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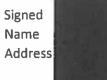
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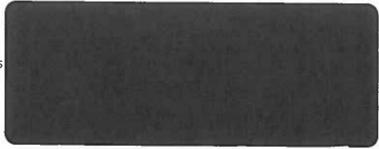
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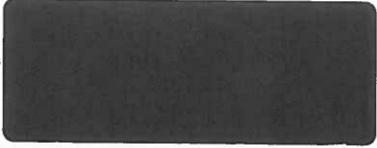
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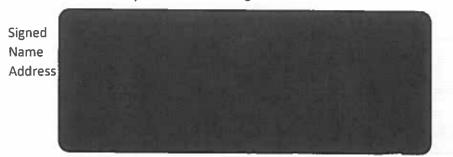
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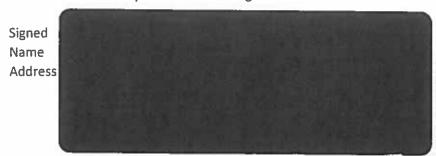
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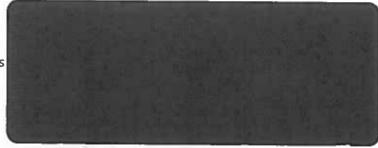
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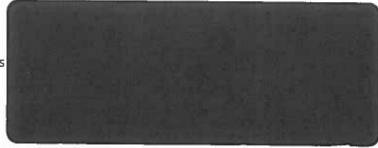
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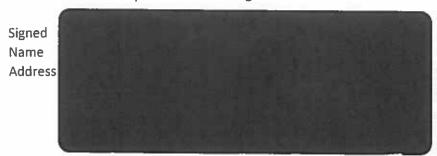
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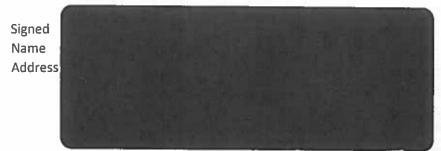
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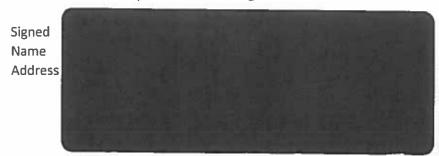
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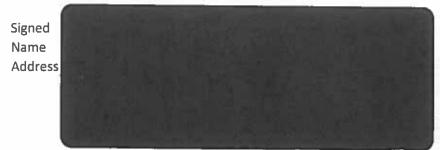
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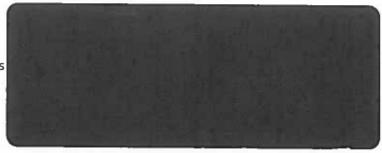
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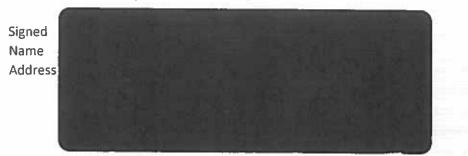
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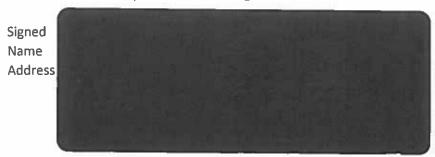
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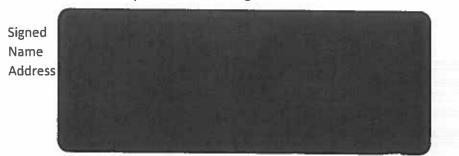
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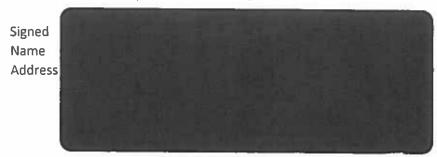
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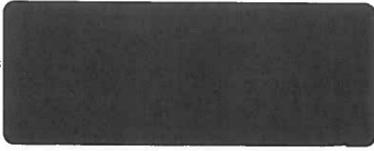
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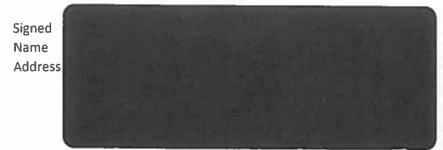
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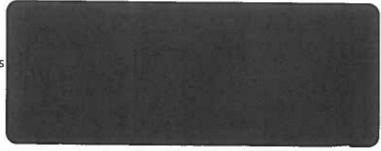
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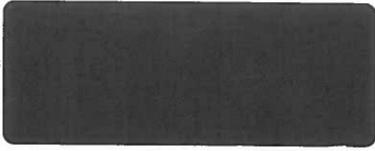
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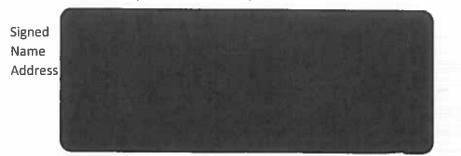
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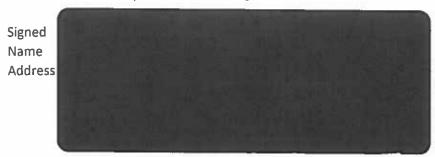
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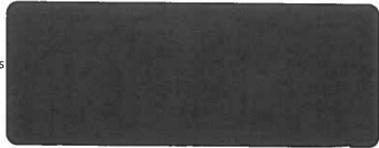
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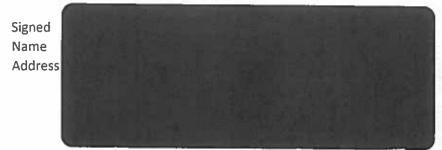
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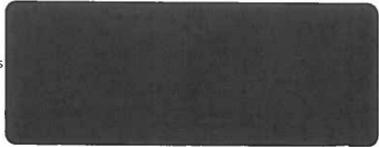
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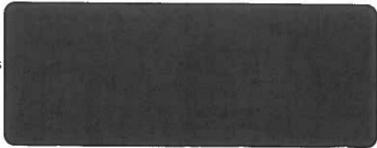
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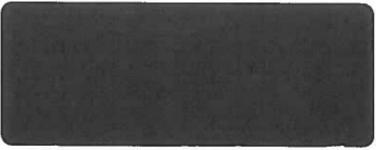
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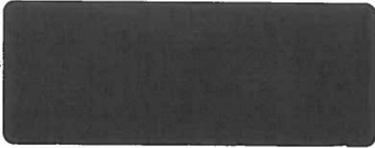
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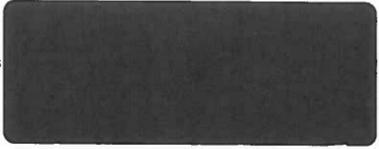
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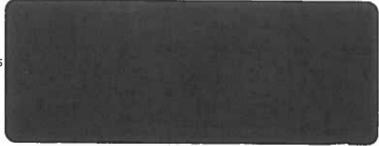
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To Minister Kyne.

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It is an established historical fact that the record high brown that weighing 26 lbs 200 was caught in lough Enail or Inf 15, 1894.

Over the years tought Enail has head its trials and twilvelations. In the mid-fifties, as hort of the Brosna Drainage Schumitte lake was lawered five fect. However it seconeral magnificently, harterelarly due to The Inland Fisheries Treast and its wash on the lake and feeder streams. Then, in the ecorty accretion it saffered a severe setbook due to the operand of ulcerature Dermed Mecrosis (U.D. N). It took a long turn to recover to being somewhat like it used to be prior to that problem. Then, in the late seventies it began to show the effects of pollution from Mullinger Sewage Works and entrophischer belance a problem. However, Westweeth County Council applicated that value

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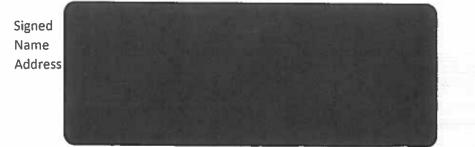
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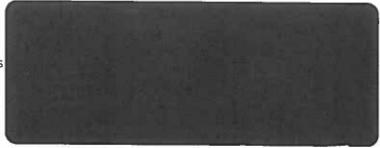
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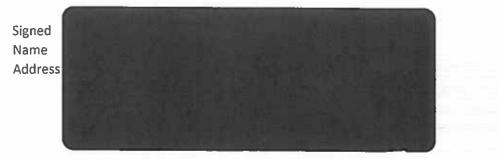
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Re: Draft Designated Salmonid Waters bye-law 2018

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I oppose any change in pike bye law 809 of 2006 on the named waters as these waters are famous for producing specimen pike and the introduction of the bye-law will adversely affect pike angling tourism on these waters as there will be less large pike to catch if people are allowed to catch and take 4 pike of ANY size. Genuine pike anglers practice 'catch and release'. The National Strategy for Angling Development – Market Research 2015 recognises the 'Great Western Lakes' as one of Ireland's 'top class pike fisheries'.

I oppose the proposed new bye-law as it is unnecessary. The ESRI paper 563 of May 2017 clearly states that 61% of brown trout anglers "are negatively disposed towards pike stock management". If the purpose of the bye-law is to help protect brown trout then the bye-law should be limiting the number and size of the brown trout an angler can take per day. In this regard perhaps it should mirror the current pike bye law 809 of 2006 i.e. one brown trout of up to 50cms per day.

I oppose the proposed bye-law as it undermines the current Inland Fisheries Ireland ongoing review of pike policy in designated wild brown trout waters and pre-empts the review group's findings. This makes for bad and ill-informed fishery management.



