



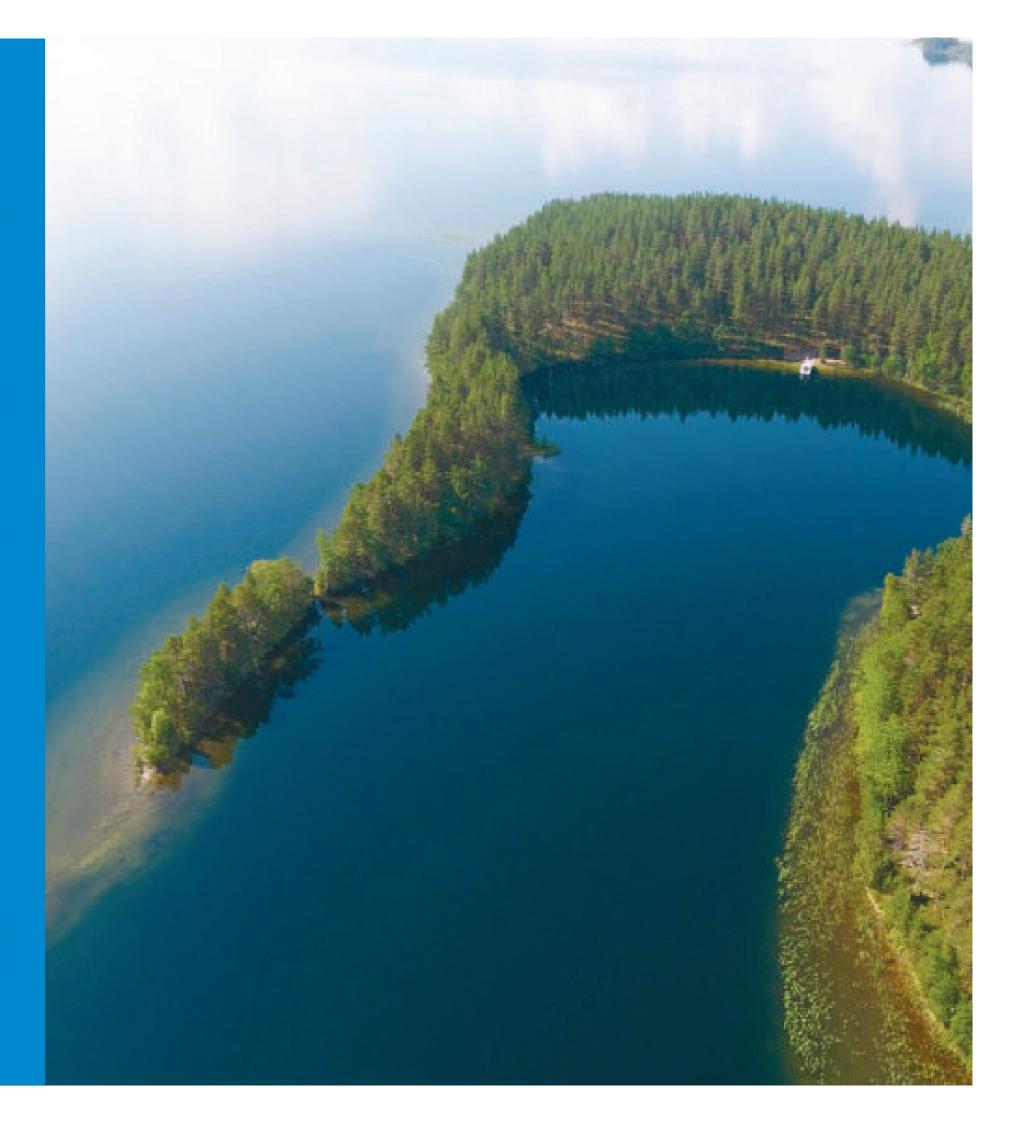
LAKE PURUVESI

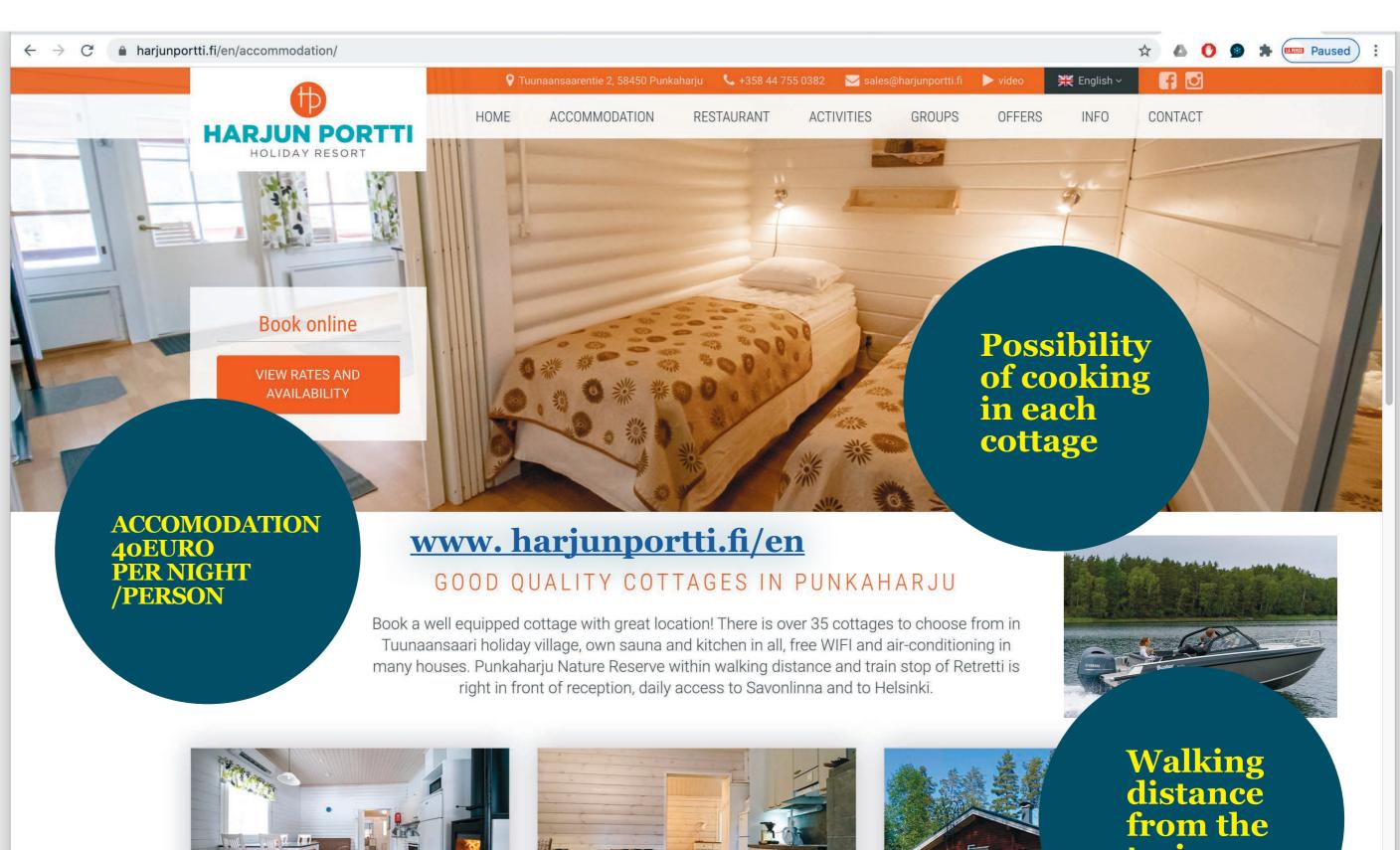
Lake Puruvesi, located in Savonlinna, Kerimäki, Punkaharju and Kitee municipalities, is part of Lake Saimaa, the largest lake in Finland. Lake Puruvesi basin, divided from Lake Saimaa by narrow straits, is known of its exceptionally clear water. Lake Puruvesi is ground water influenced and is notably clearer than the rest of Lake Saimaa. Lake Puruvesi has exceptionally clear water for a large lake in Finland.

Healthy fish stocks and clear water create excellent conditions for spearfishing, and Lake Puruvesi is known for exceptionally good catch and trophy fishes among spearous. The area of Lake Puruvesi is approximately 420 km². The mean depth of Lake Puruvesi is eight meters because of the large shallow water areas of the lake. The Lake also offers deeper areas and the deepest spot is 61 meters.

Lake Puruvesi has remained in natural state in many places and it has characteristics of true wilderness. Vast open waters fragmented by islands and ridges are typical for Lake Puruvesi. Lake Puruvesi has 720 islands and part of them are uninhabited and in natural state. Large part of Lake Puruvesi belongs to Natura 2000 -network, and the Lake Puruvesi Natura-area is established to protect the exceptional ultra oligotrophic vegetation and water quality of the lake. One unique species of Lake Puruvesi is critically endangered Saimaa ringed seal, which is a species adapted to live in fresh water lake after ice age. There are only a bit over 400 Saimaa ringed seals in the world, and the species lives only in Lake Saimaa.

Punkaharju ridge, formed by ice age, separates Lake Puruvesi from the adjacent Pihlajavesi lake basin of Lake Saimaa. Almost ten kilometres long ridge is borders to Lake Pihlajavesi in the south and to Lake Puruvesi in the north. Punkaharju ridge is one of the national sceneries of Finland and it is also internationally significant travel destination in Finland. The history of travel in Punkaharju ridge extends to 1800th century, when Punkaharju National Hotel was built. The old pine forests and beautiful nature sceneries have attracted travellers to this day.







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Boat competition 6 hours per day

POINT CALCULATIONS AND VALID CATCHES

1- The point calculation will be done in two phases:

Phase 1 Classic Points

- in groups I, II, III and IV, scoring is done by attributing one (1) point per gram of each valid fish. For the fishes in groups I, II, III and IV, the maximum amount of points for weight is 12 500 points per single fish. All fishes belonging to same group are weighed together
- For the "Biggest fish" trophy only valid fish from groups I, II, III and IV will qualify. The trophy will be awarded to the competitor who catches the heaviest fish.
- There are three types of bonus points applied:
- 1 The bonus for each valid catch is a # of points = minimum weight
- 2 There will be an extra bonus per different species = 300 points X # species
- 3 Bonus for completing quota of catches of species = 600 points X quota completed
- Penalty will be applied for fish weighing less than 2/3 of the specific minimum weight. Penalty points are equal to the minimum weight grams of the species.
- Only valid fish from the groups listed below will be awarded any points

Group I (min. size 300g Maximum number of fish allowed to catch per day: 15

| Finnish | Scientific name | French | English | Spanish | Picture |
|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ahven | (Perca fluviatilis) | | Perch | | |
| Siika | White Fish | | | | |
| Särki | (Rutilus rutilus) | | Roach | | |

Minimum weight for valid catch: 300 grams (penalty <200g = 300 points).



Group II (min. size 600 gr) Maximum number of fish allowed to catch per day: 5 per species.

| Lahna | (Abramis brama) | Bream | |
|-------|------------------|-------|--|
| Säyne | (Lauciscus idus) | Ide | |

Minimum weight for valid catch: 600 grams (penalty <400g = 600 points).



Group III (min. size 700 gr) Maximum number of fish allowed to catch per day: 10 per species.

| Finnish | Scientific name | French | English | Spanish | Picture |
|---------|------------------------------|--------|------------|---------|---------|
| Made | (Lota lota) | | Burbot | | |
| Kuha | (Stizostedion lucioperca) | | Perch-pike | | |

Minimum weight for valid catch: 700 grams (penalty <500g =700 points).

Group IV (min. size 1000 gr) Maximum number of fish allowed to catch per day: 1 per species.

| Finnish | Scientific name | French | English | Spanish | Picture |
|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hauki | (Esox lucius) | | Pike | | |

Minimum weight for valid catch: 1000 grams (penalty <700g = 1000 points).

All other fish species not mentioned in groups I,II,III min. size 300g Maximum number of fish allowed to catch per day: 10



SUSTAINABLE SPEARFISHING

Spearfishing is by definition one of the most sustainable forms of fishing; only selected individuals are caught and rapidly dispatched. The competition area is situated in an area where fish stocks are in good condition and the species included in the competition all exhibit highly viable populations. The removal of some species, such as Cyprinids, including the bream (Abramis brama), is encouraged due to their potential role in exacerbating eutrophication in Finnish lakes as a whole.

The competition secretariat has also taken measures to ensure a minimum impact of the competition on the local fish community by limiting the number of pike (Esox lucius) that can be caught. Apex predators are important for controlling bottom feeding, and thus nutrient resuspending, fish species. This is why the secretariat has chosen to limit the number of pikes to 1 per competitor.

All in all lake Puruvesi is an ideal location for the competition, since all fish stocks allowed in the competition are targeted also by professional fishermen in the lake. The impact of spearfishing on these fish stocks and the livelihood of the fishermen is minimal. All fish caught in the competition will be consumed either as human food or as feed for animals and no fish are wasted or left unused. Thus ethics and sustainability are the central values of this unique and novel competition format.

LAKES IN FINLAND BY PASI LENSU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzGznaFlIH8&bclid=IwAR3TYdsyJF1tY0GupcEk9Ltegq5WNzNS7





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