



Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2021

Pursuant to section 48A(2A) of the Conservation Act 1987, the Minister of Conservation gives the following notice.

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Notice

1 Title

This notice is the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2021.

2 Commencement

This notice comes into force on 1 October 2021.

3 Interpretation

In this notice, unless the context otherwise requires,—

adult means a person aged 18 years or over on 1 October 2021

backcountry fishery means—

- (a) the Clinton River backcountry fishery; or
- (b) the Dingle Burn backcountry fishery; or
- (c) the Ettrick Burn backcountry fishery; or
- (d) the Goulter backcountry fishery; or
- (e) the Greenstone River backcountry fishery; or
- (f) the Hope River backcountry fishery; or
- (g) the Hunter River backcountry fishery; or
- (h) the Hurunui River North Branch backcountry fishery; or
- (i) the Hurunui River South Branch backcountry fishery; or
- (j) the Karamea backcountry fishery; or
- (k) the Lochy River backcountry fishery; or
- (l) the Mātakitaki backcountry fishery; or
- (m) the Mokihinui backcountry fishery; or
- (n) the Nevis River backcountry fishery; or
- (o) the Ōhau River backcountry fishery; or
- (p) the Ōreti River backcountry fishery; or
- (q) the Pomahaka River backcountry fishery; or
- (r) the Rangitīkei River backcountry fishery; or
- (s) the Travers backcountry fishery; or
- (t) the Waiiau River backcountry fishery; or
- (u) the Wairau backcountry fishery; or
- (v) the Whakaurekou River backcountry fishery; or
- (w) the Wilkin River backcountry fishery; or
- (x) the Worsley River backcountry fishery; or

(y) the Young River backcountry fishery

backcountry licence means an endorsement on a specified licence that adds an entitlement to fish for sports fish in 1 or more of the following:

- (a) the Clinton River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (b) the Dingle Burn backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (c) the Ettrick Burn backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (d) the Goulter backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (e) the Greenstone River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (f) the Hope River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (g) the Hunter River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (h) the Hurunui River North Branch backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (i) the Hurunui River South Branch backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (j) the Karamea backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (k) the Lochy River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (l) the Mātakitaki backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (m) the Mokihinui backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (n) the Nevis River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (o) the Ōhau River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022, and the period beginning on 1 September 2022 and ending on 30 September 2022:
- (p) the Ōreti River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (q) the Pomahaka River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:

- (r) the Rangitikei River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (s) the Travers backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (t) the Waiau River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (u) the Wairau backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (v) the Whakaurekou River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 April 2022:
- (w) the Wilkin River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (x) the Worsley River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (y) the Young River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022

child means a person aged under 12 years on 1 October 2021

Clinton River backcountry fishery means the Clinton River catchment upstream of Lake Te Anau

controlled area means—

- (a) the Clinton backcountry fishery from Lake Te Anau to Prairie Flat at NZTopo50/CB08 9045 2047; or
- (b) the Ettrick Burn backcountry fishery; or
- (c) the Greenstone River backcountry fishery; or
- (d) the Ōhau River backcountry fishery; or
- (e) the Worsley River backcountry fishery

controlled period means,—

- (a) in relation to the Clinton River backcountry fishery, the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (b) in relation to the Ettrick Burn backcountry fishery, the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022:
- (c) in relation to the Greenstone River backcountry fishery, the period beginning on 1 February 2022 and ending on 31 March 2022:
- (d) in relation to the Ōhau River backcountry fishery, the period beginning on 1 September 2022 and ending on 30 September 2022:
- (e) in relation to the Worsley River backcountry fishery, the period beginning on 1 November 2021 and ending on 31 May 2022

controlled-period licence means a licence that entitles the following persons to fish for sports fish in a controlled area during a controlled period, but only during the day, and on the reach, specified in the licence:

- (a) the holder of the controlled-period licence; and
- (b) if the holder also holds a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence, the holder's spouse or partner and, if any member of the holder's family is accompanied by the holder or the holder's spouse or partner, the member of the holder's family; and
- (c) on the Clinton River, Etrick Burn, Ōhau River, or Worsley River backcountry fisheries, up to 3 anglers named in the controlled-period licence who are accompanying the holder and who hold backcountry licences, as long as the maximum size of any group for any 1 licence is 4; and
- (d) on the Greenstone River backcountry fishery, 1 or more anglers named in the controlled-period licence who are accompanying the holder and who hold backcountry licences

day licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish during the 24-hour period specified in the licence in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

Dingle Burn backcountry fishery means the Dingle Burn upstream of the bridge on the Dingle Burn Station access road

Etrick Burn backcountry fishery means the Etrick Burn from its confluence with Lake Te Anau to the upstream limit of Log Cabin Slip at NZTopo50/CC07 796753

family means—

- (a) 1 person, or 1 person and that person's spouse or partner; and
- (b) the dependants of that person or those persons who—
 - (i) ordinarily or periodically reside with that person or those persons; and
 - (ii) are aged under 18 years on 1 October 2021; and
- (c) the grandchildren of that person or those persons who are aged under 18 years on 1 October 2021

family licence means a licence that entitles the holder and the holder's spouse or partner and, if any member of the holder's family is accompanied by the holder or the holder's spouse or partner, the member of the holder's family to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 September 2022 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

Fish and Game Council has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

Goulter backcountry fishery means the Goulter River catchment upstream of the confluence with the Wairau River

Greenstone River backcountry fishery means the Greenstone River catchment, namely,—

- (a) the Greenstone River upstream of the swing bridge at the river's mouth where the river enters Lake Wakatipu; and
- (b) all tributary streams flowing into the Greenstone River, including the Caples River

Hope River backcountry fishery means the Hope River catchment upstream from the confluence with the Boyle River

Hunter River backcountry fishery means the Hunter River catchment upstream from the river's mouth where the river enters Lake Hāwea

Hurunui River North Branch backcountry fishery means the Hurunui River North Branch catchment upstream of the signposts at NZTopo50/BU22 3088 7229

Hurunui River South Branch backcountry fishery means the Hurunui River South Branch catchment upstream of the confluence with the North Esk River

junior means a person aged 12 years or older, but under 18 years, on 1 October 2021

Karamea backcountry fishery means the Karamea catchment upstream of the confluence with the Kakapo River

local area licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in just 1 region specified in the licence in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 September 2022

Lochy River backcountry fishery means the Lochy River catchment upstream of the confluence with Disputed Creek

long-break licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish for a continuous 9-day period specified in the licence in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

loyal senior means a person who, on 1 October 2021,—

- (a) is aged 65 years or older; and
- (b) has for the last 5 years held an adult whole-season licence or a family licence

loyal senior licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 September 2022 in—

- (a) the region in which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

Mātakitaki backcountry fishery means the upper Mātakitaki River and its tributaries upstream from the Horse Terrace Bridge

Mokihinui backcountry fishery means the Mokihinui catchment upstream of the confluence with the Rough and Tumble Creek

Nevis River backcountry fishery means the Nevis River catchment upstream of the confluence with the Kawarau River

non-resident means a person who, on 1 October 2021, is not a resident

non-resident licence means a whole-season licence or day licence that is issued to a non-resident

Ōhau River backcountry fishery means the Ōhau River from Lake Ruataniwha to Lake Ōhau

Ōreti River backcountry fishery means the Ōreti River and its tributaries upstream of Rocky Point

partner means a civil union partner or a de facto partner

Pomahaka River backcountry fishery means the Pomahaka River catchment upstream of the Park Hill Bridge on Switzers Road

Rangitīkei River backcountry fishery means the upper Rangitīkei River and its tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Ohinewaione Stream

region means the region of a Fish and Game Council

resident means a person who, on 1 October 2021,—

- (a) is a New Zealand citizen; or
- (b) ordinarily resides in New Zealand

sea run salmon licence means an endorsement on a specified licence that adds an entitlement to fish for salmon in sea run salmon waters

sea run salmon waters means the following waters:

- (a) in the Central South Island Fish and Game Region,—
 - (i) the Ashburton River:
 - (ii) Bells Pond (the Waitaki River irrigation pond at Ross Road):
 - (iii) Bortons Pond (the Waitaki River irrigation pond at Black Point, State Highway 83):
 - (iv) Deep Creek (a tributary of the upper Rangitata River):
 - (v) Deep Stream (a tributary of the upper Rangitata River):

- (vi) the Hakataramea River:
 - (vii) the Hinds River:
 - (viii) the Kakanui River:
 - (ix) the Maerewhenua River:
 - (x) Ohapi Creek:
 - (xi) the Ōpihi River:
 - (xii) the Opuha River and tributaries:
 - (xiii) the Orari River and tributaries:
 - (xiv) the Pareora River:
 - (xv) the Rangitata Diversion Race upstream of the Rakaia River Road bridge:
 - (xvi) the Rangitata River and tributaries:
 - (xvii) Te Ana a Wai River and tributaries:
 - (xviii) the Temuka River and tributaries:
 - (xix) the Waihao River:
 - (xx) the Waihi River and tributaries:
 - (xxi) the Waitaki River:
- (b) in the North Canterbury Fish and Game Region,—
- (i) the Ashley River downstream of Ashley Gorge Road:
 - (ii) the Avon River downstream of the Barbadoes Street bridge:
 - (iii) the Cam River from the Kaiapoi River confluence to the Smith Street bridge:
 - (iv) the Heathcote River downstream of the Colombo Street bridge:
 - (v) the Hurunui River below the South Branch confluence:
 - (vi) the Kaiapoi River downstream of the confluence of the Cust Main Drain:
 - (vii) Lee Stream:
 - (viii) the Rakaia River downstream of the Coleridge Tailrace confluence:
 - (ix) Saltwater Creek:
 - (x) Tentburn Outfall:
 - (xi) the Waiiau River downstream of the Hope River confluence:
 - (xii) the Waimakariri River downstream of the Staircase Stream confluence

short-break licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish for a continuous 3-day period specified in the licence in—

- (a) the region in which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

specified licence means—

- (a) a family licence, an adult or a junior or child whole-season licence (resident or non-resident), or a loyal senior licence; or
- (b) a local area licence, if the region (specified in the licence) in which the holder is entitled to fish includes a backcountry fishery; or
- (c) a local area licence, if the region (specified in the licence) in which the holder is entitled to fish includes sea run salmon waters

Taupō District means the district described in the Schedule of the Taupo District Order 1983

Travers backcountry fishery means the Travers River catchment upstream of the signposted river-crossing for the Coldwater/Lakehead Department of Conservation walking track

Waiau River backcountry fishery means the Waiau River catchment upstream of the confluence with the Hope River

Wairau backcountry fishery means the upper Wairau River and its tributaries (but excluding Fish Lake) upstream from the Wash Bridge

Whakaurekou River backcountry fishery—

- (a) means the Whakaurekou River upstream from the confluence with the Rangitīkei River; and
- (b) includes the tributaries within the Ruahine Ranges (namely, the Mangatera, Maropea, and Waikamaka Rivers)

whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2021 and ending on 30 September 2022 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

Wilkin River backcountry fishery means the Wilkin River catchment upstream from the confluence with the Makarora River

winter licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 April 2022 and ending on 30 September 2022 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions except the Taupō District

Worsley River backcountry fishery means the Worsley River catchment upstream from the confluence with Lake Te Anau

Young River backcountry fishery means the Young River catchment upstream from the confluence with the Makarora River.

Eligibility for sports fish licences, classes of licences, and fees

4 Licences issued by Fish and Game Councils

- (1) A Fish and Game Council must issue—
 - (a) resident whole-season licences in accordance with clause 11(1) and (2); and
 - (b) non-resident whole-season licences in accordance with clause 11(3).
- (2) A Fish and Game Council may also issue 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) day licence (resident only, or resident and non-resident):
 - (b) family licence:
 - (c) local area licence:
 - (d) long-break licence:
 - (e) loyal senior licence:
 - (f) short-break licence:
 - (g) winter licence.
- (3) In addition,—
 - (a) backcountry licences may be issued (by endorsement) by—
 - (i) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council; or
 - (ii) the Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council; or
 - (iii) the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council; or
 - (iv) the Otago Fish and Game Council; or
 - (v) the Southland Fish and Game Council; or
 - (vi) the Wellington Fish and Game Council; or
 - (vii) the West Coast Fish and Game Council; and
 - (b) controlled-period licences may be issued by—
 - (i) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council; or
 - (ii) the Otago Fish and Game Council; or
 - (iii) the Southland Fish and Game Council; and
 - (c) sea run salmon licences may be issued (by endorsement) by—
 - (i) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council; or
 - (ii) the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council.

5 Day licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues resident day licences,—

- (a) a resident who is an adult or a junior may obtain a day licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule; and
 - (b) a resident who is a child may obtain a day licence from that Council without payment, as indicated in the Schedule.
- (2) If a Fish and Game Council issues non-resident day licences, a non-resident who is an adult, a junior, or a child may obtain a day licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

6 Family licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues family licences, an adult may obtain a family licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a family licence.

7 Local area licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues local area licences, an adult may obtain a local area licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a local area licence.

8 Long-break licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues long-break licences, an adult may obtain a long-break licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a long-break licence.

9 Loyal senior licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues loyal senior licences, a loyal senior may obtain a loyal senior licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a loyal senior licence.

10 Short-break licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues short-break licences, an adult may obtain a short-break licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a short-break licence.

11 Whole-season licence

- (1) A resident who is an adult or a junior may obtain a whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

- (2) A resident who is a child may obtain a whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council without payment, as indicated in the Schedule.
- (3) A non-resident who is an adult, a junior, or a child may obtain a whole-season licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

12 Winter licence

- (1) If a Fish and Game Council issues winter licences, an adult may obtain a winter licence from that Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However, a non-resident is not eligible to obtain a winter licence.

13 Holder of specified licence or other person may apply for backcountry licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to a Fish and Game Council that is authorised to issue backcountry licences under clause 4(3)(a) to have the relevant licence endorsed as a backcountry licence:
 - (a) the holder of a specified licence:
 - (b) the spouse or partner of the holder of a family licence.
- (2) Any person entitled to fish under a backcountry licence must, when requested by the relevant Fish and Game Council, provide to the Council information on the use by that person and any angler accompanying that person of any part of the backcountry fishery.
- (3) No fee is payable for a backcountry licence, as indicated in the Schedule.

14 Holder of backcountry licence or other person may apply for controlled-period licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to the Central South Island Fish and Game Council, the Otago Fish and Game Council, or the Southland Fish and Game Council for a controlled-period licence:
 - (a) the holder of a backcountry licence:
 - (b) the spouse or partner of the holder of the backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence.
- (2) The Fish and Game Councils may issue no more than—
 - (a) 184 controlled-period licences for the Clinton River backcountry fishery; and
 - (b) 70 controlled-period licences for the Ettrick Burn backcountry fishery; and
 - (c) 180 controlled-period licences for the Greenstone River backcountry fishery; and

- (d) 336 controlled-period licences for the Ōhau River backcountry fishery; and
 - (e) 92 controlled-period licences for the Worsley River backcountry fishery.
- (3) The Fish and Game Councils must issue licences—
- (a) according to the order in which the Councils receive applications for the Ettrick Burn and Greenstone River; or
 - (b) by ballot for the Clinton, Ōhau, and Worsley Rivers.
- (4) A controlled-period licence that is issued on application by the spouse or partner of the holder of a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence is to be issued in the name of the holder of the backcountry licence.
- (5) No fee is payable for a controlled-period licence, as indicated in the Schedule.

15 Holder of specified licence or other person may apply for sea run salmon licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to a Fish and Game Council that is authorised to issue sea run salmon licences under clause 4(3)(c) to have the relevant licence endorsed as a sea run salmon licence:
- (a) the holder of a specified licence;
 - (b) the spouse or partner of the holder of a family licence.
- (2) Any person entitled to fish under a sea run salmon licence must, when requested by the relevant Fish and Game Council, provide to the Council information on the use by that person and any angler accompanying that person of any part of the salmon fishery in any sea run salmon waters.
- (3) No fee is payable for a sea run salmon licence, as indicated in the Schedule.

16 Fees inclusive of GST

The fees specified in the Schedule are inclusive of goods and services tax.

Forms

17 Forms of licences

- (1) Every licence must be in writing and must specify—
- (a) the holder's full name, postal address, telephone number (if any), and date of birth;
 - (b) the effect of the licence;
 - (c) the time and date of issue;
 - (d) the period during which the licence is valid;
 - (e) whether the holder is an adult, a junior, or a child;
 - (f) whether the holder is a resident or non-resident;

- (g) that, by applying for a licence in electronic form, an applicant consents to the provision of the licence in that form in accordance with Part 4 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017.
- (2) The following licences must specify the full names of the members of the holder's family:
 - (a) a family licence:
 - (b) a controlled-period licence, if the holder also holds a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence.
- (3) A local area licence must specify the name of the region to which it applies.
- (4) The following licences must specify whether the holder wishes to be an elector for the applicable Fish and Game Council:
 - (a) an adult resident whole-season licence:
 - (b) a loyal senior licence:
 - (c) a local area licence.
- (5) A family licence must specify whether the holder or spouse or partner of the holder wishes to be an elector for the applicable Fish and Game Council.

Revocation

18 Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2020 revoked

The Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2020 (LI 2020/211) is revoked.

Schedule

Fees payable for sports fish licences

Class of licence	Class of applicant	Fee (inclusive of GST) (\$)
		cls 5–16
Backcountry licence	All classes	No fee
Controlled-period licence	All classes	No fee
Sea run salmon licence	All classes	No fee
Day licence (resident)	Adult	22
	Junior	5
	Child	No fee
Day licence (non-resident)	Adult	35
	Junior	21
	Child	21
Family licence	Adult	178
Local area licence	Adult	110
Long-break licence	Adult	96
Loyal senior licence	Loyal senior	116
Short-break licence	Adult	49
Whole-season licence (resident)	Adult	137
	Junior	27
	Child	No fee
Whole-season licence (non-resident)	Adult	185
	Junior	35
	Child	35
Winter licence	Adult	82

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of September 2021.

Hon Kiritapu Allan,
Minister of Conservation.

Explanatory note

This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This notice, which comes into force on 1 October 2021, revokes and replaces the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2020. This notice—

- fixes the forms and classes of licences to fish for sports fish:
- fixes the scope and effect of those classes of licence:
- includes the Ōhau River backcountry fishery:

- includes a licence (by endorsement of other licences that are referred to in *clause 15*) to allow fishing for sea run salmon in the Central South Island and North Canterbury regions:
- provides for the licences issued in respect of any region to be available in all other regions (except the Taupō District):
- fixes the fees payable for the licences. Those fees have been set to recover the anticipated costs of management of the freshwater sports fish resource by Fish and Game New Zealand for the 2021–2022 season.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2012.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 9 September 2021.

This notice is administered by the Department of Conservation.