamp Regulations 1993.

Employee costs payable:

A liability for employee costs payable is recognised when an employee has earned an entitlement. These include salaries and wages, FBT, ACC & Paye accrued up to balance date and annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date. A liability and expense for long service leave and retirement gratuities is recognised when the entitlement becomes available to the employee.

Restricted & Dedicated Reserves:

Restricted and dedicated reserves are those reserves subject to specific conditions or specific purposes and accepted as binding by the Council.

Asset Replacement Reserves:

The Asset replacement reserve is a reserve set up to enable Council to replace property, plant and equipment.

Income Tax:

The Council is a Public Benefit Entity and is exempt from the payment of Income tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 2007.

Budget Figures:

The Budget figures are derived from the Council budget that was approved at the Council meeting in 13 April 2021.

Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars. All figures have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Tier 2 PBE Accounting Standards applied:

The Council has not applied any Tier 2 Accounting Standards in preparing its financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies:

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended
31 August 2022

Note 1 : ANALYSIS OF REVENUE	Actual 2022 \$	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Licence sales			
Fish licence	948,291	864,990	900,673
Game licence	393,937	369,590	394,764
Non Resident Levy	6,583	-	4,092
Total	1,348,811	1,234,580	1,299,529
Donations & other similar revenue			
Donations/koha from the public	38	6,000	8,100
Total	38	6,000	8,100
Interest			
Other Interest for Funds held on Behalf of	225		174
Other Interest	12,485	3,650	11,873
Total	12,710	3,650	12,047
Other revenue for providing goods & services.			
Diversion Scheme Game	-	5,000	7,700
Diversion Scheme Fishing	1,800	2,500	1,200
Dept. of Conservation Contracts	3,860	6,000	5,540
Fines/Prosecutions	1,641	2,500	1,608
Gain on sale/disposal of assets	73,464	-	-
Landcare Research	-	-	5,553
Meridian Energy Contracts	11,755	12,000	10,652
MPI Biosecurity & compliance work	30,000	25,000	25,000
NIWA monitoring	33,770	13,000	35,866
NZFGC Southland Water & Land Plan	-	-	55,000
Rent Te Anau Cottage	-	9,458	9,100
Rent Office space Eye Street	2,102	3,292	2,706
Sale of products	2,251	100	54
Te Anau Wildlife Park mowing	-	-	2,000
Waituna Mahinga Kai Pa	45,000	100,000	
Waiau Trust	-	-	4,043
Total	205,643	178,850	166,022

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 2: ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES	Actual 2022 \$	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Species Management			
Population monitoring	20,799	12,150	13,421
Mallard Research	-	-	276
Harvest assessment	1,500	780	576
Releases	147	150	67
Total	22,446	13,080	14,340
Habitat Protection & Management			
Resource Management	57	100	10
Proposed Sthld Water & Land Plan	91,314	-	12,966
Works & management	43	900	780
Assisted habitat	35,919	100,050	889
Assessing & monitoring	63	-	
Pond Subsidies (from Game Diversions)	3,550	-	6,012
Total	130,946	101,050	20,657
Angler & Hunter Participation			
Access	2,244	1,458	3,790
Other publications	4,563	5,400	3,111
Pressure Sensitive Fisheries	61	500	198
Training & R3	466	1,000	908
Total	7,334	8,358	8,007
Public Interface			
Communication	1,009	150	324
Public promotions	15	130	5
Visitor facilities / education / interpretation	292	250	450
Fish in Schools programme	192	300	829
Total	1,508	830	1,608
Compliance			
Ranging	-	200	89
Ranger training	-	3,500	282
Compliance	9,229	28,041	26,402
Total	9,229	31,741	26,773

Licensing			
Commission	59,949	-	55,752
Total	59,949	-	55,752
Council			
Council meetings	8,754	8,000	5,977
Total	8,754	8,000	5,977
Planning & Reporting			
Reporting	726	1,000	248
Audit fee	7,684	7,000	7,330
National liaison	-	550	692
Total	8,410	8,550	8,270
Employee related costs			
Salaries and wages	514,447	523,824	516,446
Fringe benefit tax	6,678	4,600	5,516
ACC levies	1,412	1,300	1,287
Staff training and other expenses	7,105	10,079	7,715
KiwiSaver contributions	20,548	20,000	20,326
Total	550,190	559,803	551,290
Other Expenses			
Communications & Consumables	15,005	15,200	11,814
Field equipment	757	4,500	2,905
General	26,688	43,712	25,581
Loss on sale of disposal of assets	668	-	
Office equipment	3,334	7,000	7,499
Office premises	14,814	18,700	11,128
Vehicles	39,052	36,234	31,109
Total	100,318	125,346	90,036

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 3 : ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITES	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Bank accounts and cash		
Current account balance	94,711	122,021
Deposits held on Call	350,661	200,233
Cash floats	50	200
Total	445,422	322,454
Debtors and other receivables		
Accounts receivable	14,573	71,186
GST receivable	11,051	13,100
Total	25,624	84,286
Inventory		
Fishing & Game books, maps, DVD's etc	17,055	13,728
Total	17,055	13,728
Investments		
BNZ Public Trust Fund	15,522	15,522
SBS Term deposit	680,156	668,229
Total	695,678	683,751
Other non- current assets		
Fixed Assets	535,030	515,424
Total	535,030	515,424
Creditors and accrued expenses		
Trade and other payables	66,891	5,350
Income in Advance	100,998	75,522
BNZ Business Credit Card	1,289	
Total	169,178	80,872
Employee costs payable		
Annual leave and time in lieu	22,447	21,733
Accrued salaries and wages	15,019	15,773
KiwiSaver & ESCT contributions owing	601	632
ACC contributions owing	(540)	(518)
FBT accrued	2,551	3,129
Protective clothing & allowances owing	-	724
FBT -Staff private use owing	821	

Total	40,899	41,473
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Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 4: PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

2022

Asset Class	Opening Carrying Amount	Purchases	Sales/ Disposals	Current Year Depreciation and Impairment	Closing Carrying Amount
Land	133,065	-	-	-	133,065
Buildings	269,424	-	-	8,083	261,341
Plant & Equipment	26,547	2,165	-	8,386	20,326
Vehicles	69,196	91,252	17,066	40,025	103,357
Furniture & Fittings	17,192	3,836	1	4,086	16,941
Total	515,424	97,253	17,067	60,580	535,030

2021

Asset Class	Opening Carrying Amount	Purchases	Sales/ Disposals	Current Year Depreciation and Impairment	Closing Carrying Amount
Land	133,065	-	-	-	133,065
Buildings	277,757	-	-	8,333	269,424
Plant & Equipment	39,246	1,761	-	14,460	26,547
Vehicles	98,708	-	-	29,512	69,196
Furniture & Fittings	24,171	-	-	6,979	17,192
Total	572,947	1,761	-	59,284	515,424

All assets are measured on a cost basis. No revaluation of any asset has occurred.

Significant Donated Assets - Not Recorded

Redcliff Wetlands:

The Council holds title to property titles 5C/1060, 5C/903, and 7A/490 in the Takitimu District, which are held as wetland reserves. As title was given by the owner on the basis that ownership would revert should the property be transferred, the asset is not listed in the Financial Statements.

Te Anau Fish Hatchery /Wildlife Park:

The Dept. of Conservation has vested the Te Anau Wildlife Park with the Southland Fish & Game Council for the access & use by the Council as well as partial access & use

by the Department of Conservation. The vesting is at nil consideration and the land title is not transferred to the Southland Fish & Game Council. If the Southland Fish & Game Council do not require the property in the future, the title will revert with the Crown.

Transfer (to) from Accumulated Funds	-	-
Balance at 31 August 22	110,000	110,000
Total Dedicated Reserves Balance at 31 August 22	644,332	658,826

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended
31 August 2022

Note 5: EQUITY CONTINUED	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Restricted Reserves:		
<u>Special Fisheries /Access Project</u>		
Waituna Catchment		
Special donation	10,000	10,000
Balance as at 1 September 2021	10,000	10,000
Transfer (to) from Accumulated Funds	-	-
Balance at 31 August 22	10,000	10,000
<u>Hydro Mitigation</u>		
Monowai Power Scheme		
Mitigation	17,600	17,600
Balance as at 1 September 2021	17,600	17,600
Transfer (to) from Accumulated Funds	(174)	-
Balance at 31 August 22	17,426	17,600
<u>Te Anau Wildlife Park</u>		
30% share public donations		
for Park upgrade	81,543	73,443
Balance as at 1 September 2021	81,543	73,443
Transfer (to) from Accumulated Funds	0	8,100
Balance at 31 August 22	81,543	81,543
<u>BNZ Public Trust Funds (See Note 8)</u>		
	15,522	15,522
Interest received current year	225	174
Interest trans to accumulated funds	-225	-174
Balance at 31 August 22	15,522	15,522
Total Restricted Reserves Balance at 31 August 21	124,491	124,665
Total Accumulated Funds	739,909	713,807
Total Dedicated Reserves	644,332	658,826
Total Restricted Reserves	124,491	124,665
Total Equity as at 31 August 21	\$1,508,732	\$1,497,298

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 6 : COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

Commitments:

NIL

Contingent Liabilities:

Proposed Southland Water & Land Plan Appeal.

Environment Court appeal on the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan

Topic B appeals on the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan have been heard by the Environment Court on an ongoing basis since early 2022. Topic B relates to the suite of rules, including land use rules, identification / mapping of degradation and some outstanding policies that were not considered during hearings on Topic A, which related to overarching objectives and policies. It is anticipated that the Environment Court hearings on the proposed Southland Water and Land will conclude in late 2022.

To help minimize external expenditure, the Southland Council and Royal New Zealand Forest & Bird are jointly sharing the costs of Topic B legal representation (provided by Sally Gepp – Barrister) and planning evidence (provided by Ben Farrell – Cue Environmental).

As at the signing of the financial statements the Southland Council has spent \$244,108 on its appeal and has received \$55,000 reimbursement from the NZ Council legal fund. The balance has come from Southland Council reserves.

At the time of signing of these financial statements the legal and planning costs associated with the appeal hearing is unable to be fully quantified.

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 7: OTHER

Goods or Services Provided to the Entity in Kind

Description	Amount
Honorary Rangers	Nil

Note 8: ASSETS HELD ON BEHALF OF OTHERS

Interest - Public Trust

In 1919 property held under Section 96 of the Reserves and other Lands Act 1915 was sold. The proceeds were held by the Public Trust Office until 28th April 2010, when the balance of the common fund, then \$15,521.94 was transferred to the control of the Southland Fish & Game Council. The Act provides that the Council cannot uplift the capital fund and on wind-up of the Council the capital fund will be dealt with by the Government of the day.

Interest received from the deposit for the year \$225 (2021 \$174)

Note 9: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party	Description of the Transaction	2022	2021	2022	2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
		Value	Value	Amount Outstanding	Amount Outstanding
NZ Fish & Game	At 31st Aug 2022 levies paid to NZ Council including the Game Bird Habitat Stamp levy was recorded	614587	515446	Nil	Nil
Zane Moss	In 2022 the Council bought (820) carex secta plants for its pond subsidy scheme from Riparian Restoration (Manager's children). These robust plants were cheaper and more convenient than commercial alternatives, which were not always available.	2050	2012	Nil	Nil
Dr. Jane Kitson	Dr Jane Kitson is the Manager's wife who rents office space at 17 Eye St, to conduct her business. The rental has been calculated at terms no more favourable than to an unrelated party. All rental negotiations are conducted by the Chairman & Executive Committee. The Manager has no part in the negotiations.	2102	2250	Nil	Nil

Note 10: EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There were no events that have occurred after balance date that would have a material impact on the Performance Report. (Last Year Covid 19 impact)

Note 11: NON RESIDENT LICENCE LEVY

The 2021/2022 Non Resident licence levy \$6,583 (last year \$4,092) has been transferred to Dedicated Reserves for pressure sensitive fisheries management.

Southland Fish and Game Council

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 August 2022

Note 13: ALLOCATION OF OVERHEADS TO OUTPUT AREAS FOR 2022

In the Statement of Service Performance, overheads are allocated across the 8 Output areas based on the hours worked within those Outputs over the year. Below is the calculation for distributing the overheads across the output area.

ACTUAL 2022

Output Area	Actual Direct \$	Actual Hours	Allocation of Overheads	Total Costs per Output
Species management	22,446	964	89,983	112,429
Habitat protection & management	130,946	2,980	278,163	409,109
Angler & hunter participation	7,334	898	83,822	91,156
Public interface	1,508	1,556	145,242	146,750
Compliance	9,229	661	61,700	70,929
Licensing	59,949	1	93	60,042
Council	8,754	273	25,483	34,237
Planning & reporting	8,410	285	26,603	35,013
Totals	248,576	7,618	711,088	959,664

Actual Overheads

Employee related costs	550,190
Depreciation	60,580
Other expenses	100,318
Total Overheads to Allocate	711,088

BUDGET 2022

Output Area	Budget Direct \$	Budget Hours	Allocation of Overheads	Total Costs per Output
Species management	13,080	1,280	104,802	117,882
Habitat protection & management	101,050	3,875	317,270	418,320
Angler & Hunter participation	8,358	908	74,344	82,702
Public interface	830	1,407	115,200	116,030
Compliance	31,741	680	55,676	87,417
Licensing	-	85	6,959	6,959
Council	8,000	430	35,207	43,207
Planning & reporting	8,550	252	20,633	29,183
Totals	171,609	8,917	730,090	901,699

Less - being hours budgeted for E Garrick & A Heffernan whose employment ceased during the period.

Total	171,609	7,618	730,090	901,699
Budget Overheads				
Employee related costs	559,803			
Depreciation	44,941			
Other Expenses	125,346			
Total Overheads to Allocate	730,090			