

# South Eastern River Basin District Eel Management Plan

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## Introduction

This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 to describe measures to be carried out within Ireland's South Eastern River Basin District for the recovery of the stock of European eel. The chapter will give an overview of the physical characteristics of the SERBD. The state of the current eel stock and the eel fishery will be described and analysed. Local stocks and fisheries will be analysed to estimate the current level of escapement at the catchment level. The quality of the eel habitat will be assessed and pressures or risk factors will be identified. Finally, we will describe current and future monitoring and management actions that will ensure that target levels of escapement will be achieved.

The Southern Regional Fisheries Board (SRFB) and Eastern Regional Fisheries Board (ERFB) are statutory bodies, established under the Fisheries Act 1980, operating under the aegis of the DCENR. They are responsible for maintaining and improving environmental quality and developing and protecting the fisheries resource within their region. Eel fishing licences and authorizations are issued on a Regional basis.

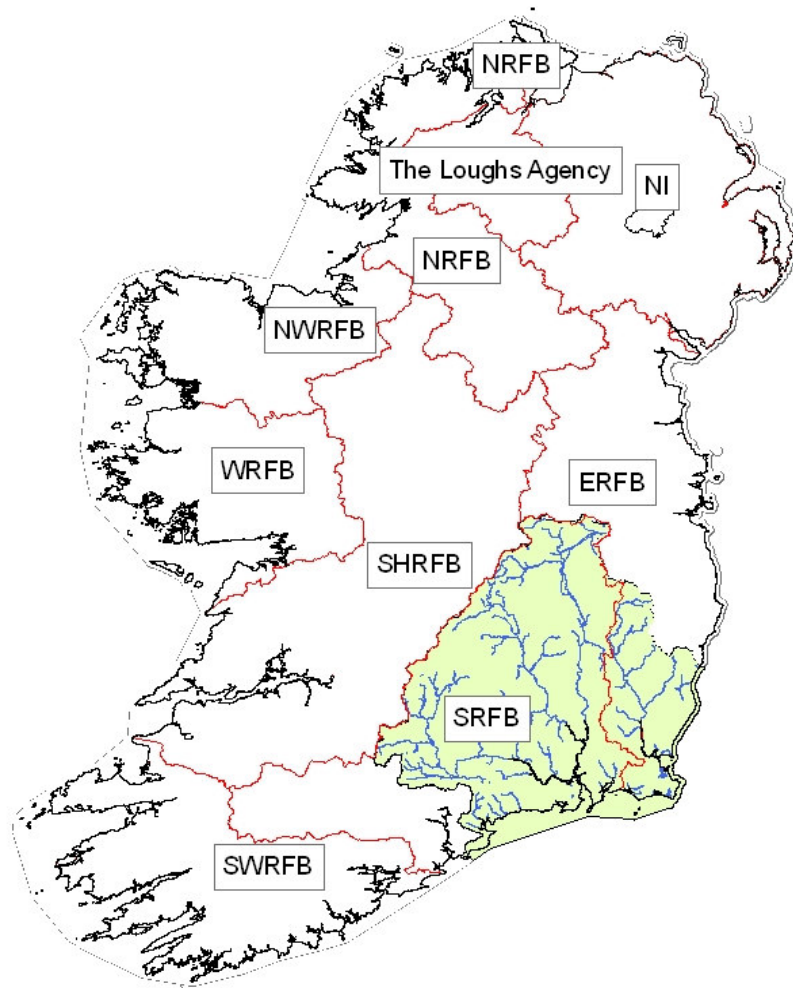
Lead organisation: Southern Regional Fisheries Board, with Eastern Regional Fisheries Board

Area Covered: South Eastern River Basin District

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### 1. Description of Management Unit

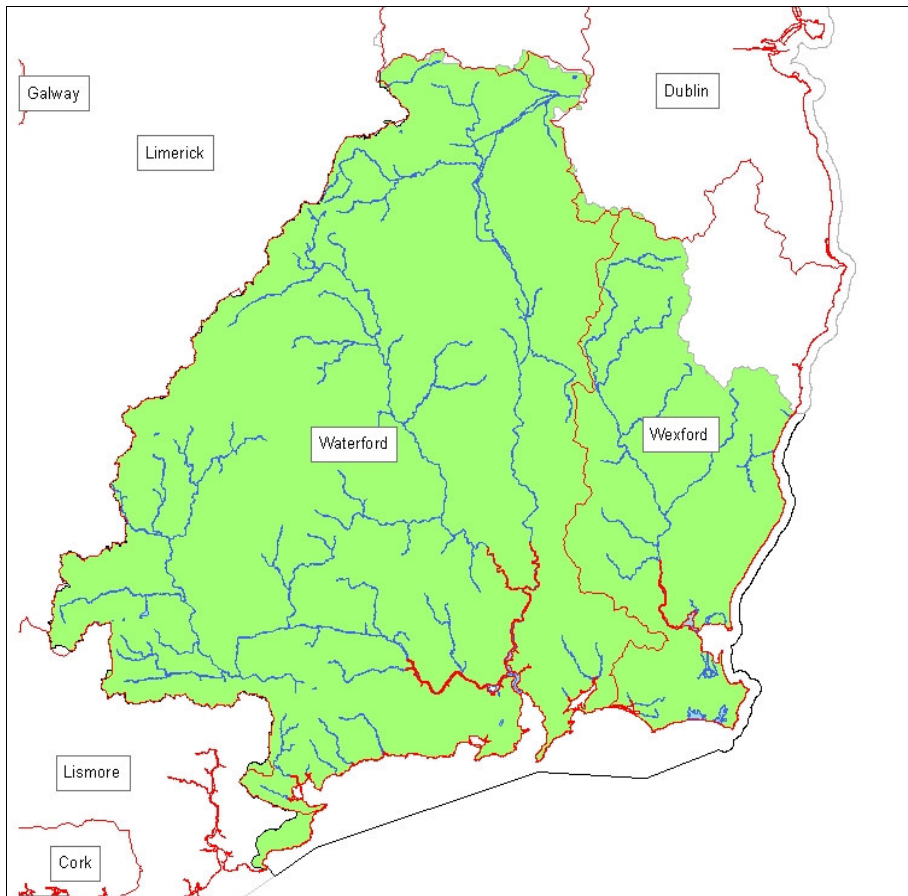
The South-Eastern RBD (SERBD) covers a land area of over 11,275 km<sup>2</sup> made up from the neighbouring river basins lying within hydrometric areas 11 to 17 together with their associated groundwater, transitional and coastal waters in the Celtic Sea (ICES VIIg) (figure 1.1). The SERBD boundary extends for 1 Nautical mile off territorial waters and incorporates two main estuaries, the Suir Estuary and the Slaney estuary and two coastal lagoons, Tacumshin Lake and Ladys Island Lake. The SERBD contains 36 catchments, the largest being the Slaney that drains to Wexford harbour and the Barrow, Nore and Suir that drain to Waterford harbour. The Barrow-Nore-Suir system has a combined catchment area of over 9,000 km<sup>2</sup> and is the second largest in the country. Nevertheless, owing to the scarcity of lakes, the SERBD accounts for just 3% of the wetted area of the Republic of Ireland. The topography is mainly low lying, gently undulating plain with well drained soils of medium texture such that 87% of the land area is agricultural and 10% of the water bodies have high or very high slope. Approximately 60% of the main river channels in the SERBD have been designated as Special Areas for Conservation under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).



**Figure 1.1.** The South Eastern River Basin District (green) in relation to the relevant Regional Fisheries Boards (red).

### 1.1. List of Catchments

The SERBD comprises two fisheries Districts, the Waterford District controlled by the SRFB and the Wexford District controlled by the ERFB (figure 1.2). The Waterford District is dominated by the three sister catchments of the Barrow, Nore and Suir, containing 909 ha, 861 ha and 1,156 ha of fluvial habitat respectively, while the Wexford District is dominated by the Slaney (649 ha). See Appendix 1 for a full list of catchments and their associated wetted areas.



**Figure 1.2.** The Fisheries District boundaries (red) relevant to the South Eastern River Basin District (green).

## 1.2. Habitat breakdown within Catchments

Quantification and classification of the available freshwaters within each RBD were calculated with a GIS based on 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey of Ireland mapping. A statistical model relating river reach characteristics (catchment area upstream and the stream link magnitude) to river width measurements from a large number of sites across Ireland was used to estimate fluvial wetted areas. Finally, the Geological Survey of Ireland related the water chemistry of groundwaters to bedrock type so that the nature of waters could be estimated based on the underlying bedrock. See section 3.2 of the national report for details.

The SERBD contains a low lake area in an Irish context with this habitat type accounting for just 4% of the RBDs wetted area (see figure 1.3 and table 1.1). The SERBD has a relatively low portion of the wetted area within the Irish context, accounting for 3% of the combined wetted area of the eel management units described in this and the accompanying chapters. Over 81% of the SERBDs freshwater wetted area occurs within the Waterford District. Overall, approximately 60% of its waters are calcareous and hence relatively productive for eels. In addition, there are some important tidal and transitional waters in the RBD which are known to be productive for eels.

The Wexford District comprises 2,033 km<sup>2</sup> of land area and it is drained by 768 ha of fluvial channels and just 9 ha of lake area. Important catchments include the Slaney (639 ha), the Owenavorrhagh (51 ha) and the Sow (25 ha). The River Slaney rises in the Wicklow mountains and flows south south-east through Wexford Harbour to the sea. The total length of the main river from its source to Wexford Harbour is 117 km. The river is tidal to Enniscorthy. The

Wexford District is almost exclusively siliceous and its freshwaters are therefore of poor productivity for eels.

The most important transitional water in the Wexford District is the Lower Slaney Estuary (1,800 ha). Other important transitional waters include the lagoons Tacumshin Lake (300 ha) and Lady's Island Lake (300 ha).

The Waterford District comprises 9,242 ha of land and it is drained by 3,270 ha of fluvial channels and 169 ha of lakes. In order of size, the important catchments in the Waterford District are the Suir (1,155 ha), Barrow (909 ha) and Nore (861 ha).

The River Barrow rises in the Slieve Bloom Mountains in County Laois. The Barrow is joined by the Nore approximately 4 km upstream of New Ross and is tidal for about another 13 km upstream to St. Mullin's.

The total length of the Nore's main river channel from its source to the confluence with the Barrow is about 141 km. The principal tributaries are the Delour which rises in Slieve Bloom, the Mountrath, Owveg and Dinin all of which flow in on the left bank (east side) of the river and the Gully, Erkina, Nuenna, King's, Little Arrigle and Arrigle which flow into the main river channel on the right bank (west side).

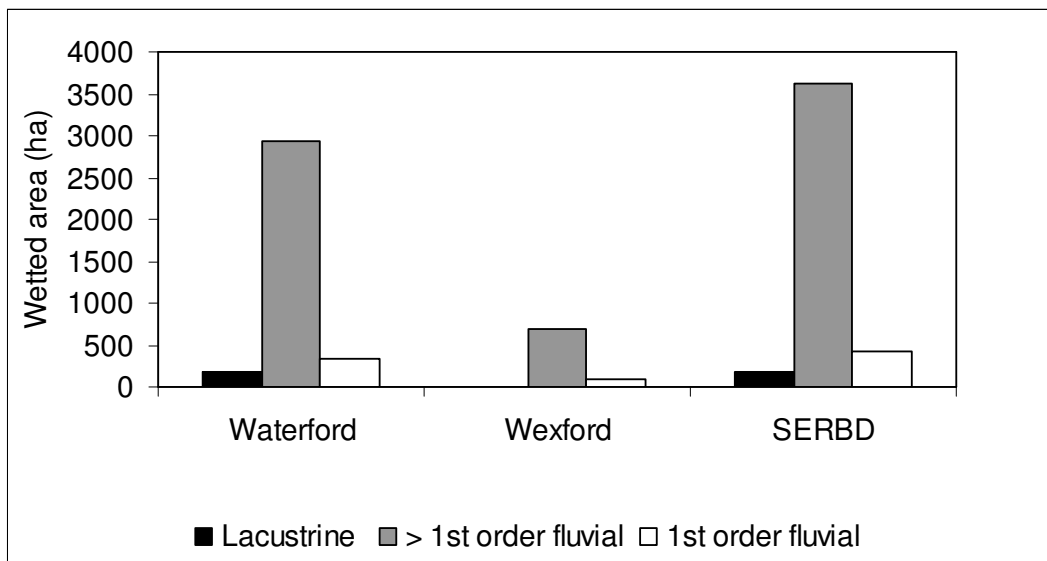
The total length of the Suir's main river channel from the source to Cheekpoint is about 174 km. The river is tidal to a point 2.5 km upstream of Carrick-on-Suir; the saline intrusion however does not penetrate this far. The main tributaries of the Suir are the Clodiagh (Thurles), the Multeen, the Aherlow and Ara, the Tar, the Nier and the Clodiagh (Portlaw) all of which flow into the Suir from the highlands and mountains of the western and southern catchment boundary. The principal tributaries flowing from the east of the river are the Drish, the Arglo and the Anner and its tributaries (the Clashawley and the Moyle). Other tributaries of some significance include the Aughnaglanny, the Blackwater, the Fidaghta, the Lingaun and the Rossestown. The total length of river channel in the catchment including the main river and the significant tributaries is about 530 km.

Other catchments are far less significant in terms of wetted area, with the largest being the Corrock (52 ha), Clodiagh (44 ha) and Black water (34 ha). Lakes are largely confined to the Suir catchment that contains over 136 ha. The Waterford District is predominantly Calcareous with 72% of its surface waters falling within this class.

Important transitional water bodies include the Barrow-Suir-Nore Estuary (2,800 ha), the Colligan Estuary (1,000 ha) and the Middle Suir Estuary (700 ha).

**Table 1.1.** Summary statistics for the wetted area within the Fisheries Districts of the SERBD.

	Surface-area		Wetted area (ha)		
	Catchment (ha)	Non calcareous (%)	Lacustrine	> 1st order fluvial	1st order fluvial
Waterford	9242	28	169	2943	328
Wexford	2033	98	9	683	84
SERBD	11275	41	178	3626	412



**Figure 1.3.** The distribution of the wetted area between the relevant Fisheries Districts and habitats of the SERBD.

## 2. Description & Analysis of Present Eel stocks

Data within the RBD as a whole is not sufficient for any firm conclusions regarding the status of the stock to be drawn at this time. The status of the stock is estimated using a national model as outlined in Section 5 of the National Report. The results of this analysis are shown in section 4 of this chapter.

Historical data collection is ongoing in the NDP Project (section 1.1 of National Report) and this may facilitate some assessment of the stock to be made. It is intended to undertake eel specific surveys in the first 3 years of the plan (section 7 of National Report).

Elvers are neither captured nor monitored within the SERBD and there is no quantitative information on their present or historic level (see appendix 1). There has been a marked reduction in catches of both brown and silver eel over the period 2003-2007. However, the variability of the catch returns and the limited number of returns for each year make it difficult to establish whether this apparent decline is significant. No comparable historic data for catch are currently available.

Information on silver eel are available only from an extremely small and intermittent fishery catching approximately 50kg per annum when it fishes. This information is not sufficient to calculate either total escapement or trends in stock. National models are therefore used to estimate the SERBD stock in waters upstream of the tidal interface (see National Report sections 5 and 9). There is insufficient scientific information available to comment on stocks within transitional waters, where the region's fisheries occur.

### ***Lady's Island, Co. Wexford.***

The fyke net fishery in Lady's Island Lake has been in progress since the 1960's. The recent yield is estimated as 3 tonnes (Moriarty, 2002). The lake is a very unusual water-body: essentially a lake, it is changed to a tidal lagoon by the artificial breaching of the sand bar – which takes place in most years in spring. The water is shallow and very productive. Inflowing streams are small and few. Since they do not have a significant salmonid population, the eel is suitable for management solely as an eel fishery. The water of Lady's Island Lake is saline and, when the breach is open, tidal. An argument is made in favour of treating it as a freshwater lake so that eel fishing can be controlled by Authorisation from the Eastern Regional Fisheries Board.

A sample taken in August 2002 showed that the catch was composed largely of small eels of 100g (quarter pound) or less. Comparison with an unexploited stock, in the South Sloblands Channel, indicated that fishing, at the current rate, has had an impact on the population. The

catch per unit of effort and the size distribution of the catch provided grounds for restricting the fishing effort.

Historical data collection is ongoing in the NDP Project (section 1.1 of National Report) and this may facilitate some assessment of the stock to be made. It is intended to undertake eel specific surveys in the first 3 years of the plan (section 7 of National Report).

Given that the region's fishing occurs in tidal waters, it is difficult to determine the impact any reductions in catch will have on the ability of the inflowing catchments meeting their target - Complete closure may have no influence on what happens in the catchments as we still don't understand the dynamics between eels that migrate into freshwater and eels that stay all their life in the estuary. Furthermore, it is not currently possible to comment on the impact of the fishery on the estuarine stock. This will be dealt with over the next 3 years in the management section below.

### **3. The SERBD Commercial Eel Fishery**

Wexford harbour, the large and partly enclosed estuary of the Slaney, has supported a fyke net fishery since the 1970s. The South Sloblands channel was fished intensively in 1971 but abandoned following slow recovery of stocks. Lady's Island Lake provided significant catches in the 1960s. The most important fishery in the Wexford District is the Slaney Estuary where some 14 fishermen are licensed to fish and the total reported catch has varied between 0.5-10.0 tonnes since 2001 (average 3.8 tonnes).

There are two significant eel fisheries in the Barrow/Nore/Suir catchment, the River Barrow silver eel fishery and the baited eel pot fishery in Waterford Harbour. Small numbers of fyke nets are also fished on the Suir estuary. In 2001-2002 the SRFB adopted an eel management policy for Waterford Harbour. The most contentious part of which, restricting license holders to designated areas, was never supported by the license holders. This policy was extended into 2008.

The most significant fishery in the SERBD takes place in Waterford Harbour where 20 licensed fishermen report annual catches of 3.4-8.6 tonnes (average 4.9 tonnes). Until the 1960s the gear used was a wicker basket about 1 m long and 50 cm in diameter. These were made in Carrick on Suir. Partly due to the absence of substantial lakes from the catchments, there are only minor fisheries for yellow and silver eel in fresh water. In the late 1960s a visiting Dutch fisherman introduced gear known locally as the 'beck', a trap made from nylon mesh supported on plastic hoops. These must be baited with freshly-caught small estuarine fish such as herring. Four sets of fyke nets are still operated in the Suir estuary.

#### **3.1. Commercial capacity and effort**

##### **3.1.1 – Glass eel / elver**

Glass Eel and Elvers are currently not exploited in the SERBD.

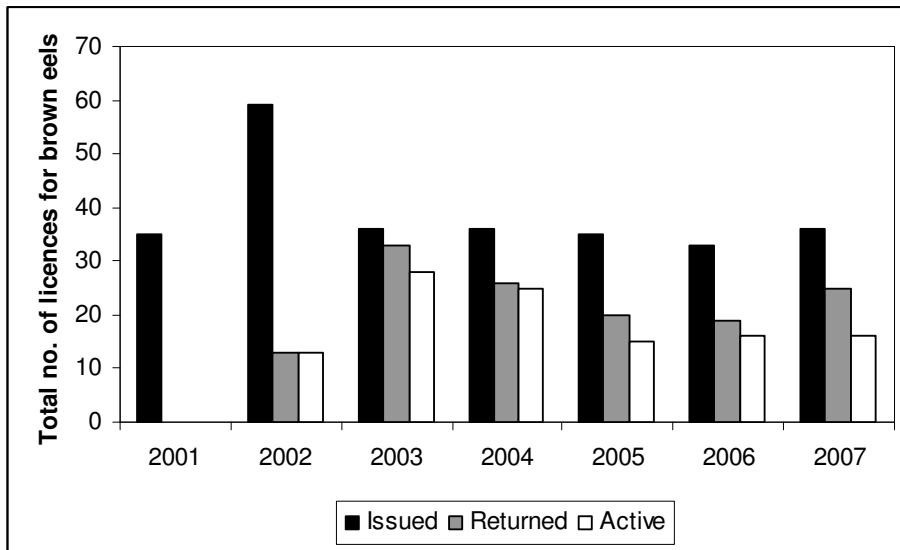
##### **3.1.2 – Brown eel**

However, the overall number of licences issued within the SERBD has not increased significantly since 2001 (table 3.1, figure 3.1). With the exception of 2002, between 35 and 38 licences were issued per annum since 2001. Of these, returns are provided for just over 53% of licences and 82% of the returns are for active licences. The eel fishery within the SERBD is almost exclusively for brown eel.

In the Waterford District approximately 20 licences have been issued for a total of 354 baited pots with the majority in the lower Suir Estuary, while 4 fyke net licences were issued for a total of 80 fykes with most being employed in the upper Suir Estuary. In the Wexford District, approximately 9 fyke net licences were issued, mainly in the Slaney Estuary but also in Lady's Island and the North Slob

**Table 3.1.** – Capacity and effort within the SERBD.

	Standard fyke			Baited pot			Total number of licences		
	I	R	A	I	R	A	I	R	A
2001	8	0		27	0		35	0	
2002	32	13	13	27	0		59	13	13
2003	16	14	14	20	19	14	36	33	28
2004	16	16	16	20	10	9	36	26	25
2005	15	7	5	20	13	10	35	20	15
2006	13	9	7	20	10	9	33	19	16
2007	16	12	10	20	13	6	36	25	16



**Figure 3.1.** Capacity, level of reporting and reported effort of the SERBD fishery.

### 3.1.3 – Silver eel

Little targeted silver eel fishing occurs within the SERBD (table 3.2). Historically, silver eel fishing has been tried at many points on the rivers and has been abandoned in most cases. Because of the propensity for flooding, effective gear would usually be uneconomical to construct. Only 2 licences are issued each year for coghill nets and these were reported as inactive on 1 of 5 years for which we have data. Additional silver eel are reported from the fyke net catches, particularly in the Wexford District and some small amounts in the Waterford District recently (2008).

**Table 3.2.** Capacity of the silver eel fishery in the SERBD.

	Coghill		
	Issued	Returned	Active
2001			
2002	2	0	
2003	2	2	2
2004	2	2	2
2005	2	2	0
2006	2	2	2
2007	2	2	0

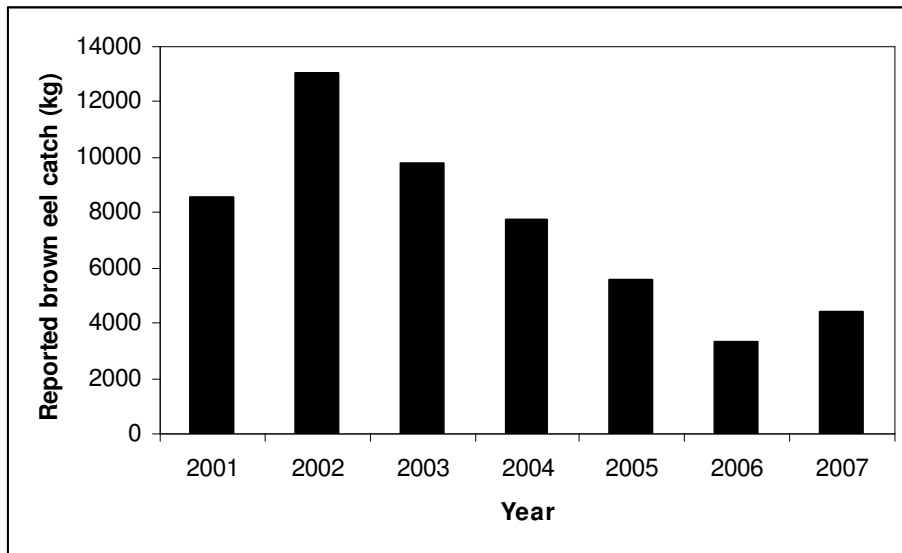
### **3.2. Commercial catch**

#### **3.1.1 – Glass eel / elver**

Glass Eel and Elvers are currently not exploited in the SERBD.

#### **3.1.2 – Brown eel**

The brown eel catch is predominantly taken in tidal estuarine waters. This RBD represents the largest tidal eel fishery in Ireland (figure 3.2). In spite of having only 3% of the freshwater wetted area, since 2001, the SERBD has accounted for an average of 13% of the national reported brown eel catch. This relatively high catch for an RBD with such a relative paucity of freshwater highlights the importance of the SERBD's transitional waters.



**Figure 3.2.** The reported brown eel catch in the SERBD.

### 3.1.3 – Silver eel

The silver eel catch come from one station on the R. Barrow and some varied silver eel catches in fyke nets and catches varied between 260 kg and 2,000 kg since 2002, averaging approximately 1.7% of the national catch (figure 3.3).

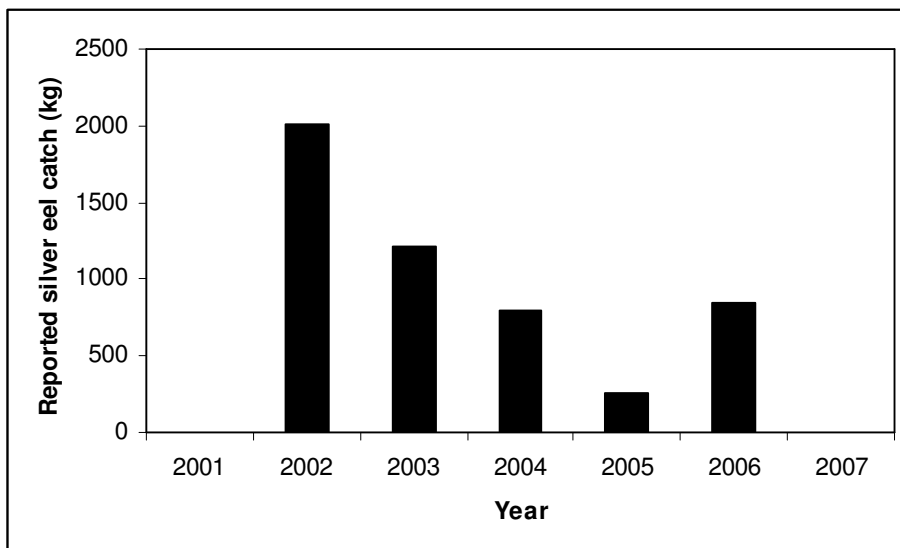


Figure 3.3. The reported silver eel catch in the SERBD.

### 3.3. Recreational Fishery

There is no targeted recreational fishery for eel in the SERBD. Recreational eel fishing is only carried out by a minority of anglers and there is no legal, or voluntary, declaration of catch which is probably small. Some "recreational" fishing using fyke nets and baited pots takes place and this is authorized and reported under the commercial legislation.

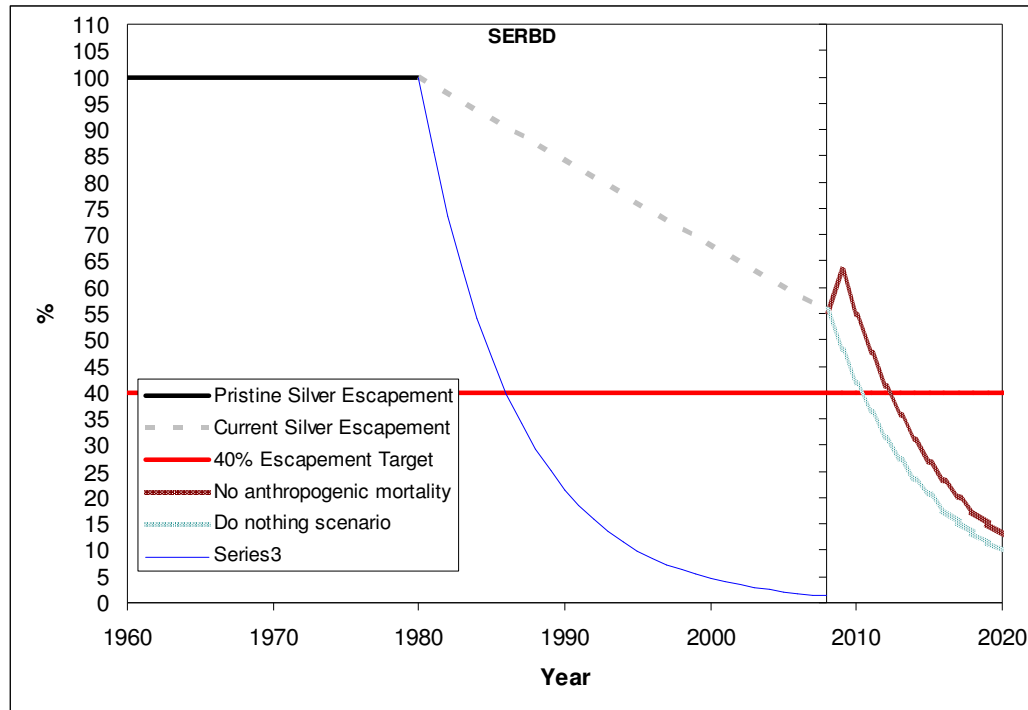
## 4. Escapement - local stock modelling

The Eel Regulation requires that each Eel Management Plan reduce anthropogenic mortalities so as to permit with high probability the escapement to the sea of at least 40 % of the silver eel biomass relative to the best estimate of escapement that would have existed if no anthropogenic influences had impacted the stock. In the absence of sufficient information and methodologies, estimation of escapement from transitional waters was not considered. Thus, the potential production of silver eels (in biomass terms) was estimated for the freshwater areas of the SERBD prior to the decline in recruitment following 1982. The biomass of silver eels currently escaping from the freshwater areas of the RBD was also estimated. Both of these estimates required a habitat based extrapolation of productivity information from index catchments not necessarily within the RBD. RBD specific impacts were then imposed on this potential productivity to derive an approximate estimate of current escapement. See sections 5 and 9 of the National Report for details.

Pristine escapement for the freshwaters of the SERBD is estimated at 16 tonnes, whereas current escapement is estimated to be approximately 9 tonnes i.e. 55.4% of pristine (Fig. 4.1). The SERBD is currently achieving the 40% escapement target. However, if no management action is taken, escapement will fall steadily until 2020, dropping to approximately 10%. Even with a complete closure of the fishery, the escapement will only briefly rise before commencing a long and steady decline to approximately 15% in 2020. Note that this refers exclusively to the freshwater areas within the SERBD.

Achievement of the 40% target will requires a recovery of recruitment, which in turn requires concerted action across Europe through the implementation of the Eel Regulation. It will not be possible for the SERBD to define realistic management actions that will achieve and maintain

40% escapement in the long term. Instead, interim measures are required, aiming at recovering recruitment sufficiently so that management measures can be defined that achieve 40% escapement. These interim measures involve setting target levels of anthropogenic mortality that would achieve recovery of the stock within a given time frame provided the same low level of pressure was achieved across Europe (see Section 5.3 of the National Report). These interim target can be linked to management measures within freshwater areas, whereas in light of the scientific uncertainties, transitional waters will have to be managed on a precautionary basis.



**Figure 4.1.** The proportion of pristine escapement estimated to leave Irish waters currently and in the future under various management scenarios.

## 5. Environmental quality assessment

The water bodies identified by the initial Water Framework Directive SERBD initial characterisation as being at risk include 45% of river water bodies, 25% of lake water bodies, 48% of transitional water bodies and 11% of coastal water bodies. Water bodies identified as being probably at risk include: 38% of river water bodies, 33% of lake water bodies, 38% of transitional water bodies and 56% of coastal water bodies. Further characterisation will be focussed on these water bodies to confirm risk. The most significant pressures on water bodies in the SERBD are diffuse pollution sources and morphological alterations particularly channel drainage associated with rivers, impoundments on lakes and activities associated with ports in transitional and coastal waters. The creation of new water bodies and the physical alteration of existing water bodies (e.g. construction of canals, ports, flood protection structures, navigation channels) have resulted in the preliminary identification of seven Artificial Water Bodies and four Heavily Modified Water Bodies within the SERBD.

No significant contaminants have been reported (see section 3.4 National Report) but data for heavy metals were not available at the time of writing.

*Anguillicola crassus* was first recorded in Irish eels in the Waterford area in 1997 and is now present in the Slaney, Barrow, Nore and Suir catchments.

A survey of barriers in the Suir and the Nore is currently being prepared by the SRFB/CFB and will be available shortly.

## **6. Stocking**

### **6.1. Previous Stocking**

Trials of elver fishing by ladder-trap at St Mullins for transport upstream were made by local eel fishermen but did not develop.

### **6.2. Stocking as Part of the EMP**

Stocking is currently being considered as a potential management option (see Section 7.5 in the National Report). However, this option requires further investigation and feasibility assessment, which will be guided by the Eel Scientific Committee (see chapter 6 National Report).

## **7. Monitoring**

### **7.1. Escapement Monitoring**

The national approach to escapement monitoring has been outlined in chapter 7 of the National Report. CPUE and mark and recapture experiments are envisaged for the SERBD over the following three years. The extent of these investigations will be scaled according to available resources.

### **7.2. Sampling of Catch & Effort, present & future**

Given the proposed closure of the fishery, sampling of catch and effort will not be required.

### **7.3. Catch Sales/Dealers/Export**

This section is dealt with in the National Report under Section 4.3.

## **8. Management Measures**

### **8.1. Management actions**

Scientific advice has indicated that the SERBD silver eel escapement from freshwaters is currently approximately 55.4% of pristine production (EU target = 40%) and will decline as a consequence of poor and declining recruitment over the last 18+ years to approximately 10% in 2020 (see Fig. 4.1). The current level of anthropogenic mortality in the RBD is unknown as it is not currently possible to quantify the stock in transitional waters. International stock assessment has related the likelihood and time-frame of recovering recruitment to levels of anthropogenic mortality. Recovering recruitment will allow Ireland to define management measures that ensure 40% escapement. In the interim, recovery of recruitment is an appropriate alternative target that can be directly linked to management actions (see section 5.3 of the National Plan). Anthropogenic (human) mortality must be reduced across Europe by 85%, on average, just to halt the decline in the extremely low level of current recruitment. It should be noted that current recruitment is expected to lead to much lower levels of silver eel escapement than currently observed. Merely halting the decline is scientifically unacceptable and management actions must aim above this level. The closer to zero that mortality is reduced, the more assured we are of achieving a recovery and the quicker the recovery will occur (see chapter 5 of the National Report). It is a priority to increase our understanding of stocks in estuarine waters and be aim to be in a position to manage these based on quantified scientific advice by 2012.

#### ***Management Action No. 1. Reduction of fishery to achieve EU target***

**Action 1a:** Cease fishery and close eel market

Timescale: 2009

Review: 2012, 2015, 2018

Given the absence of appropriate methods for estimating eel stock densities in transitional waters, the implications of the scientific advice on the general status of the stock, the consideration of practical management implications and the need to conserve and recover the stock in the shortest possible timeframe (contingent upon equivalent actions across Europe), the precautionary approach was adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the

National Eel Working Group and the eel fishery in transitional and tidal waters will also be ceased and the market closed. Consequently, there will be a need for an increase in targeted eel protection and patrols for eels.

**Action 1b:** Recreational fishery

The proposed legislation will prohibit the possession of eels and this will therefore prohibit angler anthropogenic impact.

**Action 1c:** Diversification of fishery

CFB and eel fishermen will be engaged in investigating possible diversification for the former commercial fishermen.

**Management Action No. 2. Mitigation of hydropower**

Not applicable in the SERBD.

**Management Action No. 3. Ensure upstream migration at barriers (including small weirs etc.)**

**Action 3a:** Existing barriers

It is not currently known to what extent existing barriers impede upstream migration of eels in Ireland. This will be dealt with through the monitoring programme described in Chapter 7 of the National Report. Following this evaluation, management measures will be considered as appropriate with a view to improving accessibility and negating any current impact. A report on the barriers on the Nore is underway and will be completed in 2009.

**Action 3b:** New potential barriers

Ensure that all new installations should include an evaluation of all direct and indirect impacts on eels and that measures are undertaken so as to minimise these impacts (see section 3.5.2.2 of the National Report).

**Action 3c:** Assisted migration

In the event of a stocking programme being shown to be likely to yield a net benefit to the stock, this will be carried out in accordance with Chapter 6 of the National Report.

**Management Action No. 4. Improve water quality**

**Action 4a:** Ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive

*Timescale: 2015*

*Review: 2012, 2015, 2018*

**Action 4b:** Fish health and bio-security issues

*Timescale 2009*

*Review: continuous*

Refer to Chapter 8 of the National Report.

**8.2. Projected impact of management actions committed to**

The management actions proposed for the SERBD will result in no fishing or turbine related mortality. According to the stock assessment of Astrom and Dekker (2007), this should result in recovery of recruitment within 80 years if the average level of European anthropogenic mortality is comparable.

**8.3. Raising awareness of the state of the stock**

Raising public awareness among the wider public on eels as a species in serious decline through educational and awareness raising programmes.

Ensure that consideration of eels is included in Environmental Impact Assessment, Water Framework Directive Programme of Measures, and relevant land and foreshore management (e.g. drainage and dredging operations).

## **9. Post EMP monitoring**

The national approach to post EMP monitoring has been outlined in chapter 7 of the National Report.

## Appendix I

Note: there are no freshwater fisheries in the SERBD.

Catchment surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Cat. (km <sup>2</sup> )
Fluvial wetted area (ha)	Fluv. (ha)
Lake wetted area (ha)	Lake (ha)
Non-calcareous geology (%)	N.-calc. (%)
Estimated pristine production (kg)	Prist. Pot. (kg)
Estimated current potential production (kg)	Curr. Pot. (kg)
Estimated current escapement (kg)	Curr. Esc. (kg)

		Cat. (km <sup>2</sup> )	Fluv. (ha)	Lake (ha)	N.-calc. (%)	Prist. Pot. (kg)	Curr. Pot. (kg)	Curr. Esc. (kg)	
Annestown (Stream)	Waterford	24	5	0	100	10	5	-	
Aughnavaud (River)	Waterford	31	6	0	100	12	7	-	
Ballymoat (Stream)	Waterford	17	6	8	100	27	15	-	
Barrow (River)	Waterford	2812	909	6	23	3910	2551	-	
Black Water	Waterford	177	35	6	76	109	66	-	
Brickey (River)	Waterford	41	5	0	41	19	11	-	
Clodiagh (River)	Waterford	131	44	21	99	128	73	-	
Colligan (River)	Waterford	4	28	0	52	95	60	-	
Corock (River)	Waterford	148	53	0	100	102	58	-	
Dalligan (River)	Waterford	20	5	0	100	10	6	-	
Dawn (River)	Waterford	43	13	32	100	87	49	-	
Glen (River)	Waterford	44	7	0	34	28	18	-	
John's River	Waterford	52	15	0	100	29	17	-	
Lingaun (River)	Waterford	92	28	1	81	73	43	-	
Mahon (River)	Waterford	98	25	0	100	48	28	-	
Nore (River)	Waterford	2446	861	17	10	4099	2696	-	
Owenduff (River)	Waterford	111	17	0	100	33	19	-	
Pil (River)	Waterford	85	19	3	42	81	50	-	
Pollmounty (River)	Waterford	48	8	0	100	15	9	-	
Suir (River)	Waterford	2728	1156	46	23	5137	3348	-	
Tay (River)	Waterford	68	20	0	100	39	23	-	
Whelanbridge (River)	Waterford	22	6	29	100	68	39	-	
Blackwater (River)	Wexford	45	10	0	100	19	11	-	
Duncormick	Wexford	38	12	0	99	24	13	-	
Inch (River)	Wexford	70	20	1	100	41	23	-	
Owenavorrhagh (River)	Wexford	161	51	0	100	99	57	-	
Slaney (River)	Wexford	1631	649	7	98	1308	745	-	
Sow (River)	Wexford	88	25	0	93	54	32	-	
<b>SERBD</b>		<b>11275</b>	<b>4038</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15700</b>	<b>10071</b>	<b>91000</b>	

Transitional waters		Exploited for:				Wetted area (ha)
		Brown	Silver	Glass	Elver	
Owenavorrhagh Estuary	Wexford	N	N	N	N	6
Mahon Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	10
Corock Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	35
Brickey Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	63
Barrow Nore Estuary Upper	Waterford	Y	Y?	N	N	64
Upper Suir Estuary	Waterford	N	Y?	N	N	109
Upper Barrow Estuary	Waterford	N	Y?	N	N	115
North Slob Channels	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	37
Nore Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	126
Bridgetown Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	203
Ballyteige Channels	Wexford	N	N	N	N	47
South Slob Channel	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	52
Upper Slaney Estuary	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	81
Lady's Island Lake	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	296
Tacumshin Lake	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	311
Lower Slaney Estuary	Wexford	Y	Y	N	N	1835
Lower Suir Estuary (Little Island-Cheekpoint)	Waterford	Y	Y?	N	N	432
New Ross Port	Waterford	Y	N	N	N	671
Middle Suir Estuary	Waterford	Y	Y?	N	N	703
Colligan Estuary	Waterford	N	N	N	N	1003
Barrow Suir Nore Estuary	Waterford	Y	Y?	N	N	2821