

Notices of motions 2021 AGM

Dear Clubs and Delegates,

In preparation for the upcoming 2021 NZSFC AGM, below is a list of notices of motion that the board has approved in accordance with the 60/55day AGM protocol.

(this will all be included in the AGM booklet)

Notice of Motion #1 - 50% Voting Required

Bluenose policy to be adopted and introduced to the NZSFC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT POLICY DOCUMENT

Proposer: Warren M

Seconder: Bob Gutsell

Speaker at AGM: John H

Board Proposal:

5.XX Bluenose

Goal

Restore abundance of bluenose in New Zealand to 50% of un-fished levels.

Objectives

- Rebuild bluenose populations in areas that have been depleted.
- Ensure robust breeding populations are maintained.
- Maintain a high value niche fishery for commercial, recreational and customary fishers.

Strategy

Urgent

- Update bluenose commercial catch per unit effort and stock assessment by region.
- Encourage fishers to limit bluenose catch to no more than three per person per day. Current daily bag limit is five per day.
- Produce a FishCare guide for bluenose fishers and include bluenose vs ocean blue-eye ID.
- Review fine scale catch data and close some areas to all bottom fishing for a period where local depletion has or is occurring.
- **NZSFC club committees or Zone members to recommend suitable areas to close to all bottom fishing to help rebuild the bluenose population in their region.**

Medium Term

- Introduce a management system at a local or regional level.
- Apply Rescue Fish principles to maintain a high value niche fishery, without open access.

Rationale

Bluenose become sexually mature between at 17 years old and may live in excess of 70 years. The long life, slow growth, late maturity, and low natural mortality make bluenose susceptible to overfishing. Their main depth range is 250–750 m, with a peak around 300–400 m. A target trawl fishery started in the lower North Island in the mid-1980s and over the last 25 years most catch has been taken by longline. The prime areas had good catch rates at first but by the mid-2000s catch rates were declining around the country. The commercial catch (TACC) was reduced from 3,233 tonnes in 2008, 2011, 2016 and 2017. The TACC for all areas combined is now 630 tonnes. It is reported that the TACC reduction changed how the commercial fishers operated and this affected catch rates. The boats fished shallower water for smaller bluenose which were preferred by the market. Initially catch rates went up as fishing effort was shifted but then declined. This is another stock that is difficult to determine sustainable levels because commercial catch rates are not a good indicator of changes in abundance.

The National Panel Survey (NPS) recorded the estimated recreational harvest of bluenose for the 2017–18 fishing year was 9 629 fish, or 46.2 tonnes (± 11 t) for all New Zealand. The total recreational allowance is currently 63 tonnes. Most of the bluenose catch (78.6%) came from BNS 1 where harvest was 36.5 tonnes (± 10 t) the current recreational allowance in BNS 1 is 15 t. The individual daily bag limit is 5 bluenose. Of the 38 NPS trips recorded in BNS 1, 77% of fishers kept 1 or 2 fish and 14% kept 5 or more (there may be some catch sharing among the crew). Data collected for the NPS are limited from other areas so the proportion of catch per trip is not well determined. Until bluenose populations recover, recreational fishers should limit their catch to three fish per person per day to avoid local depletion of accessible fishing areas. Areas that are fished hard tend to have small, juvenile bluenose. Fishers should also learn to identify catch of ocean blue-eye, a similar looking warehou species. These are smaller fish, often around 4 kg, and are covered by the mixed species recreational bag limit.

The base bluenose assessment model assumes a single New Zealand stock with two areas, a 'background' area where recruitment and the trawl fishery took place, and a 'features' area where the bluenose target longline fisheries took place. Fish were assumed to move from the background to the features at a constant rate-at-age which was estimated by the model. Also a new approach to analysing commercial catch per unit effort (CPUE) and regional stock assessments was used.

A significant reduction in the commercial catch of bluenose has seen national catches around the current TACC of 630 t over the last three years, down from around 3,000 t in the mid-2000s. Changes in areas fished, seasonal movement of bluenose and changes the size of fish targeted will make measuring any increases in abundance difficult. It is unclear whether the almost 50% reduction in TACC between 2015–16 and 2017–18 caused changes in fishing practices.

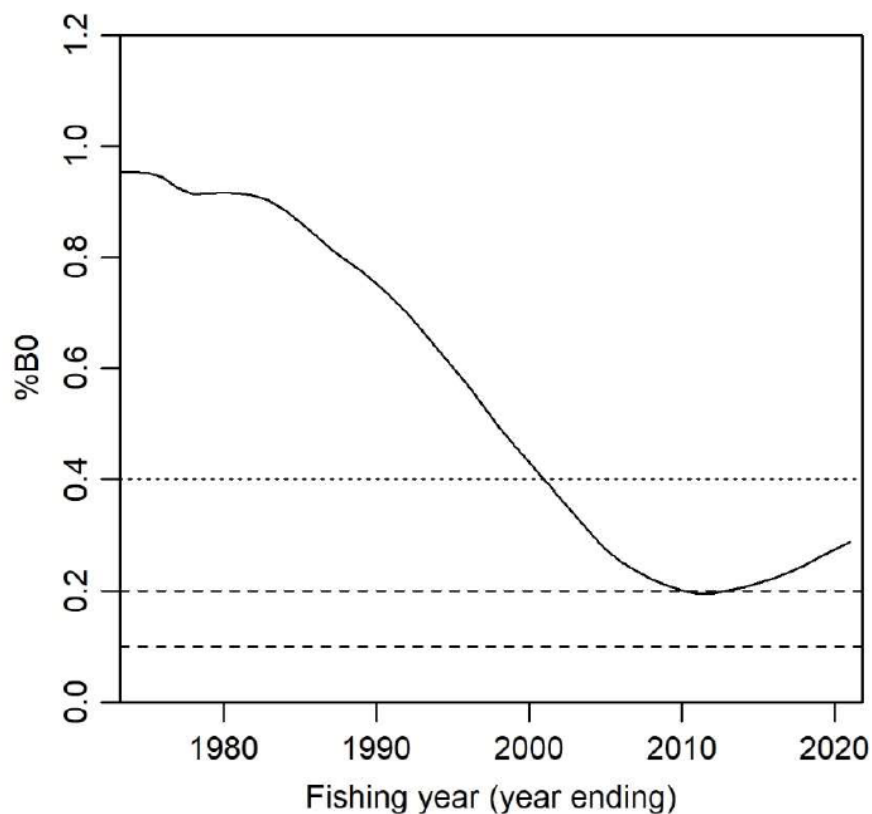


Figure 1: The estimated trend in stock status of bluenose in New Zealand as a percentage of the unfished biomass (dotted line is B40) . The updated model runs from 1975. The national bluenose stock is estimated to be at B25 in 2021. However, trends in target longline catch rates in East Northland and Bay of Plenty do not show an increase since 2010.

Bluenose are a prized eating fish. There has been concern from recreational fishers about the status of bluenose stocks and low catch rates in some areas. Measures to restore the abundance of hapukū and bass across a range of depths as proposed in the NZSFC hapukū and bass policy will also assist the recovery of bluenose. This proposes closing some reef systems and surrounding areas to bottom fishing by all sectors for several years.

Identification Guide

Bluenose: (*Hyperoglyphe antarctica*) Large eye, scales on back of head, step in dorsal fin longest spines in the centre, anal fin spines taper from long to short, broad tail, round body. Colour bright blue to blueish-grey, brown areas sometimes, paler belly, colour fades on death. Average size 60 to 100 cm, maximum size 140 cm. Found mainly from 200 to 800 m depth, Otago to Kermadec Islands. Other names Matiri, bonita, blue-eye trevalla (Aust.).



Ocean blue-eye: (*Seriolella labyrinthica*) Another species in the warehou family. The eye not as large as bluenose, skin covering scales on head, blunt snout, continuous dorsal fin with short weak spines, anal fin spines weak with gradual taper to short, body oval slightly compressed. Colour electric blue with strong, irregular broad darker bars, white belly, fades rapidly to grey on death. Maximum size 85 cm. Found from surface around floating objects to 400 m depth, Hawke Bay to Kermadec Islands. Also good eating.



Reasoning: NZSFC FMMP were requested to write a policy for Bluenose

Notice of Motion #2 - 50% Voting Required

OIA Policy to be adopted and introduced to the NZSFC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT POLICY DOCUMENT

Proposer: Scott Macindoe
Seconder: Lewis Avenell
Speaker at AGM: Scott Macindoe

Board Proposal:

3.XX Official Information Act (OIA) Requests

Council will make reasonable requests to source information that is relevant to NZSFC members' interests

Reasoning: NZSFC FMMP saw fit to write a policy simple OIA policy

Notice of Motion #3 - 50% Voting Required

Catch reporting Policy

Proposer: Peter Saul
Seconder: Vance Fulton
Speaker at AGM: John Holdsworth

Proposal:

X.XX Recreational Harvest Surveys

Goal

High quality harvest estimates for recreational fisheries

Problem definition

- A range of survey methods have been used to collect information from recreational fishers to estimate annual harvest by species. Often changes to the survey method have resulted in large changes to estimates across all species.
- Technology has changed methods of contacting survey participants (mail, landline, smart phone) so surveys must evolve, but some basic principles of obtaining a representative sample of participants remain.
- Apps on mobile phones are powerful and easily scalable but self-selection by participants and voluntary reporting do bias results.
- Recreational harvest from a number of sought-after species has increase, as stock abundance and fishing technology has improved (kingfish, southern bluefin tuna etc). Regular harvest estimates help with management and allocation decisions.

Objectives

- Ensure that recreational fishers and organisations maintain confidence in the harvest estimates and survey methods used in fisheries management.
- Recreational fishers continue to provide complete and accurate information when surveyed.

- Ensure survey methods are fit for purpose and avoid misinformation and confusion about harvest survey results.
- Insist that data standards and peer review of methods and results is maintained.
- Collect information to monitor recreational fishery performance, the harvest in tonnes, and the size or age distribution of fish kept.

Standards

Consideration needs to be given to most if not all of the following:

- **Know the Sample Frame:** The survey will not cover all fishers, all boats, or all days of the year. If the survey results are being scaled up for the whole fishery, we need to know what sample frame will be used. See Table 1.
 - **Representative Sample:** To avoid a biased result the sample of fishers or days needs to be a fair representation within the sample frame. A random selection of fishers or days is best. Volunteers that self-select will be biased toward the most active (avid) fishers.
 - **Catch vs Harvest:** There needs to be a clear separation between fish kept (harvest) and catch which includes fish caught and released. Other information collected also needs to be fit for purpose.
 - **Low Attrition:** People who start the survey but do not continue can bias the results. They may no longer wished to participate in the study (resignations) or contact information changes or they are out of the country (suspended). Often attrition rate is a measure of how well the survey is tolerated by participants.
 - **Peer Review:** These must be a written research plan that can be peer reviewed prior to the survey starting. The Marine Amateur Fisheries Working Group is the best avenue for peer review.
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- NZSFC will not support mandatory fisher registration or licencing for the primary purpose of providing cheaper harvest surveys.
 - NZSFC will challenge the validity of harvest surveys based on a self-selected sample of fishers with no defined sample frame, valid way of scaling results, or methods for reducing bias.
 - NZSFC accept trends in catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) from avid fishers may be useful if consistently collected and regularly peer reviewed.

Survey types

Offsite surveys rely on contacting fishers and asking them to recall fishing events and catch. The National Panel Survey enrolls a random selection of about 7,000 fishers to the panel using Statistics NZ methods. They use a detailed computer assisted phone survey and provide a high level of support to maintain a high response rate and low attrition. This is the only method that covers of all areas and platforms (land based, small boat, trailer and moored boat).

On-site surveys at boat ramps have developed a valuable time series of data for monitoring trends in recreational fishing effort, average weight by species, and harvest. The fish can be counted and measured by the interviewer and trip details are easily recalled by fishers. The Colin Murray ramp surveys in Napier and NIWA web camera and ramp surveys are good examples. For some specialist fisheries that are predominantly accessed by boat, on-site surveys provide acceptable harvest estimates.

Data collected on gamefish landed and tagged and released by NZSFC clubs has proved valuable for research and advocacy for billfish and tuna. Clubs will be encouraged to maintain good catch records

and supply information to Council and the end of each season. A streamlined approach to this is needed.

There will be some use of apps or web forms to supplement data collected in structured surveys.

Table 1: Attributes of some of the survey methods discussed above.

Survey	National Panel Survey - NRB	Aerial-Access - NIWA	Access census - BWMR	National southern bluefin tuna - BWMR	Regional Phone App
Survey method	Off-site SMS and phone survey of panellists	On-site aerial count of boats fishing plus boat ramp catch	On-site coverage of all launch sites and marinas	Ramp Waihou Bay and Club records, Charter boat reports, s.111	Off-site self-reported catch
Sample frame	All NZ residents 15 years and older, all platforms	365 days in the year Boat-based harvest	365 days in the year Boat-based harvest	Ramp survey scales to total trailer counts at Waihou Bay	People with smart phones
Sample area	Main Islands of New Zealand	Fisheries Management Area 1	Western Bay of Plenty	New Zealand	South Island ?
Primary sampling unit	Meshblock, a small statistical unit of dwellings	Random selection of survey days in four strata	Random selection of survey days in four strata	Trailer counts at Waihou Bay. All year charter boat catch	Self-selected fishers that register and download the App
Other sampling units	Dwelling Then one randomly chosen fisher per dwelling, if any. Also sample of non-fishers	Maximum count of boats fishing from the air and creel surveys at 21 main access points	Survey at all boat access points (46) in the survey area	Phone survey of South Is SBT fishers. Unscaled catch	? unknown
Sample size	7013 fishers 1780 non fishers	45 days 19,856 boats interviewed	45 days 11,346 boats interviewed	Various	?
Sample intensity	7099 fisher respondents from a survey estimate of 695,000 fishers (1.02%)	12% of days	12% of days	Various	? unknown
Species with harvest estimates	Almost all 87 +	Snapper, kahawai, trevally, gurnard, tarakihi	Rock lobster, scallops, kahawai, gurnard	Southern bluefin tuna	? Partial blue cod, and paua harvest reported
Complemented data	Average fish weight from national boat ramp survey	Panel survey proportion of fish (by species) caught with land-based or set line methods in FMA1	Panel survey proportion of fish by boat-based methods outside the survey area and by land-based methods	Club weigh station records. Amateur Fishing Charter Vessel records	?

Notice of Motion #4 - 50% Voting Required

Hapuku and Bass Policy

Proposer: Wayne Bicknell
 Seconder: Warren Maher
 Speaker at AGM: John Holdsworth

Existing Policy:

5.15 Hapuku & Bass

Goal

Restore abundance of hapuku and bass in New Zealand waters.

Objectives

- Rebuild hapuku and bass populations in eastern New Zealand waters.
- Ensure robust breeding populations are maintained in selected areas.
- Maintain a high value niche fishery for commercial, recreational and customary fishers.

Strategy

Urgent

- Halve the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) in HPB 1 and HPB 2 to ensure most hapuku and bass are taken as bycatch in commercial fisheries.
- Reduce the daily bag limit for recreational fishers to two per person per day in HPB 1 and HPB 2.
- Review fine scale catch data and close some areas to all bottom fishing for 10 years where local depletion has or is occurring.
- NZSFC club committees or Zone members to recommend suitable areas to close to all bottom fishing to help rebuild hapuku and bass populations in their region.

Medium Term

- Separate species reporting and management of hapuku and bass.
- Introduce a species management system at a local or regional level.
- Apply Rescue Fish principles to maintain a high value niche fishery, without open access.

Proposal:

X.XX **Hapuku and Bass Policy**

Goal

Restore abundance of Hapuku and Bass in New Zealand

Problem definition

- Hapuku were once abundant in a wide range of depths in New Zealand, but were overfished by the time the quota system was established in 1986. A lack of any effective management since then means it is easily forgotten how prolific they once were.
- New technology and fishing gear have, until recently, helped maintain catches by steadily exploiting more distant and deep grounds where bass have also been over-fished.
- Commercial catches in hapuku and bass areas 1 and 2 (HPB1 and HPB 2) have been steadily declining and there is across sector support for urgent action to rebuild stocks.

Objectives

- Rebuild hapuku and bass populations in New Zealand to 50% of the unfished biomass.
- Ensure robust breeding populations are maintained in selected areas.
- Maintain a high value niche fishery for commercial, recreational and customary fishers.

Strategy

Urgent

- Reduce the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) in HPB 1 and HPB 2 below current catch levels and prohibit targeting to ensure hapuku and bass are taken as bycatch in commercial and non-commercial fisheries.
- Reduce the daily bag limit for recreational fishers to (one or two) per person per day during the rebuild phase and two per person per day after that.
- Limit the number of hooks used by recreational fishers to (two) hooks per line.
- Set a HPB accumulation limit for fishers on charter boats and private vessels to (four) fish per multi day trip.
- Close large areas of reef to all bottom fishing for 10 years where local depletion has or is occurring. Full Rahui or closure under regulation would help compliance. Select the most useful closures, not the least fished areas, and encourage high levels of support and compliance.
- **NZSFC club committees or Zone members to recommend suitable areas to be closed to all bottom fishing to help rebuild hapuku and bass populations in their region.**
- Start a series of monitoring projects:
 - Collect length and location (approx.) of catch by commercial and charter boats.
 - FNZ initiated longline survey on fixed sites and age catch. Repeat to show trends.
 - Set lines with breakaway hook tags (fish not brought to surface) to track movement.
 - Determine baselines and relative management objectives.

Medium Term

- Separate species reporting and management of hapuku and bass.
- Apply Rescue Fish principles to maintain a high value niche commercial fishery, without open access, once the rebuild is achieved.
- Develop a cross sector agreement on monitoring and HBP catch management system at a local or regional level.

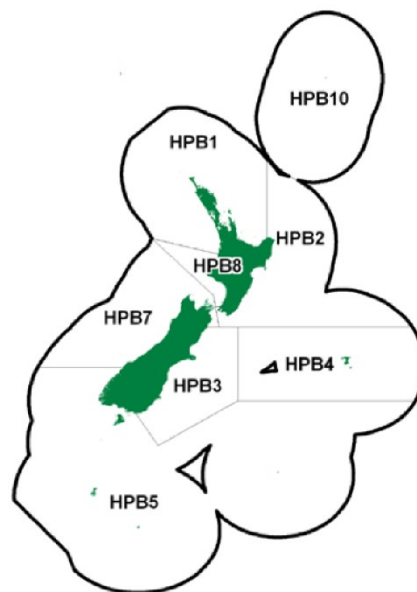
Rationale

Hapuku and bass become sexually mature between 10 and 13 years old and may live in excess of 60 years. The long life, slow growth, late maturity, and low natural mortality make hapuku and bass susceptible to overfishing. What we have seen over the last 100 years is an exploitation rate far too high for the species, and the continuing depletion of hapuku as it becomes growth overfished. When

the quota management system was introduced in 1986 large cuts were made to the historical catch tonnage to help rebuild the depleted stock. However, the quota appeal authority allowed the TACC to increase by a quarter to a third in east coast areas (Table 1).

Large quota management from the advent of high resolution sounders and GPS has enabled catches to be maintained despite obvious overfishing. Vessels move from fishing ground to fishing ground, causing serial depletion of hapuku and bass populations as they go. Shifting effort to maintain the catch rate makes catch per unit effort (CPUE) unreliable as changes in abundance (Paul 2005). What is obvious is the reduction in range for hapuku which were often caught in depths of 50 meters or less. Now their range is nearly always over 80 m (Middleton et al in press).

Commercial catch has declined in recent years and this is where this policy is focused, across a range of depths surrounding areas need to be closed to bottom fishing by all sectors. A significant reduction in the TACC is also required to avoid concentrating effort and further depleting remaining areas.



areas and increase efficiency resolution sounders and GPS maintained despite obvious depletion of hapuku and bass. Shifting effort to maintain the unit effort (CPUE) unreliable as changes in abundance (Paul 2005) the reduction in range for caught in depths of 50 meters nearly always over 80 m

declined in HPB 1 and HPB 2 in where this policy is focused, restore abundance to areas some reef systems and be closed to bottom fishing by

Table 1: Hapuku and bass commercial catch before and TACCs after introduction to the QMS for eastern New Zealand. Also the 2017-18 commercial landings and recreational harvest estimates.

	Year	HPB 1 tonnes	HPB 2 tonnes	HPB 3 tonnes
Average Catch 1983-84 to 1985-86		728	384	438
TACC set at the start of the QMS	1986-87	360	210	270
TACC after quota appeals	1994-95	481	264	335
Percent increase from appeals		34%	26%	24%
Commercial catch in 2017-18	2017-18	276	159	344
Percent of TACC caught in 2017-18	2017-18	57%	60%	103%
Recreational catch Panel Survey	2017-18	73	55	51
Proportion recreational catch	2017-18	21%	26%	13%

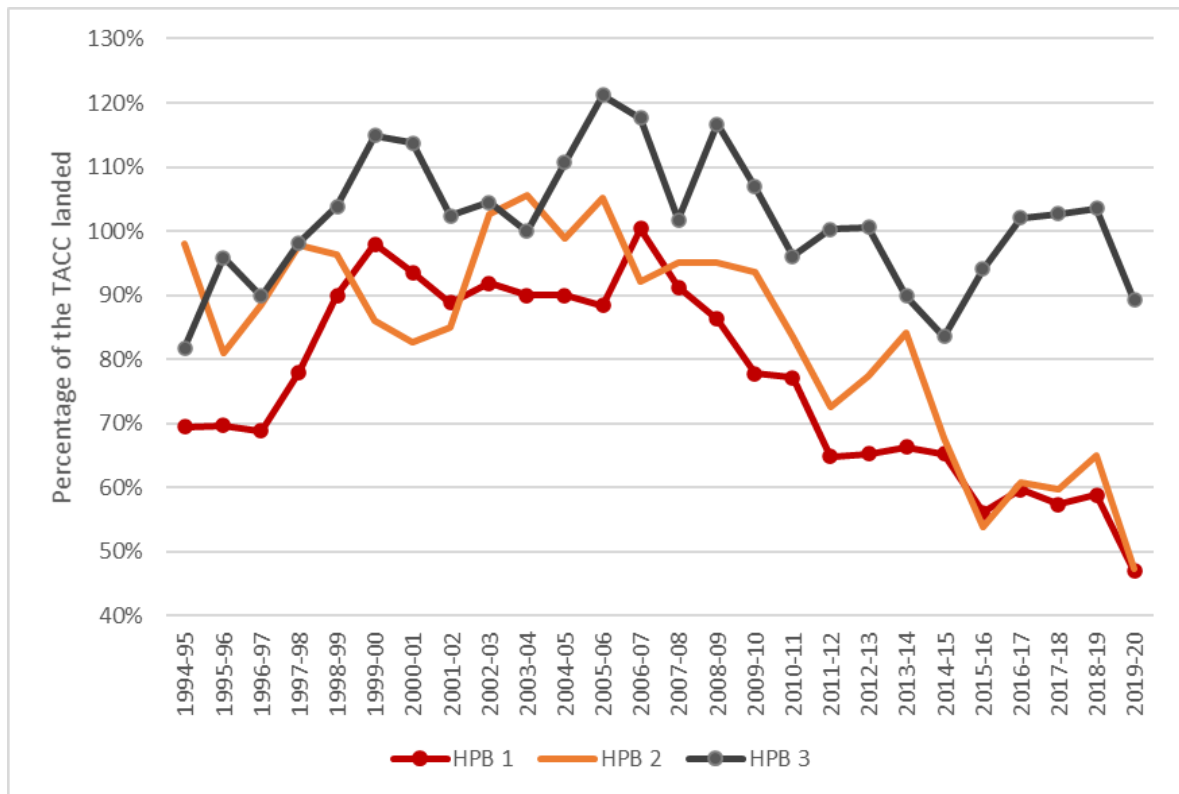


Figure 1: The percentage of the TACC caught in the eastern New Zealand quota management areas by fishing year.

Notice of Motion #5 - 50% Voting Required

Member Benefits

Proposer: Ken Barry
 Seconder: Peter Campbell
 Speaker at AGM: Steven Stanford

Proposal:

NZSFC develops reciprocal Club visitation agreements with like-minded incorporated societies such as Yachting NZ.

Reasoning

1. Provides Club members with a wider range of Club facilities in locations where Sport Fishing Clubs are not present.
2. Has the potential to drive extra custom to Sport Fishing Clubs
3. Will help foster national relationships with like minded organisations

All potential agreements to be confirmed and signed by the Board before implementation.

Notice of Motion #6 - 50% Voting Required

Reef Fish Policy

Proposer: Richard Baker
Seconder: Scott Macindoe
Speaker at AGM: Richard Baker

Existing Policy

5.14 Pink Maomao

The NZSFC support the addition of pink maomao to the 'Sale of Reef Fish' schedule which reads 'No person shall sell or possess for sale any species of fish taken from the Auckland fishery management area that is specified in the following table (Appendix 1)' Given the low productivity and increasing demand for pink maomao a bag limit of three pink maomao per person be adopted for the Auckland Fisheries Management Area. These to be included within the amateur bag limit of 20 mixed fin fish per person.

Proposal:

5.14 Reef Fish Policy

The NZSFC support the addition of the following species; to the 'Sale of Reef Fish' schedule which reads 'No person shall sell or possess for sale any species of fish taken from the Auckland fishery management area that is specified in the following table (Appendix 1)'

- pink maomao
- blue maomao
- grand daddy hapuka
- pigfish / wrasses

Given the low productivity and increasing commercial & recreational demand for these species, a daily bag limit of three of any of these fish per person be adopted for the Auckland Fisheries Management Area. The maximum of 3 of any of these species is to be included within the amateur daily bag limit 20 mixed fin fish per person.

Reasoning:

Unquestionably reef environments with their wide biodiversity incorporating many small slow growing species with lesser fecundity are highly susceptible to increased fishing pressure.

The Quota Management System with its large fisheries management areas, coupled with minimal if any knowledge of these fish stocks, is totally inadequate for the inshore / local area management needed / required to manage commercial extraction / harvesting.

Recent media exposure has highlighted the issue, with what could only be illegal commercial levels of harvesting from recreational boats.

Notice of Motion #7 - 50% Voting Required

Game Fishing Tags

Proposer: Brett Bensemann
Seconder: Ian Gunion/Michael Todd.
Speaker at AGM: Brett Bensemann

The current rule on page 109 of 'Sport Fishing Yearbook 2021', number 13, reads:

13. Only fish tagged with tags supplied or approved by council will be recognised. Fish are tagged for the purpose of research.

Proposal:

13: As fish are tagged for the purpose of Research; all bona fide research tags are recognised by the council.

Reasoning:

The council and represented clubs should endorse all attempts to participate, contribute, or support all forms of research in our Marine Environment. These would include marker darts and electronic tags.

Notice of Motion #8 - 2/3rd Voting Required

Change to minimum number for affiliation fees.

Proposer – Peter Van Eekelen – Pegasus Bay

Seconder – Mark Connor – Ashley

Speaker at AGM – Mark Connor

Clause 20.6 currently reads as follows:-

All Clubs must pay a minimum affiliation fee for at least 35 members if the Club has less than 35 members.

Change to

All Clubs must pay a minimum affiliation fee for at least 20 members if the Club has less than 20 members.

Rational

Smaller clubs are struggling and have limited resources but still wish to be part of the NZ Sport Fishing Council.

Previously small clubs have been paying a premium to become a member. It is harder for small clubs to get grants and support from local community grant schemes. This will make very little difference to the overall income of NZ Sport Fishing Council.

Some small clubs play a very big part in the activities of the NZ Sport Fishing Council – for example LegaSea donations, working on the technical advisory group with Fishing NZ.

Notice of Motion #9 - 50% Voting Required

Awards and trophies: Day member entitlements

Proposer – Ian Steele

Seconder – Peter Saunders - New Plymouth

Speaker at AGM – Ian Steele

Introduction

At the NZSFC Fishing Subcommittee meeting in April 2021, a query was raised regarding whether day members of clubs were eligible for NZSFC Awards and Trophies (note this is separate to Club Awards and trophies).

Clubs are required to pay affiliation fees on all membership types, which includes day members. Clubs define their own types of memberships (there is no alignment between clubs) – such as Senior, juniors, family, associate, social and day members.

Some clubs do not allow day membership, some do. For those Clubs that allow day membership, some clubs place restrictions on what entitlements that membership allows or not – for example some allow a day member to participate in a given competition, add to season boat tally's but not win Club Awards and Trophies.

This Motion seeks to clarify the entitlement of a Day Member with respect to NZSFC Awards and Trophies (including First and Heaviest, Season Trophies and also Nationals).

Background:

Excerpts/extracts from the relevant NZSFC documents is shown below:

NZSFC constitution

NZSFC Rules and regulations

Nationals Rules

Discussion

Clubs set their own rules regarding Club awards and trophies, and what levels of membership qualify for awards and trophies. For example, some clubs do not allow social/associate or day members to be eligible for Club awards and trophies, whereas some do. Some clubs allow for day member catches to

count toward boat tally's related to awards and trophies, but not individual angler awards. Most clubs are clear on their own requirements regarding eligibility.

Section 4 of the NZSFC constitution (4.1 (c) and (d)) identifies that people must belong to a club to be eligible for NZSFC awards and trophies.

The NZSFC Rules and Regulations state that NZSFC provide awards and trophies for members of NZSFC affiliated clubs.

The purpose of this Motion is to gain clarity in the NZSFC requirements regarding awards and trophies, noting that our constitution requires Members be financial to fish (for example) the Nationals, though if a day member wishes to enter the Nationals they must enter for each of all 8 days of the Nationals to participate (Nationals Rules).

There are two parts to this motion – firstly to clarify if day members are eligible for NZSFC Awards and Trophies (generally) including First and Heaviest, Annual Trophies and the like (Part A). And the second part is related to NZSFC Nationals (Part B).

Part A: clarification for NZSFC Rules and Regulations – general entitlement of Day Members to NZSFC Awards and Trophies

The intent with Motion 1 and 2 is that there is absolute clarity for all NZSFC Members (Clubs) regarding Day Membership entitlement for NZSFC Awards and Trophies.

Motion 1

Proposed motion – amendment to the NZSFC Rules and Regulations. Red text shows additional/new text.

NZSFC Rules and regulations

1.3 NZSFC Awards and Trophies

NZSFC provide awards and trophies for members of NZSFC affiliated clubs. **This does not include day members.**

In the event that Motion 1 does not pass, then Motion 2 shall apply for consideration, and to be voted on. If motion 1 passes, then Motion 2 is null and void.

Moved: Ian Steele

Seconded: Peter Saunders

Motion 2

NZSFC Rules and regulations

Proposed motion – amendment to the NZSFC Rules and Regulations. Red text shows additional/new text.

1.3 NZSFC Awards and Trophies

NZSFC provide awards and trophies for members of NZSFC affiliated clubs. *This includes day members.*

Moved: Ian Steele

Seconded: Peter Saunders

Part B: NZSFC Nationals

The following motion relates to the NZSFC Nationals rules, to ensure that there is understanding and clarity between the intent of Motion 1 or 2 above (or amendment of either Motion) and the Nationals Rules.

This motion is still to be considered regardless of the outcome from Motion 1 and 2.

Motion 3

Proposed motion – Proposed amendment to NZSFC Nationals Rules. Red text shows amended and new text.

4. Eligibility and conditions of entry

All team members must be financial members of an affiliated club. ~~Team members that enter as a day member must pay the day membership fee for each and every day (8 days), irrespective of how many days the team actually fishes.~~ This does not include day members.

Moved: Ian Steele

Seconded: Peter Saunders

Notice of Motion #10 - 50% Voting Required

Fishing Rule - When is a Fish Caught

Proposer – Mark Hemingway - Mount Maunganui

Seconder – Pete Saul - Whangarei

Speaker at AGM – Mark Hemingway

As our rules are now

DEFINITION OF WHEN A FISH IS CAUGHT:

1. When landing or boating a fish the leader, if used, should be in hand before it is gaffed.
2. The catch will not be deemed caught until the fish is weighed. The intention is that all angling regulations & rules including equipment used to entice, hook, fight, land and secure the catch must comply with all IGFA International Angling Rules & NZSFC fishing rules until the fish has been weighed. Once a fish is gaffed it cannot be tagged and released.
3. In the event of a fish being tagged for releasing the leader should be in hand when the tag is inserted into the fish. When the tag is inserted the catch is deemed complete. The leader then can be intentionally cut as close to the fish as possible, or the hooks removed, or the fish releases itself.
4. In the event of a fish being released without tagging the fish is deemed caught and released when the leader is in hand and the leader is intentionally cut as close to the fish as possible, or the hook is removed.
5. A fish that has been tagged and the leader in hand still uncut and attached to the fish, may be gaffed and weighed if the angler considers that it is unlikely to survive or for any other reason. The tag must remain in the fish until it is weighed and then removed and returned to the tag card.
6. When fly fishing it is not necessary to have the leader in hand and when a fish is released without tagging the fish should be within tagging or gaffing distance when released

Rational for amendment

For NZSFC annual awards and the National fishing tournament there is a lot of confusion with “time caught” when filling out catch cards or recording forms, the actual intention for the award is for when the fish is actually landed or released, not when it is weighed, so to avoid confusion with when a fish is deemed caught (this came about from a judges definition where it is deemed caught when it is weighed and all equipment checked off) the “time of capture” shall apply.

Proposed amendment “2a”

DEFINITION OF WHEN A FISH IS CAUGHT:

1. When landing or boating a fish the leader, if used, should be in hand before it is gaffed.

2. The catch will not be deemed caught until the fish is weighed. The intention is that all angling regulations & rules including equipment used to entice, hook, fight, land and secure the catch must comply with all IGFA International Angling Rules & NZSFC fishing rules until the fish has been weighed. Once a fish is gaffed it cannot be tagged and released.

2a. "Time of Capture" - For the purposes of competitions or awards time of capture shall be when the fish is secured within or on the vessel or the fish is successfully tagged & released or released.

3. In the event of a fish being tagged for releasing the leader should be in hand when the tag is inserted into the fish. When the tag is inserted the catch is deemed complete. The leader then can be intentionally cut as close to the fish as possible, or the hooks removed, or the fish releases itself.

4. In the event of a fish being released without tagging the fish is deemed caught and released when the leader is in hand and the leader is intentionally cut as close to the fish as possible, or the hook is removed.

5. A fish that has been tagged and the leader in hand still uncut and attached to the fish, may be gaffed and weighed if the angler considers that it is unlikely to survive or for any other reason. The tag must remain in the fish until it is weighed and then removed and returned to the tag card.

6. When fly fishing it is not necessary to have the leader in hand and when a fish is released without tagging the fish should be within tagging or gaffing distance when released