


B.A.A. NEWS



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April 2014

Competition win £30 tackle voucher

who has the oldest membership card? – see page 2

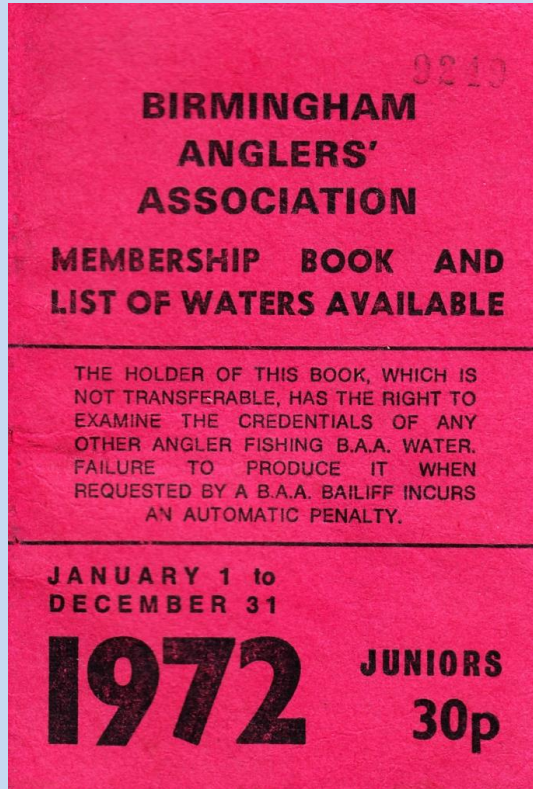
Fisheries Team volunteers required

see page 8

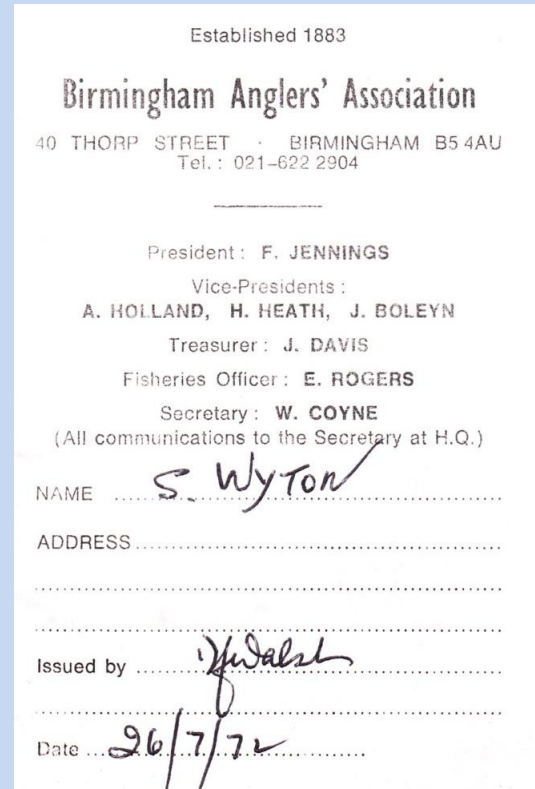
Angling Trust action plan on fish predation

see pages 13 – 16

Competition



Picture 1



Picture 2

Do you have a collection of old membership cards at home either yours or family members such as dads, granddads etc? If you do and want to have a go at winning a £30 voucher to be spent at Droitwich Angling Centre Ltd then enter our competition.

Take 2 photos; one of the front cover (picture 1 above) and the other of the page inside the front cover showing the members name and issue date clearly (picture 2 above).

Email the photos to BAA HQ baajnw@btinternet.com

Email subject Competition.

Include your name, address and membership number (you must be a current member of the BAA to enter).

Competition closes on Wednesday 30th April 2014.

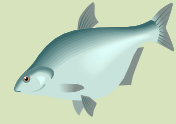
Results will be published in the June edition of BAA News.

Thanks to Droitwich Angling Centre Ltd for donating the prize.

<http://www.droitwichangling.co.uk/>



Fishing news



Perfect Coppice commons



John Wylde & 19lb 4oz common carp



Steve Middleton & 19lb common carp

Colin Townsend did a bailiff run at Coppice on 1st March where he witnessed a couple of perfect condition common carp being caught.

John Wylde, fishing with his grandson and a young friend caught a 19lb 4oz common; taken on a 12mil Berkley coconut, banana pop up boilie. John said he had only fed one small PVA sock on the cast and waited for four hours for the bite and as he explained to the boys, that there is no need to fire bait out all day and over feed the swim as some anglers do at Coppice.

Bailiff Steve Middleton also took a scale perfect 19lb common. Steve had noticed a slight disturbance in the margins and dropped his bait (corn) tight to the bank, he had put no feed in at all but within a few minutes it sailed off to the centre of the pool and was tamed after a good scrap. Steve was sure he had caught this one before and it was good to see that she was still perfect condition.

Knowle Sands chub



Managed to get a short stickfloat session in after work today (7th March) at Knowle Sands. Fished big float with lots of shot fed mashed bread with flake on the hook and caught this nice brace of Chub.

Best Regards Craig Cope.

The fish are still there!



Hi

I spent an afternoon fishing the Severn at Blackrock/Ribbesford today and thought I would send you the picture of my catch of the day.

After a number of recent blanks as the river has fined down somewhat, I set out to target chub and barbel using a variety of baits and had a lot of luck with small chub for a couple of hours fishing over a good few bait droppers of hemp pellets and corn. The biggest chub maybe went to 1lb 6oz's and I caught them on variety of baits. After switching both rods to pellet I had a couple of smaller chub and had a hook pull on something much bigger, but nothing else so I switched back to maggot. After a few minutes the rod looped over and after a 15 minute fight I managed to land the attached beauty of 10lb 4oz's. Not only my first barbel of the year after a terrible few weeks of weather but my own new Personal Best.

The photo was taken by Gareth Brown a fellow member who also witnessed the weight.

I know another guy fishing today had one of 9lb 14oz's so rest assured the fish are still there!

Thanks

Matt Maybury

A memorable end to the season



Hi,

I had what can only be described as a very memorable end to the season last week and one that will live long in the memory. I fished four days at Knowle Sands and had 37 barbel and 9 chub, including a red letter day on Wednesday of 17 barbel; biggest of which at 9lb 3oz was caught on double super-glued 12mm ellipse pellets.

I went down the next day primarily to target chub on bread and had 6 chub including a 4lb 14oz and a 5lb 1oz caught on bread flake and 7 barbel (on bread flake)!

What a cracking stretch of the river and so many inviting swims to fish. I shall definitely be returning come the new season and giving bread a good try during the summer, a very cheap and effective bait!

P.S. For your info, I have tried at the Underdale stretch in Shrewsbury but have had many blank sessions and only a few barbel this year and late last year. As a committee member of the SAF, we have noticed within Shrewsbury waters evidence of Otter predation with as many as 40% of barbel having large bite marks either on their fins or body. One photo attached of a very sick looking 5lb barbel taken from Underdale recently, blind in one eye and a huge u-shaped bite on the body. Some might say that was a pike bite but many have been caught at Sydney Avenue, just upstream to suggest otherwise.



Otters are regularly seen during daylight hours within the town itself and it has been very noticeable over the past couple of years that chub catches in particular have been very poor - barring the odd 6lb specimen.

Thank you BAA,

Chris Manns



Nature views



Wasperton survey



Visited our Manor Farm Fishery at Wasperton on Monday 17th March to check all the platforms and steps and put a list together of the repairs and replacements required. Out of the 58 pegs, 22 required attention, this was mainly the replacement of rotten boards on the top of the platforms and new steps. The Fisheries Team subsequently visited on Wednesday 26th March and carried out all the repairs identified.

As always I had my camera with me. Pictured above is the propeller memorial commemorating the loss of Australian, British and Canadian aircrew in two Sterling Bomber crashes at Wasperton in WW2 and a view of the downstream end of the fishery.



Executive update

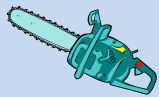


Bailiffing

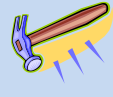
Bailiffing was on-going despite high river levels. A meeting of bailiffs had been held in Bewdley and was well attended. To date, 234 bailiffing visits had been made, with 204 anglers checked and 14 removed. 2 new bailiffs had been recruited.

Canal & Rivers Trust

A meeting with Canal & River Trust regarding new agreements for all existing canal fisheries, plus a ten year lease on the lock island at Holt Fleet.



Fisheries report



The Fisheries Work party has carried out work at the following fisheries since the last edition;

Nordley Pools

Repair of Pool 2 pegs and burning of tree trimmings around Pool 1.

River Severn - Danery

Repair and replacement of platforms and steps damaged by winter floods at upstream end of fishery and cut back of trees around these pegs.

River Avon - Wasperton, Manor Farm

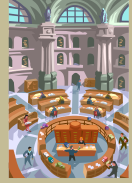
Repair and replacement of platforms and steps, removal of trees that had been blown down onto some pegs.

Volunteers required

The Fisheries Team requires additional volunteer members to help maintain our fisheries. The work is physical and involves building and repairing pegs and cutting back trees and vegetation to maintain access. The team works from early morning to mid-afternoon each Wednesday throughout the year and additionally on Mondays during spring/summer. Travel expenses are reimbursed. If you are interested contact BAA HQ.



Archive extracts



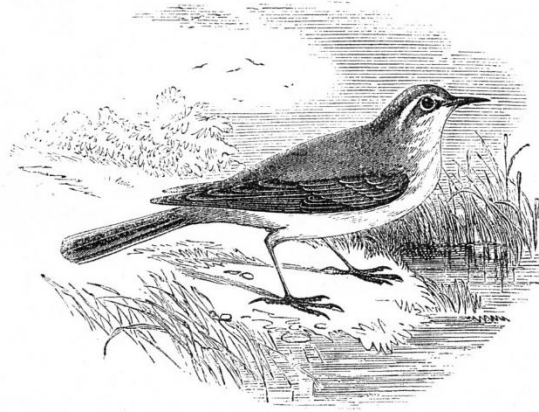
Below are extracts from the March 1960 edition of the Midland Angler, the forerunner to the BAA News.

Your Waterside Companions . . .

by 'TAG' BARNES

THE WAGTAILS

—Migrants with
a Taste
for
Shrimps



A Yellow Wagtail

ALTHOUGH about ten different species of wagtail have been reported in this country, it is probably true to say that most people are only familiar with three of them — the Yellow, the Grey and the Pied. The first two are often confused one with the other, the plumage of both being predominantly yellow. They may, however, be distinguished. The male Yellow has an olive-green back and the female one of dull brown, whereas the back of the Grey Wagtail is a blueish grey.

All three are never very far from the water, especially in summer, and the angler has an excellent opportunity to observe them. Of the remaining wagtail species the majority are migrants, rarely staying in this country to nest.

All wagtails are dainty, graceful birds, and perhaps the easiest to recognise is the Pied variety. Its bold black and white plumage catches the eye as it runs and darts by the water's edge rapidly flipping its tail. The name wagtail (if wagging is, as it implies, from side to side)

is not strictly true. For the continual rhythmic motion of the tail is not a lateral movement but a sharp up and down flick.

In some counties the Pied Wagtail goes under the name of 'Dishwasher,' a title which dates back for many years. It probably originated long ago in the days when, in country villages after Sunday lunch, housewives in their black Sunday gowns used to don white aprons and proceed to wash the dishes in the local stream. The resemblance of the black and white human figures to the Pied wagtail which frequented the same waterside brought about the natural transference of the name 'Dishwasher.'

In Winter Pied Wagtails tend to move further South, many of them leaving this country to return in the Spring. I have known them resident in my own county of Yorkshire throughout a mild winter, but these were probably birds which had moved down from Scotland. They start their return migration early and flocks of wagtails can sometimes be seen in the company of Meadow Pipits and Reed Buntings at the beginning of February.

Although the bird spends a great deal of time near to the water, the nesting site can be almost anywhere. Perhaps the 'natural' place would be amid the herbage on the bank of a stream, amongst the roots of a

tree or in a hole in a wall or rock. At times the bird will nest in a shallow hollow on the ground, perhaps under the shelter of a field furrow.

Quite often, however, it chooses very odd places in which to build and there are records of them nesting between railway sleepers, on the axle of a farmyard cart, in plant pots, under the parapet of a bridge and on the window-sill of an out-building.

Once when out fishing I found a nest full of young 'Dishwashers,' (which accepted my maggots as fast as I could feed them) right on the top of an ivy-covered tree stump, and on the same day, not thirty yards from this spot on the edge of a cornfield, I discovered the nest (it contained three eggs) of a Yellow wagtail — a 'red letter day' indeed.

The nest of the Pied Wagtail is composed of dried grass, leaves and small roots, with a lining of wool, hair, and thistle-down or feathers. Sometimes two broods a year are reared and the first eggs, four to six in number, are laid in early April.

The bird is insectivorous, catching most of its food by making quick, darting snatches, both on the ground and in the air. It is also interesting to note that wagtails, when feeding in the shallows, often eat small crustaceans such as freshwater shrimps and water lice.

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THE CLOSE SEASON INQUEST

by JIM WHEAT

WITH another coarse fishing season come and gone there comes the inevitable inquest. For no matter how well we may have done over the past nine months there is invariably some dissatisfaction over certain events.

Chief amongst these will be all those fish that got away — the roach that took you under the bank into a bramble; that chub that ended up in a fallen tree; that bream that willy-nilly went into weed.

All these, lamentable though they may be, can be quite plausibly put down to the fight put up by a cunning fish, although how much cunning a fish has, if any at all, I do not know. He probably knows his water better than you and 50% of that advantage can be removed before you start to fish by your own inspection.

After all you could see that bramble on the water's edge and you might have guessed (or have been aware of the possibility) that its roots were partly in the water due to the erosive action of the river. That submerged tree could be quite plainly seen after the calamity, so why not before? And if you are going to make any progress with your fishing you must be hard on yourself and admit that when you started to fish you did not know as much about your swim as you ought to have done by using your eyes, your plummet and your accumulated experience.

We cannot all be natural born fishermen doing the right thing by instinct, but we can all profit by experience. Unfortunately experience has to be dragged into our consciousness and this is not of itself a pleasure. So we "chuck in and trust to luck."

Now if, in the quiet months of the year, we think on all this we might put our finger on a very important point. We might realise that we did do all we should towards

a proper reconnaissance of the swim. We know what obstacles were there but could not put on more side strain because our gear would not stand it.

I think the influence of match fishing is very widely felt. Even in these days fishermen, hoping for "something worth catching" are, totally unprepared for the event when it happens. I suppose that if you fish long enough you are bound to hook something unusual in size even if "long enough" is an average lifetime.

Just for a moment, consider the man who caught a bat making a false cast with a fly or the one who caught a house martin in the same manner; or the chap who caught a robin or a moorhen on a carelessly unattended baited hook. I believe a man once had a similarly unattended hook taken by a grazing cow, and poachers have been known to bait up a hook with raisins to take game birds.

Then consider the miscellany of riverside and canal side debris that one is likely to catch. It would indeed be a small coincidence if one day, no matter how unexpectedly, you got into a big fish and then saw your moment of triumph turn to tragedy because you had as terminal tackle that match angler's pride — a 16 hook on 6x nylon, or is it 8x these days?

The average coarse fisherman is rapidly becoming as hidebound as he who seeks game fish. Even pike anglers, now suddenly freed from "winches" and "broom handles" that weigh a ton at the end of the day and line only slightly thinner than a clothes line, will go to the other extreme and aim to catch anything pikelike on a phantom-weight glass rod, half-a-mile of cobweb line on a fixed spool reel and three size 16 hooks soldered together and dressed, no doubt, with something fairy-like off the Christmas tree. Very nice if your

swim is 5 miles long and as clean and as clear as Sparkhill Baths just before the Gala.

No, if we are going for the larger fish, I think our aim and our satisfaction should be concentrated on deceiving the fish. Once hooked, I think our equipment should be strong enough to grass him without any doubt; then give him "his chance" (and a more certain one) by releasing him yourself, hookless, uninjured and free to roam the waters for another day.

After all, deceit is what we practice. It is an established fact that little fish are easier to deceive than older, more suspicious ones.

To get back to our "difficult" swims, those containing the weeds, the bramble roots and the submerged tree. On light tackle you have got to give swims such as these the go-by. Of course, these will be the seldom fished waters; these will be the likely places where a fish could maintain himself to a ripe old age and fatten.

Once he is hooked, we should be able to steer the fish to the net. All too often, in a small river, we have little enough time to do any steering; the obstacles and hazards are both too numerous and near at hand.

Match angler's tackle has a certain beauty; in its place and for its purpose it is deadly and delightful to use. The attractions are plain and a little thought will soon convince that its scope is limited.

It is not a universally efficient set-up or even a compromise, but a specialised form. It is a slick, well tried means of catching bleak, small roach, dace and gudgeon. Larger fish deserve the adoption of a new and specialised **knowledgeable** fishing. Let us have fishermen who take pride in concealing a "meat hook" in a cube of bread and making the whole as satisfyingly attractive to a fish as manna was to the children of Israel, even though its appearance on the water bed is just as strange.

'ZULU' recalls . . .

'Old Bill'—And An Arley Adventure

I WONDER if anyone remembers Old Bill B.? He was a great Severnside character — the only man I knew who because of his great age (over 80) and the fact that he had been an honorary member for so many years was given the 'freedom of the river' on all B.A.A.

waters. I often wonder, however, if he would have been so well treated if some of the tricks he got up to were more widely known.

Old Bill was a member of the party when my father took me on my first fishing trip many years ago. Uncle J. completed the foursome when we set out from Kidderminster at 6 a.m. on a 'mushroom morning' as old Bill called it.

Through Habberley Valley we went, past the old wishing well and across the fields at Styles Farm, opposite the 'Seven Sisters' — those great elm trees that have now gone.

Joining the road again at the 'smoking stile' we had a brief rest while Old Bill had a couple of puffs, and then away to Eymore Wood, a left turn over the fields and down to the river by the old sand bed and the poplars — another bunch

of lovely old trees long since cut down.

There we set up, the bets were laid — apparently the usual procedure — and fishing commenced.

We worked our way up the river to the Victoria Bridge, crossing there, and on to the Harbour Inn at Arley for lunch. Our total bag then was two gudgeon caught by the youthful learner — myself.

It was after lunch that Old Bill decided to teach me how to catch roach. He baited up for me with wasp grub, told me to fish about six inches deeper than the water and to strike at anything. Then he left me to it and went to sleep.

As he slept we moved slowly along the river, each taking pains to hide his catch, until we reached Folly Point where we had tea. Then we packed up, tramped back again through the wood, over Trimpley and down to the Fountain Hotel at Habberley where we were to weigh the catch and decide who took the stakes.

My two gudgeon and a small roach were first on the scales.

"Not enough," said Old Bill.

Father came next with two chub weighing 1½-lb.

"Not good enough," said Old Bill once more.

"Too true," said Uncle J. pulling a brace of pheasants and a hare from inside his coat.

"Still not good enough," said Old Bill, quite unperturbed.

"Well what the — have you got?" demanded Uncle J. And without saying a word Old Bill reached round in his voluminous pockets and produced two wild duck and a big bag of mushrooms.

It was some time before Old Bill convinced us, and the locals, that the ducks had been caught by fair angling with rod and line. But he did — and pocketed the stake money. Didn't I tell you what sort of a character he was at the beginning?

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54	3/6	4/6	5/10
64	3/10	4/8	6/2
84	4/0	5/3	6/9
94	4/1	5/6	7/0
114	4/3	5/10	7/6
154	5/3	6/9	
184	5/10	7/0	
224	7/7	8/2	
264	7/9	9/8	
314	9/6	10/3	
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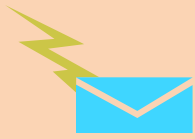
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Readers' letters



If you have any items, thoughts, issues you want to air in the BAA news, please email it to baajnw@btinternet.com titled for attn of BAA News Editor.

When sending in a comment can you please let us know if you don't want your name included?

The Editor will act as moderator for items to be included.

I fished at Coppice on 26th February and I did actually pick up some litter rather than just thinking about it. I had a go along the bank from the car park to the memorial stone. I collected a black bag full of what I could get at and leaving what you wouldn't want to pick up anyway. Thanks for putting my earlier email on site. As a bonus I found a disgorger!

Harry Treadwell

Ed; thanks, keep picking it up! If more anglers did that the message might get through to those dropping it.

When a bailiff is checking permits at Coppice Lake, he could take the anglers name and permit number note the peg the angler is fishing and say to the angler if rubbish is found in that peg when the angler has left the peg, he will be banned from fishing Coppice for the rest of the season. If you think punishment should be firmer then the angler could be ejected from BAA. I fish the rivers and when the bailiff checks my permit he always notes name and number so there wouldn't be much more work involved to try to eradicate the problem of rubbish. I'm sure once the word got round that members of BAA were being banned the litter problem would certainly change.

I hope this idea helps, yours faithfully, John (F10060)

Ed; thanks for your suggestion, I will pass it onto our Superintendent Bailiff.

I would like to compliment Paul Carter the bailiff covering the Arley Highley area. He is very pleasant in performing his duties and is always full of handy tips to help put a fish on your hook, and he seems to put his share of fish on the bank (good for him) see you in three months.

John Young

Ed; thank you for your compliments, I will make sure our Superintendent Bailiff is aware.



Don't forget your new rod licence!



Don't forget it's time to buy your new 2014/15 rod licence as all 2013/14 licences expired on 31st March 2014. To renew on-line ctrl + click on the following hyperlink;

[Click here to buy your rod licence online now!](#)

Angling Trust Sets out Action Plan for Managing Impacts of Predation on Fish Stocks

Following a wide range of work in the angling community about the impact of predation on fish stocks, including the recent publication of *The Big Picture* by the Predation Action Group, the Government's reviews of cormorants, goosanders and non-native species such as signal crayfish, the Angling Trust has published a new action plan for managing predation. The plan details the management arrangements for cormorants and goosanders that the Trust has successfully negotiated with the government, and the experimental work it is doing with CEFAS to reduce signal crayfish, which are an invasive non-native species. It also addresses a number of issues related to predation by otters and mink.

Mark Lloyd, Chief Executive of the Angling Trust said: "We recognise that there is a serious problem with unsustainable predation of fish by cormorants, goosanders and otters, as well as invasive non-native species such as mink and signal crayfish, on many still water

fisheries and rivers. Predation is natural, but on rivers which are suffering from pollution, low flows, habitat damage and invasive non-native species, it can have a devastating impact on fish stocks. We must also recognise that wildlife management is a delicate political issue and the Angling Trust has a very serious duty to protect the reputation of angling in the public eye. Any demands the Trust makes of government must be realistic, achievable and not significantly damaging to the reputation of angling."

The action plan is copied below;

Angling Trust Action on Predation

Introduction

The Angling Trust recognises that there is a serious problem with predation of fish by cormorants, goosanders and otters, as well as invasive non-native species such as mink and signal crayfish, on many still water fisheries and rivers. Predation is natural, but on rivers which are suffering from pollution, low flows, habitat damage and invasive non-native species, it can have a devastating impact on fish stocks. Stillwater fisheries are particularly vulnerable to predation, particularly those with specimen fish that are highly valuable. Action to manage this problem is required, and the Angling Trust has made significant progress in some areas. However, wildlife management is a very delicate political issue and the Angling Trust has a very serious duty to protect the reputation of angling in the public eye. Any demands the Trust makes of government must be realistic, achievable and not significantly damaging to the reputation of angling.

Cormorants and Goosanders

The Angling Trust has concluded negotiations with the Government on the implementation of new measures, announced last year, to improve the protection of vulnerable fish stocks from predation by cormorants and goosanders. The Trust campaigned for more than three years for a change to the current bureaucratic and ineffective licensing regime that governs the lethal control of these birds, which can eat between 1 and 2 lbs of fish every day, collectively more than 1,000 tonnes every winter.

The new measures will include:

- The funding of three fisheries management advisors (FMAs), to be employed by the Angling Trust from April 2014, to help angling clubs and fishery owners reduce predation, to co-ordinate applications for licences across catchments and to gather better evidence about the number of birds in each catchment;
- A commitment by the government to review the existing national limit on the number of cormorants that can be shot each year in light of evidence gathered by the FMAs from each catchment in 2014 and 2015;
- A simplification of the licence application form to make it easier for fishery managers to apply to control cormorants and goosanders;
- A removal of monthly limits within an annual licence;
- Extension of the control season to May at times of low flow when salmon and sea trout smolt migrations are particularly vulnerable;
- Agreement to increase the national limit for cormorant controls to the emergency level of 3,000 (from 2,000 last year) in 2014/5 if the need can be demonstrated.

The Trust pressed for adding cormorants to the general shooting licence (along with pigeons, crows, magpies etc.), subject to an annual review to ensure the conservation status of the birds was not threatened, but the Government resisted this. However, the Trust is now satisfied that the new arrangements will make a significant difference to protecting fisheries from unsustainable predation, following a commitment from Ministers in a recent letter to the Trust that they will review the national licence limits should demand

from the catchments prove this to be necessary.

Signal Crayfish

Signal Crayfish are an invasive non-native species. They burrow into banks and predate on invertebrates, fish eggs, fish and vegetation. They are fast breeders and rapidly colonise new waters.

The Angling Trust and CEFAS (the Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science) have joined forces to trial a number of methods to find the most effective way of reducing signal crayfish numbers and their impacts on our aquatic wildlife. The Defra-funded project is supported by an army of volunteers from angling clubs and others with an interest in the conservation of their local rivers, lakes and canals.

The volunteers are supported by CEFAS scientists who will analyse the results of the study. The aim is to produce a guide to water managers on the most efficient way of reducing signal crayfish numbers. The study will also provide some useful insights into the challenges and opportunities posed by different angling venues, including public access and mixed-use waters.

The work is also being supported by the Environment Agency and Natural England with further investigations underway to look at alternative methods of control such as male sterilisation.

American Mink

The American Mink is a small predator, which hunts both on land and in water. They are often mistaken for otters, but are in fact much smaller. Mink fur is dark brown and they have a white chin and lower jaw. Fish that have been killed by mink are sometimes assumed to have been killed by otters.

Mink escaped from fur farms in the UK in the 1950s and quickly became established in the wild. They kill fish, amphibians, rodents and birds. They are very destructive to several of our native species, but none so high profile as the water vole. Although the water vole has evolved with a natural suite of predators (ranging from herons to otters) none of these have the same capabilities of American mink. What makes mink different is the fact they can both swim and run extremely quickly, following the voles in and out of the water. Female and juvenile mink are also small enough to fit into the water vole's burrow, so the vole has no chance of escape. A female mink with young to feed is capable of killing all water voles found on a 1.5km stretch of riverbank, in a single breeding season.

There are numerous local schemes run by wildlife organisations to control mink numbers and the Angling Trust encourages all angling clubs and fisheries to consider taking part in these schemes to control mink predation.

Otters

The Angling Trust welcomes the Predation Action Group's publication 'The Big Picture' because it is a useful collation of the many reports of damage to fisheries from predation and confirms once again that there is a serious problem with predation, including by otters, on many still water fisheries and some rivers. Otter numbers have recovered successfully following the banning of the pesticide DDT and a programme of releasing captive-bred otters in the 1980s and early 1990s. There is no evidence of any releases since 1999.

The Angling Trust has set out an action plan to address the problem of otter predation.

The Trust will call for:

- An increase in the funding made available from the Environment Agency for fencing of still waters, and for it to be made available to club and syndicate waters; it is currently limited to those selling day tickets.
- The restoration of river ecosystems which can support healthy populations of fish that can withstand predation. Nearly 75% of rivers are failing to reach good ecological status and many of these are failing because of poor fish populations.
- Investment in research into methods for deterring otters from still water fisheries where fencing is not feasible. Current methods are not effective.
- Recognition by government agencies that reintroductions of otters were misguided and mismanaged, and that lessons must be learned for any future release programmes for other species.
- Acceptance from the government that ecosystems should be restored from the bottom up, rather than the top down. This means restoring river flows, tackling pollution and re-creating healthy habitat, rather than introducing top level predators and/or building otter holts to encourage them to live in a particular site.
- An end to the release of rehabilitated otters which have been injured fighting with other otters, or on the roads. It is thought that these otters have less fear of humans and can cause greater damage to fisheries. They are also highly likely to fight with other otters when they are released into their territories.
- Defra and the Environment Agency to accept that there is a serious problem from otter predation on many still-waters and some rivers and that the recovery of otters has now been successful.
- Defra and the Environment Agency to stop referring to otter numbers as evidence of successful restoration of river systems when the majority of rivers are failing to reach good ecological status and many fish populations are severely depleted.

Match Reports

If you want to report the results of a contest you have organised on BAA waters, please email details.

Blue Ball Angling Society

Sunday 9th March

Booked for River Avon Meadow 1 below Jubilee Bridge but due to flooding moved to Prestwood, Staffs and Worcester Canal.

		lbs	ozs	drms	
1 st	Brian Marsh	2	11	8	
2 nd	Paul Mason	1	7	0	
3 rd	Steve Morris	1	5	0	Joint 3rd
3 rd	Stewart Whittal	1	5	0	Joint 3rd

Many cyclists and walkers on canal tow path. As a result of the article in the February edition of the BAA News, the Blue Ball Angling Society has gained 6 new members from another club no longer affiliated to the BAA.

Report from - Brian Marsh

Fishing news record

for last 6 months

fish/catcher	lb	oz	location	method	date caught	BAA News edition
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Barbel

River Avon

Kevin Day	14	0	Middle			Feb 2014
Michael Hanley	11	9	Marlcliff	2 chunks of hair rigged , boosted meat		Nov 2013
George hands	8	8	Marlcliff			Jan 2014

River Anker

Martin Woodroffe	13	2		Superglued halibut pellets		Jan 2014
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River Severn

Matt Maybury	10	4	Blackstone	Maggot	07/03/2014	Apr 2014
Chris Manns	9	3	Knowle Sands	Double super-glued 12mm ellipse pellets		Apr 2014

Common Carp

Pools

Kevin Smith	19	6	Coppice		25/10/2013	Nov 2013
John Wylde	19	4	Coppice	Coconut banana pop-up boillie	01/03/2014	Apr 2014
Harry Treadwell	19	0	Coppice	Hair rigged strawberry boillie	27/12/2013	Feb 2014
Steve Middleton	19	0	Coppice	Corn		
Kevin Smith	16	0	Coppice		25/10/2013	Nov 2013
Kevin Smith	14	12	Coppice		25/10/2013	Nov 2013
Kevin Smith	15	2	Coppice		31/01/2014	Mar 2014
Kevin Smith	11	11	Coppice		31/01/2014	Mar 2014
Kevin Smith	11	6	Coppice		31/01/2014	Mar 2014
Kevin Smith	11	0	Coppice		10/01/2014	Feb 2014
Kevin Smith	10	12	Coppice		10/01/2014	Feb 2014

Leather Carp

Canals

Jonathan Albutt	22	2	Birmingham- Worcs Stoke	A.S baits inferno boilies in solid PVA bag		Nov 2013
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Mirror Carp

Pools

Kevin Smith	17	1	Coppice	25/10/2013	Nov 2013
Matt Welch	17	0	Coppice	17/11/2013	Dec 2013
Matt Welch	14	7	Coppice	17/11/2013	Dec 2013
Kevin Smith	12	11	Coppice	25/10/2013	Nov 2013
Kevin Smith	11	5	Coppice	25/10/2013	Nov 2013

Chub

River Severn

John Care	5	1	Arley	11/10/2013	Nov 2013
Chris Manns	5	1	Knowle Sands	Bread flake	Apr 2014
Chris Manns	4	14	Knowle Sands	Bread flake	Apr 2014

River Teme

Ben Keen	5	2	Bransford	Maggot feeder	29/09/2013	Nov 2013
Ben Keen	4	8	Bransford	Maggot feeder	29/09/2013	Nov 2013
Ben Keen	4	0	Bransford	Maggot feeder	29/09/2013	Nov 2013

Grayling

River Teme

Reg Perrins	0	6	Bransford	Maggot feeder	29/09/2013	Nov 2013
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Perch

River Avon

Tony Barnet	3	2	Barton Weir	Legered double bronze maggot	Nov 2013
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Pike

River Avon

Lance Godfrey	19		Pershire	Legered sardine	Nov 2013
Jim Clarke	10	5		Paternostered sprat	Jan 2014

Brown Trout

River Teme

Ben Keen	1	2	Bransford	Maggot feeder	29/09/2013	Nov 2013
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