

### **CATCH LIMITS**

Catch Records

Barramundi – no closed season for Lake Awoonga but seasonal limits apply:

Season	Open 1st Feb - 31 Oct	Closed 1st Nov - 31st Jan
Size Limit	58cm min / 120cm max	58cm minimum
Possession Limit	Five (one of which can be greater than 120cm)	One which can be greater than 120cm
Other Rules	Only one can be over 120cm	No special tagging required
Sea Mullet Mangrove Jack	Minimum 30cm / no maximum / bag limit of 20 Minimum 35cm / no maximum / bag limit of 5	

Other Fish DAFF fishing regulations govern capture of other species

Mangrove Jack Sea Mullet

36.1kg (136cm approx) 4.5kg approx (61cm) 4kg (80cm approx)



Barramundi



Saratoga

Mangrove Jack

Sea Mullet

# FISH SPECIES @ LAKE AWOONGA

Agassiz's Glass Perch Banded Grunter Bony Bream Eastern Rainbowfish Eastern Rainba

# Present in low numbers

Forktail Catfish Long-finned Eel Longtom

Mouth Almighty Saratoga # Sea Mullet Silver Perch #

Snub-nose Garfish Sooty Grunter # Spangled Perch Yellowbelly #



Accommodation 5 4 1

Lake Awoonga Caravan Park (07) 4975 0155

**Boating and Leisure Hire** 

Australia by Seaplane

Lake Awoonga Boating & Leisure Hire

0457 929 889 or 0413 148 476

Club/Groups

www.gladstonebowhunters.com.au Gladstone Bowhunters Gladstone Ski and Barefoot Club 0411 271 212 Port Curtis Scout Group 0407 784 522

**Fishing Charters** 

0407 434 446 Jamie Bein Lake Awoonga Guided Fishing Tours 0429 723 757

**Tourism Information** 

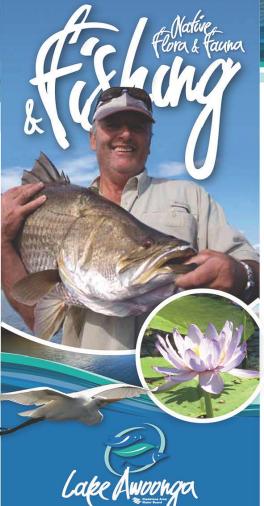
(07) 4972 9000 GAPDL Gladstone Information Centre



Gladstone Area Water Board 147 Goondoon Street PO Box 466 GLADSTONE QLD 4680 Ph: 07 4976 3000 Fax: 07 4972 5632 Email: gawb@gawb.qld.gov.au www.gawb.qld.gov.au

(07) 4972 1940

Lake Awoonga Rangers Mob: 0419 661 482





Fish stocking of Lake Awoonga began in the early 1980s, and was carried out by local stocking groups and under the former Queensland Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Recreational Fishery Enhancement Program. Restocking at this time saw almost 250,000 fingerlings (baby fish) released into Lake Awoonaa.

Because this stocking effort met with limited success, in 1991 Gladstone Area Water Board (GAWB) commissioned consultants to survey the lake, and to make recommendations on future stocking. The consultant's report concluded that stocked species were not a significant component of the fishery and highlighted the large number of predators present, which presumably were reducing survival rates. The recommendations from this were that barramundi be stocked as the principal species due to its rapid growth, high survival potential and competitive nature. After consultation with the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), the decision was made to establish a hatchery to supply the large number, and genetic strain, of fingerlings required. In 1996, the first barramundi were released into Lake Awoonga.

GAWB (supported by the Gladstone Ports Corporation Limited) operates a modern marine fish hatchery for the purpose of supplying fingerlings to restock Lake Awoonga, Gladstone's principal water storage. The hatchery is one of the largest breeders of barramundi fingerlings in Queensland. It also breeds mangrove jack and sea mullet. Over 4,140,000 barramundi, 526,000 sea mullet and 70,000 mangrove jack fingerlings have been released into Lake Awoonaa.

## FISH STOCKS

Approximately 400,000 fish are released each year including 300,000 barramundi, and some sea mullet and mangrove jack. By March 2015 a total of over 5 million fish had been released into Lake Awoonga including 4.14 million barramundi, 562,700 sea mullet and 70,600 mangrove jack. These fish were bred at GAWB's Fish Hatchery facility.

## BE AWARE OF HAZARDS!

At full supply level of 40m above sea level, the total capacity of Lake Awoonga is 777,000 megalitres. Because of fluctuating water levels, boat users of the lake should be aware that submerged hazards exist. The waters of Lake Awoongg are controlled by Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol and Queensland Water Police under the Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994, enforced to prevent potentially dangerous activities. The onus for safety is on the owner and master of a vessel.

Maps of the lake are available from the Lake Awoonga Caravan Park or Lake Awoonga Boating & Leisure Hire.

# Southern Squatter Pigeon

- Length 290mm approx
- · Wingspan 450mm approx
- Weight 212g approx

Medium-sized and heavily built, the southern squatter pigeon is a ground-dwelling bird that lives in open, tropical dry sclerophyll woodlands and plains of north-eastern Australia

Preferring to live close to permanent waterholes, it nest is lined with leaves and grass. Its diet includes insects, and a wide range of seeds from herbs, legumes. grasses, shrubs and trees, and this varies according to the season.

# Red Goshawk

- Length 600mm approx
- Wingspan 1350mm approx

The red goshawk is listed as endangered in Queensland and vulnerable throughout Australia. Unlike other birds of prey, it is the female that is the larger of the two and more powerfully built. Usually a solitary bird, the red goshawk can occasionally be seen in family groups or pairs in its home range of up to 220km2.

Preying on larger birds such as kookaburras and black cockatoos, the red goshawk also eats insects, reptiles and mammals and will cleverly watch out for bushfires and take animals when they are flushed out.

Breeding from August to November, its nest is a large platform of dead sticks lined up with green leaves and twigs, usually built in the fork of a tree up to 20m the same nest.



## LOCAL WILDLIFE

Lake Awoonga and the surrounding land provide natural habitat for a wondrous array of plants, animals and birds. Whiptail and pretty-face wallabies can be easily found throughout the recreation area. You may also encounter skinks, frogs, turtles, platypus, possums, echidnas, butterflies, bats, koala, geckos and a multitude of insects and plant life.

The Yellow-Bellied Glider and the Grey-Headed Flying Fox can be found in the region and are both listed as vulnerable.

Lake Awoonga is arguably one of the most important near-coast bird refuges on the east coast of Australia, with over 220 species, or more than 27% of Australia's bird species found in the region

The Southern Squatter Pigeon is listed as vulnerable and the Red Goshawk is listed as endangered, while a further 27 species are listed on international migratory conservation gareement lists.

Further flora and fauna information can be found on the GAWB website at www.aawb.ald.aov.au

### SURVEYS OF FLORA AND FAUNA

Both the lake and the entire length of the Boyne River have been extensively surveyed. Numbers of microinvertebrates and other water dwelling creatures found in surveys are consistent with a healthy lake and downstream valley.

# **FAUNA REFUGE**

Feathered, furry or scaled, Lake Awoonaa is home to a thriving array of native animals, several of which are of conservation significance.

The lake and surrounding lands provide habitat for plants and animals in and adjacent to the clear. fresh waters created by Awoonga Dam. The plants in the water and on river banks maintain a wondrous array of small animals (insects, beetles, worms, shellfish, bugs, shrimps, etc) which support the fish, eels, turtles, platypus and birds.

#### **FLORA REFUGE**

More than 415 plant varieties play a vital role in the health of the Lake Awoonga region, Ranging from vine thickets and rainforests to tall woodlands and grassy woodlands, they include over 45 confirmed species of aquatic plants such as ribbon weed, hornwort and sedaes found in the shallow water areas.

Aquatic plants have an important function in that they provide food and cover for animals, stabilise the river bottom against erosion and recycle nutrients.

Several plants of conservation significance exist in the Awoonga region including Grevillea Venusta and Cycas Megacarpa which are listed as endangered, while the Dicanthium Setosum is listed as vulnerable.

There are a number of declared alien plants and environmental weeds proliferation throughout the river system and the catchment including parthenium, salvinia, cat's claw creeper, lantana, oleander and rubbervine, A weed and pest animal management plan has been developed to supplement the annual weed control programme.

Some plant identification name tags can be found at the Lake Awoonga Recreation Area relating to the common and scientific name of trees and shrubs for interested visitors. GAWB has continued to carry out a vegetation regeneration programme in order to replace remnant endangered regional ecosystems impacted by the lake.

Bush Stone-curley

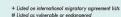
Australasian Grebe Australasian or Blue Winged Shoveller Australian Brush Turkey Australian Bustard Australian Darter Australian Grey Teal Australian Hobby or Little Falcon Australian King-Parrot Australian Magple Australian Owlet Nightjar Australian Pelican Australian Pratincole Australian Raven Australian White Ibi Australian Wood or Maned Duck Azure Kingfishe Barking Owl Bar-shouldered Dove Bar-tailed Godwit + Black Bittern Black Falcon Black Kite Black Swan Black-chinned Honeyeater Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike Black-faced Monarch Black-faced

Woodswallow Black-fronted Dottere Black-necked Stork or Black-shouldered Kite Black-tailed Godwit + Galah Black-winged Stilt Blue-faced Honeyeater Blue-winged Cisticola **Brahminy Kite** Brolga Brown Cuckoo-Dove Brown Falcon Figbird Brown Goshawk **Brown Honeyeate** Brown Quail **Brown Thornbill** Brush Cuckoo Buff-banded Rail

Caspian Tern + Cattle Egret + Channel-billed Cuckoo Chestnut Teal Chestnut-breasted Mannikin or Munia Cicadobird Clamorous Reed-warbler + Cockatiel Collared Sparrowhawk Comb-crested Jacana or Latus Rind Crake Common Bronzewing Common Greensh Common Koel Common Mynah Common Starling Cotton Pygmy-go Crested Pigeon Dollarhird Domestic Goose Double-barred Finch **Dusky Honeyeater** Dusky Moorher Eastern Curley + Eastern Reef Hero Eastern Whipbird **Emerald Dove Eurasian Coot** Fairy Gerygone Fairy Martin Fan-tailed Cuckoo Forest Kingfisher Fork-tailed Swift + Fuscous Honeyeater Glossy Black Cockator Glossy Ibis + Golden Whistler Golden-headed Great Crested Grede Wren Great Egret + Green or Southern Green Pygmy-goose Grey Butcherbird Grey Fantail Grey Shrike-thrush Grey-crowned Babbler Grev-tailed Tattler + Gull-billed Tern Hardhead Duck

Little Button Quail Little Eagle Little Egre Little Friarbird Little Grassbird Little Lorikeet Little Pied Corr Little or Rufous Little Tern + Magpie Goose Magpie-lark Marsh or Baillon Masked Lapwing Mistletoebird Nankeen or Australian Kestrel Nankeen Night H Noisy Friarbird Noisy Miner Nutmeg Mann Olive-backed Oriole Osprey + Pacific Bara Pacific Black Duck Pacific or Eastern Golden Ployer + Painted Button-quail Pale-headed Rosella Pallid Cuckoo Peaceful Dove Peregrine Falco Pheasant Coucal Pied Butcherbird Pied Comprant Pied Currawong Plumed Whistling Duck Plum-headed Finch Powerful Owl **Purple Swamphe** Rainbow Bee eater Rainbow Lorikeet Rajah Shelduck Red Goshawk # Red-backed Fair Red-capped Plove Red-kneed Dottere Red-necked Stint + Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Red-winged Parrot Restless Flycatcher Richard's or Australasian Pipit Pock Dove or Fera Pigeon Rose Robin Rose-crowned Fruit Royal Spoonbill Rufous Fantail +

BIRD SPECIES @ LAKE AWOONGA Scarlet Honeyeater Sharp-tailed Sandpiper + Shining Bronze-Cuckoo Silver Gull Singing or Australasian Southern Roobook + Spangled Drongo Spectacled Monarch + ipotless Crake Spotted Pardalote Spotted Turtle-dove Sauare-tailed Kite Southern Squatter Pigeon # Straw-necked Ibis Stripted Pardalote Striated Thornbill Stubble Quail Sulphur-crested Cockaton Swamp Harrier Tawny Frogmouth Tawny Grassbird Topknot Pigeon Torresian Crow Tree Martin Varied Sittella Varied Trille Wandering Whistling Wedge-tailed Eagle Welcome Swallow Whiskered Tern Whistling Kite White-hellied Cuckoo-shrike White-bellied Sec Eagle + White-breasted Woodswallow White-browed Scrub-wren White-eared Monarch White-faced Heron White-naped Honeyeater White-necked Heron White-throated Needletail + White-throated Nightigr White-throated Treecreeper White-winged Chough White-winged Triller Wonga Pigeon Yellow-billed Spoonbill Yellow-forced Honeyeater Yellow-rumped Thornbill



Sacred Kingfishe

Satin Flycatcher

Scaly-breasted

Lorikeet

Indian Peafowl

Jacky Winter

Little Bittern

Intermediate Earet

Latham's Snipe +

Laughing Kookaburra

Leaden Flycatcher

Lewin's Honeyeater