



Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission

Continuation of the project on Baltic-wide assessment of coastal fish communities in support of an ecosystem-based management

FISH-PRO III 1-2019

Helsinki, Finland, 12-14 February 2019

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Background

HELCOM FISH-PRO III prepared a compilation of information on coastal recreational fisheries in the HELCOM countries. The compilation was considered by FISH 6-2017 that noted that FISH-PRO can support the updating of the information also in the future.

This document contains the latest version of the compiled information on coastal recreational fisheries in the HELCOM countries, as compiled by Poland.

Action requested

The Meeting is invited to take note of the updated information on coastal recreational fisheries in the HELCOM countries.

Coastal Recreational fisheries in the Baltic Sea countries

Introduction

A questionnaire was sent to the participants of FISH-PRO III in January 2020. Replies were received from Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The general information is described below, and more detailed information concerning of catch and effort data, bag limits, minimum landing sizes, temporal and spatial closures are presented in the annexed table (**Annex 1**). The questions presented in the questionnaire are in italics.

Questionnaire results

1) Is there any monitoring or recent surveys on the recreational fisheries in the Baltic Sea in your country? Which method is used in the monitoring (questionnaires, numbers of licenses etc.) and at which frequency are the surveys carried out?

Sweden: National official statistics are collected yearly through questionnaires by SWaM and Statistics Sweden (see e.g. <https://www.havochvatten.se/hav/uppdrag--kontakt/publikationer/publikationer/2019-04-05-fritidsfisket-i-sverige.html>). In addition, regional surveys are regularly conducted according to international and national agendas. Internationally mandated surveys (DCF) aimed at e.g. salmon and cod are reported within ICES (including WGRFS). In Sweden, a national plan for data collection (produced by SWaM and SLU Aqua, https://www.slu.se/globalassets/ew/org/inst/aqua/externwebb/sidan-publikationer/aqua-reports-xxxx_xx/aquarapporter/2018/aqua-reports-2018_22.pdf), together with round-table discussion including regional authorities, function as a guide for survey prioritization. Methods include a range of available techniques, e.g. on-site visits (creels), air plane and camera inventories for effort, citizen science methods (apps), as well as questionnaires. The entire Swedish coast are covered based on a rotating schedule, each year including several different regions.

Finland: Surveys are carried out every other year. The information is based on a survey (a posted survey form) with a sampling of 7,500 people living in the various parts of Finland, whose names and addresses were obtained from the Population Register. In addition, a sample of those who failed to respond to the survey are interviewed by phone.

Denmark: In Denmark the recreational fisheries are monitored by a bi-annually web based questionnaire survey which targets a subsample of the license holders (fishers with a valid 1-year fishing license). Both passive gear fishing (gill nets and fyke nets) and angling are covered in the survey. The respondents are asked to give information on their quarterly catches per Ices subdivision of those species being mandatory to monitor (cf. Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251). For the Baltic Sea, the respondents are asked questions on their quarterly catches of cod (*Gadus morhua*), eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), sea trout (*Salmo trutta*) and Salmon (*Salmo salar*). The off-site survey has been running since 2009. In 2016 an on-site survey was launched to verify the catch estimates from the off-site survey and to collect biological samples thereby making it possible to include recreational catches of western Baltic cod in the stock assessment (ICES WKBALTCOD2, 2019). This on-site survey targets anglers on-board charter boats in Ices SD23.

Germany: The German marine recreational fisheries data collection program follows a multiannual multistage survey design (for further information see Strehlow et al., 2012). An off-site 1-year telephone diary survey of numbers of anglers, trips & catch per unit effort is used to estimate effort. Effort data is corrected using annual license sales of coastal fishing permits in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. On-site, a stratified random sample of access points and days is used to estimate catch rates (CPUE). Length distributions of recreational catches are collected by onboard measurements of charter vessels trips. Other

data sources were self-reported length samples from fishing events. This survey is carried out annually with nationwide effort surveys every 5 years approximately. Data is available from 2005-2019.

For data collection of recreational salmon fisheries. An annual boat ramp camera survey of numbers of boats is used to estimate total fishing effort. An on-site stratified random sample of access points is used to intercept anglers and collect data on catch per unit effort, length and weight data. Both surveys are conducted annually. Available data is from 2017-2019.

Poland: In Poland, regular recreational fisheries monitoring concerns salmon, sea trout, eel and cod (finished in 2019). Salmon/sea trout/eel recreational fisheries monitoring is carried under EU MAP since 2020 (2017-2019 – pilot study), including on-site questionnaire interviews, off-site questionnaire interviews, onboard observations – participation in salmon trolling cruises, annual fishing logbooks for trolling boats skippers/owners, remote CCTV cameras monitoring to provide accurate fishing effort estimates, and trolling boats counting (monthly). In addition annual questionnaire interview is conducted.

Lithuania: Monitoring on recreational catches for cod and salmonids started 4 years ago under the data collection programme.

Latvia: Daily log-books in self-subsistence fishery (fishery for personal consumption). Monitoring of cod trolling (in 2018) and salmon/sea trout trolling (in 2019, continuing in 2020). Contracted companies collect information during every trip – including fish length, weight and also otholiths for cod and scales for salmonides. Scientific observations (~5 per year) of cod trolling were performed in 2018. Interviews with flounder anglers in 2019, continuing also in 2020. In 2019 about 3 surveys were performed and ~50 anglers responded.

Estonia: In there is no regular monitoring of anglers' catches but the numbers of fishing licenses are monitored. Recreational fishery using gill nets, long lines etc. is more intensively monitored. The subsistence fishermen have to fill in daily logbooks as do the commercial fishermen.

2) Recreational fisheries catch and effort data starting from the beginning of 2000s (if available). If there is no monitoring, please give a rough estimate of the recreational fisheries catches compared to commercial fisheries?

Sweden: No effort data available. National monitoring of catches available since 2014 indicate that recreational fishing is larger than commercial captures for several coastal species, e.g. perch, pike, pikeperch, trout and whitefish, but the regional resolution of data is poor.

Finland: Recreational fisheries catch data available since 2000.

Denmark: Recreational catch estimates for cod available since 2000. There are also some estimates for eel, sea trout and salmon but the quality of data has not been verified yet.

Germany: The regular collection of marine recreational fisheries data started with the introduction of of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1639/2001 requiring Member States to sample Blue-fin tuna catches in all areas and Salmon in marine waters of the North and Baltic Sea. With the amendment of this regulation through Commission Regulation (EC) No 1581/2004 the recreational species listed in Appendix XI was expanded to also contain cod in areas III, IV, V, VI and VII (given that cod was the subject of recovery plans in these areas). Member States were required to conduct pilot surveys to establish the basis for future requirements. According to the findings from these pilot studies recreational fishery sampling was continued

and expanded to other species (EC) No 949/2008. Since 2003 the Thünen Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries (Thünen-OF) is collecting recreational fishery data in German marine waters of the North and Baltic Sea.

Several surveys have been conducted estimating participation, catch, and effort in Germany (Grosch et al., 1977; Möller & Tiffert, 1988; Hilge 1998; Wedekind et al., 2001; Wolter et al., 2003; Arlinghaus, 2004; Dorow & Arlinghaus, 2011; Strehlow et al., 2012; Ensinger, 2015), but few explicitly collected data for marine recreational fisheries. Möller & Tiffert (1988) counted the numbers of herring anglers, sampled one charter vessel, and conducted interviews with beach anglers to estimate catch rates and total catch of Atlantic herring and Atlantic cod, yearly expenditure for angling equipment, and total yearly income per charter vessel in Kiel Bight (western Baltic Sea). Hyder et al. 2018

Poland: Catch and effort data available since 2019.

Lithuania: No monitoring starting from the beginning of 2000s. In 2018 one thousand salmon (in numbers) were caught by recreational fishermen in marine waters (coastal and offshore). At the same year catches in commercial fishery was 367 pcs. Situation about sea trout is unknown/data are not reliable. In 2015 30 tonnes of cod were caught by recreational fishermen. At the same year catches in commercial fishery was 1974 tonnes.

Latvia: Data from subsistence fishery available from 1993. Proportion is around 1-3 % of all catches (2014-2019), tend to decrease last years. Data from angling/trolling monitoring (questionnaires) – 2007, 2012, 2018, 2019.

Estonia: In Estonia there is obligation to report data on the catches of passive gears.

3) Which kind of licenses are needed for recreational fisheries?

Sweden: No license is needed at the coast (except in MPAs). However, restrictions vary between types of gears that are allowed (handheld vs passive gears and private vs public waters provide important dividers).

Finland: Fishing with one hook and line is free for everyone. A nationwide fee for angling with one rod allows fishing almost everywhere (except some special areas). Most coastal waters in Finland are privately owned. Water owners can use more than one angling rod and also passive gears such as gill-nets and small traps on long-lines in their own areas. Water owners can rent these fishing rights to other fishermen.

Denmark: There are two types of recreational fisheries licenses in Denmark. Anglers, those who fish with rod and line and Hobby/Amateur fishers and those who fish with stationary gears such as gill nets and fyke nets.

Germany: Recreational fishing is regulated by the individual German federal states (Länder) and the respective fishery laws and regulations (Landesfischereigesetz). Recreational fishing licenses are obligatory in all federal states, with the exception of fishing in the North Sea in the state of Lower Saxony. A fishing license is required from the age of 14. Applicants are obliged to pass an exam, and the license is valid for a lifetime provided that an annual fee is paid. The license does not distinguish between freshwater or salt-water fishing. Tourists can obtain a temporary fishing license (tourist fishing license), multiple times a year, which requires no exam and is valid for 28 days. In addition to a valid fishing license most federal states demand a fishing permit from the fishing authority of the specific water body in order to be allowed to fish in a certain water body. For the Baltic Sea the state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania demands a coastal fishing permit, Schleswig-Holstein does not.

Poland: Fishing license needed. Fishing licenses are issued by the Maritime Fisheries Inspectorates, for a fee. The license is issued for a period of one week, month or one year. Recreational fishing in Polish marine waters can be done individually, ship owners or the organizer of the fishing event. License includes: - full name, place of residence and address of the applicant, the period of its validity.

Lithuania: Regular fishing licenses.

Latvia: Gear-specific limited fishing license in self-subsistence (passive gears) fishery. Angling licence (daily, 3-months period or year) for rod fishing and underwater hunting is needed for persons between 16-65 years.

Estonia: Angling with rod and line is free (without reel).

4) Which gear types are allowed/used in the recreational fisheries?

Sweden: Gear use vary among regions (<https://www.havochvatten.se/hav/uppdrag--kontakt/publikationer/publikationer/2019-04-05-fritidsfisket-i-sverige.html>). Allowed gears include rod and reel, trolling, gillnets, fyke nets and pots.

Finland: Hook and line, angling rod, gill-net, small traps and fyke-nets, longline.

Denmark: Anglers typically use rod and line with artificial lures/jigs. Fishing with live baits (other than worms) is not allowed. Spearfishing is allowed. Trolling is limited to greater than 100m from Low water and has higher restrictions in fjord and archipelago areas. Amateur fishers typically use Fyke nets, Gill Nets and/or traps of various designs. Limits are placed on mesh size, number of deployed gears, and total length of gears. Active gears such as trawls and dredges are not permitted. Specific details on the allowed gears differ by region and are not collated here.

Germany: Fishing rods (numbers of rods vary between regions), sinking nets to catch bait fish (net size vary between regions), in Schiebehamen also landing net for crab fishing.

Poland: Only rod fishing and spearfishing allowed, number of rods and hooks vary between methods.

Lithuania: All types of rods and spearfishing.

Latvia: In self-subsistence fishery – gill-nets, trap nets and long-lines. In angling – rod and reel, spearfishing.

Estonia: Passive gear and rod fishing allowed.

5) Most important target species

Sweden: Target species vary among regions (<https://www.havochvatten.se/hav/uppdrag--kontakt/publikationer/publikationer/2019-04-05-fritidsfisket-i-sverige.html>). Perch, pike, trout, herring, whitefish, pikeperch, cod and flatfishes are of importance.

Finland: Perch, pike, pike-perch.

Denmark: Cod, flounder, plaice, herring, garfish, mullet, sea trout, salmon, European eel, pike, perch, pikeperch, lobster.

Germany: Cod, flounder, sea trout, herring, whiting, salmon, mackerel, perch, plaice, eel, pike, pikeperch.

Poland: Salmon, sea trout, herring, garfish, flounder, bream, European eel, pikeperch, perch.

Lithuania: Salmon, cod (before closure).

Latvia: In self-subsistence fisheries – flounder, vimba, bream, herring, perch, eelpout, bream, round goby (2013-2019 data). In angling – flounder, round goby, garfish, perch and several other species, less – cod, salmonids, in the Gulf of Riga – eelpout.

Estonia: perch, pike and pikeperch, migratory species such as sea trout and whitefish, and marine species such as cod, salmon, herring, garfish and various flatfish species.

6) Which management measures are used in the recreational fishery? Are there catch regulations (bag limits), minimum or maximum size limits for given species, restricted effort?

Sweden: Size limits are common (e.g. salmon, trout and cod) while catch quotas (bag limits) and size windows are less common (e.g. 3 pike 40-75 cm per person and day, but regional differences occur). Several regional restrictions exist. Details are provided at www.svenskafiskeregler.se. As examples, passive gears are not allowed in the Gulf of Bothnia close to river mouths and waters < 3 meters depth (to protect sea trout, salmon, whitefish, eel). Protected spawning areas and times occur along the coast and are aimed at different species (e.g. targeting perch and pike is not allowed 1 April – 31 May in the county of Kalmar, and 1 March – 31 May around the island of Gotland, also trout fishing is not allowed 15 Sep – 31 Dec on the south coast and until 1 April on the west coast). Salmon with intact adipose fin have to be released. Fishing for eel is not allowed.

Finland: Minimum size limits for certain species (e.g. pike-perch, sea trout, salmon). Local/regional minimum mesh-size limits in gill-net fishery. Temporal fishing closures in spawning areas of pike-perch or pike. Temporal fishing closures outside of rivers with original sea trout populations.

Denmark: Bag limits, minimum landing sizes, temporal and spatial closures.

Poland: Bag limits, minimum landing sizes, temporal and spatial closures.

Lithuania: Bag limits, minimum landing sizes, temporal and spatial closures.

Latvia: In angling – minimum size limits for some species (salmon, pike, cod, perch etc.), daily catch quotas (for example, 10 individuals of cod, 5 individuals of salmon, turbot, pike-perch etc.), effort restrictions – up to 3 rods per person in marine waters. Restrictions in spawning time (salmon and sea trout, turbot, pike-perch and several other species) and spawning sites. Also some angling methods aren't allowed (for example snagging method or use of natural bait in salmon and sea trout fishing).

Estonia: Bag limits, minimum size limits, mesh size limitation, spatial and temporal closures, maximum bag size of 15 kg was applied to ice fishing for perch in the winter of 2017.

Bag limits limiting the daily catch of a certain species, minimum size limits, temporal and spatial closures (spawning sites protection) are in place in Sweden, Finland, Latvia and Poland. In Latvia management measures vary between self-subsistence and angling type of recreational fisheries.

7) Significant changes in recreational fisheries or catches during recent decades?

Sweden: General decreasing trend in passive gear use and an increase in catch-and-release practices within the growing rod and reel fisheries.

Finland: The number of recreational fishermen using gill-nets decreased.

Denmark: Introduction of bag limits for cod and seabass. Development of a cod angling tourist fishery from boats in the Øresund. Promotion of coastal angling for sea trout both domestically but also internationally.

Germany: In 2017 a bag limit was introduced for the recreational cod fishery (3 cod per day and angler in February + March and 5 during the rest of the year), which until then was only regulated by minimum landing size regulations. The introduction of the bag limit had strong negative effects on the recreational fishing sector. License sales dropped by 9% and charter boat captains reported drops in fishing tourists up to 50%.

Poland: In Poland a few significant changes occurred – high growth of number of salmon and trolling boats within last three years, high growth of number of seatrout anglers in marine waters (trolling and shore fishing) and cod fishing closure, being the most popular type of marine angling in the past.

Lithuania: Catches of salmon and sea trout are increasing rapidly as salmon trolling becomes more and more popular. Round gobbies became target of anglers and catches are high. Cod fishing was banned.

Latvia: Decrease of gill-net fishing in coastal waters due to high impact of grey seals but more evidence is needed.

Estonia: n/a

Thus the recreational fishing may apparently affect the fish stocks in coastal areas and should be more intensively monitored. The monitoring of marine recreational catches has been a legal requirement for all EU Member States since 2002 continuously, see (EC) No 1639/2001 | EU 2008/949 | 2010/93/EU | C(2013) 5243 | (EU) 2016/1251. In the Baltic Sea, this covers cod, salmon, sea trout and eel. In addition, eel stocks need to be monitored and managed according to the European Eel Regulation (EG) 1100/2007. Despite the legal obligation to monitor marine recreational fisheries the available data is still patchy.

Annex 1. Results of the questionnaire by country

Country	Denmark	Sweden	Finland
Data availability or significance vs. commercial fisheries?	<p>Danish recreational catches of Baltic cod from 2015 – 2018 per Ices SD.</p> <p>Year/ICES SD/catch volume</p> <p>2015 22 294,2305 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2015 23 663,903 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2015 24 30,16549 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2016 22 129,3453 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2016 23 557,8801 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2016 24 82,88644 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2017 22 189,6046 Adjusted survey weights</p> <p>2017 23 306,1419 Adjusted survey weights</p>	<p>No effort data available.</p> <p>Monitoring of catches available since 2014 indicate that recreational fishing is larger than commercial captures for several coastal species, e.g. perch, pike, pikeperch, trout and whitefish, but the regional resolution of data is poor.</p>	<p>Catch and effort data available by sea area.</p> <p>Catches in 2016 - 2018:</p> <p>Perch 1400 - 2200 tons</p> <p>Pike 700 - 1100 tons</p> <p>Roach 200 - 600 tons</p> <p>Whitefish 300 - 1200 tons</p> <p>Pikeperch 300-600 tons</p> <p>Sea trout 60 - 230 tons</p>

Country	Denmark	Sweden	Finland
	2017 24 19,46942 Adjusted survey weights 2018 22 63,70898 Adjusted survey weights 2018 23 257,8806 Adjusted survey weights 2018 24 32,65069 Adjusted survey weights		
Bag limits or effort restrictions	Effort restrictions (gear number and size). Bag limits exist only for cod in certain areas (the SW Baltic), 2 or 5 specimen depending on the period of the year.	Pike 3 fish per day (Bothnian Bay not included). Limitations for the number of passive gears.	Salmon: quota 2 salmon per fisher and day. Fishing ban for grayling, and sea trout with adipose fin in Gulf of Finland and in the whole sea area from 2019. Maximum number of gillnets is 8 per fisher; also local restrictions of effort, e.g. numbers of gillnets
Minimum size limits	Size limits (minimum sizes of fish). Minimum landing sizes of particular species vary between areas.	Pike length 40-75 cm TL. For pikeperch, grayling, salmon, sea trout and cod minimum size limits for angling.	pikeperch 42 cm salmon 60 cm (in northern Bothnian Bay 50 cm) sea trout with adipose fin 60 cm sea trout without adipose fin 50 cm (originates from stocking) grayling 35 cm (totally protected in the sea area)
Other restrictions	Spatial closures focused on protecting anadromous sea-trout and salmon,	River mouths and waters < 3 meters depth passive gears not allowed in the Gulf of	The water owners can set different regulations: closed areas or seasons, higher minimum sizes, restricted number of gears

Country	Denmark	Sweden	Finland
	<p>some of which also have temporal limits on the spatial closure.</p> <p>temporal closures for specific species (including eel). Some of these are limited to different areas or delineated by fresh/saltwater fisheries.</p>	<p>Bothnia (to protect sea trout, salmon, whitefish, eel).</p> <p>Targeting perch and pike is not allowed 1 April – 31 May in the county of Kalmar, and 1 March – 31 May around the island of Gotland, also trout fishing is not allowed 15 Sep – 31 Dec on the south coast and until 1 April on the west coast). Protected spawning areas/ times or migrations along the coast for different species.</p> <p>Salmon with intact adipose fin have to be released.</p> <p>Fishing for eel is not allowed.</p>	
Others	<p>Introduction of bag limits for cod and seabass. Development of a cod angling tourist fishery from boats in the Øresund. Promotion of coastal angling for seatrout both domestically but also internationally.</p>	<p>The overall perception is a general decreasing trend in passive gear use and an increase in catch-and-release practices within the growing rod and reel fisheries.</p>	<p>Fishing with passive gears is less popular as before.</p>

Country	Poland	Germany	Latvia	Lithuania	Estonia
Data availability or significance vs. commercial fisheries?	Since 2020 monitoring of salmon, sea trout and coastal recreational fisheries started.	Several surveys have been conducted estimating participation, catch, and effort in Germany, but few explicitly collected data for marine recreational fisheries. Möller & Tiffert (1988) counted the numbers of herring anglers, sampled one charter vessel, and conducted inter-views with beach anglers to estimate catch rates and total catch of Atlantic herring and Atlantic cod, yearly expenditure for angling equipment, and total yearly income per charter vessel in Kiel Bight	Data from subsistence fishery available from 1993. Proportion is around 1-3 % of all catches (2014-2019), tend to decrease last years. Data from angling/trolling monitoring (questionnaires) – 2007, 2012, 2018, 2019.	In 2018 one thousand salmon (in numbers) were caught by recreational fishermen in marine waters (coastal and offshore). At the same year catches in commercial fishery was 367 pcs. Situation about sea trout is unknown/data are not reliable. In 2015 30 tonnes of cod were caught by recreational fishermen. At the same year catches in commercial fishery was 1974 tonnes.	Obligation to report data on catches from gillnets, longlines or areas of special interest.

		(western Baltic Sea). Hyder et al. 2018			
Bag limits or effort restrictions	Limits of daily catch of each species per one angler (e.g. 2 salmonids per angler per day), limited number of rods (depending on angling method).	<p>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania:</p> <p>3 pike, 3 pike perch or 3 salmonids;</p> <p>cod¹ 5 (within 1 Feb. – 31 March 2);</p> <p>sea trout 1 Jan. – 31 Dec. prohibited</p> <p>Schleswig-Holstein:</p> <p>Cod 5 (within 1 Feb. – 31 March 2);</p> <p>sea trout 1 Jan. – 31 Dec. prohibited</p>	<p>In self-subsistence fisheries – limited number of fishing gears per municipality and person, also only one gear can be used at one time.</p> <p>In angling –(for example, 10 individuals of cod, 5 ind. of salmon, turbot, pike-perch etc.), effort restrictions – up to 3 rods per person in marine waters.</p> <p>Also some angling methods aren't allowed (for example snagging method or use of</p>	<p>Bag limits for some species – 1 salmon, 1 sea trout, 1 whitefish, 5 turbot. Total weight of all fish caught during one fishing trip can not exceed 15 kg per one fishermen (weight of caught round gobies is not limited).</p> <p>No more than 5 fishing gears (rods) can be used at the same time (number of hooks used at one time can not exceed 15) for one fishermen.</p>	Max. bag size of 15 kg for perch during ice-fishing.

			natural bait in salmon and sea trout fishing)		
Minimum size limits	<p>Cod – 35 cm</p> <p>Flounder – 25 cm</p> <p>Salmon – 60 cm</p> <p>Sea trout – 50 cm</p> <p>Perch – 20 cm</p> <p>Pikeperch – 45 cm</p> <p>Whitefish – 40 cm</p> <p>European eel – 50 cm</p>	<p>Minimum landing sizes area – dependent.</p> <p>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania:</p> <p>Eel - 45</p> <p>Cod - 35</p> <p>Flounder - 25</p> <p>Salmon - 60</p> <p>Sea trout - 45</p> <p>Plaice – 25</p> <p>Schleswig-Holstein:</p> <p>Eel - 35</p> <p>Cod - 38</p> <p>Salmon - 60</p> <p>Sea trout - 40</p>	<p>Minimum size limits for some species - salmon, pike, cod, perch etc.</p>	<p>salmon – 65 cm;</p> <p>turbot – 30 cm;</p> <p>whitefish – 36 cm;</p> <p>pikeperch – 46 cm;</p> <p>sea trout – 65 cm;</p> <p>vimba – 28 cm;</p> <p>flounder – 21 cm</p>	<p>TL (cm)</p> <p>Perch 19 (only in sea), pikeperch 44 (sea), pike 45, salmon 60, sea trout 50, whitefish 35, flounder 21 (ICES area 28) or 18 (ICES areas 29 and 32)</p> <p>See e.g. http://www.kalateave.ee/et/kalapuuk/kutselinepuuk/kalade-alammooodud for complete list</p>
Other restrictions	<p>Seasonal and temporal closures to protect spawning seasons/areas.</p>	<p>Spawning closures, area closures.</p>	<p>Restrictions in spawning time (salmon and sea trout, turbot, pike-perch and several other</p>	<p>Fishing for particular species is not allowed: European eel, atlantic sturgeon, sea lamprey.</p>	<p>Gillnet mesh size limitations, no fishing allowed during spawning time on certain areas and river mouths. (See http://www.kalateave.ee/et/kalanduse-teabekeskuse-trukised1/3739-veebi-ja-</p>

			species) and spawning sites. Some angling methods aren't allowed (for example snagging method or use of natural bait in salmon and sea trout fishing).		nutiseadme-rakendus-kalapuugpiirangud for details)
Others	Increasing popularity of salmon and seatrout trolling, seatrout fishing from the shore, cod fishing closure.	In 2017 a bag limit was introduced for the recreational cod fishery (3 cod per day and angler in February + March and 5 during the rest of the year), which until then was only regulated by minimum landing size regulations. The introduction of the bag limit had strong negative effects on the recreational fishing sector. License sales dropped by	Decrease of gill-net fishing in coastal waters due to high impact of grey seals but more evidence is needed.	Catches of salmon and sea trout are increasing rapidly as salmon trolling becomes more and more popular. Round gobbies became target of anglers and catches are high. Cod fishing was banned.	

		9% and charter boat captains reported drops in fishing tourists up to 50%.			
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