



“Protecting the future of Moray Firth trout and the communities that depend on them through education, conservation and restoration”

Moray Firth Trout Initiative

Annual report 2014

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1. Moray Firth Trout Initiative

The Moray Firth Trout Initiative (MFTI) is a collaborative project formed by local Fishery Trusts and District Salmon Fishery Boards from around the Moray Firth to conserve local wild trout populations. The trout is a key part of Scotland's natural heritage and is a very valuable species to communities around the Moray Firth. However, catches of sea trout are known to be declining while the status of other wild trout stocks is poorly understood. The MFTI is a partnership project that works with local Fisheries Trusts, Boards and Angling Associations to protect trout through environmental education and conservation of local trout populations and their habitat.

2. Funding and Management

The MFTI was launched in November 2012 and employed a manager, Marcus Walters, to deliver the project which is administered by the Kyle of Sutherland Fisheries Trust. The manager is supervised by a management committee formed from the participating Trusts who meet quarterly. A report is produced annually to provide feedback to funders and project partners. The project Manager works closely with local Trusts, District Salmon Fishery Boards and Angling Associations to deliver the project aims. The MFTI is 57% funded by cash and in-kind contributions from the five local Fisheries Trusts and ten District Salmon Fishery Boards (DSFBs). The majority of the remainder is made up from a £57k grant over 3 years from the Heritage Lottery fund "Your Heritage" alongside support from Highland Council, Scottish and Southern Energy, Nineveh Charitable Trust and the Ernest Cook Charitable Trust. This will be augmented by auction lots donated annually to the Wild Trout Trust Auction by the local participating Angling Associations and project supporters.

2.1. Specific Project Funding

Further funding has been secured for specific projects that are not covered by the core MFTI funding. This extra funding increases the scope of the project and helps deliver more significant outcomes while still working within the MFTI aims and work programmes. The Deveron trout isotope project funded by AST is now complete, as is the Davidston Culvert easement funded by Patagonia, likewise the SEPA funded Large Woody Debris work in the Peffery. This year further funding has been sought to expand on the Cromarty Tree planting project. An application for £4000 has been approved by the Nineveh Charitable Trust for the Cromarty Tree planting project along with a further £2000 from the Patagonia clothing company.

3. Outreach and communication

3.1. Press

The project manager continues to seek online and printed press coverage for key project progress and milestones to maintain a public awareness of the project and its achievements. This year the Deveron large trout tracking project was covered by the local advertiser magazine the Knock News. It is also due to feature in articles by Fly Fishing and Fly Tying as well as the Trout and Salmon in the New Year. The project also got some online recognition following the Wild Trout Hero Award at the Wild Trout Trust Conservation Awards in October (www.wildtrout.org/news/2014-conservation-awards-winners).

3.2. Newsletters

Since the project launch seven Newsletters have been written and distributed electronically to the MFTI mailing list (~190 contacts) as well as being posted on the MFTI and partner organisation websites including the Wild Trout Trust, RAFTS & ASFB. The Newsletters will continue to be produced quarterly to raise awareness of project achievements in a short and accessible format.

3.3. Website & Leaflets

Following the launch of the project a key first step for the Project Manager was the design and launch of the MFTI website (www.morayfirthtrout.org) which was launched early in January 2013. This is a living website with a regularly updated news section that provides frequent project updates and links. This is supported by a paper leaflet that summarises the projects aims and areas of work as well as advertising volunteering and educational opportunities for local communities.

4. Education Programme

A key part of the MFTI is the Education Programme that is designed to raise awareness and improve understanding of trout ecology and the aquatic environment that they rely on. By giving local children and adults firsthand experience of the rivers that surround them we are helping develop sense of ownership and empowering local communities to restore and conserve their local environment.

4.1. School visits

A key part of the MFTI Education Programme is the school visits that are conducted by the local Fisheries Trust staff and are 50% funded by the project. The specific activity delivered varies but will highlight the diversity and basic ecology of their local rivers with a focus on

the role of the trout and the threats they face. Following the success of the first year the education programme has continued to expand and develop with 13 school visits taking place all around the Moray Firth reaching a total of 386 pupils including 130 high school pupils from Elgin Academy (Annex 1 has a table with full details). Four of these schools took part in the Mayfly in the Classroom activity which is proving to be a good alternative to salmon or trout in the classroom. With fewer hatcheries now running, the mayfly in the classroom provides a good interactive activity that does not rely on using salmonid eggs. More information on Mayfly in the Classroom can be found [here](#):



4.2. River Visits

normally takes the form of an electrofishing display to reveal what fish species are present and then an activity teach the pupils some basic fish identification skills. The children are also given the opportunity to do a kick sample for invertebrates that they can then collect and identify while learning about the different roles that these animals play in the river. If the class are doing the “Mayfly in the classroom” activity they collect the larvae which are hatched in their homemade aquariums in the classroom. This practical in-stream experience is invaluable at capturing the pupil’s imagination and inspiring their further interest in their local river. Over the year the MFTI education programme has taken 7 different schools on river visits giving a total of 170 children an engaging and practical firsthand experience of the wildlife in their local river (Annex 1 has a table with full details).



Figure 2 Cromarty Primary School pupils on a river visit to Dunglass Island with the Cromarty Fisheries Trust. Kitted up and ready to do some kick sampling for invertebrates before watching an electrofishing demonstration and learning how to tell apart a salmon and a trout.

4.3. Events & Talks

A key part of the Project Manager, Marcus Walters’ job is to raise awareness of the MFTI and the conservation of trout through outreach and education to adults as well as children. This has been achieved in the second year of the project by attending public events, giving talks to local groups and engaging with the local angling community. Marcus has given eight separate talks to Angling Associations, Fisheries Trusts and District Salmon Fishery Boards over the year reaching a total audience of 151 adults. Working with local Trusts the project also delivered three river visits open to local community groups. Marcus Walters manned a stall at the Spey Bay Really Wild Festival which was attended by more than 2000 members

of the public. Marcus spent the whole day talking to both adults and children about the project, the ecology of trout and our local rivers.

5. Conservation Programme

The MFTI Conservation Programme is designed to collect key baseline data that is required to improve the management and conservation of local trout populations while providing opportunities for volunteers to get involved in practical conservation and research.

5.1. Electrofishing and habitat surveys

Electrofishing and habitat surveys are an essential first step in understanding the distribution of trout around the Moray Firth and in assessing the status of the habitat and identifying areas for potential restoration. Most of the electrofishing surveys are conducted by the local Trusts as it requires specialist equipment and training. However, Marcus is qualified to assist the local Fisheries Trusts with their surveys which also provide a good opportunity for volunteers to gain practical experience of the technique and the fish species inhabiting their local rivers. The surveys conducted for trout are targeted at the smaller burns and coastal rivers that are less dominated by salmon and also less well studied. This year surveys of smaller burns have taken place in the Deveron, Findhorn Nairn and Lossie, and Cromarty catchments with seven volunteers contributing thirty two volunteer days. Habitat surveys are also a great opportunity for volunteers to learn about what constitutes good and bad habitat but also gain awareness of the rivers and environments in their local area. Marcus has conducted three trout spawning surveys this autumn with volunteers to look for trout redds on the Muckle Burn and Loch Park. An extensive walkover survey was also conducted with the WTT to look at habitat issues on the Isla tributary of the River Deveron. This year Marcus has been working with Robert Laughton from the Findhorn, Nairn and Lossie Fisheries Trust to conduct SNIFFER Barrier Assessment on rivers around the Moray Firth. This technique is used to quantitatively assess how passable potential barriers are for migrating fish. They have now completed five barrier assessments on tributaries of the Nairn, Findhorn, Ness and Lossie. This information is central in assessing the impact of these structures and identifying restoration solutions to improve fish access. The Holm Burn Barrier Assessment is being used as part of the Holm Burn Restoration Plan by the Ness District Salmon Fishery Board and Ness and Beaully Fisheries Trust. While two barrier assessments on the Linkwood burn of the River Lossie form an integral part of the SEPA restoration process.

5.2. Habitat restoration

Beyond the barrier assessment work habitat restoration has primarily focussed on tree planting on the Strath Rannoch but projects have also taken place on the Beaully coastal

Burns and Deveron, Isla catchment. Planning is underway to carry out work on the Holm Burn on the River Ness with the Ness DSFB and Ness and Beaully Fisheries Trust.

5.2.1. Strath Rannoch

This collaborative project between Cromarty Fisheries (CF), Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) and Moray Firth Trout Initiative (MFTI) aims to improve the riparian habitat of the Strath Rannoch tributary in the Conon catchment. The project was part funded by the Nineveh Charitable Trust and trees were supplied by FCS. Over the winter and early spring the Conon DSFB Bailiffs were helped by a team of TCV volunteers to plant a staggering 16,000 native deciduous trees along a 2km stretch of the Strath Rannoch, this took a total of 120 person days of work (84 TCV volunteer days & 36 Bailiff Staff days). These trees will improve biodiversity, increase nutrient input to the river through leaf litter leading to increased productivity and result in more invertebrates with benefits for fish and other predators. The trees and their roots improve cover for fish and also help to stabilise river banks reducing erosion and sources of sediment. Climatic warming is a threat to many upland populations of trout that are particularly vulnerable to warmer water temperatures. Planting trees to provide long term shade is a great way of keeping water temperatures down and climate proofing our upland rivers for the future. Applications submitted to Nineveh and Patagonia to continue this project have proved successful in securing a further £6000 to continue planting this winter.



Figure 3; TCV Volunteers planting native deciduous trees along the banks of the Strath Rannoch.

5.2.2. Tomich Burn

One of the habitat targets for restoration is the small coastal burns that have often been left neglected despite their cumulative importance to Moray Firth sea trout populations. In the Beauly Firth there are many such burns and working with the Beauly Angling Association volunteers we targeted the Tomich Burn this year. Although Large Woody Debris (fallen trees) can often improve habitat it can also block access for migrating fish. In April, eight volunteers from the Beauly Angling club cleared the lower section of the burn where trees had begun to build up and block access. There is also potential for a fencing project along this reach to keep a local farmer's cattle out of the burn but this will require further funding.



Figure 4 Volunteers from Beauly Angling Club admiring their work as a large tree that was blocking fish access to the Tomich Burn was cleared and removed from the Burn. .

5.2.3. Davidston Burn Culvert

The Davidson Burn is a small stream in the Deveron catchment which has an excellent population of trout and salmon in the lower half but access upstream has been impeded by a weir and a poorly designed concrete culvert apron that could only be passed by migratory fish in very high flow levels. Electrofishing surveys in 2012 showed a lack of salmon fry above the barriers. Improved access over the weir was completed in September 2013 and with Patagonia Funding the MFTI has helped the Deveron Bogie and Isla Rivers Trust come up with a solution to the culvert. Following a trial two wooden beams were installed that narrow the low flow channel and increase the depth of water over the base of the culvert

and secondly over the lip of the structure helping to ensure adequate depth for fish access even during low flows.



Figure 5; The final solution, two wooden beams bolted onto the face to increase depth over the bed of the structure and focus flow over the lip to help fish jump from the shallow holding pool.

5.3. Coastal netting

One of the key aims of the MFTI is to learn more about our local sea trout populations and how they use the marine environment and in particular the Inner Firths. To achieve this, the MFTI is conducting a series of coastal seine netting trials to catch sea trout and collect length data, scales and conduct sea lice counts. Reading the scales we can learn how old the fish are, when they smolted, how long they have been at sea and if they have spawned before. We can then compare this information with historical collections and analysis conducted by G.H Nall for the Fishery Board for Scotland in 1929. The length of the fish at any given age can provide us with a growth rate and an indication of food availability. Conducting sea lice counts on all trout caught helps us monitor the presence of this marine parasite in our coastal waters. This year we completed 3 netting trials in the Beaully Firth near Fopperchty and a further one just upstream of Bonar Bridge in the Kyle of Sutherland. These netting trials have been developed closely with the local DSFBs and Fisheries Trusts and are reliant on their local expertise, staff and equipment. Hauling the net back in requires many hands and is a great opportunity for volunteers to help and see some of the fish and learn more about their coastal environment. The Fopperchty site in the Beaully Firth has proved quite consistent with 3-5 sea trout being caught each session as well as a mixture of other species including frequent flounder, stickle backs, gadoid species and encouraging number of sprat which are an excellent source of food for sea trout. Although

the Kyle site is much harder to net and needs careful deployment of the net we did succeed with a plentiful catch of trout parr, salmon parr, many flounders, eels and a stickleback. Although we got no sea trout we are confident that with a more precise deployment we will be successful.



Figure 6; a varied catch; clockwise from top left: Sprat, 15 spined stickleback, Saithe and a sea trout.

5.4. Loch Sampling

The Loch Sampling project is a great way for local anglers to get involved in the project and help us learn more the populations of trout in these Lochs that are such a valuable resource. Volunteer anglers take part in a targeted fishing day and are asked to collect scales, measurements and pictures of any trout they catch. This year we conducted 2 loch fishing days on Loch Dallas and one river day on the River Deveron targeting brown trout. A total of 25 trout were caught and sampled by the 9 volunteering anglers.



Figure 7; Volunteer Allan Liddle tubing for trout and taking scales from a fine Brown trout before it was returned.

5.5. Scale collection

Over the second year of the MFTI 177 sets (see Table 1) of trout scales have been collected from 42 different volunteer anglers, Fisheries Trust and Board staff. This is a great collection and is an important step in creating a decent set of data for the different populations and catchments sampled. The results will be distributed to the volunteer anglers that collected the scales, providing feedback on the individual fish life history. The scale reading results will be summarised in catchment specific reports that will be made available on the website.

Table 1, a breakdown of the MFTI trout scale collections by catchment.

River	Existing collection	Scales Read 2013	Total Collection
Deveron	295	14	309
Lossie	5	5	10
Findhorn	15	17	32
Nairn	2	0	2
Ness	41	21	62
Beauly	20	11	31
Cromarty catchment	205	78	283
Kyle & Dornoch Firth	142	20	162
Spey	586	1	587
Berriedale	0	5	5
Helmsdale	7	0	7

5.6. Catch records

The MFTI monitors the annual sea trout catch statistics produced by Marine Scotland Science on an annual basis and also specific beat records that are made available to the project. There is no such data available for brown trout and catches are poorly understood. The sea trout catch data is very important indicator of the number of sea trout entering our rivers but it is a very weak measure of actual abundance as it is limited by fishing effort, river conditions and recording accuracy. However, it is the only indication of abundance we have and looking at data sets together can provide a good idea of the overall trend if not precise values. The Moray Firth Region (Deveron to Cromarty) Rod and Line catch consistently has been declining over the last 15 years reaching record low levels in 2012 and 2013 when the combined catch fell below 2000 sea trout for the first time (Figure 9). The

poor catches of 2012 and 2013 are the lowest point so far on a decline that began in 1995 and paint a very worrying picture for Moray Firth sea trout and the local rod and line fishery. The provisional 2014 figures will not be available until the spring 2015 but there did appear to be more sea trout being caught this season. The MFTI Rivers that are north of the Cromarty Firth (Brora, Helmsdale and Berriedale) have been fairing rather better with an overall improvement in catches since 1998 and peaking at the fourth highest combined catch in 2011. A summary by the Scottish Government catch data can be found here: www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0044/00448588.pdf

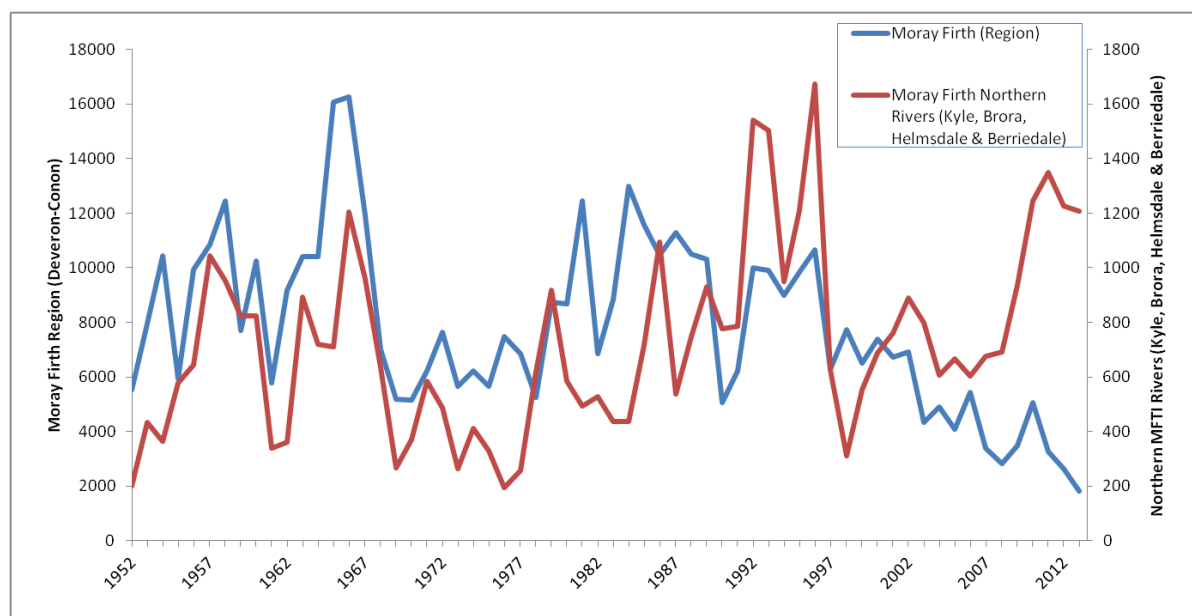


Figure 8 Moray Firth Region Rod & Line Catch (blue) graphed against northern MFTI Rivers 1952-2013 (Kyle, Brora, Berriedale & Helmsdale). This catch data is protected by Crown copyright, used with the permission of Marine Scotland Science (MSS), Aberdeen. MSS is not responsible for interpretation of these data by third parties.

5.7. Other research

5.7.1. Deveron stable isotope trial

The Deveron stable isotope trial was funded by the Atlantic Salmon Trust and delivered jointly with Deveron Bogie and Isla Rivers Charitable Trust (DBIRT) and the Deveron DSFB. The project set out to trial the techniques utilised by Edinburgh Napier University and the Tweed Foundation using stable isotope ratios in fry to determine if they are the progeny of female sea trout or brown trout. The technique was trialled at ten sites across the Deveron Trust area to investigate the distribution of sea trout and brown trout spawners in both the main catchment and coastal burns. The field sampling was conducted by DBIRT in conjunction with MFTI and local volunteers during July – August 2013. Ten fry were collected at 10 sites using electrofishing surveys. The samples were then prepared by Napier University before the stable isotope analysis was conducted by the NERC SUERC facility (full

details in scientific report www.morayfirhtrout.org/library.asp). As detailed in the report the sampling and analysis was able to distinguish between sea trout and brown trout fry. Some sites were clearly sea trout others brown and some appeared to be of mixed origin. The results followed the overall pattern expected although further in depth sampling is required to really begin to understand the structuring within the Deveron catchment. The project was deemed a success by the project partners and they hope to build on this in the future but this is funding dependant.

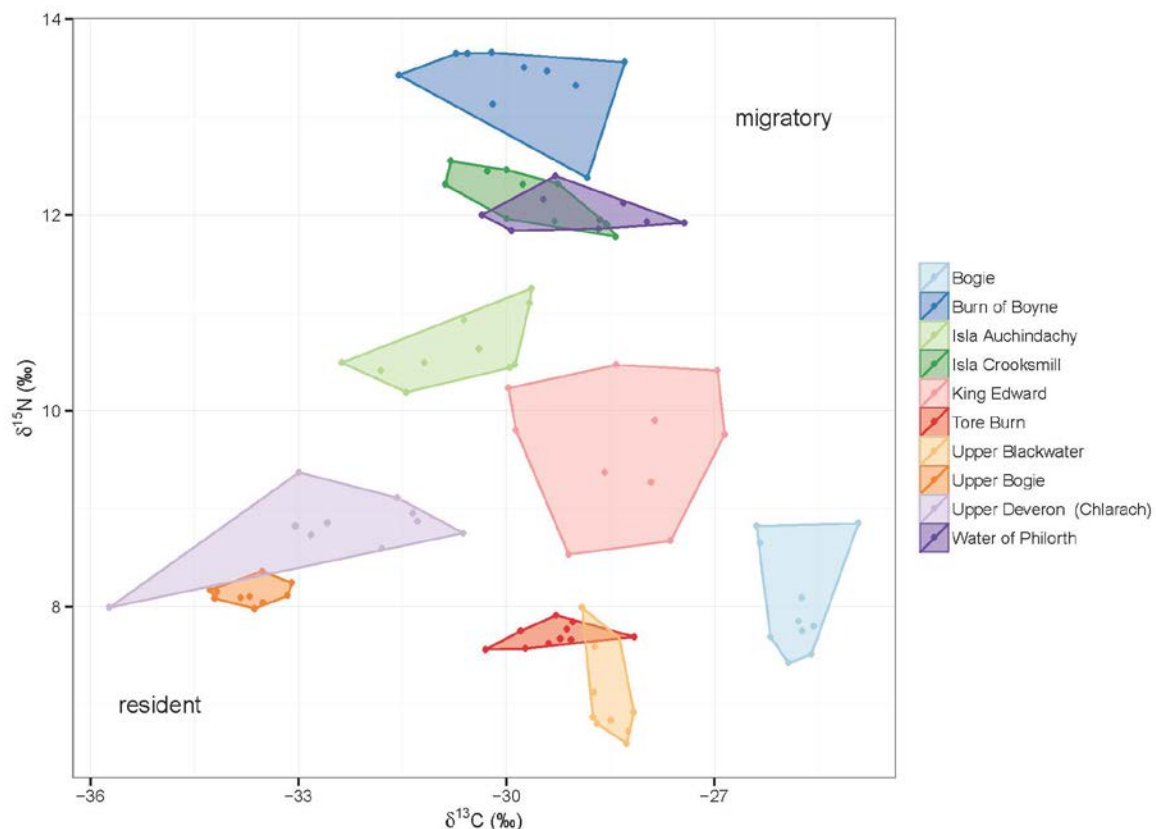


Figure 9; Dual isotope ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) bi-plot showing values for individual fish sampled from each site in the Deveron system. Fry of more brown trout (resident) origin are towards bottom left and sea trout (migratory) towards top right. Polygons are drawn around samples from each site to aid distinction.

5.7.2. Deveron, Blackwater trout tracking project

The Deveron, Blackwater tributary has a strong run of large fast growing trout that have historically been thought of as sea trout but scale reading and Stable Isotope analysis suggests that they are more likely piscivorous brown trout. The Deveron Bogie and Isla Rivers Trust and Marine Scotland and Moray Firth Trout Initiative has teamed up to develop a trial project to track these trout through the Deveron catchment. This project has helped highlight how these large trout use the Deveron catchment and also provide an insight into other large piscivorous populations elsewhere. The report featured as a MFTI Newsletter

and is available on the website and will feature in two articles in the angling magazine Fly Fishing and Fly Tying and the Trout & Salmon.

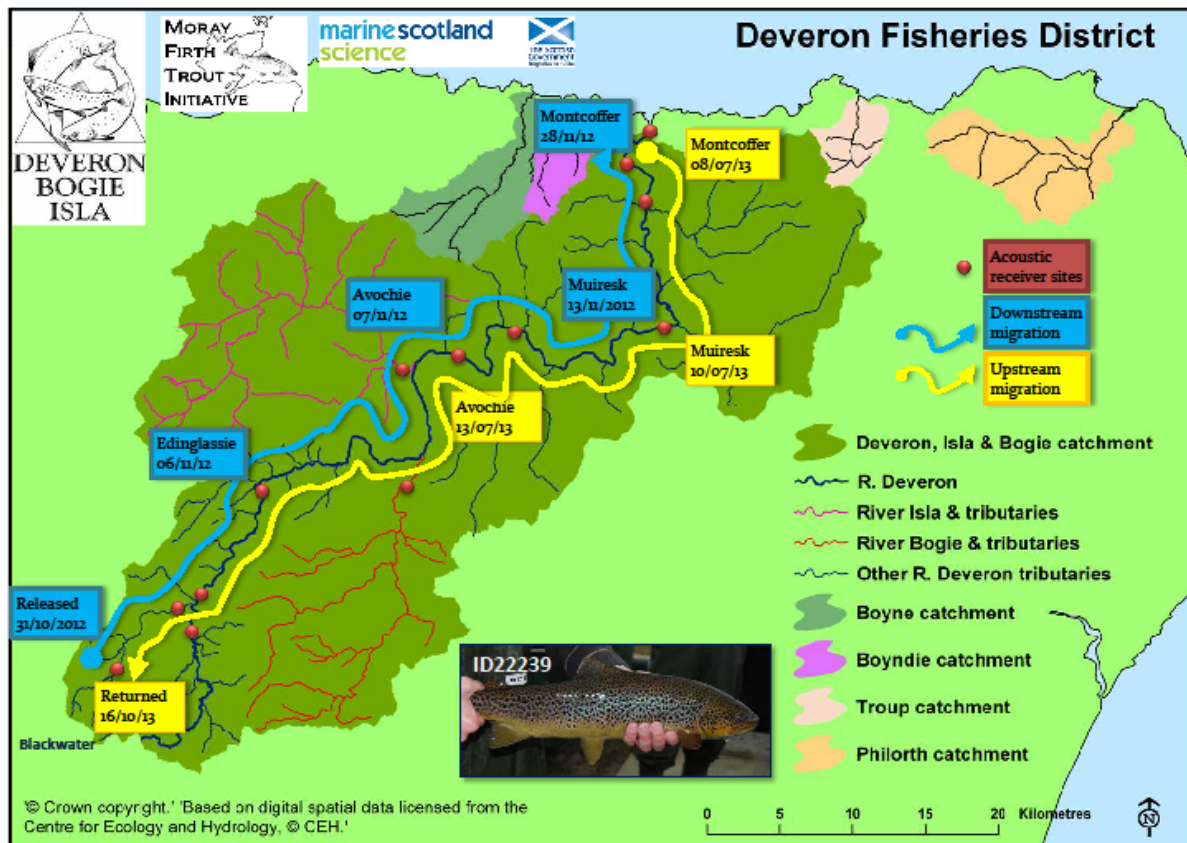


Figure 10; The track of one of the Deveron Blackwater Trout that migrated nearly the whole length of the Deveron Catchment in one year. For more information see the autumn 2014 Newsletter: www.morayfirthtrout.org/library.asp

5.8. Policy Work

The MFTI has continued to raise awareness of trout and their habitat requirements with developers in the Moray Firth to try and ensure they are given an appropriate level of protection and mitigation put in place where necessary. Much of this work is focussed around the two offshore wind farms (BOWL & MORL) that are planned for the Smith Bank in the Moray Firth and the associated harbour developments that are currently proposed. The principle job has been responding to Environmental Statements to highlight that although we don't know exactly where the sea trout migrate to sea, a development of this scale could have an effect on trout and their prey and that appropriate monitoring and/or mitigation needs to be implemented.

6. Volunteers

Volunteers are a key part of the project, an essential role in not only delivering the project but also in engaging the local community and raising the awareness of trout and its habitats locally. The network of volunteers has continued to expand this field season with further volunteers getting involved in survey work, coastal netting, scale collection and habitat work. A competition for anglers to win fishing equipment has helped increase participation in scale collection. Over the first 2 years of the project a total of 56 volunteers have collected scales, 20 volunteers have helped with habitat and electrofishing surveys. A further 46 volunteers have worked on habitat restoration, 10 with coastal netting surveys and 18 on loch / river sampling.

Annex 1; a summary of the educational activities and events delivered through the MFTI Education Programme in 2014

Date	Delivered by	Recipient	Feedback	Children	Adults	Score	In School	River Visit	Event	Talk
4-5/3/2014	FNLTL/ MFTI	Elgin Academy (high)	yes	130		3	2	0	0	0
Jun-13	FNLTL Trust	Pilmuir Primary	yes	22		1	1	1	0	0
19/02/2014	Deveron Trust	Botriphnie Primary	yes	16		1	1	1	0	0
20/02/2014	Deveron Trust	Grange Primary	yes	15		1	1	0.5	0	0
18/02/2014	Deveron Trust	Rothiemay Primary	yes	20		2	1	0.5	0	0
20/02/2014	Deveron Trust	Gordons Primary	yes	52		1	1	0.5	0	0
29/4- 23/6/2014	Cromarty Trust	Dingwall Primary	yes	75		1	2	2	0	0
18/06/2014	Cromarty Trust	Tarradale Primary	yes	22		1	1	0	0	0
03/07/2014	Cromarty Trust	StrathGarve Primary	yes	14		1	1	0	0	0
10/09/2014	Cromarty Trust	Cromarty Primary	yes	22		1	0	1	0	0
20/07/2014	NBFT	Avoch Primary	not yet	20			1	1	0	0
20/06/2014	NBFT	Merkinch Primary	not yet	47			0	1	0	0
10/10/2014	NBFT	Beaully Primary	not yet	40			1	0	0	0
11/12/2013	MFTI (MW)	FNLTL AGM	n/a	0	15	na				1
30/01/2014	MFTI (MW)	SFCC AGM	n/a	0	43	na				1
25/02/2014	MFTI (MW)	Dallas AA AGM	n/a	0	8	na				1
03/03/2014	MFTI (MW)	Deveron DSFB	n/a	0	7	na				1
06/05/2014	MFTI (MW)	Really Wild Festival	yes	~50	~50	1	0	0	1	0
09/04/2014	MFTI (MW)	Spey Bay Talk	n/a	0	27	na				1
13/07/2014	Kyle Trust	Kyle Develop' Trust	n/a	0	2	na		1		
19/07/2014	Kyle Trust	Kyle Develop' Trust	n/a	0	6	na		1		
1-2/08/2014	MFTI (MW)	Moy Game Fair	n/a	~50	~20	na	0	0	1	
23/08/2014	Cromarty Trust	Public EF event	n/a	0	10	na		1		
04/09/2014	MFTI (MW)	Deveron Trust	n/a	0	35	na				1
30/09/2014	MFTI (MW)	FNLTL	n/a	0	8	na				1
20/09/2014	MFTI (MW)	Deveron Ghillies	n/a	0	8	na				1
02/10/2014	MFTI (MW) + speakers	All About Trout Day	yes	0	57	1				1
Totals				495	226	na	13	11.5	2	9

Annex 2 – Conservation Programme Activities years 1&2

Date	Loch sampling	Days	Angler Days
28/05/2013	Loch Park	1	2
23/06/2013	Loch Sheilah	1	4
03/07/2013	Loch na Bo	1	2
28/07/2013	Loch Glenlatterach	1	5
07/06/2014	Deveron River (Castle Water)	1	5
12/09/2014	FNLT Dallas	1	2
13/09/2014	FNLT Dallas	1	2
Total		7	22

Date	Coastal netting	Days	Volunteer Days
20/07/2013	Beaully	1	1
13/08/2013	Beaully	1	1
13/06/2014	Bunchrew	1	1
14/07/2014	Bunchrew Fopperchty	1	2
15/07/2014	Bonar Bridge	1	3
12/09/2014	Bunchrew Fopperchty	1	4
Total		6	12

Date	Habitat restoration	Group	Days	Volunteer Days
9th March	Peffery tree planting	DEG / TCV	1	10
14 & 22 March, 9 April	Tore Burn	Mill of Nethermill	3	3
23rd March	Peffery Tree planting	DEG / TCV	1	10
14,15,17 April 14	Barrier Assessments	FNLT	3	0
20th April	Peffery clean up	DEG	1	6
18th May	Peffery clean up	DEG	1	6
29th May	Peffery clean up	DEG	1	2
30/06/2013	Bridgend Burn	Dingwall AA	1	11
26th June	Peffery River Clean	DEG	1	3
31st July	Peffery River clean	DEG	1	4
24th September	Peffery LWD introduction	TCV	1	4
26th September	Peffery LWD introduction	TCV	1	6
27th	Peffery habitat restoration	MORL	1	13
March -April 2014	StrathRannoch tree Planting	TCV	17	83.5
28th April 2014	Tomich Burn clean up	Beaully AA	3	8
01/07/2014	Davidston Burn Culvert	DBIRT	1	0.5
03/12/2014	Linkwood Barrier Assessments	FNLT	1	0
Total	3 x projects		39	170

Date	Surveys (EF, Habitat etc)	Days	Volunteer Days
Feb, April, June, August	Tracking Receivers	4	4
24 July & 5 August	Fry collection	2	3.5
16/08/2013	Tore Burn Survey	1	2

20/08/2013	Loch Eye Burn Survey	1	2
29/08/2013	Strath Rannoch	1	1
19/09/2013	Strath Rannoch	1	1
Aug-13	FNLT Surveys	1.5	1.5
Aug-13	Cromarty Surveys	4	4
Aug -Sept 13	Lossie EF Survey	12	12
06 -07/09/14	FNLT EF	2	2
14/7/14 2 weeks	Cromarty ef	10	10
20/07/2014 1 week	Cromarty ef	5	5
end August	Deveron electrofishing	10	10
03/09/2014	Deveron Habitat Survey	1	1
16/09/2014	FNLT EF	1	1
12/11/2014	Loch Park spawning survey	1	1
23/11/2014	Muckle Burn spawning survey	1	1
24/11/2014	Loch Park spawning survey	1	2
Total		59.5	64