

# Omvang van de commerciële brasemvisserij in het IJsselmeergebied sinds het begin van de jaren 90 en de relatie met de waterkwaliteit

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Rijkswaterstaat

# Ontwikkeling visbestand in Veluwemeer

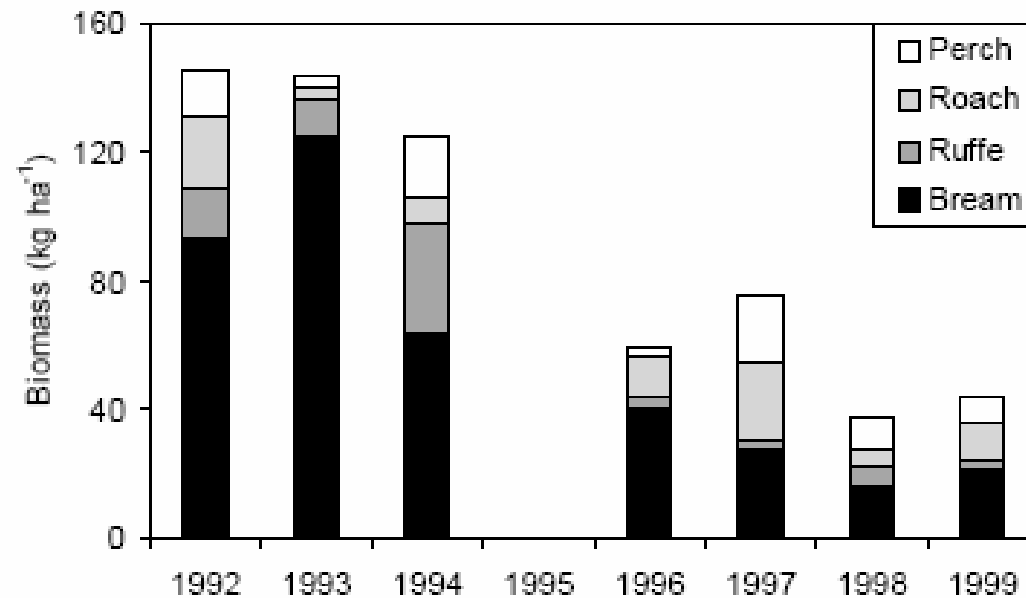


Fig. 2. Biomass and species composition of dominant fish in Lake Veluwe.



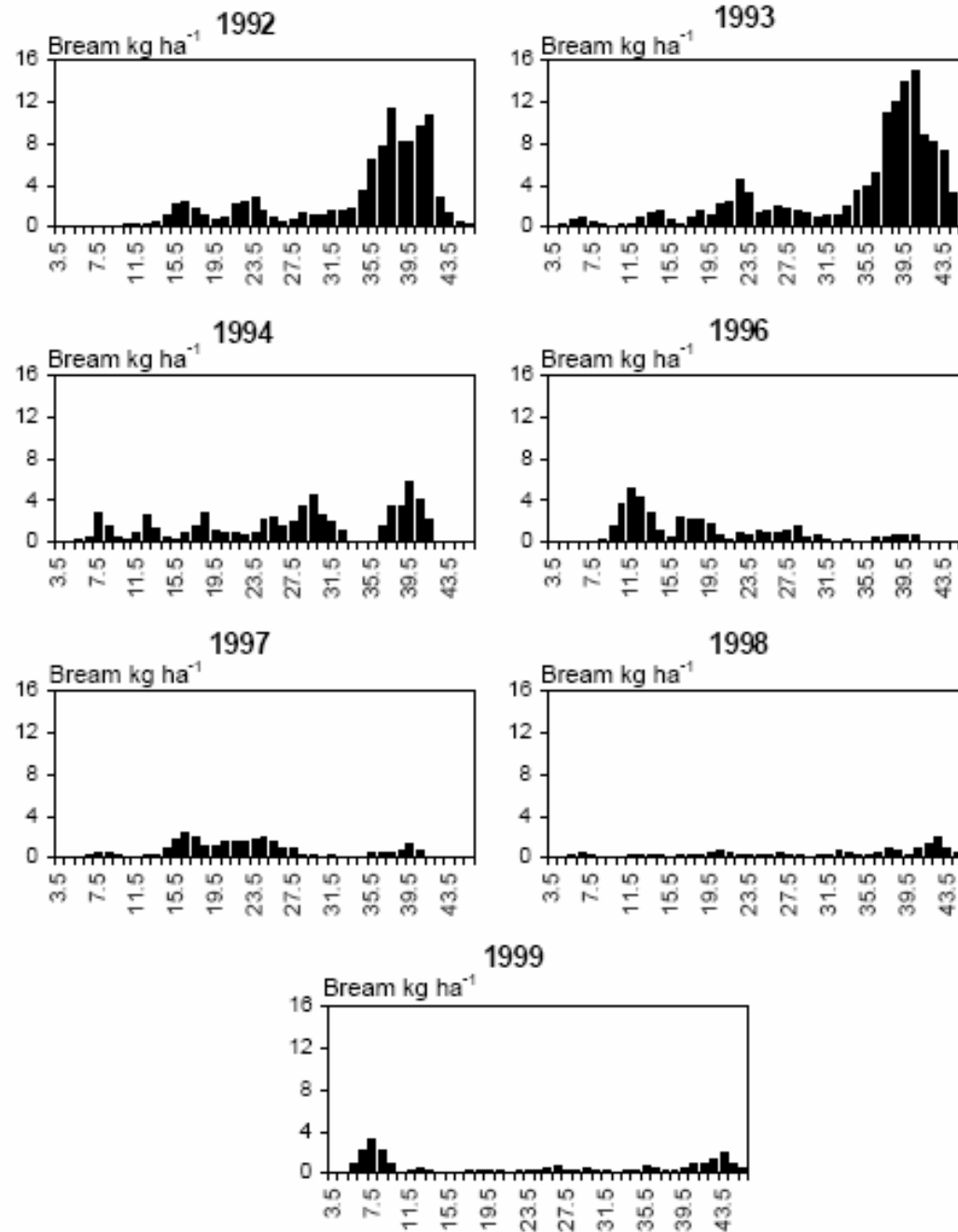


Fig. 3. Mean (±SD) (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) of bream planted from 0-100 kg class for 7 successive years (1992-1999).



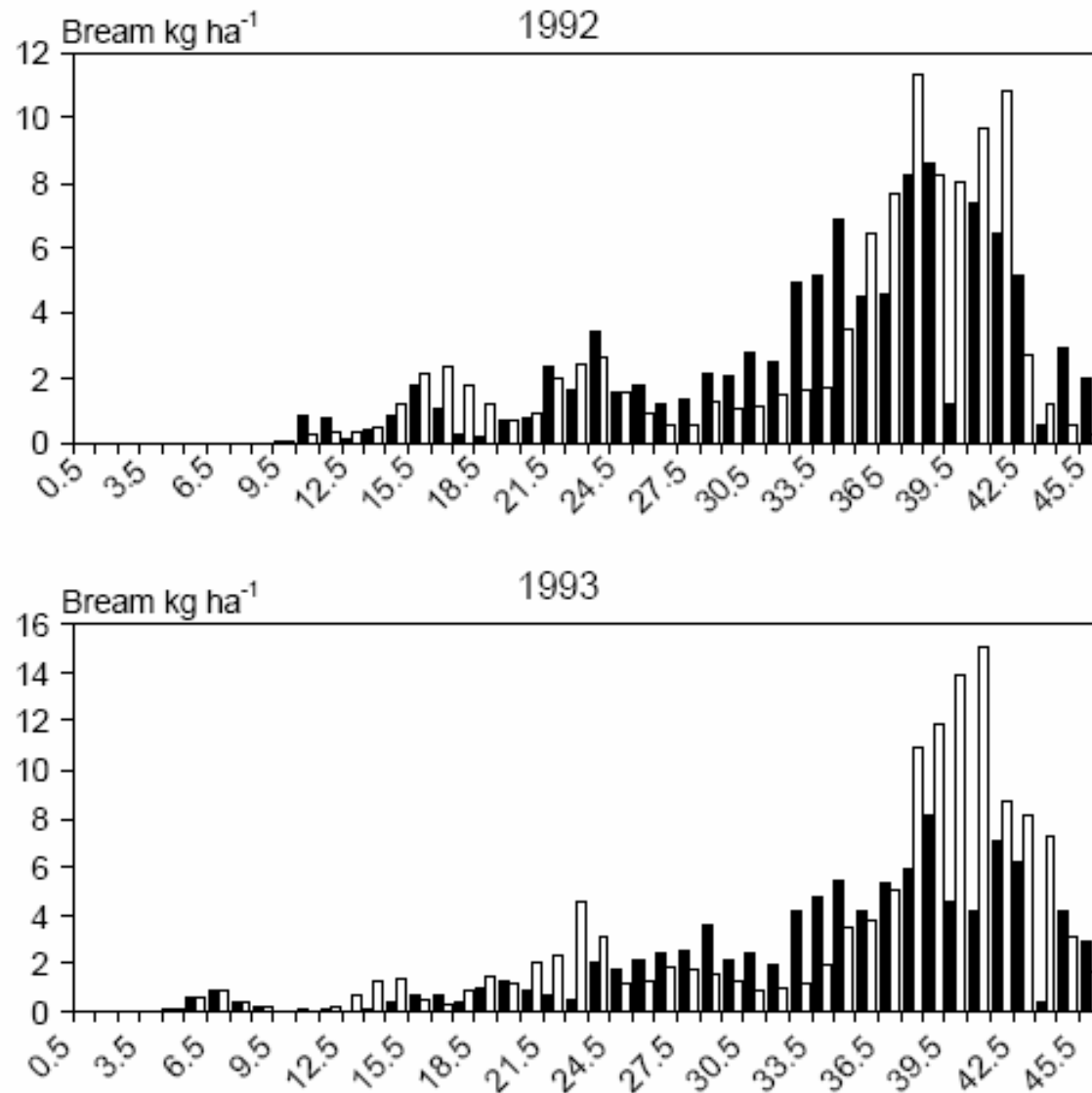


Fig. 4. Simulated and measured biomass (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1992 and 1993. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



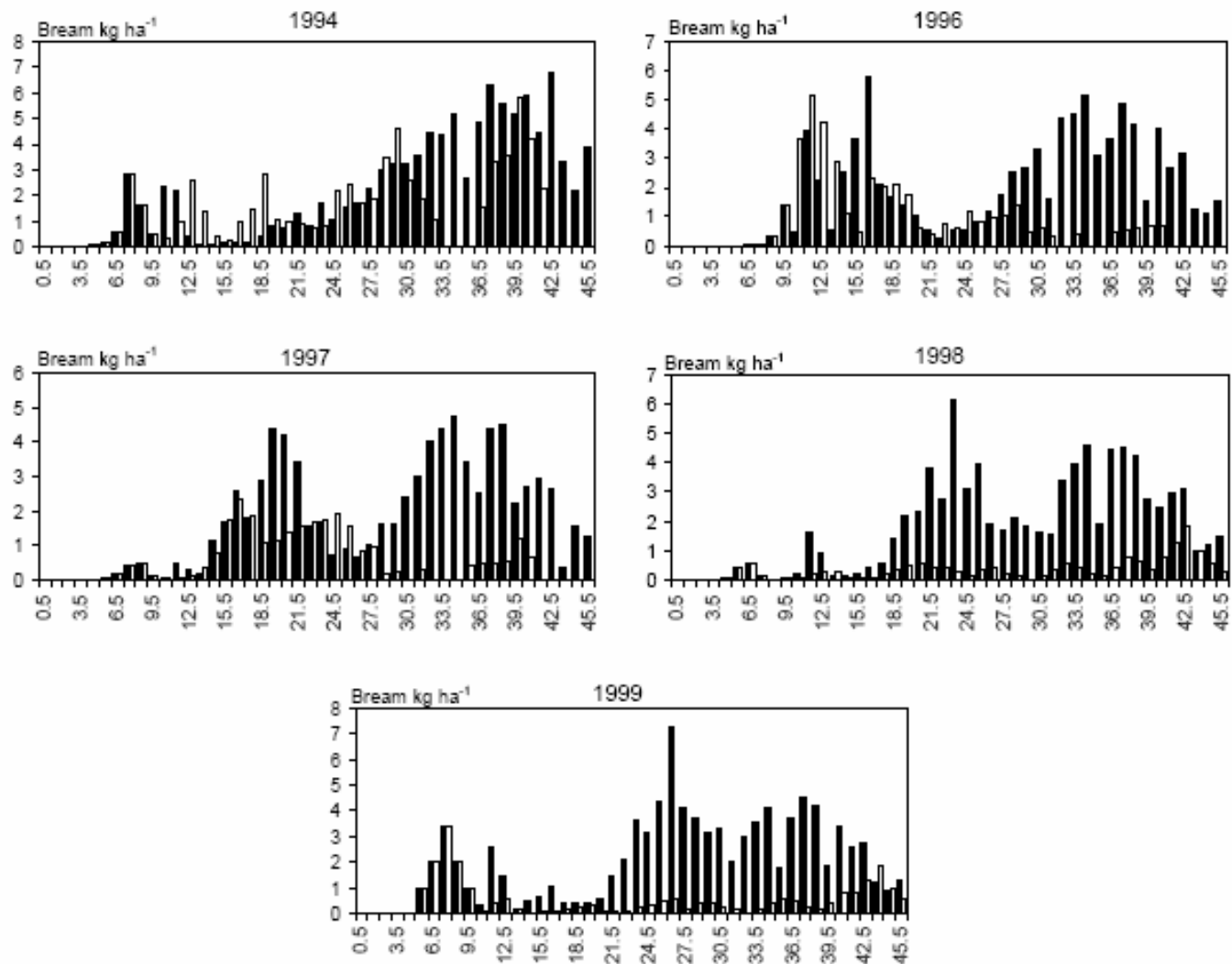


Fig. 5. Simulated and measured biomass of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1994–1999 in the absence of fishery. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



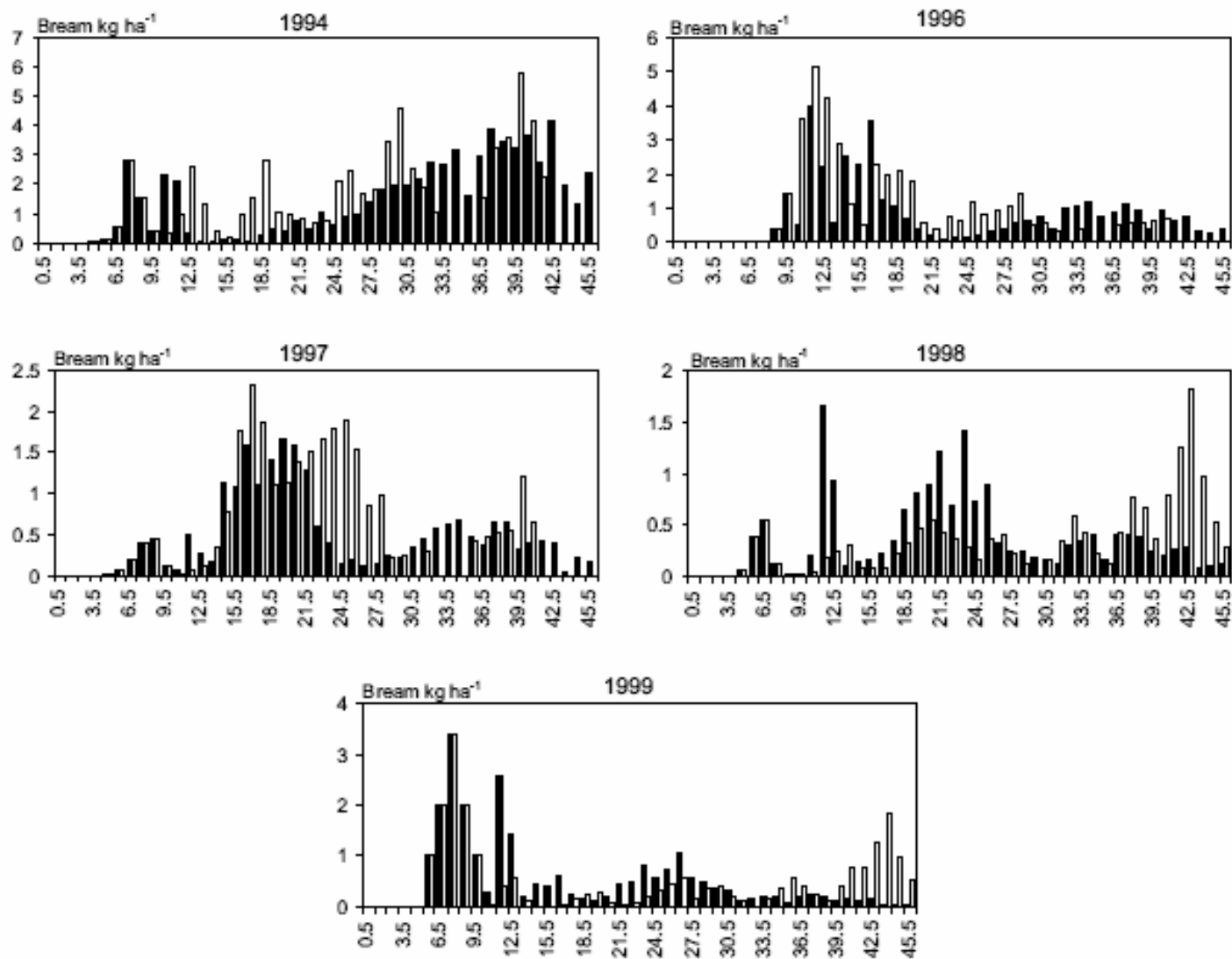


Fig. 6. Simulated and measured biomass of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1994–1999 in the presence of fishery. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



# Geregistreerde en gesimuleerde oogst

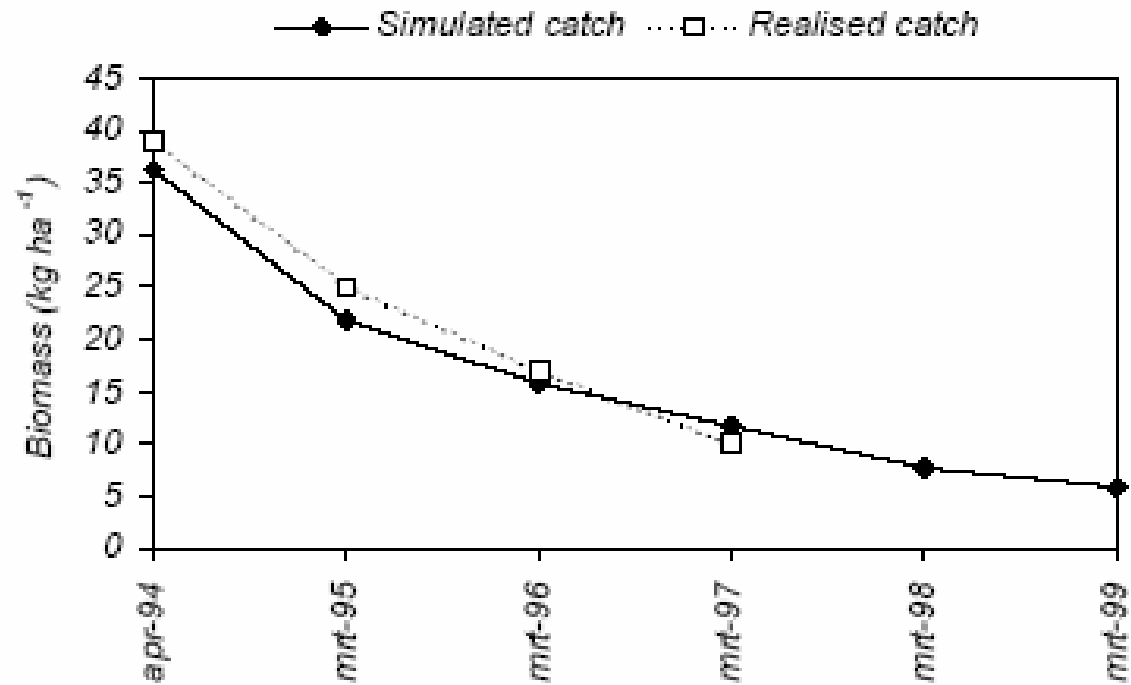


Fig. 7. Simulated and realised catches of bream.



# Doorzicht en Charabedekking in samenhang met brasempopulatie

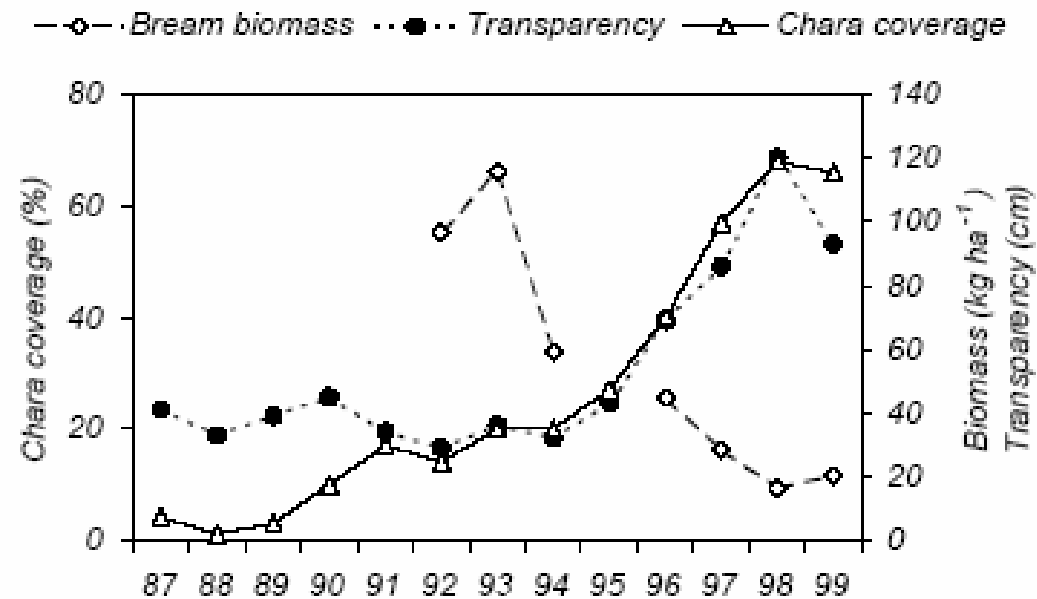


Fig. 8. Percentage coverage of *Chara* sp. and transparency (cm) in relation to the biomass of the bream population ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ) in Lake Veluwe (Lammens et al., 2002).

# Het mechanisme

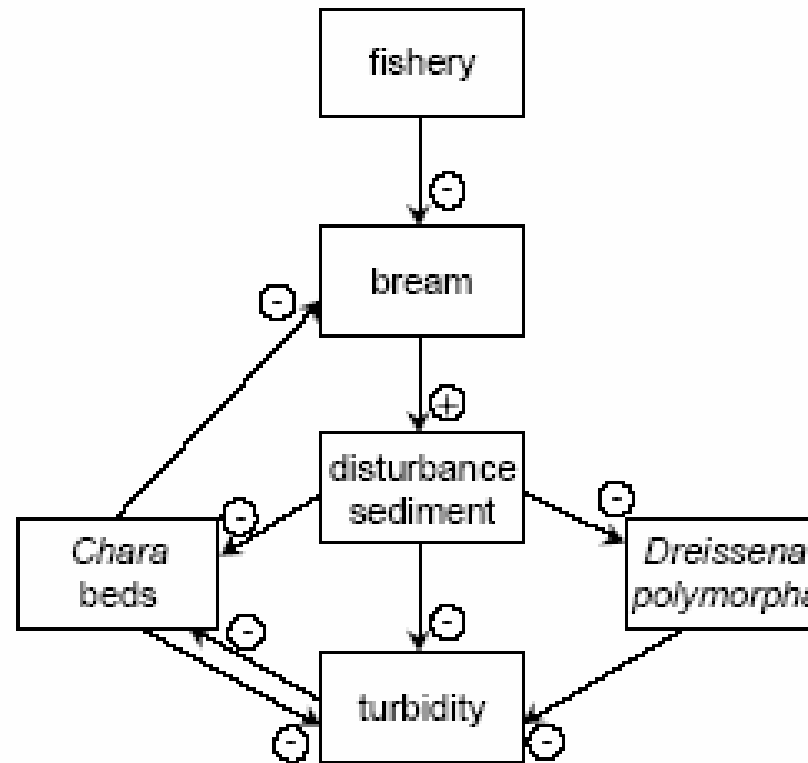


Fig. 9. Feedbacks in the recovery of Lake Veluwe. Though the causation is complex, we suppose that the increased fishery on adult breams triggered a change in the ecosystem. Positive feedbacks stabilise the *Chara* dominated state.

## Bevissing randmeren

