

Czech Anglers Union

Outline of the most important provisions of the Act No. 99/2004 Coll. and Decree No. 197/2004 Coll., as amended by further regulations and detailed conditions for the performance of the Act on Fishery

valid on waters of the Czech Anglers Union from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Detailed conditions of the performance of the Act on Fishery in fisheries of Czech Anglers Union for the year 2019 were discussed and approved by the Czech Anglers Union Council on 7 June 2018.

Outline of the most important provisions of the Act No. 99/2004 Coll. and Decree No. 197/2004 Coll., as amended by further regulations

I. Angling

Article 13 paragraphs 1, 7 and 9 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

(1)

Angling of fish and water organisms may be done in the fishery by angling with a rod or other means of angling, which are stated by the relevant angling authority; in the fishery the single licensed person may practise angling with the maximum of 2 rods.

(7)

When angling in the fishery, the angling person is required to have an angling licence, angling permit with, unless he/she is a user of the fishery, or a document of given exception according to paragraphs 4 or 5 of Article. 13 Act No. 99/2004 Coll. and to present this to the fishery inspection, fishery manager or his/her deputy or people relevant to fishery authority or the authority of Police of the Czech Republic for request.

(9)

An angling person is obligated to mark the date of angling, fishery, number, species and weight of caught fish into the record card.

Article 3 paragraph 2 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(2)

Grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) is considered as salmonid species for purposes of this Decree.

II. Way of measuring of the length of fish and the minimum allowed length of selected species in the fishery

Article 11 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1)
Length of the fish is measured from the front most point of the head to the furthest end of the fish tail.

(2)
The shortest minimum lengths of selected species in the non-salmonid fishing fisheries are following:

a) asp (<i>Aspius aspius</i>)	40 cm,
b) pike-perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>)	45 cm,
c) huchen (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)	65 cm,
d) ide (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>)	25 cm,
e) chub (<i>Squalius cephalus</i>)	25 cm,
f) sterlet (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>)	30 cm,
g) carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	40 cm,
h) tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>)	20 cm,
i) grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)	30 cm,
j) nase (<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>)	30 cm,
k) barbel (<i>Barbus barbus</i>)	40 cm,
l) vimba (<i>Vimba vimba</i>)	25 cm,
m) rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	25 cm,
n) brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)	25 cm,
o) brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	25 cm,
p) catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>)	70 cm,
q) pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>)	50 cm,
r) eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	50 cm,
s) burbot (<i>Lota lota</i>)	30 cm,
t) salmon (Atlantic) (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	50 cm,
u) grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>)	50 cm,
v) perch (<i>perca fluviatilis</i>)	15 cm.

The minimum size for grass carp and perch is not the part of the Decree No. 197/2004 Coll., it is a part of detailed conditions of the performance of the Act on Fishery in fisheries of Czech Anglers Union according to § 13 paragraph 9 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

(3)
The shortest minimum lengths of selected species in salmonid waters are:

a) huchen (<i>Hucho hucho</i>)	65 cm,
b) ide (<i>Leuciscus idus</i>)	25 cm,
c) sterlet (<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>)	30 cm,
d) carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	40 cm,
e) tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>)	20 cm,
f) grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)	30 cm,
g) nase (<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>)	30 cm,
h) barbel (<i>Barbus barbus</i>)	40 cm,
i) vimba (<i>Vimba vimba</i>)	25 cm,
j) rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	25 cm,
k) brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>)	25 cm,
l) brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	25 cm,
m) burbot (<i>Lota lota</i>)	30 cm,
n) salmon (Atlantic) (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	50 cm,
o) eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	50 cm,
p) grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>)	50 cm.

The minimum size for grass carp is not the part of the Decree No. 197/2004 Coll., it is a part of detailed conditions of the performance of the Act on Fishery in fisheries of Czech Anglers Union according to § 13 paragraph 9 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

III. Time of angling in the calendar year in the fishery

Article 12 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1) Time of angling in salmonid waters is:

- a) in months of January and February from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.,
- b) in month of March from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.,
- c) in month of April from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.,
- d) in month of May from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.,
- e) in months of June and July from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.,
- f) in month of August from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.,
- g) in month of September from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,
- h) in month of October from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
- i) in months of November and December from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(2) Time of angling in non-salmonid waters is:

- a) in months of April, May, June, July, August, September from 4:00 to 24:00,
- b) in months of October, November, December, January, February, March from 5:00 to 22:00.

IV. Periods of fish protection in fisheries

Article 13 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1)
All fish species in salmonid fisheries are protected from 1 January to 15 April and then from 1 December to 31 December.

(2)
From 1 September to 15 April the following fish species are protected in the fishing fisheries:

- a) brown trout (*Salmo trutta*),
- b) salmon (Atlantic) (*Salmo salar*).

(3) **From 16 March to 15 June are**

a) protected in the fishery:

1. nase (*Chondrostoma nasus*),
2. barbel (*Barbus barbus*),
3. eastern barbel (*Barbus petényi*),
4. vimba (*Vimba vimba*),
5. sturgeon, beluga (family Acipenser, family Huso),

b)

in non-salmonid fisheries are protected the following species:

1. orfe (*Leuciscus idus*),
2. chub (*Squalius cephalus*).

(4)
From 1 January to 15 June the following fish species are protected in non-salmonid fishing fisheries:

- a) asp (*Aspius aspius*),
- b) pike-perch (*Sander lucioperca*),
- c) perch (*Perca fluviatilis*),
- d) catfish (*Silurus glanis*),
- e) pike (*Esox lucius*).

(5)
From 1 December to 15 June grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) is protected in the fisheries.

(6)

From 1 January to 30 September hucho (Hucho hucho) is protected in the fisheries.

(7)

From 1 September to 30 November eel (Anguilla anguilla) is protected in the fisheries.

(8)

From 1 January to 15 March burbot (Lota lota) is protected in the fisheries.

V. Allowed ways of angling, allowed technical means of angling and way of their use in the fishery

Article 14 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(2)

Allowed way of angling in the fishery is angling with a rod, and it is ledgering, float fishing, spin fishing, angling with an artificial fly, fly fishing, stake net fishing or other ways of angling stated by the relevant angling authority (Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Act).

(3)

Allowed ways of angling, allowed technical means of angling and way of their use in the fishery are presented in Appendix No. 7.

(4)

Places for angling must not be reserved. When boat angling with a rod moving and stopping the boat must be done in the way, in order not to disturb the other people angling from the bank.

(5)

Float fishing or ledgering with a rod or stake net fishing may be done under the condition that an angling person with the rod is present in the way to be able to handle with a rod without any delay. Automatic hooking device must not be used.

(6)

Use of boats when angling is specified by special legal directives.

Article 15 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1) Caught fish in the fishery, which

- a) do not reach the shortest minimum lengths,
- b) were caught in the protection period or
- c) are protected according to the special legal directives,

must be carefully released into water, where they were caught.

(2)

If a fisherman catches a fish, which has been marked for scientific purposes, he/she will determine the species, measure its length and weigh its weight. If this is a fish presented in Article 15 paragraph 1, he/she will record its shape, colour and possibly even the mark number and will report this catch together with the recorded data to the fishery manager; in the report he/she will present time and place of catch. If the fish is not presented in Article 15, paragraph 1, he/she will record all data about the length and weight of the fish into his record card; found data he/she will report to the fishery area user, in the report he/she will state time and place of catch and will add the mark.

Article 16 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1)

In non-salmonid waters the allowed ways of angling are:

- a) float fishing,
- b) spin fishing or trolling between 16 June and 31 December,
- c) angling with an artificial fly or fly fishing,
- d) stake net fishing between 16 June and 31 December.

(2)

When angling in non-salmonid waters the angler may keep maximum of 7 kg of all species even if he/she fishes in more fisheries in one day. In this catch there may be maximum of two pieces of carp, pike, pike-perch, asp, catfish or their combination. If he/she intends to keep the fish and the weight of the catch exceeds 7 kg with the first caught fish, angling that day must be finished.

(3)

If salmonid fish occur in the non-salmonid fishery, the angling person may keep, next to the catch presented in paragraph 2, only 3 pcs of salmonid species, unless the total weight of daily catch will exceeds 7 kg. Common whitefish and peled are not considered in the amount of catches as salmonid species.

(4)

A fisherman must note down the taken fish into the record card in an uneraseable way, where he/she must record the date, fishery number, species, its length and weight. This record of species registered in paragraphs 2 and 3 must be done immediately by the fisherman after its capture. Other species must be registered during the break or after the end of angling before leaving the fishery.

Article 17 Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

(1) In salmonid waters the allowed ways of angling are

- a) spin fishing from 16 April to 31 August,
- b) angling with an artificial fly from 16 April to 30 November,
- c)

In case of angling of other than salmonid species, the allowed way of angling is ledgering or float fishing only with baits of vegetal origin.

(2)

If pike, chub, perch, catfish, asp or pike-perch occur in salmonid fisheries these species must not be released back.

(3)

A person angling in salmonid waters may keep in one day, even angling in more fisheries, maximum of three pieces of salmonid fish. By keeping the allowed amount of presented fish the angling day ends. Common whitefish and peled are not considered for catches of salmonid species.

(4)

An angling person may keep maximum of 7 kg of non-predatory species in one day without respect to number of fisheries being fished that day. If the angling person keeps a fish, whose total weight exceeded 7 kg, fisheries finishes that day. In the daily catch there may be two carps only.

(5)

The angling person records the caught fish into the record card in an uneraseable way, where the date, number of fishery, species, its length and weight are recorded. Kept fish presented in paragraphs 3 and 4 are recorded immediately after their capture by the angling person. Other species are recorded after the end or break of the angling before leaving water.

VI. When angling in the fishery it is prohibited

Article 13 paragraph 2 and 3 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

(2) When angling in the fishery it is forbidden

- a)
to use explosives, poisonous or narcotic material,
- b)
to use spikes of whichever kind, catchers, rods without the line, forks, as well as shooting fish, beating fish, fishing with lines only, into hands and into loops,
- c)
to use electricity, to fish under ice.

(3) In the fisheries it is forbidden to fish

- a) selected species in the period of their protection for reason of their protection and reproduction,
- b) selected species, which have not reached the shortest minimum length yet, for reason of protection of these species,
- c) off the allowed time for angling in the calendar year for reason of fish stock protection,
- d) with the use of any fixed device for angling or nets, which are not further than 50 m from each other or prevent from swimming of fish upstream or downstream,
- e) from inhabited boats, from boats of public transport and from special floating devices used for transportation of loads,
- f) in penstocks,
- g) near the dams at least 100 meters from the dam,
- h) from the road and rail bridges,
- i) to fish in locations used by fish as shelters due to low water level, harmful water pollution or in areas where fish gather to winter or spawn, fish the fish fry, unless these restrictions are done by the supervisor with respect to protection, or relocation of fish into other waters.
- j) fish into sluices, fish pots,
- k) in the fish ladder or in the distance of 50 m above and below it.

VII. Land Access

Article 11 paragraph 8 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

Fishery user, fishery manager or his deputy, angling permit holder and fishery inspection may, when performing Act on Fishery, enter the bank plots, unless the enter is prohibited for reason of public interest; however, they are obligated to repay the damage they cause.

VIII. Power of fishery inspection

Article 16 and 17 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

Article 16

In the fishery the fishery inspection is entitled to

a) check

1. persons angling for fish or water organisms, whether they are authorized and whether they do it well and in the way, which this Act makes possible,
2. fishing tackle, contents of angling boat, tanks or other equipment used for keeping the fish and catches from the point of view of Act on Fishery to angling persons,
3. persons fishing with the help of electricity, whether they are holders of a special licence, as well as they keep a certificate proving their eligibility for work with electric device for fishing and certificate of electrical device used for fishing,
4. use of weirs, floodgates, sluices, outfalls and other devices from the point of view of keeping legal directives and provisions for protection of performance of Act on Fishery,
5. way and scope of use of waters and their quality;

b) require

1. an ID card, presenting an angling licence and permit from a person angling for fish and water organisms,

2.

from a person reasonably suspected from committing an offence or a crime very near the fishery presenting the angling licence or permit or other documents allowing the person angling or a document about obtaining fish or a water organism,

3.

cooperation or help of the Police of the Czech Republic or municipal police if the fishery inspection cannot arrange all with its own power and means;

c) Withhold

1.

angling permit from a person, which committed an offence or a crime against duties and responsibilities given by this Act and fishery inspection will deliver the angling licence within 5 week-days to the issuing authority of this permit,

2.

a catch, fishing tackle or an instrument to a person, which committed a crime, which the person is reasonably suspected from;

d) enter the land, constructions, weirs, fish ladders and other devices in connection with performance of function of the fishery inspection, in necessary extent, and in case of necessity to use the other existing access ways;

e)

give and collect a penalty in a penalty ticket procedure for committing an offence or a crime according to this Act and according to the Act on Offence.

Article 17

(1)

Fishery inspection when performing its function is obligated to

- a) wear a professional badge on a visible place,
- b) legitimize with an ID card of a fishery inspection,
- c) check and supervise keeping duties stated by this Act,
- d)

find out the sources and causes of water pollution in the fishery,

e)

announce, without any delay, found faults and damages according to its character to announce to the user of a fishery, relevant local authority of municipality with the extended power, which had set it up, or possibly to the authority relevant for environmental protection or the Police of the Czech Republic.

Appendix No. 7 to Decree No. 197/2004 Coll.

**Allowed ways of angling, allowed
technical means of angling and way
of their use in the fishery**

I. Allowed techniques of rod angling

A. Ledgering or float fishing

1. Ledgering, float fishing in non-salmonid fisheries

When ledgering or float fishing maximum of 2 rods are used. When ledgering movement of the bait is not actively influenced by the angler. When float fishing movement of the bait may be actively influenced by the angler. When angling you may use maximum of two tips with single hooks or one tip with a double or triple hook. When animal bait is used multi hooks systems with maximum of 3 hooks may be used (single, double or triple hooks). Live bait fish is used in the period between 16 June and 31 December only. Salmonid species, eel, protected species of fish and fish which do not reach the shortest minimum length cannot be used as the live bait fish. While angling the persons keep the distance at least 3 m between each other unless they agree on shorter distance.

2. Ledgering, float fishing in salmonid fisheries

When ledgering or float fishing maximum of 2 rods is used. When ledgering movement of the bait is not actively influenced by the angler. When float fishing movement of the bait may be actively influenced by the angler. When angling you may use maximum of two tips with single hooks. Bait is of vegetal origin. While angling the persons keep the distance at least 3 m between each other, unless they agree on shorter distance.

B. Spin fishing

1. A. Spin fishing in non-salmonid fisheries

One angling rod is used only, when the rod is held in the hand, another rod must not be set. Bait is actively driven through the water environment. Spin fishing describes fishing with an artificial or a natural bait. The bait consists maximum of 3 hooks (single, double or triple hooks). Artificial fly fishing is also considered as spin fishing in case of use of spinning bait or with a device such as rotating metal, little propeller, which increases fish attraction while moving. While angling the persons keep the distance at least 20 m between each other unless they agree on shorter distance.

1. B. Trolling in non-salmonid fisheries

It is a angling from a moving boat with one rod only, where there is one bait pulled in different depth of water, another rod must not be set up. An artificial or natural bait is used as a bait. The bait consists of maximum of 3 hooks (single, double or triple hooks). Special attention is paid when angling that health, life or possession of other people is not endangered.

2. Spin fishing in salmonid fisheries

It is a angling with one rod only, when the rod is held in the hand, another rod must not be set. Bait is actively driven through the water environment. Spin fishing describes angling with an artificial bait. The bait has maximum of 3 hooks (single, double or triple hooks). Artificial fly fishing is also considered as spin fishing in case of use of spinning bait or with a device such as rotating metal, little propeller, which increases fish attraction while moving. While angling the persons keep the distance at least 20 m between each other unless they agree on shorter distance.

C. Angling with an artificial fly

1.

Angling with an artificial fly in non-salmonid and salmonid fisheries

It is angling with one rod only when the rod is held in the hand, another rod must not be set. Maximum of three tips with one single hook only are on the rod. Bait is casted with a fly fishing line or a nylon one when floating is ensured by the ball or other float, possibly other weight. Under "artificial fly", we understand baits imitating insect or other organisms. Bait must not be equipped with devices such as rotating metal, little propeller which increase attraction for fish. While the angling persons keep the distance at least 20 m between each other unless they agree on shorter distance.

D. Fly fishing

1. Fly fishing in non-salmonid fishing fisheries

It is angling with one rod only when the rod is held in the hand, another rod must not be set. When fishing you may use maximum of two tips with single hooks or one tip with a double or triple hook. Bait is casted with a fly fishing line or nylon when floating is ensured by the ball or other float, possibly other weight. As a bait you may use live or dead insect as well. The bait must not be equipped with a device such as rotating metal, little propeller, which increase the attraction for fish. While the angling persons keep the distance of at least 20 m between each other, unless they agree on shorter distance.

E. Catching into stake nets

1. Catching into stake nets in non-salmonid fisheries

It is angling of live fish with a horizontal net of the maximum area of 1 m². Catching into stake nets is not combined with angling presented in parts A, B, C or D. While angling the persons keep the distance at least 3 m between each other, unless they agree on shorter distance.

II. Allowed means of angling

1.

Angling rod consist of a rod, a troll usually, line or nylon and a hook or artificial bait, eventually other supplements.

2.

Attractors, angling boats, floating inflatable angling tools determined to angling, echo sounder, landing net, stake net, net with

supporting circles, gauge, rod forks, floats, weight and other means. The use of these means is specified by the user of the fishery in the detailed conditions for performance of Act on Fishery.

Detailed conditions for performance of Act on Fishery in the fisheries of ČRS

Article 13 paragraph 9 Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

I. Period of protection of some species

The following species are protected all year round:

1. Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*),

2.
All year round are protected according to Decree No. 395/92 Coll. (it is the list of selected species only):

a)

Lampreys (Petromyzontes) and fishes (Osteichthyes): white-eye bream (*Abramis sapa*), Danube streber (*Zingel streber*), zingel (*Zingel zingel*), Kessler's gudgeon (*Romanogobio kesslerii*), ide (*Leuciscus idus*), yellow pope (*Gymnocephalus schraetser*), brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*), Ukrainian brook lamprey (*Eudontomyzon mariae*), burbot (*Lota lota*), chehon (*Pelecus cultratus*), spirlin (*Alburnoides bipunctatus*), European weatherfish (*Misgurnus fossilis*), Danube roach (*Rutilus pigus*), Balcan spined loach (*Sabanejewia balcanica*), spined loach (*Cobitis taenia*), common minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*), bullhead (*Cottus gobio*), siberian sculpin (*Cottus poecilopus*),

b)

invertebrates: stone crayfish (*Austropotamobius torrentium*), noble crayfish (*Astacus astacus*), narrow-clawed crayfish (*Astacus leptodactylus*), freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*), painter's mussel (*Unio pictorum*) and swan mussel (*Anodonta cygnea*),

c) amphibians.

II. The fisherman is obligated

a)
keep the tweezers for the hook release and measure for the length of the fish and a landing net,

b)
to write down into part II of the angling permit (Register of Attendance and Catches) before the start of angling in the non-salmonid and salmonid fisheries the date and No. of the fishery,

c)
record properly only data regarding the caught and taken fish and its real weight into the Part II of the angling permit (i.e. do not record fish which was released back into water or not taken or not even caught),

d)
in case he does not take any fish caught by him on that calendar day, cross out with a horizontal line in an uneraseable way in Part II of the angling permit (Register of Attendance and Catches) the relevant line at most before the start of angling in another fishery or the other day,

e)
after termination of the permit, blank lines in Part II of the angling permit (Register of Attendance and Catches and Summary of Attendance and Catches) will be crossed out in an uneraseable way. Lines must not be crossed out individually,

f)
allow the fishery inspection to record the performed inspection into the part II of the angling permit (Register of attendance and catches),

g)
return the part I and II of the angling permit to the organization which issued the permit within 15 days after the termination of permit's validity.

III. Angling in non-salmonid fisheries

Minimum size for grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) has been increased for 40 cm.

The bag limit of tench (*Tinca tinca*) is limited to 4 pcs. per day.

It is prohibited to use double or triple hook in the period from 1 January to 15 June.

When angling with an artificial fly and fly fishing in non-salmonid waters from 1 January to 15 June:

It is allowed to use only standard fly fishing equipment consisting of a fly fishing rod, fly fishing reel, fly fishing line and a leader of the maximum length equal to a double length of the used and with flies of maximum size of 3 cm. When "Tenkara" fishing, it is possible to use only a rod, leader and a fly or flies (without using a reel and a fly fishing line);

Each fly can be equipped only with one single hook;

It is prohibited to use any weight placed outside the fly's body as well as any floating tools such as ball float, float, etc. It is prohibited to equip baits with accessories which increase attractiveness for fish by its moving – such as a rotating piece of metal, little propeller or rubber.

IV. Angling in the salmonid waters

Angling of all fish species is prohibited in salmonid waters from 1 January to 15 April and from 1 to 31 December. Minimum size for grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) has been increased for 40 cm.

(Limited attendance, limited number of taken salmonid species and methods of angling in the calendar week, eventually other restrictions in salmonid fisheries are specified by the particular Regional Boards within their own detailed conditions).

In case of ledgering or float fishing all caught salmonid species must be released back into the fishery.

The bag limit of tench (*Tinca tinca*) is limited to 4 pcs. per day.

V. Angling from vessels

Angling from vessels is prohibited. Fisheries or their parts, where the angling from vessels is permitted, have been assigned by the fishery user.

A person angling from the vessel must not use any other rod for angling outside the vessel.

VI. Buoy fishing

Buoy angling means angling of predatory species with approved floating device (buoy hereinafter). The purpose of a buoy is to keep the bait in the selected depth.

Buoys of maximum dimensions and supporting buoy with dimensions do not exceed 15 × 15 × 30 cm may be used. Connection of buoy and supporting buoy must ensure disconnection after strike and the supporting buoy would not be a part of a rod. At the end of angling the supporting buoy must be pulled out of water.

In case of use of two buoys which are connected with a connector the maximum dimensions are 10 × 10 × 10 cm. The maximum distance of connection is up to 150 cm.

As a buoy untreated polystyrene and untreated plastics (incl. PET bottles) must not be used. Buoy may be laid in the way that the inner third of water area should stay free for navigation, unless stated differently.

VII. Conduct when angling

After arrival to the place of angling the angling person will make the inspection of the place, where he/she wants to fish from. If this place has been polluted, cleaning will be made before the start of angling. The angling person is obligated to keep the place clean and after completion of angling clean potential rubbish. It is forbidden to leave any waste on the bank or to throw it into water. As an especially rough misconduct will be considered if the angling person handles with the glass waste in this way.

It is prohibited to use floating and other items to mark feeding places, except the rod buoys, which cannot be fixed to the bottom and after the angling is completed, they must be taken from water.

Children up to 10 years of age can handle with 1 rod of the angler who is older than 18 years of age and in such a case they must be accompanied by this angler.

Snagging fish is prohibited while angling.

Spring feeder with bait rigs is prohibited. As a spring feeder with bait rigs is regarded a spring feeder to which a leader (or leaders) with hooks are attached.

VIII. Handling with the catch

When taking a fish out of water the angling person is obligated to handle with the fish carefully. Fish, which are released back into water, must be taken the hook out of mouth without delay and in water, if possible. If a hook is deep in the throat of a fish, it is necessary to cut the hook off. As a rough violation of this rule will be considered lifting the fish up onto the bank and insensitive release.

Fish is killed by a daze caused by the strong stroke with a blunt object on the crown of the head and cutting gill arches or cutting the spinal cord and blood vessels immediately behind the head. If the angling person kills the caught fish, cleans and removes entrails, these must not be thrown back into water or left on the place.

The use of a fishing gaff is prohibited.

IX. Keeping the catches

If the angling person keeps the catch alive, he/she is obligated to have his/her own net or such a device, which allows at least a minimum movement (containers, constructions covered with net etc.). It is prohibited to fix a fish by threading the rope through the gill or another insensitive way or to leave live fish to die. A fish placed in the net etc. is considered for the kept fish. It is prohibited to use mutual device to keep the catch.

If the fish is kept in the containers or other devices for keeping fish after the end of angling, the angler is obliged to tag the net or another device for keeping fish with a label containing his/her name and address.

X. Other Provisions

The fishery user is authorized to designate places for angling for a necessary period.

Individual provisions of the Angling Rules are also considered as the detailed conditions of the performance of the Act on Fishery in the fisheries of ČRS in compliance with provision Section 13, paragraph 9, Act No. 99/2004 Coll.

LENGTH AND WEIGHT OF SELECTED FISH

Grass carp (<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
50	1,38	71	3,97	87	7,30
52	1,55	72	4,14	88	7,56
54	1,74	73	4,31	89	7,82
56	1,94	74	4,49	90	8,09
58	2,16	75	4,68	91	8,36
60	2,39	76	4,87	92	8,64
61	2,51	77	5,06	93	8,93
62	2,64	78	5,26	94	9,22
63	2,77	79	5,47	95	9,52
64	2,90	80	5,68	96	9,82
65	3,04	81	5,89	97	10,13
66	3,18	82	6,11	98	10,45
67	3,33	83	6,34	99	10,77
68	3,48	84	6,57	100	11,10
69	3,64	85	6,81		
70	3,80	86	7,06		

Pike-perch (<i>Sander lucioperca</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
45	0,83	53	1,39	65	2,65
46	0,89	54	1,47	70	3,35
47	0,95	55	1,56	75	4,16
48	1,02	56	1,65	80	5,10
49	1,08	57	1,75	85	6,18
50	1,16	58	1,85	90	7,41
51	1,23	59	1,95	95	8,79
52	1,31	60	2,06	100	10,33

Bream (<i>Abramis brama</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
15	0,03	40	0,76	54	1,96
20	0,08	42	0,89	56	2,20
23	0,13	44	1,03	59	2,60
25	0,17	45	1,10	61	2,89
28	0,25	46	1,18	63	3,20
30	0,31	47	1,27	66	3,71
32	0,37	48	1,35	68	4,08
34	0,45	49	1,44		
36	0,54	50	1,54		
38	0,65	52	1,74		

Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
35	0,70	46	1,68	57	3,37
36	0,76	47	1,81	58	3,57
37	0,83	48	1,93	59	3,77
38	0,91	49	2,07	60	3,98
39	0,99	50	2,21	65	5,16
40	1,07	51	2,35	70	6,56
41	1,16	52	2,50	75	8,20
42	1,25	53	2,66	80	10,10
43	1,35	54	2,83	90	14,79
44	1,46	55	3,00		
45	1,57	56	3,18		

Grayling (<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
30	0,21	37	0,39	44	0,67
31	0,23	38	0,43	45	0,72
32	0,25	39	0,46	46	0,77
33	0,28	40	0,50	47	0,82
34	0,30	41	0,54	50	1,00
35	0,33	42	0,58	55	1,34
36	0,36	43	0,62		

Tench (<i>Tinca tinca</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
20	0,12	40	0,98	52	2,18
23	0,18	42	1,14	54	2,45
25	0,24	44	1,31	56	2,74
28	0,33	45	1,41	59	3,21
30	0,41	46	1,50	61	3,55
32	0,50	47	1,61	63	3,92
34	0,60	48	1,71	66	4,51
36	0,71	49	1,82	68	4,94

38	0,84	50	1,94		
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Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
25	0,21	33	0,44	41	0,79
26	0,22	34	0,47	42	0,84
27	0,25	35	0,51	43	0,91
28	0,27	36	0,55	44	0,96
29	0,30	37	0,60	45	1,04
30	0,32	38	0,65	46	1,11
31	0,36	39	0,70	47	1,14
32	0,40	40	0,74	50	1,39

Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta m. fario</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
25	0,16	33	0,34	41	0,61
26	0,17	34	0,36	42	0,65
27	0,19	35	0,39	43	0,70
28	0,21	36	0,42	44	0,74
29	0,25	37	0,46	45	0,80
30	0,25	38	0,50	46	0,85
31	0,28	39	0,54	47	0,88
32	0,31	40	0,57	50	1,07

Catfish (<i>Silurus glanis</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
70	2,25	110	8,80	180	38,89
75	2,77	120	11,44	190	45,78
80	3,37	130	14,57	200	53,44
85	4,04	140	18,22	210	61,92
90	4,80	150	22,43	220	71,25
95	5,56	160	27,26	230	81,48
100	6,60	170	32,73	240	92,64

Pike (<i>Esox lucius</i>)					
total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg	total length in cm	weight in kg
50	0,86	58	1,37	85	4,50
51	0,91	59	1,44	90	5,37
52	0,97	60	1,52	95	6,36
53	1,03	61	1,60	100	7,46
54	1,09	65	1,95	110	10,04
55	1,16	70	2,45	120	13,17
56	1,22	75	3,04		
57	1,29	80	3,72		

**List of the most important users of fishing
waters within the Czech Anglers Union**

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