

GEZAMENLIJKE LIJST VAN NEDERLANDSE VISWATEREN (JOINT LIST OF DUTCH FISHING WATERS) 2019-2020-2021

VISpas & Gezamenlijke Lijst van VISwateren (Joint List of Fishing Waters)

The VISpas and Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren allow you to fish in many Dutch waters. The waters included the Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren have been suggested by federations and clubs within the scope of the mutual exchange of fishing waters. Thus they provide you and their members with the option to fish in their fishing waters. A limited number of waters in this list is reserved for members of certain angling federations. These waters are placed in a light blue framework (refer to the legend in the cover).

Reader's guide

Read the general terms and conditions VISpas holders must comply with on page 2 through 9. Refer to page 10 through page 15 for the main legal regulations for angling.

The waters have been classified as per federation area. Each federation chapter starts with one or more municipal maps. After this, the larger regional waters or the waters that cover various municipalities are stated, followed by the waters as per municipality.

VISplanner

The VISplanner (www.visplanner.nl and the free VISplanner app) is legal permission if combined with the VISpas. If you have the VISplanner on your mobile telephone or tablet/laptop, you can demonstrate that you are permitted to fish at a certain location if you are checked. The paper Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren is therefore no longer automatically included in the VISpas.

The VISplanner is continuously updated and uses a map to provide clear information about locations where you are permitted to fish. In addition, this is an environmentally friendly solution and saves a lot of money which Sportvisserij Nederland can use to do more for you. We kindly ask you to use the VISplanner. You can inform us of your environmentally-conscious choice at www.miinsportvisserij.nl.

The issuing of the VISpas

Sportvisserij Nederland issues the VISpas to members of affiliated fishing clubs. The addresses of these clubs can be found at www.sportvisserij nederland.nl.

Landelijke NachtVIStoestemming (national Night Fishing Permission) and Derde Hengeltoestemming (Third Rod Permit)

The national Night Fishing Permission and Third Rod Permission are available at www.mijnsportvisserij.nl, the website of your fishing federation and www.sportvisserijnederland.nl.

The NachtVIStoestemming is available for €10.00 and the Derde Hengeltoestemming for €25.00.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Holders of the VISpas must comply with the following General Terms and Conditions and legal rules and regulations when angling in the waters included in this list. Non-compliance with the conditions and legal rules and regulations is considered angling without a permit (written permission) and thus constitutes fishing in breach of the Fisheries Act 1963. This may result in a fine.

General

1. Fishing in the waters included in the Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren (Joint List of Fishing Waters) 2019-2020-2021 is permitted only if one also has a valid VISpas. The Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren does not provide any rights without the required VISpas.
2. Holders of the VISpas are permitted to fish these waters with a maximum of two rods (provided each rod has no more than three one, two or three-forked hooks) and all legally permitted types of bait. It is permitted to fish with three rods in waters with a B behind them and if in possession of the Derde Hengeltoestemming (Third Rod permit); refer to page 7 for further conditions. Note: it is forbidden to have more rods present than you are permitted to use for fishing on or in the vicinity of the water, unless these additional rods are packaged or in such condition that immediate use of them is impossible.
3. Night fishing is permitted if you are granted permission by the federation or club which holds fishing rights to go night fishing. The national NachtVIStoestemming (Night Fishing Permission) permits night fishing in waters with the B symbol; (see Conditions on page 6). Night fishing is not allowed in waters without this symbol, or permitted only with additional permission of the fishing club or federation holding the fishing rights. For more information, contact the fishing club/federation named on signage at the water.
4. Night fishing using a shelter is permitted in waters with the ES symbol. For other waters, it is unknown whether night fishing using a shelter is permitted; for updated information, refer to the VISplanner, the general municipal bye-laws of the municipality where the water is located or the bye-law of recreation areas and scenic areas. Refer to page 6 and 7 for further conditions.
5. Anglers with a yellow/orange VISpas are only permitted to fish in the

waters of their own fishing club and not in the waters included in this Gezamenlijke Lijst van Nederlandse VISwateren because their club exchanges few to no fishing waters nationally. Go to www.sportvisserijnederland.nl/vispas/ for more information.

6. Fish caught is to be put back in the same water undamaged, unless:
 - It is intended for personal consumption (in which case it must be immediately killed with a powerful blow to the head).
 - It is taken to be used as bait fish. The codes of conduct for bringing bait fish must be complied with (see below).

You may have a maximum of 10 dead fish and live bait fish larger than 15 cm in your possession on, beside or near the fishing water (refer to page 12 for the minimum sizes of fish species).

It is forbidden to have fish species of a minimum size beside the water with the head removed or which have been filleted, as a result of which length and species can no longer be determined.

Rules of conduct for bringing bait fish

- Live bait fish are permitted to be brought, provided this takes place within the limits of statutory regulations (protected species, closed periods and **minimum sizes**).
 - Provide sufficient oxygen for bait fish.
 - Provide sufficient space for bait fish to swim in.
 - Kill them with a powerful blow to the head before use.
 - Put back live bait fish in the water of origin.
7. Take into account other anglers and other users of the fishing waters and the environment. This may require you to fish near the bank and at right angles from the bank as much as possible.

It is forbidden:

8. To take **carp** and/or **grass carp**. Carp and grass carp must always be put back in the water in which they were caught alive. Grass carp must be put back because of its special function. This fish species is distributed to limit excessive plant growth in the water. Unless otherwise stated, temporary keeping fish in a keepnet or carp sack in the same water is allowed.

9. To take **pike** in the areas of the Sportvisserij MidWest Nederland, Sportvisserij Fryslan, Sportvisserij Zuidwest Nederland and Sportvisserij Limburg. They must be put back immediately. You may have no more than one oversized pike in your possession in the areas of Sportvisserij Groningen Drenthe, Sportvisserij Oost-Nederland and Hengelsport Federatie Midden Nederland.
10. To take **eel**. All caught eel must immediately be put back in the same water.
11. To possess more than **two pike perches**, unless stated otherwise.
12. To sell caught fish.
13. To participate in fishing contests and/or hold/organise them, except if a written permission has been provided by the federation or fishing club holding the fishing rights. If a track has been set out along the water based upon a permit issued, it is obliged to keep the track free.
Note: depending on the contest type and the width of the water, this rule may relate to the entire waters, as well as the banks on both sides of the waters concerned.
14. To hold any fishing rallies or relays or any other kind of fishing for which fish caught are taken to determine the results.
15. When fishing using two or more rods, for the distance of the outer rods to be more than ten metres.
16. Leave a rod or rods with bait abandoned.
17. To fish or feed using coloured maggots or to carry coloured maggots near the water.
18. To execute actions that may result in disruption, destruction or damage of the countryside and/or other people's properties or cause nuisance to others.
19. To fish in such a way that (water) birds can catch the bait.
20. To leave fishing line and other refuse at the site. When leaving the site, it should be clean. During fishing, waste is to be kept in a bag, bucket or similar container. If using a shelter, waste must be kept in this shelter.
21. To enter private grounds and banks without the owner's consent, even if one is entitled to fish in the adjoining water.
22. To enter land with plants and crops, or grass that is yet to be mowed, unless one has valid walking rights.
23. To bring pets into the vicinity of free-ranging cattle. Gates on farmlands are to be closed at all times.
24. To make campfires or to barbecue.
25. Violate the stipulations and regulations that apply in recreation or

scenic areas. These are usually indicated by signs.

26. Consume excessive amounts of alcohol and/or use drugs.

Inspection

It is obliged to immediately submit the VISpas and the accompanying Lijst(en) van VISwateren for inspection to authorised inspectors of a fishing club and/or federation, the police or any other legally authorised investigators.

Instead of this paper list, the digital version of the list (www.visplanner.nl or the VISplanner app) is also accepted.

Directions given by these (or by/on behalf of the owner) are to be followed immediately. If a violation is established, the inspector is authorised to seize the VISpas and the Lijst(en) van VISwateren. The inspector is then obliged to immediately submit these documents to the secretary of the club that issued the VISpas, stating the reasons for seizure. Anglers fish at their own risk and are personally liable for their actions. Sportvisserij Nederland, the federations and/or fishing clubs and the owners of the fishing waters accept no liability whatsoever.

The VISpas and the Lijst(en) van VISwateren are strictly personal but remain the property of Sportvisserij Nederland and affiliated fishing clubs of which the VISpas demonstrates the proof of membership.

The above conditions apply to all waters included in this list.

Additional or limiting conditions may apply for each federation area or water, which are stated separately at the federations or water in question.

Report fish poaching and illegal fishing

It is important for anglers to report suspicious activities beside and on the water to combat poaching! Report this at the national meldpunt visstroperij (poaching hotline): www.meldvisstroperij.nl.

This national hotline can be reached 24 hours a day and 7 days a week and is intended to effectively combat fish poaching, whether using rods or professional fishing gear. Fish poaching is understood to mean: 'illegal fishing, with the intention of taking fish'.

Your report will automatically be passed on to the federation where the alleged fish poaching occurs. For urgent situations, please call the NVA (0900-0388) or the police (0900-8844); call 112 in the case of life-threatening situations.

Organising fishing contests

To hold a contest, the organisation must have a written permission of the fishing club holding the rights, which can be applied for at the fishing club holding the rights. Please refer to the contest module on the website of the federation or the website of the fishing club which holds the fish rights of the contest waters.

Designated types of bait

For some waters it is indicated in this list that you may only fish using designated types of bait. If this is the case, the following types of bait are allowed only:

- Bread, potato, dough, cheese, grains and seeds.
- Worms and prawns.
- Insects and insect larvae (such as maggots) and imitations thereof, provided they do not exceed 2.5 cm.

Conditions for Night Fishing, a Third Rod and shelter

'Night fishing' is taken to mean: fishing between two hours after sunset and one hour before sunrise. Deviating rules may apply in recreation areas and nature reserves in particular, so make sure you are fully informed and follow directions on signs and provided by supervisory officials. The following stipulations apply in addition to the General Terms and Conditions and the Special Conditions per federation.

Stipulations for night fishing (symbol: B)

- A valid VISpas provided with a valid night fishing permission is required for night fishing.
This permission is indicated by a hologram sticker with a moon and the correct year.
- Persons under the age of 16 are only permitted to night fish when supervised by a person aged 16 or older.
- Night fishing is only permitted in waters with the **B** symbol.
- Night fishing in the built-up area is forbidden in the areas of the Sportvisserij Limburg, Groningen Drenthe, Sportvisserij Fryslan and Sportvisserij Oost-Nederland federations; this limitation does not apply in other areas.
- It is allowed to use one and the same fishing spot for a maximum of 3 x 24 hours. If you wish to take your tent to a new night fishing spot after this period, it must be at least 1000 metres away from the original spot.
- The presence of night anglers must not cause any disruption in the

locality in any way.

Stipulations for night fishing with a shelter (symbol: ES)

- Only holders of a valid permit for night fishing who fish actively may be present in or near the shelter.
- Night fishing using a shelter is permitted only beside the waters with the symbol ES. For other waters, it is unknown whether night fishing using a shelter is permitted; for updated information, refer to the VISplanner, the general municipal bye-laws of the municipality where the water is located, or the bye-law of the organisation that manages the grounds.
- Any shelter must be open at the front in the areas of the Sportvisserij Limburg, Sportvisserij Groningen Drenthe, Sportvisserij Fryslan and Sportvisserij Oost-Nederland federations; this limitation does not apply in other areas.
- Shelters are permitted only in neutral, green, brown or camouflage colours.
- The shelter may measure up to (lxwxh) 3.20 mtr. x 3.10 mtr x 1.80 mtr, respectively.

Stipulations for fishing with three rods (symbol: B)

- One must have a valid VISpas with a valid Third Rod Permit. This permission is indicated by a hologram sticker with the number 3 and the correct year.
- The Third Rod Permit may only be used on waters with the symbol **B**.

Inspection

If a violation is established, the inspector is authorised to seize the Night Fishing Permit and Third Rod Permit by removing the sticker concerned from the VISpas. The inspector is then obliged to immediately submit these documents to the federation stating the VISpas number and the reason for seizure. A commission consisting of Sportvisserij Nederland and the federations determine a possible sanction: this cannot be objected to. In consultation with the federations, Sportvisserij Nederland is entitled to refuse the purchase of a new Night Fishing Permit and/or Third Fishing Rod permit without stating the reasons.

CODES OF CONDUCT

You can find the Welzijn vis code of conduct in the back of this list.

HANDLING FISH

- Try to prevent the hook from being swallowed.
- Only touch fish caught with wet hands.
- Remove the hook extremely carefully.

KEEPNET CODE

Research has demonstrated that the use of a keepnet does not always have an adverse effect on fish kept. In general, the following applies: the less a fish is physically handled, the more limited the risk of damage. Each additional action involves additional risk, so only use a keepnet if required.

If you wish to use a keepnet or require a new one, opt for a keepnet with the following properties:

- A diameter of 40 cm or more.
- A length of 2.5 metres or more.
- A mesh width with a maximum of 6 mm.
- No knots.
- Made of soft material.
- Provided with sufficient hoops to properly spread it out.

When using the keepnet, ensure that:

- As much of the keepnet as possible is under water so the fish can utilise the volume to a maximum.
- The keepnet is preferably extended horizontally and not vertically.
- Waves have no hold of the keepnet to prevent damage to the fish.
- The fish remain in the keepnet for the shortest period of time as possible.
- There are not too many fish in the keepnet.
- The keepnet is emptied carefully.

LEAD CODE

Lead does not belong in the environment and has an adverse effect on both humans and animals. Be sure to use environmentally-friendly alternatives where possible, such as stone, concrete, glass, iron, tungsten or copper. Tin and zinc are not environmentally-friendly alternatives. Important other recommendations:

- Never use lead for breaklines as a fish-safe system.

- Because of health risks, never cast lead objects for use in fishing.
- When using artificial bait containing lead, make sure it has a fishing lure retriever to limit the use of artificial bait.
- Dispose of lead you no longer use in chemical waste.

DE KARPER SPORTVISSERIJ NEDERLAND CODES OF CONDUCT

In addition to the generally applicable codes of conduct, specific codes of conduct apply to carp anglers:

- Fish using casting weights that do not contain lead.
- Only use fish-safe systems.
- Always use an unhooking mat when unhooking and taking photos.
- Always keep fish wet when unhooking and taking photos.
- Make responsible use of the carp sack.
- Prevent excessive feeding.

Rinse any wet material (hand net, unhooking mat, etc.) well with warm water after returning home. Dry well to prevent the spread of fish diseases.

LEGAL FISHING REGULATIONS

Angling is regulated in the 1963 Fisheries Act. The main legal regulations are described below. From 1 January 2015, the digital version of the VISwaterlijsten is available, also in the form of the VISplanner, and is legally valid as written permission in combination with the VISpas. Every angler must be able to demonstrate that he/she is permitted to fish.

FISHING IN INLAND WATERS

Written permission

To fish in inland waters, each angler requires written permission from the person who holds the fish rights for the water where one wants to fish. In most cases, the entity that holds the fishing rights is a fishing club or federation that has hired fish rights for their members and makes these fish rights available with permission. The VISpas and the VISplanner or Lijst(en) van VISwateren together comprise written consent for fishing in the waters stated in the list/lists.

Closed period bait types

A prohibition applies to certain bait types from 1 April until the last Saturday in May. During this period, it is not permitted to fish using: slaughter products, a dead fish or a piece of fish (regardless of the size) or any type of artificial bait with the exception of fishing flies smaller than 2.5 cm. These stipulations do not apply in the following salt inland waters: the Veerse meer and Grevelingenmeer lakes. This prohibition applies to the IJsselmeer from 16 March until 1 July. Note: A longer closed period applies to various waters in this list. This is stated for the waters concerned.

Closed period fish species/obligation to return fish to the water

Based on the Fisheries Act, a closed period applies for various fish species. If you catch one of these fish during this period, you are obliged to handle it with the utmost care and immediately return it to the water it came from, alive and unharmed. Note: A longer closed period applies to various waters in this list. This is stated for the waters concerned.

CLOSED PERIOD**FISH SPECIES**

1 March until the last Sat. in	Pike
May 1 April until the last Sat.	Pike and perch Barbel, chub,
in May 1 April through 31	ide
May 1 November through 31	
January and from 1 March	River lamprey
through 30 April 1 October	Brown trout
through 31 March the entire	Sea trout, salmon, allis shad,
year	twaite, burbot, dace, beaked
	carp, grayling, sea lamprey and
	European catfish

Note: Based on the conditions for use of the VISpas, a general obligation to return fish to the water applies to eel.

Protected fish species

Various fish species have been included in the Nature Protection law and fishing for these species is not permitted. The following species are concerned:

Baltic sturgeon, *Cottus rhenanus*, brook lamprey, common minnow, schneider, European weatherfish, houting, burbot.

Prohibition on the use of live bait

It is forbidden to use live vertebrates as bait for fishing (such as live fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds or mammals). Fishing using maggots, worms and mosquito larvae is permitted.

MINIMUM SIZES OF FISH SPECIES

If you catch a fish that is smaller than the minimum size, you must immediately put it back in the same water. An overview of minimum sizes as per fish species:

Perch*	22	Barbel	30 cm.
Blue ling	70	Flounder	20 cm.
Brown trout	25	Herring	20 cm.
Hake	27	Scad	15 cm.
Codfish	35	Chub	30 cm.
Ling	63	Mackerel	30 cm.
River lamprey	20	Sardine	11 cm.
Megrim	20	Haddock	30 cm.
Plaice	27	Pike	45 cm.
Pike perch	42	Sole	24 cm.
Whiting	27	Pollack	30 cm.
Bass	42	Tench	25 cm.
Saithe	35	Anchovy	12 cm.
European	85	(carapace)	
Brown crab	115	(carapace)	

Carapace: The extremity of the tail to the extremity of the eyes (not counting the antennae)

* It is permitted (with the exception of the IJsselmeer) to hold undersized live perch, provided it is kept in a keepnet or bucket and is put back in the same water alive.

The number of dead perch below the minimum size one is permitted to hold as bait (with the exception of the IJsselmeer) has been established at a maximum of 20.

OFFSHORE FISHING

Angling in the fishing zone, coastal waters and sea area

Anglers also fish in the sea, where regulations other than in the inland waters apply. In general, the rules for sea fishing are simpler. It is important to know that the Fisheries Act distinguishes between three different sea fish areas: the 'fishing zone', 'coastal waters' and 'sea area'. Different regulations apply in these areas.

In the fishing zone, the coastal waters and the sea area, you do not

require permission from a fishing club that holds the rights or a permit for fishing with rods.

Coastal waters

The coastal waters include: the Wadden Sea, the Dutch part of Dollard and Eems, the Maasmond, the Nieuwe Waterweg until the line of the eastern mole of Maassluis to the green beacon no. 14, the Calandkanaal and open harbours to the southernmost dam, the Beerkanaal with open harbours, the Zeegat of Goeree, the Brouwerhavensegat, the Oosterschelde and the Westerschelde, the open harbours located to this and the waters connecting to these waters, including the channel through Zuid-Beveland.

Note: The sea by the Noord-Holland and Zuid-Holland beaches and above the West Frisian islands are commonly referred to as coast, but according to the Fisheries Act these are not 'coastal waters'. In the coastal waters, the limitation of a maximum of two rods and a maximum of three hooks per rod applies.

Sea area

Contrary to what one might think, the sea area only refers to a few water surfaces: the IJmuiden harbours (incl. the insides of the jetties) and the channels to the Noordzeekanaal, the Uitwateringskanaal in Katwijk and the Scheveningen harbours up to the most seaward dams. A maximum of three hooks on one rod is permitted to be used in the sea area.

Fishing zone

The fishing zone constitutes the North Sea by the Dutch coast which connects to the sea area and the coastal waters. The fishing zone is basically what people commonly refer to as 'sea'. No restrictions in relation to the number of rods and hooks used for fishing apply in the fishing zone.

Fishing zones, coastal waters and sea area

Refer to the following pages for detailed maps.

Minimum sizes of seawater species and bag limit

The minimum sizes that apply for fishing in inland waters also apply for offshore fishing (refer to the table on page 12). You are permitted to have a maximum of 25 codfish or 20 kilos of cod in your possession. *The regulations in relation to bass are established at a European level and may change various times a year. Refer to www.sportvisserijnederland.nl for the most recent*

regulations. It is forbidden to have bass and cod beside the water with the head removed or which have been filleted, as a result of which length and species can no longer be determined.

An obligation to return fish to the water applies to eel, salmon, sea trout, houting, Baltic sturgeon, sea lamprey, twaite and allis shad!

SEA ANGLING CODE OF CONDUCT

A separate code of conduct applies to sea angling. The code of conduct can be found on

www.sportvisserijnederland.nl



