Landlocked salmon  (*Salmo salar m. sebago*)

**Conservation status:** Critically endangered  
**Minimum landing size:** 60 cm

**Key areas:**
- Lake Saimaa – Pielisjoki River, Ala-Koitajoki River
- Lake Pielinen – Lieksanjoki River

**Life cycle:**
- Reproduction and fry stage in streams  
- Feeding migration in lakes

**Threats:**
- Access to the reproduction areas prevented  
- Many of the reproduction areas destroyed  
- Natural reproduction rates very low  
- Extremely low genetic diversity  
- Extreme pressure from fishing in the lake regions (incl. trolling and gillnet fishing)

Instructions for sustainable fishing:

- The law obligates fishermen to release all protected and undersized fish. You should also release any landlocked salmon and freshwater brown trout that have an adipose fin caught in Lake Saimaa or Lake Pielinen (regardless of the size of the fish).
- Choose lures and bait holders with fewer hooks; this will facilitate the release of undersized specimens.
- Use fishing pliers and a knot-free, rubber-coated landing net as well as a water container to help release a fish. The fish will survive the release better.
- Do not use more than 2-4 gillnets.
- Avoid the use of gillnets with dense mesh size. They unnecessarily catch undersized fish.
- Fish for different species, prefer naturally reproducing species.
- Acquaint yourself with local fishing restrictions before you go fishing.

**Freshwater brown trout**
- Wide base of the tail; a slender start of the caudal fin  
- Spotted on both sides of the lateral line  
- The mouth line extends beyond the eye

**Landlocked salmon**
- Narrow base of the tail; a steep start of the caudal fin  
- Spotted mostly on the shoulders  
- Back of the mouth line at grade with the eye

**Adipose fin**
- All landlocked salmon and freshwater brown trout specimens with adipose fin on Lake Saimaa and Lake Pielinen.  
- Undersized specimens whose adipose fins have been cut.

Promoting Sustainable Fishing of Salmonidae on Lake Saimaa Project

**Managed by:** Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for North Karelia (ELY Centre). Partners: ELY Centres for South Savo, Southeast Finland and North Savo.

**Estimate on overall expenses:** €361,670. Co-financed by the EU LIFE+/Information and Communication.

**Project period:** 1.10.2011–30.6.2014

**Practical measures:** Negotiations with owner units of waters and fishing regions; Action proposals for fishing arrangements; Providing information on the subject matter; Participation at events, fairs and seminars; A lure designing contest in the theme of sustainable fishing; Surveys on the attitudes of fishers.

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www.jarvilohi.fi
Grayling (Thymallus thymallus)

**Conservation status:** Near threatened

**Minimum landing size:** 35 cm

**Key areas:**
- Lake Pielenen, Lake Pihlajavesi, Lake Puruvesi, Southern Lake Saimaa, Lieksanjoki River

**Life cycle:**
- Populations that spawn in lakes and rivers
- Reproduces and lives in areas with flowing water or on the rocky shore waters and shoals of the lakes
- Sedentary species; does not migrate

**Threats:**
- Deterioration in the state of the areas of reproduction (eutrophication, solid material)
- Populations are weak and local
- Populations cannot endure the heavy pressure from fishing (incl. gillnet fishing, angling, ice-fishing)

Arctic char (Salvelinus alpinus)

**Conservation status:** Critically endangered

**Fishing is totally prohibited**

**Key areas:**
- Lake Kuolimo and certain parts of southern Lake Saimaa (incl. Luonteri, Ruokovesi and Yövesi)

**Life cycle:**
- Lives in lake basins
- Reproduces in the near-shore waters with rocky or gravel bottoms

**Threats:**
- The original population lives only in Lake Kuolimo
- In addition to Lake Kuolimo, natural breeding has been found only in the areas of Luonteri, Ruokovesi, Yövesi and Kolovesi
- Extremely low genetic diversity
- The arctic char populations cannot endure fishing

Freshwater brown trout (Salmo trutta m. lacustris)

**Conservation status:** Endangered

**Minimum landing size:** 60 cm

**Key areas:**
- Southern Lake Saimaa – Partakoski Rapids, the Korpijärvi Route
- Northern Lake Saimaa – the Heinävesi Route, the Joroisvirta Route, Pielisjoki River
- Lake Pielenen – Lieksanjoki River

**Life cycle:**
- Reproduction and fry stage in the streams
- Feeding migration in lakes
- Local non-migratory populations as well

**Threats:**
- Access to the reproduction areas partially prevented
- Many of the most important reproduction areas destroyed
- Natural reproduction rates very low
- Extreme pressure from fishing in the lake areas (incl. trolling and gillnet fishing)