

# CATCH.



# BUT COMPLY.

HANDBOOK FOR ANGLERS,  
CRAYFISH CATCHERS AND  
UNDERWATER HUNTERS IN LATVIA



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# DEAR FRIENDS OF NATURE!

This publication tries to explain simply how to fish legally in Latvia. We have devoted separate pages to the most popular game fish so you don't have to go through the entire regulations every time.

Fishing regulations are similar to traffic code: although lawbreakers may reach home, it is much nicer and safer for everyone if we follow the rules.

We use traffic light principles as an example with pike-perch:



**Red indicates Prohibited**

i.e. it is closed spawning season.



**Yellow indicates Warning** i.e. the size of the fish that may be kept once caught (fish are measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the caudal fin).



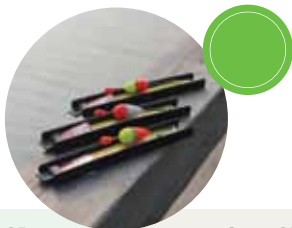
**Green indicates Allowed** for example – you can keep 5 pike-perch in your catch.

## Attention!

We hope this brochure will give you a clearer understanding of the Regulations. Please Note: the short version does not replace the Regulations and any misunderstanding does not release responsibility for any violation of the Regulations.

# WHO CAN GO FISHING?

**To start fishing,** you need at least one fishing line and a hook.



## Under 16

Children under the age of 16 years are permitted to fish, no card purchase is necessary. Teenagers must carry ID (small children are not required to prove their age). Underwater hunting is permitted only under adult supervision.

## From 16 to 65

A fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card has to be purchased and ID (photo, name, surname and identity number) is required, both of which must be carried whilst fishing.

## Over 65

Fishing is permitted as long as ID (photo, name, surname and identity number) is carried and presented if required.

**Disabled persons** – no card purchase is necessary however a valid disability certificate must be carried and presented if required.

**Cards** for 1 year or 3 months **can be purchased** from fishing stores, Maxima supermarkets, Statoil, Latvijas Pasts post-offices, Narvesen stores, etc.

**Cards can be purchased online** at [www.makskeresanaskarte.lv](http://www.makskeresanaskarte.lv), then an inspector will only need to know your card number.

**Your Fishing Card should also be presented at licensed fishing sites** together with the licence. Pensioners might also require licences (see regulations for a particular fishing site).

# WHERE CAN I FISH?

## In public water bodies:

- \* with a fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card
- \* free using towpath – 10 m, or 20 m from the seashore.



## At licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting

**sites** – with a fishing card and a license. A list of the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting sites can be found at

[www.zm.gov.lv/zivsaimnieciba/statiskas-lapas/maksskeresana/licenceta-maksskeresana?nid=740#jump](http://www.zm.gov.lv/zivsaimnieciba/statiskas-lapas/maksskeresana/licenceta-maksskeresana?nid=740#jump)

## In private water bodies:

- \* towpath is 4 metres
- \* if fishing rights in private water bodies belong to the government, the same regulations apply
- \* if fishing rights belong to the owner, the same regulations apply, but the owner's permit is necessary. Such water body should be marked as private property.

For water body ownership list, see Civil Law, Appendices I, II and III:

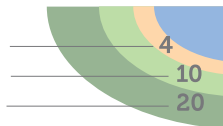
[www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=90219](http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=90219)

The map of nature reserves is here, some regulations impact fishing:

<http://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/iadt/>

## Towpath, metres

- Private water bodies
- Public water bodies
- Seashore



# WHERE AM I NOT ALLOWED TO FISH?

- \* Under the bridges, from bridge structures
- \* Within 50 metres from marked industrial fishing tackle
- \* From boats on marked shipping routes
- \* Within 100 metres downstream from dams, locks and waterfalls
- \* Within 200 metres from river or canal inflow into the sea (point further out in the sea)
- \* On constructed piers, no fishing is allowed on the inside part of the pier (only allowed on the seaward side)
- \* In the sea near large river estuaries:
  - Within 2000 metre range from the Venta estuary
  - Within 1000 metres in the Daugava, the Gauja, the Lielupe and the Salaca estuaries.

Periods when fishing is not allowed in certain rivers and parts of lakes are set out in Appendix 3 of the Fishing Regulations.

# GRAYLING

Thymallus thymallus



1.02-  
30.04

30 cm

1pc.



## Sports rarity

Salmon family, occurs in the Gauja, the Venta and the Daugava basins. Depends on the climate, rapids and rocky river bed.



LV record

**1,02 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**8 – 10 years**



Compensation for illegal  
harvesting of Grayling is

**143 €/pc.**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

\* It is not allowed to catch Grayling using natural bait (submerging or floating earthworms or minnow).

Grayling spawn from February to April and can be easily caught when in many rivers fishing is not allowed due to the autumn spawning of salmon and trout.

## Purpose of the limits:

- \* For a couple of years in Latvia there has been a 1-fish limit for Grayling. This is intended to restore the Grayling stock
- \* In Estonia, Grayling cannot be kept at all; in Latvia you are permitted at least to keep one fish.

# PERCH

Perca fluviatilis

19 cm\*

5 kg\*\*



## A dream of a kilo...

Small ones occur almost everywhere; it is the most popular fish for ice fishing in Latvia.

\* Only in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf

\*\* In the Baltic Sea and the Gulf - 10 kg



LV record

**2,15 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**7 – 10 years**



Compensation for illegal harvesting of perch is

**8 €/kg**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

\* Perch can be used as live bait

\* Perch may not be gutted during the fishing, i.e. the catch should not contain filleted Perch.

In Latvia, Perch spawn from April to June.

The closed season and minimum size in the inland waters are not set out.

## Purpose of the limits:

\* Unlimited fishing in popular places may lead to a decrease in the average Perch size

\* Perch gutting would make the bag limit (kg) hard to control.

# CARPS

## Cyprinidae



**The majority of all fish in Latvia.** Some limits apply to the most valuable species, but the rest can be caught without any restrictions.

### BREAM

*Abramis brama*



LV record  
**5,61 kg**

There is no closed spawning season, unlike in other Baltic countries. Not bag limit.

### TENCH

*Tinca tinca*



LV record  
**3,19 kg**

Delicious tench is protected by setting the bag limit of

**25cm**

**5 pcs.**

### CARP

*Cyprinus carpio*



LV record  
**19,70 kg**

No bag limit.

### For carp and tench

The compensation for fish resources is 8 €/piece.

**The compensation for other species** (Silver Bream, Roach, Rudd, Crucian Carp, Prussian Carp, Nase, Grass Carp, Black Carp, Sabrefish, Bleak, Bobby, Sunbleak, Minnow, Amur Bitterling, etc.) – 2 €/kg.

**Vendace** looks similar to the carps, but it belongs to the salmon family; closed season, size and bag limits apply.



### VENDACE

*Coregonus albula*



### ROACH

*Rutilus rutilus*



# SALMON

Salmo salar

1.10-  
30.12

1pc.\*



60cm

\* In the sea, in the Daugava downstream from the Rīga Power Plant, in Bullupe and at licensed fishing sites.

# SEA TROUT

Salmo trutta



50cm



**A 'holy fish'**

It is difficult to catch it in the sea and cost-ineffective in rivers.



	Salmon	Sea trout
LV record	<b>16 kg</b>	<b>6 kg</b>

Compensation for illegal harvesting is **143 €/pc.**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

Natural bait cannot be used for fishing Salmon and Sea Trout.

In Latvia, the following are considered salmon rivers: Venta, Užava, Tebra, Stende, Saka, Roja, Rinda, Raķupe, Ostupe, Irbe, Durbe, Abava, Vitrupe, Vaive, Strīkupe, Raunis, Rauna, Pēterupe, Līgatne, Loja, Lenčupe, Kumada, Jaunupe (Vidzeme), Gauja, Brasla, Amata, Aģe, Mergupe, Mazā Jugla, Lielā Jugla. There, the season for fishing using artificial bait is closed from 1 October to 31 December.

For the differences between Salmon and Sea Trout, see page 45.

## Purpose of the limits:

Salmon stocks are in decline due to climate change, whereas the number of Salmon anglers is growing.

# PIKE

Esox Lucius

1.03-  
30.04

50cm

5 pcs.



## The most common catch

An important aquatic janitor. An angling season has been extended due to the recent warm winters.



LV record

19,56 kg



Reaches 1 kg in

3 years



Compensation for illegal harvesting of pike is

29 €/pc.

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

- \* Gaffs are allowed only in winter when fishing on ice
- \* Fish strings for caught pike transportation are not allowed
- \* Freely floating tip-up devices for pike are not allowed
- \* In inland waters, the use of bait fish is not allowed from 1 March to 30 April.



## Purpose of the limits:

- \* The minimum size of 50 cm allows fish to spawn at least once in its lifetime and reproduce
- \* If you decide to release your fish, you should do it quickly without hanging it on a fish string or subjecting to long photo sessions.

# ASP

Aspius aspius



## A trophy for the alert ones

Not so much rare as difficult to catch. A strong, vigilant stream-loving fish, easily recognizable as its tail splashes that stun smaller fish.

1.03-  
15.05

45cm

3 pcs.



LV record

**8,12 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**3 years**



Compensation for illegal  
harvesting of asp is

**36 €/pc.**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

Closed spawning season for Asp ends at an ideal time, on 15 May, two weeks after season opening for pike, but two weeks before Pike-Perch (zander) season.

## Purpose of the limits:

The 3-piece bag limit is set for the most valuable and rare species (Asp, Whitefish, Ide, Wels Catfish and Eel).

# SMELT

*Osmerus eperlanus*

10 kg



No size limit :)

# VIMBA

*Vimba vimba*



## Annual visitors

No closed season for this fish, since the spawning period is the only time they migrate to rivers and become a popular catch. Researchers are monitoring changes in the population and setting some limits.

30cm

5 pcs.



LV record

Smelt

Vimba

–

1,45 kg



Compensation for illegal  
harvesting

1 €/kg 29 €/pc.

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

\* In Latvia, there are no special smelt catching privileges, unlike in Lithuania, and only two fishing rods with up to 3 hooks each can be used. Smelt may not be gutted prior to the end of fishing, and the catch should not contain both whole and filleted fish.

\* In the Daugava, upstream from the Riga Power Plant there is no minimum size limit for local vimba. The large number of vimba catchers is explained by the chance to catch a lot of spawning fish; the most popular spawning areas in the Venta and Lielupe are licensed.

# TURBOT

Scophthalmus maximus



30 cm

5 pcs.

# FLOUNDER

Platichthys flesus



10 kg



## Lure of the sea

Every autumn Flounders make the anglers travel to the Kurzeme shores, even if it means crossing the entire country. Turbot in the Baltic Sea reaches 50 cm and 4 kg.



	Turbot	Flounder
LV record	2,38 kg	1,69 kg
Compensation for illegal harvesting	15 €/kg	8 €/kg



**The main thing is to know** a small Turbot from a Flounder. If it is impossible to remove fish from the hook gently, release by cutting the line.

**Similar to flounder**, but a rare guest by these shores of the Baltic Sea is plaice, and even rarer – common dab.

Other

# SALTWATER FISH



35cm

10pcs.

## COD

Although the size of cod by the Latvian shores cannot compare with its Northern counterpart, cod fishing is becoming more and more popular. The minimum size has just been reduced to 35 cm so that small-size cod can be caught. Compensation **for illegal harvesting of cods is 15 €/kg.**



## GARFISH

Comes closer to the Latvian shores at the end of May to spawn. Active fishing lasts for 2-3 weeks. No bag limit.



## BALTIC HERRING

Comes closer to the shore in May and is caught from piers using special baitless systems. No bag limit – a bucketful on a good day.



## VIVIPAROUS EELPOUT

Viviparous eelpout is caught in the Gulf of Riga in winter if there is ice, or in summer from boats. No bag limit.

## SEA GOBY

Invasive species. No bag limit.  
Known also as round goby.



**Fishing in the sea** is particularly interesting, as in the relatively sweet Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga you can find almost all freshwater fish you would catch in the inland waters, especially perch, pike-perch (zander), pike, bream, etc.

**It is worth trying** to go after salmon or sea trout as well, however you may only keep one fish you catch in the sea. Unfortunately, because of weather conditions and wind direction, water becomes muddy fast.

# VENDACE

Coregonus albula



1.10-  
30.11

16cm

20 pcs.

# WHITEFISH

Coregonus sp.



1.10-  
30.11

30cm

3 pcs.



## Secret salmons

A fish of salmon family. Whitefish is artificially reproduced in Latvia because of their culinary value. It's hardly ever in the catch; try the Lielupe downstream, the Bulļupe, Lake Usma, Lake Alūksne, etc. Not mentioned in records list in Latvia.

Vendace

Whitefish



Compensation for illegal  
harvesting of vendace  
and whitefish is

**36 €/pc.    143 €/pc.**

## A new bag limit regulation for vendace.

Bag limit for vendace was reduced from 5 to 3 fish, however most anglers wouldn't notice this reduction.

# WELS CATFISH

Silurus glanis

60cm

3 pcs.



## A river giant

The most common in the Daugava and Puze lake. In other areas: it lives in the Venta and the Lielupe, but is hardly ever caught.



LV record

84,7 kg



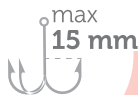
Reaches 1 kg in

3 years



Compensation for illegal  
harvesting of wels catfish is

143 €/pc.



## Other provisions of the Regulations:

\* In Latvia, multiple-point hooks cannot exceed 15 cm from the point to the shank. The limit is intended to prevent gaffing

\* Multiple-point hooks can only be used in the Daugava basin (If you don't gaff, it is unlikely that anyone would ask to measure hooks in your angler's bag).

## Purpose of the limits:

- \* The minimum Wels Catfish size was increased to allow fish to spawn at least once. In Lithuania only one wels catfish can be kept in the catch; in Estonia, it is not allowed to catch Wels Catfish at all
- \* No closed season during spawning in the inland waters.



# CHUB

30cm

5 pcs.

*Squalius cephalus*



## A sparring partner

Loves warmth and currents. Greedy, alert and bony – the perfect catch for a sportsman.



LV record

**3,7 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**4 years**



Compensation for illegal harvesting of chub is

**8 €/pc.**

# DACE

*Leuciscus leuciscus*



LV record **0,345 kg**



Chub's more slender brother, dace, is similar in its behaviour; it is smaller and has grey fins rather than pink. There are no size and bag limits. Compensation for illegal harvesting is 2 €/kg.

# BROWN TROUT

Salmo trutta f.



## Elite catch

It is becoming more expensive to buy equipment for catching fish that are increasingly endangered due to climate change and other reasons. Average life in Latvia is 5 years.



LV record

**3,875 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**5 years**



Compensation for illegal harvesting of brown trout is

**143 €/pc.**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

- \* It is not allowed to catch Brown Trout using natural bait (earthworms or minnow)
- \* On trout rivers any fishing is forbidden from 1st October to 30th November. Closed spawning season starts already on the 1st September, which means you can visit the trout rivers in September, but you should gently release the fish.

For gentle catching, you can choose hooks without barbs and keep only males in you catch (distinctive longer jaws).

## Purpose of the limits:

To allow keeping 3-5 fish in the catch as before, the rivers must be attended to and replenished with fish.

1.09-  
30.11

35cm

1 pc.

# BURBOT

Lota lota

35 cm

5 pcs.



## A night catch

Have a bit of starry night romance while fishing for burbot. Mostly using legering tackle, sometimes a jig.



LV record

5,5 kg



Reaches 1 kg in

4 – 6 years



Compensation for illegal harvesting of burbot is

8 €/pc.

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

- \* In the inland waters, two fishing tackles with up to three hooks each are allowed, but even one hook is enough for Burbot (less risk of casting off)
- \* Local authorities can set fishing limits for the dark hours of the day. However, any restrictions should be approved by the Nature Conservation Agency and the State Environmental Service first
- \* No closed spawning season in the inland waters.

## Purpose of the limits:

The increase of the minimum size to 35 cm (from 30 cm) has mainly a symbolic meaning for the important burbot rivers – let's not eat "tadpoles".

# IDE

Leuciscus idus



30 cm

3 pcs.

# EEL

Anguilla anguilla



50 cm

3 pcs.



## Rare treats

Eel lovers are in luck, as there is a European eel stock renewal programme in place. There is no such programme for ide though and there is no clue as to why ide gets caught less and less.



	Ide	Eel
LV record	5,5 kg	3,5 kg



Compensation for illegal harvesting is	29 €/pc.	143 €/pc.
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## Ide

A delicious and valuable fish, which is not as frequently caught as it once was. It's better preserved in the sea and waters connected with the sea. In Latvia, it reaches 50 cm and 5 kg. No closed spawning season, spawning takes place in April. Similar to Chub, but rounder and with a smaller head. Recently renewed in Mūsa and Mēmele rivers.

## Eel

Normally grows to 80 cm, sometimes exceeds 1 m. Can be caught in Lake Alūksne and Lake Usma, less frequently in the sea. Juvenile fish are released to Lake Zebrus, Lake Puze and others.

# PIKE-PERCH

Sander lucioperca



## A professional

Introduced in Latvia as a result of a long-term effort. Anglers with good skills may catch these both during the day and at night and even in cloudy waters.



LV record

**11,8 kg**



Reaches 1 kg in

**4 years**

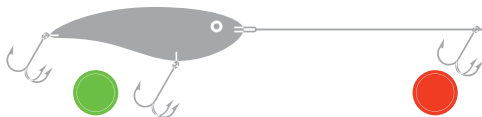


Compensation for illegal harvesting of pike-perch is

**36 €/pc.**

## Other provisions of the Regulations:

- \* In inland waters, the use of bait fish is not allowed from 1st March to 30th April
- \* More than one multiple-point hook may be used only if those are attached loosely (moving) to the same artificial bait.



- \* When catching bait fish for pike-perch using a net, remember that the net should not exceed 1.5 x 1.5 m with mesh size not exceeding 10 mm and the caught bait fish can only be used in the same water body it has been caught in.

## Purpose of the limits:

By not transferring bait fish to other water bodies we reduce the risk of spreading diseases.

16.04-  
31.05

45cm

5 pcs.

# FISHING FROM A BOAT

The fishing regulations set out the following restrictions for fishing from a boat:

- \* Fishing from any type of watercraft is not allowed from 1st March to 30th April. (Travelling by boat is allowed)
- \* Catching fish or crayfish from a boat or anchoring is not allowed on any shipping lane
- \* Underwater hunting devices cannot be used from a boat.

The following fishing prohibitions apply also to fishing from a boat:

- \* Estuaries (see page 4 (PDF))
- \* Within 50 m to legally marked fishing tackle
- \* Within 100 metres from dams, locks and waterfalls
- \* Under bridge structures.

## The parameters for inland waters:

### Equipment / vessels

	Row boat up to 4 m	Row boat over 4 m	Motor boat* over 7 m	Powerboat up to 7 m	Powerboat over 7 m
Ring buoy	-	1	1	1	2
Life jacket	for every person	6	6	6	6
Fire extinguisher	-	-	1	1	2
Compass	-	-	-	-	1
Bilge pump	-	-	-	-	1
Bucket, shovel or hand water pump	1	1	1	1	1
Anchor with chain or rope					1
First aid kit	1	1	1	1	1
Waterproof torch	1	1	1	1	1
Knife	1	1	1	1	1
Oars	min. 1	min. 1	min. 1	min. 1	min. 1

\* or a specialized vessel

Certified swimwear may be used instead of a life jacket. It should be put on. It is now allowed to have forbidden fishing and crayfish tackle on board ensuring they are stored in such a way that prevents immediate use for fishing or catching crayfish. Better contact The State Environmental Service if you have a salmon caught in the sea and you must return to internal waters for mooring.

# FISHING TACKLE

Anything starting from a string with one or more hooks can be considered a fishing tackle. **In Latvia, the number of hooks and fishing tackles is limited:**

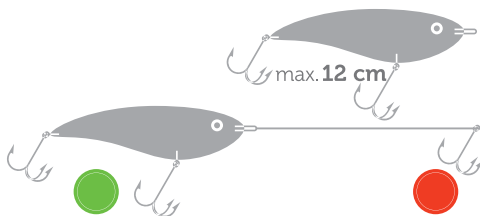
Location	Fishing tackle	Max. hooks for each tackle
Inland waters	2	3
The Baltic Sea and the Gulf	3	3

For multiple-point hooks, the distance between the tip and the shank should be < 15 mm, except for wels catfish fishing in the Daugava.



This provision was included to avoid gaffing. Avoid broad regular jerks and the inspectors will have no reason to measure your hooks.

Attaching extra hooks separate from the lure to the string is not allowed, and the distance between any adjacent treble hooks at the attachment points should not exceed 12 cm.



More than one treble hook may be used only if they are attached to the lure.

- \* Gaffs are allowed only when ice fishing
- \* Freely floating tip-up devices and fish string are not allowed
- \* Fishing tackle cannot be left unattended (more than 50 m away).

# CRAYFISH CATCHING



Permitted at the licensed crayfish catching sites. You are allowed to fish for invasive species in Lake Āraišu, the Daugava up to Rīga Power Plant, the Hapaka Grāvis, the Lielupe, Lake Ķīšezers, Lake Mazais Baltezers, Lake Primmas, the Sausā Daugava, the Vecdaugava and the Venta.

- \* Permitted catching methods are:
  - by hand or using a crayfish trap
- \* Each trap should be marked by a 3 x 7 cm waterproof plate marked with the name of owner and the card number.

## **Restrictions:**

- \* Closed season is from 1st October to 30th June
- \* Females with visible spawn – throughout the year
- \* You are not allowed to catch crayfish by forcing it out of its cave or hideout.

## **Catch limits**

- \* Broad-fingered crayfish – in licensed places only, up to 50 pcs
- \* Turkish crayfish – in licensed places only, up to 50 pcs
- \* Spiny-cheek crayfish and signal crayfish – unlimited quantity.

## **Minimum size**

(from head spine to the end of the telson)

- \* Broad-fingered crayfish and Turkish crayfish – 10 cm
- \* Spiny-cheek crayfish and signal crayfish – 8 cm.

## **Up to 5 traps can be used simultaneously!**

For differences between the crayfish species, see pages 56-57.  
For trap design, see page 58.

The most comprehensive online forum (in Latvian):

<http://parcopi.lv/forum/3>



# UNDERWATER HUNTING



## Where can I hunt?

- \* In coastal waters of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga
- \* With the owner's permit, in private lakes where the fishing rights do not belong to the government
- \* At licensed underwater hunting sites
- \* In 55 lakes and rivers set out in Appendix No 7 (see pages 59-61) to the Regulations.

## How can I hunt?

- \* Only using rubber powered speargun
- \* Spear head width cannot exceed 10 cm
- \* Attaching a buoy with at least 8 kg lifting capacity
- \* During the dark hours of the day the buoy should be equipped with reflective elements and an all-round light (shines through 360°)
- \* Keeping fish attached to the buoy or the belt.

## What is not allowed?

- \* Using scuba or other breathing apparatus
- \* Under 16 years of age – without adult supervision
- \* Using a speargun above the surface of the water
- \* Hunting in populated areas (swimming sites)
- \* Within 20 metres from any marked swimming or water sports sites
- \* Caching fish or crayfish by hand
- \* From 1 March to 30 April is not allowed anywhere, except the Baltic Sea and the Gulf.

In Latvia, underwater hunters tend to unite in clubs. Beginners are recommended to find such a club: in Riga – Latvian Underwater Hunting Club (LZMK) and Spearfishing.lv, in Krāslava – Poseidon, in Daugavpils – BUGS, in Jēkabpils – JZMK, in Ventspils – Spearlat.

List of licensed underwater hunting sites:

<https://www.zm.gov.lv/zivsaimnieciba/statiskaslapasmakskeresana/licencetas-zemudens-medibas?nid=742#jump>

# ICE FISHING

Ice fishing also requires a fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card, but at licensed sites – both the card and a licence. The bag limits still apply, and so does the prohibition to fish from the bridges and in estuaries.



\* Fish cannot be left on the ice once you have finished fishing. No waste can be left on the ice.

\* Every angler should keep their catch separately (it is not allowed to have a heap of fish on the ice and a group of anglers not responsible for the catch)

\* In winter, the fish kept on the ice should be killed immediately after you have finished fishing

\* In winter, a gaff can be used to take fish out of the ice hole.



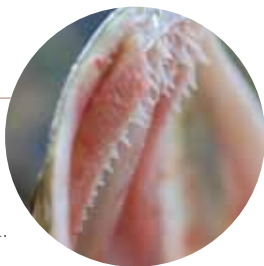
Now balanced jigging lures can be used in the rivers too (this was not allowed previously).

The most popular natural bait in winter is bloodworms and scuds. You can get your own from the wild, but no more than 100 g.



# SUPPORT

## THE FISH RESOURCE INSPECTION



An angler must report any violations observed. If you find an illegal net, do not touch it, but inform the control services.

There is a phone number you can call without having to guess in what region the river or lake is situated: a 24/7 State Environmental Service number

**26 33 8800** or **670 84 211** at working hours.

If you have a smartphone, you can try Vides SOS app:

[www.videssos.lv](http://www.videssos.lv)

In Latvia, fishing can be controlled by both the state and local police, as well as environmental inspectors and public inspectors. Public inspectors cannot impose fines or detain anyone, but based on their inspection reports the State Environmental Service can impose a fine anyway.

**To facilitate the work of the inspectors**, the following provisions were introduced:

- \* It is not allowed to hide fishing tackle and catches – a fine for those who create various hideouts, dump their catch on the shore, etc. can be imposed
- \* It is not allowed to be near the water with any restricted tackle and during closed season for the fish in question – the exact distance the lawbreaker should run is not stipulated. This provision does not apply if there is no element of crime, e.g. a net on a cherry tree by the river is not a violation.

### **Fines bite**

Violation of the regulations may lead to criminal responsibility if the damage amounts to five minimum monthly wages in the Republic of Latvia or damage to the environment is significant. **For example:** If the minimum monthly wage is 360 euro, five times minimum wage would amount to 1800 euro. Any damage for three salmon caught during closed season is multiplied by 5. The amount in euro = 715 euro x 3 fish = 2145 euro, which means criminal responsibility. In addition, if the lost roe is taken into account, the amount of damages multiplies.

# FISHING STYLE

In Latvian regulations, there are some provisions that are more of good fishing manners than anything else and not all of them can be controlled in real life, but the regulations promote compliance:

- \* Gaffing (where fish is hooked by other body parts rather than the mouth) is not allowed
- \* Fish, for which a catch limit is set, cannot be used as bait fish (except perch)
- \* Gaffs can only be used in winter on ice
- \* During open water season fish must be killed immediately after catching (except where it is kept alive without tying or hanging).

## **Warning!**

Taking care of the environment and leaving your fishing area clean after fishing, catching crayfish or underwater hunting is a legal obligation, not just good manners.

## **It is not allowed to:**

- \* Move fish and crayfish from one water body to another without an approval of the competent authorities (it means that bait fish should be caught in the same water body where fishing will take place)
- \* Damage or touch someone else's fishing tackle (you cannot pretend you were just standing by the fishing rod or just found it by accident)
- \* Damage informative signs and indicators
- \* Create physical obstacles in the rivers, canals and creeks.

## **Help the scientists!**

Having caught fish or crayfish with this marking, you should send the marking to BIOR (Scientific Institute for Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment) together with the weight, size, place, time and method of catching.

**BIOR address:** Leļupes 3, Rīga, LV-1076,  
email: [bior@bior.lv](mailto:bior@bior.lv)



# ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

**In Latvia, local authorities can issue additional regulations for the preservation of fish resources.**

- \* Prohibit fishing and crayfish catching during the dark hours of the day
- \* Place additional restrictions on underwater hunting at recreational sites
- \* Prohibit fishing and crayfish catching in particular areas to protect spawning
- \* Prohibit walking into the water while fishing during certain periods
- \* Extend closed spawning season taking into account weather conditions.

Special regulations should be published in accordance with the law and the appropriate information should be displayed near the site in question. The Regulations that are in place since 2016 contain very few such special regulations.

## LICENSED FISHING

There are various licensed fishing solutions in Latvia (see paragraph 27 of the Regulations), such as:

- \* Possibility to catch rare fish (salmon and sea trout) in the Salaca and Venta (from the Ventas Rumba to the Abavas tributary)
- \* Possibility to catch spawning fish, i.e. vimba in Bauska – [www.bauska.lv](http://www.bauska.lv)
- \* Possibility to lessen restrictions by improving care for the area: near some power plants, the Varkaļu Canal, etc.
- \* Management of individual water sites: large lakes – Alūksne, Burtnieks, Usma; the Mergupe – section of the river, etc.

**Carefully study** any licensed fishing regulations, as the prices, discounts and the number of fish you can keep may vary. There are places where both Fishing Card and a licence is necessary. For the complete list of licensed fishing and crayfish catching sites, see <https://www.zm.gov.lv/zivsaimnieciba/statiskas-lapas/maksskeresana/licenceta-maksskeresana?nid=740#jump>

Most of the licenses can be purchased at [www.epakalpojumi.lv](http://www.epakalpojumi.lv)

# Fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting REGULATIONS (full text)

Issued in accordance with the Fishing Law, Article 13, part one, paragraph 3.

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS



1. The regulations govern fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting in Latvian waters.
2. Fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting for personal needs is allowed to any person who at the time of harvesting of fish, crayfish and other aquatic invertebrates (hereinafter referred to as fish and crayfish) has:
  - 2.1. a valid fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card (except persons set out in the paragraph 3 of the Regulations) or electronically purchased (online) fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card stating the person's name, surname and identity number or the number of such card is provided;
  - 2.2. an ID document (with a photograph, name, surname and identity number) including age, but for people aged 60 to 65 with a disability status, a disability certificate;
  - 2.3. in areas where licensed fishing, licensed crayfish catching or licensed underwater hunting is organised, a valid special permit (licence) or electronically purchased (online) special permit (licence) or the number of such permit.
3. Fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card is not required for persons under 16 or over 65 years of age or disabled persons.
4. Fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting in the waters of any protected natural areas are governed by these Regulations and any regulations related to the protection and use of such areas.
5. Different regulations for fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting in the waters of the Republic of Latvia may be issued on the conditions set out in Section VII of these Regulations.
6. Organisers of any fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting competitions shall get approval of their regulations from local authorities and the State Environmental Service, but in the special protected natural areas with the Nature Conservation Agency.
7. When fishing, catching crayfish or hunting underwater, any person can use towpath free of charge—20 m wide along the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, 4 m wide along any private shores and 10 m wide along any other shores.

## II. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

for the use of fishing,  
crayfish catching and underwater hunting rights

### **8. It is not allowed to be in the water or directly by the water:**

- 8.1. with fishing and crayfish catching tackle, not allowed in that particular period or a place, except moving in a boat, if in the area where the tackle is not allowed it is placed in the boat in such a way that would not allow immediate use for fishing or catching crayfish;
- 8.2. with fish and crayfish species, which at that time or place are not allowed to be harvested or their amount or weight exceeds the catch limit set forth by these Regulations or fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting, licensing regulations or fish or crayfish size exceeds the limit.

### **9. Until the end of harvesting it is forbidden**

to divide or in any other way change the integrity, except gutting, of any caught fish for which there are catch limits or divide or gut any fish set out in subparagraph 16.8. During fishing, it is not allowed to gut any fish species, for which catch weight limit is set (perch, flounder and smelt).

### **10. The following is forbidden:**

- 10.1. to hide any fishing or crayfish catching tackle or catch;
- 10.2. to offer on the market, sell or give any caught fish or crayfish to other persons for profit;
- 10.3. to move any fish or crayfish from one water body to another without complying with requirements of Article 22 of the Fishing Law;
- 10.4. to touch or damage any someone else's fishing, crayfish catching or underwater hunting equipment or any commercial fishing tackle;
- 10.5. to create any physical obstacles in the rivers, canals and creeks;
- 10.6. to pollute any waters or coastal areas or leave any waste on the coastal areas, on the ice or in the water;
- 10.7. to damage any signage placed in the water or on the coastal areas;
- 10.8. to anchor boats on any marked navigation routes and catch fish or crayfish from the boat there.

## II. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS



### 11. Persons should:

- 11.1. to present any documents set out in paragraph 2 for inspection, as well as all fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting tackle and catch;
- 11.2. within one month, to send to the Scientific Institute for Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment BIOR (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) any numbered tags attached to the fish or crayfish together with the name or acronym of the research body or water body manager's (if that has tagged the fish or crayfish), if the catch includes any fish or crayfish tagged for research purposes, and to provide information in respect of the fish or crayfish species, length, weight, size, catching tackle used and place and time;
- 11.3. to report to the supervision bodies any observed violations of fish and crayfish harvesting or any mass fish mortality;
- 11.4. to take good care of nature leaving the area clean after fishing, crayfish catching or underwater hunting.

## III. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING FISHING RIGHTS



12. Tackle consisting of a fishing line with a hook (hooks) or a fishing rod with fishing line with a hook (hooks) shall be used for fishing. Any use of other equipment during fishing (except the net for bloodworm and scud catching set out in paragraph 14 of these Regulations) is prohibited.

13. One person can use the following at a time:

13.1. two pieces of fishing tackle in the internal waters, is each piece has maximum three hooks of any kind (including multiple-point hooks), provided that:

13.1.1. multiple-point hook distance between the point and the shank does not exceed 15 mm (except catfish catching in the Daugava Basin where the hook size is not regulated);



13.1.2. more than one multiple-point hooks are allowed only if those are attached loosely (moving) to the same artificial bait and the distance between any adjacent multiple-point hook attachment spots does not exceed 12 cm.  
13.2. three pieces of fishing tackle in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, if each piece has maximum three hooks of any kind (including multiple-point hooks), but more than one multiple-point hooks are allowed only if those are attached loosely (moving) to the same artificial bait.

14. Catching bait fish using a net not exceeding 1.5 x 1.5 m (mesh area not exceeding 2.25 sq. m) with mesh size not exceeding 10 mm is allowed, but the caught bait fish can only be used in the same water body it has been caught in.

## **15. When fishing it is prohibited:**

- 15.1. to use gaffing technique where fish is hooked by other body parts rather than the mouth;
- 15.2. to use natural bait for catching salmon, sea trout, grayling or brown trout;
- 15.3. to use fish species set out in paragraph 16 of these Regulations (except perch) as well as crayfish or lamprey hatchlings (sandeel) as bait;
- 15.4. to use gaffs for fishing (except fishing from ice);
- 15.5. to use freely floating tip-up devices;
- 15.6. to be more than 50 m away from your fishing tackle.

16. One person is allowed to keep the following fish species (for pictures and Latin names see Appendix 1 to these Regulations):

- 16.1. Vendace, 20 pcs.;
- 16.2. Cod, 10 pcs.;
- 16.3. Turbot, pike, tench, chub, burbot, vimba or pike-perch, 5 pcs each;
- 16.4. Ide, asp, wels catfish, whitefish, eel, 3 pcs each;
- 16.5. salmon or sea trout (differences between the two species are described in Appendix 2 to these Regulation) caught in coastal waters of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga or in the River Bullupe, the Sausā Daugava and the Daugava from the mouth of the Daugava up to the Riga Power Plant, 1 piece each, as well as one grayling and brown trout;
- 16.6. perch caught in:
  - 16.6.1. the inland waters, 5 kilograms;
  - 16.6.2. in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga, 10 kilograms;
- 16.7. flounder and smelt, 10 kilograms of each species;
- 16.8. other fish species, without quantity or weight limits.

### III. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING FISHING RIGHTS



17. In the inland waters, one person is allowed to harvest up to 100 grams bloodworm and scuds for bait.

18. One person is allowed to keep in the catch any fish not exceeding the following minimum sizes:

18.1. 60 centimetres of salmon and wels catfish;

18.2. 50 centimetres for pike, sea trout and eel;

18.3. 45 centimetres for asp and pike-perch;

18.4. 35 centimetres for brown trout, cod and burbot;

18.5. 30 centimetres for turbot, grayling, chub, whitefish and vimba (except vimba caught in the Daugava upstream from Rīga Power Plant, for which size limit is not set);

18.6. 25 centimetres for tench;

18.7. 19 centimetres for perch caught in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga;

18.6. 16 centimetres for vendace;

18.9. no limits for other species of fish.

19. Size of each fish species is measured from tip of the snout to the end of the caudal fin.

20. Each person should keep their catch separately, except where the catch of multiple people does not exceed legal catch limits for one person.

21. Any caught fish that is not kept in the catch shall be carefully taken, unhooked and immediately released. If gentle unhooking is impossible, the hook shall be left in the fish, line cut and the fish released.

22. The fish kept in the catch shall be killed:

22.1. when fishing in the unfrozen waters, immediately after catching, unless the fish is kept alive floating in the water without hooking or tying. That fish should be killed immediately after the end of fishing;

22.2. when fishing in frozen waters from ice, immediately after the end of fishing. Fish cannot be left on the ice after the end of fishing.

### III. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING FISHING RIGHTS



#### **23. The following cannot be kept in the catch:**

- 23.1. lamprey, throughout the year;
- 23.2. salmon and sea trout:
  - 23.2.1. in the inland waters, throughout the year, except salmon and sea trout caught in the Buļļupe, Sausā Daugava, Daugava and areas where licensed fishing is organised in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting procedure;
  - 23.2.2. in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, from 1 October to 15 November, except salmon and trout caught in the waters of the Gulf of Riga from Vecāķi to Vaivari between perpendicular lines drawn from shore points 57° 05' 10" N, 24° 07' 03" O and 56° 57' 70" N, 23° 40' 40" O, up to 20 m deep;
- 23.3. grayling, from 1 February to 30 April;
- 23.4. perch, from 1 March to 30 April;
- 23.5. asp, from 1 March to 15 May;
- 23.6. pike-perch, from 16 April to 31 May;
- 23.7. turbot, from 1 June to 31 July;
- 23.8. brown trout, from 1 September to 30 November;
- 23.9. whitefish and vendace, from 1 October to 30 November.

#### **24. Any fishing is prohibited from 1 March to 30 April:**

- 24.1. from boats or other floating vehicles in all waters, except fishing in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga;
  - 24.2. in canals and streams connecting lakes, connecting rivers with lakes or connecting rivers or lakes with the Baltic Sea or the Gulf of Riga.
25. From 1 March to 30 April it is illegal to use bait fish in any waters, except the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga.

### III. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING FISHING RIGHTS



#### 26. Catching any fish is prohibited throughout the year:

- 26.1. in the estuary areas of any rivers or canals flowing into the sea:
  - 26.1.1. in coastal waters around the Venta estuary within 2000 m radius from the estuary (except fishing from the sea shore further than 100 m from the estuary), the Daugava, Salaca, Gauja and Lielupe estuaries within 1000 m radius from the estuary, but in other river or canal estuaries, within 200 m radius from the estuary, except fishing from piers on the sea side in places with public access;
  - 26.1.2. 200 m upstream from the line connecting the opposite shores of the furthestmost seaward shore points of the rivers and canals, but where there are piers build in the river or canal estuary area, on the inside between the entire length of the piers;
- 26.2. 100 m downstream from the dams, locks, waterfalls or other human-built structures blocking the bed;
- 26.3. from bridges and underbridge structures;
- 26.4. at least 50 m from any properly marked commercial fishing tackle, fish farming cages or fish ladder structures.

27. Furthermore, fishing in the aforementioned waters is allowed only in the places where licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting is organised in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting procedure:

- 27.1. Aiviekste: 500 m stretch downstream from the Aiviekste Power Plant dam;
- 27.2. Brasla: 1000 m stretch downstream from the Brasla Power Plant dam;
- 27.3. Daugava – 700 m stretch downstream the Riga Power Plant dam, 1000 m stretch downstream the Ķegums Power Plant dam and 1000 m stretch downstream the Pļaviņi Power Plant dam;
- 27.4. Salaca: the entire length;
- 27.5. Mērsrags Canal: the entire length;

### III. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING FISHING RIGHTS



27.6. Venta: from Ventas waterfall in Kuldīga 500 m stretch downstream and 200 m stretch upstream.

28. Periods when fishing is not allowed in certain rivers and parts of lakes are set out in Appendix 3 to these Regulations.

### IV. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING CRAYFISH CATCHING RIGHTS



29. Crayfish catching is allowed in the waters set out in Appendix 4, as well as other waters where licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting is organised in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting procedure.

30. Crayfish catching is allowed, if crayfish (different features and Latin names are given in Appendix 5 to these Regulations) in the places set out in these Regulations or the licensed crayfish catching sites are caught by hand or using up to five traps whose design is described and shown in Appendix 6 of these Regulations. Other crayfish catching gear or techniques are not allowed during crayfish catching season.

31. Each trap is equipped with 3 x 7 cm plastic plate with the name and surname of the trap owner and their fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card number is written using permanent marker (except persona set out in paragraph 3 of these Regulations). The writing should be clearly legible and be above the water or at the water surface level.

#### **32. It is illegal to catch:**

32.1. crayfish in their caves or forcing it out of its cave or hideout;

32.2. broad-fingered crayfish and Turkish crayfish from 1 October to 30 June; females with visible spawn throughout the year.



## IV. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING CRAYFISH CATCHING RIGHTS



33. One person can keep in their catch:

33.1. broad-fingered crayfish, only in accordance with the licensed crayfish catching regulations, but up to 50 pcs max;

33.2. Turkish crayfish, up to 50 pcs;

33.3. spiny-cheek crayfish and signal crayfish, an unlimited number, unless the limit is set forth in the licensed crayfish catching regulations.

34. Crayfish with the following minimum size can be kept in the catch:



34.1. 10 centimetres for broad-fingered crayfish and Turkish crayfish;

34.2. 8 centimetres for spiny-cheek crayfish and signal crayfish.

35. Crayfish size is measured from head spine (sharp spike between the eyes) to the end of the telson.

36. Each person should keep their caught crayfish separately during crayfish catching, except where the catch of multiple people does not exceed legal catch limits for one person.

## V. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING UNDERWATER HUNTING RIGHTS



37. Underwater hunting is allowed in the coastal waters of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga, in private lakes where fishing rights do not belong to the government, with their owners' permission, in the waters set out in Appendix 7 to these Regulations, as well as other waters where licensed underwater hunting is organised in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting procedure.

38. Only muscle powered spearguns with spear head width not exceeding 10 cm can be used for underwater hunting. Use of other gear during underwater hunting is prohibited. catch limits for one person.

# V. CONDITIONS OF EXERCISING UNDERWATER HUNTING RIGHTS



39. During underwater hunting, the following requirements shall be observed:
- 39.1. it is illegal to use scuba or other breathing apparatus;
  - 39.2. children up to 16 years of age cannot use any underwater hunting gear without supervision of their parents or other adults;
  - 39.3. it is illegal to be on the shore or in the water closer than 20 m to the shore line in public leisure areas or other areas where many people are gathering (e.g. swimming sites, water sports sites or cultural venues) with a loaded speargun or closer than 20 m to any marked swimming or water sports sites;
  - 39.4. underwater fish hunting gear can be used only when the person is under the water;
  - 39.5. the person shall attach a bright-coloured buoy with at least eight-kilogram lifting capacity (hereinafter referred to as the buoy) to indicate their location in the water;
  - 39.6. underwater hunting gear cannot be used from dawn until sunrise, unless the buoy is equipped with light reflecting elements and all-round light, i.e. a light source placed in such a way that the light would shine through 360°;
  - 39.7. during underwater hunting, it is illegal to use any nets or catching nets for fishing or catch fish or crayfish with hands.
40. Everyone should keep their catch until the end of underwater hunting attaching it to the buoy or a personal belt.
41. From 1 March to 30 April underwater hunting is prohibited in all waters, except the coastal waters of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Rīga and waters where licensed underwater hunting is organised in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting procedure.
42. In addition, during any underwater hunting people shall satisfy the requirements of paragraphs 16, 18, 19, 23 and 26 of these Regulations and paragraphs 6 and 7 of Appendix 3.

## VI. PERSONAL LIABILITY FOR BREACHING THESE REGULATIONS



43. Any person breaching these Regulations shall be held administratively or criminally liable as set out in statutory regulations and shall compensate for any damage to the fish or crayfish resources using base tariffs to calculate the recoverable damage caused by an individual by illegal harvesting fish, crayfish and other aquatic invertebrates in the waters of the Republic of Latvia.

44. To compensate for the damage to fish resources, the base tariff set out in Appendix 8 shall be applied:

### **44.1. threefold:**

44.1.1. for any catch obtained without the documents set out in paragraph 2 of these Regulations;

44.1.2. if any catch limits or allowed size of crayfish or fish species not included in subparagraph 44.2.3 of these Regulations;

### **44.1. fivefold:**

44.2.1. for any fish or crayfish harvesting during closed season or in restricted area;

44.2.2. if any fishing or crayfish catching techniques or tackle not complying with these Regulations are used;

44.2.3. is catch limits or size are exceeded in specially protected restricted fish species (grayling, salmon, vendace, asp, whitefish, sea trout), as well as brown trout;

44.2.4. for processing or breaking fish during fishing in violation of the requirements of paragraph 9 of these Regulations;

44.2.5. if a person refuses to present their catch or fishing or crayfish catching tackle for inspection;

44.2.6. if any fish or crayfish harvested during fishing, crayfish catching or underwater hunting is being offered on the market, sold or handed over to other persons for profit;



## VII. ADDITIONAL FISHING, CRAYFISH CATCHING AND UNDERWATER HUNTING MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE SUPERVISION



45. The decisions of the Ministry for Agriculture related to the measures regulating fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting adopted in accordance with the Fishing Law, Article 16, are published in the official bulletin Latvijas Vēstnesis and on the Ministry website.

46. To ensure preservation of any fish and crayfish resources, biodiversity and the sustainable harvesting in the waters in the administrative territories of local authorities, protection of the specially protected and restricted fish species and their biotopes, reduction of the impact on the environment and promotion of fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting tourism, local authorities can adopt binding fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting regulations, different from these Regulations, if:

46.1. in accordance with the licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting regulations, licensed fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting is organised in the waters of their administrative territory;

46.2. in the waters of their administrative territory, depending on local conditions and in accordance with the objectives set forth in the development planning documents, such additional regulations are necessary for fish and crayfish harvesting, which are not subject to organisation of licensed fishing, crayfish catching or underwater hunting, In such case, based on the Institute, the Nature Conservation Agency or State Environmental Service report, local authorities can set:

46.2.1. restrictions or limits for fish and crayfish harvesting during dark hours of the day;

46.2.2. restrictions on underwater hunting near swimming or leisure sites, which would be stricter than the restrictions set out in subparagraph 39.3 of these Regulations;

46.2.3. restrictions or limits for fish and crayfish harvesting in particular water areas, which is necessary for the growth of fish and crayfish resources, including prohibition to walk into the water while fishing during a particular period;

## VII. ADDITIONAL FISHING, CRAYFISH CATCHING AND UNDERWATER HUNTING MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE SUPERVISION



46.2.4. extension of closed fishing season for up to 10 days in respect of the fish species set out in paragraph 23 of these Regulations, taking into account local weather condition in a given calendar year;

46.2.5. lower number pike and pike-perch to be kept in the catch, which is different from the number set out in subparagraph 16.3 of these Regulations.

47. Local authorities shall publish their binding regulations adopted in accordance with paragraph 46 of these Regulations and setting different conditions of fish and crayfish harvesting in the waters of their administrative territories as set out in statutory regulations and make the appropriate information available in the places with the public access to the waters. Local authorities shall send their adopted local binding regulations to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and the Ministry for Agriculture. The Ministry for Agriculture shall publish the binding regulations received from the local authorities on its website.

48. The Institute shall prepare a scientifically substantiated recommendation, which is required by the Ministry for Agriculture for the decision set out in paragraph 45 of these Regulations, and upon request of the local authority issue a report, which is required to adopt the local binding regulations related to subparagraphs 46.2.3, 46.2.4 and 46.2.5. In its scientifically substantiated recommendation, the Institute shall include the information on the use of fish resources in a particular body of water, analysis of the existing situation, as well as conclusions and recommendations for particular fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting regulation measures, need for additional restrictions or limits and duration thereof.

49. Compliance with these Regulations is supervised by the bodies set out in Article 18 of the Fishing Law, and persons set out in Article 20 of the Fishing Law are involved in the supervision.

## VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

50. To repeal Cabinet Regulations No. 1498 of 22 December 2009 "Fishing regulations" (Latvijas Vēstnesis, 2009, Issue 203; 2011, Issue 62; 2012, Issue 134; 2013, Issue 7, 159).

51. Until 1 January 2017, instead of the fishing, crayfish catching and underwater hunting card an individual may present a fishing card set out in Cabinet Regulations No. 918 of 11 August 2009 "Regulations for lease of bodies of water and commercial fishing rights and terms of use of the fishing rights", paragraph 19.

52. The Regulations come into effect on 1 February 2016.  
Prime Minister Laimdota Straujuma

Minister for Agriculture

Jānis Dūklavs

## FISH SPECIES

for which catch limit or weight or size limits  
are set and their Latin names

**Grayling** / *Thymallus thymallus*



**Turbot** / *Scophthalmus maximus*



**Perch** / *Perca fluviatilis*



**Ides** / *Leuciscus idus*



**Salmon** / *Salmo salar*



**Pike** / *Esox lucius*



# FISH SPECIES

for which catch limit or weight or size limits  
are set and their Latin names

**Tench** / *Tinca tinca*



**Cod** / *Gadus morhua*



**Smelt** / *Osmerus eperlanus*



**Asp** / *Aspius aspius*



**Wels catfish** / *Silurus glanis*



**Chub** / *Squalius cephalus*



**Brown trout** / *Salmo trutta f.*



**Whitefish** / *Coregonus sp.*



# FISH SPECIES

for which catch limit or weight or size limits  
are set and their Latin names

**Flounder** / *Platichthys flesus*



**Vendace** / *Coregonus albula*



**Sea trout** / *Salmo trutta*



**Vimba** / *Vimba vimba*



**Burbot** / *Lota lota*



**Pike-perch** / *Sander lucioperca*



**Eel** / *Anguilla anguilla*



Note: \* Specially protected restricted fish species in accordance with Cabinet Regulations No. 396 of 14 November 2000 "Regulations for specially protected and specially protected restricted fish species list", Appendix 2, paragraph 5.

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SALMON AND SEA TROUT

Salmon and sea trout juveniles are almost indistinguishable



As they grow, the differences become more apparent:

## SALMON



A

There are less small black spots on the salmon's body, especially along the midline, than sea trout's

In salmon, maxilla coincides with the back line of the eyes

## SEA TROUT



B

Salmon's tail is more forked than sea trout's

In sea trout, maxilla extends beyond the back line of the eyes

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## I. DAUGAVA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
1.	Aiviekste	from Veseta (new bed) estuary upstream up to the Aiviekste Power Plant dam	from 16 March to 31 May
2.	Akaviņa	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
3.	Alūksne	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
4.	Arona	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
5.	Bērzaune	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
6.	Bullupe	the entire length	from 1 May to 31 May
7.	Daugava		
7.1.	Daugava	from piers and point of its meeting with the Gulf of Riga over 6.5 stretch upstream up to high-voltage lines in Riga territory	from 1 May to 31 May
7.2.	Daugava	the entire length of the navigation channel	from 1 May to 31 May
7.3.	Daugava	the entire length in Sarkandaugava	from 1 May to 31 May
8.	Ievedne	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
9.	Kuja	upstream from Cesvaine–Gulbene motorway bridge	from 1 October to 30 November

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## I. DAUGAVA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
10.	Lake Lubāna		
10.1.	Lake Lubāna	100 m from the Aiviekste lock	from 16 March to 15 May
10.2.	Lake Lubāna	Area over 1400 m stretch adjacent the North Dam along the shore and 600 m stretch in the lake from the shore *(from the Rēzekne estuary to the dam turn)	from 1 October to 30 April
11.	Lielā Jugla	upstream up to the Ropaži Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
12.	Līčupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
13.	Mazā Jugla	upstream up to the Dobelnieki Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
14.	Mergupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
15.	Nāruža	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
16.	The River Rēzeknes	from the estuary (by Lake Lubāna) upstream up to the bridge by Žogoti settlement	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing from the shore or ice



# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## I. DAUGAVA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
17.	Sumulda	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
18.	Taukātnē	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
19.	Taleja	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
20.	Vedze	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
21.	Veseta	downstream from the bridge by Lejaskrogs in Vietalva	from 1 October to 30 November
22.	Virgūlica	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November

## II. GAUJA BASIN REGION

23.	Aģe	from the estuary upstream up to the Aģe Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 31 December
24.	Amata	from inflow to the Gauja downstream up to water reservoir in Kārļi	from 1 October to 31 December
25.	Azanda	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
26.	Brasla	from inflow to the Gauja upstream up to the Brasla Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 31 December
27.	Gauja	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the motorway bridge in Strenči	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
28.	Glāzupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## II. GAUJA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
29.	Īge	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
30.	Inčupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
31.	Jaunupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December
32.	Korģe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
33.	Kumada	from inflow to the Amata upstream up to Vidzeme (Pskov) motorway	from 1 October to 31 December
34.	Ķirele	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
35.	Ķišupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
36.	Lenčupe	from inflow to the Gauja to the Kalna mill dam	from 1 October to 31 December
37.	Loja	from inflow to the Gauja upstream up to the Brasla Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 31 December
38.	Liepupe	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the Tallinn motorway	from 1 October to 30 November
39.	Līgatne	from inflow to the Gauja upstream up to the Šķēpeļu mill dam	from 1 October to 31 December
40.	Noriņa	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
41.	Melnupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## II. GAUJA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
42.	Pīgele	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
43.	Pēterupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December
44.	Rauna	from inflow to the Gauja downstream up to the mill dam in Rauna	from 1 October to 31 December
45.	Raunis	from inflow to the Rauna upstream up to Vidzeme (Pskov) motorway	from 1 October to 31 December
46.	Rauza	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
47.	Ramata	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
48.	Strīkupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December
49.	Svētupe	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the bridge by Krūzmaņi house (road to Ērgļi Swamp)	from 1 October to 31 December
50.	Šepka	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
51.	Vaive	from inflow to the Rauna upstream up to the Vaive mill dam	from 1 October to 31 December
52.	Vecpalsa	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
53.	Vilaune	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
54.	Vitrupe	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the bridge in Ķirbiži	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## II. GAUJA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
55.	Vizla	from inflow to the Gauja upstream up to the Vizla Power Plant dam	from 1 October to 30 November
56.	Zaķupīte	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November

## III. LIELUPE BASIN REGION

57.	Lielupe	from Staļģene bridge upstream up to the Mūsa and the Mēmele junction, downstream up to Bauska ruins	from 1 April to 31 May
58.	Mēmele	from the estuary to the pedestrian bridge in Bauska	from 1 April to 31 May
59.	Mūsa	from the estuary to the motorsports complex	from 1 April to 31 May
60.	Slocene (Pulkaine)	between Lake Valguma and Lake Kaņiera	from 1 April to 31 May
61.	Vecslocene un Slocene	starp Slokas ezeru un Lielupi	from 1 April to 31 May

## IV. VENTA BASIN REGION

62.	Abava	from inflow to the Venta upstream up to the Abava waterfall	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
63.	Durbe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## IV. VENTA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
64.	Ciecere	from inflow to the Venta upstream up to the Pakuļi water reservoir dam	from 1 October to 30 November
65.	Ēda	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
66.	Dzelda	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
67.	Irbe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
68.	Koja	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
69.	Lāčupīte	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
70.	Lētiža	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
71.	Melnsilupe (Mellsilupe)	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
72.	Mellupīte	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
73.	Ostupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
74.	Pilsupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
75.	Raķupe	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## IV. VENTA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
76.	Rinda	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
77.	Rīva	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the bridge in Rīva	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
78.	Roja	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the Lube mill dam	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
79.	Saka	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
80.	Stende	the entire length	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
81.	Šķēde	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
82.	Šķēvelis	the entire length	from 1 October to 30 November
83.	Tebra	up to the Aizpute dam	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait

# PERIODS WHEN FISHING IS NOT ALLOWED

in certain rivers and parts of lakes



## IV. VENTA BASIN REGION

No	River, lake	River stretch or lake part	Closed season
84.	Užava	from inflow to the sea upstream up to the bridge in Tērande	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
85.	Valgale	from inflow to the Abava upstream up to the bridge in Valgale	from 1 October to 30 November
86.	Venta	from the bridge by Zlēki upstream up to Latvian-Lithuanian border	from 1 October to 31 December, except fishing with natural bait
87.	Virbupe (Kārone)	visā garumā	from 1 October to 30 November

# BODIES OF WATER WHERE TURKISH CRAYFISH, SPINE- CHEEK CRAYFISH AND SIGNAL CRAYFISH CATCHING IS ALLOWED



No	Water body	Local government	Legal crayfish species
1.	Lake Āraišu	Vecpiebalgas novads	Turkish crayfish
2.	Daugava up to Rīga Power Plant	Rīgas pilsēta Salaspils novads Ķekavas novads	Spiny-cheek crayfish
3.	Hapaka grāvis	Rīga	Spiny-cheek crayfish
4.	Lielupe	Rīgas pilsēta Jūrmalas pilsēta Babītes novads Bauskas novads Rundāles novads Valgundes novads Ozolnieku novads Jelgavas novads Jelgava	Spine-cheek crayfish and Turkish crayfish
5.	Lake Ķīšezers	Rīga	Spiny-cheek crayfish
6.	Lake Mazais Baltezers	Rīga	Turkish crayfish
7.	Lake Primmas	Salacgrīvas novads	Signal crayfish
8.	Sausā Daugava	Ķekavas novads Salaspils novads	Sziny-cheek crayfish
9.	Vecdaugava	Rīga	Spiny-cheek crayfish
10.	Venta	Ventspils novads Ventspils pilsēta Kuldīgas novads Skrundas novads Saldus novads	Spiny-cheek crayfish



# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CRAYFISH SPECIES

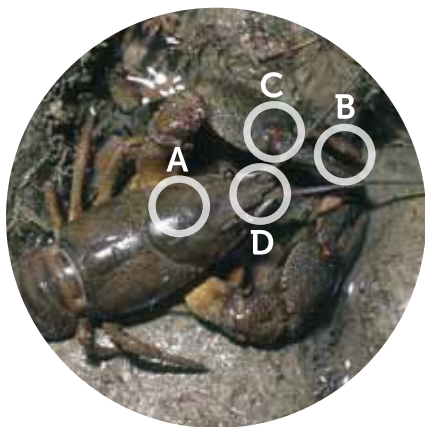


Fig. 1 Broad-fingered crayfish

## 1. Broad-fingered crayfish (*Astacus astacus*)

- 1.1. smooth body ("a"), only one spine on each side between the cephalothorax and pleon joint (difference from Turkish crayfish, main difference from spine-cheek crayfish)
- 1.2. serrated inside edges of the claws ("b") (difference from Turkish crayfish)
- 1.3. red spot at the claw opening joint ("c") (the main difference from signal crayfish)
- 1.4. smooth head spine folds ("d") (the main difference from Turkish crayfish)

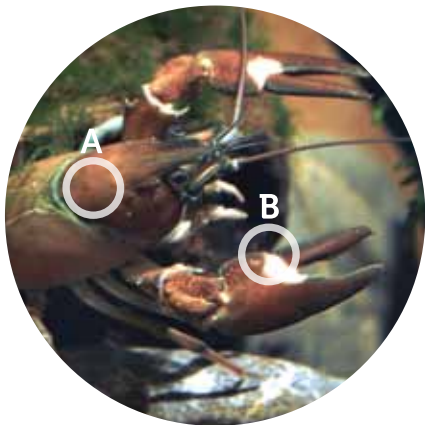


Fig. 2 Signal crayfish

## 2. Signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*)

- 2.1. Smooth body without spines ("a") (unlike spiny-cheek crayfish and Turkish crayfish)
- 2.2. Typical light spot at the claw opening joint ("b") (the main difference from broad-fingered crayfish, spine-cheek crayfish and Turkish crayfish)

# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CRAYFISH SPECIES



Fig. 3 Turkish crayfish

## 3. Turkish crayfish

(*Astacus leptodactylus*)

- 3.1. spined body ("a") (difference from broad-fingered crayfish and signal crayfish);
- 3.2. smooth inside claw edges ("b") (difference from broad-fingered crayfish);
- 3.3. head spine folds with teeth ("c") (the main difference from broad-fingered crayfish).

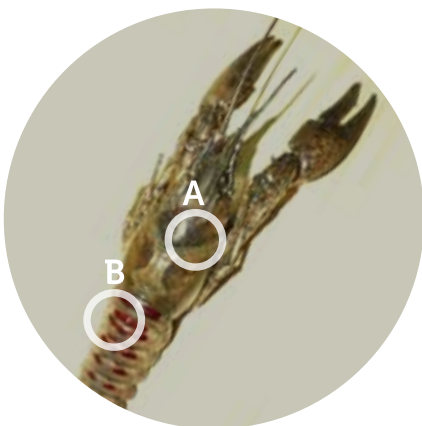


Fig. 4 Spiny-cheek crayfish

## 4. Spiny-cheek crayfish

(*Orconectes limosus*)

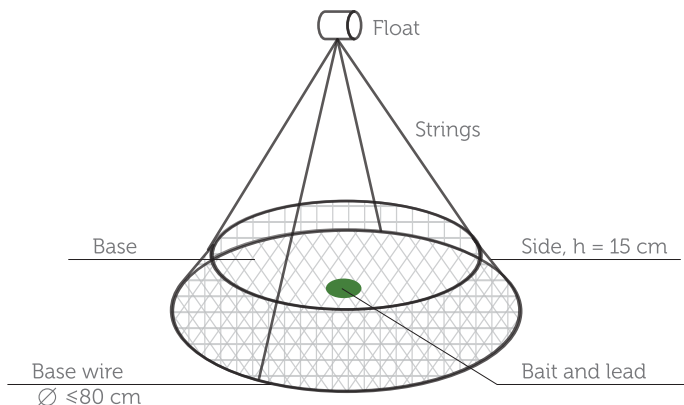
- 4.1. spiny body ("a") and expressed spines on the sides of the head ('cheeks') (the main difference from broad-fingered crayfish and signal crayfish);
- 4.2. reddish brown stripes on the top pleon segment ("b") (difference from Turkish crayfish).

# CRAYFISH CATCHING TRAP DESIGN

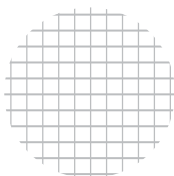


**The Regulations set forth the following requirements to the traps:**

- \* Trap base diameter not exceeding 80 cm
- \* Side height not exceeding 15 cm
- \* Trap mesh size does not exceed 20 mm



Trap mesh size  
does not exceed  
20 mm



PS. In a current, it is advisable to keep the side top on the soil and raise only when pulling out.

# LAKEs AND PARTS THEREOF WHERE UNDERWATER HUNTING IS ALLOWED



No	Lake, water or a stretch thereof	Local authority (Novads (Region), Pagasts (Parish), city/twon)
1.	Lake Aijažu	Krimuldas novads, Lēdurgas pagasts
2.	Lake Apguldes	Dobeles novads, Naudītes pagasts
3.	Lake Baltezers	Daugavpils novads, Vaboles pagasts
4.	Lake Baļotes	Krustpils novads, Kūku pagasts
5.	Lake Briģenes	Daugavpils novads, Demenes pagasts
6.	Lake Brocēnu	Brocēnu novads, Brocēnu pilsēta
7.	Buļļupe	Rīgas pilsēta
8.	Lake Cieceres	Brocēnu novads, Brocēnu pilsēta
9.	Lake Cirma	Ludzas novads, Cirmas pagasts
10.	Lake Černostes	Rēzeknes novads, Maltas pagasts
11.	Daugava	Krāslavas novads (Kalniešu pagasts, Krāslavas pagasts, Krāslavas pilsēta), Daugavpils novads (Laucesas pagasts, Kalkūnes pagasts, Svētes pagasts, Liksnas pagasts, Nīcgales pagasts, Daugavpils pilsēta), Līvānu novads (Jersikas pagasts, Līvānu pilsēta, Turku pagasts), Jēkabpils novads (Dunavas pagasts, Dignājas pagasts, Ābeļu pagasts, Jēkabpils pilsēta), Krustpils novads (Vīpes pagasts, Kūku pagasts, Krustpils pagasts), Salas novads (Salas pagasts, Sēlpils pagasts), Pļaviņu novads (Aiviekstes pagasts, Pļaviņu pilsēta, Klintaines pagasts), Jaunjelgavas novads (Staburaga pagasts, Seces pagasts, Jaunjelgavas pilsēta), Kokneses novads (Kokneses pagasts, Kokneses pilsēta), Aizkraukles novads (Aizkraukles pilsēta, Skrīveru pagasts), Ogres novads (Ogresgala pagasts, Ogres pilsēta), Ķekavas novads (Daugmales pagasts, Ķekavas pagasts), Ikšķiles novads (Tīnūžu pagasts, Ikšķiles pilsēta), Salaspils novads (Salaspils pilsēta, Salaspils pagasts), Rīgas pilsēta
12.	Lake Demenes	Daugavpils novads, Demenes pagasts
13.	Lake Dūņezers	Ādažu novads
14.	Lake Dzīlezers	Ludzas novads, Istras pagasts
15.	Lake Dzīlūta	Rēzeknes novads, Stoļerovas pagasts
16.	Lake Dzimezers	Carnikavas novads
17.	Lake Feimaņu	Riebiņu novads, Rušonas pagasts, Rēzeknes novads, Feimaņu pagasts
18.	Lake Jersikas	Līvānu novads, Jersikas pagasts
19.	Lake Juglas	Rīgas pilsēta
20.	Lake Juvera	Vecpiebalgas novads, Dzērbenes pagasts

# LAKEs AND PARTs THEREOF WHERE UNDERWATER HUNTING IS ALLOWED



No	Lake, water or a stretch thereof	Local authority (Novads (Region), Pagasts (Parish), city/twon)
21.	Lake Jūdažu	Siguldas novads, Siguldas pagasts
22.	Lake Kairīšu	Dagdas novads, Svairīņu pagasts
23.	Lake Laudera	Zilupes novads, Lauderu pagasts
24.	Lielais Gusena	Krāslavas novads, Robežnieku pagasts
25.	Lake Lielais Kalupes (Lake Salenieku )	Daugavpils novads, Kalupes pagasts; Vārkavas novads, Rožkalnu pagasts
26.	Lake Lielais Nabas	Kuldīgas novads, Padures pagasts
27.	Lake Liezēra	Madonas novads, Liezēres pagasts
28.	Lake Lizdoles	Smiltenes novads, Launkalnes pagasts
29.	Lake Lilastes	Ādažu novads
30.	Lake Ludza	Gulbenes novads, Stāmerienas pagasts
31.	Lake Mazais Kalupes (Lake Keišu)	Daugavpils novads, Kalupes pagasts
32.	Lake Mazais Nabas	Kuldīgas novads, Padures pagasts
33.	Lake Mazais Virānes	Cesvaines novads, Cesvaines pilsēta
34.	Lake Meirānu	Rēzeknes novads, Bērzgales pagasts
35.	Lake Nauļānu	Krāslavas novads, Robežnieku pagasts
36.	Lake Odzes	Pļaviņu novads, Aiviekstes pagasts
37.	Lake Osvas	Dagdas novads, Bērziņu pagasts
38.	Lake Pabažu	Sējas novads
39.	Lake Pērkonu	Balvu novads, Kubulu pagasts
40.	Lake Plaužu	Ogres novads, Ķeipenes pagasts, Taurupes pagasts
41.	Lake Plisūna (Plusons, Lake Dunduru ezers)	Ludzas novads, Istras pagasts
42.	Lake Rāceņu	Madonas novads, Lazdonas pagasts

# LAKEs AND PARTs THEREOF WHERE UNDERWATER HUNTING IS ALLOWED



No	Lake, water or a stretch thereof	Local authority (Novads (Region), Pagasts (Parish), city/twon)
43.	Lake Remtes	Brocēnu novads, Remtes pagasts
44.	Lake Riebiņu	Pārgaujas novads, Straupes pagasts
45.	Lake Sasmakas (Lake Valdemārpils, Lake Ārlavas )	Talsu novads, Valdemārpils pilsēta
46.	Lake Skolas (Lake Drustu)	Raunas novads, Drustu pagasts
47.	Lake Sudalezers	Alūksnes novads, Zeltiņu pagasts, Gulbenes novads, Lejasciema pagasts
48.	Lake Svētaunes (Lake Jorzavas)	Baltinavas novads, Baltinavas pagasts
49.	Lake Taurenēs	Vecpiebalgas novads, Taurenēs pagasts
50.	Lake Ušura	Gulbenes novads, Jaungulbenes pagasts
51.	Lake Vārzgūnes	Jēkabpils novads, Kalna pagasts
52.	Lake Viesītes	Viesītes novads, Viesīte
53.	Lake Vilgāles	Kuldīgas novads, Kurmāles pagasts
54.	Lake Zvārtavas	Apes novads, Gaujienas pagasts
55.	Lake Zvirgzdenes	Cīblas novads, Zvirgzdenes pagasts

# BASIC RATE

for calculation of damages caused by individuals through illegal harvesting of fish, crayfish and other aquatic invertebrates



No	Species	Compensation for damage (euro)	Unit
1.	Grayling, salmon, wels catfish, whitefish, brown trout, sea trout, eel	143.-	1 pc
2.	Pike-perch, vendace, asp	36.-	1 pc
3.	Ide, pike, vimba	29.-	1 pc
4.	arp, tench, lamprey, broad-fingered crayfish, chub, burbot	8.-	1 pc
5.	Turbot, cod	15.-	1 kg
6.	Perch, flounder	8.-	1 kg
7.	Sprat, Baltic herring, smelt	1.-	1 kg
8.	Fish and crayfish not mentioned in this table	2.-	1 kg
9.	Bloodworms, scuds	29.-	100 g
10.	Fish roe	143.-	100 g

**Basic rate may be multiplied by 3 or 5**, depending on offense (x3 – no card, bigger catch or smaller fish than allowed; x5 – bigger catch or smaller size of rare fish, fishing in closed season).

# CODE OF ETHICS



Latvia is our land and water – rivers, lakes and the sea. Human activities significantly affect everything that is around us – including fish resources and the environmental quality. That is why we should go fishing with an idea that we have borrowed the nature's values from our children:

1. The angler shall care about nature and water, never pollute the environment and leave the fishing spot clean. The angler may clean up after others.
2. The angler shall respect other anglers and other users of water bodies.
3. The angler shall carefully read all fishing regulations, comply with them and be able to explain to others.
4. The angler shall use fish resources responsibly, shall not interfere with fish spawning and protect spawning areas.
5. The angler shall know how to apply the 'catch and release' principle releasing small, protected and any other fish with utmost care.
6. The angler shall be careful with fish when taking pictures or videos.
7. The angler shall kill the fish in the catch immediately and take home only as many as necessary for a meal.
8. The angler shall immediately inform the competent authorities of any malicious violations of the regulations.
9. The angler shall provide true information about their catch and understand the importance of that for the future planning of fish resources.

It would be reasonable for the Code of Honour to include rules, which cannot be controlled every day, but with which the anglers would undertake to comply, since they want to be respected as well.

The Code of Ethics is in no way fixed, as the more people participate in its development, the better it gets. This one is developed by the Latvian society of fisherman organisations (MOSP). If you have any suggestions for the Code, please let us know: [m.o.s.p@inbox.lv](mailto:m.o.s.p@inbox.lv)



# BRIEF RULES

Grayling	1 pc.	30 cm	1.02 – 30.04
Perch	5/10 kg	–/19 cm	inland/sea
Ide	3 pcs.	30 cm	–
Turbot	5 pcs.	30 cm	–
Trench	5 pcs.	25 cm	–
Pike	5 pcs.	50 cm	1.03 – 30.04
Salmon	1 pc.	60 cm	1.10 – 31.12
Cod	10 pcs.	35 cm	–
Asp	3 pcs.	45 cm	1.03 – 15.05
Flounder	10 kg	–	–
Smelt	10 kg	–	–
Vendace	20 pcs.	16 cm	1.10 – 30.11
Wels Catfish	3 pcs.	60 cm	–
Chub	5 pcs.	30 cm	–
Whitefish	3 pcs.	30 cm	1.10 – 30.11
Brown Trout	1 pc.	35 cm	1.09 – 30.11
Sea Trout	1 pc.	50 cm	1.10 – 31.12
Burbot	5 pcs.	35 cm	–
Vimba	5 pcs.	30 cm	–
Pike perch	5 pcs.	45 cm	16.04 – 31.05
Eel	3 pcs.	50 cm	–

# IMPORTANT CONTACTS

\* In case of an accident, emergency coordination phone **112**

\* Violations against environment, poaching - State Environmental service:  
**26338800**, office hours – **67084211**

\* If a marked fish is caught: Institute for Food Safety,  
Animal Health and Environment (BIOR),  
Lejupes str 3, Riga, LV-1076, Latvia, phone **67620513**  
bior@bior.lv

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