



Juvenile Trout and Salmon Monitoring Programme Report

2013 – 2023 Data

Fisheries Directorate, DEFA, Isle of Man Government
February 2024



**Isle of Man
Government**

Reillys Ellan Vannin

Contents

1.	Executive Summary	2
2.	Introduction.....	3
3.	National Classification Scheme (NFCS)	3
4.	Stocking	4
5.	Climate Change and Salmonid Survival.....	4
6.	River Development, Flood Alleviation Works and Pollution	4
7.	River Assessment.....	5
7.1.	Brown Trout Classification of 2022-23 Surveyed Sites.....	5
7.2.	Salmon Classification of 2022-23 Surveyed Sites	5
8.	Conclusions	6
9.	Further Work	7
10.	Appendices.....	8
Appendix 1	List of Sampling Sites	8
Appendix 2	Events between 2013-23	8
Appendix 3	Salmon stocked around the Island since 2002	9
Appendix 4	Works in Rivers 2021 - 2023	10
Appendix 5	0+ Years Trout Population Health Summary.....	11
Appendix 6	>0+ Years Trout Population Health Summary	12
Appendix 7	0+ Years Salmon Population Health Summary.....	13
Appendix 8	>0+ Years Salmon Population Health Summary	14
Appendix 9	Salmon Density Scores (m ²)	15
Appendix 10	Trout Density Scores (m ²)	16
Appendix 11	Angler Catch Returns (2003-2023).....	17

List of Tables

Table 1.	Number of sites monitored (8 sites in total) ranked by grade in 2022-23.....	2
Table 2.	Number of sites monitored ranked by grade since 2013.....	2
Table 3.	National Fish Classification Scheme Grades.....	4
Table 4.	National Fish Classification Abundance Score.....	4

Cover photos produced by DEFA Officers

Top left to right; Reaches of the Laxey River, electrofishing sample being released back to the river.

Cover photos - Bottom left to right; Atlantic salmon parr, brown trout from survey site.

1. Executive Summary

This document updates from the previous [Juvenile Trout and Salmon Monitoring Programme Report 2002-2020](#). Undertaken by the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture's (the Department) Fisheries Division, the 'Juvenile Trout and Salmon Monitoring Programme' aims to identify trends in the Manx juvenile fish population, provide an overview of the status of the population in a catchment, and identify those parts of the system that may be under performing. Native salmonids endemic to Manx waters include brown trout and Atlantic salmon.

Between 2022-23, monitoring was conducted on 8 sites targeting brown trout and Atlantic salmon fry (0+ i.e. fish hatched that year) and fish larger than 9cm (>0+ i.e. parr and adults). The low number of surveys is likely not to reflect a true measure of populations across the Island. That said, brown trout populations remained stable with over 62% of monitored sites showing grades ([under the National \(England & Wales\) Fisheries Classification Scheme - NFCS](#)) within **excellent** to **average** densities (an 11% drop since 2020). Salmon densities within **excellent** to **average** were represented at just over 19% of tested sites (a drop of 10% since 2020).

Over the past 10 years, brown trout populations have remained stable with 79% of monitored sites showing grades within **excellent** to **average** densities, with 36% of sites for salmon. Overall, trout populations appear more resilient to adverse factors to *Salmonid spp* population growth including climate change, barriers to fish passage among other influences. Consistent with international trends, salmon populations appear less resilient and would benefit from management efforts. Without aid, the future of Atlantic salmon populations in Manx rivers appears under threat. Adult mortality rates at sea for Manx sea trout and salmon are currently unknown.

Table 1. Number of sites monitored (8 sites in total) ranked by grade in 2022-23.

Class	Monitored Sites in 2022-23			
	Trout		Salmon	
	0+ (fry)	>0+ (parr)	0+ (fry)	>0+ (parr)
Excellent	0	0	0	0
Good	7	1	0	0
Average	0	2	1	2
Fair	0	2	0	0
Poor	0	3	0	2
Fishless	1	0	7	4

Table 2. Number of sites monitored ranked by grade since 2013.

Class	Monitored Sites since 2013 (10 year period)			
	Trout		Salmon	
	0+ (fry)	>0+ (parr)	0+ (fry)	>0+ (parr)
Excellent	56	12	5	21
Good	47	31	14	20
Average	26	54	21	24
Fair	8	27	14	11
Poor	5	17	38	30
Fishless	1	2	52	38

2. Introduction

The Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture within the Isle of Man Government (the Department) is committed to the maintenance and enhancement of the Island's freshwater environment and the [Department Plan 2022](#) sets out targets relating to the protection and improvement of freshwater fisheries. Under the [Fisheries Act 2012](#), the Department has a statutory duty for the “supervision and protection of inland and sea fisheries” and for “fostering the establishment and development of such fisheries.” The Fisheries Division within the Department has responsibility for the improvement and protection of all freshwater fisheries, the regulation of fishing and the prevention of illegal exploitation. This legislation also has powers to help ensure the unobstructed migration of salmon, sea trout and eels from the sea to their spawning grounds, to control the movement and introductions of freshwater fish species and to monitor fishing and fish stocks. The Inland Fisheries '[Native Freshwater Fisheries Strategy 2015 – 2020](#)' includes the aim: “To determine fish population trends in rivers across the Island with particular regard for the conservation of *Salmonid spp* stocks and the effectiveness of related management strategies”.

Internationally, the Isle of Man is a member of the [Oslo and Paris Convention \(OSPAR\)](#), the mechanism by which 15 Governments & the EU cooperate to protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. Although the Isle is not a member of the [North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation \(NASCO\)](#), OSPAR is in agreement with NASCO, prohibiting fishing for salmon within marine environments beyond areas of fisheries jurisdiction and, in most areas of the North Atlantic, beyond twelve nautical miles of the baselines. Efforts have led to contracting parties' agreement to full or partial prohibitions, such as in the United States where commercial and recreational fishing for wild sea-run Atlantic salmon is currently illegal.

Inland Fisheries undertake the Juvenile Trout and Salmon monitoring programme to assess *Salmonid spp* health of the Isle of Man's rivers and streams. Trout and salmon surveys are collected from up to 25 locations with the data being used to assess juvenile population health against the [NFCS absolute classifications](#) for abundances of trout and salmon. While every effort is made to survey sites every year, this is not always possible as the ability to conduct surveys is weather and resource dependent; hence the relatively small number of sites surveyed during the particularly wet summers of 2008, 2012 and 2021. The Isle of Man lack fish counters which could provide essential data on returning adults which prevent an understanding of how marine environments are impacting migratory fish species. Data from fish counters in Ireland and Scotland have helped to establish Atlantic salmon conservation status as vulnerable due to a decline in abundance, caused primarily by mortality at sea, habitat loss, barriers to migration, poor water quality, overfishing and sea lice.

3. National Classification Scheme (NFCS)

Population densities at each site are graded according to the absolute classifications for abundances of trout and salmon of 0+ and >0+ years within the NFCS. This scheme was developed by the National Rivers Authority in 1995 (one of the forerunners to the UK Environment Agency) and is based on population data from c1000 sites in England and Wales. As well as providing a means of gauging the quality of a site within any one year, banding the data in this way is also useful when looking for trends of improvement/deterioration as actual densities will naturally fluctuate from year to year. The Institute of Fisheries Management recommend that water courses scoring **poor** or less, may benefit from catch and release angling restrictions.

Table 3. National Fish Classification Scheme Grades.

Grade	Class	Description
A	Excellent	In the top 20% for a fishery of this type
B	Good	In the top 40% for a fishery of this type
C	Average	In the middle 20% of fisheries
D	Fair	In the bottom 40% for a fishery of this type
E	Poor	In the bottom 20% for fishery of this type
F	Fishless	No fish of this type present

Table 4. National Fish Classification Abundance Score.

Salmonid Abundance Score (Values are No. 100m ²)						
Classification						
Species Group	A	B	C	D	E	F
Level One						
0+ Brown/Sea trout	38	17	8	3		0
>0+ Brown/Sea trout	21	12	5	2		0
0+ Salmon	86	45	23	9		0
>0+ Salmon	19	10	5	3		0
>0+ Rainbow trout	2	0.5	0.2	0.1		0

4. Stocking

Mitigating and restorative stocking for wild salmon populations follows best practice recommendations from organisations within the international conglomerate NASCO (including the [UK Environment Agency](#) and the [Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science - CEFAS](#)), which is also an approach used as part of the UK salmon management strategy.

As with the Department’s ability to undertake surveying, unexpected influences can impact restocking efforts, such as high water flows in 2021. The Department is relocating the salmon hatchery facility alongside the Laxey River adjacent to Laxey Flour Mills, to the Cornaa Fish Farm in Maughold. This move came about when this site came back under Department management once more, after a decade lease to a private operator ended. The site produces 20,000 rainbow trout annually to the Island’s reservoirs for anglers, and has the capacity to produce 20,000 wild salmon fry in future years.

5. Climate Change and Salmonid Survival

Changes in climatic variables, including rising global temperatures, are accelerating the ecological crisis which is threatening the biodiversity and ecosystems that support and sustain human and animal life. The impacts of climate change, such as flooding, droughts, unseasonal weather events and rising sea levels are already affecting lives, locally and globally ([IOM Climate Change Plan 2022-2027](#)).

Salmonid spp populations are vulnerable to the sort of climatic events predicted to become more frequent due to climate change. Two particularly notable severe weather events (Storm Desmond in 2015 and the drought of 2018) have impacted the Island’s freshwater environments, with evidence indicating a greater impact on Atlantic salmon populations. Catastrophic floods of Storm Desmond in December 2015 occurred during the main salmon spawning period causing a crash in recruitment of fry to several rivers across the Island (and many in the UK) in 2016. The disappointing densities of fry in 2019 were also not unique to Sulby Glen and are likely to have resulted from the severe and prolonged drought of 2018 reducing the run of adult salmon to Manx rivers that year. As dryer periods become more frequent, demands on raw water resources may create a reliance on reducing compensation flows to these impounded catchments. The Department provides guidance to the local water authority, and Manx Utilities have produced the [2023 Water Resources Management Plan](#), aiming to ensure their actions are sensitive to the needs of the environment. Efforts are also underway to produce a formal Drought Management Plan. There is a need to increase the resilience of freshwater fish populations by mitigating the impacts of climate change and addressing fish passage issues, improving and conserving habitat for all life stages of fish.

6. River Development, Flood Alleviation Works and Pollution

Development nearby or within rivers also impact *Salmonid spp* populations including from direct physical damage, creation of physical barriers or polluting mobilisation of sediments. In accordance with Section 18 of the Fisheries Act 2012, [consent must be sought from the Department](#) prior to removing material from the bed of any river. River in this instance is defined as ‘any natural or artificial channel through which water flows and includes a tributary or stream’. All works are

restricted to within the Fisheries ‘working window’ between July to September (inclusive) to protect migratory fish and their spawn from disturbance, under the [Inland Fisheries Regulation 2017](#). Emergency works may be conducted outside this window if there is a danger to life, property or the environment from action caused by forces including erosion or floodwaters ([Appendix 4](#)). These powers come under relevant legislation such as the [Flood Risk Management Act 2013](#), [Water Act 1991](#), or [Water Pollution Act 1993](#).

7. River Assessment

Population health is calculated based on the number and size of the *Salmonid spp* present within the 30m survey sites. Factors, including high water flows limited surveys able to be undertaken in 2022-23, with no surveys conducted in 2021. Trends referred to in in this section take into account previous data from 2010 – 2020 in the [Juvenile Trout and Salmon Monitoring Programme report 2002-2020](#).

7.1. Brown Trout Classification of 2022-23 Surveyed Sites

The survey results for 2022 and 2023 show trout fry stable within the Sulby, Glass and Santon rivers, consistently scoring **good** densities however populations of fry and parr at the Mullinaragher site showed a sudden decline. Pollution sensitive aquatic invertebrate populations appeared healthy throughout 2020-2023, suggesting pollution was not a factor. No evidence of disturbance to the site was evident however weirs downstream may have inhibited sea trout migration to spawning areas in this location.

Sulby River trout parr survey results were **poor** in 2022, likely impacted by drought conditions and 2021 river works, bouncing back to **average** and **fair** in 2023. Fluctuating trends over the decade demonstrate how trout are impacted by variable flows, exacerbated by artificial compensation reductions within the impounded catchment, with similar results recorded within the River Glass.

7.2. Salmon Classification of 2022-23 Surveyed Sites

Survey result for 2022-2023 period show Atlantic salmon fry populations were not present at several survey sites. 2013 – 2020 trends of salmon fry populations within each catchment are impacted by fish passage issues during low flows (affecting returning adult salmon from reaching spawning), catchments connected to controlled water release via compensation flow and less suitable spawning grounds. Recovery from pollution remains apparent from the 1982 Sulby River pollution event during the Sulby Dam construction.

2022-23 survey results show salmon parr populations struggling in the Sulby site although due to river works at the Glen Mooar Cottage in 2021, a new survey site was trialled for 2023 and may have recorded a false negative for salmon juveniles.

Over the previous 10 year period, several sites grading fishless for salmon were due to the impact caused by weirs that hamper fish passage. Their effects are historically seen within the Santon Burn and Silver Burn, with weirs impeding the migration of migratory fish lower down the river systems (2022-23 Santon results were influenced by the recent fish pass blockage at the Santon weir). This has prevented Atlantic salmon adults from accessing the full potential of these catchments.

Various river works to extract gravels, increase river conveyance and attempt to reduce flood risks occurred throughout 2020-2023 ([Appendix 4](#)), some extensively (such as in the lower Laxey River which is due to continue into 2024). These works have an impact on stable salmon fry populations such as those recorded at the GM Cottage site. Work to constrain channels cause floodwater to rip deeper into gravels during floods, potentially increasing the risk of damaging spawning redds.

8. Conclusions

Due to high water flows, 2021 surveys were not conducted. Between 2022 and 2023, *Salmonid spp* monitoring was conducted on 8 sites, targeting brown trout and Atlantic salmon populations. The low number of surveys is likely not to reflect a true measure of populations across the Island. It is hoped that surveys cover at least 12 sites annually in the future. That said, brown trout populations appear relatively stable with over 62% of monitored sites being within **average** to **excellent** densities (an 11% drop since 2020). Salmon densities within **average** to **excellent** were found in 19% of sites (a 10% drop since 2020). Over the past 10 years, brown trout populations remained stable with 79% of monitored sites showing densities within **average** to **excellent** and salmon scores within **average** to **excellent** densities were recorded within 36% of sites. As an indication of water quality and watercourse health, the Department aims to maintain or improve Island *Salmonid spp* population scores, based on trout scoring **average** to **excellent** over a 5 year period. At 74%, dropping 5% since 2018.

River sections consistently registering **poor** to **fishless** over a five year period require more focussed management to assist these struggling populations. One route to address this is a holistic response, backed by internationally recognised practices on what is causing localised fishery stress, with further dedicated monitoring to assess any success mitigation measures may have. As populations are vulnerable to natural events, human factors, and subsequent secondary impacts on fishery life cycles (including restrictions to passage, exploitation, predation or competition), successful management strategies tackling them are complex. Departmental decisions must integrate internationally accredited practices led by scientific evidence, stakeholder experience and enforcement.

Although affected, trout populations appear more resilient to adverse factors to *Salmonid spp* populations including barriers to fish passage, climate change among other influences. Salmon populations appear less resilient. Without aid, the future of Atlantic salmon populations in Manx rivers appears under threat. The [International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\) has recently reclassified Atlantic salmon](#) from 'Least Concern' to 'Near Threatened'. New evidence shows the global population decreased by 23% between 2006 and 2020. The prediction of some scientists that extreme weather events will become more frequent due to climate change emphasises the importance of addressing issues such as land management and safe fish passage in order to boost the resilience and thereby aid the sustainability of *Salmonid spp* populations on the Isle of Man. NASCO states that environmental changes, particularly in the ocean, may be driving the international decline of Atlantic salmon, which has required the adoption of stringent management measures on a wide range of pressures confronting the resource, in order to maximise the number of fish returning to rivers to spawn.

Furthermore, education of the general public about pollution from surface water drains, sensitive development practices, responsible raw water use and recreational activities (including the angling community) affecting watercourses could help to reduce their impact on freshwater fish populations across the Island. The Fisheries Division will continue to assist colleagues in the Environmental Protection Unit, Agriculture, Planning and the Department of Infrastructure to protect the environment and provide education where required.

9. Further Work

Short Term Goals (next 2 Years)

- Complete the relocation of the salmon hatchery from Laxey to the Cornaa Fish Farm and operational for the 2024 season.
- Use the data presented in juvenile *Salmonid spp* reports to inform future river works programmes and educate contractors on the reasons for protecting the watercourses whilst work is being undertaken.
- Increase measures to reduce environmental crimes against migrating *Salmonid spp*.
- Continue to work with other Government Departments to raise awareness of the potential ecological consequences of river bank management and how the practices should be improved to minimising the impact of vegetation control on *Salmonid spp* populations and the spread of non-native invasive plants.
- Santon Burn fish pass – restoration efforts are required as the fish pass has recently become impassable due to natural water course changes. Initial options appear limited by bedrock levels and deposition issues.
- Establishment of a ‘Recreational Fisheries Management Board’ (RFMB) as a non-statutory advisory Board functioning much the same as the Scallop Management Board (SMB).

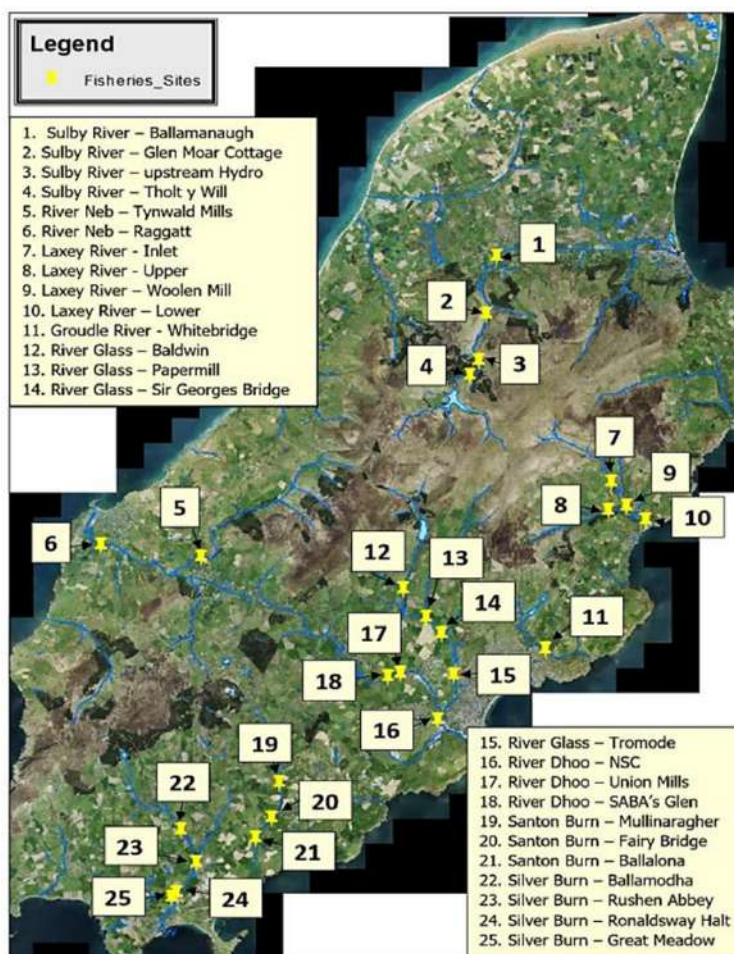
Long Term Goals

- Pursue the resourcing of fish counters for all monitored rivers to collect more accurate data on returning adult sea trout and salmon. Evidence may point to oceanic factors impacting the numbers of returning adult which would directly impact spawning intensity and success.
- The monitoring programme should be reviewed and revised to enable (while being mindful of resource constraints), more in-depth investigation of a number of issues that have so far been revealed; for example;
 1. Poor *Salmonid spp* densities in the vicinity of the Manx Utilities water treatment works at the bottom of Sulby River.
 2. Poor natural recruitment of salmon in the West Baldwin leg of the River Glass.
- Undertake a strategic approach (where resources allow) towards generating a presence/absence assessment for *Salmonid spp* at various locations including some of the smaller watercourses.
- Opportunities to improve fish passage on the Island’s salmon rivers continue to be explored including potential to install a pre-barrage at Lady Young’s weir on the Silver Burn, renovation of the weir near the Woollen Mills on the Laxey River
- Identify other watercourses with weirs that hamper fish passage and discuss with the necessary teams on how to install a fish passage to enable migrating salmon to return to their spawning grounds.
- Look to manage salmon angling practices to assist consistently **poor** scoring populations (such as catch and release restrictions). Public consultation on any mitigating strategy and amendment to Inland Fisheries Regulations 2017 will be sought for any implementation.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1 List of Sampling Sites

River	Site	X	Y
Sulby River	Lower Ballamanaugh	238746	494278
Sulby River	Glen Mooar Cottage	238385	492120
Sulby River	Tholt-y-Will	237751	489652
Sulby River	Upstream Hydro	238072	490258
Groudle River	Whitebridge	240515	478748
Laxey River	Woollen Mills	243413	484408
Laxey River	Laxey Glen, Lower	244103	483856
Laxey River	Laxey Glen, Upper	242709	484218
Laxey River	Laxey Glen Inlet	242873	484266
River Glass	Sir George's Bridge	236708	479362
River Glass	Baldwin Village	235344	481093
River Glass	Papermill	235914	480041
River Glass	Tromode	237246	477147
River Dhoo	NSC	236589	475857
River Dhoo	Union Mills	235248	477730
River Dhoo	SABA's Glen	234878	477638
Santon Burn	Ballalona	229994	471061
Santon Burn	Mullinaragher	230878	473372
Santon Burn	Fairy Bridge	230616	471953
Silver Burn	Great Meadow	227008	468769
Silver Burn	Rushen Abbey	227904	470243
Silver Burn	Ronaldsway Halt	227235	469060
Silver Burn	Ballamoda Bridge	227373	471479
River Neb	Raggatt	224483	482842
River Neb	Tynwald Mills	228032	482355



Appendix 2 Events between 2013-23

Pollution Reported		Fish Rescues / Kills Reported	Size of Impact
Year		Wide Ranging Events	
Prior to 2019		1982 - Sulby Dam pollution. 2015 - Storm Desmond floods. 2018 – Drought.	Sulby River Catchment. All watercourses. All watercourses.
2019 - 2023		2020 – Drought.	All watercourses.
Year	No	Localised Events	
Prior to 2019	n/a	2015 - Glass River pollution (West Baldwin tributary).	River Glass Catchment.
2019	n/a	Cringle Reservoir natural pollution.	Cringle Reservoir.
2020	n/a	Summerhill Glen pollution. Abbotsway pollution. Glashen Stream pollution.	100+ fish/ invertebrates dead in upper catchment. 50+ fish / invertebrates dead in lower catchment. High sediment loading in lower catchment.
2022	72	Groudle Glen pollution. Ballaugh River trout recue. River Glass eel recue.	Mid to lower catchment. No dead fish detected. 50+ brown trout relocated. Localised area. 130+ eels relocated. Localised area.
2023	n/a	Groudle Glen pollution (x2).	50+ brown trout dead. Localised area.

Appendix 3 Salmon stocked around the Island since 2002


River	Site	Salmon Stocking																		
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dhoo	NSC			1,500				3,750												
	Union Mills																			
	Saba's Glen																			
Glass	Tromode			3,000					4,450											
	S.C. Bridge			5,200																
	Papermill			3,000				3,750	6,458					17,615	6,720				2,800	
Groudie	Whitebridge																			
Laxey	Woolen Mills							3,852												
	Lower Glen																			
	Glen Inlet			2,000											2,500					
	Glen Roy								5,140								4,210			
	Upper Glen			5,000				3,852							2,500	4,210			2,400	
Raggat	Upper Glen							4,504	645											
	Tyrwald Mills			15,000					5,007											
	Glen Helen																			
	Glen Moorar																			
Patrick Road	Patrick Road							5,000												
	Balloona																			
	Fairy Bridge																			
Santon Burn	Mullinaragher																			
	Upper Santon									10,000		3,600								
	Great Meadow																			
Silver Burn	Ronaldsway																			
	Rushen Abbey	3,000		1,526																
	Balamodha												9,300							
Sulby	Sulby Bridge										3,248									
	G.M. Cottage									3,000		2,820		17,365		1,700		10,000		10,000
	Upstream HEP														1,700					
	Tholt-y-Will																	10,000		10,000
	Balamanaugh										2,400	850		1,500						
Glen Auldyn																				

Note: Locations are approximations / Fish numbers are exact totals, approximated for some release site. **Key:** Parr (Yellow), Fry (Blue)

Appendix 4 Works in Rivers 2021 - 2023

2023 River Works		
Class	River	Number of Works
Emergency Works	Sulby River	1
	Laxey River	1
Planned Works	Cornaa River	1
	Laxey River	2
	River Glass	2
	River Dhoo	1
	Santon Burn	1
	Silver Burn	1
2022 River Works		
Emergency Works	Laxey River	2
	Patrick River	1
	Glen Maye River	1
Planned Works	Laxey River	2
	Groudle River	1
	River Glass	2
	Glashen River	1
	Silver Burn	2
	Cringle Reservoir	1
	River Neb	1
2021 River Works		
Emergency Works	Glen Auldyn River	3
	Laxey River	1
	River Dhoo	1
Planned Works	Sulby River	3
	Glen Auldyn River	1
	Laxey River	5
	River Glass	1
	River Dhoo	2
	Port Soderick Stream	1
	Ronague Catchment	1
	River Neb	2
	Ballaugh River	2

Key	
Emergency Works	Unplanned works outside working periods safe for fisheries (July to end of September)
Planned Works	Pre-planned works undertaken during July to September.



Summary Guide to Stream Management

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

- Sensitive period for salmon and trout. Avoid disturbing channel.
- Bird breeding season. Avoid cutting trees and bankside vegetation.
- Optimum period to install willow *spiling* to protect banks from erosion.
- Optimum period for coppicing.
- Optimum period for planting trees and marginal aquatic plants.

Telephone Enquiries

DEFA Inland Fisheries	685857
DEFA Forestry	801263
DEFA Environmental Protection	685885
DEFA Biodiversity Officers	685835
DoI Flood Risk Management	850000

Please note that this summary guide complements the Manx Watercourse Management Guide, which should be referred to for further details of legislation, recommended practices and sources of information relating to watercourses.

Consent must be sought from the Department of Infrastructure Flood Risk Management prior to conducting any works likely to affect a watercourse.

Appendix 5 0+ Years Trout Population Health Summary

See Section 5.3 for more information on the National Fish Classification (NFC) Scheme.

River	Site	0+ yrs Trout - Yearly Grade using NFC Scheme																				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Dhoo	NSC	-	C	A	D	C	B	-	C	B	C	B	B	B	B	C	A	-	C	A	-	-
	Union Mills	-	B	C	C	D	C	-	C	B	C	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Saba's Glen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	B	-	-	-
Glass	Tromode	-	C	C	B	A	A	-	C	C	A	-	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	A	-	-
	S. G. Bridge	-	-	-	B	-	B	-	C	B	A	-	A	B	-	-	-	A	C	-	B	-
	Papermill	-	-	D	A	B	C	-	B	A	B	-	A	A	C	B	B	A	B	A	B	-
Groudle	Whitebridge	-	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laxey	Woollen Mills	-	D	C	B	A	C	-	F	B	C	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lower Glen	-	-	-	D	A	-	-	C	A	B	-	A	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glen Inlet																B	C	C	B	-	-
	Upper Glen													C	C	E	C	C	-	-	-	-
Neb	Raggat	-	C	C	B	C	B	-	C	B	B	-	C	A	A	B	-	B	-	D	-	-
	Tynwald Mills	-	D	B	B	-	B	-	D	B	C	-	B	B	-	B	B	-	D	-	-	-
Santon Burn	Ballalona	-	B	A	A	-	A	-	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	C	-	-
	Fairy Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	-	B
	Mullinaragher	-	-	C	-	B	-	-	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	F
	Upper Santon													C	B	B	B	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Burn	Great Meadow	-	-	-	-	B	C	-	D	A	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ronaldsway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	B	B	C	B	A	B	C	-	-
	Rushen Abbey	-	C	D	A	A	B	-	B	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	-	-
	Ballamodha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	B	A	A	A	A	B	C	-	-
Sulby	W.T. works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	E	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G. M. Cottage	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	B	D	C	D	D	C	C	B	C	D	B	B
	Upstream HEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	D	C	C	D	B	E	E	B	B
	Tholt-y-Will	C	E	F	E	E	D	-	E	-	-	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballamanaugh		-	B	C	A	A	B	A	B	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glen Auldyn	-	A	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	A	-	B	C	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sampling anomaly applies (refer 'Survey Technique')

Appendix 6

>0+ Years Trout Population Health Summary

River	Site	>0+ yrs Trout - Yearly Grade using NFC Scheme																				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Dhoo	NSC	-	A	B	A	A	C	-	B	B	C	C	B	A	A	B	B	-	C	C	-	-
	Union Mills	-	B	B	A	A	A	-	A	A	A	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Saba's Glen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	C	C	C	-	-	C	-	-	-
Glass	Tromode	-	E	E	C	D	E	-	D	D	E	-	C	D	D	D	E	E	E	E	-	-
	S. G. Bridge	-	-	-	D	-	C	-	D	F	E	-	D	D	-	-	-	C	D	-	E	-
	Papermill	-	-	D	D	C	D	-	E	D	C	-	C	B	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	-
Groudle	Whitebridge	-	B	C	A	A	B	B	C	D	C	B	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laxey	Woollen Mills	-	B	B	B	A	B	-	C	C	B	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lower Glen	-	-	-	B	C	-	-	E	E	C	-	C	C	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glen Inlet																	D	C	D	D	-
	Upper Glen													B	B	B	C	B	-	-	-	-
Neb	Raggat	-	B	C	B	D	C	-	C	C	C	-	D	E	D	D	-	E	-	C	-	-
	Tynwald Mills	-	C	C	C	-	B	-	C	C	C	-	C	C	-	C	C	-	C	-	-	-
Santon Burn	Ballalona	-	D	C	C	-	C	-	B	D	B	C	A	B	C	C	C	C	B	C	-	-
	Fairy Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	B	C	D	-	-	B
	Mullinaragher	-	-	C	-	E	-	-	D	C	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	B	A	B	-	D
	Upper Santon													A	A	B	B	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Burn	Great Meadow	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	C	C	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ronaldsway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	C	C	C	C	D	E	C	-	-
	Rushen Abbey	-	C	C	D	B	C	-	C	A	-	-	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	B	-	-
	Ballamodha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	D	D	C	C	B	C	B	-	-
Sulby	W.T. works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	E	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G. M. Cottage	B	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	E	C	C	C	D	D	D	C	D	D	E	D
	Upstream HEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D	C	E	F	E	C	E	E	E	C
	Tholt-y-Will	C	C	C	D	E	E	-	D	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ballamanaugh	-	A	C	A	C	C	B	C	-	C	B	B	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glen Auldyn	-	A	D	A	D	D	E	C	D	D	C	B	-	D	B	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 7 0+ Years Salmon Population Health Summary

River	Site	0+ yrs Salmon - Yearly Grade using NFC Scheme																				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Dhoo	NSC	-	E	E	E	D	A	-	B	E	C	F	E	E	E	E	D	-	E	D		
	Union Mills	-	E	E	E	F	F	-	E	E	F	D	-	-	-	-						
	Saba's Glen												E	E	E	D	-	-	E	-		
Glass	Tromode	-	C	D	B	A	A	-	B	A	A	-	A	B	A	E	C	B	C	B		
	S.G. Bridge	-	-	-	C	-	A	-	D	B	C	-	E	C	-	-	-	C	D	-	F	
	Papermill	-	-	E	B	E	B	-	F	E	E	-	E	A	B	F	C	D	E	E	F	
Groudle	Whitebridge	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-		
Laxey	Woollen Mills	-	E	F	E	F	F	-	F	F	F	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Lower Glen	-	-	-	C	D	-	-	D	B	B	-	E	C	C	-	-	-	-	-		
	Glen Inlet																C	E	E	B		
Neb	Upper Glen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	C	E	C	E	-	-		
	Raggat	-	E	E	C	C	D	-	B	D	B	-	B	D	B	E	-	C	-	E		
Santon Burn	Tynwald Mills	-	B	E	D	-	B	-	D	B	B	-	B	B	-	D	C	-	D	-		
	Ballalona	-	E	F	D	-	B	-	B	B	F	D	E	E	B	E	F	F	E	D		
Silver Burn	Fairy Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	E	F	F	F	F	-	F	
	Mullinaragher	-	-	F	-	F	-	-	F	F	E	F	F	F	F	C	F	C	F	F		F
	Upper Santon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	-	-	-		
	Great Meadow	-	-	-	-	F	E	-	E	F	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sulby	Ronaldsway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	F	E	F	F	F	F	E		
	Rushen Abbey	-	F	E	F	F	F	-	F	F	-	-	C	F	E	F	F	F	F	D		
	Ballamodha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	F	F	F	F	E	F	F		
	W.T. works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	E	E	-	-	-	-	-		
Ballamanaugh	G.M. Cottage	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	E	D	C	C	D	E	C	B	E	B	C	F
	Upstream HEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	A	F	C	-	A	D	D	F	F
	Tholt-y-Will	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	F	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Glen Auldyn	-	F	F	F	E	D	F	E	F	E	F	D	-	F	F	-	-	-	-		

Note: stocking marked with outline



Sampling anomaly applies (refer 'Survey Technique')



Appendix 8 >0+ Years Salmon Population Health Summary

River	Site	>0+ yrs Salmon - Yearly Grade using NFC Scheme																				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
Dhoo	NSC	-	B	D	C	A	B	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	-	B	D		
	Union Mills	-	F	F	E	F	F	-	E	B	E	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Saba's Glen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	C	D	E	-	-	E	-		
Glass	Tromode	-	D	C	B	A	A	-	A	A	A	-	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
	S.G. Bridge	-	-	-	B	-	E	-	A	C	B	-	A	C	-	-	-	A	D	-	C	
	Papermill	-	-	E	F	A	E	-	C	C	D	-	E	C	A	A	E	B	D	C	E	
Groudle	Whitebridge	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-		
Laxey	Woollen Mills	-	D	E	E	E	E	-	B	E	E	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Lower Glen	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	A	B	A	-	B	B	B	-	-	-	-	-		
	Glen Inlet																E	B	D	E		
	Upper Glen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	C	B	C	B	-	-		
Neb	Raggat	-	E	E	C	E	D	-	B	A	C	-	B	A	D	C	-	E	-	C		
	Tynwald Mills	-	B	A	B	-	A	-	B	A	A	-	A	A	-	A	C	-	C	-		
Santon Burn	Ballalona	-	F	C	F	-	F	-	E	B	B	E	C	B	E	B	D	F	F	E		
	Fairy Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	E	F	F	E	F	D	E	F	-		F
	Mullinaragher	-	-	F	-	F	-	-	F	F	F	D	F	F	F	F	C	F	F	F		F
	Upper Santon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	E	-	F	-	-	-		
Silver Burn	Great Meadow	-	-	-	-	E	F	-	D	E	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Ronaldsway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	E	F	E	F	F	F	E		
	Rushen Abbey	-	E	E	F	F	F	-	F	F	-	-	D	C	F	F	F	F	F	E		
	Ballamodha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	A	E	E	E	F	F	F		
Sulby	W.T. works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	E	E	-	-	-	-	-		
	G.M. Cottage	E	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	E	E	B	C	B	B	D	A	B	D	C	F
	Upstream HEP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	E	B	F	B	E	A	C	E	F
	Tholt-y-Will	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	F	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Ballamanaugh	-	E	C	E	F	E	E	E	-	E	A	E	B	F	C	-	-	-	-		
	Glen Auldyn	-	F	E	E	D	E	D	E	E	D	C	E	-	E	F	-	-	-	-		

Appendix 10 Trout Density Scores (100m²)

Trout Fry Raw Data (>0 Trout)																													
River	Sulby Catchment						Laxey Catchment						Douglas Catchment						Santon Catchment						Peel Catchment				
	Sulby			Laxey			Dhoo			Glass			Santon Burn			Silver Burn			Web										
Location	Glen Moorar Cottage	Upstream HEP	Tholt-y-Will	Woolen Mills	Lower Glen	Glen Inlet	Upper Glen	NSC	Union Mills	Saba's Glen	Tromode	Sir George's Bridge	Paper Mill	Ballaona	Fairy Bridge	Mulliaragher	Upper Santon	Great Meadow	Ronaldsway	Reshen Abbey	Ballaonah	Raggart	Tyswald Mills						
Grid Ref	SC 384 921	SC 381 902	SC 377 897	SC 434 844	SC 430 842	SC 429 854	SC 427 843	SC 356 760	SC 354 777	SC 348 776	SC 372 771	SC 367 793	SC 358 801	SC 299 710	SC 306 719	SC 309 734	SC 308 744	SC 270 688	SC 272 691	SC 278 702	SC 273 715	SC 244 828	SC 281 824						
	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.					
2002	4.308	4.83	0	0	7.605	8.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2003	3.586	4.63	0	0	0.798	0.8	3.63	3.63	0	0	0	0	0	15.49	0	17.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.755	7.755	0	0	0	0	38.89	0	10.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2005	0	0	0	0	2.727	0	21.48	24.07	4.539	0	0	0	0	5.892	0	9.057	13.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2006	0	0	0	0	0.553	0	63.08	73.85	34.78	47.1	0	0	0	16.16	16.16	7.5	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2007	0	0	0	0	3.106	3.73	12.93	13.64	0	0	0	0	0	24.19	24.19	13.06	16.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2009	0	0	0	0	0.654	0.65	0	0	3.04	3.04	0	0	0	5.752	8.85	15.12	15.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2010	23.67	27.05	0	0	0	0	15.05	22.04	32.78	37.78	0	0	0	30.56	30.56	30	34.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2011	15.64	19.31	0	0	0	0	8.571	8.571	16.37	18.13	0	0	0	14.29	15.18	13.95	14.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2012	7.407	7.407	0	0	4.211	4.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.52	28.03	19.37	20.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2013	12.1	12.1	25.64	25.64	0	0	11.36	14.77	50.3	94.01	0	0	0	28.33	31.67	0	0	56.03	66.38	38.83	53.42	35	41.11	76.73					
2014	3.448	4.138	5.385	6.154	0	0	0	0	11.2	11.4	0	0	11.04	11.04	18.18	18.18	0	0	43.48	46.09	39.62	51.54	30	34.21	39.41				
2015	3.906	3.906	8.293	8.293	0	0	0	0	11.67	12.78	0	0	0	4.6	5.04	21.6	23.24	0	0	43.6	50.4	20.16	23.24	0	0	14.66			
2016	7.097	9.032	7.658	15.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.78	45.16	19.13	25.22	0	0	11.4	18.57	67.11	85.23	46.45					
2017	12.03	14.56	4.762	4.762	0	0	0	0	18.82	0	0	0	0	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	19.63	25.77	64.5	80.47	22.83					
2018	19.08	20.61	23.96	26.04	7.498	0	0	0	10.06	10.61	11.34	11.34	0	0	22.13	0	52.59	57.78	51.39	56.25	99.51	103.4	51.43	55	151				
2019	8.437	8.437	2.632	2.632	0	0	0	0	13.98	14.52	0	0	0	11.11	11.97	0	0	29.85	31.34	17.46	20.63	12.63	0	27.98	0	30			
2020	5.848	6.433	1.754	1.754	0	0	0	0	16.18	34.1	0	0	0	41.03	42.74	0	0	0	0	41.2	48.4	0	0	38.57	40	12.59			
2022	29.44	31.23	21.77	30.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2023	38.82	51.44	20.22	20.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Note: Algorithmic density calculations include: Total Catch - the density on all fish caught. Est - the estimated population including variation between two samples.

Larger Trout Raw Data (>0 Trout)																													
River	Sulby Catchment						Laxey Catchment						Douglas Catchment						Santon Catchment						Peel Catchment				
	Sulby			Laxey			Dhoo			Glass			Santon Burn			Silver Burn			Web										
Location	Glen Moorar Cottage	Upstream HEP	Tholt-y-Will	Woolen Mills	Lower Glen	Glen Inlet	Upper Glen	NSC	Union Mills	Saba's Glen	Tromode	Sir George's Bridge	Paper Mill	Ballaona	Fairy Bridge	Mulliaragher	Upper Santon	Great Meadow	Ronaldsway	Reshen Abbey	Ballaonah	Raggart	Tyswald Mills						
Grid Ref	SC 384 921	SC 381 902	SC 377 897	SC 434 844	SC 430 842	SC 429 854	SC 427 843	SC 356 760	SC 354 777	SC 348 776	SC 372 771	SC 367 793	SC 358 801	SC 299 710	SC 306 719	SC 309 734	SC 308 744	SC 270 688	SC 272 691	SC 278 702	SC 273 715	SC 244 828	SC 281 824						
	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.	Total Catch	Est.					
2002	6.897	7.448	0	0	4.563	5.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2003	6.897	7.448	0	0	7.385	7.98	13.79	14.16	0	0	0	0	0	21.39	0	19.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2004	0	0	0	0	5.039	0	12.24	13.06	0	0	0	0	0	20.83	0	12.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2005	0	0	0	0	4.285	0	17.41	18.15	12.61	0	0	0	0	23.57	0	22.64	27.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2006	0	0	0	0	2.235	0	33.08	38.46	7.971	8.696	0	0	0	21.21	38.38	36.25	50.63	0	0	2.897	2.837	0	8	8.8					
2007	0	0	0	0	1.863	1.86	15.58	16.88	0	0	0	0	0	7.258	8.871	12.54	25.08	0	0	1	1	3.684	5.789	2.4					
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2009	0	0	0	0	3.268	3.27	6.335	6.787	1.13	1.13	0	0	0	6.637	15.04	25.58	33.72	0	0	2.439	3.136	3.191	3.191	1.604					
2010	5.797	8.213	0	0	0	0	6.383	7.527	1.667	1.667	0	0	0	12.04	15.74	33.13	48.75	0	0	2.015	2.685	0	0	3.311					
2011	1.836	1.836	0	0	0	0	20	20.57	7.018	7.018	0	0	0	7.143	8.929	23.84	24.42	0	0	1.043	1.399	1.382	1.382	7.641					
2012	3.877	11.73	0	0	9.474	20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.554	10.72	3.31	4.365	4.38	4.38	8	8	0	0	0					
2013	5.645	5.645	3.846	3.846	0	0	17.61	17.61	8.962	10.18	0	0	0	11.67	13.33	0	0	14.66	15.52	6.41	6.41	2.222	2.222	8.434					
2014	6.897	7.586	7.362	7.692	0	0	0	0	7.2	7.2	0	0	15.34	15.34	21.82	22.73	0	0	8.696	8.696	4	4.231	3.158						
2015	2.344	2.344	1.351	1.351	0	0	0	0	3.889	3.889	0	0	0	17.54	17.54	23.46	30.36	0	0	8	8.8	1.66	2.075	0					
2016	3.871	3.871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.71	17.28	19.33	20.17	0	0	7.527	7.527	2.609	2.609	0					
2017	3.797	4.43	1.429	1.429	0	0	0	0	8.808	9.326	10.48	13.71	0	0	1.55	0	0	0	0	7.975	7.975	5.325	5.325	13.59					
2018	8.397	9.16	5.208	5.208	3.749	0	0	0	7.263	7.263	13.32	14.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.1	8.148	16.67						
2019	3.268	3.268	1.754	1.754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.128	5.128	0	0	6.716	6.716	1.984	1.984	3.046	0	5.952					
2020	4.678	4.678	1.17	1.17	0	0	0	0	4.624	4.624	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	7.857	7.857	6.993	7.692	0					
2022	1.523	1.447	1.613	1.613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.075	1.075	6.343	6.278	0					
2023	3.529	3.488	10.11	10.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					

Appendix 11 Angler Catch Returns (2003-2023)

Summary of data from catch return scheme for 'Other Waters' angling licences 2003 to 2023. Data on brown and rainbow trout have only been requested since 2010. Percentages are rounded to nearest whole number.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			
Licences sold	567	515	492	582	542	504	557	458	473	390	314	262	269	258	258	234	276	214	207	175	206			
Catch returns submitted	56 10%	98 19%	142 29%	137 24%	152 28%	37 7%	127 23%	42 9%	26 6%	15 4%	7 2%	8 3%	15 6%	12 5%	12 5%	10 4%	4 1%	5 2%	1 0.5%	0 0%	3 1%			
Salmon	Caught	3	45	21	47	17	90	42	40	86	4	1	2	3	7	4	1	0	1	1	-	4		
	Returned	1 33%	15 33%	10 48%	14 30%	8 47%	45 50%	22 52%	28 70%	73 85%	2 50%	0 0%	1 50%	0 0%	5 71%	3 75%	1 100%	-	1 100%	0 0%	-	4 100%		
	Best river	Sulby	Glass	Lakey	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass	Neb	Neb	Neb	Sulby	Glass	Neb	Neb	-	Silverburn	Sulby	-	Sulby		
	Best month	May/ Sep	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Aug	Oct	Oct	Apr	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	-	May	Oct	-	Oct		
	Best method	Spin	Worm	Worm	Worm	Worm	Worm	Worm	Worm	Fly	Worm/ Fly	Spin	Worm/ Spin	Spin	Spin	Spin	Worm	-	Fly	Fly	-	Worm		
Sea trout	Caught	69	128	104	117	69	89	132	61	43	26	14	31	54	32	53	17	18	23	32	-	36		
	Returned	49 71%	87 68%	70 67%	97 83%	47 68%	69 78%	96 73%	49 80%	34 79%	19 73%	13 93%	24 77%	48 89%	27 84%	45 85%	14 82%	18 100%	21 91%	26 81%	-	23 64%		
	Best river	Neb	Neb	Sulby	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Sulby	Sulby	Sulby	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	22	-	Neb
	Best month	Aug	Oct	Oct	Oct	Aug	Sep	Aug	Oct	Aug	Aug	Oct	Aug	Aug/ Sep	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sep	Aug-16	-	Jul	
	Best method	Fly	Spin	Worm	Fly	Fly	Spin	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Spin	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	-	Fly	
Brown trout	Caught	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	108	14	14	162	474	122	141	31	53	16	-	-	-		
	Returned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 100%	105 97%	13 93%	14 100%	161 99%	436 92%	92 75%	25 18%	10 32%	38 72%	13 81%	-	-	-		
	Best river	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Neb	Silver Burn	Silver Burn	Glass	Silver Burn	Silver Burn	-	-	-	
	Best month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jul	Aug	Apr	Oct	May	Aug	May	Sept	Oct	July	May	-	-	-		
	Best method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fly	Fly	Fly	Spin	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	Fly	-	-	-	
Rainbow trout	Caught	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	-	-	-		
	Returned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 7%	1 100%	-	-	-	-	14 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Best river	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Groudle	Silver Burn	-	-	-	-	Comaa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Best month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apr	Apr	-	-	-	-	Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Best method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Worm	Fly	-	-	-	-	Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		