**Inland Fishing Regulations Apply**

Inland angling regulations and licensing requirements apply upstream from a straight line running from Downings Point on the western shore to Store Point on the eastern shore.

**Angling Regulations**

To fish for all species upstream of the Bridgewater Bridge or to take trout or Atlantic salmon downstream of the Bridgewater Bridge to a line between Downings Point and Store Point, you must hold a current Inland Angling Licence unless you are under 14 years of age. A summary of this regulations are contained within the Tasmanian Inland Fishing Code.

**Protect our Waters**

Recreational anglers have a responsibility to look after fishery resources for the benefit of the environment and future generations.

- 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 may be damp, wet or contain water into Tasmania. Check, clean and dry your fishing equipment before entering Tasmania.
- Do not transfer any freshwater fish, frogs, tadpoles, invertebrates or plants between inland waters.
- Check your boat, trailer, waders and fishing gear for weed and other pests that should not be transferred before moving between waters.
- Do not use willow (which is a plant pest) as a rod support as it has the ability to propagate from a casting.

Report any unusual fish captures or algal sightings immediately to the Inland Fisheries Service.

Report illegal activities to: Bushwatch 1800 333 000

**CONTACT DETAILS**

17 Back River Road, New Norfolk, 7140
Ph: 1300 INFISH
www.ifst.as.gov.au

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**Bag and Size Limits:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Minimum size</th>
<th>Big limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown trout</td>
<td>220 mm</td>
<td>5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow trout, Atlantic salmon</td>
<td>220 mm</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River blackfish</td>
<td>250 mm</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total daily bag limit of 5 fish is for all species combined

**Access Rules**

Foot access for anglers has been provided by the goodwill of public and private landowners and is a privilege not a right. If access is not specifically identified then you must ask for permission or you may be trespassing which is a criminal offence. Please respect private property and abide by the access rules and code of conduct to ensure the continued use of these areas.

- Do not stray into paddocks or trample crops.
- Avoid disturbing stock.
- Do not climb on fences.
- Leave gates as you find them.
- Do not cut down or deface trees for wattle grubbs.
- Report any unusual fish captures or algal sightings to the Inland Fisheries Service.
- Report illegal activities to Crime stoppers 1800 333 000.

**Code of Conduct**

- Be aware of and comply with fishing regulations.
- Respect the rights of other anglers and users.
- Protect the environment.
- Carefully return undersized, protected or unwanted catch back to the water.
- Fish species and other organisms must not be relocated or transferred into other water bodies.

**Background**

The first brown trout introduced to the southern hemisphere were hatched at the Salmon Ponds on the Plenty River, a tributary of the River Derwent, in 1864 and released into the wild the following year. A wild population of brown trout is maintained in the River Derwent and its tributaries through natural recruitment. Sea-run trout are a feature with small numbers of rainbow trout and Atlantic salmon present. The esturine section of the River Derwent is described as the best black bream fishery in Australia.

**Recreational Fishery Management**

The River Derwent is managed as a wild fishery sustained through natural recruitment. The River Derwent is also managed as a recreational whitebait fishery. Separate rules and regulations apply to whitebait. Check the IFS website for details.

**Angling Notes**

The River Derwent is best described in three sections.

1. From Gretna to New Norfolk.
   - Generally deep, fast, difficult to wade and with overgrown banks. This section of the river is challenging for shore-based anglers. River flows can be critical to angling opportunities in this section and can affect both wading and canoeing. Flow data is available from Bureau of Meteorology website at www.bom.gov.au/tas/flood/rain_river.shtml

2. From New Norfolk to the Bridgewater Bridge.
   - Novemberto end of February) and first light until sunrise from November to the end of the season is brilliant to fish with brown trout and sea-run trout. October to November when resident sea-run trout chase migratory whitebait. Late months are from August until November when resident trout species are caught, anglers are asked to humanely kill the captured fish and dispose of appropriately.

   - Some people should further limit their consumption to ONCE a week.
   - Pregnant and breastfeeding women and women planning to become pregnant
   - Children aged six years and younger.

**Native Fish Management**

Australian graying are present in the River Derwent and are wholly protected species. River blackfish are also present upstream of New Norfolk.

**Pest Fish Management**

The pest fish, redfin perch (Perca fluviatilis) and tench (Tinca tinca) inhabit the Derwent catchment. If either of these species are caught, anglers are asked to humanely kill the captured fish and dispose of appropriately.