



No age limit applies to people using fishing gear in Queensland.

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. Remember, that those who are caught breaking the rules may receive an on-the-spot fine.

Bag and size limits

Why are there bag and size limits on the fish I catch?

A bag (take and possession) limit is the number of fish that one person can legally take and keep at any one time. These limits aim to:

- conserve heavily exploited species

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

In Queensland, there are limits on the size (length) of many fish species that can be legally taken. There are minimum size limits and also some maximum size limits. Size limits are typically, though not always, 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.

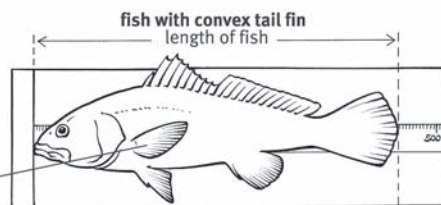
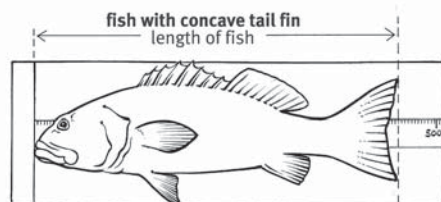
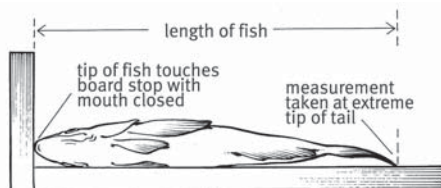
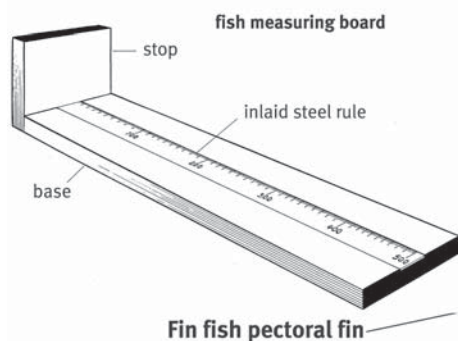
However, in some species larger individuals contribute more to the population, which is why some maximum size limits apply. For example, most barramundi begin their lives as males and later, as they grow larger, become females. A maximum size limit is applied to protect large females and to allow them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

Note: A number of fish names have changed to reflect the Australian standard fish names; it is recommended that anglers carry a good fish identification guide and a sturdy ruler with an end stop when fishing. An online fish identification guide can be found at www.deedi.qld.gov.au (go to Fisheries).

Measuring

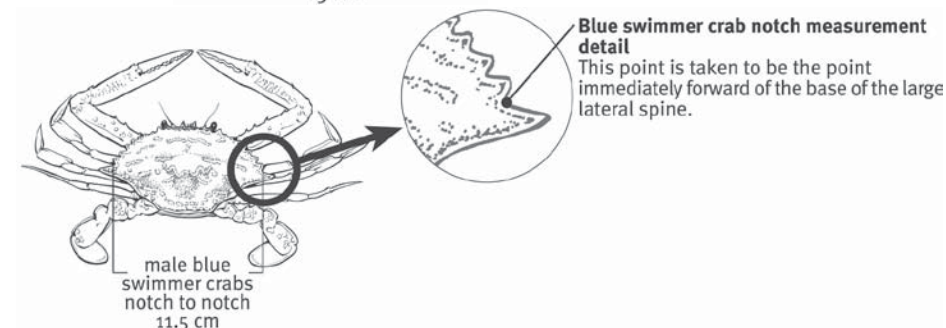
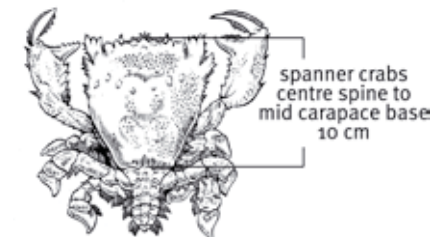
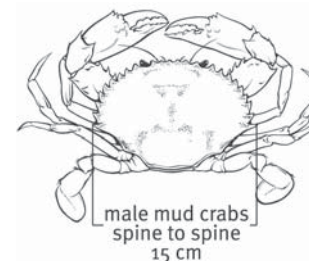
Measuring fin fish

Fin fish are measured from the tip of their snout to the end of their tail (see illustration). If you unintentionally take a fish (including fin fish 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.



Measuring crabs

See illustrations for guidelines on how to measure crabs.



Noxious fish

People must not have noxious fish in possession 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.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Tagged fish

For further information on tagged fish, visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Miscellaneous prohibitions

For further information on miscellaneous prohibitions, visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Tidal fishing gear

Why are there restrictions on fishing gear?

A number of restrictions apply to fishing gear

in Queensland to protect fish stocks from over fishing.

Fishing lines

In tidal waters, up to three fishing lines with up to six hooks in total (in any configuration) are permitted. An artificial fly or lure or a set of ganged hooks is deemed to be equal to one hook. A fishing line does not include the following:

- a cross-line
- a free floating line
- a set line

Scoop or dip nets

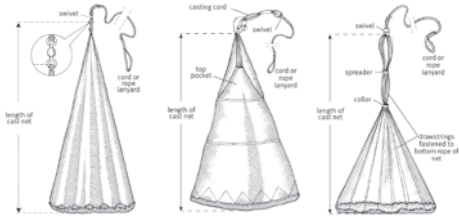
A scoop or dip net used in tidal waters must not exceed 2 m in any dimension, with a handle not longer than 2.5 m and a mesh size of at least 25 mm.

A gaff or landing net may be used to secure line-caught fish.

Cast nets

Cast nets can only be used in tidal waters, and may be no more than 3.7 m when measured from the point of attachment of the cord or rope to the rest of the net, to the net





Measurement from upper most point of net to: (a) the net's headline; (b) the bottom of the net's lowest pocket

headline or bottom of the lowest pocket of net, whichever is greater. Mesh size must be no greater than 28 mm.

Seine nets

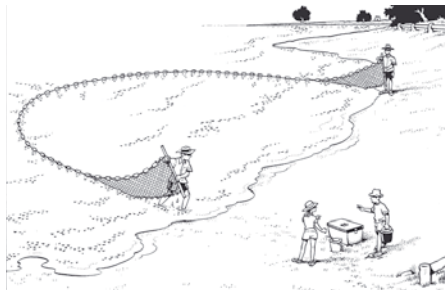
(commonly known as bait nets – may only be used in tidal waters)

A seine net must not exceed 16 m in length, 3 m in drop and must have a mesh size no greater than 28 mm. The net must not contain a bag, pocket or similar device. The use of the net is subject to the following conditions:

- It must not be anchored, staked or fixed.
- No part of the net containing fish must be out of the water other than to immediately remove fish from the net for release.
- All regulated fish, and fish not intended to be taken, must be released into water deep enough to allow the fish to escape.

Shell dredges

For amateur shell collecting, conditions apply.



Check details in *Fisheries Regulation 2008*.

Hand pump

A hand pump may be used in tidal waters or on foreshores to take yabbies.

Worm digging fork

A worm digging fork may be used in tidal waters or on foreshores to take worms.

Spear fishing/spear guns

These are permitted in some tidal waters (for

waters closed to spear fishing refer to the Fisheries Regulation 2008 at www.legislation.qld.gov.au).

Collecting bait

Recreational worm digging is banned on the foreshores between Lota Creek and the rock groyne near the northern end of Wynnum North Esplanade for a distance of 100 m from the foreshore rock wall. Between Cedar Street and Charlotte Street the closure extends from the foreshore rock wall to the low water mark.



Skin, fillet and pectoral fin removal

In relation to coral reef fin fish, a recreational fisher:

- must not possess, on board a boat, a fish other than in any of the following forms – whole, gilled, gutted or filleted
- may possess, on board a boat, a fillet of a fish other than a blue spotted coral trout (Chinese footballer) as long as the length of the fillet is at least 40 cm, and the skin and scales of the fillet are attached to the fillet
- must not return fish that have been taken ashore from a boat and filleted, and then returned to a boat, unless the length of the fillet is at least 40 cm and skin of the fillet is attached to the fillet
- must not possess a dead coral reef fin fish unless a pectoral fin has been removed from the fish
- must not possess a live coral reef fin fish unless the person or fisher intends to immediately return the fish to the sea or to display the fish in an aquarium.

In relation to fin fish (other than coral reef fin fish) a recreational fisher must not:

- remove the skin from a fish on a boat until the fish is brought to shore
- bring a fish ashore and remove its skin and return the fish to the boat
- divide a fish into portions other than in a way that allows an inspector to easily count the number of fish possessed by the fisher
- possess a dead Spanish mackerel unless a pectoral fin has been removed from the fish.

Note: for information that may apply to recreational fishers on a commercial fishing tour, please consult the Fisheries Regulation 2008 and/or relevant management plan.

Closed seasons (Regulated waters)

Why do we have closed seasons?

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

Australian bass

A closed season applies to Australian Bass throughout Queensland from June 1 to 31 August. See also the section on Freshwater closed seasons (Australian Bass) for information on taking bass from some freshwater during the closure.

Barramundi

Throughout the Queensland east coast, a closed season applies to barramundi from midday 1 November to midday 1 February. Throughout the Gulf of Carpentaria and adjoining waterways west and south of the intersection of longitude 142° 09 E with the shore at high tide, a closed season applies to barramundi. The timing of the closed season varies each year according to lunar and tide cycles coinciding with spawning peaks.

The dates for the Gulf of Carpentaria closed season for barramundi for 2010 – 2013 are as follows:

- midday 30 September 2010 to midday 26 January 2011
- midday 4 October 2011 to midday 30 January 2012
- midday 7 October 2012 to midday 3 February 2013

It is also prohibited to deliberately target barramundi for catch and release during these closed seasons, as the stress of capture may prevent a fish from spawning.

See the freshwater 'Closed seasons' section for information of taking barramundi from some fresh waters during the closure.

Coral reef fin fish

For further information on closures for coral reef fin fish, visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Closed waters

Why do we have closed waters?

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

- where fish congregate during or before spawning
- where fish may mass or be stranded near artificial barriers and be susceptible to over fishing
- to separate incompatible uses, e.g spear fishing in bathing area.

For further information on closed waters, please refer to QPIF website at: www.dpi.qld.gov.au

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Waters closed to taking fish

In Queensland there are a number of areas closed to taking some fish, all fish, or the use of certain fishing apparatus. For more information refer to the *Fisheries Regulation 2008* or management plans.

Closed areas to taking gastropods or bivalve molluscs (e.g. pipis and cockles)

Note: Foreshores are defined as the area between the high and low water mark.

Closed areas include: Deception Bay, Nudgee Beach, Wynnum and Bramble Bay.

For further information on closed areas to taking gastropods or bivalve molluscs, visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Waters closed to netting

Include Burnett River, Water Park Creek, Rodds Harbour and Hervey Bay. For further information visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Grey nurse shark protection areas

The grey nurse shark is now listed under Queensland's *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as an endangered animal. This is the highest threat category for animals surviving in the wild.

The maximum fine for unlawfully taking, possessing, or selling a grey nurse shark or its parts is \$300,000. Visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries or call 13 25 23 for more information.

Protected species

The following species are protected throughout Queensland and are therefore prohibited from being in anyone's possession without a permit:

- great white shark
- grey nurse shark
- whales, porpoises, dugong, turtles and dolphins are all protected under the *Nature Conservation Act*
- clams in the family Tridacnidae, helmet shells and trumpet shells
- female mud and blue swimmer crabs
- egg bearing three-spot crabs, spanner crabs, slipper lobsters and tropical spiny rock lobsters, tropical rocklobsters with tar spots attached (tar spots are sperm packets)
- Black Teat fish.

Marine plants

In Queensland, mangroves and all other marine plants are completely protected under the Fisheries Act 1994. The protection extends



to seagrasses, saltcouch and plants such as Melaleuca that grow adjacent to tidal lands. Any disturbance (such as trimming, mowing or removal) of marine plants requires an approval from Fisheries Queensland.

Crabs, prawns and lobsters

Crabbing gear

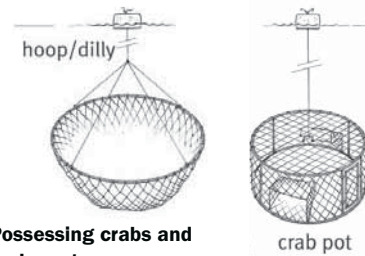
Crab pots and dillies

In tidal waters, when fishing for blue swimmer crabs, mud crabs and spanner crabs no more than four crab pots or dillies (or a combination of pots and dillies) may be used per person. Crab pots and dillies must be marked by an identifying tag bearing the surname and address of the owner. When not fixed to a fixed object above high water (e.g. a jetty or tree) something they must have a light-coloured surface float attached, not less than 15 cm in any dimension, with the name of the owner clearly inscribed on it.

When fishing for blue swimmer crabs, mud crabs and spanner crabs all regulated crabs must be removed and returned to the water immediately.

Collapsible trap

In tidal waters, a collapsible trap (used for crabs other than spanner crabs) must be made of rigid material with one or more collapsible sides.



Possessing crabs and crabmeat

A person must not possess:

- mud or blue swimmer crabs with the carapace (shell) missing
- crabmeat – unless the crab with a missing shell or the crabmeat is for immediate consumption
- female crabs or mud crab claws



Closed seasons

Spanner crabs

Throughout Queensland a closed season applies to spanner crabs from midnight 20 November to midnight 20 December inclusive.

Tropical spiny rock lobster

A closed season applies to all species of tropical spiny rock lobster (*Panulirus* spp.) from midnight 1 October to midnight 31 January in the following Queensland tidal waters:

- i) north of latitude 14° S, south of Cape York and east of longitude 142° 31.49 E
- ii) in the Gulf of Carpentaria, shoreward of the 25 n mile line and south of latitude 10° 48 S.

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 over fishing.

General conditions

While fishing in freshwater 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. 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.

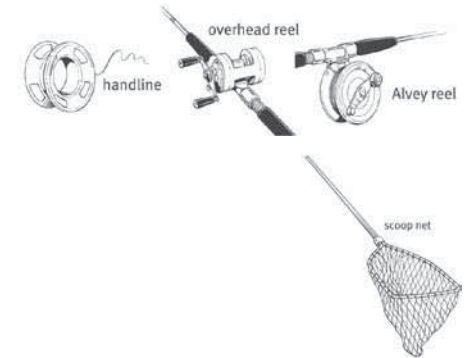
The float must feature the owner's first name and surname and be at least 15 cm in each of its dimensions. A two- or three-litre milk container may be used as a float. A set line must be attached to a stationary object such as a branch, wooden stake or boat.

Fishing lines

A person must not set a fishing line as a crossline 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.

Scoop or dip nets

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



Canister trap

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.



canister trap

Collapsible trap

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



collapsible trap

Dilly net

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

Funnel trap

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.

Round trap

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.

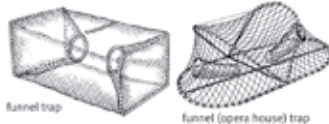
Bait

The use of fish and crustaceans such as redclaw crayfish, shrimp and yabbies as bait 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 bait:

- 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 australiense*) – found

throughout Queensland and can be used as bait in all areas of the State.

- Yabby (*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.



funnel trap

funnel (opera house) trap

Contact Fisheries Queensland for more detailed information about the river basins in which particular species can be used as bait.



Closed seasons

Why do we have closed waters?

Anglers should be aware that there are a number of closed seasons in place throughout Queensland.

Closed seasons (regulated periods) prevent people from taking particular species at certain times of the year. This protects these species at vulnerable times of 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 closures for the Gulf of Carpentaria closed

season for barramundi in 2010-2013 are as follows:

- midday 30 September 2010 to midday 26 January 2011.
- midday 4 October 2011 to 30 January 2012
- midday 7 October 2012 to 3 February 2013

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

Visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries or call 13 25 23 for more information

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 that may include one barramundi greater than 120 cm.

Waters closed to taking fish

In Queensland there are a number of areas closed to taking some fish, all fish, or the use of certain fishing apparatus. For more information, refer to the Fisheries Regulation 2008.

Do I need a permit to fish recreationally in Queensland?

Recreational anglers aged 18 or over only need a permit in Queensland if they are fishing in one of the 33 dams listed under the Stocked Impoundments Permit (SIP) Scheme.

The SIP scheme raises funds for fish stocking groups throughout Queensland to purchase native fish fingerlings and to enhance the environment surrounding these fisheries.

The permit only applies to people using a fishing line or set line. They can be issued to an individual, or to a couple if the spouse is nominated on the permit. It must be carried with you at all times when fishing, as failure to produce a permit may result in an on-the-spot-fine.

A yearly permit costs \$35 which allows the holder to fish in any of the dams involved in the SIP scheme. There is a 10 percent discount for holders of particular concession cards. A weekly permit costs \$7 and again covers all 33 dams. Paying for a permit means you are contributing to the cost of restocking the State's dams and helping to sustain fish stocks.

Permits are available from small business outlets near the dams. For details of the locations visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries or call 13 25 23. They are also available online utilising credit card facilities via either the Queensland Government Gateway www.smartservice.qld.gov.au/services/permits/fishing/ or by telephoning 13 13 04. Permits purchased via telephone need at least five working days to be issued.

The dams listed under the SIP scheme are:

- Bill Gunn Dam (Lake Dyer)
- Bjelke Petersen Dam (Lake Barambah)
- Boondooma Dam
- Borumba Dam
- Burdekin Falls Dam
- Callide Dam
- Cania Dam
- Lake Clarendon
- Connolly Dam
- Cooby Creek Dam
- Coolmunda Dam
- Cressbrook Creek Dam
- Eungella Dam
- Fairbairn Dam (Lake Maraboon)
- Glenlyon Dam
- Gordonbrook Dam
- Isis Balancing Storage (Lake Gregory)
- Kinchant Dam
- Fred Haigh Dam (Lake Monduran)
- Lenthalls Dam
- Leslie Dam
- Maroon Dam
- Moogerah Dam
- North Pine Dam (Lake Samsonvale)
- Peter Faust Dam
- Six Mile Creek Dam (Lake MacDonald)
- Somerset Dam
- Storm King Dam
- Teemburra Dam
- Theresa Creek Dam
- Tinaroo Falls Dam
- Wivenhoe Dam
- Wuruma Dam

SIZE AND BAG LIMITS

TIDAL WATERS

The following legal limits apply to fish taken in Queensland waters. A take and possession limit is the total number of fish a person may take or possess at any one time.

Species	Size limit (cm)	Bag limit
Coral Reef Fin Fish		
(In addition to individual bag limits for each coral reef fin fish species listed they all have a combined bag limit of 20).		
All cod and groupers	38 min	Combined limit of 5 in total of all cod and grouper species
Cod exceptions		
Camouflage grouper	50 min 70 max	
Flowery rockcod	50 min 70 max	
Greasy rockcod	38 min 100 max	
Maori cod	45 min	
Barramundi cod		No take
Potato rockcod		No take
Queensland grouper		No take
All coral trout	38 min	Combined limit of 7 in total of all trout species
Coral trout exceptions		
Blue spotted coral trout (Chinese footballer)	50 min 80 max	
All emperors	25 min	5 per species
Emperor exceptions		
Redthroat emperor (sweetlip emperor)	38 min	8
Long nose emperor	38 min	5
Spangled emperor	45 min	5
All fusilier	No limit	No limit
All parrotfish	25 min	5 per species
All surgeonfish	25 min	5 per species
All sweetlip	25 min	5 per species
All tropical snappers and sea perches	25 min	5 per species
Tropical snapper and sea perch exceptions		
Rosy snapper (jobfish) and lavender snapper (jobfish)	38 min	Combined limit of 8 in total of both species
Chinaman fish		No take
Crimson snapper (small mouth nannygai) and saddletail snapper (large mouth nannygai)	40 min	Combined limit of 9 in total for both species
Flame snapper	38 min	5
Goldband snapper	38 min	5
Hussar	25 min	10
Green jobfish	38 min	5
Paddletail		No take
Red bass		No take
Red emperor	55 min	5
Ruby snapper	38 min	5
Smalltooth jobfish	38 min	5
Miscellaneous	38 min	5 per species
All wrasse	25 min	5 per species
Wrasse exceptions		
Humphead Maori		No take
Tuskfish (all species)	30 min	Combined limit of 6 in total for all tuskfish species
Other tidal species		
Amberjack	50 min	Combined limit of 2 in total of Amberjack and samsonfish
Australian bass*	30 min	2
Barramundi*		
East coast	58 min 120 max	5
Gulf of Carpentaria	60 min 120 max	5

SIZE AND BAG LIMITS

TIDAL WATERS

Species	Size limit (cm)	Bag limit
Bêche de mer (sea cucumber)	No limit	5
exceptions		
Black teat fish		No take
Bream (pikey, yellowfin)	25cm	Combined limit of 30 in total of pikey and yellowfin bream, and tarwhine
Blacklip pearl oyster	9 min	No limit
Cobia (black king fish)	75 min	2
Cod and Grouper		
Blackspotted rockcod (estuary cod)	38 min 120 max	Combined limit of 5 in total of all cod and grouper species
Goldspotted rockcod (estuary cod)	38 min 120 max	Combined limit of 5 in total of all cod and grouper species
Crab		
Blue swimmer	11.5 min	No limit No females
Mud	15 min	10 No females
Spanner*	10 min	20 (egg bearing - no take)
Three-spot	10 min	No limit (egg-bearing no take)
Eels		
Long-finned	30 min	Combined limit of 10 in total of all species
Pacific Shortfin (South Pacific)	30 min	
Southern Shortfin	30 min	
Flathead		
All flathead (except dusky flathead)	30 min	Combined limit of 5 in total of all species (except dusky flathead)
Dusky flathead (mud flathead)	40 min 75 max	5
Garfish	No limit	50
Giant Queenfish		
East coast	50 min	5
Gulf of Carpentaria	50 min	No limit
Golden snapper (fingermark)		
East coast	35 min	5
Gulf of Carpentaria	35 min	10
Gold lipped pearl oyster	13 min 23 max	No limit
Grass emperor (sweetlip)	30 min	10
Javelin	40 min	10
Barred (spotted grunter) East coast		
Barred (spotted grunter) Gulf of Carpentaria	40 min	10 whole fish or 20 fillets
Silver (small spotted grunter)	30 min	10
Jewfish		
Black (east coast)	75 min	2
Black (Gulf of Carpentaria)	60 min 120 max	5 with no more than 2 over 100 cm
Scaly jewfish (jewelfish)	45 min	No limit
Luderick	30 min	10
Mackerel		
Grey	60 min	5
Spanish	75 min	3
School	50 min	10
Shark	50 min	10
Spotted	60 min	5
Mahi mahi (dolphin fish)	50 min	5
Mangrove jack	35 min	5
Molluscs and gastropods (including pips, mud whelks and cockles) - excluding oysters	No limit	50
Mullet		
Diamondscale	30 min	20

SIZE AND BAG LIMITS
TIDAL WATERS

Species	Size limit (cm)	Bag limit
Sea	30 min	20
Mulloway	75 min	2
Pearl perch	35 min	5
Prawns	No limit	10 litres.†
† A person must not possess prawns with the heads or any other part removed, unless the removal was to process the prawns for immediate consumption.		
Samsonfish	50 min	Combined limit of 2 in total of amberjack and samsonfish
Sharks and Rays exceptions	1.5m max	1
Great white sharks		No take
Grey nurse sharks		No take
Sawfish		No take
Speartooth sharks		No take
Snapper	35 min	5
Swallowtail dart	30 min	30
Tailor	35 min	20
Tarwhine	25 min	Combined limit of 30 in total of pikey and yellowfish bream, and tarwhine
Teraglin	38 min	5
Threadfin (salmon)		
King	60 min	5
Blue (east coast)	40 min	10
Blue (Gulf of Carpentaria)	40 min	20
Trevally	No limit	20
Trochus	8 min 12.5 max	50
Tropical rocklobster*#	No limit	Above 14° south lat. Combined limit of 3 per person/6 per boat in total of all species. Below 14° south lat. Combined limit of 5 per person/10 per boat in total of all species
Tropical rocklobster exceptions		
Painted crayfish (<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>)*#	11.5 tail min 9 carapace min	As above
Slipper lobsters		No take
All tropical rocklobsters with tar spots attached (tar spots are sperm packets)		No take
Wahoo	75 min	2
Whiting		
Sand (summer), goldenline and northern (except trumpeter whiting)	23 min	Combined limit of 30 in total of these three species (excludes trumpeter whiting)
Trumpeter (winter whiting)	No limit	50
Wolf herring	No limit	10
Worms (including part thereof)		
Beach	No limit	30
Blood	No limit	50
Yellowtail kingfish	60 min	2
OTHER NO-TAKE SPECIES INCLUDE		
• Clams in the family Tridacnidae, helmet shells and trumpet shells		
NOTE: Whales, porpoises, dugongs, turtles and dolphins are all protected under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>		
*A closed season applies to these species. # Recreational fishers must not possess live tropical rock lobsters		

SIZE AND BAG LIMITS
FRESH WATERS

The following legal limits apply to fish taken in Queensland waters. A take and possession limit is the total number of fish a person may take or possess at any one time.

Species	Size limit (cm)	Bag limit
Australian bass*	30 min	2
Australian lungfish		No take
Barramundi *		
East coast	58 min 120 max (1 greater than 120cm from some dams)	5 (1 during closed season for some dams)
Gulf of Carpentaria	60 min 120 max (1 greater than 120cm from some dams)	5 (1 during closed season for some dams)
Cherabins	No limit	Combined limit of 10 for both species – <i>Macrobrachium lar</i> and <i>M. rosenbergii</i>
Cod		
Bloomfield River cod		No take
Mary River cod - Upstream of the walls of Cressbrook, Hinze, Maroon, Moogerah, North Pine, Somerset and Wivenhoe Dams and Lakes Dyer (Bill Gunn Dam) and Clarendon	50 min	1
Mary River Cod - elsewhere in Queensland		No take
Murray Cod* (Queensland part of Murray-Darling Drainage Division)	60 min 110 max	2
Eels		
Longfin	30 min	Combined limit of 10 in total of all species
Pacific shortfin (South Pacific)	30 min	
Southern shortfin	30 min	
Freshwater catfish (eel-tailed catfish) (<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>)	35 min	Combined limit of 5 in total of fish in the genera <i>Neosilurus</i> , <i>Tandanus</i> and <i>Neosiluroides</i> (eg black, Copper Creek, eel-tailed, false spine, short-finned catfish and Hyrtle's tandan)
Freshwater sawfish		No take
Garfish	No limit	50
Mangrove jack	35 min	5
Molluscs any – excluding oysters	No limit	50
Perch and grunter		
Golden perch (yellowbelly)	30 min	10
Jungle perch	35 max	Combined limit of 1 in total of jungle perch and spotted flagtail
Spotted flagtail (Northern jungle perch)	35 max	As above
Silver perch	30 min	Combined limit of 5 for silver perch, Welch's grunter and Barcoo grunter. Silver perch in Paroo and Warrego River basins are catch and release only
Barcoo Grunter	30 min	Combined limit of 5 in total of silverperch, welch's grunter and barcoo grunter
Welch's Grunter	30 min	Combined limit of 5 in total of silverperch, welch's grunter and barcoo grunter
Sooty Grunter	28 min	Combined limit of 10 in total of sooty grunter and khaki grunter
Khaki Grunter (Khaki bream)	No limit	Combined limit of 10 in total of sooty grunter and khaki grunter
Rainbow fish (<i>Melanotaenia sp.</i>)	No limit	Combined limit of 50 (banded, black banded, chequered, crimson spotted, desert, eastern, Lake Eacham and McCulloch's and Murray River rainbowfish)

SIZE AND TAKE AND POSSESSION LIMITS

FRESH WATERS

Species	Legal size (cm)	Take and possession limit
Redclaw (redclaw crayfish) in its natural range Gulf of Carpentaria Drainage Division and from the Jacky Jacky River basin south to the Normanby River Basin on the east coast of Queensland	No limit	40 (females carrying eggs or young must be returned to the water within their natural range)
River blackfish		No take
Saratoga		
Northern	50 min	Combined limit of 1 in total of northern and southern saratoga
Southern	50 min	As above
Sea mullet	30 min	20
Spiny crayfish		No take
Yabby (freshwater blueclaw crayfish)	No limit	100 (females carrying eggs or young must be returned to the water within their natural range)

*A closed season applies to these species.

Further information

Information available from Fisheries Queensland

For more information about fisheries regulations and other fisheries related issues call Fisheries Queensland on 13 25 23 or visit www.deedi.qld.gov.au and go to Fisheries.

Complete copies of the Fisheries Act, regulations and management plans may be accessed from the web at www.legislation.qld.gov.au

Other relevant legislation including zoning information may be found at www.afma.gov.au (Commonwealth), www.gbrmpa.gov.au (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park), and www.derm.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 enquiries.

Mailing address for Fisheries Queensland

GPO Box 46, Brisbane Queensland 4001
www.deedi.qld.gov.au (go to Fisheries)

The following freshwater species have a take and possession limit of 20:

Aggassiz's glassfish (perchlet)	Empire gudgeon	Marjorie's hardyhead
Aru gudgeon	Fimbriate gudgeon	Midgley's carp gudgeon
Australian smelt	Firetail gudgeon	Mueller's glassfish
Banded grunter (barred grunter)	Flagtail glassfish (flagtail perchlet)	Mulgrave goby
Blackmast (strawman)	Flathead gudgeon (bigheaded gudgeon)	Northern purplespotted gudgeon (trout gudgeon)
Blue catfish (lesser salmon catfish)	Flyspecked hardyhead	Obbes' catfish
Bony Bream	Freshwater longtom	Ornate rainbowfish
Boofhead catfish (triangular shield catfish)	Gilbert's grunter	Pacific blue eye
Cairns rainbowfish	Golden flathead goby	Penny fish
Celebes flathead goby	Golden goby (dwarf goby)	Poreless gudgeon
Coal grunter	Highfin catfish (Berney's catfish)	Rendahl's catfish
Concave flathead goby	Lake's carp gudgeon	Roman nose goby
Delicate blue eye	Leathery grunter	Sailfin glassfish (sailfin perchlet)
Desert goby	Lorentz's grunter	Scaleless goby
Elongate glassfish (yellowfin perchlet)	Macleay's glassfish (reticulated perchlet)	Sevenspot archer fish (common archer fish)
		Silver catfish (silver tandan)

Silver cobbler (shovel nosed catfish)
Sleepy cod
Small headed grunter
Snakehead gudgeon

Southern purplespotted gudgeon
Spangled perch
Speckled goby
Spotted blue eye

Square blotch goby
Striped gudgeon
Tank goby (flathead goby)
Threadfin rainbowfish
Western carp gudgeon

In case of emergency

Medical emergencies

In most incidents on the water, help is not readily available and in some cases not available for several hours. If there is a medical emergency on board, it is important for the skipper or a nominated leader to take control and ensure a calm atmosphere. Someone responsible also needs to be able to take control of the boat if the skipper is the only one on board able to administer simple first aid practices.

First aid kit

Your first aid kit should include the following items:

- 1 pair of scissors
- 1 packet of safety pins
- 1 roll of sticking plaster
- 1 packet plaster dressing strips
- Assorted bandages
- 2 triangular bandages
- 1 packet sterile gauze squares 5cm x 5cm
- Syrup of Ipecac 100ml
- 1 bottle of vinegar



Cuts

Clean the area around the cut well with soap and water. Remove any foreign material. Apply antiseptic solution to the surrounding area. Seal small cuts with adhesive plaster. For larger cuts apply an appropriately sized sterile dressing and bandage firmly to lessen bleeding.

Burns

Immediately flood the burnt area for about ten minutes to limit tissue damage. Cover burnt area with loose clean dry cloth to prevent contamination. DO NOT break blisters, peel adherent clothing, or apply lotions, ointments, creams or powders. These make assessment difficult.

For more information on first aid courses or first aid kits please call St John Ambulance Australia (Qld) on toll free, 1300 360 455 or visit www.stjohnqld.com.au

Hypothermia

Hypothermia can be mistaken for drowsiness. There are, however, some signs and symptoms which will allow you to make an immediate evaluation.

- Adults – cold to touch; pulse slow, weak or imperceptible; breathing slow and shallow.

- Children – cold to touch; quiet and lacking appetite.

Basic steps to treat hypothermia:

- Remove all wet clothing when alternative warm, dry clothing or blankets are available.
- Allow the patient to warm gradually with the aid of warm towels and blankets or gentle sources of warmth, including body heat (never an unwrapped hot water bottle or alcohol).
- Transport the victim to medical aid without delay.
- Keep an aluminium 'space blanket' on board.

Maximising survival time

Various techniques have been developed to maximise survival time in the water. The main ones are summarised as follows:

Treading water: A well-known technique requiring a continuous movement of arms and legs in a pedalling motion to maintain the head above water.

Heat Escape Lessening Posture (HELP): In addition to the head, normally held clear of the water, areas of the body through which heat loss occurs are the sides of the chest and the groin. These areas can be protected by holding the arms down the sides and up across the chest and raising the knees and holding them together.

Drown-proofing: This technique was developed to enable people who are poor swimmers to remain afloat unaided. The swimmer lies forward in the water, at rest and holding breath. The head is raised for a breath every 10 seconds or so. The technique has apparently been successful in warm waters but has the disadvantage that, in cold water, heat loss caused by immersing the head is dramatically increased.

Huddle: People in the water, by huddling close together so that chest and arms are protected, can significantly reduce the rate at which the body loses heat and increase survival time by up to 50 per cent.



Huddle to prevent loss of body heat.

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