

TASMANIAN INLAND
Fishing Code
2011-2012



THE ESSENTIAL
POCKET GUIDE





SALMON PONDS

HERITAGE HATCHERY AND GARDENS

The birthplace of trout and the oldest trout hatchery in the Southern Hemisphere. See various stages of the trout's life cycle, explore our museum and fishing heritage, see the trout jump as you feed them in the display ponds.

Est. circa 1862

Incorporating 'Pancakes by the Ponds'



Overlooking the rainbow trout pond, specialising in savoury and sweet, traditional European style crepes.

Fully licensed with Tasmanian wines and quality coffee.

Tassie cheese platters, Salmon Pate, Burger of the Day, Salad of the day and childrens' menu.

Special offer

FREE ENTRY to full season licence holders during the 2011-12 season

Ph: 03 6261 5663, 70 Salmon Ponds Road, Plenty

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Inland Fisheries Service contacts

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Manager, Compliance and Operations

0438 338 530

Liawenee Field Station

(03) 6259 8166

Lake Crescent Field Station

(03) 6254 0058

Other useful contacts

Salmon Ponds Restaurant

(03) 6261 5663

Service Tasmania

1300 135 513

State Emergency Service

(03) 6230 2700

SES after hours & emergency

(03) 6230 2828

Marine and Safety Tasmania

(03) 6235 8888

Quarantine Tasmania

1800 084 881

Parks and Wildlife Service

1300 135 513

Tasmanian Forecasts

1900 955 364

Weather and Boating

1900 969 940

Current Flood Warnings

1900 955 359

Hydro Tasmania

1300 360 441

Hydro Tasmania (lake levels)

www.hydro.com.au

Bureau of Meteorology

www.bom.gov.au

Bushwatch

131 444

Report Didymo

1300 INFISH

Report fox sightings

1300 369 688 (1300 FOXOUT)

Report littering

1300 135 513

Orphaned or injured wildlife

(03) 6233 6556

Devil facial tumour disease

(03) 6233 2006

Trout Guides and Lodges Tasmania

www.tgalt.com.au

Important season dates

6/8/11	Opening of most brown trout waters*
31/10/11	Opening of most rainbow trout waters*
3/12/11	Opening of Canal Bay, Great Lake
1/4/12	Closure of Canal Bay, Great Lake
29/4/12	Closure of most brown trout waters
19-20/5/12	Trout Weekend, Liawenee
3/6/12	Closure of rainbow trout waters and lakes Mackintosh and Rosebery

* Note: the open season relates to the water, not the species of fish caught (ie brown or rainbow trout).

Regulation changes

Several changes have been made this season to the rules and regulations governing the freshwater recreational fishery. An overview of these changes is listed below. Anglers should check the relevant sections of this Fishing Code for more detailed information.

- Lake Gordon reverts to opening and closing in line with the brown trout season
- Lake Huntsman, Brushy Lagoon and Craighourne Dam are open all year with angling times 1 hour before sunrise to 1 hour after sunset
- All canals and associated waters at Bronte Lagoon, Bradys Lake and the River Derwent at Lake St Clair will open and close in line with the brown trout season
- Inflowing waters at lakes Pedder and Gordon (except McPartlan Canal), the Falls River and St Marys Rivulet (at the road bridge) will open and close in line with the brown trout season
- The Mersey River above Lake Rowallan will open and close in line with the rainbow trout season and the rainbow trout season boundary on the River Leven is now upstream from the Loongana Road Bridge
- The 50 metre no fishing zone around inflowing waters will apply only to Arthurs Lake, Dee Lagoon, Great Lake, Lake Leake and Lake Sorell
- All special regulations relating to Coffee Creek and Middle Myrtle Pond have been removed

- The provision for using a bush pole and for a juvenile angler using a handline in a coastal lagoon have been removed from the regulations
- The period for collecting bait in estuarine waters is now 7 days before the first Saturday in August
- The regulation for taking only 2 fish over 600 mm from the Pet and Guide dams has been removed
- There are new size and bag limits for Blackmans Lagoon, lakes Little Waterhouse, Big Waterhouse and Botsford
- Anglers may now continue to fish at a water once the daily bag limit has been reached, provided all fish over the bag limit are returned to that water
- Brumbys Creek, the regulations now allow for the use of electric outboard motors or oars only when taking fish
- The boundary for the taking of bream (indigenous fish) on the River Derwent has been moved downstream to the Bridgewater Bridge.

Angling licence requirements

A current angling licence is required to fish with a rod, reel and line at any inland water in Tasmania (including farm dams on private property) during the angling season that applies to that water. A separate licence is required for whitebait fishing and all commercial activities, including the sale of fish and possession of certain equipment such as a fish net. Only a private fishery registered by the Inland Fisheries Service (the Service) can charge a fee to fish and set rules for the fishery.

An angling licence is not required to fish:

- at a Registered Private Fishery
- for bream in the specified bream (indigenous fish) waters listed in the *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009*
- with a single rod at an open inland water if the person is under the age of 14 years.

Licence type and cost

Angling licence types and costs for the 2011-12 licence period, which runs from 1/8/11 to 31/7/12, are shown below. This year, the Service has held the cost of a Juvenile licence at \$12 for the fifth year in a row.

Angling licence type	Cost \$
Adult full season	68.50
Pensioner full season	37.50
Senior full season	54.50
Juvenile (14-17 yrs) full season	12.00
28 Days	54.50
7 Days	35.00
48 Hours	21.00
2nd Rod (Adult)	14.00
2nd Rod (Other)	7.00
Replacement	2.80

To be eligible for a Juvenile licence, a person must be at least 14 years of age and under 18 years of age. In order to purchase a Senior or Pensioner licence, a person must produce his or her Senior Card or Pensioner Concession Card, respectively, at the time of purchase and record the number on the licence. Note that a Health Care Card does not qualify a person as eligible for a Pensioner licence.

Purchasing or renewing a licence

Angling licences are sold by agents throughout Tasmania including tackle, outdoor and sports stores, and all Service Tasmania shops. Renewal forms, which contain a laminated licence card, are sent to all Full Season licence holders each year. Licences can also be purchased or renewed online at www.ifs.tas.gov.au

Whitebait fishing licence

Whitebait licences are issued as a separate fishing licence and are available through Service Tasmania shops and selected agents prior to the season. The cost of a whitebait licence this year is \$28.00 and the season runs from Saturday 1 October to Friday 11 November. The regulations relating to whitebait fishing are provided on the whitebait licence.

Angling licence conditions

It is a condition of the angling licence that the holder complies with the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*, *Inland Fisheries (Recreational Fishing) Regulations 2009* and subsequent Orders. These regulations governing the recreational fishery are summarised in this Code but complete versions of this legislation can be viewed online at www.thelaw.tas.gov.au

Recreational species

While the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* governs all fish species in inland waters in Tasmania, the recreational fishing regulations are focused on the four species of salmonids, which were introduced to Tasmania and are now acclimatised fish. These are brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Several species of native fish which are commonly caught by anglers are also governed by these regulations. These are black bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*), river blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), estuary perch (*Macquaria colonorum*), short finned eel (*Anguilla australis*) and long finned eel (*Anguilla reinhardtii*). Separate regulations apply to the recreational whitebait fishery which covers several species of small native fish.

Inland waters and seaward limits

The Service has jurisdiction over fish in all inland waters in the State. This includes all waters on the inland side of the 'seaward limit', which is the boundary between marine and inland waters. Seaward limits are generally marked by a physical structure like a bridge, road or white posts, but in certain locations are designated simply by map coordinates. A full list is contained in the *Inland Fisheries (Seaward Limits) Order 2004*.

Some of the common seaward limits are:

- Great Forester River - where the river flows through Adams Cut and enters Anderson Bay at grid reference E537000 N5460780, being a continuation of the highwater mark on Waterhouse Beach
- Huon River - a straight line drawn between white posts on the southern side of Castle Forbes Bay and the eastern bank of the river
- Inglis River - the downstream side of the C234 road bridge
- River Leven - the downstream side of the A1 road bridge
- Mersey River - a straight line running north-east from the junction of the B19 Road and Tarleton Road on the western shore to the boat ramp on the eastern shore of the river
- Scamander River - the downstream side of the A3 road bridge
- Swan River - a straight line between the white posts on opposite banks of the river near where it enters King Bay
- River Tamar - the parallel of latitude of Haystack Point
- River Derwent - the parallel of latitude of the eastern extremity of Dogshear Point.

General angling rules and regulations

Angling rules and regulations, such as angling seasons and times, bag and size limits, angling methods and boating, apply to individual waters in Tasmania.

The general rules that apply for most waters are:

- an open season in line with brown trout waters from 6/8/11 to 29/4/12
- open to all methods of angling (fly, artificial lure and bait fishing)
- a daily bag limit of 12 fish
- a minimum fish size of 220 mm in length.

The exceptions to these general rules apply to waters closed to fishing at all times listed under *Closed waters* (as shown below), all waters in the Western Lakes area and waters listed in the *Special waters regulations chart* on page 16. A database of inland waters and corresponding regulations, which can be searched by water, region, species or fishing method, is available on the Service's website at www.ifs.tas.gov.au

Open seasons

Most inland waters are open in line with the brown trout season from 6/8/11 to 29/4/12. The exceptions include a smaller number of designated rainbow trout waters, which are open from 1/10/11 to 3/6/12, waters that are opened for specific periods only and waters open all year. These exceptions are listed in the *Special waters regulations chart* on page 16.

Closed waters

Waters closed to fishing at all times include:

- Waters flowing into Lake Crescent including the canal connecting lakes Crescent and Sorell
- Waters flowing into Lake Sorell and for a radius of 50 m below where Dogs Head Creek, Silver Plains Creek and Mountain Creek flow into that lake

- Curries River Reservoir, within a 400 m radius of the dam intake structure
- Lake Fenton and its tributaries
- Waters flowing into Great Lake, lakes Leake, Arthurs, Rowallan (except Mersey River), Dee Lagoon and Lagoon of Islands
- Waters within a radius of 50 m below where that water flows into Great Lake, Lake Leake, Arthurs Lake and Dee Lagoon
- Penstock Lagoon Nos 1 and 2 canals above two white posts on opposite banks of those canals
- Brushy Rivulet, flowing into Brushy Lagoon
- McPartlans Canal between lakes Pedder and Gordon
- Sisters Creek between a white post about 100 m below the bridge in Bird Land Nature Park and a second post about 100 m above that bridge
- All ponds, raceways and fish culture ponds maintained by or operated under the consent of the Service (the exception being the Plenty River which is reserved for anglers with a disability)
- Fishing is prohibited within 100 m of a fish trap maintained by the Service.

Special closure

Lake Sorell is closed until further notice due to a significant increase in the population of carp in 2009-10. The IFS is undertaking an intensive effort to capture these fish with the installation of additional fish barrier nets and traps in marsh areas, and increased fishing and monitoring activities during 2011-12.

Restricted angler access

Risdon Brook Dam and the Plenty River adjacent to the Salmon Ponds, are reserved for anglers with a disability (typically members of the Tasmanian Transport Access Scheme). Lake Waverley is reserved for junior anglers who must be under 16 years of age and accompanied by an adult.

Legal angling methods

Legal angling methods are limited to fishing with rod and line using bait, artificial lure and fly. Although many inland waters allow all three methods, bait fishing is not permitted in waters reserved for artificial lure and fly fishing, and lure fishing is not allowed in waters reserved for fly fishing only. These restrictions apply to certain waters listed in the *Special waters regulations chart* on page 16.

Rods and lines

Angling is restricted to one rod and line per licence holder unless that person is licensed for two rods or when fishing for bream in specified bream (indigenous fish) waters. Lakes Mackenzie and Augusta are restricted to one hand held rod and line.

A single line must have no more than two lures or two baits or one lure and one bait or no more than three artificial flies. In waters restricted to fly fishing, generally accepted fly fishing practices apply. An angler must be within eight metres of his or her set rod and able to see it at all times, and it is illegal for a licence holder to look after another person's rod and line at any time.

Strike indicators

Only a purpose-built strike indicator is permitted to warn of movement in the rod or line whilst set rod fishing. Plants such as willow, which is a noxious weed, should not be used as it has the ability to propagate from a strike. Bottles, jars, cans or similar objects made of plastic, glass, aluminium or any other metal are not permitted, as they create a serious litter problem.

Bait fishing

Bait fishing is not permitted in waters restricted to artificial lure or fly fishing, and in lakes and rivers in a National Park or World Heritage Area (except lakes Mackenzie and Augusta). It is an offence to use or possess bait at these waters and also to use frogs and ground bait (berley) at any inland water, with penalties up to \$6,000.

The use of fish and fish products as bait is prohibited in all inland waters other than sections of rivers subject to tidal movement. The catching of live bait in tidal inland waters is allowed from 30/7/11 to 29/4/12 using either a hand held landing net or a seine net. The landing net must have a handle length of less than two metres, a mesh size of greater than or equal to 12 mm and an opening greater than or equal to one metre in diameter. The seine net must not be more than six metres long and one metre deep, and must have a mesh size between 12 and 30 mm.

Bag and size limits

Bag and size limits relate to the number of fish kept and the size of fish in length and apply to the individual water. If an angler is fishing one water but is in possession of fish caught at another water fished earlier that day, then all fish are deemed to have been taken from the second water.

Other than for waters in the Western Lakes area or those specified in the *Special waters regulations chart*, the daily bag limit for salmonid species and blackfish is 12 fish and the minimum fish length is 220 mm. The daily bag and size limit for bream is 10 fish and 250 mm in length, and for eels it is 12 fish and 300 mm, while a zero bag limit applies for estuary perch.

Measuring fish

Fish, other than bream, should be measured from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail. Bream are measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail. The fish should be measured when first caught and immediately returned to the water if undersize.

Exceptions to the general rule

Most inland waters in Tasmania follow the general rules that apply to brown trout waters. That is, they are open to legal angling methods from 6/8/11 to 29/4/12 and have a daily bag limit of 12 fish with a minimum fish size of 220 mm in length.

Exceptions to this general rule are those waters listed in the *Special waters regulations chart* on page 16, waters closed at all times to fishing (listed on page 10), waters in the Western Lakes area and all waters in National Parks and World Heritage Areas (except lakes Mackenzie and Augusta), where bait fishing is prohibited.

Western Lakes area

The Western Lakes area is defined as The Central Plateau Conservation Area west of the A5 Lakes Road and the Walls of Jerusalem National Park and includes all lakes, rivers and lagoons within this area. The rules that apply to most waters in the Western Lakes area are:

- an open season in line with brown trout waters from 6/8/11 to 29/4/12
- restricted to artificial lure and fly fishing
- a minimum fish length of 220 mm
- a combined daily bag limit of five fish with only two greater than 500 mm in length

Exceptions to these rules are shown in the *Special waters regulations chart* on page 16. This includes individual waters in the Western Lakes area with specific bag and size limits and lakes Youd, Meston and Junction which are managed as rainbow trout waters and are open from 1/10/11 to 3/6/12. Waters in the chart located in the Western Lakes area are denoted by (WL).

Special waters regulation chart

If an angling water is not in the Western Lakes, is not in a National Park or the World Heritage Area, is not listed in the following Chart and is not on page 10 under Closed waters, then the general rules apply. That is, the water is open to all legal angling methods in line with the open season from 6/8/11 to 29/4/12, and has a 12 fish daily bag limit and a minimum fish size of 220 mm in length.

Fishing Method: A – Artificial Lure, B – Bait, F – Fly

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
Ada Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	300/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Big Waterhouse Lake	6/8/11- 29/4/12	A B F	300	5 fish
Blackmans Lagoon	6/8/11- 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600mm
Bradys Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Bradys 'whitewater' between the control gates on the Lyell Highway to Bradys Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600mm

Break O'Day River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Bronte Lagoon including Bronte Canal (from Pine Tier Lagoon) and Woodwards Canal (to the Lyell Highway)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220	12 fish including 5 brook trout
Bruisers Lagoon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	220	2 fish
Brumbys Creek Weir 1 (Top Weir)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220	12 fish
Brushy Lagoon	All Year From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Camerons Lagoon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	2 fish
Carter Lakes (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Clarence Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
Clyde River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Coal River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Craigbourne Dam	All Year From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Curries River Reservoir	6/8/11– 29/4/12 From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Dee Lagoon	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220	12 fish including 5 brook trout
Double Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
East Rocky Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	Catch & release	0 fish
Edgar Pond	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220	12 fish

Emma Tarns (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
First Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	500	1 fish
Flowerdale River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Four Springs Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12 From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Great Lake – Tods Corner	All Year	A F	300 brown trout 400 rainbow trout	12 fish including 3 rainbow trout
Great Lake – Canal Bay	3/12/11– 1/4/12	A F	300 brown trout 400 rainbow trout	12 fish including 3 rainbow trout

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
Great Lake (excluding Canal Bay and Tods Corner)	All Year	A B F	300 brown trout 400 rainbow trout	12 fish including 3 rainbow trout
Guide Dam	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300	5 fish
Howes Lagoon Bay (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	420	2 fish
Huntsman Lake	All Year From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A F	220	12 fish
Huon River downstream of Huonville Bridge	All Year	A B F	220	12 fish
Junction Lake (WL)	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lagoon of Islands	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220	3 fish

Lake Ada (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	300/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lake Agnes (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Lake Augusta (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F One hand held rod	300/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lake Baillie (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Lake Barrington	All Year	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Lake Binney	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Lake Botsford (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	500	1 fish
Lake Burbury	All Year	A B F	220	20 fish
Lake Chipman (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
Lake Crescent	6/8/11– 29/4/12 From 1hr before sunrise to 1hr after sunset	A F	220	5 fish
Lake Dudley (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	500	1 fish
Lake Flora (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Lake Gordon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220	20 fish
Lake Kay (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	300/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lake Leake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Lake King William	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	20 fish
Lake Macintosh	6/8/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish

Lake Mackenzie (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F One hand held rod	220/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lake Meston (WL)	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Lake Paget (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Lake Pedder	All Year	A F	220	20 fish
Lake Plimsoll	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Lake Rolleston	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Lake Rosebery	6/8/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish
Lake Rowallan	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish
Lake Selina	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Lake Skinner	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220	12 fish
Lake Sorell	Special closure			

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
Lake Waverley • Reserved for junior anglers	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	12 fish
Lake Youd (WL)	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A F	220/500	5 fish combined for Western Lakes with 2 over 500 mm
Little Blue Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Little Pine Lagoon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	220	5 fish
Little Pine Lagoon to Ouse River known as Monpeelyata Canal	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	220	5 fish
Little Swanport River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Little Waterhouse Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300	5 fish
Macquarie River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Meadowbank Lake	All Year	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm

Mersey River upstream of Lake Rowallan	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish
O'Dells Lake (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Penstock Lagoon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	420	3 fish
Pet Dam	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300	5 fish
Plenty River, adjacent to the Salmon Ponds • Reserved for anglers with a disability	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	1 fish
Risdon Brook Dam • Reserved for anglers with a disability	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	220	12 fish
River Leven downstream of Allison Bridge at Golf Club Rd	All Year	A B F	220	12 fish
River Leven upstream of Loongana Road Bridge	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish

Water Name	Open Season	Fishing Method	Minimum Size Limit (mm)	Maximum Daily Bag Limit
River Derwent downstream of Bridgewater Bridge	All Year	A B F	220	12 fish
River Tamar downstream of the South Esk and North Esk road bridges	All Year	A B F	220	12 fish
Rocky Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	420	2 fish
Rubicon River	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	220	5 fish
Sandy Lake (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Second Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	F	420	2 fish
Talinah Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Third Lagoon (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	420	2 fish
Tin Hut Lake (WL)	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A F	500	1 fish
Tooms Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm

Tungatinah Lagoon	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm
Weld River (North) upstream of grid reference E575769 N5443349	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish
Weld River (South) upstream of grid reference E479455 N5234171	1/10/11– 3/6/12	A B F	220	12 fish
Woods Lake	6/8/11– 29/4/12	A B F	300/600	5 fish with 2 over 600 mm

Boating regulations

Marine and Safety Tasmania regulates boating throughout the State, while the Service has regulations governing fishing from a boat in some waters. Parks and Wildlife Service regulates boating in National Parks and the World Heritage Area.

Boating in the World Heritage Area and National Parks

In the World Heritage Area (WHA), motorised boating is restricted to lakes Pedder, Augusta, St Clair, Mackenzie, Ada, Pillans and Julian, and Double Lagoon and Gordon River. Motorised boating (including electric motors) is prohibited on all other waters in the Western Lakes and the WHA.

Fishing from a boat

Specific regulations governing fishing from a boat include the following:

- Fishing from a boat within 100 m of an angler fishing from the shore is prohibited unless the boat is securely moored
- A boat must only be rowed whilst fishing at lakes Lea, Bantic, Garcia, Bellinger, Ashford and Ada Lagoon
- Fishing from a boat is not allowed at Lake Leake and weirs 1 and 3 at Brumbys Creek whilst using a petrol outboard motor
- Fishing from a boat is prohibited in lakes Botsford, Dudley and Carter, Howes Lagoon Bay, East Rocky and Rocky lagoons, Pet Dam, Guide Reservoir, and above Weir 2 at Brumbys Creek and any tailrace, impoundment or tributary flowing into Weir 1 at Brumbys Creek
- At Penstock and Little Pine lagoons, trolling of flies from a boat is not permitted
- At Curries River Reservoir, only a boat rowed or powered by an electric outboard motor can be used when either fishing or travelling
- A person must not use a boat to drop a lure or bait offshore and then

return to shore to fish with that lure or bait.

- The Service strongly recommends that boating anglers row or use electric outboard motors only at Penstock Lagoon when travelling or fishing. This is to help reduce the impact on the aquatic environment due to increased angling pressure and boating in recent years.

Boating Safety

Boating on inland waters requires the utmost care due to submerged trees and snags, shallow sand bars and other possible dangers and obstructions that may be hidden just below the surface. This is particularly important as lake levels decrease and new navigational hazards are uncovered. Inland waters are also often murky and constantly changing, so boating anglers should always maintain a safe speed and proper look out, and be familiar with the area before attempting any high speed activities.

The risk of hypothermia is also greater at inland waters due to low winter water temperatures and extreme wind chill. Hypothermia can result from prolonged heat loss due to immersion or insufficient clothing in cold, wet and windy conditions. Inland boaters should take precautions against the risk of hypothermia and be aware of its symptoms and treatment.

Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) has a set of minimum safety requirements for owners and operators of motor-propelled recreational vessels on inland waters. It is mandatory to wear a life jacket or personal flotation device (PFD) at all times on inland waters when under power on all boats 6 metres or less.

With the increased use of inflatable life jackets, MAST urges owners to follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance and regular servicing. PDFs require greater care than foam filled life jackets and they should be checked manually before boating to ensure that the canister is tight and not rusty, and that the gas bladder is not leaking. Anyone wearing a PFD should be clear on how to use it in an emergency.

Visit www.mast.tas.gov.au for a detailed list of safety standards and specific information for boating anglers.

Tagged or marked fish

It is illegal to mark fish in any way unless written permission is given by the Service. Trout are tagged periodically by the Service for research or promotional purposes. There is no requirement to release a tagged trout if caught.

Anglers who catch a tagged trout are requested to contact the Service with details including the number and colour of the tag, the length of the fish (and if possible, the weight and sex), location and time the fish was caught, the method used and if the fish was kept or released.

Fishery protection and conservation

It is a serious offence with penalties up to \$12,000, to transfer any fish, including trout or native species, between inland waters or to bring live fish into Tasmania, without the written permission of the Service. Both the fish and the water in which they are transported may harbour diseases, parasites, algae, aquatic plants and animals. It is also a requirement to declare all used fishing equipment at Quarantine entry points due to the threat posed by the pest alga, didymo which has invaded fishing waters in New Zealand.

Pest fish species

Pest fish that have the potential to cause significant environmental harm are listed as 'Controlled Fish' under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*. These include European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), all species of mainland yabbies (*Cherax spp.*) and Eastern gambusia (*Gambusia holbrooki*). A person cannot possess these fish or release them into any inland water in Tasmania, including an aquarium. Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and tench (*Tinca tinca*) are regarded as undesirable introduced pests and it is important to prevent the spread of these species beyond their present distribution.

Native fish species

Tasmania has 25 species of native freshwater fish. Twelve species of these are wholly protected under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, including the Australian grayling and 11 species of galaxiid. In addition, all species of freshwater crayfish including the giant freshwater crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldi*), which is listed under Commonwealth and State legislation as threatened, are protected from fishing. Penalties for taking threatened or protected species are considerable, with convictions resulting in fines of up to \$12,000.

Responsible angling

Anglers can assist in reducing the risk and preventing the spread of a range of pests and diseases in Tasmania's freshwater environment by following these rules:

- Do not bring live or dead fish, fish products, animals or aquatic plants into Tasmania
- Do not bring used fishing gear or any other freshwater recreational equipment that is damp, wet or contains water into Tasmania
- Declare all equipment used in freshwater at Australian Quarantine entry points
- Do not transfer any fish species between inland waters, and do not release into drains or sewer any freshwater fish, frogs, tadpoles, invertebrates or plants, or aquarium water
- 'Check - Clean - Dry' all your fishing equipment when travelling between waters, interstate and overseas
- Do not use willow as a rod support or strike indicator as it has the ability to propagate from a strike
- Report any unusual fish captures or algae sightings, or any suspicious or illegal activities immediately.

Keep out didymo

Didymo (*Didymosphenia geminata*) is a freshwater alga that is widespread in the Northern Hemisphere and the South Island of New Zealand. Although not present in Australia, it is considered a significant pest, being highly invasive, and is prohibited from entry to Tasmania.

Didymo cells can multiply quickly forming massive blooms that smother the stream or lake bed. These algal clumps adversely affect water quality, aquatic invertebrates and fish stocks, and are a hazard for hydro electricity generation, irrigation and recreation.

It takes only a single cell of didymo in a drop of water to transfer the pest between waterways. Wet or damp fishing gear, particularly felt-soled boots, has been identified as a primary vector for transfer but anything that has the potential to hold contaminated water droplets is a concern. Tasmania's aquatic environment is particularly at threat due to its cooler climate, the number of anglers visiting the State, and the potential transfer from NZ via used fishing gear and other equipment.

The Government is working to prevent the introduction of didymo to Australia at Quarantine entry points. Anglers who are visiting Australia or returning home from a fishing trip overseas are required to declare all used fishing equipment for inspection and possible treatment by Quarantine staff.

Check - Clean - Dry

To help prevent the introduction and spread of didymo, anglers are requested to Check - Clean - Dry anything used in freshwater.

- Check your gear before leaving the waterway and remove visible clumps of algae or other weeds.
- Clean your gear by scrubbing and soaking all items for a minimum of one minute in a 2% solution of household bleach (200 ml bleach with added water to make 10 litres) or a 5% salt, nappy or antiseptic cleaner or dishwashing detergent solution. As a greater precaution,

use a hot water solution and soak for 30 minutes, and for items that are difficult to clean and dry (like felt-soled boots), soak for 45 minutes in water maintained at 45°C or higher containing 5% household bleach, dishwashing liquid or nappy cleaner. Discharge cleaning waste away from waterways.

- Dry your gear completely and wait an additional 48 hours before contact or use in another waterway. Remember that some materials such as felt soled boots may need much longer, even several weeks to dry. Treatment using hot air at 45°C for at least 40 minutes is a faster alternative when available.

Report didymo sightings

Didymo may be confused with Tasmanian native species of algae but can be distinguished by its colour and distinctive 'feel'. Didymo is generally beige, brown or white in colour, not green. To touch, didymo does not feel slimy like most native algae but rather, spongy and scratchy like wet cotton wool. It attaches very securely to river stones and clumps together when rubbed where as native algae tends to break apart.

Having verified the possibility of the alga being didymo, report the sighting immediately to the Service or other authorities, including Hydro Tasmania, Quarantine and Parks and Wildlife Service. It would help to collect a sample of the algae material in a jar or bottle half filled with water, note the exact location and contact the authorities as soon as possible. Definitive identification of didymo will require microscopic analysis.

For more information, visit www.ifs.tas.gov.au, www.aqis.gov.au/didymo or www.biosecurity.govt.nz/didymo

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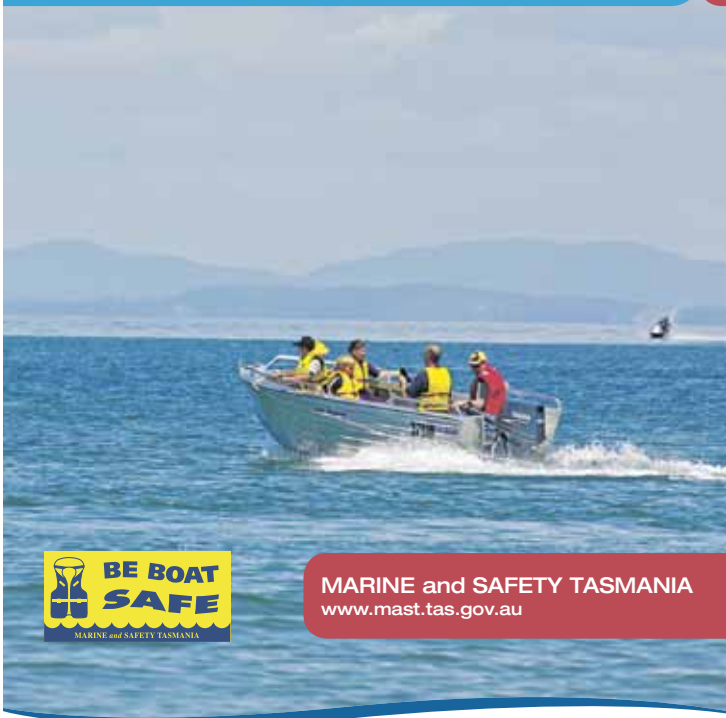
This Fishing Code is not a comprehensive account or precise statement of the law. The legislation covering inland fisheries is contained within the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and subordinate legislation which can be accessed online at www.thelaw.tas.gov.au

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ISSN: 1836-9278

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