



FISH PAIRS OF THE LAKE PEIPSI

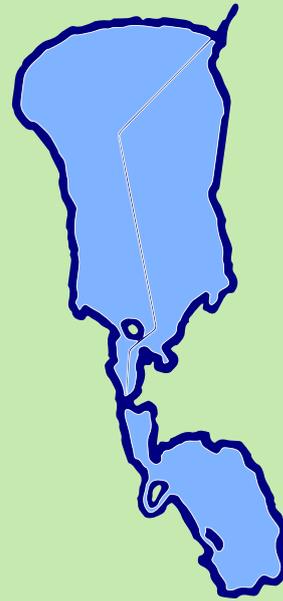


Erasmus+



Peipsi
Center for
Transboundary
Cooperation

LAKE PEIPSI



Nutrition



Alderfish -
fish that eat plants, flounder or invertebrates. They feed on, for example, zooplankton and benthos, ie crustaceans, molluscs, insects, etc.



Predatory fish -
Feeds on zooplankton and fish and amphibians ' or other animals.

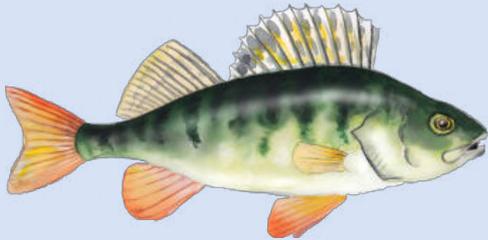


Rules

The cards are shuffled and distributed among the players. To others players will not be shown their cards. The game moves clockwise and is started by the player to the left of the shuffle, who draws one card from his right neighbor (or dealer) and places it among his cards. Cards with the same picture form a pair, and if a player gets a pair, the pair is discarded. The game can be ended ("won") by those who manage to get rid of the cards in their hands, thus leaving the loser with a predatory alien species - a dChinese sleeper - that endangers the aquatic life of Lake Peipsi.

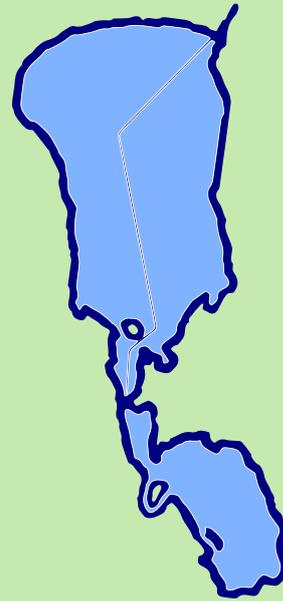


Perch are very widespread both in inland waters and in the coastal sea. Perch are of great economic importance. Very popular fishing fish also for recreational fishermen.



Perch

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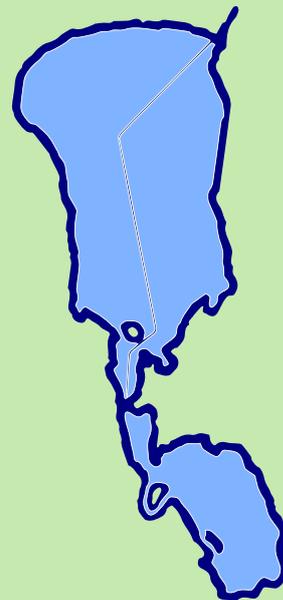


The eel is a nocturnal fish. Usually less than a meter long and up a few kg heavy. The abundance is in sharp decline. Eels that have migrated to the lake Peipsi naturally are in the minority today.



Eel

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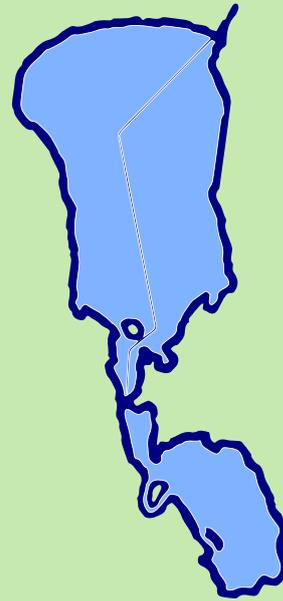


The pike is usually a local, solitary fish that lurks in the catch and catches it with a quick dive. Usually up to a few kg and less than a meter long.

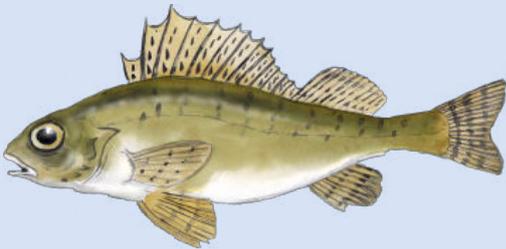


Pike

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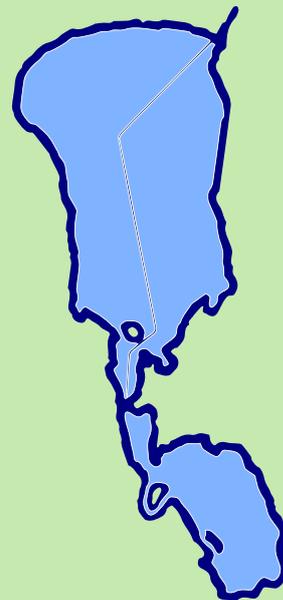


Ruffe is widespread in lakes, rivers and coastal seas. It is up to 15-20 cm long and weighs up to 100 g. There is a raft fish that feeds on demersal species.



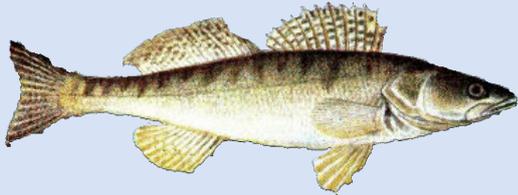
Ruffe

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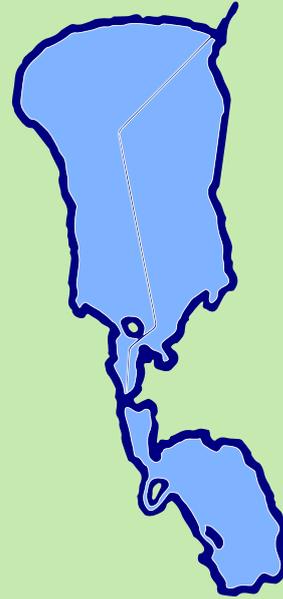


The pike-perch is mainly a raft fish, larger specimens may be more secluded. Usually 50-70 cm long and 1-4 kg heavy. Pike-perch is of great economic importance for fishing, including recreational fishing.



Pike-perch

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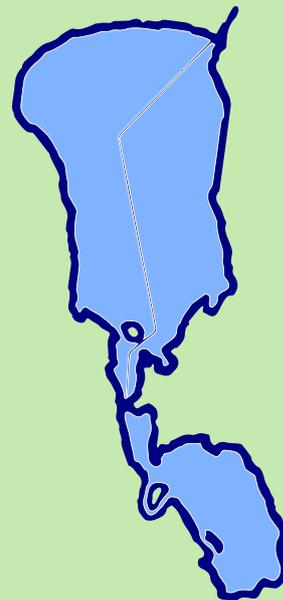


Bream is common in Estonian lakes and larger rivers, as well as in shallow bays. Usually length up to 50 cm and weight up to 3-4 kg. It is of great economic importance and is popular with recreational anglers.



Bream

LAKE PEIPSI



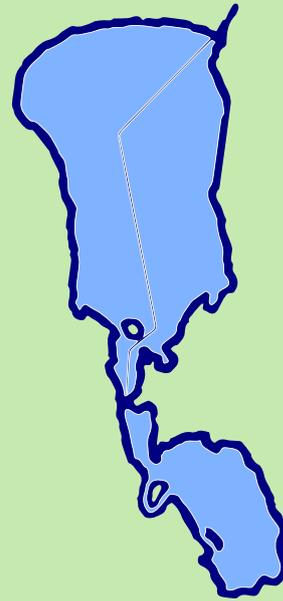


Burbot is a predatory fish with a lonely demersal life. Habitat rivers, lakes and low salinity bays. Usually weighs up to a few kg. Length up to 70 cm. Some economic importance in fishing. Recreational fishing object in rivers and Lake Peipsi.



Burbot

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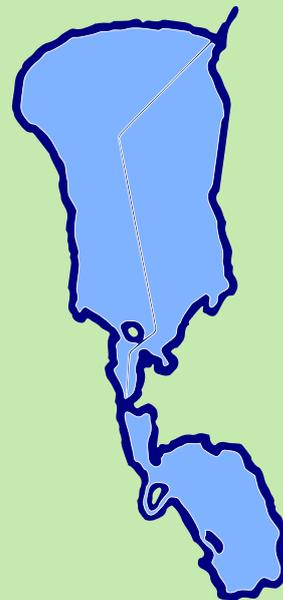


A whitefish of Pewipsi is a freshwater subspecies of whitefish. It grows to a length of over 60 cm and a weight of 3 kg. inhabits Lake Peipsi, Suur-Emajõgi and Võrtsjärv. The numbers have fallen sharply. In the past, it was of economic importance as a fishing fish in Lake Peipsi.



Whitefish

LAKE PEIPSI



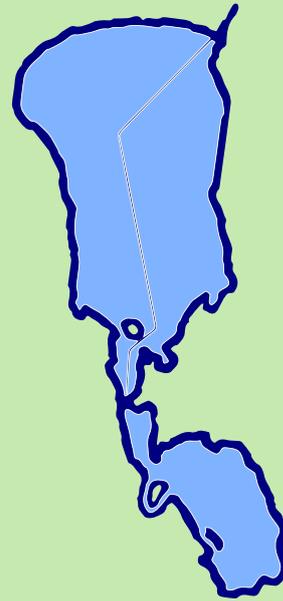


Peipsi smelt is a freshwater dwarf form of marine ink. Length 5-8.5 cm, rarely more than 10 cm. Is living in Lake Peipsi and Lake Vörtsjärv. Feeds on zooplankton. Today it is very small in Lake Peipsi. In the past, it was of great economic importance in Lake Peipsi.



Peipsi smelt

LAKE PEIPSI

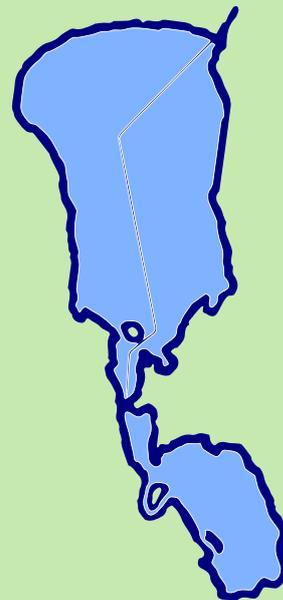


Vendace is living in a fish shoal in open water, it needs oxygen-rich water. Length up to 20 cm and weight up to 100 g, feeds on zooplankton. The abundance in Lake Peipsi has decreased. Once upon a time, vendace fishing in Lake Peipsi was of great economic importance.



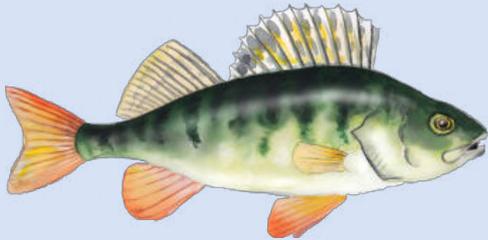
Vendace

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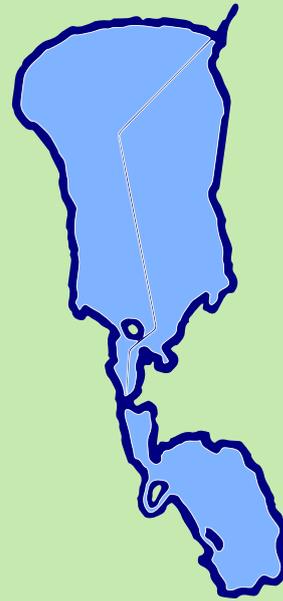


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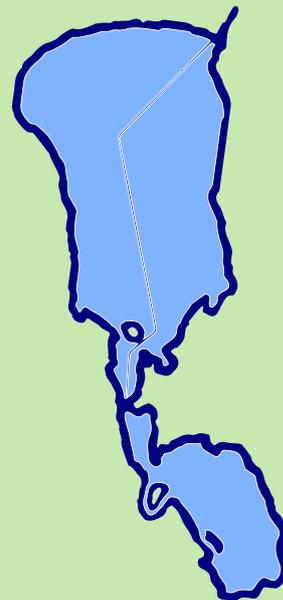


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Eel

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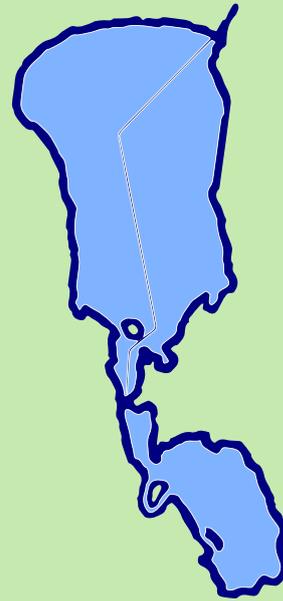


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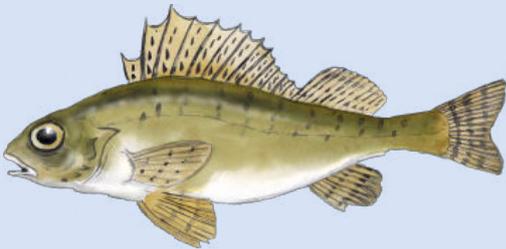


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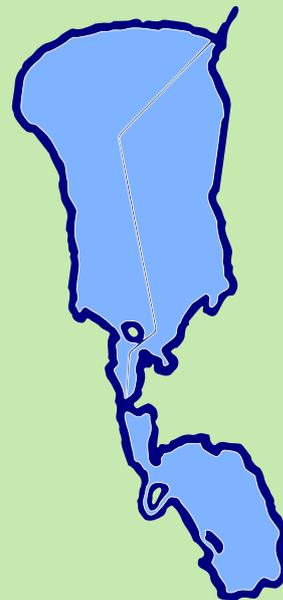


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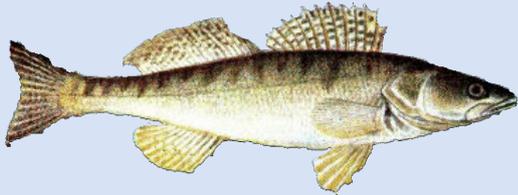
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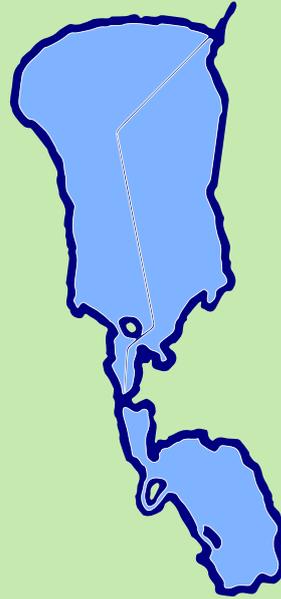


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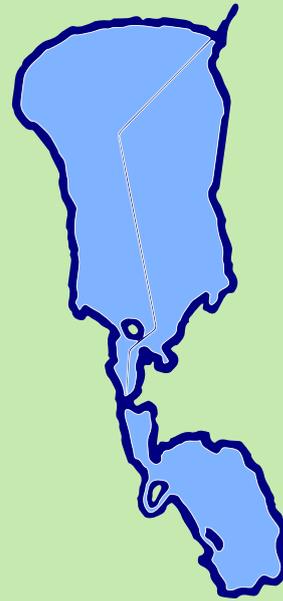


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Burbot

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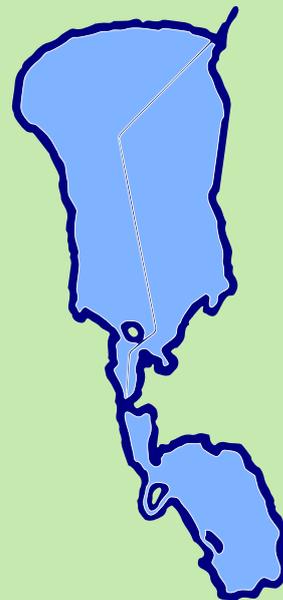


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Whitefish

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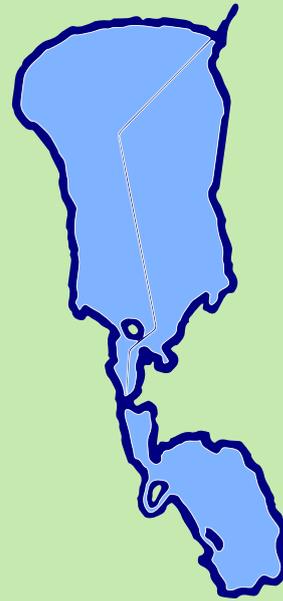


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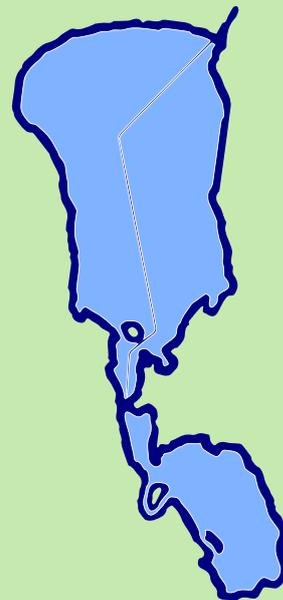


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Vendace

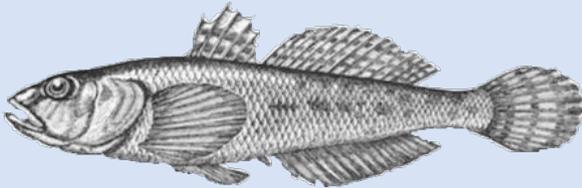
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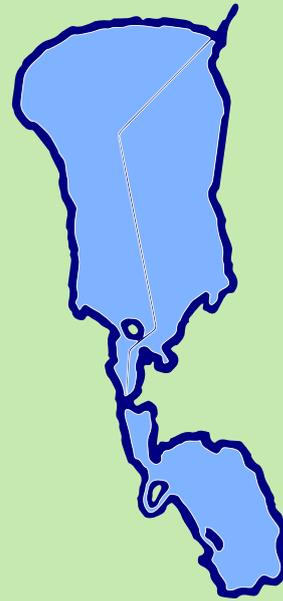
DANGER!

A predatory fish whose further spread to new waters should be avoided. Already 10 cm long, he begins to eat all the smaller fish, frogs and others overwhelmed by power.



Chinese sleeper

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1. Lake Peipsi is home to a total of 37 fish species, 15 species are used commercially.
2. Fishing has been one of the main livelihoods in Lake Peipsi. The old fishing methods have survived on the shores of Lake Peipsi to this day.
3. The main catches have been Peipsi smel, vendace, pike, pike-perch, perch, bream, burbot and whitefish.
4. Protected species are grayling, asp, wels catfish, spined loach, weatherfish and bullhead.
5. The fish stocks of Lake Peipsi have changed considerably over time. There are many changes due to changes in the general condition of the lake. The problems are agriculture and the overfishing.

Game idea was developed within the project „ Inspiring for Biodiversity: Empowerment of European Citizens for Action through Education on Biodiversity“.

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