

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

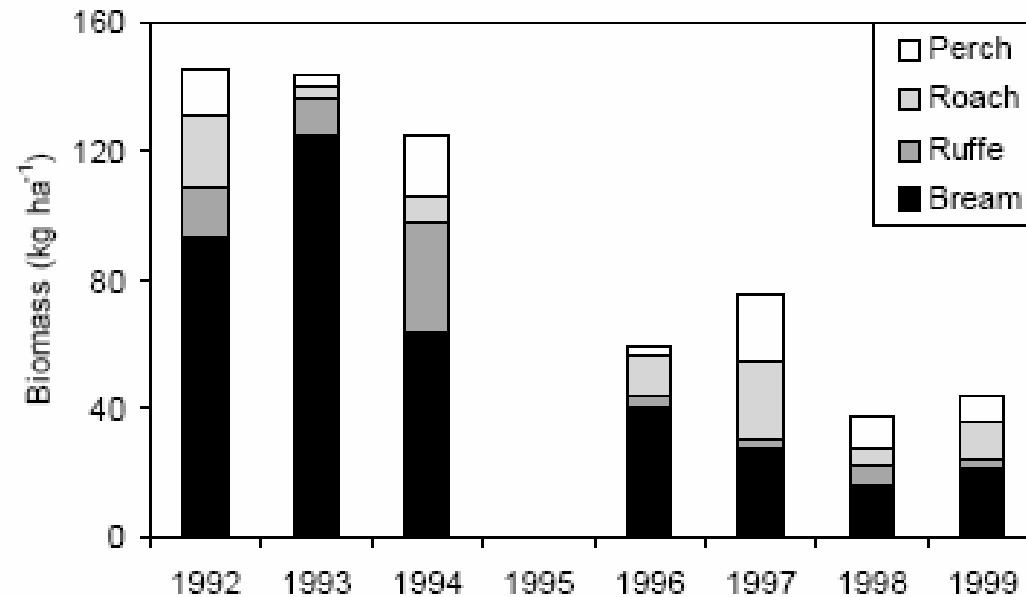


Fig. 2. Biomass and species composition of dominant fish in Lake Veluwe.



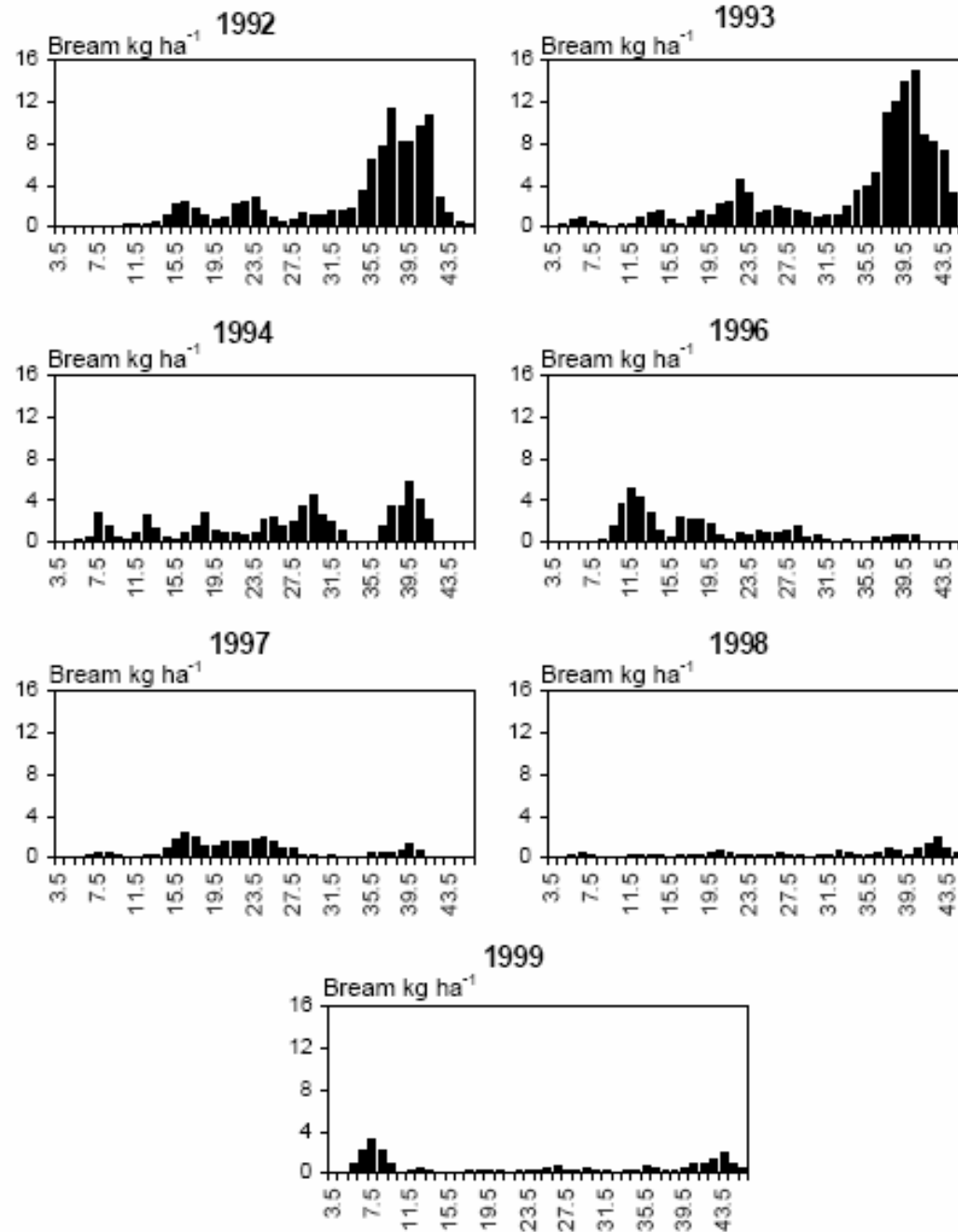


Fig. 3. Mean (±SD) (kg ha⁻¹) of bream yield from 0.00 to 43.50 kg ha⁻¹ for 7 successive years (1992-1999).



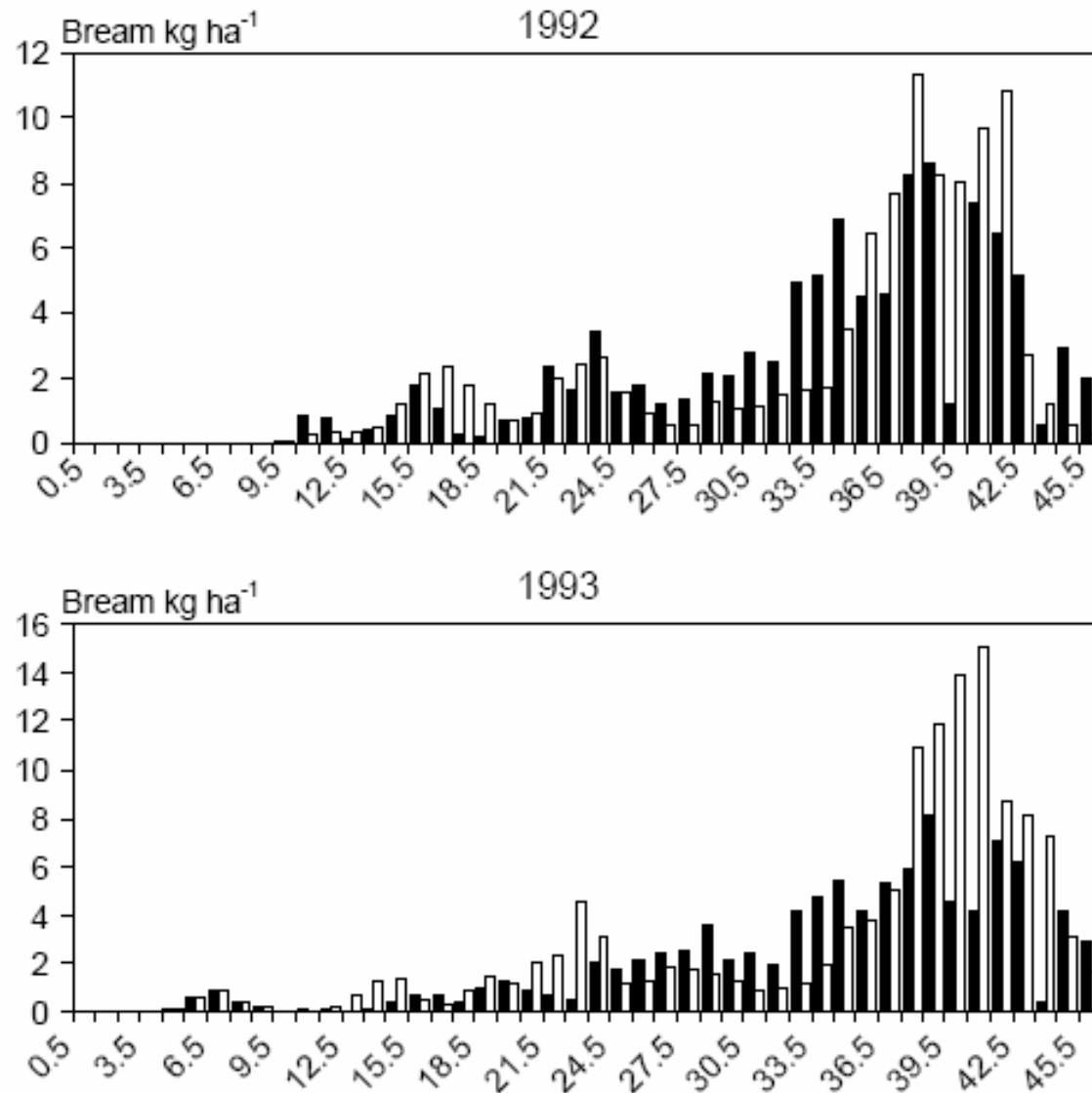


Fig. 4. Simulated and measured biomass (kg ha⁻¹) of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1992 and 1993. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



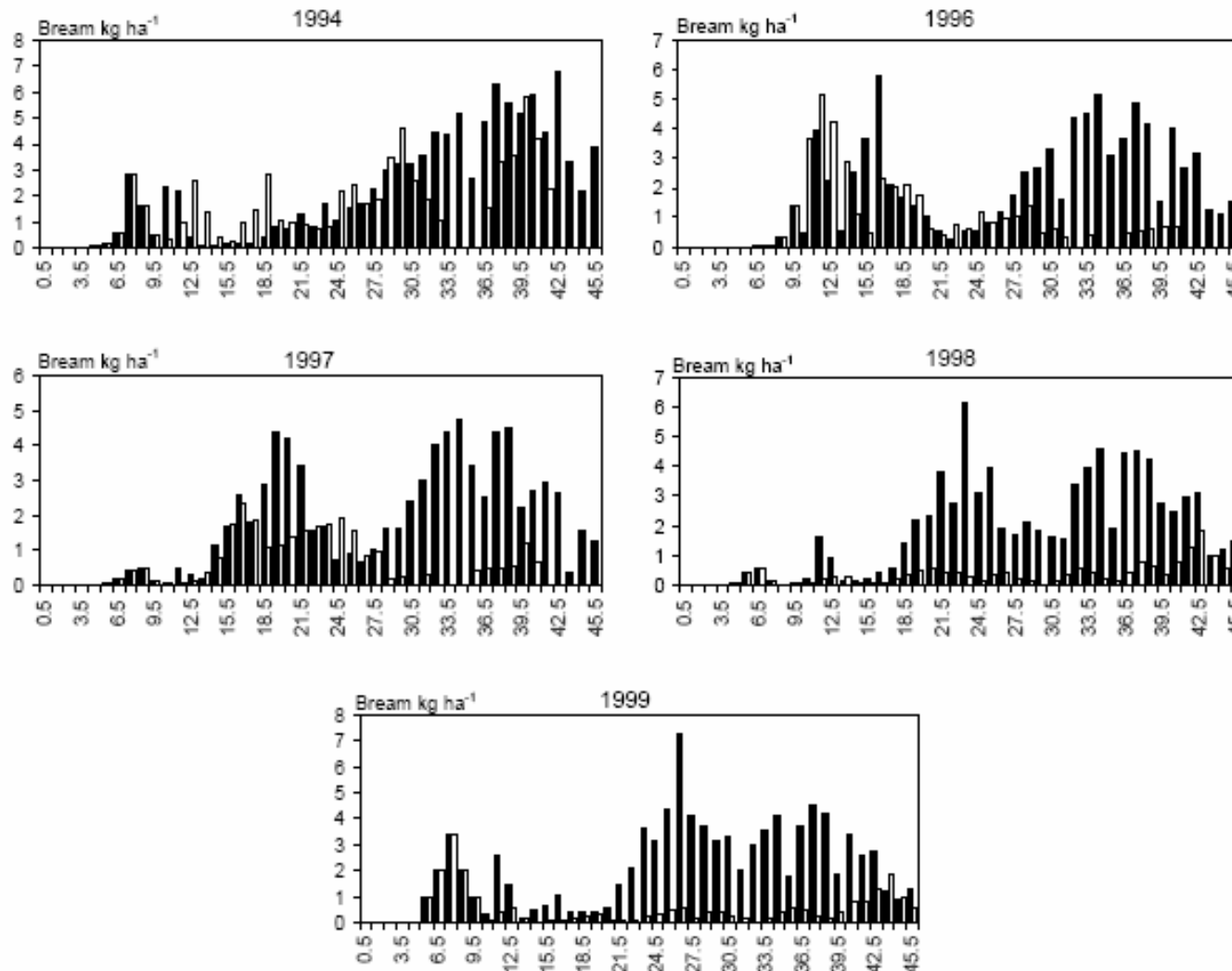


Fig. 5. Simulated and measured biomass of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1994–1999 in the absence of fishery. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



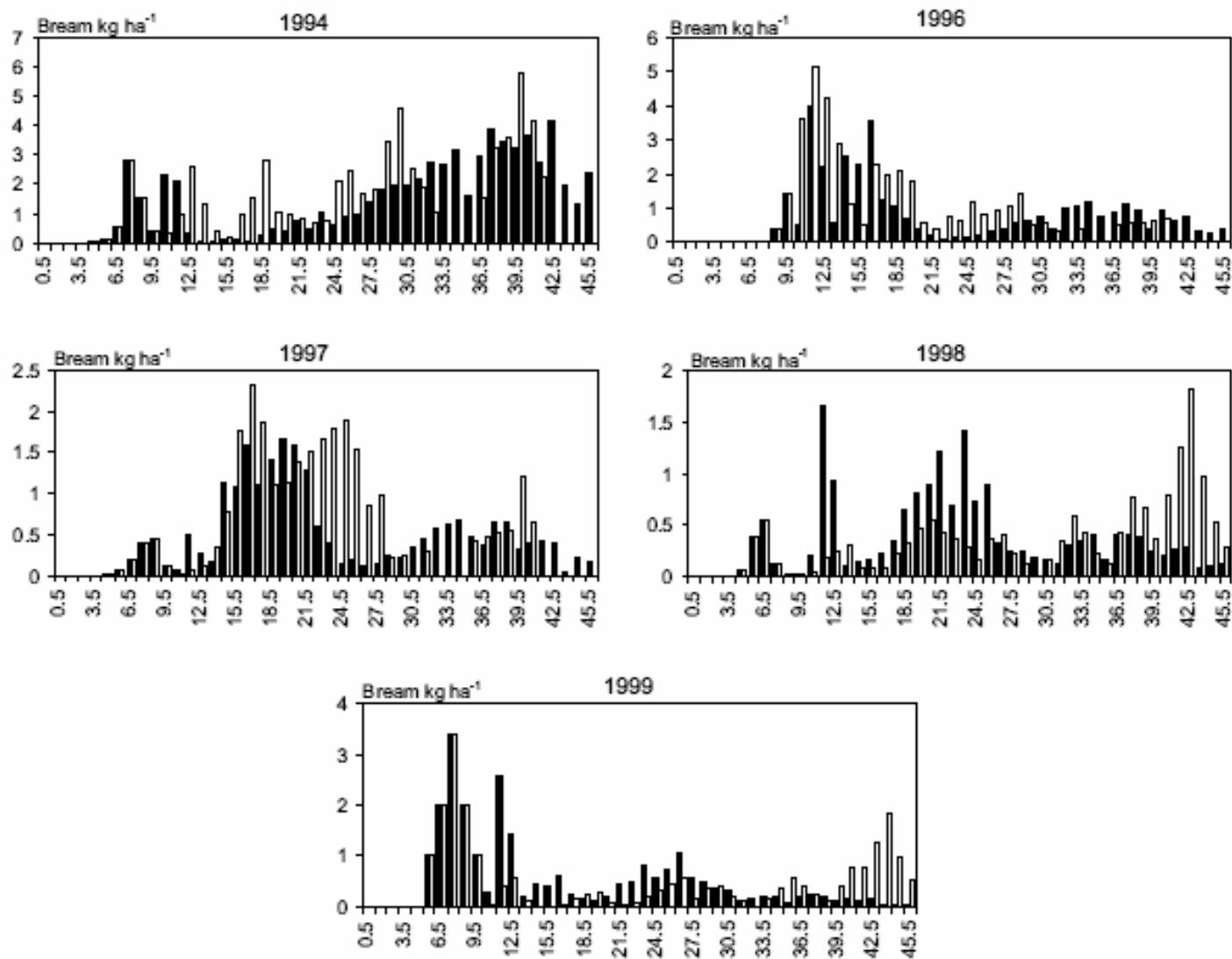


Fig. 6. Simulated and measured biomass of 1 cm length-classes bream in 1994–1999 in the presence of fishery. Open bars represent field data; black bars model results.



Geregistreerde en gesimuleerde oogst

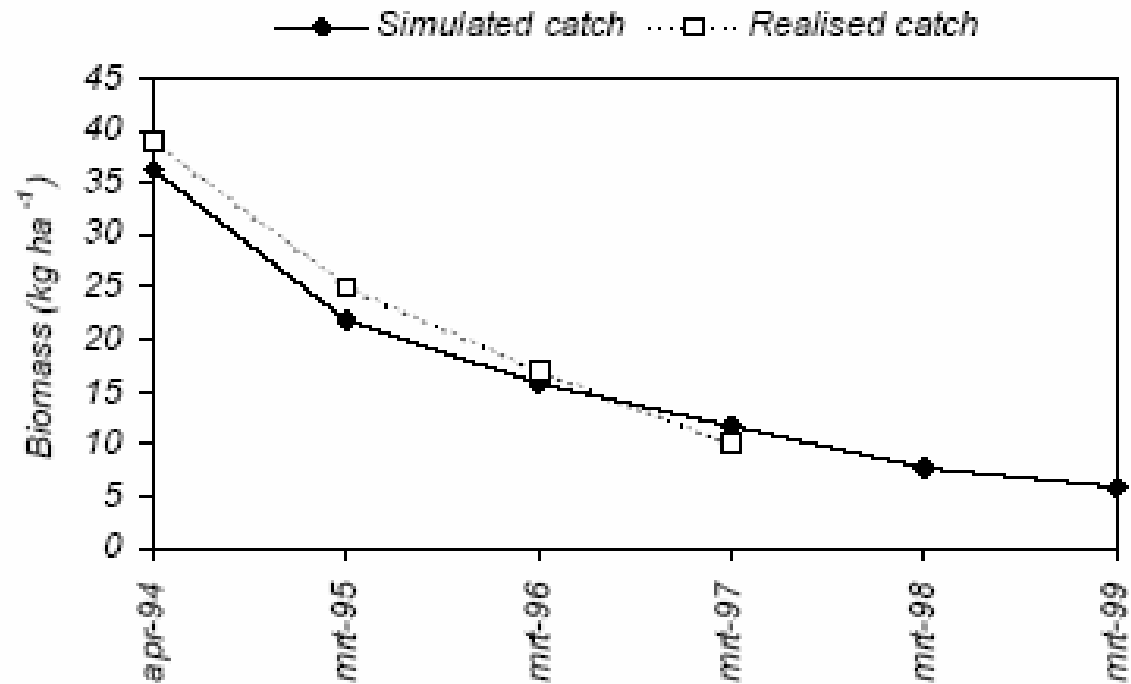


Fig. 7. Simulated and realised catches of bream.



Doorzicht en Charabedekking in samenhang met brasempopulatie

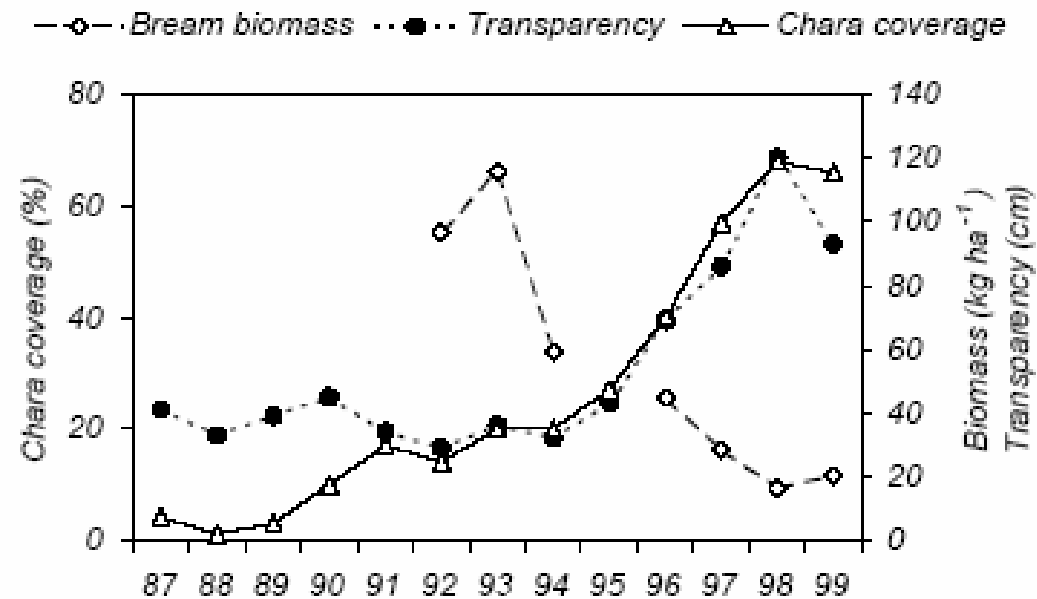


Fig. 8. Percentage coverage of *Chara* sp. and transparency (cm) in relation to the biomass of the bream population (kg ha⁻¹) in Lake Veluwe (Lammens et al., 2002).



Het mechanisme

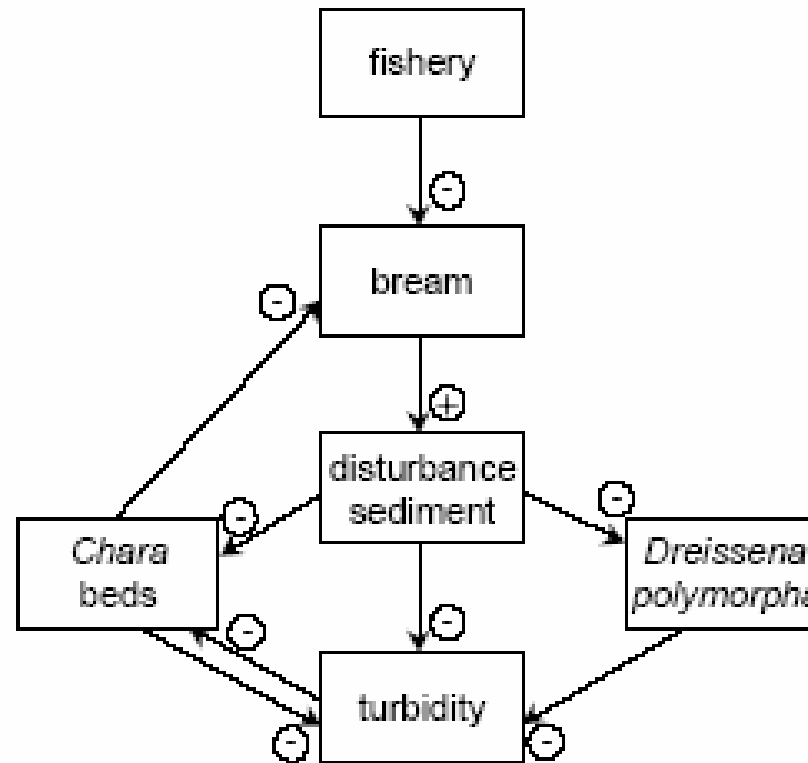


Fig. 9. Feedbacks in the recovery of Lake Veluwe. Though the causation is complex, we suppose that the increased fishery on adult breams triggered a change in the ecosystem. Positive feedbacks stabilise the *Chara* dominated state.

Bevissing randmeren

