The fish of the Vantaanjoki

Sea trout

Sea trout is native to the Vantaanjoki in the past. The sea trout, which are a species of salmonid fish, are found in the Vantaanjoki's lower reaches. The sea trout was considered an important species in the Vantaanjoki, as it was a source of food for local people. The sea trout is now a protected species and its numbers have decreased due to habitat loss and overfishing.

Brown trout

The brown trout is a species of salmonid fish that is native to the Vantaanjoki. It is an important species for local fishers, as it is a good target for fishing and is considered a delicacy. The brown trout is a migratory species, meaning that it spends its life cycle in different habitats, from freshwater to marine environments. The brown trout in the Vantaanjoki migrates from the river to the sea during spawning season, and returns to the river after hatching.

European eel

European eel is a migratory species that spends its life cycle in freshwater and marine environments. In the Vantaanjoki, the European eel migrates from the sea to the river during spawning season, and returns to the sea after hatching. The European eel is considered an important species for local people, as it is a source of food and is also used in traditional medicine.

European chub

European chub is a species of salmonid fish that is native to the Vantaanjoki. It is an important species for local people, as it is a good target for fishing and is considered a delicacy. The European chub is a migratory species, meaning that it spends its life cycle in different habitats, from freshwater to marine environments. The European chub in the Vantaanjoki migrates from the river to the sea during spawning season, and returns to the river after hatching.

Sea lamprey

Sea lamprey is a species of lamprey that is native to the Vantaanjoki. It is an important species for local people, as it is a good target for fishing and is considered a delicacy. The sea lamprey is a migratory species, meaning that it spends its life cycle in different habitats, from freshwater to marine environments. The sea lamprey in the Vantaanjoki migrates from the river to the sea during spawning season, and returns to the river after hatching.

Rivers in Helsinki

The rivers in Helsinki are an important part of the city's natural environment. The Vantaanjoki is the longest river in Finland, flowing through the city of Helsinki. The river is an important source of water, and is also a popular destination for local people. The Vantaanjoki is home to a variety of fish species, including the brown trout, sea lamprey, and European eel. The river is also an important habitat for birds and other wildlife.

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Text: Eero Haapanen

History

The Vantaanjoki is an ancient passage bringing the inner land and the sea. Along its banks lived sailors who went to trade in Tallinn, long before Helsinki was founded. The river's travel time decreased from 70 to 30 weeks in the 18th century. Extensive work was done on the river, and the mouth of the river became the town's port.

Along the river shores and smalls were built, with the river country's last flotter. During the winter there were ice roads along the river, and ice was taken from the mouth of the river for summer storages. In the summer steam boats travelled the river. The water source from industry and settlements polluted the river heavily, and due to the contamination the river needed its own ice roads in the winter. The quality of the water is the Vantaanjoki is satisfactory nowadays.

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A trout river and Helsinki's birthplace

Vantaanjoki is a popular destination for fishing and other water activities. The river offers beautiful scenery and is home to a variety of fish species. The river is also an important habitat for birds and other wildlife.
Canoe rentals Tapaninvainio, Uimarannantie: primarily at dusk. The otters themselves are rarely spotted as they move around. More of otters can be seen at the edges of the unfrozen sections. In the spots where the ice has melted. Traces of the presences in the winter the white-throated dipper can be seen diving into the water. The Vantaanjoki is Helsinki’s largest freshwater environment. Unparalleled Vantaanjoki

**Rapids sites**

Vantaanjoki and Hagapunniemi rapids, located at the mouth of the river, stretch for 150 metres and the drop is six metres. Vantaanjoki rapids and their basins are the city’s best-known fishing spot. In other seasons those seeking rest up the stream. Whitewater spans under the rapids.

Pitkäkoski: at the upper end of Pitkäkoski, the water surges dramatically over the cliffs and drop in five sections. In hopping with the same speed. Long hills, rapidly Pitkäkoski has the strongest eddy-motion atmosphere of anywhere in Helsinki. The fall lies on each section on the shaded portions of Pitkäkoski, which is a protected area, natural reserve. Hazel bushes grow on the slopes. Those of small rapids continue through the Haltiala's Ruutinkoski, where the rigours and landscapes break out into a small lake. In the central part of the protected Haltiala yellow anemones and grapes bloom in May.

In the winter the white-edged dipper can be seen diving into the water, where the ice has melted. Sounds of the fromers can be seen at the edges of the reed sections. The others themselves are rarely spotted as they move around predominantly at dusk.

Practical Skills: Fishing permits: www.fi/fishing

Café (11am–5pm) www.tekniikanmuseo.fi

The Museum of Technology is open on weekdays and weekend.

**Unparalleled Vantaanjoki**

**What is there to do?**

You can see in the Vantaanjoki not only at the beaches but also at梦幻. Natural habitats. The river’s banks are very steep, and it is meant to get down the water from where the rapids. Information about water quality is available for Pitkäkoski and Tapiolanperä experimental area.

Angling in the river is permitted, but angling in the rapids area prohibited. Trolling and fly-fishing are permitted in the rapids area, provided you are in possession of the appropriate permits. Angling in the rapids is completely prohibited for the period in September – 15 November.

Moving around the Ruutinkoski and Haltiala nature reserves requires appropriate permits. What is there to do?

There is a public grill in the yard of Haltiala farm, where you will find in bringing your own food.