

March 28, 1991

Dear Bob,

Many thanks for your letter of February 19 and copies.

Lake Vättern. The big "salmons" were born in 1985 and stocked in spring 1987. No doubt about that, a letter from fishery officer to me shows it after scale of tests from a few big salmons. In February 22, I wrote an article (incl.) "Gullspångslax på snabb tillväxt" = Gullspångsalmon on fast growing. From 100 grammes to nearly 18 kgs in 3,5 years or from 20 cms to 105 cms in same period with a girth over 70 cms.

December 15, 1990 a big salmon was found in a gillnet. Weight 19,6 kg, total-length 105 cms, girth 78 cms. On the colourphoto I have I can see very clearly about 25 spots on caudal fin - and this is not normally with spots on fins for landlocked salmons in Sweden. Perhaps this is a proof for a hybrid.

A few years ago a fishery officer for Lake Vättern told me that a hatchery made a test, mixed Gullspångstype x Baltictype of salmon/trout and found a very big growth rate. ~~XXX~~ This is not news for me, but who knows, if same have been stocked in Lake Vättern.

The big anadromous Baltic trout in Lake Vättern was stopped in 1918, in the city Motala. This trout, called "Vätternsalmon", had a maximumweight of 23 kgs in old papers. In 1925 there was a 19 kgs trout in Motala(=city) and in 1955 there was one 16,4 kgs trout in Bankeryd(southeast Vättern).

I think it is necessary to make a DNA analysis to found if it is trout, salmon or hybrid and perhaps what kind of population it is.

Not only Gullspångsmolt are stocked in Lake Vättern. In 1989, 900 <sup>salmon-</sup>smolt from River Sävån(Gothenburg) were stocked in southwest Vättern.

I have no catchreport for February/March, lot of ice in Vättern. In spring I hope to go Vättern for fishing and I will send a report to you later.

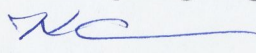
So far, there is no sportfishing license to fish in the 5 biggest lakes in Sweden. In all other lakes you have to buy a sportfishing license, or have a permission by waterowner. In the Swedish coast, there is free fishing with the exception in many river mouths, newclear areas, plants areas, etc. Each province has it's owned regulations. For example, WestSweden(with 2 province) have a fishingtime March-September(in a few areas October 15) ~~forxfishing~~ to fish salmon and trout(not rainbow). Minimumlength 50 cms for salmon and 35 cms for trout(not rainbow), if the salmon/trout is shorter you have to return it in the water - even if it is dead, it is forbidden to keep it.

There is no sportfishing license for hole Sweden. Each lake or river have to buy fish for stocking, so it come from sale of fishing licenses. Big powerstations have to stock smolt in rivers and they pay thereself. A lake as Vättern and Vänern has many sponsors(state, commune, distric, professional fishermen, a few sportfishingclubs, powerstations, a few firms, etc.) but the management and stocking is made by the state in the area with National Swedish Board of Fisheries, Drottningholm "school" and sometimes Swedish Salmon Research Institute as superintendence, in co-operation.

Yes, spawning site in Motala(=city) was blocked in 1918 <sup>small</sup> but in a few rivers in west Vättern ~~still spawning each year~~ trout still spawning, but not salmon, what we know today.

I think the big salmons came from 1 (or 2) hatching(-s) in 1985(1986) and the big ones will gone in a few years. The future can give us the answer, I hope.

Best spring-regards,

  
Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden

Incl. 1 colourphoto - char.

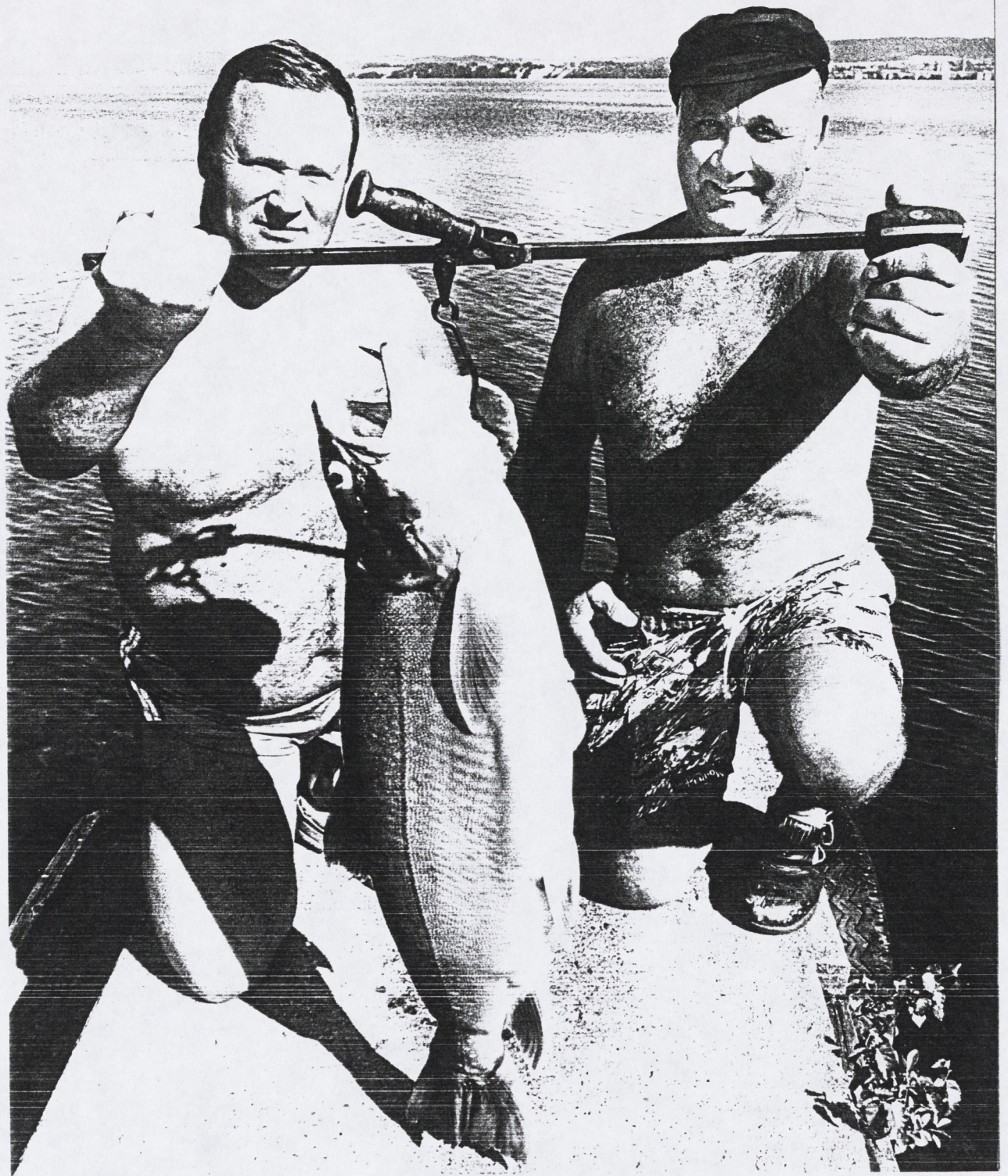


New Swedish record for  
landlocked char.

Lake Vättern - Sweden

Landlocked char - *Salvelinus alpinus*. Day of catch: August 3, 1990.  
Weight: 11,2 kgs, empty stomach. Total length: 90 cm. Girth: 60-65 cms.  
Method of catch: Gillnet, 300 meters outside the harbour of Jönköping(=City)  
, south part of Lake Vättern. By Mr. Bertil Karlsson(left) och Mr. Roy Källvik.  
The char is mounted, price 3.000 Swedish Crowns.

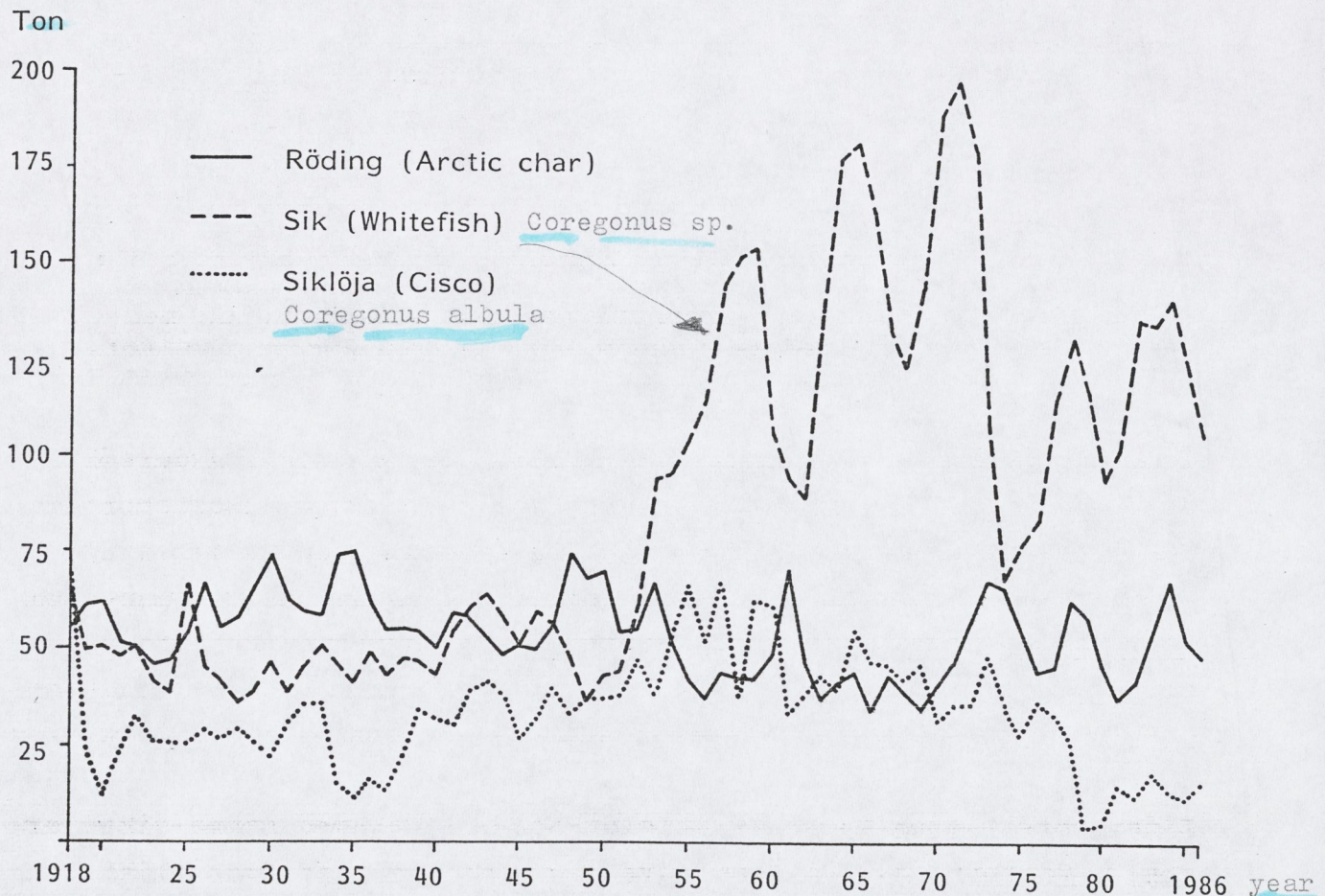
Report by: Mr. Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden.



Bestånd

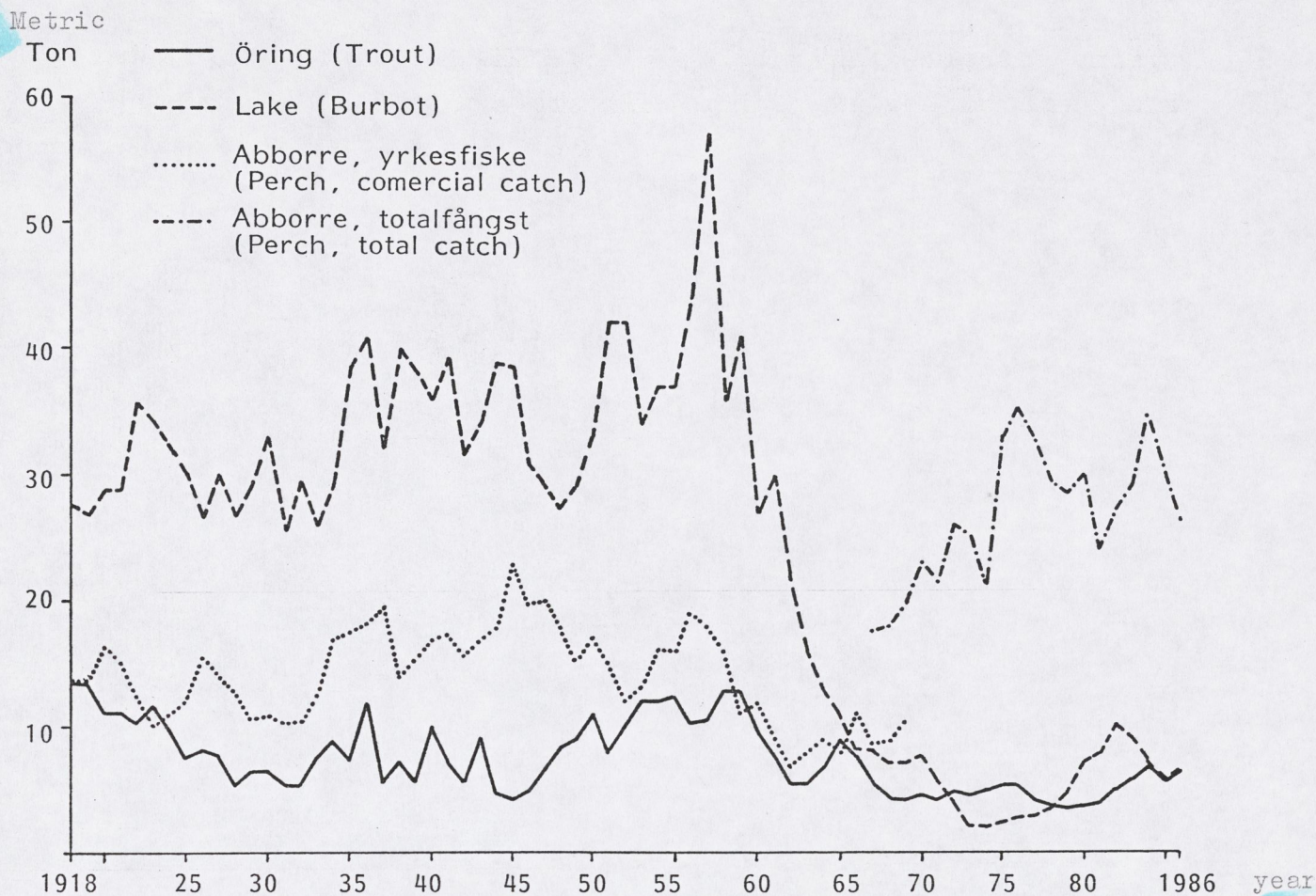
Widegren (1863) gjorde vissa uppskattningar av fiskets avkastning i Vättern. Han utgick från stickprov på vissa fiskares fångster och multiplicerade med antalet båtar och uppskattade fiskenätter. Metoden tenderar att ge för höga värden. Alltnog: Widegren kom fram till att i Vättern fångades 40 ton älvsik, cirka 150 ton sandsik, tillsammans 190 ton. I Figur 1 återges en kurva över den officiella statistiken från 1918. Arpi (1958) har diskuterat denna statistiks tillförlitlighet. I denna rapport har de fyra första åren (1914-1917) utelämnats, då intrimning av insamlingsarbetet och kristiden torde ha medfört extra osäkerhet.

metric



Figur 1. Fångst av röding, sik och siklöja i Vättern 1918-86.

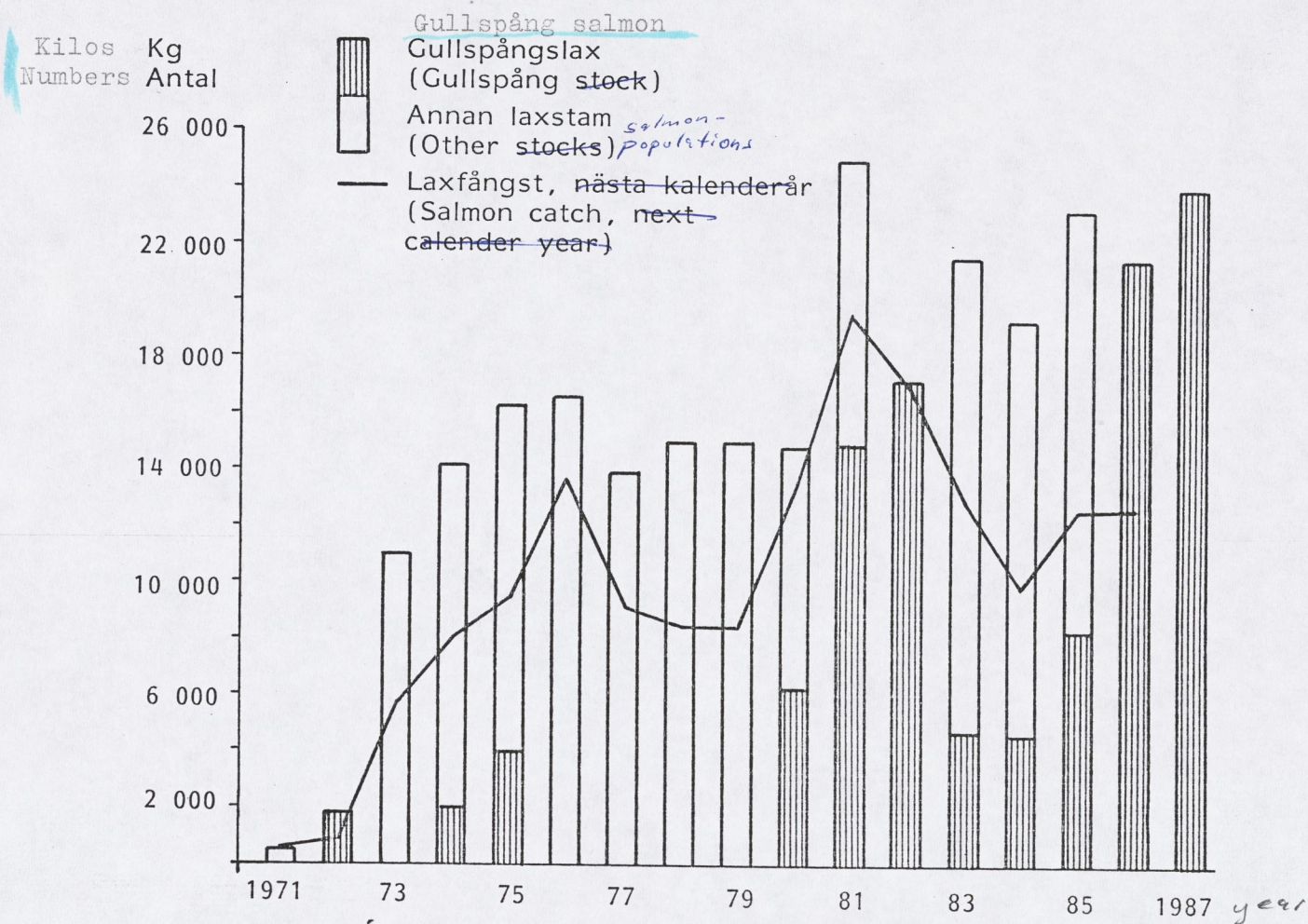
Catch of char, Coregonus sp.+C.albula



Figur 2. Fångst av öring, lake och abborre i Vättern 1918-86.

Catch of trout, burbot and perch in

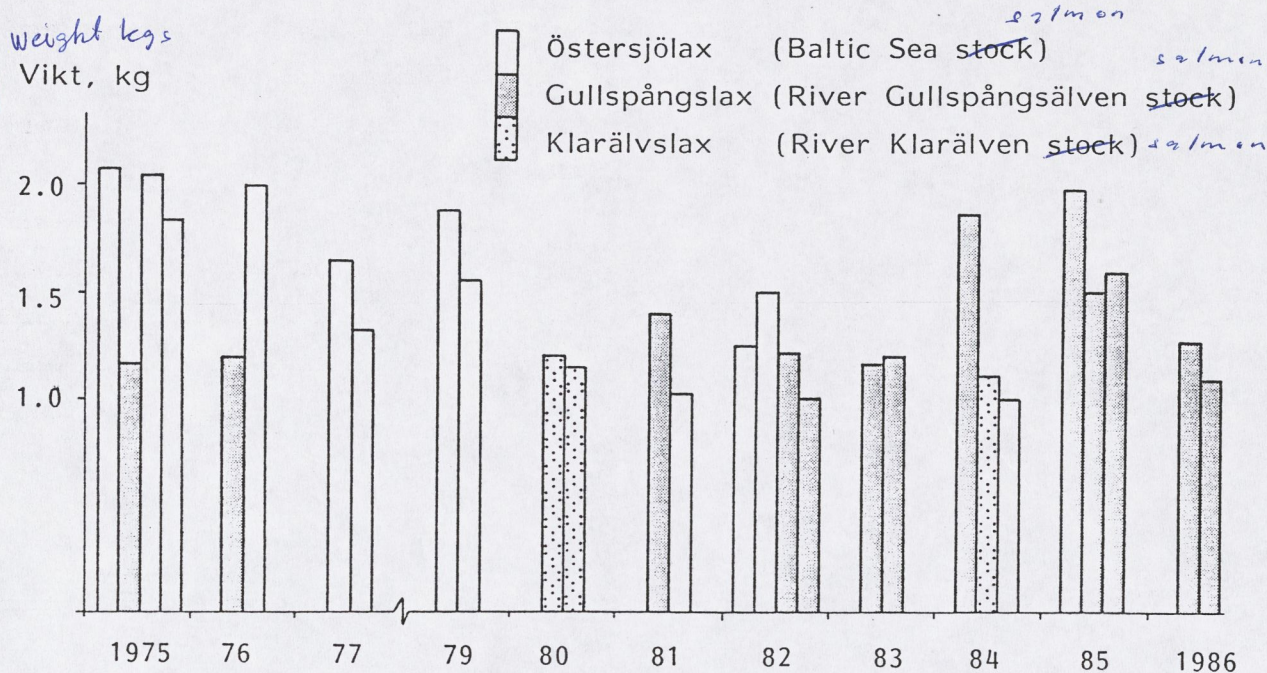
Figures for salmon are missing?



Figur 3. Smoltutsättning (antal) och fångst av lax (kg) i Vättern 1971-87.  
(Smolt ~~release~~ *stocking* and salmon catch 1971-87.)

Bob, I think the word "salmon" in this case means both salmon and trout.

Det vore rimligt om den första effekten av att närma sig den kritiska gränsen är en försämring av laxens tillväxt. Figur 5 som sammanställts av Bengt Brodin, antyder ännu ingen sådan trend nedåt av medelstorleken, ett drygt år efter utsättningen av smolt.



Figur 5. Vikt av lax andra sommaren efter smoltutsättningen i Vättern.

(Salmon weight in second summer after smolt release.)

*stocking*

Bob, perhaps the word "salmon" means both salmon and trout in this case.

## ENGLISH SUMMARY: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GLACIAL RELICTS FOR THE FISH FAUNA OF LAKE VÄTTERN

Lake Vättern, the next largest lake of Sweden, is very rich in glacial relicts. Pontoporeia affinis, Pallasea quadrispinosa and Mysis relicta (first described from the lake) are all very abundant. Gammaracanthus lacustris, Saduria entomon and Limnocalanus macrurus are also frequent. The relicts have modified the benthic as well as pelagic fauna by reducing chironomids, molluscs and cladocerans to relatively low abundance. The ecology of the various relict species is shortly reviewed.

Two whitefish species, Coregonus lavaratus oxyrhynchus and C. fera widegreni are feeding on relicts (more than 50% of their diet as adults) (Tables 1-3). The whitefish catch was raised strongly by the nylon gillnets in the early 50s (Figure 1) and eutrophication favoured the stocks as well. Some prominent year-classes could be referred to warm early summers.

The cisco (C. albula) and smelt (Osmerus eperlanus) feed on zooplankton, cisco to a larger extent on cladocerans, smelt on copepods. But smelt takes more than 50% of its food from relicts (Tables 4 and 5). The cisco population has slowly decreased, the commercial catch rapidly so in the last few years, possibly because of salmon predation.

The Arctic char (Salvelinus salvelinus) catch has been rather stable around 50 metric tons since the 1860s (Figure 1). It is an ecological paradox that whitefish (100-150 tons) and char are the most important species, economically, because in relict-free lakes the species are strongly negatively correlated, the whitefish often 'exterminating' the char. There is still a negative correlation between the catch figures also in Lake Vättern. The species here probably compete, not for zooplankton as in other lakes, but for relicts, of which Pontoporeia may be the crucial species. The consequences for the management of northern lakes, now without char but with abundant whitefish, are discussed.



The native brown trout (Salmo trutta) spawns in some small streams on the western shore and did spawn also in the outlet, up to 1918, when the Motala stream was blocked by a hydroelectrical plant (Figure 2). The outlet-spawning stock was the largest-sized in Sweden, specimens up to 23 kg formerly being taken. The recent catch is about 5-8 tons. Atlantic salmon (S. salar) was introduced, experimentally as smolts, in 1959. From 1972 annual release of salmon smolts have given a catch of 500-1 000 kg/ 1 000 smolts. Presently some 12 tons of salmon are landed annually. The competition between char, trout, and salmon (Tables 6 and 7) is discussed. This competition is judged not to be too strong: salmon take preferably cisco, char take more smelt. Smelt-cisco and Mysis function as a rather stable sort of feedback system (Figure 3).

The burbot (Lota lota) is said to occur in two forms. They may be just ecomorphs spawning in shallow and deep water, respectively. The catch (Figure 2) reached a maximum in 1957 by some 57 tons, after introduction of nylon fyke nets. The burbot population then crashed and produced only 2 tons in 1974. The crash was probably caused not so much by reproduction failure but by deteriorated environment for the young burbot because of the sudden increase in four-horned sculpin (Oncocottus quadricornis) and ruffe (Gymnocephalus cernua). The diet of the three species, as adults, is given in Tables 8 and 9. Relicts are important food items for all three, but especially for the sculpin. The diet of fry and young specimens is probably more similar and the recruitment of burbot may have been lowered. Thus the overfishing has had long-time effects.

There is a negative correlation between the catch figures of whitefish and burbot and a positive correlation between trout and burbot. The possible biological background is discussed.

Finally, the diets of perch (Perca fluviatilis) and roach (Rutilus rutilus) are presented (Table 10). The annual recorded catch of perch was increased by some ten tons in 1967 when the landings not only of commercial fishermen but also other fishermen (in-

cluding anglers) were summarized (Figure 2). The reason for the significant positive correlation between the catches of perch and burbot is discussed.

The Lake Vättern fish fauna is outstanding in terms of quality. Char and non-parasitized whitefish are highly valued, not to speak of trout and salmon. The rich relict fauna, thriving in the deep lake (100-120 m) is of utmost importance. Because the introduction of Mysis relicta in northern lake reservoirs has given some negative results, the positive influence of the relict fauna in Lake Vättern should be more thoroughly analyzed. Studies of the diets of fish fry and yearlings, although hard to perform, should be given highest priority in future studies, as well as studies on the significance of Pontoporeia, which is the most 'influential' relict, in terms of biomass.

Lake Vättern, Sweden

New Swedish  
record for  
landlocked  
"Salmon"

Reported as landlocked salmon - *Salmo salar*.

Day of catch: December 15, 1990.

Weight: 19,6 kgs.

Total length: 105 cms.

Girth: 78 cms.

Method of catch: gillnet, waterline.

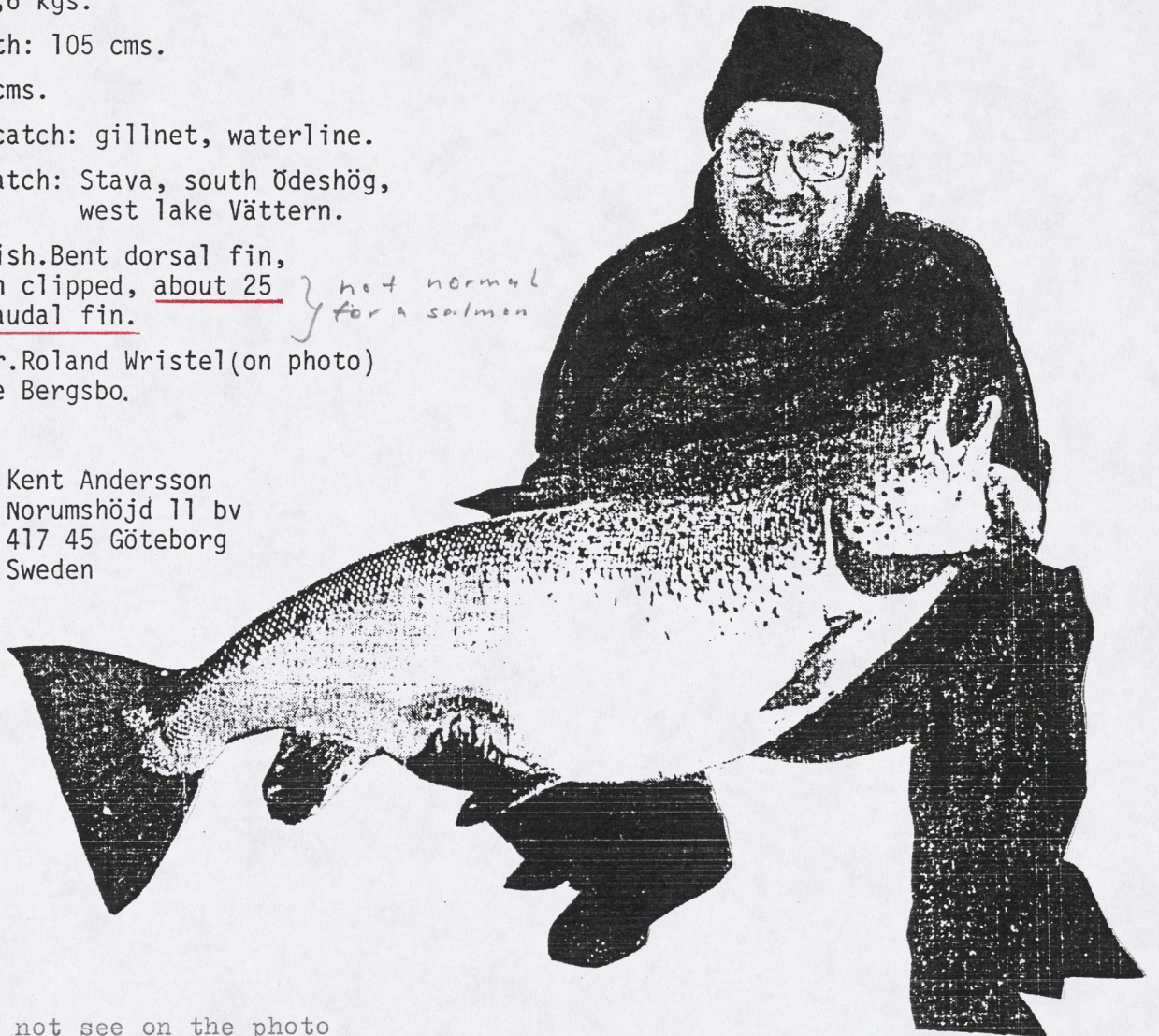
Place of catch: Stava, south Ödeshög,  
west lake Vättern.

Hatchery fish. Bent dorsal fin,  
adipose fin clipped, about 25  
spots on caudal fin.

} not normal  
for a salmon

Catch by Mr. Roland Wristel (on photo)  
and Mr. Göte Bergsbo.

Report by: Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden



Bob, I can not see on the photo  
if there are any spots on  
dorsal fin.  
regards Kent.

Colourphoto



copy only



*When you go fishing for King salmon in Alaskan waters, you're just as likely to be hooked as the fish you catch—hooked on fishing, on wildlife watching, and on picture-perfect landscapes that seem to lock your camera's focus on infinity.*

*Even the heroic-sized King salmon seem small against the intimidating Alaskan skyline, marked by extinct volcanoes and aeries of eagles. Towns like Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Sitka along the well-protected, island-dotted southeastern coast known as "the Panhandle" offer an abundantly rich bouquet of sights and sounds, then sweeten even that lavish offering with salmon-fishing derbies featuring prizes up to \$10,000. An Alaskan fishing*



Charlie and Margaret Burback, on the right, and friends Jim and Sherry Tonkin, left, scored big on their Alaskan fishing trip. Boats bob in Crescent Harbor in Sitka, Alaska, far left.

# Alaska

## SALMON SWEEPSTAKES

By ADELE MALOTT

ALL STOCK: NANCY SHAMERMAN

adventure is the dream of nearly everyone who likes to cast a line, from a novice like Brian Fox of Santa Monica, Calif., who captured a 78.8-pound King on his first trip in 1989, to a devotee like Henry Bockus of Oklahoma City, whose 51.9-pound specimen won him \$10,000 in the Ketchikan King Salmon Derby in 1985. And in 1989 Margaret Burback of Morgan Hill, Calif., watched her husband land a 50-pound King on Monday, then on Wednesday reeled in a 70-pounder—and a \$6,000 check—herself.

Brian Fox, whose mounted King now hangs in the Ketchikan Airport, went along on his trip, he says, “just for the ride” with his father and brothers. He recalls the jokes to “clear out all the freezers” in anticipation of catching lots of fish.

But those jokesters didn't take into account a tide change at the end of the day that found the King salmon feeding where Fox was fishing and yielded him the winner of Waterfall Resort's King Salmon Derby and a \$10,000 check.

Even more than the champagne that was waiting at the dock to toast his catch, Fox remembers the camaraderie, the fun, and Alaskan scenery, including black bears and bald eagles.

Margaret Burback, who tends to be seasick, avoided ocean fishing in Alaska for several years because her husband, Charlie, was catching fish large enough and close enough to shore to eliminate any yearning to go farther out to sea. Then, in 1989, Margaret, armed with a seasick patch behind her ear, cast off with Charlie to search for Kings. She says: “When I hooked into that 70-pounder, my guide and I just giggled for a few minutes, and then we went to work.”

She adds she had a good lesson in how to land a King two days earlier when her husband, Charlie, brought in a 50-pounder, “but I did what the guide told me.” And, she says, she was “totally oblivious to anything except what was happening on the line” as she battled for about 80 minutes to claim her King.

As the runnerup in the Waterfall Resort King Salmon Derby, Margaret brought home a check for \$6,000, which more than covered the \$1,000 it cost to mount her fish.

Burback says the newspaper story about her trophy

resulted in a return fishing trip with neighbors who wanted to try their luck. The foursome shipped home more than 500 pounds of fillets in 10 boxes.

Henry and Virginia Bockus of Oklahoma City, like the Burbacks, love to fish. They discovered Alaskan fishing a dozen years ago while on a cruise. He caught a fish on the first trip and has been back every year since.

His trip to Ketchikan in 1985 coincided with the chamber of commerce King Salmon Derby, which is held on three consecutive weekends starting with Memorial Day. Bockus knew he had a chance at a real trophy when the King “ran out almost to the end of my line before I could get him turned.” When the fish was netted and brought aboard, the hook fell out of its mouth, telling Bockus he'd been lucky to claim the 51.9-pound King that won him \$10,000 and first place in the derby.

Last year's four-day expedition found Bockus shipping 350 pounds of fillets and hosting some “tremendous fish fries” for the neighbors. Bockus will share his tips for cooking his salmon (lemon and butter charbroiled), but not on the catching. As he says, “I'm not going to give my neighbors any tips. I want to catch the fish.”

Fish is not the only Alaskan trophy. Linda Robb of Ketchikan says every new Alaskan and visitor can be identified by the pictures of bald eagles they show: “The little white pinheads in the tree are the pictures of eagles everyone shares, like pictures of their kids or cats.”

Many of the guides offer wildlife excursions along with fishing to give anglers an opportunity to watch for whales or see bobbing puffins.

About 15 miles southwest of Sitka, a town rich in Russian and

Tlingit heritage, is St. Lazaria Island National Wildlife Refuge, a dumbbell-shaped island that is a breeding ground for murrets, gulls, petrels, and puffins, among others. A seaward approach offers a hypnotic view of puffins riding the waves, murrets swooping to claim position on the island, and eagles soaring high overhead.

Kent Hall, a sport-fishing guide who owns Sitka's Secrets, shared some comments from his guest book, including one by Dr. James D. Key of Dallas, who wrote, “We pulled in 200 pounds of halibut! Thanks for the wildlife tour.”

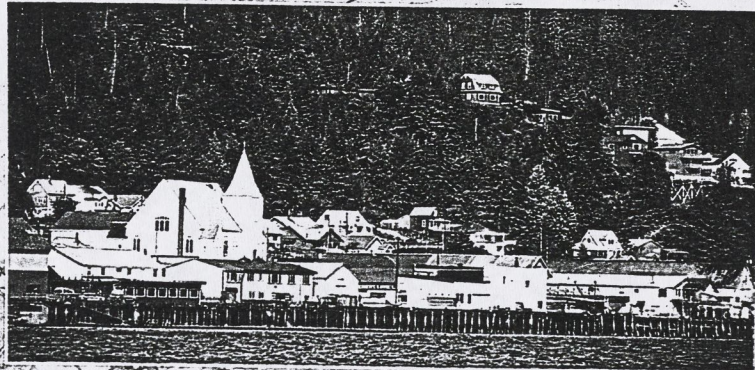
An Alaskan fishing expedition is one that you will replay in your mind from the time a mauve-colored night sky gives way first to the tentative morning sun, finally to dusk, when your boat races home on waves shimmering like diamonds. Catching a King is just your bonus. □



Charlie and Margaret Burback's big fish story is hard to top, above.

Adele Malott, editor of *Friendly Exchange* magazine, does better at catching snapshots than salmon.

The seaside city of Ketchikan, Alaska, below right, offers glorious scenery and fishing. Salmon derby winners Henry Bockus, lower left, and Brian Fox, lower right, proudly display their catches.



Salmon fishing derbies might well qualify as an Alaskan style of lottery: they're pure fun, but also games of chance when you're trying to land a big fish within a given span of time. Competitions range from those sponsored by resorts like Waterfall to community events that center on a single kind of salmon. For information on Alaska travel opportunities, write the Alaska Division of Tourism, P.O. Box E, Juneau AK 99811; or call 907/465-2010.

**KETCHIKAN KING SALMON DERBY** is held for three consecutive weekends starting Memorial Day. This year will be the 44th annual event and is expected to draw more than 2,600 anglers, who will catch about 550 fish. They compete for prizes totaling more than \$47,000 for everything from the largest fish caught to the largest one caught in an open skiff, as well as awards for the largest entered each day of the derby. Fish entered are sold, with the proceeds benefiting community projects. 907/225-3184.

**WATERFALL RESORT** outside of Ketchikan sponsors its own King Salmon Derby May 25-Sept. 15 with \$100,000 in prizes. For



information call 800-544-5125.

**SITKA** hosts nearly 1,500 derby participants over a two-weekend event each May-June, and offers a total of \$45,000 in prizes, with \$5,000 for the first-place contestants. 907/747-8791.

**PETERSBURG** has a four-day King salmon derby at the end of May and offers \$20,000 in prizes and cash. 907/772-3646.

**WRANGELL** fishes for \$10,000 in prizes for 10 days at the end of May. In August, Wrangell also hosts a Silver Salmon Derby. 907/874-3901.

**JUNEAU** hosts the oldest fishing derby—Golden North Salmon Derby—the first Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of August. Unlike other derbies, Juneau's derby has competition in catching King salmon, Silver salmon, and halibut. Each year, more than 4,000 fishers bait their hooks in anticipation of finding the \$100,000 tagged fish or claiming a share of more than \$25,000 in prizes. 907/586-2201.

**SEWARD** welcomes participants to fish for Silver salmon and \$60,000 in prizes in mid-August. More than 4,000 derby

tickets are sold annually. 907/224-8051.

Each derby participant must hold an Alaskan fishing license in addition to registering for the specific event. As of Jan. 1, 1991, nonresident fees range from \$10 for a one-day license to \$50 for the season. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game offers free copies of two booklets: *Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary* and *Sport Fishing Predictions*. Just write the department at P.O. Box 3-2000, Juneau, AK 99802; or call 907/465-4112.

Derby registration fees vary depending on the sponsor and the city. An individual registration may cost \$17 and a family derby ticket \$20. Each sponsoring organization offers a flyer describing the rules and regulations for fishing its derby.



A TASTE OF

# Salmon

**C**apture the full flavor of fresh salmon in these simple recipes. You'll find fillets, steaks, and whole dressed King (also known as Chinook) salmon at the fish counter now through October.

## Oven-Steamed Salmon

*Because of its natural oiliness, King salmon remains deliciously moist when baked.*

*Pictured at right.*

- 1 6- to 7-pound dressed salmon (head removed)
- 2 lemons, thinly sliced
- 2 onions, sliced
- Fresh parsley or dill

### Cucumber-Dill

### Sauce or Lemon Tarragon Butter (see recipes below)

Cover a large baking sheet with enough foil to completely enclose salmon. Place salmon on top. Sprinkle cavity of salmon with salt and pepper; fill cavity with *half* of the lemon and onion slices and *half* of the fresh herb. Layer remaining lemon, onion, and herb on top of the salmon. Wrap foil tightly around salmon. Bake in a 325° oven for 1½ to 1¾ hours or until fish flakes when tested with a fork. Serve with Cucumber-Dill Sauce or Lemon-Tarragon Butter. Makes 8 servings.

**Cucumber-Dill Sauce:** Peel, seed, and chop ½ of a medium cucumber. Combine cucumber, ¼ cup plain yogurt, ¼ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing, 2 tablespoons milk, and ¼ teaspoon dried dillweed. Cover and chill until serving time.

**Lemon-Tarragon Butter:** Beat ½ cup butter or margarine to soften. Beat in 1 teaspoon dried tarragon, crushed, and ½ teaspoon finely shredded lemon peel. Cover and chill until serving time.



## Marinated Salmon Steaks

- 4 fresh or frozen salmon steaks, cut 1 inch thick (about 2 pounds)
- ¼ cup cooking oil
- ¼ cup dry white wine
- 1 teaspoon finely shredded lime peel
- 2 tablespoons lime juice
- 1 tablespoon capers, drained
- 2 cloves garlic, minced

Thaw salmon, if frozen. Place in a shallow dish. For marinade, combine remaining ingredients and ¼ teaspoon pepper; pour over salmon. Turn salmon to coat with marinade. Cover; chill 6 hours or overnight, turning occasionally. Drain salmon; reserve marinade. Pat salmon dry. Grill on uncovered grill directly over *medium-hot* coals 7 minutes. Turn; grill 6 to 8 minutes or until salmon flakes, brushing occasionally with reserved marinade. Serves 4.

**Note:** To determine the coal temperature, hold your hand above coals at the height that the food will be cooked. Count the seconds. If you need to withdraw your hand after 3 seconds, the coals are medium-hot.

## Salmon and Melon Salad

*Another time, try this with smoked salmon.*

- 2 fresh or frozen salmon steaks, cut ¾ to 1 inch thick (about 1 pound total)
- 1 tablespoon sliced green onion
- 1 bay leaf
- ½ of a 5-ounce can (⅓ cup) evaporated milk
- ½ of a 6-ounce can (⅓ cup) frozen orange juice concentrate, thawed
- 3 tablespoons salad oil
- ½ of a medium cantaloupe, seeded
- ½ of a medium honeydew melon, seeded and peeled

### 2 cups torn lettuce

### 1½ cups seedless red grapes

Thaw salmon, if frozen. In skillet combine ¾ cup water, onion, bay leaf, ¼ teaspoon salt, and dash pepper. Bring to boiling; add salmon. Cover and simmer 5 to 10 minutes or until fish flakes. Drain; cool slightly. Remove skin and bones; break salmon into pieces. Cover and chill.

For dressing, in a blender container combine milk and concentrate. Cover; blend until well combined. With lid ajar and blender on slow speed, *gradually* add oil, 1 teaspoon at a time. (When necessary, stop blender and scrape sides.) Cover and chill.

Using melon-ball cutter, scoop pulp out of cantaloupe. Using a crinkle-edge cutter or knife, cut honeydew into ¾-inch cubes. Combine cantaloupe, honeydew, lettuce, and grapes. Pour dressing over and toss lightly. Add salmon; toss lightly again. Serves 4.

**Note:** Sample smoked salmon alone, on crackers topped with cream cheese, or in scrambled eggs.



## REKORDÖRING I STOCKHOLMS SKÄRGÅRD

### New Swedish rod-record

Trout - Salmo trutta. Male.  
(sea trout)

Weight: 14,73 kgs.

Length: 98 cms.

Place of rod-catch: Gålö, in  
south Stockholm archipego.

Date of catch: April 14, 1990.

Lure: Bomber-Wobbler.

Sportfishing from boat.

Angler: Mr. Alf Lundin, Vilhelmina,  
from north Sweden.

Bent dorsal fin, lower than 40 mm  
= hatchery fish, the first years.

No spouts on caudal fin.

*Öringen var oerhört välfödd. Trots sina 14,730 kilo var den inte mer än 98 centimeter lång. Fångstmannen Alf Lundin gissar att fisken frossat ordentligt på strömming.*

**En havsöring, som med trettio gram överträffar det gällande svenska rekordet, har fångats i Stockholms skärgård. Fångstmannen heter Alf Lundin, bosatt i Vilhelmina, men född stockholmare. Öringen vägde 14,730 kilo och var inte mer än 98 centimeter lång.**

- Ja, det var en riktig liten julgris. Så hög och så trind att man knappt trodde sina ögon, berättar Alf Lundin.

Alf hade, sin vana trogen, åkt ner till brorsan i Stockholm för en fiskevecka på våren. Det var på själva påskafton som de låg och drev längs Gålölandet när rekordöringen högg. Så här berättar Alf själv:

- Vi hade rott drag en stund, men så fick vi bottennapp och fick ta upp en vobbler för att rensa krokarna. Under tiden drev vi längs en kant och jag kastade in mot land med en Bomber-vobbler när jag fick ett kanonhugg.

Alf förstod genast att det var en stor havsöring. Fisken var

tung och mycket stark.

- Jag hade nog att göra med den i 20-30 minuter, det satt 0,32-lina på rullen och jag vågade inte pressa för hårt. En gång var den uppe och hoppade, på ganska kort lina och då såg vi att den var stor, mycket stor. Vi gissade på minst tio kilo.

Öringen vägde mer än så. På krönt våg drev den upp visaren till 14,730 kilo. Fisken kommer att anmälas till Sportfiskarnas storfiskregistrering och om fångsten godkänns kommer den att radera ut Roland Martinssons sexton år gamla rekordnotering ur tabellerna. Den fisken, som fångades i Mörrumsån, vägde exakt 14,700 kilo.



To: Dr. Robert Behnke fax (303) 491-5091

A big charr, has been caught in Lake Tjeggelvas, northern Sweden,  
August 24, 1993.

TW 13,3 kgs. TL 96 cms. Girth 61 cms.

With 0,40 mms line, Rapala Wobbler.

Fighting time: about 110 minuters.

I have informed J Hammar.

Regards KENT, Sweden.



Peter Holmberg med  
sin rekordrödning.

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The TW is changed to 13,62 kg.  
Trolling.

It was not a real charr.

It was a hybrid,

Salvelinus namaycush x Salvelinus alpinus.

But a unique catch.

Regards KENT, Sweden

Sept. 16. 1993.

Today a big Salmo trutta has  
been caught in The River Emån, Sweden.

TW 15,26 kg. TL 104cm. Girth 64cm.

Fly record

-- Mentioned in JAN, 1994 issue of Fisheries p. 38



2 wild *Salmo trutta* from upper  
The River Kaitum in northern  
Sweden. Weight: 0,5 kgs each.

Copyright: KENT ANDERSSON  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden

July 16, 1992



By anglers reported as landlocked  
salmon - *Salmo salar*.

Day of catch: November 18, 1990.

Angler: Mr. Christer Westin,  
Karlskoga, Sweden.

Fish-weight: 17,18 kgs,  
certified scales.

Total-length: 105 cms.

Method of catch: Trolling from  
small boat.

Bait: Wobbler Bomber.

Line: 0,35 mms.

Fighting time: about 1 hour.

Place of catch: outside Karlsborg  
(=town), Lake Vättern, Sweden.

Hachery fish.

Adipose fin cut of, made at stocking.

Small left pectoral fin.

Long right " "

Fishstomach full of small fishes:  
*Pungitius* or *Coregonus* species.

Regards: Kent Andersson/Sweden.



Lake Vänern, Sweden

Salmo trutta 12,0 kgs, 101 cms

Angler: Mr. Kjell Filipsson  
Karlstad

June 3, 1990.

Trolling. Bait: Wobbler





Åke Johansson

Mariestad

öring 10.980g 98cm

metod Trollning

Plats Brommubanken

19920309

Foto Sten Gunnar Stensson

Angler Mr. Åke Johansson, Mariestad, //  
has reported this fish as a Salmo  
trutta, 10.980 grammes, 98 cm,  
southeast Lake Vänern, trolling,  
March 9, 1992. Sweden.

Photo: Sten Gunnar Stensson.



15-1

Lake Vättern - Sweden

Landlocked char - Salvelinus alpinus. Day of catch: August 3, 1990. Totalweight: 11,2 kg before gutting, empty stomach. Total length: 90 cms. Girth: 60-65 cms. Method of catch: Gillnet , 300 meters outside the harbour of

Jönköping(=City), south part of Lake Vättern. By Mr.Bertil Karlsson and Mr.Roy Källvik. The char is mounted, price 3.000 Swedish Crowns.

Report by: Mr.Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden



Insjööring Salmo trutta 10,86 kg,  
TL 95 cm, omkrets 57 cm, fångad i  
håv av John Spångberg, 9 år, Norse-  
sund, måndag 24 maj 1993, i vattnet  
Lilla Lången (öster om Sävelången).  
Foto/copyright: Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden

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Salmo trutta: TW 10,86 kgs. G 57cm.  
TL 95 cms. May 24, 1993.  
Lake Lilla Lången (outside Gothen-  
burg, West Sweden). By Mr John  
Spångberg, 9 years old.  
Photo/Copyright: KENT ANDERSSON  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Göteborg  
Sweden



Here is

Kent Andersson  
Norumshöjd 11 bv  
417 45 Goteborg  
Sweden

ready to take  
photos of.....

May 1990





Char north Sweden  
Röding 2.5 hrs

angler: Hens Johansson

July 26, 1990

Freshwater

~~return  
Don't  
Andersson  
Arbiter - Göteborg~~



Mr Hans Terkilsen Sweden  
Mr Hans Thelin

Baltic salmon let 22,1 kg  
22,1 kg

April 1996

Fri publicering



Retur Kent Andersen



Angler: Mr. Patrik Boox, 25 years,  
hometown: Lilla Edet

*Atlantic* Wild salmon

Salmo salar, 8,4 kgs, 89 cms.  
Day of rodcatch: Sept. 1, 1990.  
River Göta, Lilla Edet,  
West Sweden.

Photo: Kent Andersson, Goteborg,  
Sweden

*No spots on fins*

LYGPOST-PARAVION



To: Professor Robert J. Behnke

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology

Fort Collins

Colorado 80523

U.S.A.

11. 26  
19. 6  
V. 27

