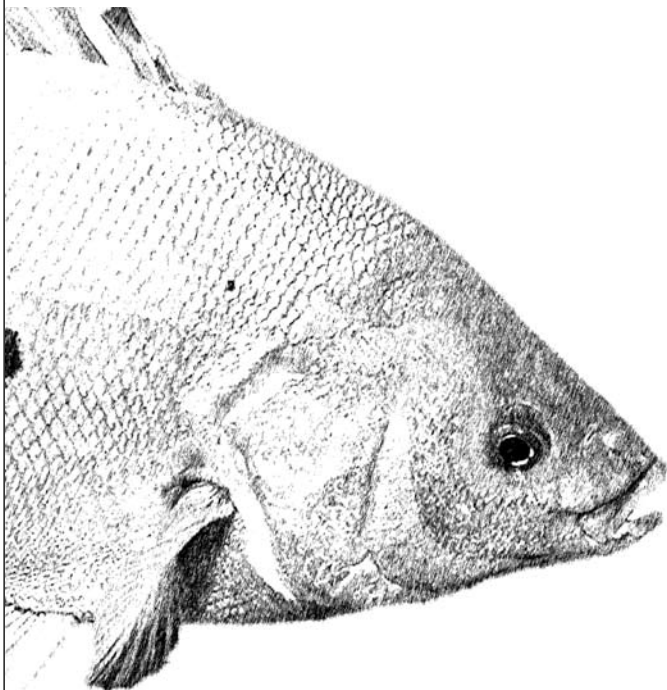


# Recreational fishing rules and regulations for Queensland

A brief guide



## Fresh waters

January 2007

## Fishing in Queensland's fresh waters

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Fishing is a favourite pastime for many Queenslanders. However, we all have a part to play in ensuring current and future generations are able to enjoy the pleasures of recreational fishing and abundant seafood that are hallmarks of the Queensland lifestyle.

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) manages the state's fishing resources through reforms that protect valuable fish stocks, surveillance of Queensland's fishing waters, the enforcement of fishing and boating safety laws, and by educating and informing Queenslanders about responsible fishing.

This guide provides recreational fishers with important information about responsible fishing. It covers size, take and possession (bag and size) limits and explains how to measure catch, describes appropriate fishing gear and bait, outlines seasonal fishing requirements, and provides information on noxious, native and protected fish species.

DPI&F's Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP) administers rules and guidelines for recreational fishing practice. The QBFP is responsible for enforcing fishing and boating safety laws, surveillance and providing educational resources.

A list of useful contacts and information is provided in the middle of this guide.

A list of size, take and possession (bag and size) limits for both tidal and fresh waters can be located in the tear-out section of this publication.

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*The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) advises that the summarised information in this guide should not be relied on as a complete or accurate representation of the legislative requirements. Users may access copies of the Fisheries Act 1994, regulations and management plans via the internet at [www.legislation.qld.gov.au](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au) and should seek their own legal advice. DPI&F disclaims all liability for all claims, loss, damages, cost or expense of whatever nature, howsoever occurring as a result of reliance upon the information contained in this guide. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, transmitted or used in any other way without prior permission of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.*

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PR06-2571

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## Bag and size limits

### Why do we have size limits?

In Queensland, there are limits on the size of fish that can be legally taken for many species. There are minimum size limits and also some maximum size limits.

Size limits are typically based on biological research into each species' reproductive cycles. Minimum size limits generally allow fish to spawn at least once and contribute to the population before they are taken.

However, in some species larger individuals contribute more to the population, which is why maximum size limits apply. For example, most barramundi begin their lives as males and later, as they grow larger, become females. A maximum size limit is applied to protect large females and to allow them to spawn.

### Bag limit?

In this guide, a 'bag limit' refers to the number of fish an individual has in possession at any one time; it does not apply on a per day basis.

### Why do we have bag limits?

A bag limit is the number of fish that one person can legally take and keep. These limits serve several purposes. They:

- conserve heavily exploited species
- conserve species that are susceptible to capture
- share the catch more equitably among anglers
- reduce the illegal marketing of fish
- send out a message promoting ethical and responsible behaviour when using a limited natural resource.

## No-take species



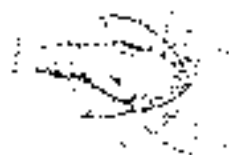
*Bloomfield River cod*



*Lungfish*



*River blackfish*



*Spiny crayfish*

For a complete list of bag and size limits see the tear-out section in the middle of this booklet.

## Measuring

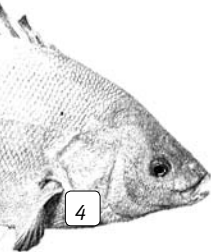
### Measuring finfish

Finfish are measured from the tip of their mouth to the end of their tail (see illustration overleaf). If you unintentionally take a fish (including finfish or crustaceans) that is not the legal size or is unwanted return it to the water immediately, taking as much care as possible to avoid causing any injury to the fish.

### Handy Hints

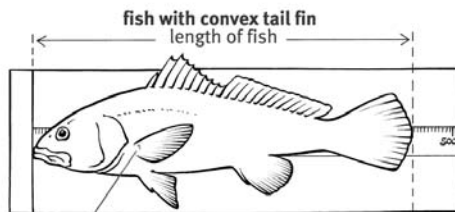
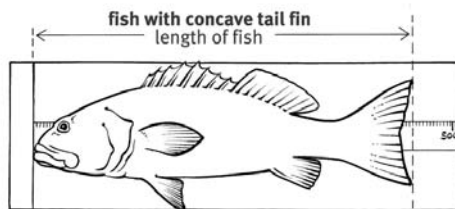
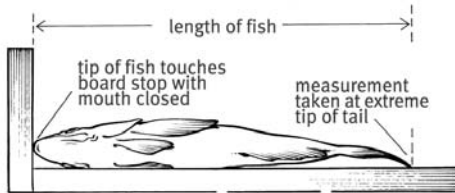
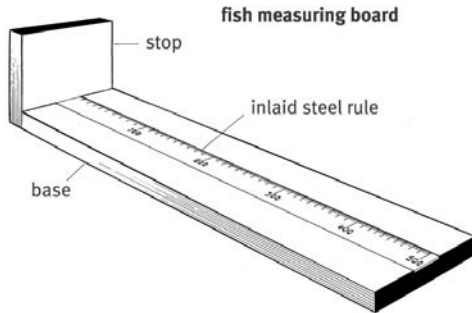
#### Check your bag and size limits

The bag and size limits in this guide were correct at time of printing. For the most up-to-date information, and changes to regulations, visit the DPI&F website at [www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb](http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb)

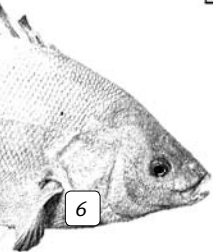


**Measuring device**

DPI&F recommends using a sturdy ruler or coil tape measure to determine the length of catch. Adhesive or stick-on measuring devices are prone to shrinkage when exposed to weather, and are therefore unreliable.



Finfish pectoral fin

**Freshwater fishing gear****Why are there restrictions on fishing gear?**

A number of restrictions apply to fishing gear in Queensland to protect fish stocks from overfishing.

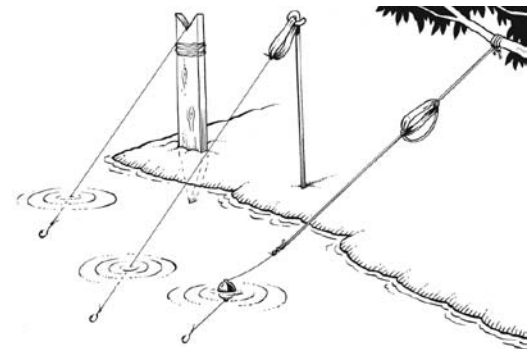
**General conditions**

While fishing in fresh water a person must not possess or use at one time more than four canister traps, four collapsible traps, four dillies, four funnel traps or four round traps, or more than four of these traps in any combination. No age limit applies to people using freshwater fishing gear. In freshwater areas, fish may only be caught using:

- a fishing line that consists of a hand-held line with or without a pole, reel or rod
- a trap that can be a canister trap, collapsible trap, dilly trap, funnel trap or round trap
- a scoop or dip net
- a set line.

**Marking traps and set lines**

Anyone who uses a trap or set line for freshwater fishing must have a tag on the trap or set line showing the owner's surname and address. If the trap is not fixed to something stationary above the water level while being used, it must have a light-coloured float attached.



The float must feature the owner's first name and surname and be at least 15 cm in each of its dimensions. A two- or three-litre milk container may be used as a float. A set line must be attached to a stationary object such as a branch, wooden stake or boat.

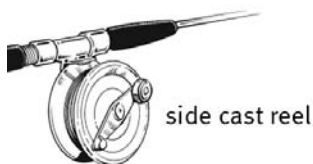
#### Boat smart

Fishing and boating usually go hand-in-hand. DPI&F recommends that boaters brush up on rules and regulations for safe boating enforced by Maritime Safety Queensland (Queensland Transport). For more information contact the Queensland Transport Call Centre on 13 23 80 or visit [www.msq.qld.gov.au](http://www.msq.qld.gov.au)

#### Handy Hints

### Fishing lines

A person must not set a fishing line as a cross-line or use more than six fishing lines or set lines alone or in combination. Only one hook or an artificial fly or lure can be attached to a fishing line. Anyone using a set line must be no more than 200 m from the line.



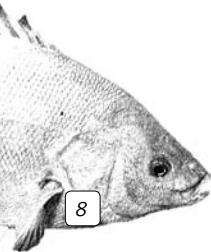
side cast reel



handline

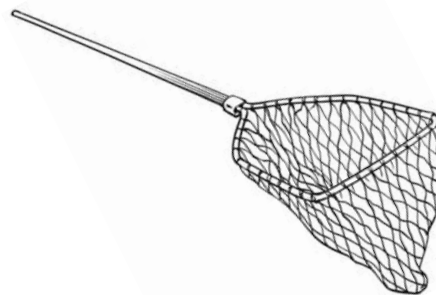


overhead reel



### Scoop or dip nets

A scoop or dip net must not exceed 1 m in any dimension, with a handle no longer than 2.5 m and a mesh size of no more than 25 mm.



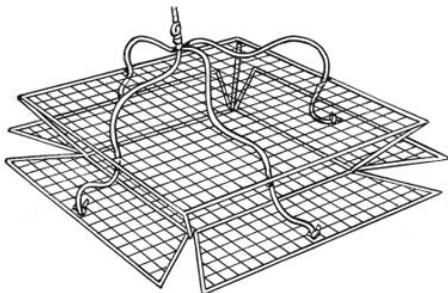
### Canister traps

A canister trap must be no longer than 60 cm and no more than 50 cm in width, height or diameter. The trap must be open at one end. The width, height or diameter of the trap—measured anywhere along its length—must not be more than the width, height or diameter of the trap's open end. If the trap does not have a mesh made of rigid material, the size of the mesh must be no more than 25 mm.



## Collapsible traps

A collapsible trap must be made of rigid material with one or more collapsible sides.



## Dilly nets

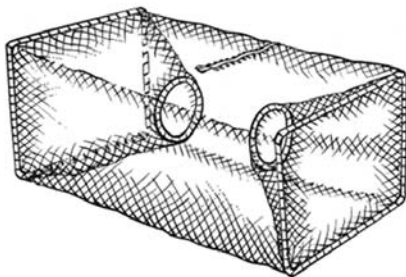
A dilly net must have a diameter of no more than 125 cm and a mesh size of no more than 25 mm.

## Funnel traps

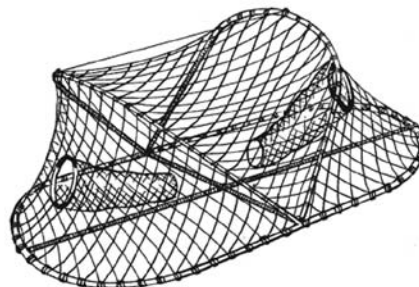
A funnel trap must be no longer than 70 cm or no more than 50 cm in width or height. It must have no more than four entrances, with each hole measuring no more than 10 cm in any dimension.

The trap entrance must be made of rigid material. If the trap does not have a mesh made of rigid material, the size of the mesh must be no more than 25 mm.

funnel trap



funnel (Opera House) trap



## Round traps

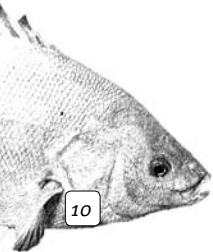
In freshwater, round traps must be no longer than 70 cm in diameter or no more than 50 cm in height. Traps must have no more than four entrances; each hole must not have a diameter, height or width measuring more than 10 cm. If the trap does not have a mesh made of rigid material, the size of the mesh must be no more than 25 mm.

## Examples of prohibited fishing gear

- Floatlines
- All forms of nets except landing nets and scoop or dip nets
- Fish traps
- Drum nets
- Cross-lines
- Spears and spear guns

## Bait

The use of fish and crustaceans such as spangled perch, redclaw crayfish, shrimp and yabbies as bait (dead or alive) is prohibited outside their natural environment or range. This is to prevent species from becoming established in foreign habitats and causing environmental damage. Currently three species can be used as live bait.



They are:

- redclaw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*)—native to the Gulf of Carpentaria Drainage Division and some river basins in the far northern portion of the East Coast Drainage Division. Redclaw can be used as bait only in these areas
- shrimp (*Macrobrachium australiensis*)—found throughout Queensland and can be used as bait in all areas of the state
- yabby (blueclaw crayfish) (*Cherax destructor*)—found naturally in the Murray–Darling, Lake Eyre and Bulloo–Bancannia Drainage Divisions, and some river basins in the East Coast Drainage Division. Yabbies can be used as bait only in these areas.

Contact DPI&F for more detailed information about the river basins in which particular species can be used as bait.

### Gently Does It

When a fish is hooked, avoid playing it on the line for too long. The stressed fish will become exhausted quickly and have less chance of surviving when released. For more tips on the Gently Does It program, and information on how to release fish, visit [www.info-fish.net/releasefish](http://www.info-fish.net/releasefish)

### Handy Hints

## Closed seasons

### Why do we have closed seasons?

Closed seasons prevent people from fishing at certain times of the year to protect species at vulnerable times in their life cycle, such as during spawning seasons.

### Australian bass

A closed season applies to Australian bass throughout Queensland from 1 June to 31 August except in and from waterways upstream of Baroon Pocket, Bjelke-Petersen, Boondooma, Borumba, Cania, Cressbrook, Fred Haigh (Lake Monduran), Gordonbrook, Hinze, Lenthalls,

Maroon, Moogerah, North Pine, Somerset, Wuruma and Wivenhoe dams; Claude Wharton and Jones weirs; Isis Balancing Storage (Lake Gregory) and Clarendon, Dyer (Bill Gunn Dam) and MacDonald lakes.

### Barramundi

Throughout the Queensland east coast a closed season applies to barramundi from midday 1 November to midday 1 February, except in and from waterways upstream of Awoonga, Burdekin Falls, Callide, Eungella, Fairbairn, Fred Haigh (Lake Monduran), Kinchant, Koombooloomba, Lenthalls, Peter Faust, Teemburra, Tinaroo and Wuruma dams.

The dates for the Gulf of Carpentaria closed season for barramundi in 2006–2008 are as follows:

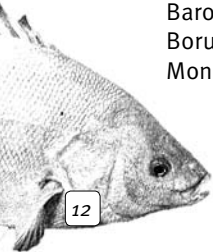
- midday 30 September 2006 to midday 26 January 2007
- midday 4 October 2007 to midday 29 January 2008
- midday 7 October 2008 to midday 2 February 2009.

These closures do not apply in East Leichhardt Dam and Belmore, Corella, Julius and Moondarra lakes, and to waterways upstream of these impoundments.

Contact the QBFP for more details on the timing of the closed seasons.

A take and possession limit of one barramundi applies during the closed season in all of the 18 lakes and dams mentioned above. The barramundi may be greater than 120 cm. Recreational fishers may continue to fish in the 18 dams and lakes once they have reached their limit of one barramundi.

Outside of the closed season, in the 18 dams and lakes mentioned above, a take and possession limit of five applies to barramundi (can include one greater than 120 cm).



## Closed waters

Why do we have closed waters?

Closed waters prevent people from fishing in certain areas and these may be:

- where a population of endangered or threatened species lives
- where fish congregate during or before spawning
- where fish may mass or be stranded near artificial barriers and be susceptible to overfishing
- to separate incompatible uses, e.g. spearfishing in a bathing area
- to enable successful migration of fish through fishways.

### Closed waters in freshwater areas

Taking or possessing freshwater fish from closed waters is prohibited.

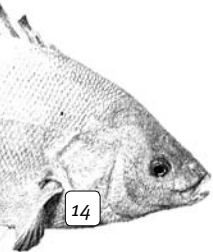
Murray cod cannot be taken from the Barwon, Macintyre or Dumaresq rivers from 1 September to 30 November.

No fish can be taken from Obi Obi Creek all year round between the Baroon Pocket Dam wall and the shortest line across the creek at the southern bank of Skenes Creek.

#### What fish?

DPI&F recommends that anglers carry a good fish identification guide when fishing. Guides can be purchased from most bait and tackle stores. Remember, fish that look similar may in fact be different species with different bag and size limits.

#### Handy Hints



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## Prohibited fishing areas

Fishing, which includes collecting, is not allowed in the following areas:

**Albert River:** from Luscombe Weir to 120 m downstream of the weir.

**Balonne River:** 100 m upstream to 75 m downstream of Surat Weir; 100 m upstream to 200 m downstream of the Beardmore Dam wall; and 100 m upstream to 115 m downstream of Jack Taylor Weir.

**Barwon River:** from 100 m upstream to 100 m downstream of Mungindi Weir.

**Boyne River** (in the Auburn River basin): from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Boondooma Dam wall.

**Boyne River** (Boyne River basin): 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Awoonga Dam wall.

**Brisbane River:** Old Mount Crosby Weir to 50 m downstream of the weir; 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Mount Crosby Weir; and Wivenhoe Dam to 600 m downstream of the dam wall.

**Burdekin River:** from 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Clare Weir.

**Burnett Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Maroon Dam wall.

**Burnett River:** 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Burnett Barrage; 50 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Ned Churchward (Walla) Weir; and 200 m upstream to 150 m downstream of Claude Wharton Weir.

**Condamine River:** 200 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Chinchilla Weir; 400 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Loudon Weir; 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Lemon Tree Weir; Yarramalong Weir to 200 m downstream of the weir; 200 m upstream to 150 m downstream of Cecil Plains Weir; and between lines between F↑B signs on opposite sides of the river at Nelgai Waterhole near the southern boundary of portion 26, county Bulwer, parish of Arubial; and about 150 m downstream from Reillys Weir.

**Dawson River:** 100 m upstream to 200 m downstream of the Glebe Weir; Gylanda Weir to 200 m downstream of the weir; Orange Creek Weir to 150 m downstream of the weir; 100 m upstream of the Theodore Weir to the downstream side of the Leichhardt Highway (from Taroom to Theodore) bridge on the river; 100 m upstream to 100 m downstream of the Moura Weir; and 400 m upstream of Neville Hewitt Weir to the downstream side of the bridge across the river on the road from Baralaba to Woorabinda.

**Dogwood Creek:** from 90 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Miles (Gil) Weir.

**Dumaresq River:** from 100 m upstream to 100 m downstream of Bonshaw Weir.

**Fitzroy River:** 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Fitzroy River Barrage; 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Eden Bann Weir; and 200 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Wattlebank Control Weir.

**Kolan River:** from 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Kolan Barrage.

**Macintyre Brook:** 200 m upstream to 100 m downstream of the Coolmunda Dam wall; and 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Whetstone Weir (Ben Dor Weir).

**Macintyre River:** from 150 m upstream to 150 m downstream of Goondiwindi Weir.

**Mary River:** from 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Mary River Barrage.

**Nerang River:** from Hinze Dam to 400 m downstream of the dam wall.

**Nogo River:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Wuruma Dam wall.

**Nogoa River:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Fairbairn Dam wall.

**Pike Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Glenlyon Dam wall.

**Pioneer River:** 200 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Marian Weir; 200 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Mirani Weir; and 400 m upstream to 250 m downstream of Dumbleton Weir.

**Quart Pot Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Storm King Dam wall.

**Reynolds Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 300 m downstream of the Moogerah Dam wall.

**Sandy Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of the Leslie Dam wall.

**Severn River:** from the part of the Severn River commonly known as Queen Mine waterhole, about 6 km west of Ballandean.

**Six Mile Creek:** from the dam wall at Lake MacDonald to 100 m downstream of the dam wall.

**Stuart River:** from 750 m upstream to 200 m downstream of the Gordonbrook Dam wall.

**Three Moon Creek:** from 200 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Cania Dam wall.

**Thomson River:** from 50 m upstream to 200 m downstream of Fairmount Weir.

**Tinana Creek:** from 400 m upstream to 400 m downstream of Tinana Creek Barrage.

## Waters closed to taking fish

In Queensland there are a number of areas closed to taking some fish or all fish, or the use of certain fishing apparatus. For more information refer to the Fisheries Regulation 1995 or management plans.

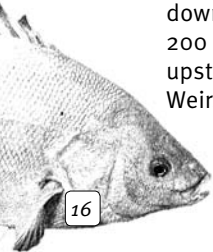
### Code of Practice

#### Handy Hints

Around 800 000 Queenslanders go fishing each year and it is vitally important that we look after our fisheries for future generations. This is why a national code of practice for recreational fishers has been developed. The code concentrates on:

- looking after our fisheries
- protecting the environment
- treating fish humanely
- respecting the rights of others.

For more information visit [www.recfish.com.au](http://www.recfish.com.au)



## Stocked Impoundment Permit Scheme (SIPS)

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### What is SIPS?

SIPS raises funds for stocking groups throughout Queensland to purchase native fish fingerlings and for other activities aimed at enhancing the fishery. There are currently 30 dams involved in the scheme. These are: Bill Gunn Dam (Lake Dyer), Bjelke-Petersen Dam, Boondooma Dam, Borumba Dam, Burdekin Falls Dam, Callide Dam, Cania Dam, Lake Clarendon, Connolly Dam, Cooby Dam, Coolmunda Dam, Cressbrook Dam, Eungella Dam, Glenlyon Dam, Gordonbrook Dam, Isis Balancing Storage (Lake Gregory), Kinchant Dam, Lenthalls Dam, Leslie Dam, Maroon Dam, Moogerah Dam, Lake MacDonald, Lake Monduran (Fred Haigh Dam), Peter Faust Dam, Somerset Dam, Storm King Dam, Teemburra Dam, Tinaroo Falls Dam, Wivenhoe Dam and Wuruma Dam.

### Who needs a permit?

Any person aged 18 or over needs a permit to fish in any of the 30 dams listed. The scheme only applies to people using a fishing line or set line. Permits are issued to an individual but also cover the person's spouse if the spouse is nominated on the permit. People under 18 do not need a permit.

### How much does a permit cost?

A yearly permit costs \$35, which allows the holder to fish in any of the dams involved in the scheme. There is a 10% discount for holders of particular concession cards. A weekly permit costs \$7 and again covers all SIPS dams. Paying for a permit means you are contributing to the cost of restocking the state's dams and helping to sustain fish stocks.

### Where can I apply for a permit?

Permits are available online from the Queensland Government Gateway at [www.qld.gov.au/fishing](http://www.qld.gov.au/fishing) or by calling 13 13 04. Payment can be made with a credit card. Permits purchased by telephone need at least five working days to be issued.

Permits are also available from small business outlets near the dams. For details of the locations contact the DPI&F Business Information Centre on 13 25 23.

### Do I need to carry my permit with me?

Yes. The permit must be carried with you at all times when fishing. Failure to produce a permit may result in an on-the-spot fine.

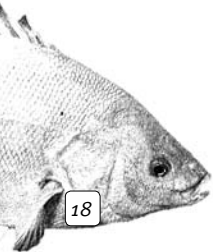
### Fish stocking

Several fish species are available for stocking farm dams and other artificial water bodies on private land. It is important to stock these waters with fish that occur naturally in the area. It is an offence to stock them with fish that do not occur naturally in the area. For more information about stocking fish, refer to the DPI&F brochure *Stocking fish in farm dams and other waters on private land*.

### Noxious fish

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People must not possess noxious fish or keep, hatch, rear, sell, consign or place them in any container. Tilapia, carp and gambusia are some of the declared species of noxious fish. Along with other noxious and non-indigenous fish, they must not be released into Queensland waters or be used as bait, either live or dead. After they are caught, all noxious fish must immediately be killed and must not be returned to the water. Noxious fish compete with native species and could greatly reduce native fish numbers and affect their habitat. For a complete listing of declared noxious fish in Queensland, visit [www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb](http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb)



## Tagged fish

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A number of research programs are conducted throughout Queensland to give scientists a better understanding of fish movement, growth and survival rates. Unregulated, tagged fish can be taken. However, if you take a tagged fish, call 1800 077 001 toll free or return the tag to the Tagging Coordinator, Bill Sawynok, PO Box 9793, Frenchville, Queensland 4707, with the following information:

- the tag number (if the fish has two tags, record both tag details)
- the date and place of capture
- the fork and/or total length
- details of whether the fish was kept or released.

If the tag has 'Keep Frame' on it, fisheries officers may wish to examine the fish. Freeze the fish and contact the coordinator on 1800 077 001 or your local QBFP office.

## Miscellaneous prohibitions

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The following activities are illegal throughout Queensland:

- jugging or foul hooking fish
- using explosives, poisons or electrical devices to take fish
- interfering with authorised aquaculture activities
- obstructing lawful netting operations, damaging or interfering with fishing apparatus, or removing fish from apparatus without lawful authority
- possessing or carrying prohibited apparatus in closed waters unless the apparatus is dismantled, stowed and secured

- removing, damaging or interfering with markers or signs erected under the authority of fisheries legislation
- using underwater breathing apparatus (other than a snorkel) to take fish without a lawful authority to do so.

## Sale of fish

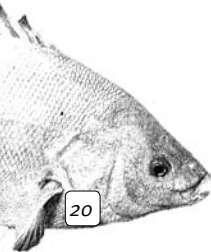
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The taking of fish for sale other than by licensed fishers is prohibited in Queensland.

### Fishing clubs

#### Handy Hints

Fishing clubs are a great way to get to know people who are passionate about fishing. Those involved in clubs and associations contribute a tremendous amount to our community by volunteering for events and educating the public about responsible fishing. For referral to a club in your region, contact Sunfish Queensland at [www.sunfishqld.com.au](http://www.sunfishqld.com.au)



## Further information

### Information available from DPI&F

For more information about fisheries regulations and other fisheries related issues call the **DPI&F Business Information Centre** on **13 25 23** or visit **[www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb](http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au/fishweb)**. Complete copies of the *Fisheries Act 1994*, regulations and management plans may be accessed from the web at [www.legislation.qld.gov.au](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au). Other relevant legislation may be found at [www.afma.gov.au](http://www.afma.gov.au) (Commonwealth), [www.gbrmpa.gov.au](http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au) (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park), and [www.epa.qld.gov.au](http://www.epa.qld.gov.au) (Queensland Marine Parks). You can protect Queensland's fisheries resources by reporting any suspected illegal fishing activities to the 24-hour toll free **Fishwatch Hotline** on **1800 017 116**. This number is not to be used for general inquiries.

### Address for DPI&F (Fisheries Unit)

Level 2, Primary Industries Building, 80 Ann Street, Brisbane Queensland 4000. Post: GPO Box 46, Brisbane Queensland 4001.

<b>QBFP offices</b>		
<i>Airlie Beach</i> Combined Marine Operations Base, Shingley Drive, Airlie Beach (07) 4946 7003	<i>Ingham</i> 7 Haigh Street, Ingham (07) 4776 1611	<i>Redland Bay</i> Redlands Research Station, Delancey Street, Cleveland (07) 3824 9546
<i>Bowen</i> 6 Herbert Street, Bowen (07) 4786 3444	<i>Karumba</i> 8 Palmer Street, The Point, Karumba (07) 4745 9142	<i>Roma</i> Cnr Bowen and Spencer Streets, Roma (07) 4622 9999
<i>Brisbane (Pinkenba)</i> Marine Operations Base, MacArthur Avenue East, Pinkenba (07) 3860 3502	<i>Longreach</i> Landsborough Highway, Longreach (07) 4658 4400	<i>Thursday Island</i> 38 Victoria Parade, Thursday Island (07) 4069 1772
<i>Bundaberg</i> Enterprise Street, Bundaberg (07) 4131 5817	<i>Mackay</i> DPI Building, Tennyson Street, Mackay (07) 4967 0724	<i>Townsville</i> 60 Ross Street, South Townsville (07) 4772 7311 Regional Office North and Community Relations (07) 4722 2667
<i>Cairns</i> 64–66 Tingira Street, Portsmith, Cairns (07) 4035 0700	<i>Mooloolaba</i> Parkyn Parade, Mooloolaba (07) 5444 4599	<i>Weipa</i> Kerr Point Road, Evans Landing, Weipa (07) 4069 8114
<i>Gladstone</i> Alf O'Rourke Drive, Gladstone Marina (07) 4972 0699	<i>Noosa</i> Russell Street, Noosaville (07) 5449 7555	<i>Wondai</i> 32 Bramston Street, Wondai (07) 4168 5990
<i>Gold Coast</i> 40–44 Sea World Drive, Main Beach (07) 5583 5500	<i>Port Douglas</i> Ashford Avenue, Port Douglas (07) 4099 5160	<i>Yeppoon</i> John Howes Drive, Rosslyn Bay (07) 4933 6404
<i>Hervey Bay</i> Buccaneer Avenue, Urangan (07) 4125 3989		