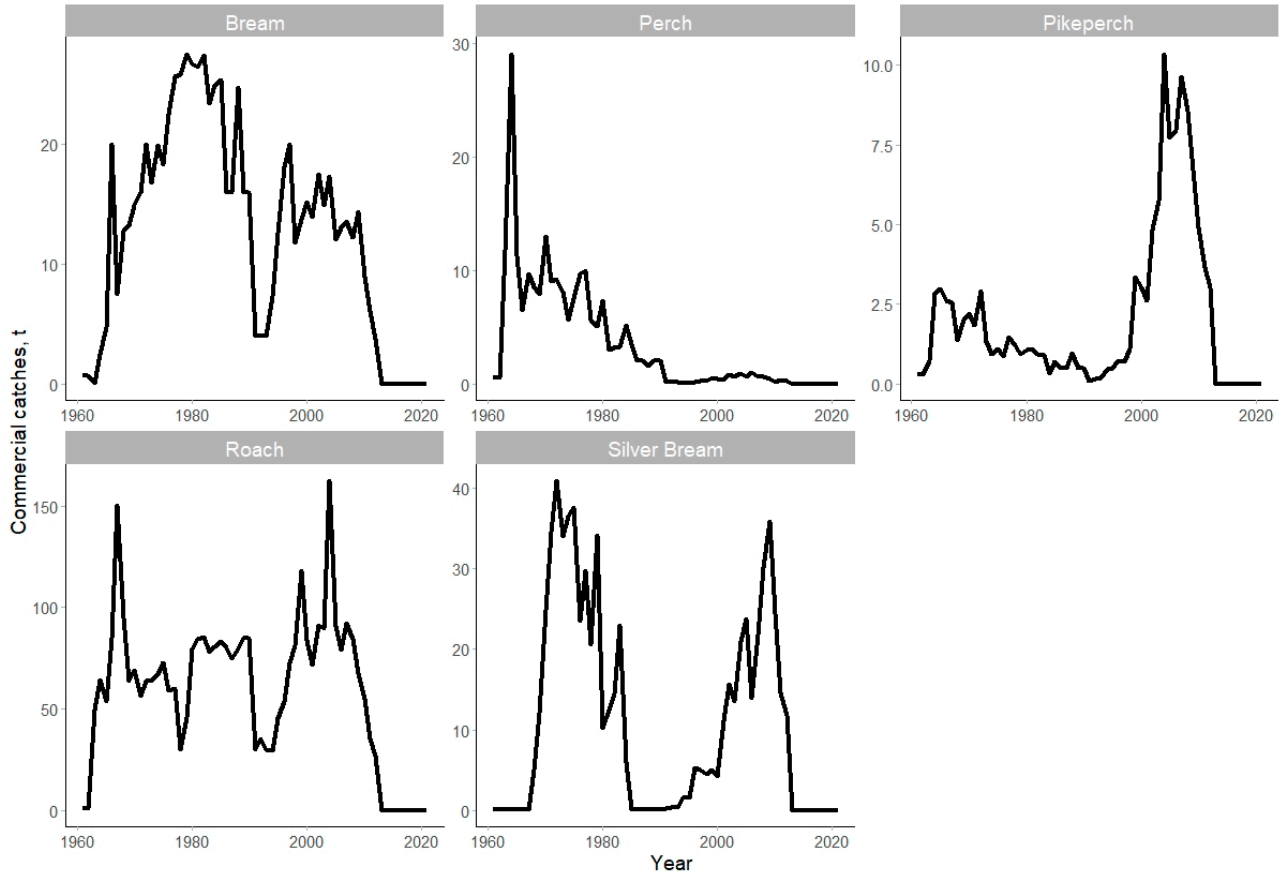
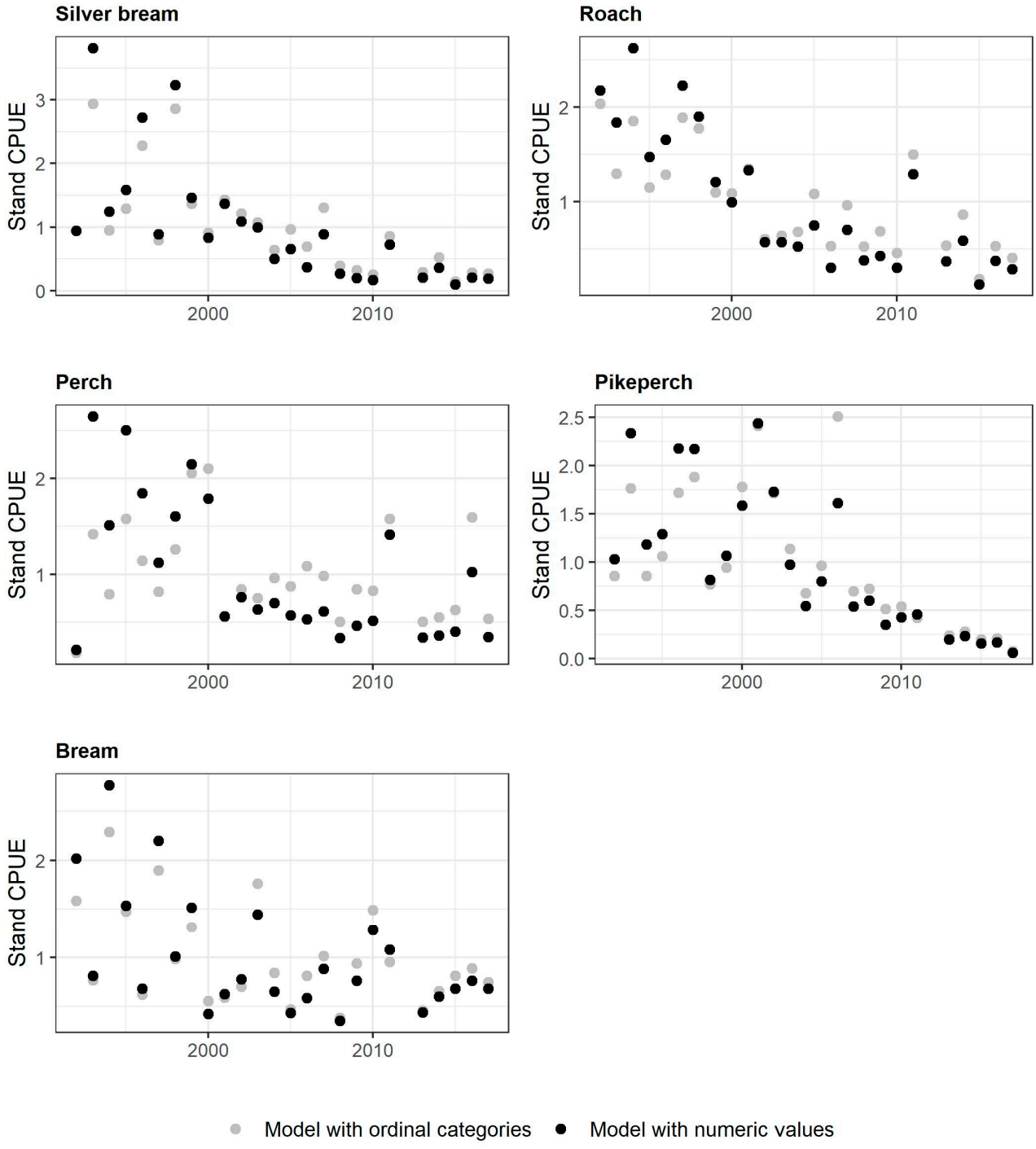
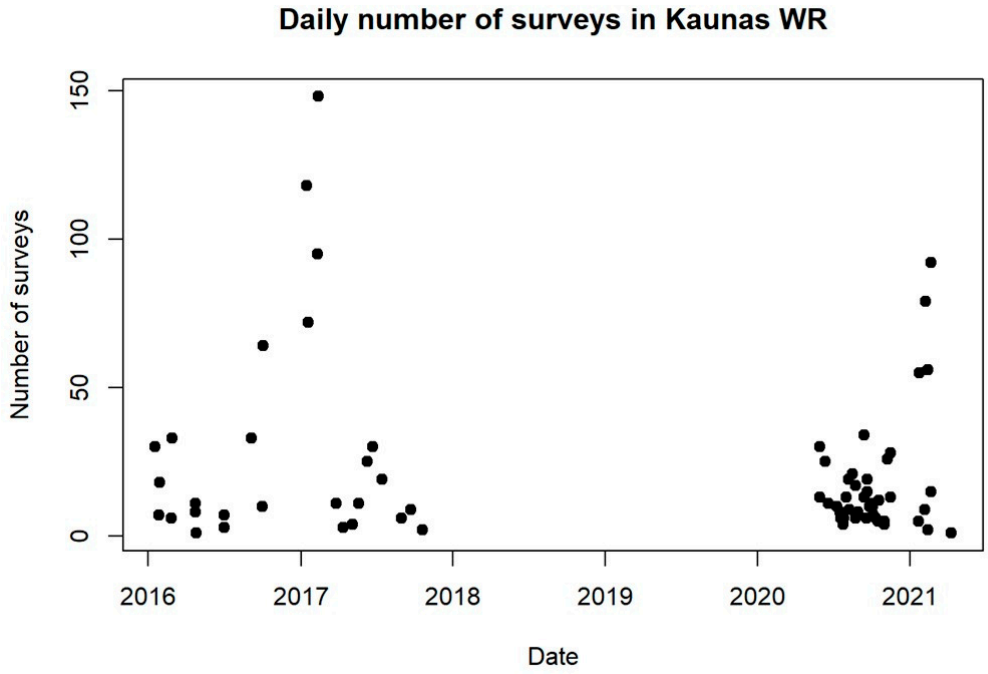


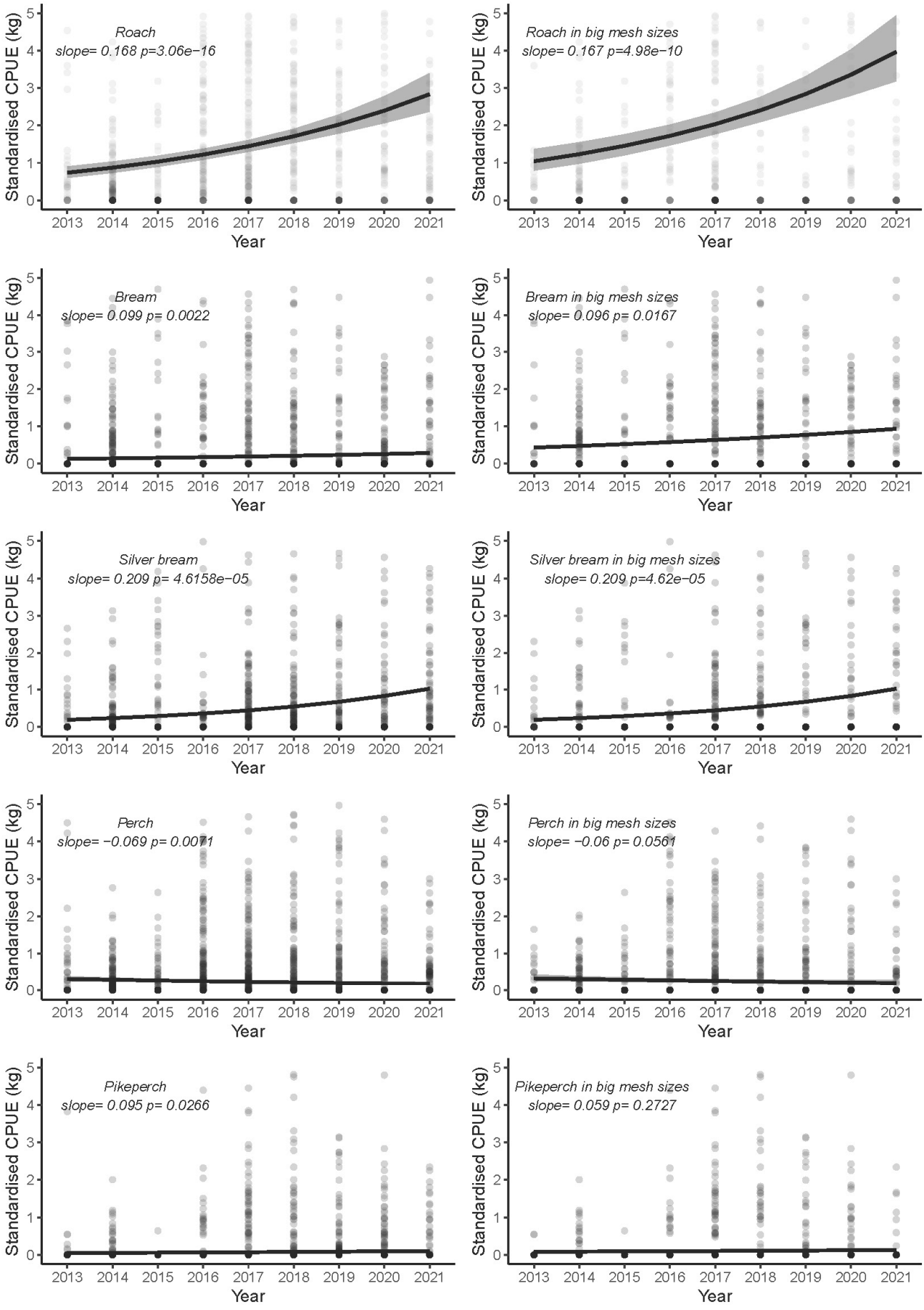
Supplementary Figure S1. Commercial catches in tons (t) since 1961 in Kaunas Reservoir.



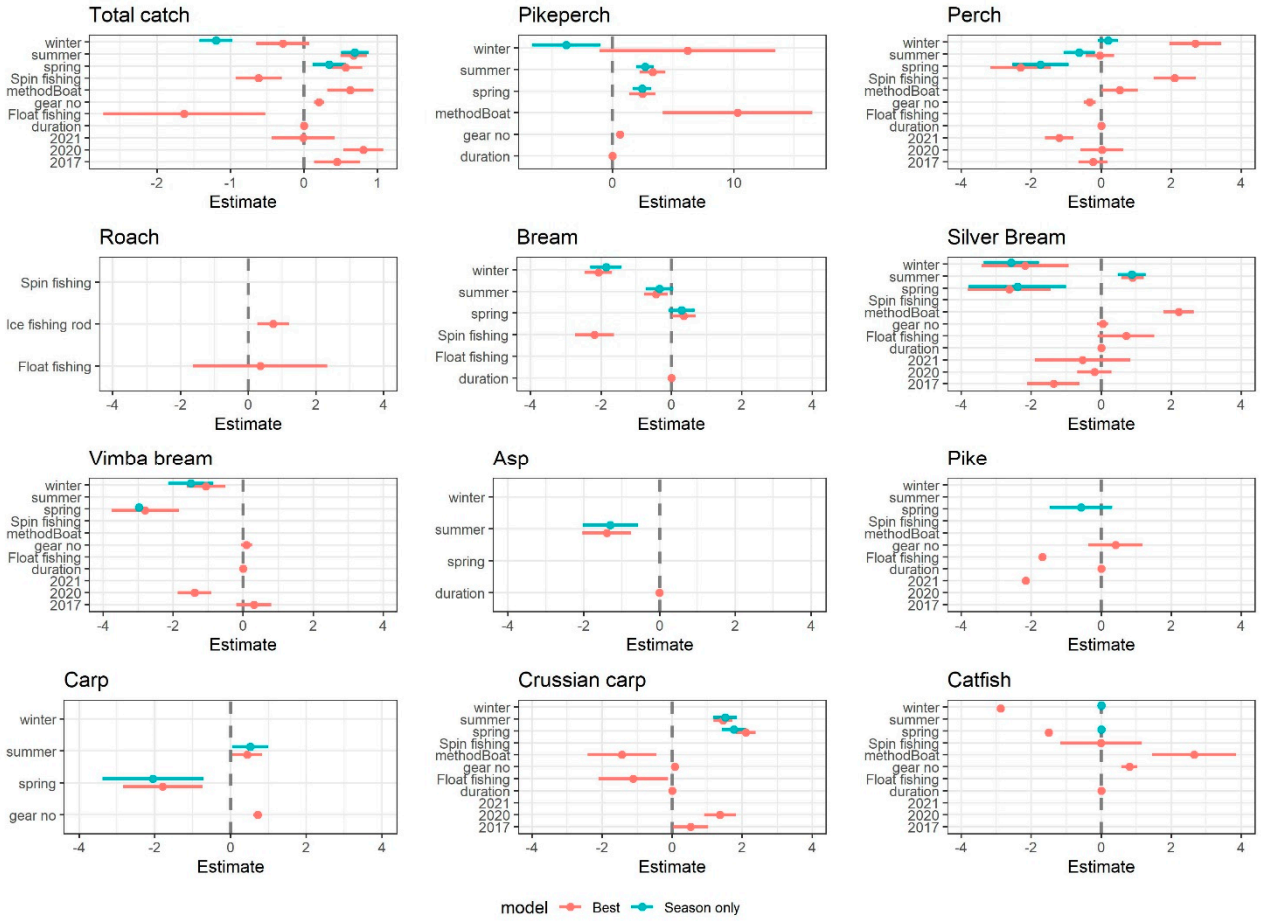
Supplementary Figure S2. Comparison of the standardized CPUE when treating net length and soak time as numeric vs ordinal variables (Curonian Lagoon data, See Supplementary Table S2.).



Supplementary Figure S3. Number of daily angler surveys in Kaunas Reservoir. Days with very high daily survey numbers (> 50) correspond to ice fishing season, when fishing activity is very high.


Roach
slope= 0.168 p=3.06e−16
Roach in big mesh sizes
slope= 0.167 p=4.98e−10
Bream
slope= 0.099 p= 0.0022
Bream in big mesh sizes
slope= 0.096 p= 0.0167
Silver bream
slope= 0.209 p= 4.6158e−05
Silver bream in big mesh sizes
slope= 0.209 p=4.62e−05
Perch
slope= −0.069 p= 0.0071
Perch in big mesh sizes
slope= −0.06 p= 0.0561
Pikeperch
slope= 0.095 p= 0.0266
Pikeperch in big mesh sizes
slope= 0.059 p= 0.2727
Standardised CPUE (kg)
Year
0
1
2
3
4
5
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

Supplementary Figure S4. Trends in standardized scientific CPUE since fishery closure across all fish sizes (left) and those restricted to mesh sizes > 38 mm (right).



Supplementary Figure S5. Estimates of general linear model coefficients (± standard error) for total and species-specific recreational catch. Coefficient estimates for the best model are shown in red and those for the season-only model (used to predict total angler catches) are shown in blue. Due to high confidence intervals, values of some estimates are not shown as they are out of scale (SE provided in Table S4). The coefficients for variables that are treated as factors in the GLM are shown as differences from the first value of each parameter; they are *autumn* for 'season', *Feeder* for 'gear_type' (compared to Spin and Float fishing), *shore fishing* for 'method', and *2016* for 'year'; 'gear_no' and 'fishing_duration' were treated as numeric variables; and 'fishing_duration' was estimated in minutes.