

RIVER FINDHORN FISHERY BOARD



Junction of Findhorn and Divie

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

Chairman's Report 2014 Season

2014 Season

You may remember that I opened my 2013 report by saying that that season was better forgotten. At the risk of sounding like a scratched record, I'm afraid that the overall catch returns for 2014 indicate another pretty disastrous year and, at 1164 salmon and grilse caught, 2014 is the worst year since 1999.

The difference between the two years was that in 2014 we did not suffer the late spring/early summer drought conditions of 2013 – I remember speaking to a keeper from the top of the river in the late spring this year and being told that there was more snow in the upper corries than had been the case for many years. As a result, water conditions were pretty good and yet fish were still not being caught.

There are many theories for the lack of fish but the balance of evidence suggests that the problem lies at sea rather than in our rivers and Atlantic salmon runs in other countries have been poor in 2015. Research is being targeted on the marine environment but it is a huge field and with only limited resources available it is unrealistic to expect quick answers.

Not all was doom and gloom; the early spring catch, at 205, was the best since 2008 and considerably above the ten year running average.

The tail end of hurricane Bertha, which hit in early August, resulted in the highest water levels experienced on the Findhorn since 1970. Although quite considerable damage was done to fencing paths and roads along the river banks and there were reports of numbers of both adult and juvenile dead fish from many parts of the river, indications from survey work done by Bob Laughton and his team are that the long term effect on the fish population may not be over-dramatic.

Perhaps fortuitously, it was the Findhorn's turn this year for an extensive programme of survey work. Continuing high water post Bertha and into the autumn disrupted this work but, with one or two exceptions, the surveys completed indicate that juvenile populations are healthy in most areas.

Conservation Code

Anglers continue to observe the Board's Conservation Code and release rates achieved in 2014 were a creditable:

Salmon 83%.

Grilse 65%

Sea trout 86%

The 2015 Conservation Code and guide to catch & release can be found on the Board web pages at <http://www.fnlf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Findhorn-DSFB-2015-Conservation-Code.pdf>

Wild Fisheries Review

Following an intensive 6 months of deliberation, Andrew Thin's independent review group reported to the Scottish Government in October.

This is the first step in what is likely to be quite a lengthy process of readjustment within wild fisheries management. The proposals are currently with Scottish Ministers and a consultation is anticipated in the spring of 2015 on government proposals stemming from the review recommendations.

While it is too early to predict any outcome, many of the recommendations in the review report have been welcomed by the fisheries management community.

Albert Duffus

Albert started work on the Findhorn in 1994 and has been our Head Bailiff for over 20 years.

Albert retires at the end of January 2015 and to mark this the Forres Angling Association made a presentation of a set of golf clubs, to which the Board made a contribution, at their recent AGM.

Proprietors will also have an opportunity to say farewell to Albert and we wish him well in what, I am sure, will be a long and fruitful retirement.

Sean Mclean, who has been working with Albert for the past few years, takes over as Head Bailiff and the board will be appointing another bailiff shortly to assist Sean.

AGM

The Annual Meeting of Proprietors was held at Logie Steading on 20th August 2014 and attended by 9 proprietors.

The Annual Public Meeting was held at Logie Steading on 24th November 2014.

Further Information

For those who are interested, a lot of information on issues affecting fisheries management in general is available on the following web sites:

<http://www.fnlft.org.uk/river-findhorn/>

<http://www.fnlft.org.uk/>

<http://www.asfb.org.uk/>

<http://www.rafts.org.uk/>

CATCH & RELEASE

6 SIMPLE STEPS:

Use the strongest practical nylon cast to aid quick landing of fish. Long playing leads to the build-up of harmful metabolites such as lactic acid which kills fish even after they appear to swim away unscathed.

Use single or double hooks but avoid using triple hooks. Pinch the barbs by carefully crimping them with slim-jawed pliers. This is better than using barbless hooks.

Try and plan your release strategy as you are playing the fish - think where the best area would be to net or beach, unhook & release your fish. Avoid sandy beaches and silty bays, and where there are extensive areas where the water depth is shallower than the depth of the fish.

Take great care in handling fish. It helps if there are two of you so try and fish in pairs. Do **not** pick the fish up by the tail and carry it to the bank for unhooking purposes. If possible use a wide-mouthed small knot-less mesh net to minimise handling and remove the hook and release the fish while still in the water. Wet the hands first or use surgical gloves and wet them as well, avoid the gill area, do not squeeze the stomach and take care not to rub off scales. Turning the fish upside down will often prevent it from struggling. Use your knees or the river bank to keep the frame of the net level and just above the water surface.

Use long-nosed artery forceps or slim-jawed pliers for removing hooks.

Try to minimise out of water and handling times. Return the fish as quickly as possible. Some photographers keep fish out of the water far too long, considerably reducing their chances of recovery. Support the fish until it has recovered enough to swim away.

Findhorn, Nairn and Lossie Fisheries Trust Report 2014

R. Laughton

Findhorn, Nairn and Lossie Fisheries Trust,
Logie Steading, Dunphail, Forres, Morayshire, IV36 2QN.
Tel: 01309 611220
Mob: 07877 535986
Email: director@fnlft.org.uk
Web www.fnlft.org.uk

The Findhorn, Nairn and Lossie Fisheries Trust promote sustainable management of river resources and fish populations through research, restoration and education. To achieve this, the Trust works closely with the District Salmon Fishery Board for each river, and other relevant organisations. A charity and company limited by guarantee, the Trust relies on grants, donations and fundraising to implement projects.

A key element of the Trust's work is in implementing the Fishery Management Plans (FMP) for each river. These describe the current state of each river and fishery, describe current issues and identify and prioritise actions needed to improve the rivers and fisheries. The plans were developed using funding from Scottish Government and the Rivers and Fisheries Trusts Scotland (RAFTS) and copies can be downloaded from <http://www.fnlft.org.uk/projects/>.

The Trust reviews the FMPs each year. Based on this review, progress made in the most recent year, and emerging issues, the Trust chooses projects to focus on in the next year. The Trust's first FMPs were written in 2010; thus much of the work to be done involves finding out more about the status of the rivers and the salmon, sea trout and other native fish populations.

This reports details activities carried out on the River Findhorn during 2014 and where this relates to the fisheries management plan is shown in brackets. Further details of the work of the Trust on the Nairn and Lossie can be found on www.fnlft.org.uk.

Juvenile Salmon and Trout Stock Assessment (FMP3.1)

Electrofishing surveys of juvenile fish populations was carried out during August to October 2014. These surveys provide valuable data on the distribution and abundance of juvenile salmon, trout and other fish within the Findhorn and its tributaries and can also be compared with historical data from 1997 to 2011. Contract surveys relating to wind farm developments were carried out during 2014. The number of electrofishing sites planned and completed is shown in Table 1.

Two approaches to electrofishing (EF) are used within the Findhorn. For longer term monitoring, depletion sites are used, where an area of stream is marked out and revisited regularly to provide fish density estimates. Timed electrofishing involves electrofishing a section river for a length of time, typically 10 minutes, is also used to provide a quick indication of the fish populations present. Both approaches follow Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre guidelines (SFCC 2007).

To provide a comparison with previous years 24 core sites were planned for 2014. Table 1 indicates that 14 were completed successfully in the lower Findhorn (tributaries to the north of the A9) but only 2 of the planned 10 were completed in the upper catchment (tributaries to the south of the A9). Although the early summer was characterised by a long dry spell of weather leading to low flows ideal for juvenile surveys, this changed sharply on the 11th of August with a very large and powerful spate, estimated at a 1 in 30 year event. The timing could not have been worse as surveys were planned to start on the 11th! Water levels remained high and coloured in most of the tributaries for the following two weeks delaying surveys until September. A further spate in early October also curtailed electrofishing activities before the full quota of sites in the upper Findhorn was completed.

Contract surveys for various wind farms were also completed, including Berry Burn, Moy, Tom nan Clach and others still in the initial planning stage. These are also listed in Table 1 and provided welcome additional data.

Location	Planned Depletion EF Sites	Completed Depletion EF Sites	Timed EF Sites
Findhorn (Lower)	14	14	
Findhorn (Upper)	10	2	
Berry Burn WF	10	10	
Moy WF	3	3	5
Tom Nan Clach WF			6
Other Contracts			11
Total	37	29	22

Table 1: Electrofishing sites completed on the River Findhorn during 2014.

Reports from several sources indicated that both juvenile and some adult salmon and trout had been washed out and killed by the size of the August 11th spate. The juvenile surveys provided an opportunity to determine if juvenile fish losses were significant throughout the catchment.

The results varied, in Banchor Burn, near Tomatin, the water course had changed significantly during the spate and it was clear that a considerable movement of substrate had taken place (Figures 1 and 2). In the past the burn has produced excellent densities of juvenile salmon and trout, with salmon 0+ ranging from 15 to 135 per100m² and salmon 1+ ranging from 11 to 61 per100m², although there has been wide variations from year to year. However, the current survey indicated a complete loss of salmon 0+ and only one salmon 1+ present in the survey site. Other factors such as a poor input of spawners in 2013 could have affected the results but it does seem likely that the spate in this burn has badly affected the salmon population. Trout were present but densities were also lower than previous surveys.

The nearby Clune Burn was also surveyed and although substrate movement was not as pronounced the salmon and trout densities were also lower than historical data.

A visit to our upper site AtB13 on the upper Allt Bruachaig, also near Tomatin, produced a different result (Figures 3 and 4). This site is located on a very mobile and changeable section of the tributary but has provided fairly good densities of salmon 0+ and 1+ over the years. Although the channel had changed again after the August spate, densities of salmon 0+ were 39 per100m² (historical range 21 to 68 per100m²) while salmon 1+ were the highest recorded at the site at 35 per 100m² (historical range 5 to 30 per 100m²). Trout are also present and in 2014 the density of 0+ was 8.7 per100m² which was within the historical range of 0 to 18 per100m². Similarly the 1+ trout density of 3.5 per100m² was within the previous range of 0 to 6 per 100m².

Other sites on similar tributaries such as the Moy Burn showed a similar trend with salmon densities comparable to previous years.

On the more stable tributaries such as the Dorback (Figure 5) survey site DB30 provided another insight. Salmon 0+ densities were low in 2014 at 12 per100m², range 14 to 99 per 100m² while the density of salmon 1+, 21 per 100m², was towards the upper end of the historical range of 1 to 32 per 100m². Trout are also present and in 2014 the density of 0+ was 2 per 100m² which was within the historical range of 0 to 5 per100m². Similarly the 1+ trout density of 1 per 100m² was within the previous range of 0 to 2 per 100m².



Figure 1: Banchor Burn after the spate on 11th August 2014. Electrofishing site starts at the tree.



Figure 2: Banchor Burn in August 2009. Electrofishing site starts at the tree with the upper limit at the rope.



Figure 3: Allt Bruachaig showing the area for electrofishing site AtB13 in Sept 2014



Figure 4: Allt Bruachaig showing the area for electrofishing site AtB13 in Sept 2004



Figure 5: Electrofishing site DB30 on the Dorback Burn showing little change after the spate on 11th August 2014.

So a site by site look at fish densities didn't provide a clear pattern. Compilation of the survey data is still underway but a preliminary analysis was completed by Lewis Robertson (Moray College UHI) who compiled the data for all the lower Findhorn sites. He computed the average for these sites and then compared the salmon and trout 0+ and 1+ densities with the historical density range. The results are presented in Figures 6.

Figure 6 indicates that for salmon 0+ the mean density for the electrofishing sites in the lower Findhorn is towards the lower end of the historical mean density range. For salmon 1+, trout 0+ and trout 1+ the mean density of 2014 is towards the middle of the historical range.

There is still more work to be done on the juvenile data collected from 2014 so the results presented here should be treated as preliminary. However, although some burns have been affected by the large spate in August it is encouraging to report that salmon and trout were found in good densities in most of the survey sites.

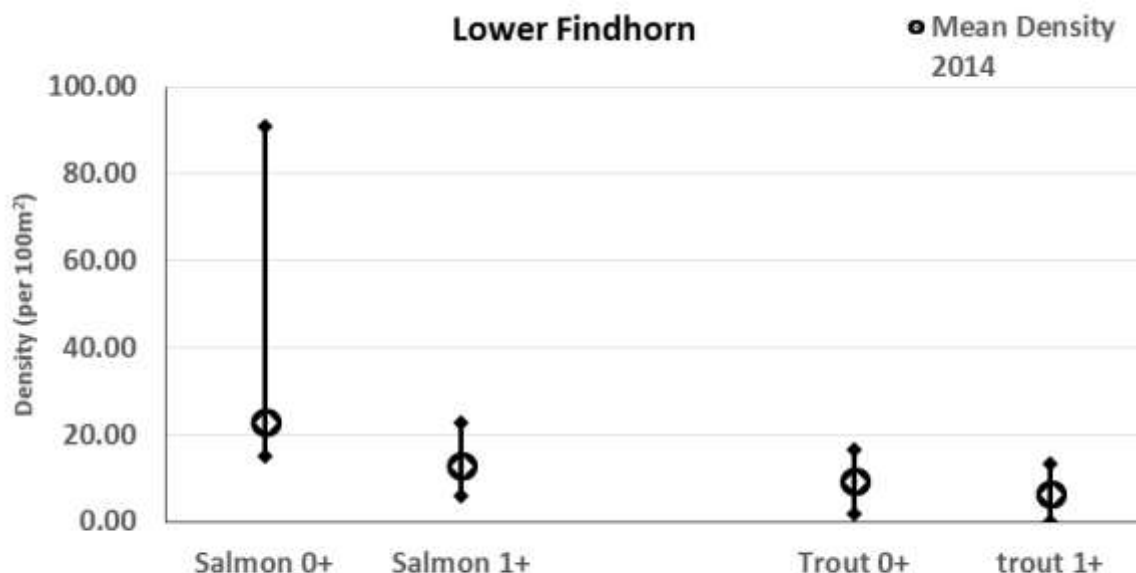


Figure 6: Mean juvenile densities for salmon and trout in 2014 compared with historical range of mean densities from 1997 to 2011.

Adult Salmon and Trout Scale Collection (FMP2.1)

Basic data from salmon and trout catches is an important component to managing a river. Catch data is routinely collected for the Findhorn but data from scales, weight, sex ratio, fishing effort etc is often absent. Scales in particular provide an important insight into the age structure of the fish population and its growth rate. In time this can also provide an insight in changes in run time and growth within the river and/or the sea perhaps reflecting changes in ocean or climate conditions.

A few scales from adult salmon have been collected from the Findhorn but to date no concerted effort has been made to build up a good collection of scales from across the length of the river and throughout the season. In 2013 scale packets were distributed to several beats on the river and anglers were encouraged to collect scales from any salmon retained. Over 40 salmon samples were submitted, these have now been read and cross checked at a scale workshop held in Pitlochry by the SFCC during April 2014. A further 38 scales samples were collected throughout the 2014 season and these will be analysed this winter. The findings will be published shortly which represents a good start given low flows and generally the poor fishing conditions throughout the 2014 season.

Invasive Non-Native Plant Control (FMP4.2)

Control of non-native plants continued in 2014. Surveys of the Findhorn, Mosset and Muckle burns were completed along with treatment of Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed on the Lower Findhorn during June and July 2014 (Figures 8 to 11). A good start was made on both the left and right banks with very welcome additional support from Jenny Davidson (Mundole Farm) and local contractor Angus Dickson, commissioned by Dalvey Estate. Forres AA river watcher Steve Pannel also worked tirelessly throughout the season to maintain paths and control of hogweed and knotweed throughout the Forres AA beat. However, the dense infestations will take many further years of control before they are reduced to a manageable level. The current level of funding is insufficient to achieve this but a further funding programme is being developed through the Rivers and Fisheries Trust Scotland (RAFTS).



Figure 7: Giant Hogweed on the steep slopes near Red Craigs, Lower Findhorn, treatment with round up was carried out by FNLFT staff during June 2014.



Figure 8: Giant Hogweed has spread along most of the field margins in the Lower Findhorn and in the surrounding woodland. Treatment by FNLFT staff and contractors was carried out in June-July 2014.



Figure 9: Dense growth of Giant Hogweed behind the Stoney Pool hut on the Forres AA beat. Treatment was carried out during June-July by FNLFT staff and contractors from Dalvey Estate.



Figure 10: Dense growths of Giant hogweed are present along the Findhorn at Mundole. Jenny Davidson from Mundole Farm demonstrating a highly effective approach to control using a 100litre pressurised tank on a Quad bike.

Local volunteers from Forres continued to meet on Monday nights to tackle the giant hogweed along the Mosset and Rafford Burns. This season the Mosset Burn was again treated from Rafford and Altyre to below the Ben Romach Distillery. The burn was re-surveyed in July to assess progress after three years of treatment using the DAFOR survey scale illustrated in Table 2 and the results are presented in Figure 12.

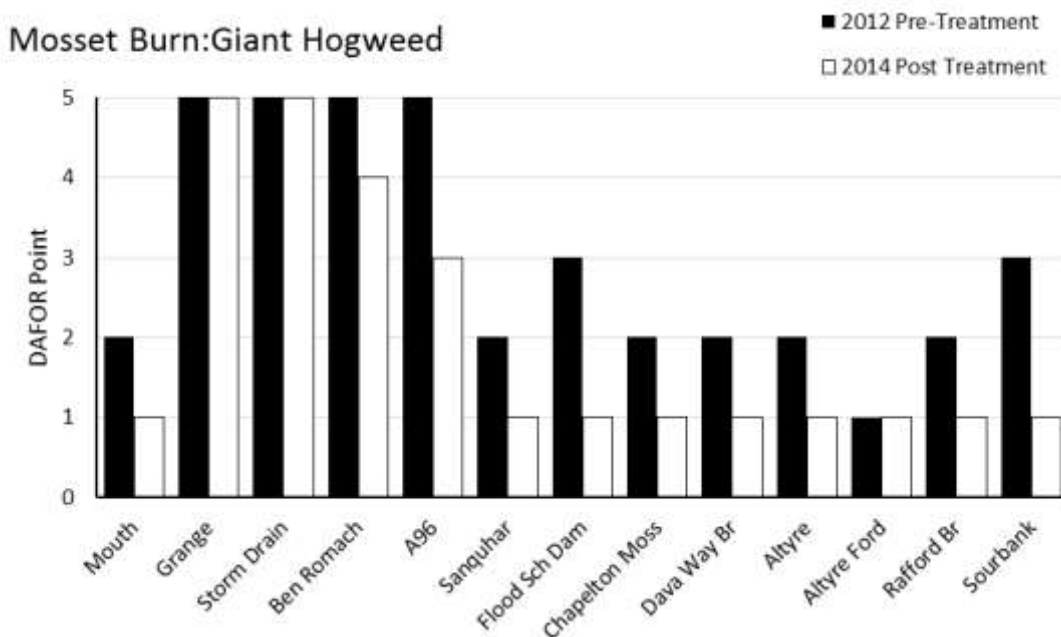


Figure 11: Post treatment survey completed in 2014 after three years of treatment compared with pre-treatment survey of the Mosset Burn compiled in 2012.

Table 2: DAFOR survey key for assessing INNs plant abundance.

A	Point Index	Cover %
N	0	None
R	1	<3
O	2	3 to 9
F	3	10 to 29
A	4	30 to 60
D	5	>60

Figure 12 indicates good progress with the control of giant hogweed with the upper reaches of the Mosset, from Sourbank and Altyre downstream to the A96 all showing a reduction in the density of plants. The section from the A96 also showed a drop of one point from 5 to 4, with no treatment carried out on the sections from the storm drain to the mouth. Further treatments will be carried out in 2015 and additional volunteers are always welcome, training will be provided, please contact the office 0309 611220.

Mink Control (FMP4.1)

Mink control on the Findhorn and Lossie was co-ordinated by Findhorn bailiff, Sean McLean, while Nairn bailiff, Alastair Skinner looks after the Nairn. Both have maintained a network of local volunteers to operate floating rafts and traps. Sightings and captures were lower during 2014 than the previous two years and Table 3 provides a summary of captures for the Findhorn Nairn and Lossie. Recent captures have been mostly from the coast near Covesea and the lower Lossie. Funding to continue the control of the mink has also been secured from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) until August 2015.

Should you spot a mink please contact the FNLFT office 01309 611220, Sean McLean 07920483081, or Alastair Skinner 07825554808 or report the sighting online through the new online MinkApp.

Captures	Findhorn	Lossie	Nairn	Total
2012	1	4	1	6
2013	7	2	0	9
2014	1	4	0	5

Sawbill Duck and Seal Management (FMP4.1)

Concern remains high among anglers regarding the numbers of seals observed around Findhorn Bay and along the coast. The Findhorn remains part of the Moray Firth Seal Management Plan and a licence is granted each year to control a small number of seals which migrate into the river and directly affect fish stocks. Data on the size of the populations is essential in any management and regular counts of these seals colonies were conducted during 2014.

Sawbill ducks (goosanders, mergansers) and cormorants can also affect juvenile and smolt stocks. Again data on the population size of these birds was collected throughout the year although counts were hampered by spate conditions in October. Counts were carried out by walking the various beats and I am very grateful to all the estate staff and keepers who joined the bailiffs to complete the counts.

A joint licence application with our neighbouring Moray Firth coast rivers, for control of these birds during the smolt run in spring has been submitted by Roger Knight from the River Spey. Further counts are planned for winter 2014 and spring 2015 support the application

Wind Farm Monitoring (FMP1.3)

Berry Burn Wind Farm Monitoring Plan

Construction of the wind farm site was completed in October 2013 with the wind farm officially opened with a Family Fun Day on the 30th August 2014. Water monitoring has continued into the post construction period with weekly samples collected from the Berry Burn and the comparison burn, the Ourack. Data on turbidity and other environmental factors (temperature etc) are also collected routinely and analysed by Ian Malcolm and his team at the MSS Freshwater Laboratory, Pitlochry. Invertebrate samples were collected by Chas Emes, Aquaterra Ltd. Juvenile fish surveys were completed at all ten electro-fishing sites during September and initial results indicate good fish densities.

Some localised damage to the roads network was observed after the spate on the 11th August. In particular the culvert near Tomcork Farm became blocked leading to the loss of part of the access road for a period. However, in general any damage to the road network was limited and no issues with material entering the Berry Burn was observed.

The Trust were delighted to receive two additional charitable donations from the constructors MacLeods and from the developers, Statkraft. The McLeods donation was used to purchase survey equipment and support a Pilmuir School in a visit to the view the wind farm and survey the "Bugs and Beasties" in the Berry burn (Figure 13) while the Statkraft donation was used for the production of the autumn newsletter.



Figure 12: Pilmuir pupils enjoy a visit to Berry Burn wind farm, Aug 2014.

Other Wind Farm Developments

Several other wind farms are also planned for the Findhorn catchment at Tom nan Clach, Cairn Duhie, Kylachie, Moy and through 2014 the FNLFT has provided comments on their planning application and provided baseline data and advice to ensure water quality and fish populations are not harmed by these developments.

Moray Firth Trout Initiative (FMP2.1)

One of the key aims of the MFTI is to improve our understanding of the brown trout populations that exist in the plentiful Lochs within the Moray Firth Catchment. Using local volunteer anglers to catch the trout on rod and line we are able to engage the project with the local angling community and help raise awareness of trout biology and conservation. Each Loch is unique and will support distinct breeding populations of trout that will have adapted to the local environment. By measuring each trout caught and reading their scales we can begin to build up a picture of the population structure, growth rate and the productivity of each Loch.

Loch Dallas is small Loch on the watershed of the Lossie and the Findhorn catchments. It drains into the Findhorn via the Corshellach Burn and then the River Divie. Located at 300m altitude it is surrounded by highland heath and coniferous plantations. Although it has been rarely fished recently, it has a reputation for excellent sport fishing and large brown trout.

Access permission was kindly provided by Sir William Gordon-Cumming and over the weekend of 13-14th September the MFTI and FNLFT organised 2 days of fishing with 4 local anglers; on the Saturday Alan Liddle and Graham Young fished the deeper water using float tubes and on the Sunday Campbell Ross and John Ettles fished from the bank. Over the 2 days 11 fish were sampled. Lengths ranged from 30cm -40cm with the heaviest being about 3lbs. Scales were collected from all the fish and will be read shortly.

Further sampling on lochs throughout the Findhorn Nairn and Lossie area may be sampled next year and volunteers are always welcome.



Figure 13: A fine brown trout from Loch Dallas.

Publicity (FMP7.1)

The Trust produce regular newsletters and updates on activities can also be found on our web site www.fnlft.org.uk.

Acknowledgements

I am particularly grateful to Valerie Wardlaw, Seymour Monro and the steering committee for all their encouragement and help during the past year.

The FNLFT are extremely grateful for the continuing support of the Findhorn DSFB, Forres AA, Logie Estate, RAFTS, ASFB, and the MSS Freshwater Lab, SFCC, and the Moray Firth Trout Initiative.

Thanks also to Albert Duffus (FDSFB), Sean Maclean (FDSFB), Andrew Laughton, Fraser Laughton, Hannah Boyd, Lewis Robertson and Jamie Piper for their assistance in electro fishing and with other projects. Thanks also to Pauline Proudlock (MSS), Alastair McCartney (MSS) and Ian Malcolm (MSS) with water sample collection. Thanks to Chas Emes (Aquaterra) for invertebrate collection and analysis.

I am extremely grateful to Ian Suttie, Ian MacLennan, Campbell Ross, Pat Carroll, John Ettles, Mike Mitchell, Angus Dickson, Jenny Davidson and Brian Higgs for their considerable help with the treatment of Giant Hogweed and Japanese knotweed. Thanks also to all the volunteers who look after mink rafts and traps.

Thanks also to all the proprietors and anglers who have generously donated to the Trust and, in particular, Ewen Brodie, Julie Balgowie and Ian Neale for their fundraising efforts.

References

SFCC 2007. Electrofishing Team Leader Training Manual. Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre, Pitlochry.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/295194/0096726.pdf>

RIVER SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT 2014

Fishing Season

The season started on 11 February 2014 with the opening ceremony for the Forres Angling Association at The Stoney Pool. The anglers were as enthusiastic as ever and optimistic for the forthcoming season. From February to April the fish released increased by approximately 60% from last year and fish retained in the same period by 46%. Unfortunately this trend did not continue as you will see by the statistics for catch and release.

Poaching

Once again we kept a very high profile to deter poaching activity on the river and coast line. Although we were called out on a few occasions, no evidence was found. We worked in conjunction with the Nairn Bailiff and the Scottish Fishery Protection vessel on one occasion in August, patrolling the coastline from Burghead to Nairn. Although it was fruitless in finding any nets, it was once again a beneficial exercise in deterring poachers. We continued to support the River Lossie by patrolling the river and coastline.

Seals

The Moray Firth Seal Management Plan is still on-going and was carried out over the period March /April and once again I must stress my concerns at the population of grey and common seals at the entrance to Findhorn Bay. Over a period of two weeks a seal was seen well up the river between the Broom of Moy Bridge and the Railway Bridge.

Sawbills

The sawbill counts were carried out during the year and figures given to the Findhorn, Nairn and Lossie Fisheries Trust.

As my career on the river comes to an end I would like to thank everyone for their support. I am handing over to Sean and I am leaving the river in good hands. I wish him and the new bailiff every success and I have no doubt you will give them your full support. I hope the anglers have a successful season. I have thoroughly enjoyed my time on the river and I am now looking forward to my retirement.

Albert Duffus

River Superintendent

December 2014

Tel: 01309 674244

Mob: 07879295670

LOCATION	SALMON RET.						GRILSE REL.						SEA TROUT RET.					
	No		Wt lbs		Rei %		No		Wt lbs		Rei %		No		Wt lbs		Rei %	
Coignafearn																		
Daltomich																		
Glenmazeran																		
Dalmigavie	1	13			0%													
East Clune			2	26	100%													
Glen Kirk																		
Strathdearn (Banchor)																		
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)																		
Glen Kyllachy																		
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)																		
Auchintoul & Kyllachy																		
Corrybrough			1	26	100%													
Tomatin			1	13	100%													
Balnespick																		
Moy (Upper)																		
Moy (Pollochaig)																		
Drynachan			6	89	100%													
Banchor																		
Lethen			10	117	100%													
Glenferness			4	43	100%													
Coulmony																		
Logie			2	27	100%													
Dunphail																		
Moray Estates	3	36	28	295	90%								1	1				100%
Altyre Estate			12	127	100%								2	4				100%
Forres AA	6	79	12	120	67%								1	3				100%
TOTAL	10	128	78	883	89%								4	8				100%

LOCATION	RETURNS FOR JUNE										2014						
	SALMON		SALMON REL.		Rel	GRILSE RET.		GRILSE REL.		Rel	SEA TROUT		SEA TROUT		Rel		
	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%		
Coignafearn																	
Daltomich																	
Glenmazeran																	
Dalmigavie			2	20	100%												
East Clune			2	16	100%												
Glen Kirk																	
Strathdearn (Banchor)			2	24	100%												
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)																	
Glen Kyllachy	1	7	3	20	75%												
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)																	
Auchintoul & Kyllachy																	
Corrybrough			1	7	100%												
Tomatin																	
Balnespick	1	11			0%												
Moy (Upper)																	
Moy (Pollochaig)	1	7			0%												
Drynachan	8	73	5	40	38%	1	3	3	10	75%							
Banchor	3	38			0%										1	3	100%
Lethen	2	24	11	132	85%												
Glenferness	3	31	5	56	63%			1	3	100%					1	4	100%
Coulmony			4	48	100%			2	6	100%							
Logie			5	47	100%	2	8	1	5	33%							
Dunphail						1	5	1	5	50%							
Moray Estates	5	39	6	46	55%	1	4		5	0%					2	4	100%
Altyre Estate			2	35	100%												
Forres AA	3	31	2	24	40%	2	11	6	29	75%					4	9	100%
TOTAL	27	261	50	515	65%	7	31	14	63	67%	8	20	20	63	67%	20	100%

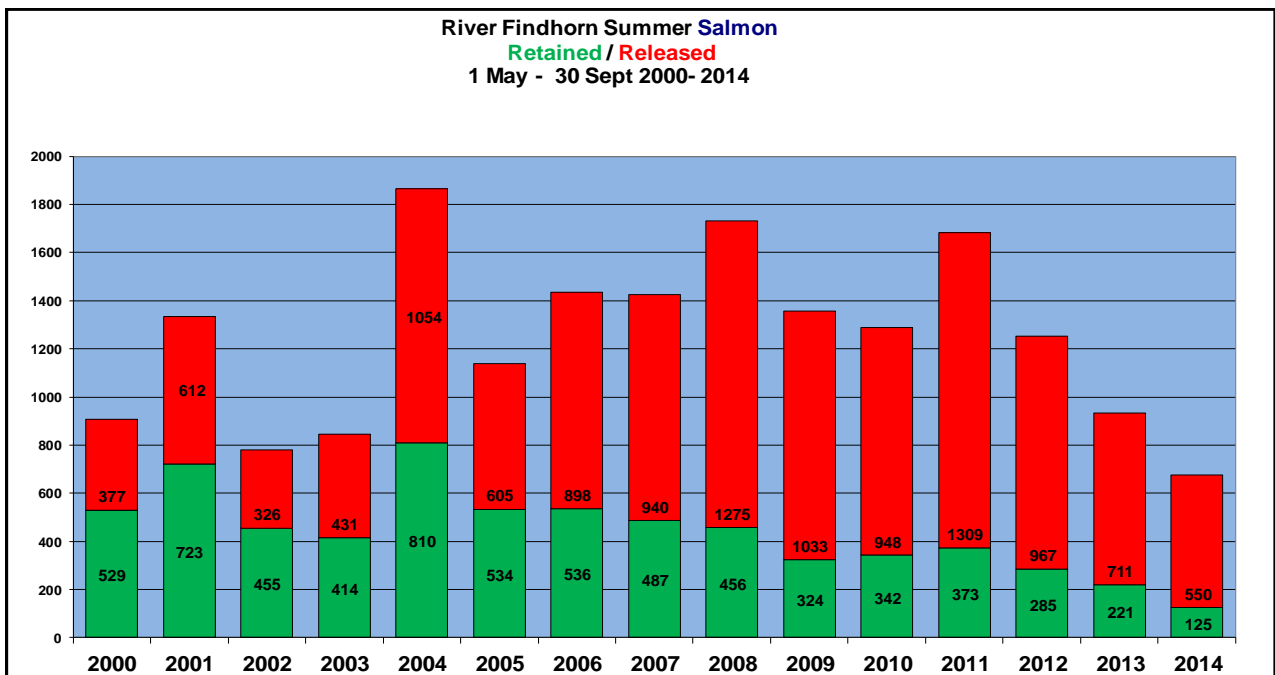
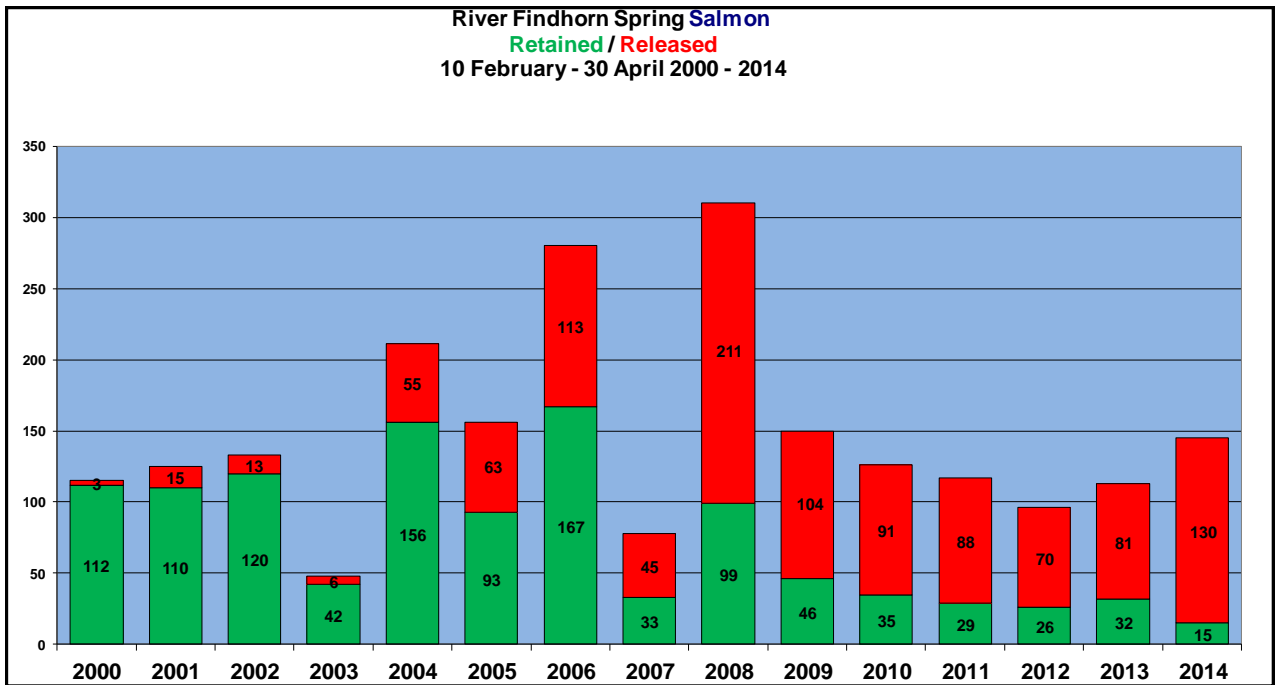
LOCATION	RETURNS FOR JULY										2014								
	SALMON RET.		SALMON REL.		ReI		GRILSE RET.		GRILSE REL.		ReI		SEA TROUT RET		SEA TROUT REL		ReI		
	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	Wt lbs	
Coignafearn																			
Daltomich																			
Glenmazeran																			
Dalmigavie																			
East Clune			2	16	100%														
Glen Kirk																			
Strathdearn (Banchor)	1	8			0%														
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)																			
Glen Kyllachy																			
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)																			
Auchintoul & Kyllachy																			
Corrybrough			1	6	100%														
Tomatin																			
Balnespick	1	7			0%														
Moy (Upper)																			
Moy (Pollochaig)																			
Drynachan	1	7	6	51	86%	1	4												
Banchor			2	22	100%														
Lethen	3	24	11	90	79%														
Glenferness	1	12	2	25	67%	2	8												
Coulmony	1	8			0%														
Logie						2	9												
Dunphail						1	4												
Moray Estates			3	19	100%	1	5											2	4
Altyre Estate																			
Forres AA						19	79											3	51
TOTAL	8	66	27	229	77%	26	109	37	144	59%	3	51	11	22	79%				

LOCATION	RETURNS FOR AUGUST										2014					
	SALMON RET.		SALMON REL.		Rel	GRILSE RET.		GRILSE REL.		Rel	SEA TROUT RET		SEA TROUT REL	Rel		
	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	
Coignafearn																
Daltomich																
Glenmazeran			1	7	100%											
Dalmigavie	1	11			0%											
East Clune									1	3	100%					
Glen Kirk			4	38	100%											
Strathdearn (Banchor)	1	8	2	22	67%	2	6				0%					
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)			3	31	100%				3	12	100%					
Glen Kyllachy																
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)																
Auchintoul & Kyllachy			4	40	100%				2	7	100%					
Corrybrough			1	12	100%											
Tomatin	2	17	5	38	71%				1	4	100%	1	3	100%		
Balnespick	1	6			0%				4	18	100%					
Moy (Upper)																
Moy (Pollochaig)	3	23	2	29	40%											
Drynachan	2	29	42	371	95%	5	14		11	48	69%	4	12	100%		
Banchor	1	10	1	5	50%											
Lethen	3	18	33	330	92%	6	23		29	102	83%	9	18	100%		
Glenferness	4	31	18	170	82%	8	35		13	160	62%					
Coulmony			4	26	100%	3	14		5	19	63%					
Logie			1	6	100%							2	2	100%		
Dunphail																
Moray Estates	8	64	28	229	78%	9	37		20	75	69%	10	20	100%		
Altyre Estate	2	14	41	298	95%	1	5		8	35	89%	7	18	100%		
Forres AA	13	105	14	126	52%	27	111		35	145	56%	1	1	83%		
TOTAL	41	336	204	1778	83%	61	245		132	628	68%	1	1	38	84	97%

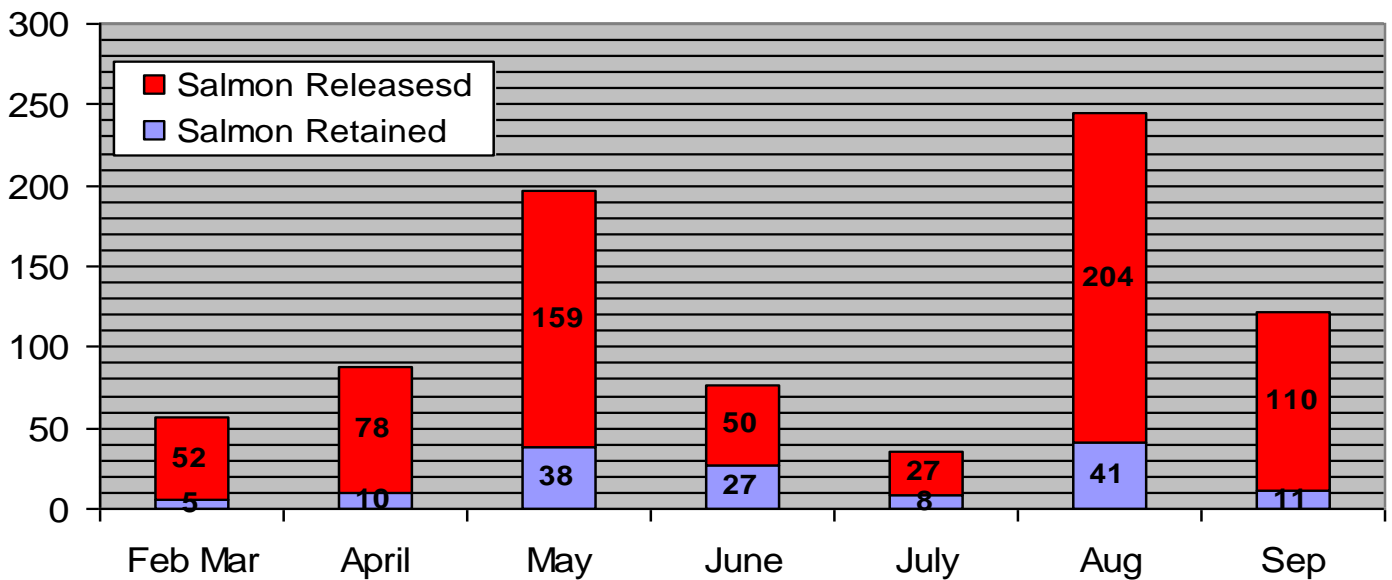
LOCATION	RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER										2014							
	SALMON RET.		SALMON REL.		Rei		GRILSE RET.		GRILSE REL.		Rei		SEA TROUT RET		SEA TROUT REL		Rei	
	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	No	Wt lbs	No	Wt lbs	%	
Coignafearn																		
Daltomich			1	12			100%											
Glenmazeran										1	3	100%						
Dalmigavie																		
East Clune			4	21			100%											
Glen Kirk			3	22			100%											
Strathdearn (Banchor)	1	9	1	8	2	8	50%	2	8	2	9	100%						
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)																		
Glen Kyllachy																		
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)																		
Auchintoul & Kyllachy			1	8			100%											
Corrybrough																		
Tomatin	1	9	2	19	1	4	67%	2	4	2	5	67%						
Balnespick										1	5	100%						
Moy (Upper)																		
Moy (Pollochaig)			2	19			100%											
Drynachan	4	25	40	370	3	12	91%	5	18	5	18	63%			2	5	100%	
Banchor			1	7	1	4	100%											
Lethen			12	145			100%			6	24	100%			3	7	100%	
Glenferness			9	87	1	4	100%			3	13	75%			1	2	100%	
Coulmony										1	3	100%						
Logie										2	7	100%						
Dunphail																		
Moray Estates	2	14	11	100	2	9	85%	9	43									
Altyre Estate			19	135			100%								2	5	100%	
Forres AA	3	26	4	37	13	51	57%	5	21	2	4	28%						0%
TOTAL	11	83	110	990	23	92	91%	39	158	2	4	63%	2	4	8	19	80%	

LOCATION	CONSOLIDATION						2014		
	SALMON RETAINED	SALMON RELEASED	RELEASED %	GRILSE RETAINED	GRILSE RELEASED	RELEASED %	OVERALL PERCENT RELEASED	SEA TROUT RETAINED	SEA TROUT RELEASED
	No	No	%	No	No	%	%	No	No
Coignafearn	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil
Daltomich	1	1	50%				50%		
Glenmazeran	2	4	67%				67%		
Dalmigavie	1	15	100%		1	100%	100%		
East Clune	3	6	67%	4	2	33%	53%		
Glen Kirk	1	12	92%				92%		
Strathdearn (Banchor)	3	6	100%		5	100%	100%		
Dalmigarry (Morlie & Corrievorrie)	1	3	75%				75%		
Glen Kyllachy	3	1	25%				25%		
Findhorn Bridge(Old Clune)		6	100%		2	100%	100%		
Auchintoul & Kyllachy		6	100%				100%		
Corrybrough	3	12	80%	1	3	75%	79%		1
Tomatin	6	3	33%		5	100%	57%		
Balnespick	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil			Nil	Nil
Moy (Upper)	5	8	62%		1	100%	64%		
Moy (Pollochaig)	17	120	88%	10	20	67%	84%		7
Drynachan	8	15	65%	1		0%	63%		1
Banchor	12	121	91%	6	38	86%	90%		12
Lethen	12	60	83%	11	18	62%	77%		2
Glenferness	2	11	85%	3	9	75%	80%		
Coulmony	3	16	84%	4	8	67%	77%		2
Logie				2	4	67%	67%		
Dunphail	26	115	82%	14	30	68%	78%		15
Moray Estates	2	92	98%	1	8	89%	97%		14
Altyre Estate	33	46	58%	62	70	53%	55%	12	20
Forres AA	140	680	83%	119	225	65%	78%	12	74
TOTAL									

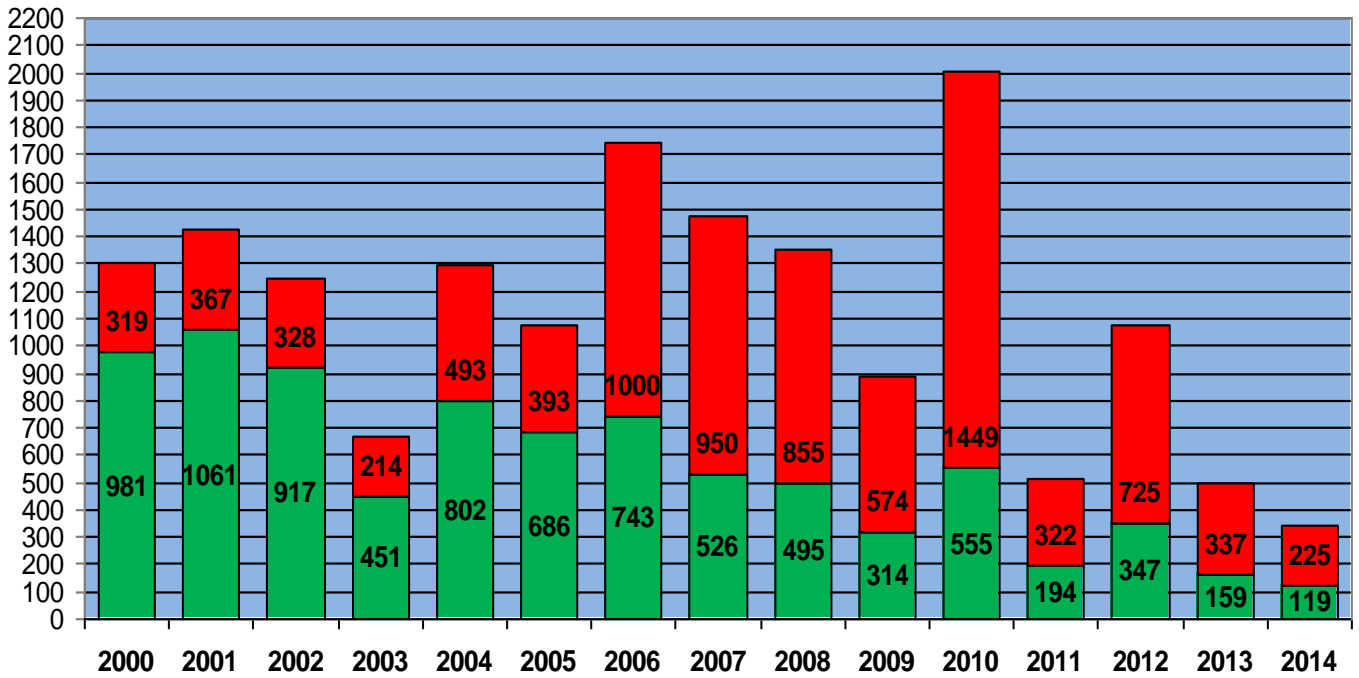
Salmon & Grilse Caught In	2014	1164
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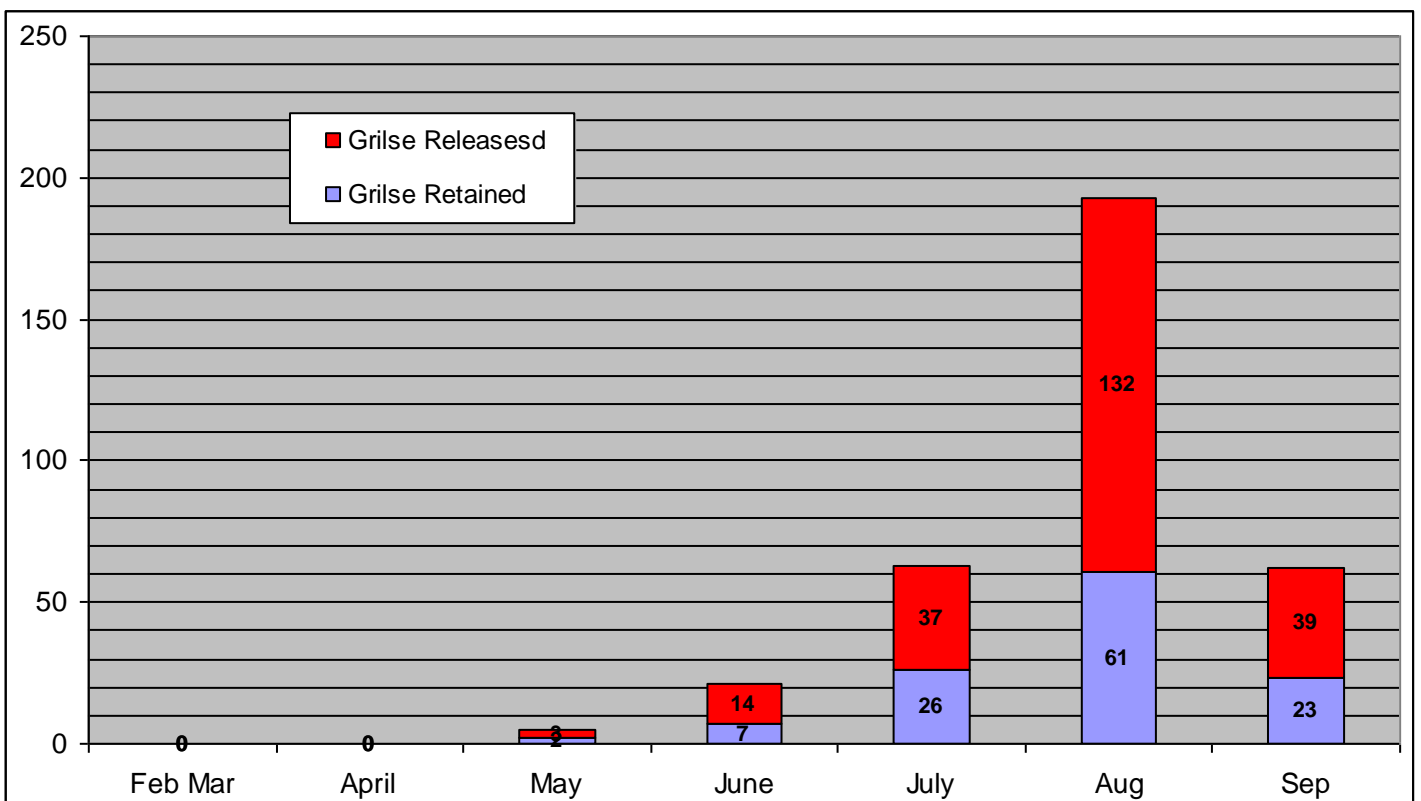
River Findhorn Salmon Released/Retained February to September 2014



Grilse Retained / Released May - September 2000 - 2014



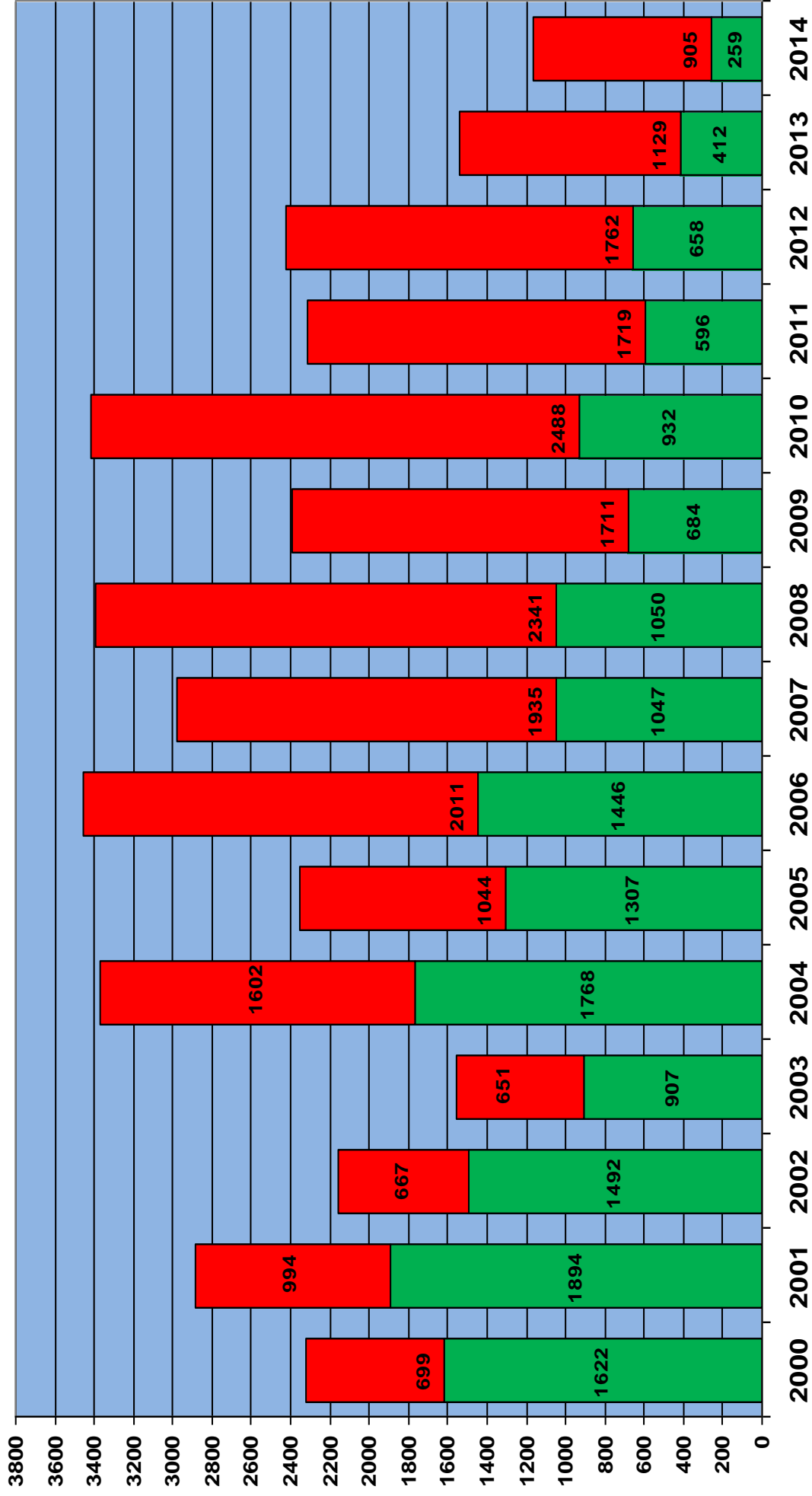
Grilse Released/Retained February to September 2014



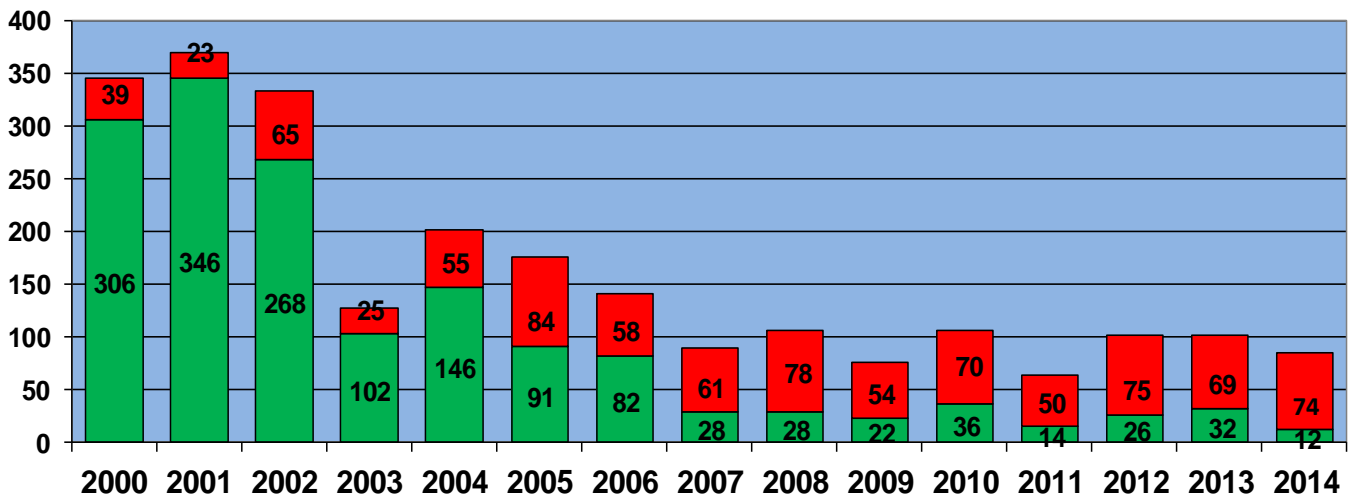
Combined Salmon & Grilse

Retained / Released

February - September 2000 - 2014



Sea Trout Retained / Released
February - September 2000 - 2014



River Findhorn Sea Trout Released/Retained
February to September 2014

