

Recreational Use

Informal lakeshore camping is permitted at Dee Lagoon. No facilities are provided. Campers should bring a chemical or portable toilet.

Access Rules

- Keep to formed tracks.
- Do not litter.
- Respect Hydro land.
- Shooting is prohibited.
- Fires in formal fireplaces or firepots only.
- Do not fell trees.

Responsible Boating

Two launching areas are available at Brownie Bay and Spillway Bay on the southwestern shore, which are accessible from the Victoria Valley Rd. Observe the areas prohibited for navigation in the Lake Echo Power Station tailrace and the waters bounded by the Dee Tunnel Inlet.

Practice minimal impact boating by accelerating gently in shallow water to avoid the underwater wash from the propeller jet stirring up silt and mud. This sediment clouds the water, disturbs sensitive weed beds, smothers aquatic plants and degrades fish habitat.

Remember

- Check your wash - if it's white it's all right - if it's brown slow down.
- Fishing from a boat within 100 metres of an angler fishing from the shore is prohibited unless the boat is securely moored.
- Do not park on or obstruct boat ramps.

Getting There

There are a number of ways to get to Dee Lagoon but by travelling the Lyell Highway (A10) to Bronte Lagoon and taking the turn-off to Osterley is the most reliable. This road will take you through to the Victoria Valley Road (C173) which skirts Dee Lagoon as you head south.

Background

Dee Lagoon was created in 1955 as hydro-electric storage for the Tungatinah power development. Water from the upper Dee catchment is diverted from the lagoon via a tunnel into Bradys Lake.

It is an excellent trout fishing location, with a self-sustaining population of brown trout and stocks of rainbow trout. Dee Lagoon has two distinct areas - the southern open water basin that holds good numbers of rainbow trout and the timbered northern basin that is favoured by brown trout. The lagoon is surrounded by tall eucalypt forest and while the best fishing is from a boat, you can also catch trout here by spinning or fly-fishing from the shore.

Recreational Fishery Management

Dee Lagoon is managed by the Inland Fisheries Service (IFS). Natural recruitment of brown trout and periodic stocking of rainbow trout maintains the quality of the angling. Dee Lagoon is recognised as a rainbow trout fishery.

Angling Notes

Dee Lagoon is renown for its mass hatches of midge and huge gum beetle falls. Wind-lane feeding rainbow trout can be targeted in the southern basin on relatively calm frosty mornings, but a boat is essential. Brown trout can also be found feeding on midge in the northern basin although they are often just out of reach of the shore angler. During the warmer weather (December to April) prolific beetle falls occur and both brown and rainbow trout can be found rising freely. The best areas are: The Neck, Hill 24, Station Bay and Brownie Bay. Trolling



Dee Lagoon Anglers Access

REGION: CENTRAL



CONTACT DETAILS

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

BL11347



Inland Fisheries Service

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lures and spin fishing from the shore are also popular methods that account for good numbers of fish.

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.

Angling Regulations

To fish in any open public inland water in Tasmania you must hold a current Inland Angling Licence unless you are under 14 years of age. A summary of the regulations are contained within the Tasmanian Inland Recreational Fishing Code.

Anglers are reminded that it is an offence to:

- Take fish in any water flowing into Dee Lagoon and within a radius of 50 metres where they flow into the lagoon
- Disturb Spawning Fish

Penalties apply.

Species	Minimum size	Bag limit
Brown trout, Rainbow trout	300 mm	5*

* Combined daily bag limit of 5 fish can only include 2 fish over 500mm in length.

Method	Season
Fly fishing Artificial lures	From the Saturday nearest to the 1st October to the Sunday nearest the 31st May.

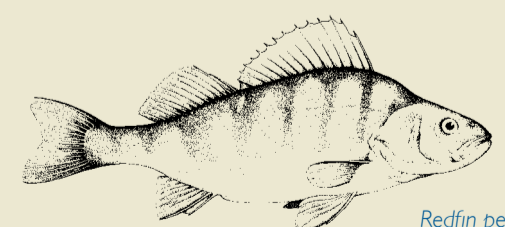
Protect our Waters

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

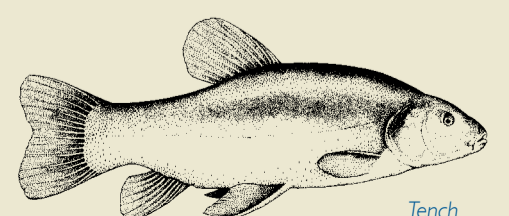
- Do not bring live or dead fish, fish products, animals or aquatic plants into Tasmania.
- Do not bring any used fishing gear or any other freshwater recreational equipment that may be damp, wet or contain water into Tasmania. **Check, clean and dry** your fishing equipment before entering Tasmania.
- 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 strike.

Pest Fish Management

Redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and tench (*Tinca tinca*) have populations in Dee Lagoon. If either of these species are caught, anglers are asked to humanely kill the captured fish and dispose of appropriately. It is an offence to use fish or fish products for bait or to transfer fish between waters.



Redfin perch



Tench

Lake Level

Information on current lake level for Dee Lagoon is available from www.hydro.com.au/water/lake-levels

- Report any unusual fish captures or algal sightings immediately to the Inland Fisheries Service
- Report illegal activities to; Bushwatch 1800 333 000

Brown trout



Rainbow trout



Brown and Rainbow trout illustrations Trevor Hawkins
Redfin perch and tench illustrations W. Fulton

