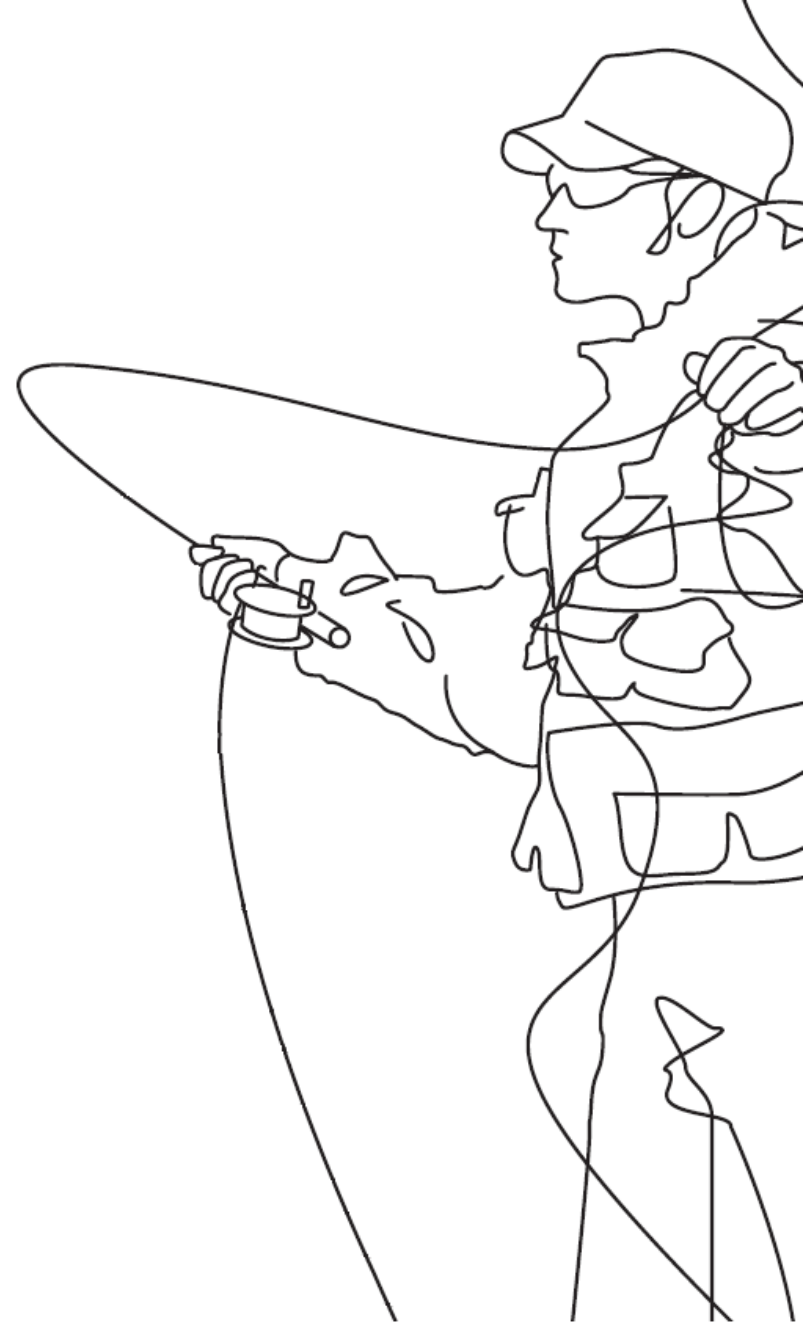


# Sustainable development of recreational fishing and fishing tourism in Sweden

**Daniel Melin**

Recreational Fisheries Coordinator  
Fisheries Unit



# Role of the Swedish Board of Agriculture

- Promotion of recreational fishing and fishing tourism
- Collaboration with The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- The recreational fishing advisory group
- Swedish recreational fishing and fishing tourism 2020 (national strategy)
- The yearly report series, 2014-2020



# Role of the Swedish Board of Agriculture

2015-10-08

- Monitor, display and promote development within the sector
- Supply stakeholders and decisionmakers with information
- Comment on legislative acts, statutes and management plans
- Participate and contribute in conferences and seminars
- Launch and promote relevant projects and initiatives
  - Fishing tourism entrepreneurship in Sweden
  - The recreational fishing map
  - Recreational fishing in urban areas

# Salmon - a valuable resource for rural development

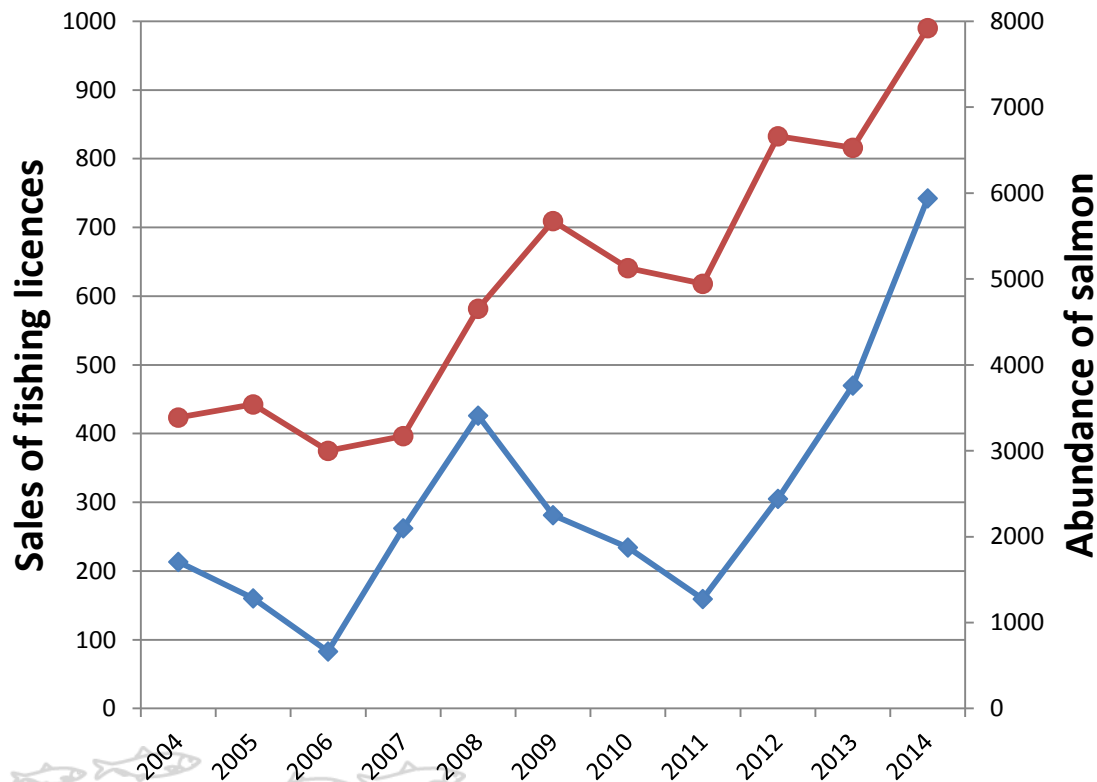
2015-10-08

## Total expenditures for recreational salmon fishing (rod & reel)

Type of water	Fishing licences	Total expenditures
Baltic rivers with wild salmon	10 600 000 SEK	135 000 000 SEK
The Torne river	-	54 000 000 SEK
Baltic rivers with reared salmon	4 900 000 SEK	62 000 000 SEK
The Baltic sea	0 SEK	49 000 000 SEK
Lagan, Nissan and the Örekil river	2 200 000 SEK	28 000 000 SEK
<b>Total expenditures per year</b>		<b>&gt; 328 000 000 SEK</b>

# Abundance of salmon and sales of fishing licences

The Byske river 2004-2014



Total expenditures increased from 5,4 to 12,6 MSEK in a 10-year period

● Sales of fishing licences

◆ Abundance of salmon

The effect of abundance of salmon on sales of fishing licenses is statistically significant ( $p < 0,005$ )

Source: Byskeälvens FVOF Västerbottensdelen, årsskrift 2014

# Keys to unlocking potentials

- Better data of participation and catch in recreational fishing
- Tailored and riverspecific management of each salmon stock
- Close collaboration between governmental agencies and private stakeholders in salmon management
- Knowledge about the socioeconomic impact of different types of salmon fishing
- Socioeconomic factors must be taken into account when managing salmon stocks

# Keys to unlocking potentials

- National plans and long-term financial commitments to restore and protect salmon habitats in rivers
- International agreements and plans to protect salmon stocks from overfishing in the South Baltic Sea
- Reared salmon released in the Baltic Sea could be more efficiently used in commercial and recreational fisheries
- The salmon fishing tourism should be recognized as a potentially big contributor to rural development in Sweden

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