

Fishing



Minister's Message



Fishing is a favourite activity of Yukoners and of many visitors. Fishing lets you feel connected to your natural surroundings, take a break from your busy life and spend quality time with family and friends. Hopefully, at the end of the day, you get to enjoy a meal of fresh fish too!

We encourage you to go fishing and to introduce a friend or child to this great activity. A child experiences one of the most important lessons about life when he or she catches a fish, kills, cleans, cooks and eats it. An equally important lesson is learned when that same child catches and then carefully releases a large old fish so that it can continue to spawn for many more years, maintaining healthy fish populations.

In the Yukon, we manage angler harvest through daily catch and size limits. This allows anglers to fish in all Yukon waters during all seasons without having to be concerned about closures. We can all help protect fish populations by following these limits.

When you do practice live release, do so in moderation and with respect. Stop fishing or move to another area when you have caught and released a few large spawning fish. Responsible fishing today ensures fishing opportunities for tomorrow.

The Yukon boasts countless places to fish, and Environment Yukon has mapped almost 100 of them in our new publication *Fishing On Yukon Time*. You can pick up a copy at any Environment Yukon office or Visitor Information Centre or visit www.yukonfishing.com.

So, get your licence, get out your tackle box and go match wits with Yukon fish! You'll always come home with a story.

Dennis Fentie, Premier

Get out there and find
YOUR fishing spot.



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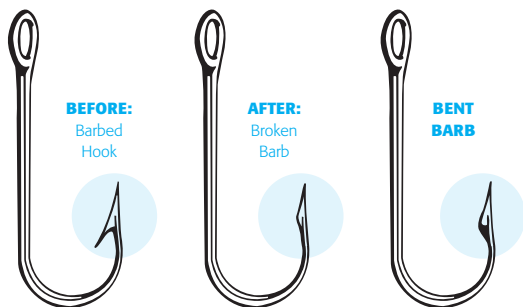
IMPORTANT CHANGES FOR 2006-07

There are no regulation changes for 2006-07.

BARBLESS HOOKS

Barbless hooks are recommended on all Yukon waters, and are mandatory on Conservation and some Special Management Waters. The use of barbless hooks makes hook removal easier, reducing fish handling and injury. This increases the chances of survival for released fish.

Some types of barbless hooks can be purchased at local sporting goods stores. Barbed hooks can easily be converted to barbless by either crimping or filing the barb off.



! Not a Legal Document

This pamphlet is not a legal document and does not contain all the details of the current fishing regulations. It is an abbreviated guide designed to help you interpret the rules. For details, consult a Conservation or Fishery Officer.

LIVE-RELEASE ANGLING

WHY LIVE-RELEASE ANGLING?

Live-release and size-selective harvest are long-term conservation tools that help to ensure that we don't have to close lakes or streams for parts of seasons or even whole seasons, as happens in other parts of Canada.

Survival rates are high

Studies reviewed by the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board show that survival rates for released fish can be very high. These studies suggest that about 94% of released pike survive along with about 90% of grayling. Survival rates for released lake trout range from 93% for lightly handled fish to 76% for deep-hooked fish. Hook placement is a significant factor affecting the survival of all species.

Use live-release as a selection tool

Live-release is most valuable when it's used to help you select the fish you are going to kill and eat. Large females carry more eggs and are able to dig deeper redds, which means more of their eggs survive. These are the fish you should release to maintain fish stocks for the future. You can make a healthy fresh meal out of the smaller fish, which are more numerous and often have lower survival rates when released.

Be considerate if you use live-release for recreation

Excessive live-release has the potential to harm rather than help the resource. Survival rates are high if you do it right but, if you practice live-release without restraint, the number of dead fish can add up. Read the list of ethics on page 6. Decide for yourself how much is too much, and don't over-do it.

Good fish management practices will ensure that the Yukon's rivers and lakes continue to have fish for generations to come.

? Yukon Lake Trout: Reasons to Release the Large Spawners

Lake trout are one of the most sought after species in Yukon's recreational fishery and are extremely vulnerable to over-harvesting. Anglers traditionally and disproportionately catch large, old fish because these fish feed aggressively in the summer.

Lake trout spend their entire lives in cold, unproductive freshwater lakes, grow relatively slowly (average 0.25-0.50 lb./year) and live 30 to 40 years. They spawn for the first time at an old age (9-12 years) and then spawn for 20 years or more, though not necessarily every year. Females must feed aggressively to put on 20 per cent of their body weight to produce eggs. So releasing large fish favours the females and protects future fish stocks.

The conservation of lake trout stocks for the recreational fishery is achieved through size limits and live release. Lake trout are a good species for live release as they have the ability to equalize if caught at depth and brought to the surface. Survival is high provided they are handled carefully and minimally and released back into cold water, they will live to spawn many times in their long lifetime.

In both recreational and net fisheries the large lake trout tend to disappear first and quickly. The absence of large lake trout may be an indication that the population is over-harvested. (A lack of juveniles may be an early indication of habitat or environmental problems.)

If lake trout stocks are relatively abundant with both small and large (young and old) fish in the population, all fish stocks and the aquatic ecosystem are probably in healthy shape.

HOW TO RELEASE FISH UNHARMED

Use the right gear

- ▶ Use single barbless hooks. They're easy to remove and require less handling time.
- ▶ Carry a pair of long-nose pliers with you. They make hook removal easier on you and the fish.
- ▶ Use artificial lures, not bait, when practicing live release. This will reduce the chances of deep hooking.
- ▶ Bring the fish in quickly before it becomes exhausted.

Remove the hook gently

- ▶ Handle the fish as little as possible, with wet hands.
- ▶ Keep the fish horizontal in the water, and turn it belly up to quiet it while you remove the hook.
- ▶ Run your hand down the line to the fish's mouth. Grasp the shank of the hook with your long nose pliers and give it a twist.
- ▶ If you must handle the fish, grasp it gently behind the gill cover. Do not touch the gills or squeeze the belly.
- ▶ Instead of weighing the fish, measure its length and consult the conversion table on page 39.

Release the fish carefully

- ▶ Release the fish immediately.
- ▶ If the fish floats on its side, hold it upright and move it slowly back and forth to run water through its gills. Release it when it begins to swim normally. Never **throw** a fish back to the water.
- ▶ If you are fishing from shore, use waders and release the fish out beyond the warm shallow water along the shoreline. Warm water is very hard on fish.

? Treat it humanely - kill it quickly

Fish that are not released should be killed immediately. Using stringers and live wells to keep fish alive is not the most respectful way to treat them.

! Live Release Ethics

1. Treat the fish gently, with respect.
2. Learn the proper handling techniques.
3. Practice live-release in moderation.
4. Keep any legal fish that is bleeding or injured.
5. Stop fishing when you reach your limit.
6. Do not practice live-release in schools of spawning fish.
7. Do not practice live-release in hot weather or warm water.
8. Do not release fish that have been kept alive on a stringer or in a live well.

? Fish Care in the Field

Fish flesh decays much quicker than moose meat because it lacks the connective tissue that holds red meat together.

The following tips will help you preserve the quality and flavour of your catch:

- ▶ Bring an ice-filled cooler and keep it out of the sun.
- ▶ Kill the fish quickly with one sharp blow to the head just behind the eyes.
- ▶ For best results gut or fillet the fish immediately. See page 13 for information about the rules that apply.
- ▶ If you choose to gut the fish later, bleed it immediately by inserting a knife through the gills and cutting straight down.
- ▶ Put the cleaned or bled fish in a plastic bag and put the bag in your cooler.
- ▶ If you fillet your catch, do not rinse the fillets in water; wipe them with paper towels or old newspapers.
- ▶ Freeze your catch as soon as you get it home or cook it within 24 hours for best results.

YUKON ANGLING LICENCE

You must have a valid Yukon Angling Licence if you want to fish in the Yukon. The current licence is valid from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

LICENCE FEES

(GST extra)

	Season	6 day	1 day
Yukon/Alaska* resident	\$ 15	--	--
Canadian resident \$ 25	\$ 15	\$ 10	
Non-resident	\$ 35	\$ 20	\$ 10
Senior – Yukon resident (65 and older)	Free		
Minor (youth under 16)	Free		

*Alaska residents must produce a current Alaska Resident Sport Fishing Licence and government issued photo identification.

Requirements

- ▶ You must sign your licence, carry it on your person when angling, and produce it when asked to do so by a Conservation or Fishery Officer.
- ▶ If your licence is lost or destroyed it must be replaced at an Environment Yukon office for a fee of \$2.

Where to Purchase

Yukon Angling Licences and Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Cards are available at:

- ▶ Environment Yukon offices,
- ▶ the Fisheries and Oceans Canada office in Whitehorse,
- ▶ most highway lodges, sporting goods stores and convenience stores in the Yukon.

Licences for minors (youth under 16)

Yukon residents under 16 years of age may fish with or without a licence, must follow all fishing regulations, and are entitled to their own catch limits. They do not need to be accompanied by a licence holder.

Canadian residents and non-residents under 16 years of age may fish with or without a licence and must follow all fishing regulations. If they are fishing with a licence, they are entitled to their own catch limits and do not need to be

accompanied by another licence holder. If they are fishing without a licence, they must be accompanied by a licence holder and their catch is counted as part of the catch limit of that licence holder.

Yukon-BC transboundary waters

Yukon and BC angling licences are valid on all parts of the following transboundary waters: Bennett, Laidlaw, Morley, Tagish and Teslin lakes (not including inlet or outlet streams); Rancheria River, Swift River and their tributaries.

When fishing BC sections of these waters you must comply with all BC fishing regulations including tackle restrictions. Please note that **the use of bait fish is prohibited in BC waters.**

! Reminder

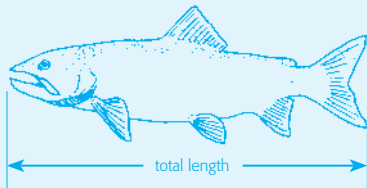
It is unlawful to use another person's Angling Licence or Salmon Conservation Catch Card, or allow another person to use yours.

FISHING IN NATIONAL PARKS

The Yukon Angling Licence is NOT VALID in Kluane, Ivvavik or Vuntut National Parks. If you plan to fish in any of these parks, you must first obtain a **national park fishing licence** from a park office.

For more information phone (867) 634-7250.

? How to Measure Fish



The easiest way to measure fish lengths is to mark the size limits on a stick and then hold it in the water beside the fish. All fish less than 20 cm (8 in.) in length, caught by angling, must be returned to the water in the least harmful manner.

SALMON CONSERVATION CATCH CARD

In addition to your angling licence, you must have a valid Salmon Conservation Catch Card if you want to fish for salmon in the Yukon (except for salmon in stocked lakes and kokanee). The current Catch Card is valid from April 1 to November 30, 2006.

SALMON CONSERVATION FEES	(GST extra)
Yukon/Alaska* resident	\$10
Canadian resident	\$20
Non-resident	\$50
Senior – Yukon resident (65 and over)	NO FEE
Minor (under 16)	NO FEE
Replacement Card	\$5

*Alaska residents must produce a current Alaska Resident Sport Fishing Licence and government issued photo identification.

Minors (under 16) ALL children under 16 years of age must have a valid Catch Card obtained free of charge. Canadian-resident and non-resident minors fishing without a licence will have their salmon catch counted as part of the catch limit of the angling licence holder with them.

Seniors (65 and older) ALL seniors must have a valid Catch Card. Yukon-resident seniors may obtain a card free of charge. Canadian-resident and non-resident seniors pay the applicable fee.

First Nation anglers who want to fish for salmon outside their Traditional Territory must possess a valid Yukon Angling licence and a Catch Card, unless they have written consent from the First Nation with authority in the Traditional Territory in which they plan to fish.

Carry it with you

You must carry the Catch Card with you when angling for salmon, and produce it when asked to do so by a Conservation or Fishery Officer.

Record your catch

Immediately upon catching a salmon, you must record on the Catch Card the date, location, species, sex, presence of tags, presence of adipose fin, and the type of gear with which the salmon was caught. (You must record this information even if you release the salmon. If you do not catch any salmon, please indicate this on the card as well.)

Return the card

You must return your Salmon Conservation Catch Card to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) by November 30, 2006. There are four ways to return your card:

1. Drop it off at the Whitehorse DFO office.
2. Mail it to: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3V1.
3. Fax it to: (867) 393-6738.
4. Submit it via the Yukon Salmon Committee website
www.yukonsalmoncommittee.ca

Failure to comply with any of these regulations could result in a fine or legal action.

If you lose your card

If your Catch Card is lost, stolen or destroyed it must be replaced. A replacement card can be purchased at any Environment Yukon office or Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) office at a cost of \$5 plus GST. An affidavit declaring the loss of the Card must be completed in the presence of a Conservation or Fishery Officer before a replacement card can be issued.

You can replace the survey part of the Catch Card at no cost.

SPECIAL PERMITS

Tatlain Lake (Tatla Mun) permit

If you plan to fish in Tatlain Lake you must first obtain a free special permit from any Environment Yukon office or from a licence vendor in Pelly Crossing. The permit includes space to record your catch, which must be reported to Environment Yukon. Permits are available to licensed anglers only.

It is unlawful to fish in Tatlain Lake without a permit.

Wellesley Lake permit

If you plan to fish in Wellesley Lake you must first obtain a free special permit from any Environment Yukon office or from a licence vendor in Beaver Creek. The permit includes space to record your catch, which must be reported to Environment Yukon.

If you are returning to Alaska after a fishing trip to Wellesley Lake you can leave your completed declaration at the Beaver Creek – 1202 Motor Inn. Permits are available to licensed anglers only.

It is unlawful to fish in Wellesley Lake without a permit.

Dipnetting permit for whitefish and suckers

Free permits are available for anglers who wish to dipnet whitefish or suckers. Permits are available at Environment Yukon offices.

It is unlawful to dipnet whitefish or suckers without a permit.

Set line permit for burbot

Free permits are available for anglers who wish to use set lines to catch burbot. Set line permits are available to licensed anglers only. Permits are generally issued during the ice-covered season from November 1 to April 30. Permits are available at Environment Yukon offices.

It is unlawful to use a set line without a permit.

Permit to snag ciscos for bait off the Tagish Bridge or Carcross Rail Bridge

These bridges are the only locations in the Yukon where snagging is allowed. Cisco is the only species that may be snagged. If you plan to snag ciscos for bait you must first obtain a free special permit from any Environment Yukon office. A daily catch limit of 5 ciscos applies.

It is unlawful to snag ciscos at these locations without a permit.

? Angler's Guide to Stocked Lakes

Rainbow trout, kokanee salmon and arctic char are stocked in pothole lakes near most Yukon communities. Stocked fish help reduce the angling pressure on native fish while providing accessible angling opportunities. The *Angler's Guide to Stocked Lakes in the Yukon* includes detailed maps to show you how to find these lakes.

You can pick up a copy at the nearest Environment Yukon office or Visitor Information Centre, or download it from www.yukonfishing.com.

DEFINITIONS

! Please take note

Daily catch limit: the number of fish that may be legally taken in a 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight.

Possession: having an item in your personal custody, the custody of another person, or in any other place for the benefit of yourself or anyone else.

Possession limit: the total number of fish which an individual may have in his or her possession, including the freezer at home.

Angling: fishing with a hook and line whether a rod is used or not. It does not include fishing with a set line.

Artificial fly: a hook that is dressed only with fur, feathers, textiles or tinsel wire, and does not have a spinning device or external weight attached.

Barbless hook: a hook without barbs; a hook which has all its barbs filed off or broken off; or a hook which has all its barbs bent down flat to the shaft.

Dip net: a net that is hung on a ring or frame and has a closed bottom.

Game fish:

lake trout	chinook salmon	burbot
cisco	rainbow trout	chum salmon
lake whitefish	bull trout	coho salmon
broad whitefish	Dolly Varden	sockeye salmon
pygmy whitefish	arctic char	kokanee
inconnu	arctic grayling	northern pike

Length: the distance from the tip of a fish's snout to the tip of its tail.

Recreational fishing: fishing for recreational purposes by angling, using a dip net or using a setline.

River system: includes all streams of the watershed in question.

Set line: a line with one or more hooks attached, left unattended in the water.

Single hook: one hook with a single point.

Snagging: catching or trying to catch a fish with a hook in any manner other than by inducing it to take the hook in its mouth. All snagged fish, hooked in any part of the body other than in the mouth, must be released in the least harmful manner.

Treble hook: one hook having three single points on a common shaft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Buying and selling fish

It is unlawful to buy, sell or barter fish caught under the authority of an angling licence or domestic fishing licence.

Dressing and packaging your catch

It is unlawful to possess any fish, caught while sport fishing, that has been dressed or packed so that the fish cannot be readily identified, counted or measured, except at place of ordinary residence.

Lake trout, bull trout, pike and grayling: Size limits may apply to these species so you should leave the head and tail on until you get the fish to your permanent residence. We suggest you gut the fish immediately.

All other species: We suggest you handle other species the same way. Gut them and leave the head and tail on until you get them home.

If you fillet these fish in the field, you must leave the skin and tail attached so the species can be determined.

When packaging fish that have been filleted or cut up, be sure to package all pieces from one fish together so the number of fish can be determined.

Fishing derbies

If you are thinking of holding a derby, please contact the Fisheries Section in Whitehorse at (867) 667-5199 or the Environment Yukon office in your area. Outside Whitehorse call toll free 1-800-661-0408, ext 5199. It is unlawful to hold a fishing derby without a permit.

Hook restrictions: Tatshenshini watershed

It is unlawful to use any hook other than a single-pointed barbless hook, with a distance of 2 cm (3/4 in.) or less between the point and the shank, while angling in the following waters from June 1 to November 30:

Blanchard River Klukshu River Takhanne River
Tatshenshini River Village Creek

When fishing in the Takhanne River downstream of Million Dollar Falls, you are permitted to use artificial flies only. This restriction is in effect all year.

Hook restrictions: Yukon River watershed

It is unlawful to use any hook other than a single-pointed barbless hook, with a distance of 2 cm (3/4 in.) or less between the point and the shank, while angling in the following waters from June 1 to October 15:

Blind Creek Morley River Teslin River
Klondike River Smart River Yukon River
Lapie River Takhini River

Inspections by Conservation or Fishery Officers

You must show your Angling Licence and Salmon Conservation Catch Card to a Conservation or Fishery Officer when asked to do so. You must also allow your catch and gear to be examined.

Live bait prohibition

It is unlawful to:

- ▶ use any live fish as bait while fishing in Yukon waters,
- ▶ bring into the Yukon live fish, uncured fish eggs, crayfish, leeches or other water creatures, or
- ▶ transfer live fish or fish eggs from one body of water to another.

Minimum size

All fish less than 20 cm (8 in.) in length, caught by angling, must be returned to the water in the least harmful manner.

Release of illegal fish

If you catch a fish that the regulations do not allow you to keep, you must return it to the water immediately in the least harmful manner. You must return all illegal fish to the water, even if it seems to be fatally injured. It is an offence to be in possession of any fish in violation of the size limits or catch limits.

At first thought, returning a fatally injured fish to the water doesn't seem to make sense. However, if anglers are allowed to keep injured or dead fish in violation of the law,

then the law cannot be enforced at all, and the resource will suffer in the end. While a dead fish in the water may not be the best outcome, it's not a complete waste either. The carcass returns to the ecosystem and something else eats it.

Waste and abandonment

It is unlawful to abandon fish or waste any portion that is suitable for human consumption. (Releasing a fish you may not legally keep is not considered waste or abandonment.) The head, tail, fins, bones or viscera of legal fish do not have to be consumed. These parts, but no edible parts of a fish (except cisco), may be used as bait.

RECREATIONAL FISHING METHODS

Recreational fishing means...

For the purpose of this booklet, recreational fishing means fishing for recreational purposes by angling, using a dip net, or using a set line. All other methods of taking fish are unlawful.

Dip nets and gaffs

It is unlawful to:

- ▶ use a landing gaff;
- ▶ be in possession of a landing gaff while fishing;
- ▶ use a dip net to catch any species of fish except whitefish or suckers;
- ▶ use a dip net to catch whitefish or suckers without a permit.

Firearms

It is unlawful to use a firearm to kill or injure fish.

Lights and torches

It is unlawful to use torches or artificial lights to attract fish.

Number of lines and attendance

It is unlawful to:

- ▶ use more than one line except while ice fishing, when two lines may be used;
- ▶ leave a fishing line unattended when angling for game fish.

Set lines

It is unlawful to:

- ▶ use a set line to catch any type of fish except burbot;
- ▶ use a set line to catch burbot without a permit;
- ▶ leave a set line unattended for more than 30 hours.

The hook on a set line must rest on the bottom.

Snagging

It is unlawful to snag fish, with one exception (see Permit to Snag Ciscos, page 11.). Snagging means catching or trying to catch a fish with a hook in any manner other than by inducing it to take the hook in its mouth.

Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area:

Lead weights prohibited

It is unlawful to use lead sinkers weighing less than 50 g (1¾ oz.) within the boundaries of Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area. This federal law is aimed at protecting waterfowl from lead poisoning in all national parks and national wildlife areas in Canada.



? Fresh Fish – The Perfect Food

Fresh fish may just be the tastiest, healthiest food available in the Yukon. That's why Yukon anglers eat over 50,000 wild fish every year. So go ahead and have a lean, chemical-free meal of fresh fish, obtained from nature with your own hands. To help conserve the resource, we ask that you eat the smaller fish and let the big ones go.

GENERAL CATCH & POSSESSION LIMITS

The following limits apply to all waters with the exceptions noted under Conservation and Special Management Waters. **You must check pages 18-21** to find out if special catch limits or other regulations apply to the waterbody in which you plan to fish.

! GENERAL CATCH & POSSESSION LIMITS

SPECIES	DAILY CATCH LIMIT
Lake trout Only one lake trout in your possession may be longer than 65 cm (26 in.).	3
Bull trout Only one bull trout in your possession may be longer than 50 cm (20 in.).	2
Arctic grayling Only one grayling in your possession may be longer than 40 cm (16 in.).	5
Northern pike Only one pike in your possession may be longer than 75 cm (30 in.).	5
Salmon (aggregate limit) (of which only one may be a chinook salmon)	2*
Salmon - in Judas Lake (stocked)	5
Kokanee salmon	5
Arctic char - wild populations	2
Arctic char - in stocked lakes	5
Rainbow trout	5
Dolly Varden	5
Whitefish	5
Inconnu (sheefish)	1
Cisco	5
Burbot	10

POSSESSION LIMITS are twice the daily catch limits

* Salmon limits may be varied in season.

CONSERVATION WATERS

Aishihik Lake	Frances Lake	Pleasant Lake
Alligator Lake	Frank Lake	Poisson Lake
Bennett Lake	Frederick Lake	Quiet Lake
Big Salmon Lake	Frenchman Lake	Sandy Lake
Big Salmon River	Glenlyon Lake	Sekulmun Lake
<i>(from Quiet Lake to</i>	Grass Lakes	Sekulmun River
<i>Big Salmon Lake,</i>	Jim Cook Lake	Tagish Lake
<i>including Sandy</i>	Jojo Lake	<i>(incl. Windy Arm)</i>
<i>Lake)</i>	Kluane Lake	Tay Lake
Blind Lake	Little Wolverine L.	Tshawsahmon Lake
Chain Lakes	Long Lake	Ten-Mile Lake
Claire Lake	Marsh Lake	Tincup Lake
Coghlan Lake	McEvoy Lake	Whitefish Lakes
Drury Lake	Morley Lake	Wolf Lake
Ethel Lake	Morris Lake	Wolverine Lake
Fire Lake	North Lakes	

Only barbless hooks are permitted in these waters.

! CATCH & POSSESSION LIMITS IN CONSERVATION WATERS

SPECIES

DAILY CATCH LIMIT

Lake trout

2

All lake trout between 65 and 100 cm (26 to 39 in.) in length must be released. Only one lake trout in your possession may be longer than 100 cm (39 in.).

Arctic grayling

4

All grayling between 40 and 48 cm (16 to 19 in.) in length must be released. Only one grayling in your possession may be longer than 48 cm (19 in.).

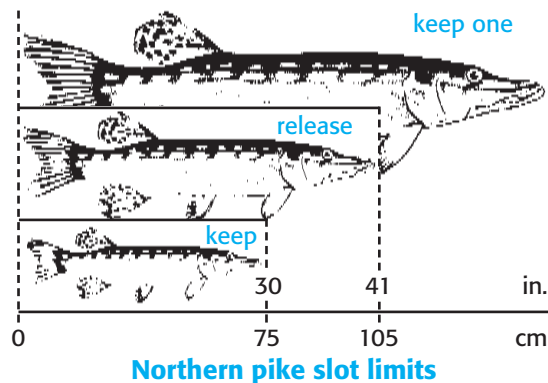
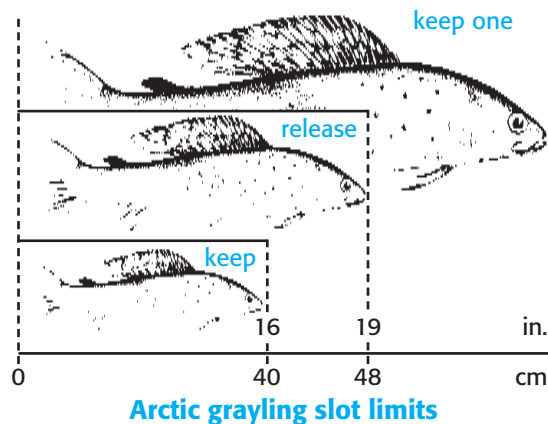
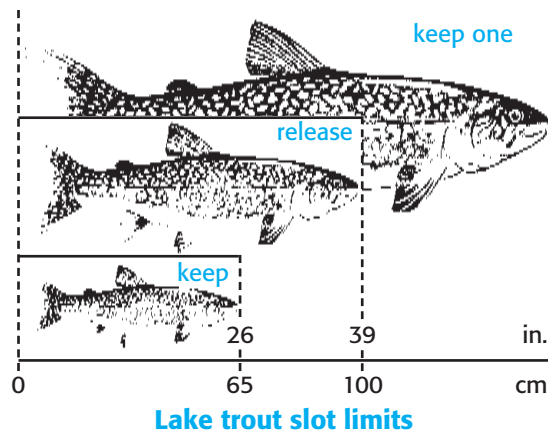
Northern pike

4

All pike between 75 cm and 105 cm (30 to 41 in.) in length must be released. Only one pike in your possession may be longer than 105 cm (41 in.).

All other species are subject to the General Catch and Possession Limits on page 17.

POSSESSION LIMITS are the same as the daily catch limits.



SPECIAL MANAGEMENT WATERS

Before you fish in any of the following waters you must learn about the special catch limits or other regulations that apply. Check the indicated category for information specific to your fishing location.

Atlin Lake (A)	Lubbock River (D)
Braeburn Lake (C)	Mandanna Lake (F)
Caribou Lake (C)	McLean Lakes (E)
Chadburn Lake (C)	Pine Lake (C)
Dezadeash Lake (B)	Rancheria River and tributaries (A)
Duo Lake (C)	Six-Mile River (G)
East Aishihik River (E)	Snafu Lakes (C)
Kathleen River system (D)	Swift River and tributaries (A)
• Crescent Lake	Tagish Bridge (G)
• Granite Lake	Tarfu Lake (C)
• Granite Creek	Tatlmair Lake (H)
• Kathleen River	Teslin Lake (G)
• Lower Kathleen Lake	Teslin River at Johnson's Crossing (D)
• Quill Creek	Twin Lakes (C)
• Rainbow Lake	Watson Lake (C)
Laidlaw Lake (A)	Wellesley Lake (C)
Little Atlin Lake (C)	
Little Fox Lake (C)	

CATCH & POSSESSION LIMITS IN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT WATERS

A ~ Atlin Lake, Laidlaw Lake, Rancheria River and tributaries, Swift River and tributaries

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 3; possession limit: 4.

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

B ~ Dezadeash Lake

Only single-pointed barbless hooks are permitted.

Lake trout – daily catch limit: 2; possession limit: 2.

All lake trout between 65 and 100 cm (26 to 39 in.) in length must be released. Only one lake trout in your possession may be longer than 100 cm (39 in.).

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4. All grayling between 40 and 48 cm (16 to 19 in.) in length must be released. Only one grayling in your possession may be longer than 48 cm (19 in.).

Northern pike – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4. All pike between 75 and 105 cm (30 to 41 in.) in length must be released. Only one pike in your possession may be longer than 105 cm (41 in.).

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

C ~ Braeburn Lake, Caribou Lake, Chadburn Lake, Duo Lake, Little Atlin Lake, Little Fox Lake, Pine Lake, Snafu Lakes, Tarfu Lake, Twin Lakes, Watson Lake, Wellesley Lake

Only barbless hooks are permitted in these waters.

Lake trout – daily catch limit: 1; possession limit: 1.

All lake trout longer than 65 cm (26 in.) in length must be released.

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 2; possession limit: 2. All grayling over 40 cm (16 in.) in length must be released.

Northern pike – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4. All pike over 75 cm (30 in.) in length must be released.

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

You must obtain a free **special permit** before fishing in **Wellesley Lake** (see page 10).

D ~ Kathleen River system (Granite, Lower Kathleen, Rainbow and Crescent lakes; Granite Creek, Kathleen River and Quill Creek outside Kluane National Park), Lubbock River, Teslin River at Johnson's Crossing (from the outlet at Teslin Lake to 1 km below the confluence of Squanga Creek)

Only single-pointed barbless hooks are permitted in these waters.

Lake trout – daily catch limit: 1; possession limit: 1.

All lake trout longer than 65 cm (26 in.) in length must be released.

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 2; possession limit: 2. All grayling over 40 cm (16 in.) in length must be released.

Northern pike – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4. All pike over 75 cm (30 in.) in length must be released.

Rainbow trout – All rainbow trout must be released.

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

E ~ East Aishihik River (including Otter Pond), McLean Lakes

Only single pointed barbless hooks are permitted.

Rainbow trout – All rainbow trout must be released.

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

There are no other game fish species in McLean Lakes.

F ~ Mandanna Lake

Only barbless hooks are permitted in Mandanna Lake.

Lake trout – All lake trout must be released.

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4.
All grayling over 40 cm (16 in.) in length must be released.

Northern pike – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4.
All pike over 75 cm (30 in.) in length must be released.

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

G ~ Tagish Bridge – Six-mile River, Teslin Lake

Only barbless hooks are permitted in these waters.

Lake trout – daily catch limit: 1; possession limit: 1.
All lake trout between 65 and 100 cm (26 to 39 in.) in length must be released. Only one lake trout in your possession may be longer than 100 cm (39 in.).

Arctic grayling – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4.
All grayling between 40 and 48 cm (16 to 19 in.) in length must be released. Only one arctic grayling in your possession may be longer than 48 cm (19 in.).

Northern pike – daily catch limit: 4; possession limit: 4.
All pike between 75 and 105 cm (30 to 41 in.) in length must be released. Only one northern pike in your possession may be longer than 105 cm (41 in.).

All other species – general limits on page 17 apply.

When fishing from the Tagish Bridge you are not required to release lake trout between 65 and 100 cm (26 to 39 in.) but you must comply with the one-fish catch and possession limit. Please keep the first trout you catch from the Tagish Bridge. This is not a good place for live-release fishing.

When fishing from a boat or from the shore of Six-mile River you must release all lake trout between 65 and 100 cm (26 to 39 in.) in length.

H ~ Tatlain Lake (Tatla Mun)

All fish species – general limits on page 17 apply.

The **aggregate catch limit** is five fish per day (total) and 10 fish in possession (total).

The aggregate catch limit **includes released fish**. This means you must stop fishing after catching five fish in one day, even if some or all of the fish were released.

You must obtain a free **special permit** before fishing in Tatlain Lake (see page 10).

FISH FARMING LAKES

Closures and courtesies

A number of fishless pothole lakes in the Yukon are licensed by the Yukon government for fish farming purposes. The lakes listed below are closed to angling. There are no other special restrictions on the use of these public waters.

For fish farming lakes not listed below, we recommend that as a courtesy, you contact the fish farmer before angling. It's important to remember that these lakes were fishless prior to being stocked. The fish in the lakes have been stocked by private individuals at their own expense, after applying for a Fish Farming Licence and going through a rigorous approval process.

If you are unsure whether or not a pothole lake has been privately stocked, or if you would like to contact the fish farmer for permission to fish, contact the Fisheries Section at (867) 667-5199. We'll provide you with the information you require.

Pothole lakes stocked by the department for public use are open to angling all year long. You can contact any Environment Yukon office for information about the locations and stocking history of these lakes or pick up a copy of *Angler's Guide to Stocked Lakes in the Yukon* from any Environment Yukon office or Visitor Information Centre.

Fish farming lakes closed to angling:

Unnamed Lake	60° 03'25"N x 127° 36'18"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 04'30"N x 129° 09'10"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 05'00"N x 127° 33'20"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 05'09"N x 128° 33'07"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 28'16"N x 134° 13'27"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 30'29"N x 134° 32'15"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 58'12"N x 129° 11'46"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 04'08"N x 127° 33'44"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 09'15"N x 130° 10'45"W
Unnamed Lake	60° 09'42"N x 130° 10'05"W
Unnamed Lake	61° 06'07"N x 136° 17'12"W
Unnamed Lake	61° 05'08"N x 136° 17'12"W
Unnamed Lake	61° 14'35"N x 135° 09'05"W

LICENSED RECREATIONAL SALMON FISHING



Fisheries and Oceans Pêches et Océans

A federal responsibility

In Canada, the overall management of salmon is the responsibility of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). In the Yukon, DFO considers the recommendations of the Yukon Salmon Committee, a public advisory body set up under the Umbrella Final Agreement.

Enquiries about salmon fishing regulations should be directed to DFO's Area Office in Whitehorse at (867) 393-6722 or toll-free 1-866-676-6722.

Short notice closures

Short notice closures are sometimes required to protect lower-than-expected salmon runs. Closures are advertised locally, but it's a good idea to check with a DFO office before leaving on your fishing trip. For updates on run closures call the Salmon Information Line at (867) 393-3133 or toll-free 1-877-725-6662.

The Yukon salmon recreational fishery

Maintaining a viable salmon recreational fishery is a priority of Yukon anglers.

Before 1999, information about the Yukon's salmon recreational fishery was largely unreliable and incomplete. Although there had been studies on the commercial, aboriginal and domestic fisheries, little was known about the impact of the recreational fishery on Yukon salmon stocks.

The Salmon Conservation Catch Card

In order to obtain more information about the salmon recreational fishery, the Yukon Salmon Committee recommended introduction of the Salmon Conservation Catch Card. The Catch Card captures pertinent information about an angler's fishing activity. It comes with a postage-paid envelope so the Card can easily be returned to DFO at the end of the salmon fishing season.

Catch Card Fees will be used to operate the Catch Card system. Any revenues in excess of operating costs will be used by the Salmon Committee to fund salmon management and enhancement programs that are not already being funded by the federal government.

TATSHENSHINI RIVER SYSTEM

British Columbia sections

Please refer to the current British Columbia Freshwater Salmon Supplement for information on salmon fishing in the British Columbia portions of the Tatshenshini River. This supplement is available at various locations including the DFO office at 419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon.

? The Yukon Salmon Committee

The Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC) is a public advisory body set up under the Umbrella Final Agreement. The Committee's main concern is the conservation of Yukon Salmon stocks. With this guiding principle in mind, the Committee makes recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on all matters related to Yukon salmon.

Salmon Committee members also serve on the Yukon River Panel which represents the Yukon in the Pacific Salmon Treaty negotiations between Canada and the US.

The Committee works closely with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Yukon First Nations, Renewable Resources Councils and the public. Your input is welcomed.

If you have any questions or concerns about Yukon salmon, contact:

Yukon Salmon Committee

c/o 100-419 Range Road

Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3V1

Phone: (867) 393-6725

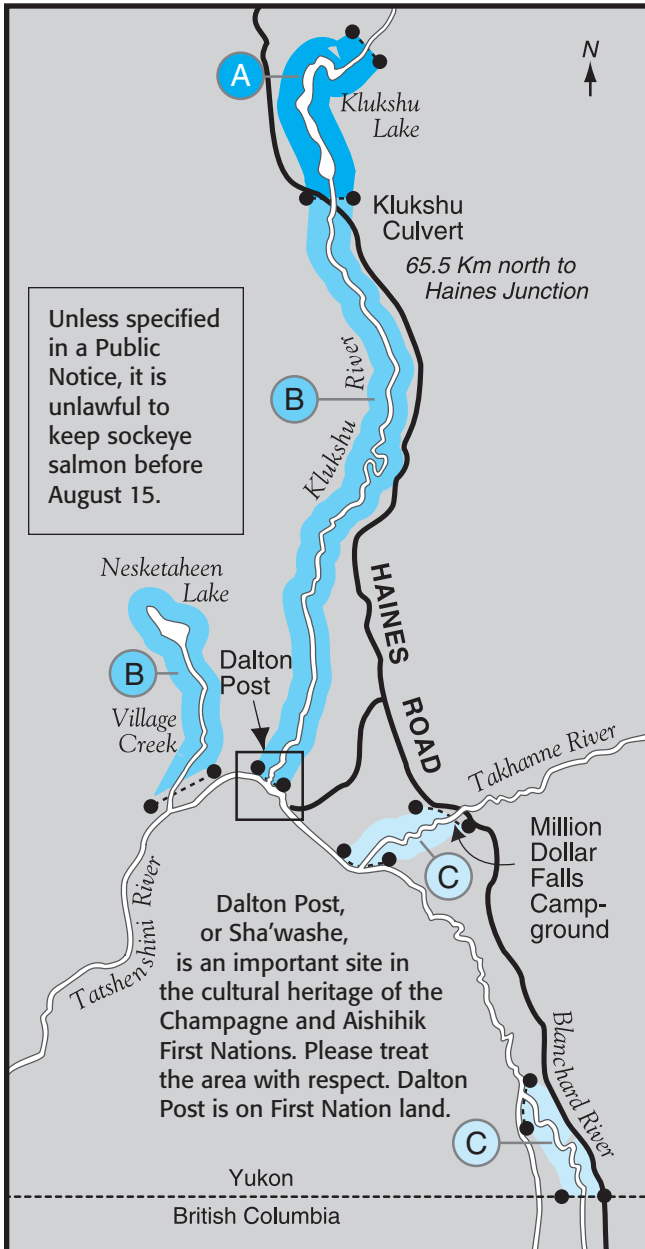
Fax: (867) 393-6738

E-mail: salmon@yukonsalmoncommittee.ca

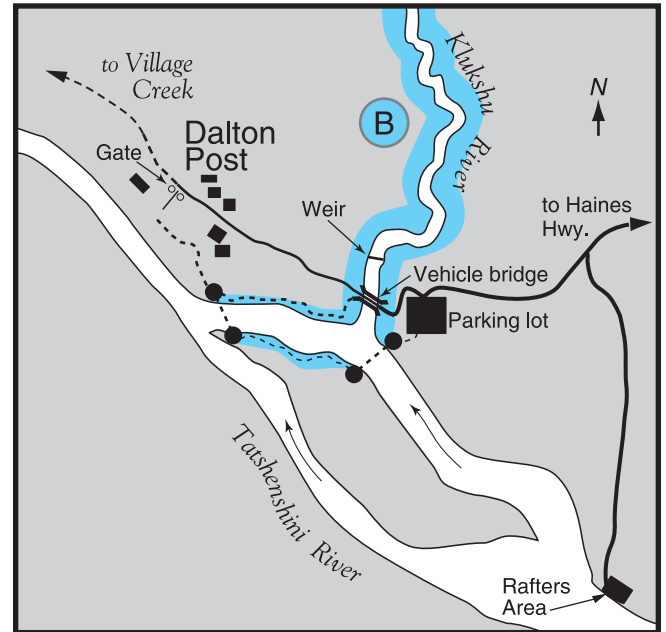


For more information about Yukon salmon visit our website at www.yukonsalmoncommittee.ca

TATSHENSHINI/DALTON POST FISHING AREA



DALTON POST - DETAILED VIEW



Closure Date and Times for the Tatshenshini River System

Waters of the Tatshenshini River system are open to fishing with the exception of the following closures:

- A** Closed to salmon retention
- B** Closed to all fishing from June 15 to November 30
- C** Closed to salmon retention from July 24 to August 31
- Boundary marker: (white triangle sign)

Hook restrictions

Only a single-pointed barbless hook, with a distance of 2 cm (3/4 in.) or less between the point and the shank, can be used while angling in the following waters from June 1 to November 30:

Blanchard River **Klukshu River** **Takhanne River**
Tatshenshini River **Village Creek**

When fishing in the **Takhanne River** downstream of Million Dollar Falls, you are permitted to use **artificial flies only**. This restriction is in effect all year.

YUKON RIVER SYSTEM

Hook restrictions

Only single-pointed barbless hook, with a distance of 2 cm (3/4 in.) or less between the point and the shank can be used while angling in the following waters from June 1 to October 15:

Blind Creek	Morley River	Teslin River
Klondike River	Smart River	Yukon River
Lapie River	Takhini River	

Whitehorse dam area salmon closure

Salmon fishing is prohibited from the Whitehorse dam downstream to the Robert Campbell Bridge, from July 15 to September 30 inclusive. Anglers pursuing other fish during this time are permitted to use artificial flies only.

Takhini River salmon closure

Takhini River is closed to salmon fishing from August 20 to September 15, inclusive. Anglers pursuing other fish during this time are permitted to use artificial flies only.

Wolf Creek salmon closure

Wolf Creek is closed to salmon retention. All salmon caught in Wolf Creek must be released.

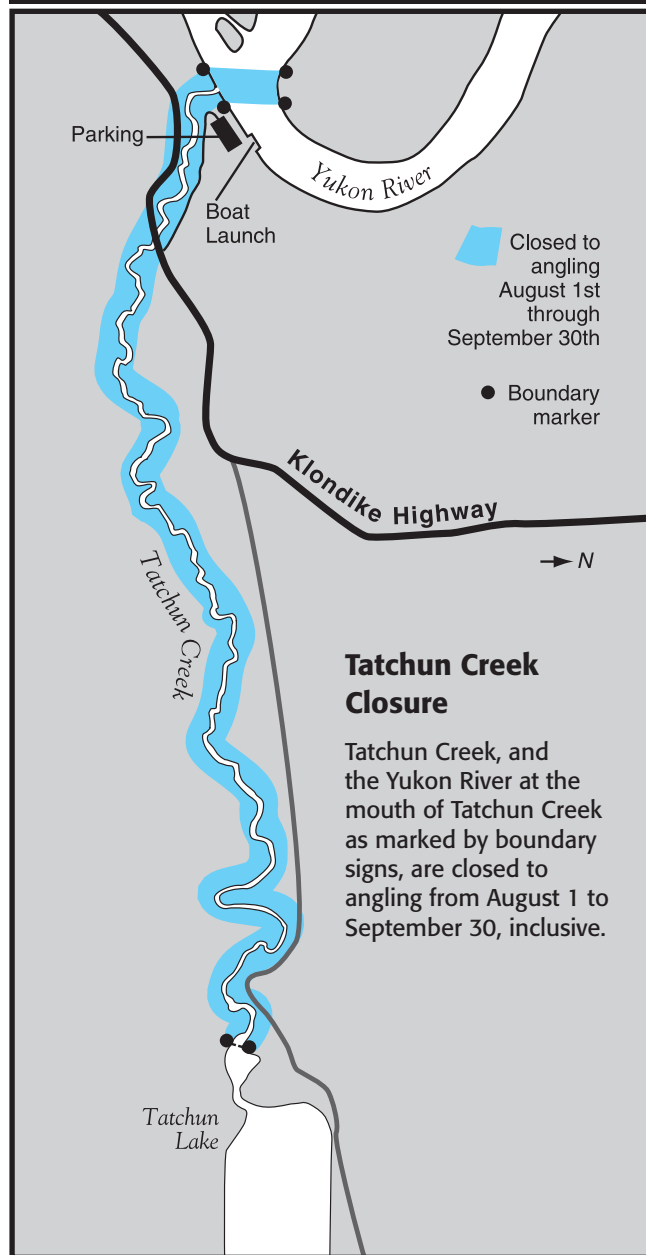
McIntyre Creek salmon closure

McIntyre Creek from the Alaska Highway down to the Yukon River is closed to salmon retention. All salmon caught in this section of McIntyre Creek must be released.

! Whitehorse Rapids Fish Ladder Area

It is unlawful to fish within 25 meters (80 ft.) downstream of the Whitehorse Rapids Fish Ladder.

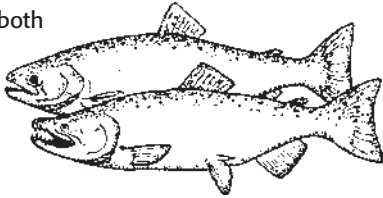
TATCHUN CREEK - AREA 18 ON CATCH CARDS



YUKON SALMON SPECIES

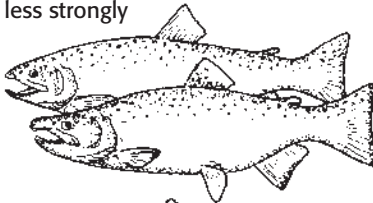
Chinook salmon

- ▶ mature fish become dark and reddish, spots on both lobes of tail and dorsal fin
- ▶ black gums
- ▶ usually 5-20 kg



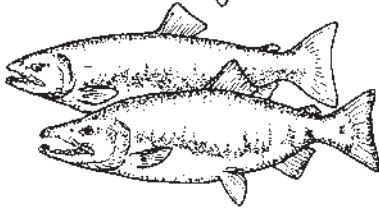
Coho salmon

- ▶ wide tail base with black spots on upper portion of tail
- ▶ Mature males are reddish on sides, green on back and head, dark on belly, hooked jaw
- ▶ mature females are less strongly coloured
- ▶ white gums
- ▶ usually 3-6 kg



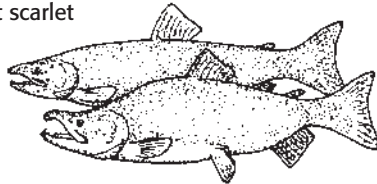
Chum salmon

- ▶ tail without spots
- ▶ large pupil, more than half the diameter of the whole eye



Sockeye salmon

- ▶ mature male has pale green head, dark hooked jaws, humped back, bright red body, red fins
- ▶ mature female is the same with green & yellow blotches on body, no hump or hooked jaw
- ▶ mature fish are bright scarlet
- ▶ not found in Yukon River in Canada
- ▶ usually 2-4 kg



Kokanee

- ▶ landlocked sockeye salmon
- ▶ seldom longer than 40 cm (16 in.) or heavier than 0.5 kg (1 lb).

WITH YOUR HELP, WE CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT YUKON FISH STOCKS

Freshwater fish

If you catch a tagged freshwater fish, please contact the nearest Environment Yukon office. You'll be asked to provide the tag number and information about when and where the fish was caught.

If you keep the fish, please send in its tag with its weight and length. If you release the fish, leave the tag in place and record the tag number and the length of the fish if possible.

Send your information or the tag to: Fisheries, Department of Environment, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6. Or call (867) 667-5199 (toll free 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5199).

We'll give you a Fisheries hat for your effort!

Chinook Salmon

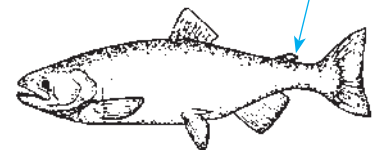
If you catch a Chinook salmon, please check to see if the adipose fin is missing. If this fin is missing, the salmon has a microscopic coded-wire tag in its nose carrying information about its origin.

Please record all required information on your Salmon Conservation Catch Card. If you keep the fish, please remove the salmon's head and freeze it in a plastic bag along with information on the date and place of capture, sex, length and weight of the salmon. Please return the head and catch information to an employee of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) or drop it off at the DFO office in Whitehorse, at 100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3V1. Or call (867) 393-6722 (toll free 1-866-676-6722).

If you catch any "spaghetti" tagged salmon, please return the tag to DFO for a reward. These tags are important for management. Please include the following information with the tags:

- ▶ Your name, address and telephone number
- ▶ Date and time caught, location, gear used
- ▶ Sex of the fish
- ▶ Is the adipose fin hole punched?

Adipose Fin



PUBLIC RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ON FIRST NATION LAND

In general, First Nation lands have little effect on recreational fishing because all navigable water bodies remain open to the public. However, there are public rights and responsibilities that you should be aware of when travelling and camping on First Nation land.

Locating First Nations lands

To find out where First Nation lands are located, visit an Environment Yukon office where maps are available to view.

Your rights

You may:

- ▶ fish in all navigable water bodies within or beside First Nation land, subject to the general sport fishing laws,
- ▶ use dead wood (standing or down) to make campfires within 30 meters of navigable water bodies, and
- ▶ enter, cross and stay for a reasonable period of time on undeveloped First Nation lands for non-commercial recreation, including camping and fishing, subject to the responsibilities described below.

Your responsibilities

When using undeveloped First Nation land you must NOT:

- ▶ damage the land or structures,
- ▶ interfere with the use and enjoyment of the land by the First Nation, or
- ▶ commit acts of mischief.

A person who does any of these things is considered to be a trespasser.

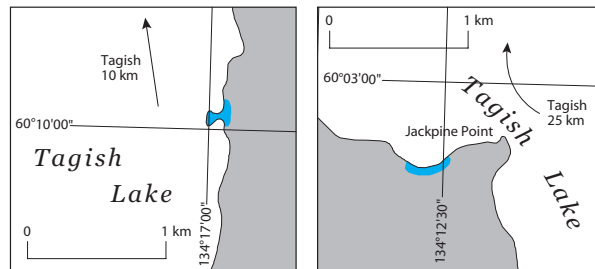
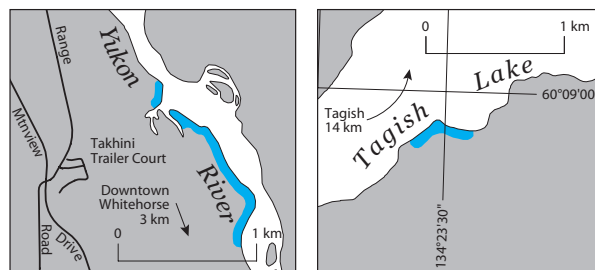
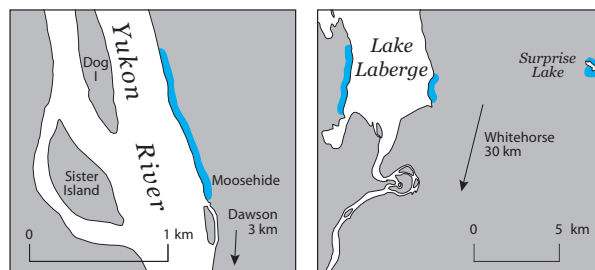
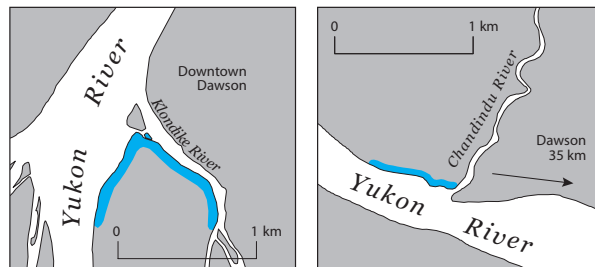
Exceptions

Some lands owned by Yukon First Nations are closed to public camping and fishing from shore. See map on facing page for locations.

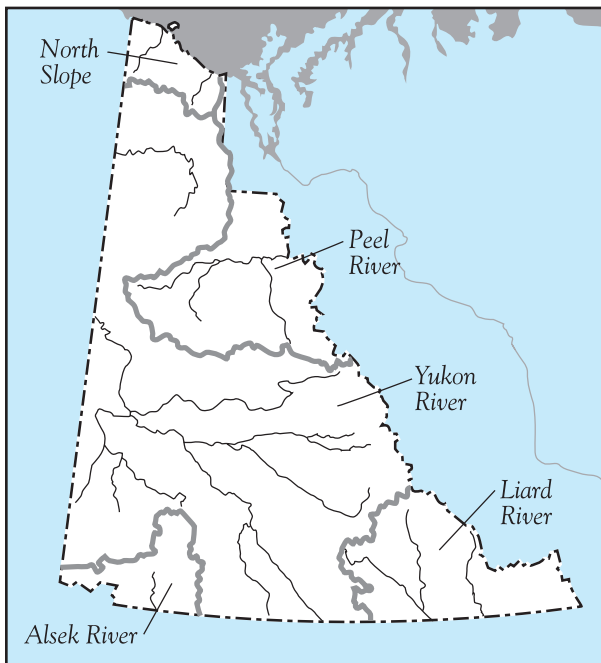
For more information

Contact an Environment Yukon office or the office of a First Nation with a Final Agreement.

● Areas closed to public camping and fishing from shore



DRAINAGES AND SPECIES



Arctic grayling, northern pike, whitefish and lake trout are present in all drainage systems in the Yukon. Other species are present as follows.

Alsek River drainage: kokanee salmon, chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, Dolly Varden, burbot, and longnose sucker.

Liard River drainage: Dolly Varden, bull trout, burbot, longnose sucker and cisco.

North Slope drainage: arctic char and cisco.

Peel River drainage: Dolly Varden, arctic char, inconnu, white sucker, longnose sucker, burbot and cisco.

Yukon River drainage: chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, inconnu, burbot, longnose sucker and cisco.

SPAWNING TIME — TIME OUT

During spawning, fish concentrate in small areas, making them easy targets for anglers. But it doesn't make sense to harvest these fish just as they are about to reproduce. Please direct your angling effort away from spawning fish.

Lake trout spawn over rocky or gravel areas along lakeshores from mid-August to October.

Dolly Varden/bull trout spawn over stream gravel beds from September to early October.

Arctic char spawn over gravel beds in lakes or in pools below river rapids from September to October.

Whitefish spawn over sand, gravel or rocky reefs in lakes or river shallows from late August to December.

Rainbow trout spawn over stream gravel beds from May to June, shortly after ice break-up.

Northern pike spawn in shallow, weedy flooded areas of lakes or large rivers from April to May shortly after ice break-up.

Arctic grayling spawn in small streams over gravel or rocky bottoms from early May to mid-June shortly after ice break-up.

Burbot spawn under the ice in shallow bays over sand or gravel from March to April.

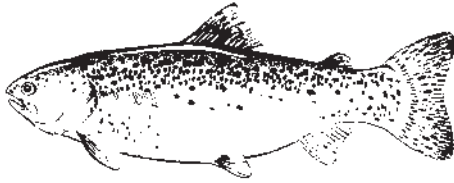
? Fish Mothers, Fish Fathers "My old people say"

Catherine McClellan documented some of the traditional knowledge of Yukon First Nation peoples during her cultural studies of the 1960s.

In her report, *My Old People Say*, she mentions being told about "several lakes where there are particularly large fish which the Tagish and Inland Tlingit refer to as 'Fish Mothers' or 'Fish Fathers'. According to some people these fish are responsible for maintaining the fish supply."

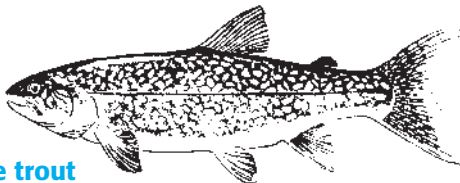
Studies carried out by the Yukon government's Fisheries Section over the past 15 years show that the larger fish, most of which are female, are indeed responsible for maintaining the fish supply.

FRESHWATER FISH OF THE YUKON



Rainbow trout

- ▶ dark spots on light body
- ▶ radiating rows of black spots on tail



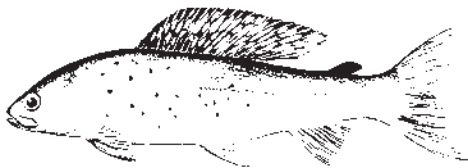
Lake trout

- ▶ light spots on dark body
- ▶ worm-like markings on back and dorsal fin
- ▶ deeply forked tail



Arctic char

- ▶ light spots on dark body
- ▶ slightly forked tail
- ▶ North Slope, Peel River drainage and stocked lakes



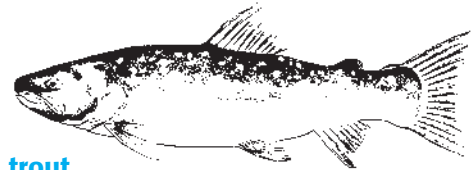
Arctic grayling

- ▶ long, high dorsal fin edged with a coloured band and dotted with rows of spots



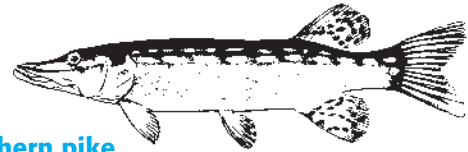
Dolly Varden

- ▶ light spots on dark body
- ▶ no worm-like markings on dorsal fin
- ▶ slightly forked tail
- ▶ small head
- ▶ **not found in the Liard drainage**



Bull trout

- ▶ similar to Dolly Varden
- ▶ large, flattened head
- ▶ **Liard drainage only**



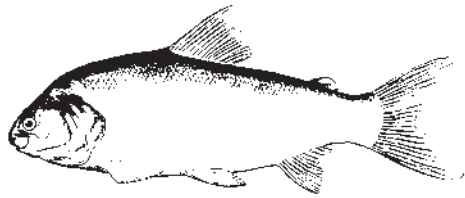
Northern pike

- ▶ large mouth with prominent teeth



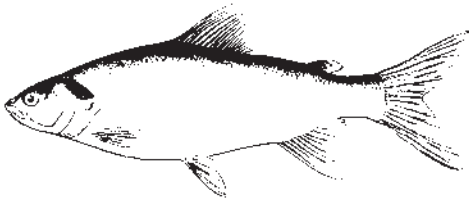
Burbot

- ▶ flattened head with barbel under jaw



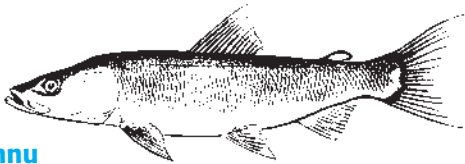
Broad whitefish

- ▶ upper jaw projects beyond lower jaw
- ▶ tip of snout is lower than the eye



Lake (humpback) whitefish

- ▶ upper jaw projects beyond lower jaw
- ▶ tip of snout is above lower margin of eye



Inconnu

- ▶ Lower jaw projects beyond upper jaw

? Are Yukon Fish Safe to Eat

Yes, with two exceptions. Health officials advise you not to eat **burbot livers from Lake Laberge**. You are also advised to limit your consumption of **lake trout flesh from Lake Laberge** and **burbot livers from Atlin Lake** to two meals per month. Toxaphene levels in these fish are higher than acceptable standards.

Lake trout, grayling, pike, whitefish, burbot and salmon from dozens of other Yukon water bodies have been tested and found to be healthy and safe to eat.

LENGTH-WEIGHT CONVERSION TABLE

LAKE TROUT

Length		Weight
cm	in.	kg - lbs
70	- 27.6	4.8 - 10.5
72	- 28.4	5.3 - 11.8
74	- 29.1	5.5 - 12.1
76	- 29.9	6.1 - 13.5
78	- 30.7	6.8 - 15.0
80	- 31.5	7.0 - 15.4
82	- 32.3	7.7 - 17.0
84	- 33.1	8.5 - 18.8
86	- 33.9	9.4 - 20.7
88	- 34.7	9.6 - 21.1
90	- 35.4	10.5 - 23.2
92	- 36.2	11.5 - 25.3
94	- 37.0	12.5 - 27.6
96	- 37.8	13.6 - 30.0
98	- 38.6	14.8 - 32.5
100	- 39.4	15.0 - 33.2
102	- 40.2	16.3 - 35.9
104	- 40.9	17.6 - 38.7
106	- 41.7	18.9 - 41.7
108	- 42.5	20.4 - 44.9
110	- 43.3	20.7 - 45.7
112	- 44.1	22.2 - 49.0
114	- 44.9	23.8 - 52.5
116	- 45.7	25.5 - 56.2
118	- 46.5	25.9 - 57.2
120	- 47.2	27.7 - 61.0

NORTHERN PIKE

Length		Weight
cm	in.	kg - lbs
105	- 41.3	7.5 - 16.5
106	- 41.7	7.7 - 17.0
107	- 42.1	7.9 - 17.4
108	- 42.5	8.1 - 17.8
109	- 42.9	8.3 - 18.3
110	- 43.3	8.6 - 19.0
111	- 43.7	8.8 - 19.4
112	- 44.1	9.0 - 19.8
113	- 44.5	9.3 - 20.5
114	- 44.9	9.5 - 20.9
115	- 45.3	9.8 - 21.6
116	- 45.7	10.1 - 22.3
117	- 46.1	10.3 - 22.7
118	- 46.5	10.6 - 23.4
119	- 46.9	10.9 - 24.0
120	- 47.2	11.1 - 24.5
121	- 47.6	11.4 - 25.1
122	- 48.0	11.7 - 25.8
123	- 48.4	12.0 - 26.5
124	- 48.8	12.3 - 27.1
125	- 49.2	12.6 - 27.8
126	- 49.6	12.9 - 28.4
127	- 50.0	13.2 - 29.1
128	- 50.4	13.5 - 29.8
129	- 50.8	13.8 - 30.4
130	- 51.2	14.2 - 31.3
131	- 51.6	14.5 - 32.0
132	- 52.0	14.8 - 32.6
133	- 52.4	15.2 - 33.5
134	- 52.8	15.5 - 34.2
135	- 53.1	15.9 - 35.0
136	- 53.5	16.2 - 35.7
137	- 53.9	16.6 - 36.6
138	- 54.3	17.0 - 37.5
139	- 54.7	17.3 - 38.1
140	- 55.1	17.7 - 39.0

ARCTIC GRAYLING

Length		Weight
cm	in.	kg - lbs
45	- 17.7	0.89 - 2.0
46	- 18.1	0.95 - 2.1
47	- 18.5	1.01 - 2.2
48	- 18.9	1.08 - 2.4
49	- 19.3	1.14 - 2.5
50	- 19.7	1.21 - 2.7
51	- 20.1	1.29 - 2.8
52	- 20.5	1.36 - 3.0
53	- 20.9	1.44 - 3.2
54	- 21.3	1.53 - 3.4
55	- 21.7	1.61 - 3.6
56	- 22.1	1.70 - 3.8

For more accuracy use this formula:

$$\text{weight} = \frac{\text{length} \times \text{girth} \times \text{girth}}{800}$$

It works only with inches and pounds.

BEAR SAFETY

It's true that the entire Yukon is bear country. But the chances of encountering a black bear or a grizzly bear increase when you're near an active fish spawning area, especially a salmon spawning stream. The best thing you can do is plan ahead and try to prevent bear encounters altogether. The following tips may help.

In camp

- ▶ Don't camp on the shore of a spawning stream.
- ▶ Keep a clean camp.
- ▶ If you're tenting, store your fish and food away from your tent in sealed plastic bags or hard containers.
- ▶ If you have a vehicle nearby, keep your fish cooler in it.
- ▶ Burn your garbage thoroughly or store it in odour-proof containers and pack it out.

When fishing

- ▶ Stay alert. Keep an eye out for bears so you can give them plenty of room. Look for bear signs such as tracks, scats, fresh diggings or partly eaten fish.
- ▶ Fish with a friend. Generally, bears are less likely to attack groups of people.
- ▶ Make noise, especially when your visibility is limited. If a bear hears you coming it will probably leave the area.
- ▶ Carry a can of bear spray, just in case.

After fishing

- ▶ Gut your fish at the shoreline, not back near camp.
- ▶ Put the guts in the water; fast-moving water if possible. Pop the air bladder so the guts will sink.
- ▶ Try not to get fish odors on your clothes.
- ▶ Wash your hands, knife and cutting board after cleaning the fish.

If you have an encounter

- ▶ Stay calm. Encounters rarely result in an attack.
- ▶ Cut the line if you're fighting a fish. The splashing may attract the bear.
- ▶ If there are other people present, group together.
- ▶ Speak calmly but firmly to the bear.
- ▶ If the bear is stationary, back away slowly, but DON'T RUN. Leave the area.
- ▶ If the bear stays focused on you and keeps coming as you back away, try standing your ground, raising your arms and calling out in a calm voice.

For more information about bear safety contact Environment Yukon.

? Botulism

Botulism is one of the most serious types of food poisoning. It is caused by the toxin produced by bacteria in fish or meat that is not properly cooked immediately before eating.

You can avoid botulism by:

- ▶ gutting and cleaning fish and game as soon as possible, and before freezing, to avoid contamination of the flesh by the gut contents;
- ▶ cooking all fish and meat, including canned fish, before eating;
- ▶ following canning instructions from a known supplier of canning equipment;
- ▶ making sure that the fish you smoke were properly gutted and cleaned while fresh; and
- ▶ keeping your smoked fish frozen, not just refrigerated, when it's stored in plastic bags or is vacuum packed.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

Environment Yukon Offices

Main Office at 10 Burns Road (867) 667-5652
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

Fisheries section (867) 667-5721

Conservation Officers:

Whitehorse (867) 667-5221

Dawson City (867) 993-5492

Faro (867) 994-2862

Haines Junction (867) 634-2247

Mayo (867) 996-2202

Old Crow (867) 966-3040

Ross River (867) 969-2202

Teslin (867) 390-2685

Watson Lake (867) 536-7363

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Offices (DFO)

Main Office 1-866-676-6722 or (867) 393-6722
100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1

Dawson City (867) 993-5474

(Open from June to October. This office
is closed for short periods when staff
are in the field.)

Observe, Record, Report line 1-800-465-4336

Salmon Information Line
1-877-725-6662 or (867) 393-3133

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Office (867) 667-3754
Box 31104, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P7

Yukon Salmon Committee

Office (867) 393-6725
100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1
E-mail: salmon@yukonsalmoncommittee.ca
website: www.yukonsalmoncommittee.ca

The Yukon government does not test products and services offered in the advertising section of this booklet. Consumer comments should be directed to the appropriate retailer.

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How you can help

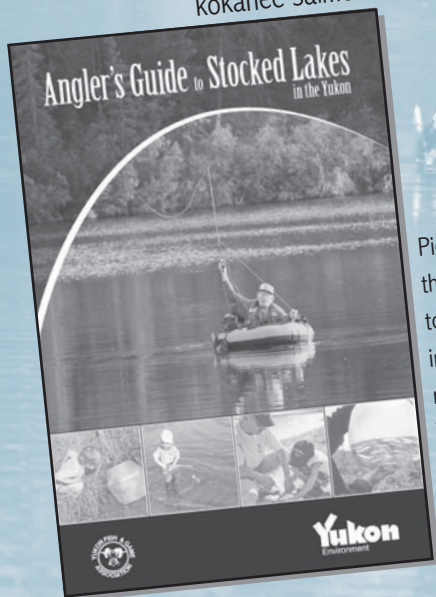
If you see someone violating the fishing, hunting or environmental laws, do not confront them and risk an unpleasant reaction. That's our job. You can help by watching carefully and recording the facts including:

- date and time
- location
- number of people involved
- description of the people
- description of the vehicle and license plate number
- details of the violation or activity

Please record this information in the space provided on the back of your fishing licence. When you reach a phone call the TIP line at 1-800-661-0525 and report the details of the offence. You'll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

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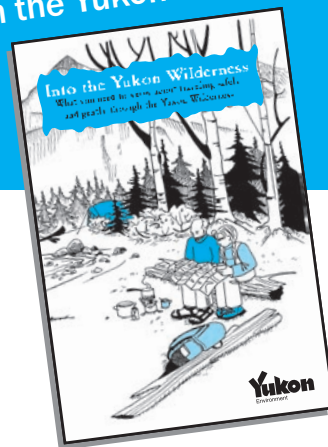
24 lakes are stocked with rainbow trout, arctic char and kokanee salmon.



Pick up a copy of the Angler's Guide to Stocked Lakes in the Yukon at the nearest Environment Yukon office or Visitor Information Centre, or download it from www.yukonfishing.com.



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Report

Report fishing violations as soon as possible to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans by calling toll-free:

Observe, Record, Report
1-800-465-4336

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca



Fisheries
and Oceans

Canada

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(3473)**

When you call, be prepared to provide the following information:

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- any known information about people or property in immediate danger
- a description of the fire

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The HEED Program

The Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) program of Environment Yukon offers educational courses in most Yukon communities. The course covers live-release fishing as well as firearm safety, wildlife identification, regulations, responsible behaviour and ecology.

For more information, contact the nearest Environment Yukon office or phone the Hunter Education Coordinator in Whitehorse at

(867) 667-5617

1-800-661-0408

ext. 5617 (toll-free)



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