Talkin Tarn Country Park

Terms and Conditions for Anglers

PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE FISHING LINES OR BAIT UNATTENDED. ENSURE THAT ALL BAIT IS IN SEALED CONTAINERS

Species in the Tarn

The main course fish species in the tarn are perch and pike. A few chub are also present, as are eels and the very occasional brown trout.

Fishing Regulations

- £3.60 per adult and £2.50 per child per day. National Rod Licence required. Annual fishing permits are available at £37.
- Obtain ticket from tearoom BEFORE fishing.
- Fishing only allowed in the shaded zone south of a line drawn between the Alex Boathouse and the Farlam Boathouse, see map over page.
- Anyone under 14 years of age must be accompanied by and properly supervised by a paying adult at all times.
- No night fishing.
- No cutting or damaging bank side vegetation.
- No fires, or collection of fire wood from surrounding woodlands.
- No camping.
- Maximum of two rods per person.
- Barbless hooks only to be used.
- No fishing during closed season, 15th March—15th June.
- All hooks, line, equipment and rubbish to be removed from site.

Important Information—Please Read

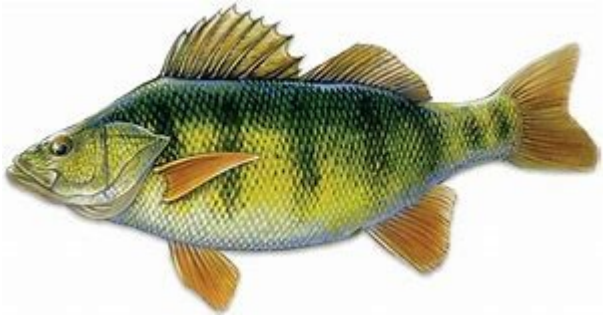
Angling and the Environment

Litter is anti social and unsightly. Never drop litter or discard tackle and remember that discarded nylon line is particularly hazardous to children , wildlife and dogs. Always carry rubbish bags to take away your litter with you. Pick up any discarded line you find, even if it is not yours.

Always respect the environment and other users of the tarn. Never leave rods unattended on the bank with bait still on the hook, as these could be picked up by birds, animals or passing dogs. When you are fishing never leave a rod unattended. If you want to wander or answer a call of nature, then remove your bait from the water and from the hook before you leave the rod.

Always beware of birds swimming into your line or picking up baits as entanglements will usually follow. Although pollution in unlikely at the tarn, if you do spot anything suspicious, report it to the site staff so that it can be checked.

Show consideration to other anglers and water users. It is good angling practise to minimise bank side noise and movement, and to avoid fishing in a way that interferes with other water users. Read the rules that apply to fishing on the tarn and always abide by them.



Perch

Perch—Scientific name—Perca fluviatilis

The perch is among the most easily recognised course fish, and the most colourful. It is olive green with dark tiger like stripes and has a high double dorsal fin and bright red fins. The dorsal fin is spiked and must be handled with care. It is a predatory fish and has a slightly armoured feel. When small it travels in shoals of hundreds of fish, but when it grows large it keeps to itself and becomes much more difficult to catch. The best baits to use are maggots and worms, baits like bread and sweetcorn just do not work on these fish.

Pike—Scientific name—Esox Lucius

The pike has a long body with a flat head, powerful jaws and a mouth full of needle sharp teeth. Of course it is a predator and its diet consists almost entirely of other fish. Despite its appearance this fish in not that tough, and suffers badly if it is poorly handled by anglers when unhooking . Probably the best bait to use is dead sea fish, such as mackerel or herring, usually cut in half. Blast frozen fish baits are also good if you can get hold of them.

Essential equipment

You should always carry a landing net big enough for the species of fish that you intend to catch. The net should be made of knotless material that is kind to the fish. You should always have with you and know how to use a disgorger for removing hooks that have gone deeper that the fishes mouth. Barbless hooks are much easier to remove the hooks with barbs on them and another bonus is they are much easier to remove from your clothing.



Pike



Fishing Zone (Hatched Area) South of a line drawn between Alex Boathouse and Farlam Boathouse