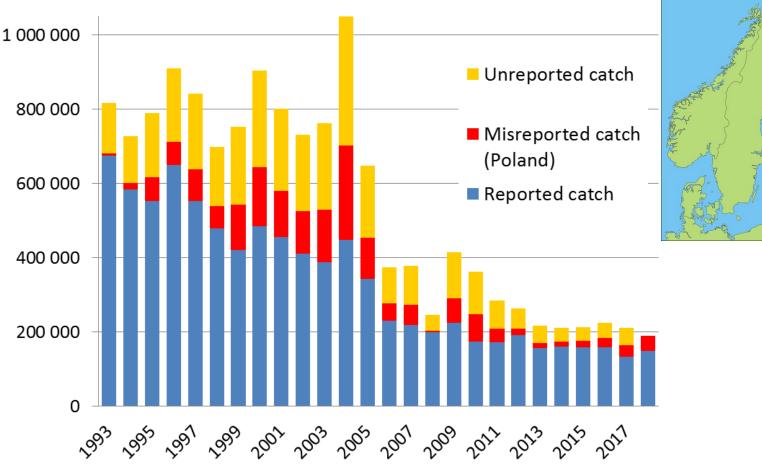
## The renewed Finnish management of coastal Gulf of Bothnia salmon fisheries

Atso Romakkaniemi and Tapani Pakarinen, Naturresursinstitutet (Luke), Finland

...with special thanks to Stefan Palm and Anders Kagervall, SLU, Sweden!

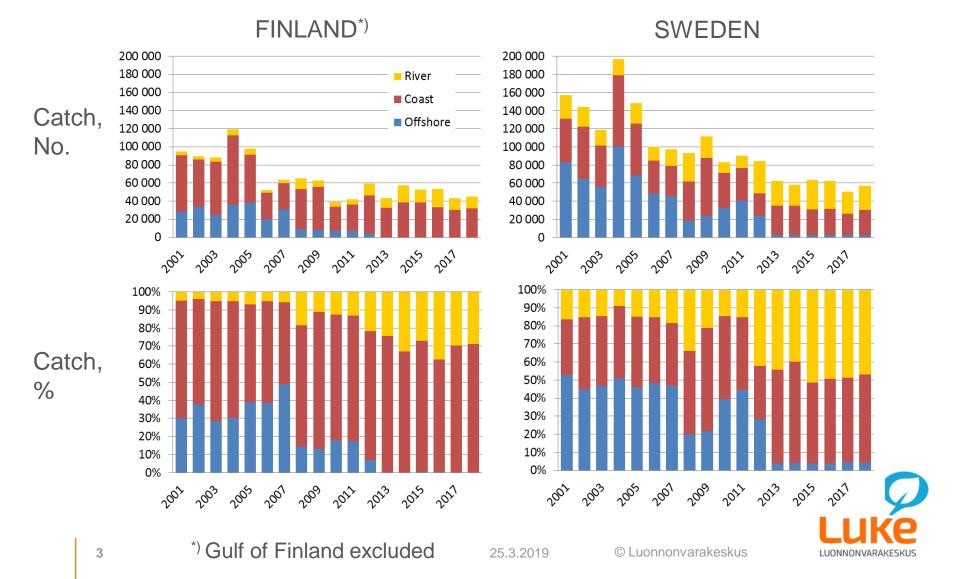


# From almost one million to 200 000 caught Baltic salmon – half are caught and reported under TAC





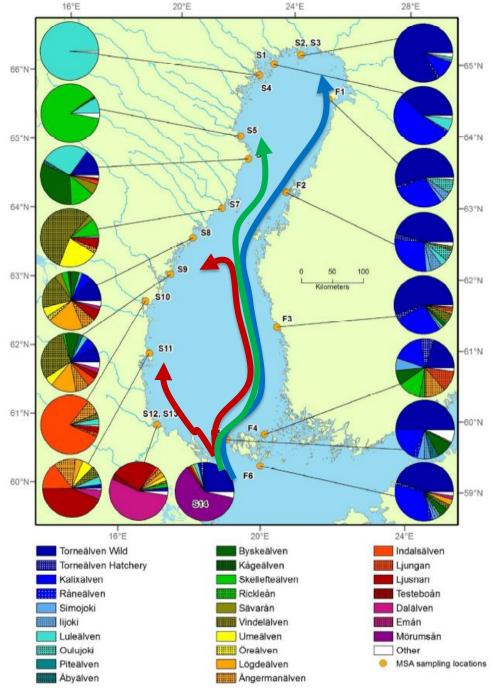
## Relative importance of coastal and river fishing has increased in Finland and Sweden



#### Salmon stock composition in Swedish and Finnish coastal catches

(Whitlock et al. 2018)





## How to arrange sequantial intercepting mixed-stock fishing sustainably?

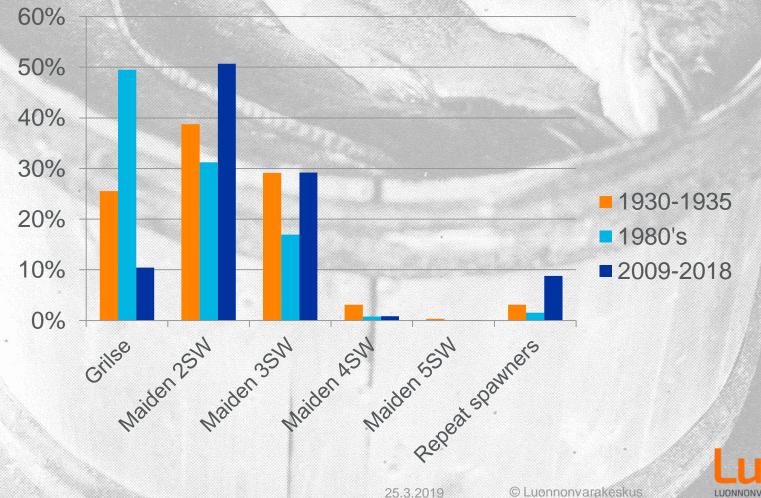
- Stocks at different status → low enough total catch, special protection of the weakest stocks (run timing, river mouths)
- Avoid selection for/against any specific genetic & phenological characteristics (sub-populations, early/late maturing fish, run timing etc.)
- Possible to take into account the prevailing selection in other fisheries?
  - Offshore fishing (feeding areas): late-maturing fish are selected against
  - River fishing: early ascending (old) fish are selected against
  - → In principle coastal fishing may select to some extent against early-maturing and young fish

TOO COMPLICATED, IMPOSSIBLE TO FINE-TUNE THIS WAY???



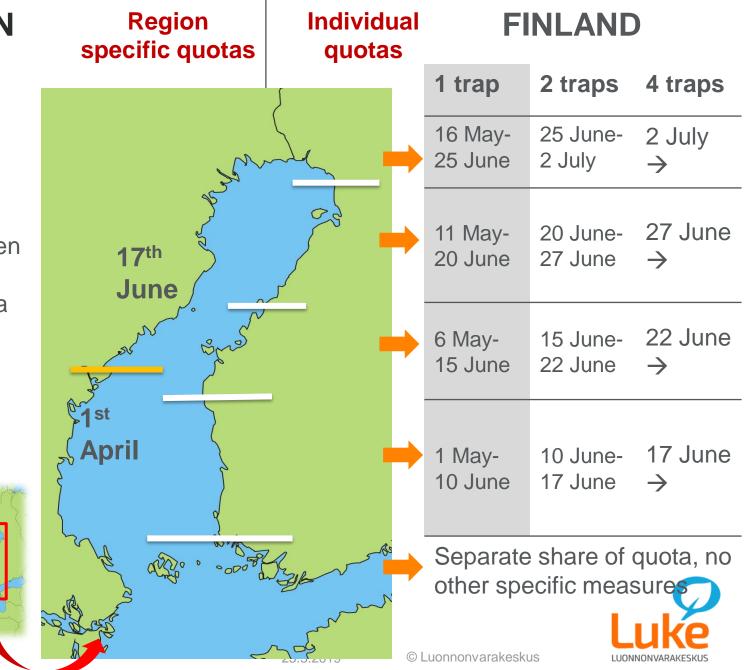
## What to strive for – how a non-disturbed Baltic salmon stock looks like?

Sea-age structure of Tornionjoki/Torneälv catch samples

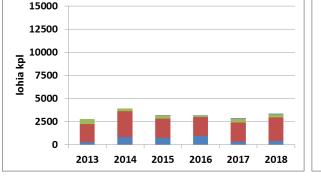


#### **SWEDEN**

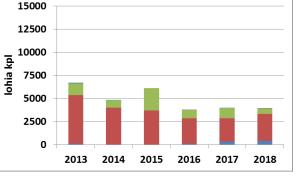
Total quota divided between 3 regions & separate quota for wild-born salmon in northernmost region



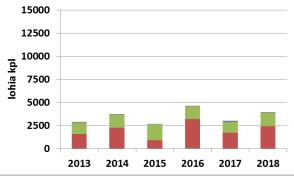
#### Finnish salmon catches by mgmt zone in Gulf of Bothnia



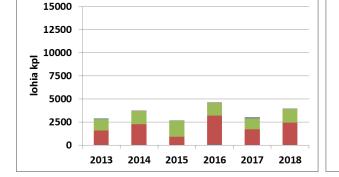
Åland island & surroundings



#### Bothnian Sea

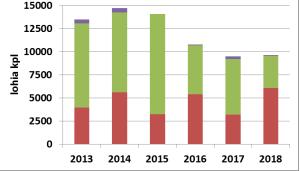


Quark



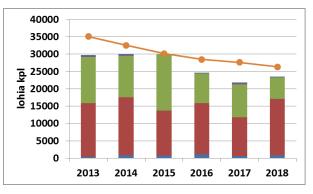
South-mid- Bothnian Bay

may



Northern Bothnian Bay

■ june ■ july ■ aug. ■ sept. ←TAC



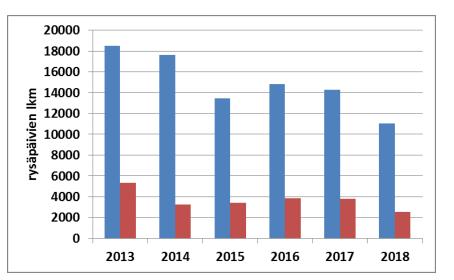
#### Whole Gulf of Bothnia

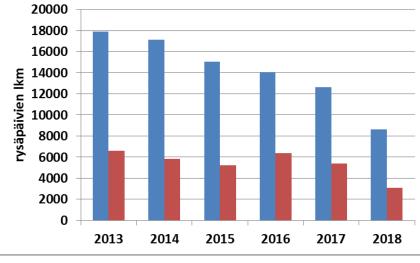




#### Number of Finnish trapnet fishing days (effort)

#### **Bothnian Sea & Quark** (i.e. 2 southernmost zones)





**Bothnian Bay** (i.e. 2 northernmost zones)

= total effort

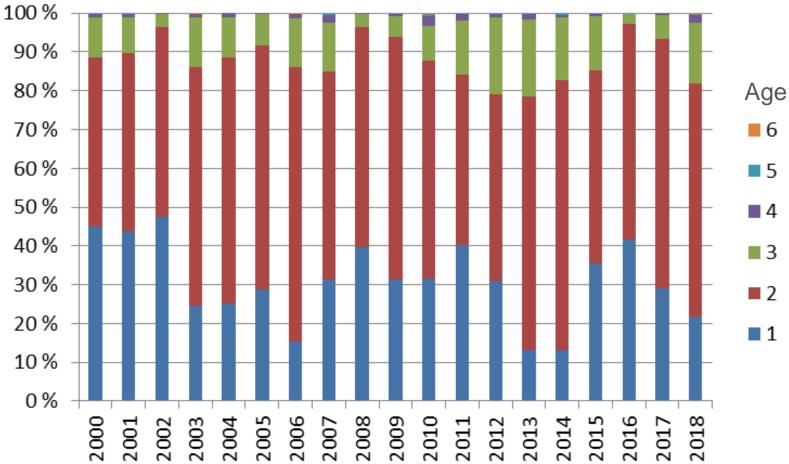


= effort with reported salmon catch © Luonnonvarakeskus

25.3.2019

9

## Sea age structure among catch samples of Finnish coastal fishing

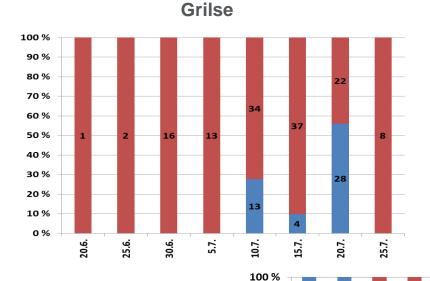




Within sea age wild and reared origin salmon migrate ~at the same time – 2018 catch samples, Bothnian Bay

100 %

90 %

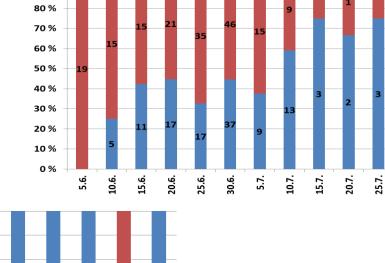


90 % 80 % 70 %

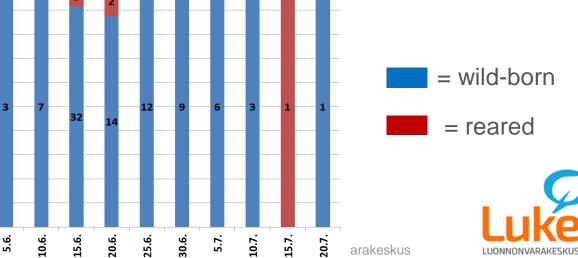
60 %

50 %

40 % 30 % 20 % 10 % 0 %



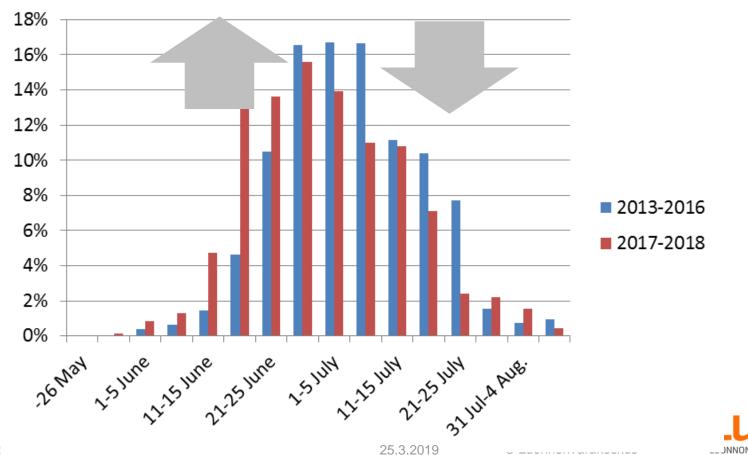
2SW salmon



≥3SW salmon

## Yet, a larger proportion of the seasonal catch is caught early and mid-June under the new regulation

Seasonal catches divided into 5-day intervals, Bothnian Bay (2 northernmost zones)



# Timing of Swedish andFinnish catches,18northernmost14Bothnian Bay12

SWEDEN

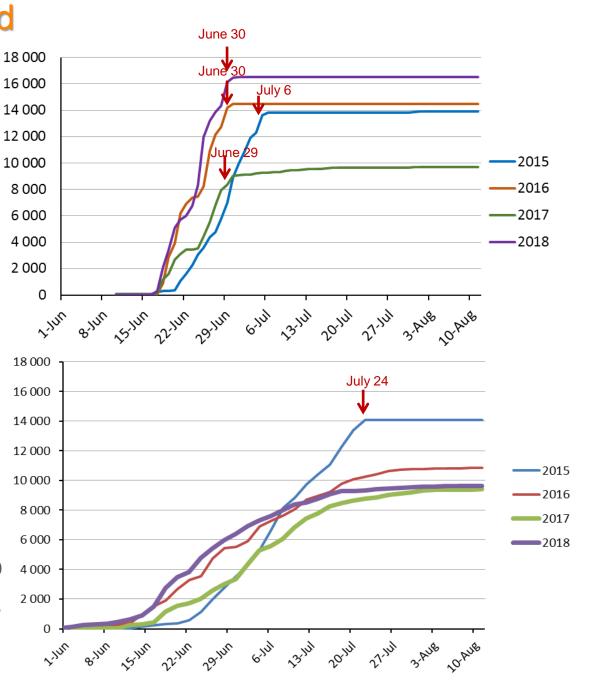
2018: 3882 trapnet days



Map: www.eniro.se

FINLAND

2018: 1732 trapnet days



#### Concluding remarks

- Decreased fishing pressure on feeding areas of Baltic Sea turns more attention to mgmt of coastal and river fishing
- Migration of salmon seems to differ much between Finnish & Swedish coasts → different practices may be needed
- The new mgmt of Finnish coastal fishing has decreased overall fishing effort and divided catches more evenly across season – however the changes so far have been modest
- Low enough TAC is essential starting point
- Attaining good mgmt practices for coastal fishing is challenging much information may be needed for spatio-temporal fine-tuning
- Earlier start of fishing catches earlier migrating (=older) salmon, among which are higher proportions of wild salmon → care must be taken not to free up early-season fishing too much!
- What are the targeted actions, if/when more restirictions are needed?



### Kiitos!

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