

## Minimum sizes and other rules and regulations

The right to the possession of the fish caught is only applicable when the fish have attained a minimum size. This regulation is to allow the fish to reproduce at least once. Fish that have not attained the minimum size, and fish that are caught during the closed season are to be returned to the water with all due care. The statutory minimum sizes for the various fish species and the close seasons are laid down in the inland and coastal fisheries provisions.



Particular statutory conditions have to be observed for the sake of order when

fishing, for instance the obligation of anchoring boats, the prohibition of trolling in designated areas, the types of fishing gear (bait weights and/or rods), the number of the maximum amount of catching gear / hooks and the spacing of the fishing gear of the professional fisheries.

In addition, however, the licensed fisheries authority may determine further protection measures for its waters, e.g. in the water act of the state fisheries association or in the fisheries statutes / utilisation order of the Hanseatic City Rostock for the water courses Unterwarnow and Breiting. The sanctions and conditions recorded on the fishing licenses of the associations and fishing companies of inland waters are to be observed and complied with to the same degree as the statutory fishing conditions.

In the nature reserves and the national parks particular statutory conditions apply with respect to the cruising and access of waters and, thus, also to fishing. In national parks cruising regulations of the Federal waterway administration apply to ensure that the fauna and flora in the sensitive areas are not unnecessarily impaired.

## Fisheries supervision

To protect the fish resources it is necessary to control the adherence to the statutory fishing rules. Fishery supervision is carried out along and on the coastal and inland waters by staff of the state office for agriculture, food safety and fisheries. Furthermore, the control of fishing is also carried out by some 300 fishery supervisors who assume their duties on a honorary basis for which they have been trained and officially obligated by the fisheries authority.

When controlled, any persons involved in fishing are obliged to submit their required statutory fishing documents, the catching gear, the fishing accessories and the fish caught for inspection and to give personal data by submitting their identity card. Thereby the directives of fisheries supervision are to be complied with.

## Statutory fisheries provisions in M-V

Landesfischereigesetz (LFischG) vom 13. April 2005 (GVOBl. M-V S. 153), zuletzt geändert am 24. Juni 2013 (GVOBl. M-V S. 404)  
Fischereischeinverordnung vom 12. November 2013 (GVOBl. M-V S. 650)  
Fischereischeinprüfungsverordnung vom 11. August 2005 (GVOBl. M-V S. 416), geändert am 27. Juli 2015 (GVOBl. M-V S. 229)  
Binnenfischereiverordnung vom 15. August 2005 (GVOBl. M-V S. 423), zuletzt geändert am 27. Januar 2011 (GVOBl. M-V S. 59)  
Küstenfischereiverordnung vom 28. November 2006 (GVOBl. M-V S. 843), geändert am 12. November 2016 (GVOBl. M-V S. 881)  
Nationalparkfischereiverordnung vom 7. August 2007 (GVOBl. M-V S. 313), zuletzt geändert am 25. Oktober 2012 (GVOBl. M-V S. 504)  
Fischereisatzung und Nutzungsbedingungen der Hansestadt Rostock vom 2. November 2005 (Städtischer Anzeiger Nr. 24 S.4, 5), geändert am 26. Mai 2008 (Städtischer Anzeiger S.4)  
Gewässerordnung des Landesanglerverbandes M-V vom 27. April 2012 (siehe auch [www.lav-mv.de](http://www.lav-mv.de))

A brochure with a summary of the statutory standards for fishers and a brochure with the fishing waters register can be obtained for a low charge from the Fischereischutzverein M-V e.V. (Fisheries protection association) and from the regional fisheries supervision inspectorate.

## Addresses of the fisheries authorities and associations

### Supreme fisheries authority

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft und Umwelt des Landes  
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern  
Fischereireferat  
19048 Schwerin  
Tel.: 0385 / 588-0

### Superior fisheries authority

Landesamt für Landwirtschaft, Lebensmittelsicherheit  
und Fischerei M-V  
Abt. Fischerei und Fischwirtschaft  
Thierfelder Str. 18  
18059 Rostock  
Postanschrift: PF 102064, 18003 Rostock  
Tel.: 0381 / 4035-0  
Fax: 0381 / 4035-730  
Email: [abt.fischerei@lallf.mvnet.de](mailto:abt.fischerei@lallf.mvnet.de)

### Fisheries inspectorates:

23966 Wismar, Alter Holzhafen 3	Tel.: 03841 / 282988
18119 Warnemünde, Am Bahnhof 1 d	Tel.: 0381 / 51227
18356 Barth, Hafenstraße 28	Tel.: 038231 / 82751
18439 Stralsund, Querkanal 6	Tel.: 03831 / 293262
18556 Wiek, Hauptstraße 30	Tel.: 038391 / 238
18546 Sassnitz, Hafenstraße 12 f	Tel.: 038392 / 35049
18581 Lauterbach, Chausseestraße 15	Tel.: 038301 / 468
17440 Freest, Dorfstraße 29	Tel.: 038370 / 20327
17373 Ueckermünde, Altes Bollwerk 1	Tel.: 039771 / 22700

### Landesanglerverbandverband M-V e.V. (sportfishing association)

Geschäftsstelle Siedlung 18 a  
19065 Görslow  
Tel.: 03860-56030  
Email: [lav-mv@t-online.de](mailto:lav-mv@t-online.de)

### Landesverband der Binnenfischer M-V e.V. (fisherman association)

Eldenhof 42  
17192 Waren  
Tel.: 03991-15340

### Local regulatory authorities and regulatory authorities of the district

[www.lallf.de](http://www.lallf.de) > Fischerei > Behörden und Verbände

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# fishing in Mecklenburg- West Pomerania (MV)



Mecklenburg  
Vorpommern   
MV tut gut.

The protection of the habitat water and the conservation of aquatic fauna and flora have developed into the focal task of the society. Moreover, most of the fish species require further protection measures to protect their survival in native waters apart from the good quality of water.



However, fish species which are important for human nutrition such as cod, flounder, eel, pike, perch and pike-perch, are not only subjected to the changes of the environment; their numbers are also subjected to more or less intensive fishing, both by professionals and

by amateurs. Therefore rules and limitations have to be made for the utilisation of this public property FISH. For this reason, the legislator has created general statutory conditions to govern fishing activities the fisheries act and the fisheries bye-laws.

### Fundamentals of fishing

Principally a fishing license is obligatory for all waters (Exception § 7 Section 7 LFischG (fisheries act)). Fishing licenses are issued for a lifetime or for limited periods (for 28 days).

The acquisition of a fishing license for a lifetime as general knowledge document must provide evidence of know-how of handling fish and nature in the aquatic field by successfully completing a fishing examination. The registration for the examination is effected with the district administrators and the mayors of boroughs (district regulatory offices).

The fishing license limited to 28 days ("Zeitlich befristeter Fischereischein") is issued by the local regulatory offices and the associated issuing offices as a tourist fishing license and is applicable to the same extent as a lifetime license with the exception that it is limited in duration. As no examination need be passed, the applicants are also supplied with a brochure containing the rules and regulations to be complied with to ensure that the fishing rods and the catch is handled according to the fishing rules.

The fishing licenses of the other States of the Federal Republic of Germany, provided they are valid and the holder is not registered with his/her main domicile in M-V, are also accepted for fishing.



Apart from having a valid fishing license, every fisher must also have a fishing permission for the respective waters to be fished. This fishing card is issued by the person entitled to fish, as a rule the proprietor or the tenant (fisher, fishing club). Fishing without this private law document is a punishable act fish poaching pursuant to § 293 penal code.

A fishing license is also issued in MecklenburgWest Pomerania for offshore or coastal waters Bodden, lagoons and the Baltic Sea, provided the German territorial sovereignty is concerned (12 nm zone). The Federal State is entitled to the fishing of these waters, provided third parties do not possess the fishing rights for said waters. The fishing license for the coastal waters can be obtained from the Head Fisheries Offices and from the respective fisheries supervision stations and from many fishing service shops, tourist offices and administrative authorities of the resorts in the coastal region (online → <https://erlaubnis.angeln-mv.de/>). Enquiries must be made with the respective leaseholder of the waters, fishers or fishing clubs (water file of sportfishing association also go to [www.lav-mv.de](http://www.lav-mv.de)).

### There are no waters in Mecklenburg West Pomerania for which a fishing license is not required!

Apart from having to possess the two fishing documents (fishing license and fishing permission) each person fishing is both committed to comply with the applicable provisions of the fisheries act, and to obtain information on the nature and environment law and the laws and orders contained therein. A contravention of the rules results in a penalty, in penal or administrative proceedings.

### Measures for the protection of the fish resources

The target of protecting the fish resources in the scope of tending measures is to maintain the resources in certain waters and to nurture them. The necessity to protect certain fish species has been reviewed based on the results of scientific examinations made on the spread and reproduction, on the economic importance of the fish resources and, last but not least, based on the "Red Lists".

Apart from the statutory protection of fishery by means of close seasons, minimum sizes and protection zones, the fisheries associations, the inland fishers and even the fisheries authorities regularly carry out stocking measures to maintain and support the stock and to redevelop endangered or heavily exploited fish resources.



Stocking measures with sea trout broods in flowing water

### Conservation areas

Fishing of whatever kind is forbidden throughout the year (fishing conservation area = identified in green) in the straits (e.g. "Bock" and "Libben") which are important for the transition of the fish between the different waters. Furthermore, to allow for an unimpaired passing of the large salmonid species (salmon and sea trout) into their spawning waters, restricted fishing conservation areas apply to the estuaries during migration for spawning.



Every year during the spawning season in the period 1 April to 31 May absolutely all fish catching activities involving fresh water fish are forbidden in the Bodden and lagoon spawning conservation areas (identified in red).

To ensure the winter rest of the fish in certain coastal regions small expanses have been declared protection areas in which fishing is forbidden in the six winter months or is only possible with restrictions. Regulations in this respect are published officially.

### Close seasons

As not all the areas that are important for the development of the fish can be covered when determining the closed areas, additional close seasons apply for certain species of fish. Fish species, the stock of which is greatly endangered or which face extinction, are protected throughout the year. Fish species that are utilised by fisheries are protected during their reproduction phase to offer them necessary peace and quiet to spawn.

### Forbidden fishing methods

All catchers and methods, the use of which does not serve the orderly exercise of fishing, are forbidden. These include, for instance, injurious devices such as harpoons and spears, the use of explosives and poisons, injurious fishing methods such as "harpooning" fish, but also trawling in the Boddens and lagoons (fisheries districts) and the use of living bait.