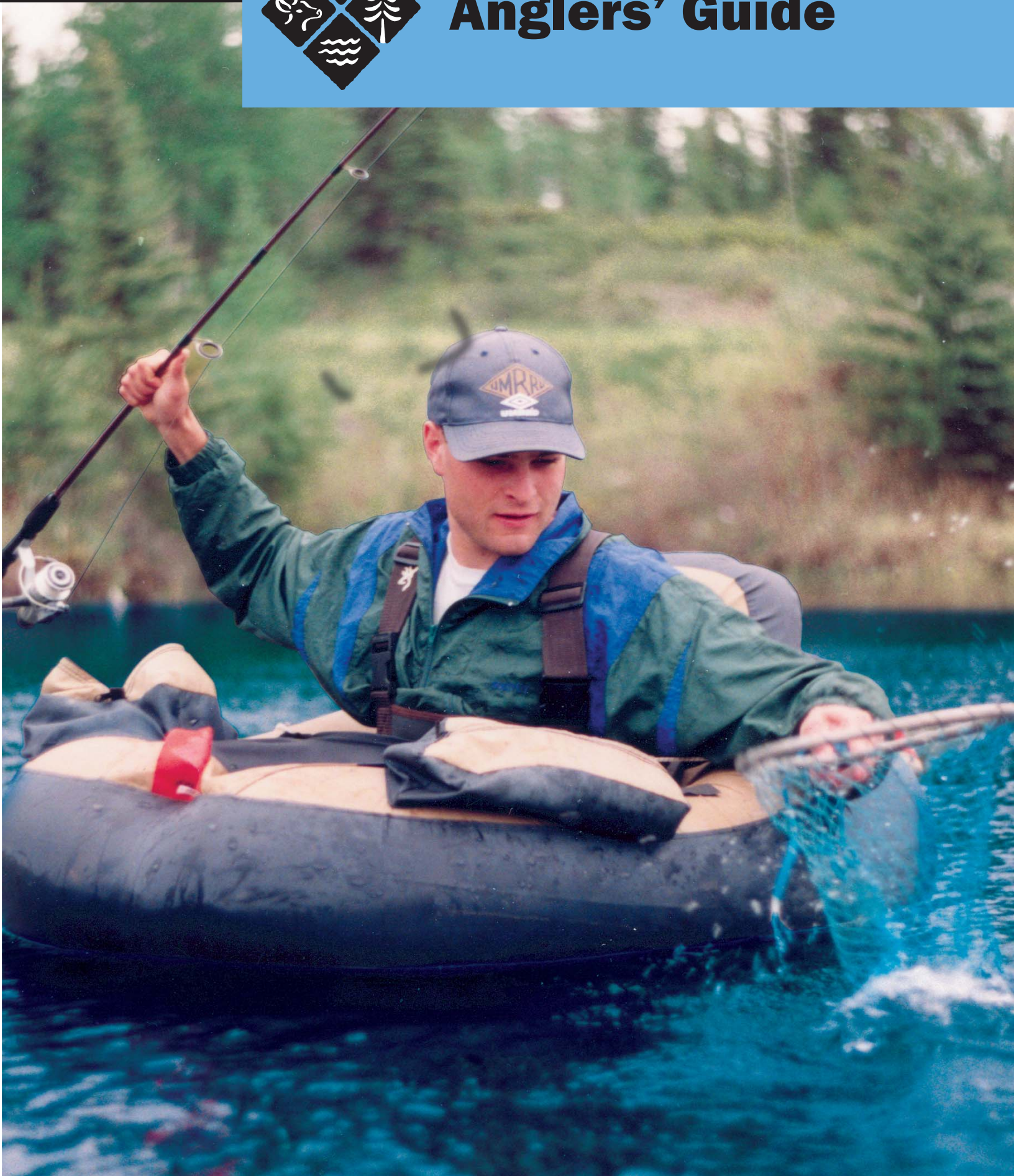




Saskatchewan
Environment



2003 Saskatchewan **Anglers' Guide**





Minister's Message

When I was growing up in Ile-a-la-Crosse, angling was one of my favorite past-times and I still take every opportunity to fish with my family and friends. Fishing is one of the activities that has given me a strong appreciation for Saskatchewan's natural resources.

I believe that angling is an effective way of helping our young people learn about and appreciate the natural resources that we have in Saskatchewan. Our province is home to thousands of prime fishing lakes but, even so, there is growing concern about the ever-increasing pressure on the fishery.

The challenge we all face is finding a balance between that increasing pressure and making sure the fishery is maintained for those who follow us. Saskatchewan's fishery provides us with both recreational and economic opportunities. Protecting it for future generations will take the cooperation of everyone who enjoys angling or fishes commercially. As Minister of Environment, I look forward to working with you to ensure that we continue to have a sustainable and productive fishery in this province.

I would like to extend my best wishes to you and hope that you enjoy your angling experience in the coming year.

Buckley Belanger
Minister, Saskatchewan
Environment



Saskatchewan
Environment

New for 2003

Angling Limits

Athapapuskow Lake - a combination of 4 walleye/sauger, none may exceed 55 cm; 6 northern pike, only one may exceed 75 cm; 2 lake trout, none may exceed 65 cm.

Catch and Release Waters - one water in the Southern Zone, five waters in the Central Zone and three waters in the Northern Zone have been designated as new catch and release water(s), or have had their current catch and release designations changed. Paull Lake will remain a CR3 lake. For more details please review the special regulations listed on pages 6 through 10 of this guide (new CR waters are shown in bold). Catch and release limits are shown on page 2 of this guide. Anglers are reminded that the use of barbless hooks is mandatory on lakes with catch and release limits.

Bait Prohibition

In some parts of Canada frog, toad and salamander species have been listed as endangered or threatened and are the focus of recovery programs. Although the use of frogs as bait is not widespread in Saskatchewan there are some areas where use is quite heavy and may be harming the local population. In order to reflect the growing world concern about frogs and salamanders and to protect our local populations, Saskatchewan has banned their use as bait.

National Fishing Week

To celebrate and promote sport fishing in Canada, Saskatchewan will take part in National Fishing Week, which will be held July 5 through 13, 2003. As part of this promotion Saskatchewan's Free Fishing Weekend will be held July 12 & 13, 2003. More information about National Fishing Week can be found at: www.nationalfishingweekcanada.net Another website, www.sportfishingcanada.ca promotes sport fishing in Canada and Saskatchewan.

Tourist Information

Tourism Saskatchewan is a year-round travel information service. With one toll-free call, you can receive travel information, trip planning assistance and make or confirm room reservations for your stay.

Contact: 1-877-237-2273 and ask for operator 21AN.

Website: www.sasktourism.com

Email: travel.info@sasktourism.com

arctic grayling



brook trout



Proposed for 2004

The following changes are being proposed for the 2004-2005 angling season. They are presented here for public review and comment. Final decisions will be based on the need to protect the fish resource and public support for the changes. Comments can be sent to:

Provincial Sport Fishery Specialist
Fish and Wildlife Branch
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 5W6
Ph. (306) 787-2467
Fax (306) 787-0737

Angling Limits

Alsmith Lake - 4 walleye limit

Deschambault Lake (including Ballantyne Bay) - 4 walleye limit

Melville Reservoir - Reduce the perch limit to 10

Merritt Lake - 4 walleye limit

Oskikebuk Lake - 4 walleye limit

Palf Lake - 4 walleye limit

Reducing the walleye limit to 3 has been proposed for the **Dillon River, Big Peter Pond, Little Peter Pond, Churchill Lakes, and Lac Ile-a-la-Crosse**. Lower limits will reduce angling pressure and help conserve the recovering walleye populations.

Manitoba Conservation has proposed the following limit regulation to all of their Northwest Division (just north of Flin Flon to just south of the Pas): 4 walleye/sauger, none may exceed 55 cm (22 in); 4 pike, none may exceed 75 cm (30 in); and 1 lake trout. This would affect the trans-border lakes in this region.

Catch and Release Waters

Catch and release limits are listed on page 2 of this guide. There is also a proposal to amend the angling limits for the following lakes.

Central Zone

Park Lake (55°07' 103°49') CR3

Emmeline Lake (55°00' 106°22') CR3

Unnamed Lake (56°11' 106°21') CR3

Northern Zone

Costigan Lake (56°11' 106°21') CR3

Ledford Lake (59°57' 105°54') CR3

Rupert Lake (56°54' 105°03') CR3

Hastings Lake (56°54' 105°27') CR3

Myers Lake (57°24' 105°27') CR3

5 unnamed lakes located south of Myers Lake - CR3

Closures

Ballantyne River - river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake extending 4 km east of the river mouth and from 2.5 km north of the river mouth south to the shoreline. Closed to all fishing March 1 - June 15.

Oskikebuk River - south end of Oskikebuk Lake to eastern portion of West Arm of Deschambault Lake, including Merritt Lake. Closed to all fishing March 1 - June 15.

Palf Creek - creek and Hidden Bay of Deschambault Lake extending 1 km south and 2 km west of the narrows. Closed to all fishing March 1 - June 15.

Get your angling licence at www.se.gov.sk.ca

Season Dates

2003-2004	Open	Close
Southern Zone:	May 3, 2003	March 31, 2004
Central Zone:	May 17, 2003	March 31, 2004
Northern Zone:	May 25, 2003	April 15, 2004

2004-2005	Open	Close
Southern Zone:	May 8, 2004	March 31, 2005
Central Zone:	May 15, 2004	March 31, 2005
Northern Zone:	May 25, 2004	April 15, 2005

Angling Licences

Licences may be ordered by mail or the Internet by using your MasterCard or Visa or by sending a postal money order or International Bank Draft in Canadian funds. Please include the name, address, phone number, date of birth and gender of each applicant.

Fees include 7% Federal GST tax

Saskatchewan Resident Annual Licence **\$25.00**

Available to Canadians who have their principal residence in Saskatchewan and have lived in Saskatchewan for the three months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Saskatchewan Seniors Annual Licence **\$10.70**

Available to Canadians 65 and older who have their principal residence in Saskatchewan and have lived in Saskatchewan for the three months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Saskatchewan Resident 3 Day Licence **\$12.00**

The licence is valid for three consecutive days only in the southern and central management zones. It is only available to Canadians who have their principal residence in Saskatchewan and have lived in Saskatchewan for the three months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Canadian Resident Annual Licence **\$40.00**

Available to Canadians whose principal residence is in Canada or who have resided in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Canadian Resident 3 Day Licence **\$20.00**

The licence is valid for three consecutive days only in the southern and central management zones. It is only available to Canadian citizens whose principal residence is in Canada or who have resided in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Non-Resident Annual Licence **\$50.00**

This licence may be purchased by anyone other than Canadian residents.

Non-Resident 3 Day Licence **\$25.00**

The licence is valid for three consecutive days only in the southern and central management zones. This licence can be purchased by anyone other than Canadian residents.

Duplicate Licence **\$5.35**

Lac la Ronge Endorsement **Free**

Required by all anglers, including children under age 16, who fish on Lac la Ronge.

Competitive Fishing Event (CFE) Licence **Free**

Order by mail: Saskatchewan Environment,
Attention: Regina Field Office
146 - 3211 Albert Street, Regina SK, S4S 5W6
Tel: (306) 787-2847 Fax: (306) 787-8280
www.se.gov.sk.ca

Limits

Before going fishing, check pages 6 to 10 to see if any special regulations apply where you plan to fish. Catch and Release Limits (Types 1, 2 and 3) are shown on this page. The following general angling limits apply for all other waters:

General

Anglers may catch a limit for each fish species in a single day. Daily limits include fish that are eaten or given away that same day. You cannot possess more than one limit of each fish species at any time. Fish that are at your camp, being transported by you or by someone else for you or stored at your home, are counted towards your angling limit.

For legal purposes, the length of a fish is determined by measuring the total length of the fish with the tail pinched (see page 13).

Measurements are in metric units.

Regular Angling Limits

arctic grayling	2, only one may exceed 35 cm
burbot	8
channel catfish	2
goldeye	8
lake trout	4, only one may exceed 65 cm
largemouth bass	2
northern pike	6, only one may exceed 75 cm
perch	25
rock bass	6
*stocked trout	5 (all species combined)
small mouth bass	0
sturgeon	0
walleye/sauger	5, only one may exceed 55 cm
whitefish	8

* Stocked trout species include brook, brown, cutthroat, rainbow, splake, tiger trout and atlantic salmon.

Catch and Release Angling Limits

Special reduced angling limits have been implemented on many waters across the province to help protect or sustain a fishery. These waters are shown on pages 6-10 of the guide. Use of barbless hooks on all Catch and Release waters is mandatory. Angling limits are as follows:

Catch and Release Type 1 (CR1)

arctic grayling	1, which may exceed 35 cm
burbot	4
lake trout	2, only one may exceed 65 cm
perch	10
northern pike	3, only one may exceed 75 cm
walleye/sauger	2, only one may exceed 55 cm
whitefish	4

Catch and Release Type 2 (CR2)

arctic grayling	1, which cannot exceed 35 cm
lake trout	2, none may exceed 65 cm
northern pike	3, none may exceed 75 cm
walleye/sauger	2, none may exceed 55 cm

Catch and Release Type 3 (CR3)

Only one fish per day is allowed, which can be one of the following:

arctic grayling	1, which cannot exceed 35 cm
lake trout	1, which cannot exceed 65 cm
northern pike	1, which cannot exceed 75 cm
walleye/sauger	1, which cannot exceed 55 cm

Stocked trout waters

The following stocked trout waters in the central and northern zones open to angling on May 3, 2003:

Central Zone: Althouse, Anderson, Atchison, Beatty, Berna, Burtlein, Camp Ten, Cora, Diamond, Dog, Dorothy, Downton, East, Feldspar, Fern, Grant's, Jade, Jet, Junction, Kit, Little Raspberry, Lussier, Mackie, Maistre, McRobbie, Mekewap, Mid, Moise, Mullock, Negan, Nipawin, Nistum, Opal, Pear, Piprell, Ranger, Ridge, Road, Sand, Sandy, Sapphire, Sealey, Sedge, Shannon, Shirley, Singh, Ski Lodge, Snell, Ted's, Terra, Vivian, West and Zeden lakes as well as Emerald, Musker, Nisbet, Pine and Tobin Creek Ponds. **Northern Zone:** Amber, Ed's and Fontaine lakes.

Summary of Saskatchewan's Fishing Regulations

Sport fishing in Saskatchewan is regulated by the *Saskatchewan Fisheries Regulations* under *The Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan, 1994)*. Below is a summary of the major regulations anglers should be aware of. For more information about the *Saskatchewan Fisheries Regulations* consult a conservation officer.

It is illegal to:

- ▶ for anglers 16 years and older to sport fish without possessing a valid Saskatchewan angling licence. Indians, as defined under Section 12 of *The Natural Resource Transfer Agreement 1930*, do not require a licence to subsistence fish by angling;
- ▶ sport fish without carrying an angling licence on your person;
- ▶ use another person's licence to fish;
- ▶ obtain a licence using false information;
- ▶ backdate or otherwise alter a licence;
- ▶ fail to produce a licence upon request of a conservation officer or the RCMP;
- ▶ fish in closed waters or during a closed season;
- ▶ take more fish than the limit specifies (limit includes fish eaten for shore lunch);
- ▶ take more than the Saskatchewan limit of fish on boundary waters with Alberta, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Prince Albert National Park, unless otherwise specified;
- ▶ fish with more than one line during open water season;
- ▶ fish with more than two lines while ice fishing;
- ▶ fish for game fish with a bow and arrow;
- ▶ leave any shelter on the ice after March 15 (south of Hwy #16) or March 31 (north of Hwy #16);
- ▶ use more than four hooks on one line (a lure with a gang of hooks is considered one hook);
- ▶ be more than 25 metres from your fishing line;
- ▶ be unable to see your fishing line at all times;
- ▶ possess or use a gaff longer than 1.5 metres while ice fishing;
- ▶ use any spring-loaded gaff or spring-loaded hook;
- ▶ use a dipnet except to land fish taken by angling;
- ▶ use lights, firearms, chemicals, electric shockers or explosives to catch or kill fish;
- ▶ catch fish by snaring or snagging;
- ▶ grapple or use hands alone to take or attempt to take fish;
- ▶ use fish traps or nets to take fish, unless specifically licensed to do so;
- ▶ tamper with or take fish from a net, trap, or holding device without the owner's permission;

- ▶ fish within 25 metres downstream from any man-made dam or obstacle except where there is a department sign allowing fishing;
- ▶ sell, waste or barter fish taken by angling. If you buy fish from a commercial fisher or retailer be sure to get a sales receipt at the time of purchase. Carry this receipt with the fish as proof of purchase;
- ▶ transport fish taken by angling that are skinned, cut or packaged so that the species, number and length cannot be determined;
- ▶ raise fish for the purpose of commercial aquaculture without a fish farming licence;
- ▶ catch bait fish without a commercial bait fish licence;
- ▶ import any live bait, including leeches, into Saskatchewan; earthworms (night crawlers) may be imported;
- ▶ transfer live fish or live fish eggs;
- ▶ undertake any work or deposit any material that will destroy fish or fish habitat; or
- ▶ fail to stop at a mandatory check station established by an enforcement officer.

Bow Fishing

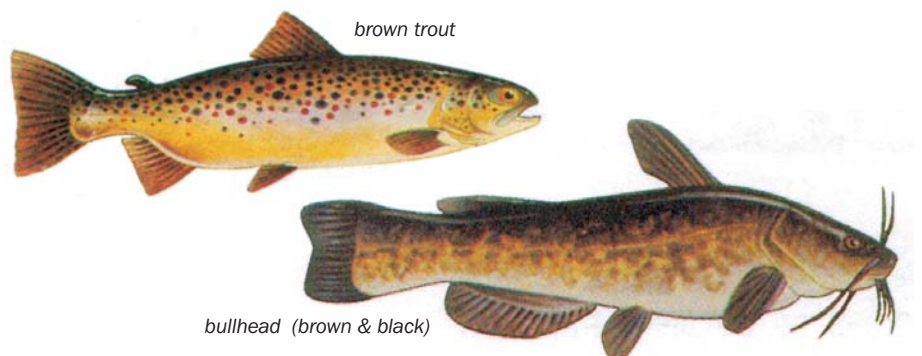
- ▶ bow fishing is open from April 20 through March 31;
- ▶ a valid Saskatchewan angling licence is required;
- ▶ bow fishing is permitted only for carp and suckers;
- ▶ no fish taken by bow fishing may be released; and
- ▶ fish arrows must be attached to the bow or archer with a line strong enough to retrieve impaled fish.
- ▶ a bow and arrow is defined as a firearm and cannot be used or possessed in:
 - provincial and regional parks or provincial recreation sites; or
 - a Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary (call Environment Canada at (306) 836-2022 for further information).

Underwater Spear Fishing

- ▶ anyone possessing a valid Saskatchewan angling licence may underwater spear fish in Saskatchewan waters;
- ▶ species limits are the same as those for hook and line angling;
- ▶ pneumatic guns may be used for spear fishing in Saskatchewan;
- ▶ no fish may be taken by underwater spear fishing unless the diver is submerged or swimming in the water;
- ▶ spears shall be secured to the gun or to the diver by a line not exceeding five metres in length and of sufficient strength to withstand the operating tension of the spear gun;
- ▶ the use of explosive charges or any gas other than air as a spear gun propellant is not permitted;
- ▶ all underwater spear anglers must display a scuba diver's flag while fishing;
- ▶ no underwater spear fishing is allowed within 100 metres of a buoyed swimming area; and
- ▶ no fish taken by underwater spear fishing may be released.

Fishing With Bait

- ▶ earthworms or night crawlers may be imported and used as live bait. However, they must be shipped in a soil-free medium such as peatmoss or shredded paper;
- ▶ live fish or fish eggs, leeches, crayfish, invertebrates, frogs and salamanders (waterdogs) may not be imported into Saskatchewan;
- ▶ live fish may not be used as bait. Only bait fish that have been commercially frozen or preserved may be used;
- ▶ crayfish and leeches originating within Saskatchewan may be used as live bait; and
- ▶ frogs and salamanders may not be used as bait.



brown trout

bullhead (brown & black)

Packaging Your Catch

Species limits are a vital part of fisheries management. In order to enforce these limits, our officers must be able to count and measure your fish. Anglers must package their fish in such a way that fish can be readily unwrapped, separated, identified, measured and counted. It is illegal to can or block freeze fish outside of the home.

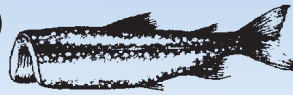
All dressed fish and fillets must have at least a 2.5 cm square patch of skin with scales intact from a portion of the body other than the belly. Fish packaged in this manner can be easily identified. A fish cannot be reduced to more than two fillets. For best quality, fish should be packed in ice when caught.

1



Whole (Round)

2



Dressed

3



Fillets

- only 2 fillets per package
- with 2.5 cm² patch of skin and scales

Transport and Storage of Fish

Fish in cold storage count toward(s) your limit. Frozen fish should be packaged in such a way that they can be counted and identified. A person who stores and/or transports fish for another must plainly mark the package in ink, showing the name, address and fishing licence number of the owner and the number of fish in the package.

Export and Purchase of Fish

Non-resident anglers returning to the U.S. from Saskatchewan should note that U.S. federal law prohibits the importation of fish taken, possessed, purchased, sold or transported in violation of Canadian or American laws.

Anyone transporting fish, taken by angling, out of Saskatchewan must possess a valid Saskatchewan angling licence. The only exceptions are Indians, as defined under Section 12 of *The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement 1930*. If fish are shipped before or after you leave the country, your name, address, angling licence number and a list of contents must be attached in plain view on the outside of the container. Fish transported from Saskatchewan must be easily identified according to species and number and length, as specified in the section called "Packaging Your Catch".

Fish may be purchased for personal consumption from a licensed commercial fisher or a fish dealer. Up to 50 kilograms of fish may be taken out of the province if accompanied by a proof of purchase (invoice, sales slip) which includes:

- ▶ seller's name, address and licence number;
- ▶ name of the water where fish were caught;
- ▶ fish species and form in which purchased, e.g. round, dressed, filleted;
- ▶ quantity and sale price of fish; and
- ▶ date of purchase.

Non-resident U.S. anglers should check with U.S. customs officials or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for information on regulations governing the importation and transportation of fish into the United States. Non-resident anglers from other countries must obey the import laws of their country when returning home.

Contaminants in Fish

Fish populations are tested regularly for mercury to ensure consumer safety. Testing for other contaminants is also undertaken. Guidelines for consumption of fish which contain mercury, based on the latest information, can be obtained by contacting department offices.

Generally, larger fish contain higher mercury levels and therefore should be released rather than eaten.

Planning Work Near Water

Any work near lakes or streams requires a permit which details how and under what conditions the work may be carried out.

The Fisheries Act (Canada) and The Environmental Management Protection Act (Saskatchewan) describes penalties for damaging fish habitat and other sensitive areas essential for the survival of fish populations. The fine for destroying fish habitat is up to \$1 million and convicted offenders may be ordered to restore fish habitat to its original state. These Acts ensure fish resources are protected.

Some common activities which can affect fish and fish habitat are:

- ▶ altering the lakeshore during cottage construction;
- ▶ depositing sand for beach development;
- ▶ removing sand or gravel from streams or rivers;
- ▶ diverting or damming streams;
- ▶ dredging or draining marsh lands;
- ▶ installing road culverts; and
- ▶ removing riparian trees and shrubs.

If you are planning work near water, contact your local fisheries biologist or conservation officer for approval before you proceed.

Don't Transport Live Fish

It is illegal to transfer live fish. Introduced fish species can upset the ecological balance of waterbodies and destroy recreational fisheries. Once fish populations have been lost, they can only be restored through a costly rehabilitation process.

To prevent the spread of undesirable fish and fish disease:

- ▶ do not move live fish or live fish eggs;
- ▶ do not use live fish as bait; and
- ▶ do not import live fish.

Please remember only fisheries staff may authorize the move of live fish from one body of water to another. Anglers can help safeguard provincial fisheries by reporting anyone observed relocating fish or using live fish for bait.

A complete copy of *The Saskatchewan Fisheries Regulations* may be obtained for a nominal fee, from the Queen's Printer.

Mail to: 8th floor, Chateau Tower
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Phone: (306) 787-6894
Toll Free (in SK) 1-800-226-7302
Fax: (306) 798-0835
www.qp.gov.sk.ca



burbot

Management Zones Special Regulations



common carp

Instructions:

- ▶ Look for the name of the waterbody you intend to fish, listed by zone on pages 6-10.
- ▶ If the waterbody is listed, you must follow: general regulations and any special regulations listed. General regulations apply to all unlisted waters.
- ▶ Asterisk (*) beside a waterbody identifies a new regulation for a specific water. Example: See *Bartlett Lake

Northern Zone



channel catfish

Central Zone

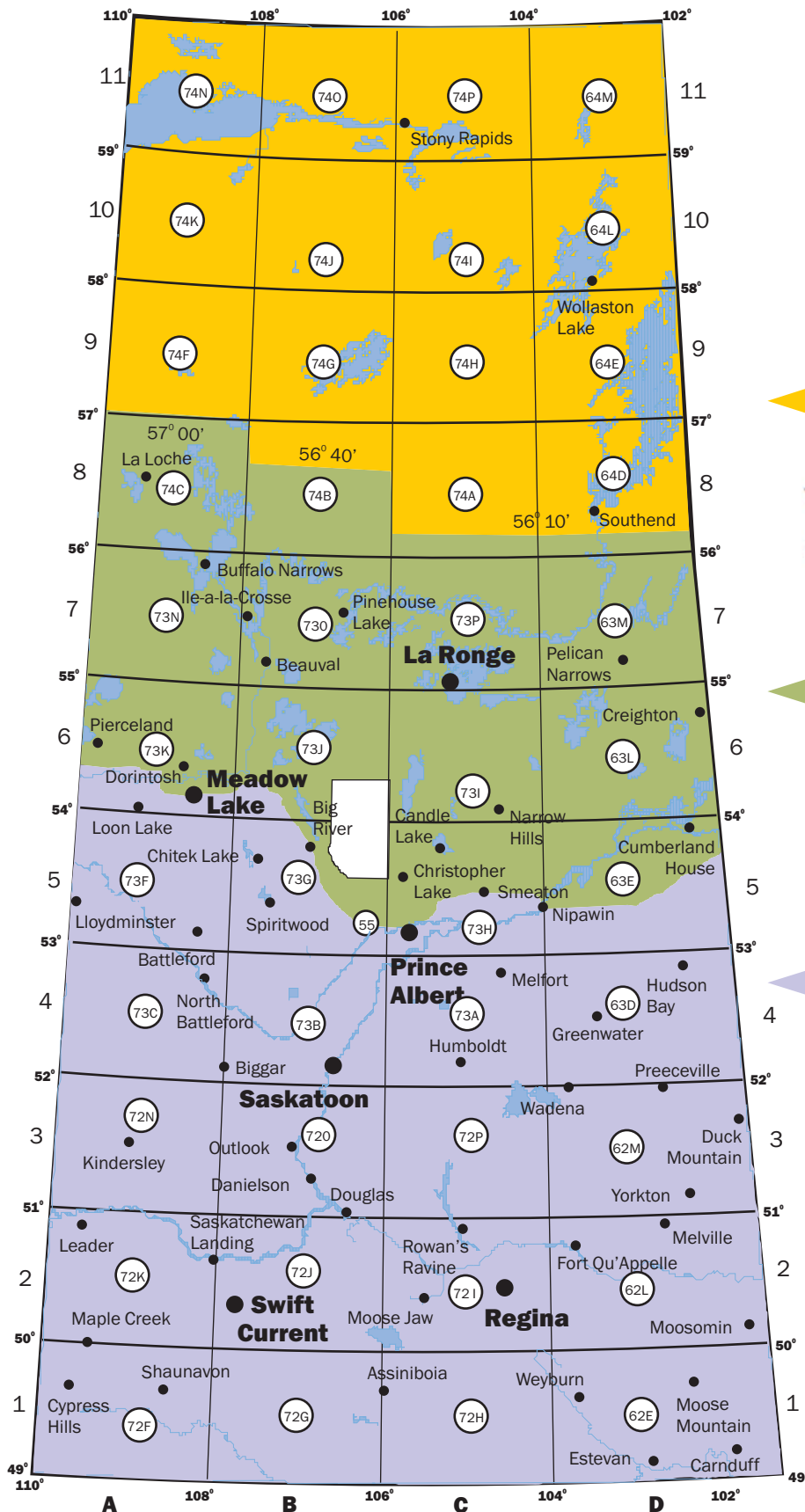


cutthroat trout

Southern Zone

1:250,000 scale maps are available related to the Zone Map Grids. For example, Zone map 10A has a related map of 74K. SaskGeomatics has numerous maps available for sale to anglers. Many of these are National Topographical Series maps. Others are depth charts of some of Saskatchewan's angling lakes. These maps are available for a fee (accept certified cheque, money order, Visa or Mastercard) by contacting:

SaskGeomatics
Information Services Corporation
2nd Floor, #10 Research Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Phone: 1-306-787-2799
Fax: 1-306-787-3335
email: saskmaps@isc-online.ca





Southern Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 3, 2003 - March 31, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide.
Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters.

Bell Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Biggar Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Birch Lake - 1D - only electric boat motors may be used.

Blackstrap Reservoir - 3B - CR1 limits in effect. Central causeway and 100 metres on either side closed to angling all year.

Boiler Creek - 1A - trout limit 2.

Bradwell Reservoir - 3B - CR1 limits in effect.

Brightsand Pond - 5A - trout limit 2.

Brightwater Creek - 3B - section of creek upstream of the west boundary of Section 21, Township 30. Season is open May 17 through February 29.

Brightwater Reservoir - 3B - CR1 limits in effect.

Broderick Reservoir - 3B - CR1 limits in effect.

Buffalo Pound Trout Pond - 2C - trout limit 2. No boat motors may be used.

Buffalo Pound Lake - 2C - perch limit 10.

Burnett Pond - 2B - trout limit 2.

Burton Lake - 4C - no boat motors may be used.

***Chris Johnson (Miracle) Lake** - 3D - CR1 limits in effect.

Chitek Lake - 5B - Indian Bay closed to all fishing all year.

Condie Reservoir - 2C - perch limit 10. No boat motors may be used.

Cowan River - 6B - section of river between Cowan Dam and centreline of highway #55. Season opens May 17.

Cutknife Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

David Laird Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Dellwood Reservoir - 3C - CR1 limits in effect.

Denzil Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Dr. Mainprize Pond - 1D - trout limit 2.

Eagle Creek Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Fishing Lake - 3D - CR1 limits in effect.

Five Mile Dam - 2A - trout limit 2.

Hudson Bay Pond - 4D - trout limit 2.

Iroquois Lake - 5B - whitefish limit 4.

Lac Eau Claire - 5B - lake trout limit 0 from September 10 through November 10.

Lake Diefenbaker - 3B - Irrigation Bay, within Coteau Bay. Season is open May 17 through February 29.

Lake of the Prairies - 3D - Manitoba angling limits apply to the Saskatchewan portion of this lake and the Assiniboine River to 1.6 km south of Highway #357. Angling limits are: 4 walleye/sauger in combination, only one may exceed 70 cm and none may be between 45 and 70 cm; 6 pike, only one may exceed 75 cm; no limit for perch. Use of barbless hooks is mandatory. Either a Saskatchewan or Manitoba angling licence is valid on these waters. Season opens May 10.

Lashburn Pond - 5A - trout limit 2.

Last Mountain Lake - 3C - on Big Arm Bay, west of 105° 18', and Last Mountain Creek between main PFRA control structure and Last Mountain Lake. Season is open May 17 through February 29.

Lisieux Pond (and Hay Meadow Creek) - 1C - trout limit 2.

Little Fishing Lake - 5A - whitefish limit 4.

Little Jackfish Lake - 3E - only electric boat motors may be used.

Lloydminster Pond - 5A - trout limit 2.

Loch Leven - 1A - trout limit 2. Southern 50 metres of lake closed to angling October 1 through November 30. No motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

Luck Lake - 3B - trout limit 2.

Luseland Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Macklin Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Maidstone Pond - 5A - trout limit 2.

Melville Reservoir - 2D - only electric boat motors may be used.

Ministikwan Lake - 5A - whitefish limit 4.

Moose Mountain Creek - 1D - creek from Moose Mountain Lake downstream to #361 grid road. Season is open May 17 through March 31.

Muenster Pond - 4C - no boat motors may be used.

Oscar Creek - 4B - trout limit 2.

Oyama Reservoir - 2C - perch limit 10.

Parkbeg Reservoir - 2B - closed to all fishing all year.

Peck Lake - 5A - whitefish limit 4.

Southwest bay closed to angling December 15 through January 15.

Perrin Dam - 1C - trout limit 2.

Pike Lake - 3B - no motors larger than 10 horsepower may be used.

Prairie Trail Pond - 1C - trout limit 2.

Rafferty Reservoir - 1D - walleye limit 3, perch limit 10.

Redberry Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Reid Lake - 2A - perch limit 10. Season closes March 14.

Saskatoon Trout Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Savard Lake - 5B - CR3 limits in effect.

Smuts Lake - 4B - boats shall not exceed 25 km/h.

Steistol (Hill) Lake - 4D - no boat motors may be used.

Strands Lake - 1C - trout limit 2.

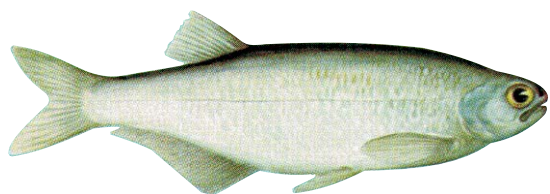
Swift Current Pond - 2B - trout limit 2.

Van Pattens Creek - 3D - season opens May 17.

Waldheim Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Waldsea Pond - 4C - trout limit 2.

Zelma Reservoir - 3C - CR1 limits in effect.



goldeye



lake whitefish



largemouth bass



Central Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 17, 2003 - March 31, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide.
Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters.



rainbow trout



tiger trout

Aitchison Lake - 6A - trout limit 5, only one may exceed 55 cm.

*Athapapuskow Lake - 6D - angling limits are: 4 walleye/sauger in combination, none may exceed 55 cm; 6 northern pike, only one may exceed 75 cm; 2 lake trout, none may exceed 65 cm. Either a Saskatchewan or Manitoba angling licence is valid on the Saskatchewan portion of Athapapuskow Lake.

Amisk Lake - 6D - see Sturgeon-Weir River.

Attree Lake - 6D - see Sturgeon-Weir River.

Bad Carrot Lake - 6D - Bad Carrot Lake and River and part of Bertrum Bay of Hanson Lake within 1 km of Bad Carrot River mouth. Season is open June 1 through February 29.

Ball Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Ballantyne River - 6D - river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake within 2 km of river mouth closed to all fishing March 1 through June 15.

***Bartlett Lake** - 7C - CR2 limits in effect.

Basset Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Bertrum Bay - 6D - see Bad Carrot Lake.

Besnard Lake - 7B - closed to angling all year within 200 metres of each side of the Narrows Bridge and all waters of Mercer Bay of Besnard Lake.

Blair Lake - 8C - CR1 limits in effect.

Bob Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Broad Creek - 6A - from Keeley Lake to Highway #903, walleye limit 3.

Burtlein Lake - 6C - no motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

Candle Lake - 5C - see Fisher Creek.

Canoe Lake - 7A - walleye limit 3. Season closes February 29. Jans Bay, Weposkow Bay and Narrows closed to all fishing all year.

Caribou Creek - 6C - located in Narrow Hills Provincial Park between Upper and Lower Fishing Lakes, closed to angling April 1 through May 31.

Chobotuk Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Chopper Lake - 6C - closed to all fishing all year.

Chachukew Lake - 7D - Medicine Rapids closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Cold Lake - 6A - angling limits are: 3 walleye, none may be less than 50 cm; 1 northern pike, not less than 63 cm; 10 whitefish, 15 perch, 1 lake trout, which may not be less than 65 cm, lake trout limit is 0 from September 15 through November 15. Either a Saskatchewan or Alberta angling licence is valid on Cold Lake.

Cold River - 6A - between Cold Lake and Pierce Lake. Lake trout limit 2. Closed to angling September 15 through November 15.

Corneille Lake - 6D - Carter Bay closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Cub Creek - 6C - located north of Narrow Hills Provincial Park, between Dupueis and Little Bear lakes, closed to angling April 1 through May 31.

Delaronde Lake - 6B - walleye limit 3.

Deschambault Lake - 6D - see Ballantyne, Oskikebuk and Puskwakau rivers and Fisher and Palf creeks.

Diamond Lake - 6C - only electric boat motors may be used.

Dingwall Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Dore Lake - 6B - walleye limit 1, which cannot be less than 55 cm total length. Bazil Bay closed to angling April 1 through May 31.

Douglas Lake - 6D - no boat motors may be used.

Dunajski Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Easterby Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

East Trout Lake - 6C - lake trout limit 0 from September 10 through November 10.

Eldridge Lake - 7D - CR1 limits in effect.

Emerald Pond - 6C - trout limit 2. No boat motors may be used.

Eva Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Eyahpaise Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

Fern Lake - 6A - trout limit 5, only one trout may exceed 55 cm.

Fisher Creek - 5C - located 14 km north of Candle Lake Village, creek and part of Candle Lake near creek mouth. Season is closed March 15. No boat motors may be used between Candle Lake and Highway #265.

Fisher Creek - 6D - creek and all of Fisher Bay of Deschambault Lake east of 103°29', closed to all fishing March 1 through June 15.

***George Lake** - 8B - CR1 limits in effect.

Gordon Lake - 7B - CR2 limits in effect.

Gross Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Hanson Lake - 6D - see Bad Carrot Lake.

Heika Lakes - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Houlding Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Iskwatam Lake - 7D - southwest bay of Iskwatam Lake at (55°33'30" 103°08'30"), including small river entering from Pow Lake and Pow Lake (see Pow Lake) is closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Jade Lake - 6C - only electric boat motors may be used.

Jackson Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Jan Lake - 6D - one long narrow bay on the northeast shore of the main part of Jan Lake, northeast of Busted Island, at (54°58' 102°52'45") is closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Johannsen Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

Keeley Lake - 6A - walleye limit 3. Also see Broad Creek.

Keeley River - 7A - closed to all fishing all year between Jans Bay of Canoe Lake and 55°N.

Kliman Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Konuto Lake - 6D - closed to all fishing all year.

Lac la Ronge - 7C - angling licence and Lac la Ronge Endorsement (free) required to fish on the lake. Lake trout limit 2 daily, 4 in possession, annual limit 4. Refer to Montreal and Potato rivers for fishing closures.

Land Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Lepp Lake - 7D - CR1 limits in effect.

Leuzinger Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Lewis Lake - 8C - CR3 limits in effect.

Luttge Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Mackie Lake - 5C - no boat motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

McCulloch Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

McCall Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

McCusker River - 7A - closed to all fishing March 1 through June 30.

McEwen Lake - 8C - CR1 limits in effect.

McMechan Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Meadow Lake Provincial Park - except for Cold Lake, walleye limit in each water in this park is 3 and lake trout limit is 2.

Mercer River - 7B - closed to angling all year between Mercer and Besnard lakes and includes Mercer Bay of Besnard Lake.

Merritt Lake - 6D - see Oskikebuk River.

Mid Lake - 6D - no boat motors may be used.

Mitchell Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Mitten Lake - 5C - no boat motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

Montreal River - 7C - closed to angling all year from centreline of Highway #2 bridge to Lac la Ronge, and part of Lac la Ronge.

Mountain Lake - 7C - see Twin Falls.

Musker Pond - 5C - trout limit 2. No boat motors may be used.

Muskike Lake - 7D - closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

***Nemeiben Lake** - 7C - CR1 limits in effect.

Nipawin Lake - 5C - no boat motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.



Central Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 17, 2003 - March 31, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide.
Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters.



rock bass

Nisbet Pond - 5C - trout limit 2. No boat motors may be used.

Niska Lake and Channel - 7A - closed to all fishing March 1 through June 30.

Ohanyank Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Opal Lake - 6C - only electric boat motors may be used.

Oskikebuk River - 6D - south end of Oskikebuk Lake to middle portion of West Arm of Deschambault Lake, including Merritt Lake, closed to all fishing March 1 through June 15.

Otter Lake - 7C - located east of Missinipe; Rattler Bay of Otter Lake and Stewart River south of Ducker Lake closed to angling April 1 through June 15.

Palf Creek - 6D - creek and Hidden Bay of Deschambault Lake closed to all fishing March 1 through June 15.

***Paul River** - 7C - CR1 limits in effect.

Peltier Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Peter Pond Lake - 7A - narrows between Fleury Point and Sandy Point, including Vee Bay, Kisis Channel between Peter Pond and Churchill lakes and southern portion of Peter Pond Lake adjacent to Niska Channel, closed to all fishing from March 1 through June 30.

Pilling Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

Pine Lake - 6C - no boat motors larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

Pointer Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

Potato Lake - 6C - closed to angling on Potato Lake and Potato River from April 1 through May 31 (Note: Lower portion of Potato River closed to angling all year).

Potato River - 7C - closed to angling all year on the lower portion of Potato River, and portion of Lac la Ronge within 1 km of river mouth.

Pow Lake - 7D - closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Primrose Lake - 6A - closed to angling all year.

Propp Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Puskwakau River - 6D - river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake closed to all fishing March 1 through June 15.

Redwood Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Sapphire Lake - 6C - only electric boat motors may be used.

Smoothstone Lake - 6B - walleye limit 1.

Stapleford Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Stewart River - 7C - see Otter Lake.

Stewart Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Stratton Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Sturgeon-Weir River - 6D - located south of Hwy #106; river including Attree Lake and part of Amisk Lake near river mouth closed to angling October 1 through May 31.

Thornton Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Tobin Creek Pond - 5D - trout limit 2.

Tobin Lake - 5D - no walleye or sauger between 55-80 cm or northern pike between 75-105 cm may be retained. This limit extends from Francois-Finley to E.B. Campbell dams and includes the Petaigan River. Season opens on all waters between Francois-Finley and E.B. Campbell dams on May 17.

Twin Falls - 7C - located 30 km east of Missinipe falls and part of Mountain Lake near falls closed April 1 through June 15.

Two Williams Lake - 7C - (55° 28' 105° 13') - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 7D - (55° 7' 55" 102° 23') - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 7D - (55° 19' 30" 102° 35' 20") - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 7D - (55° 10' 20" 102° 21' 17") - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 7C - (55° 46' 105° 26') - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 7C - (55° 46' 105° 34') - CR3 limits in effect.

Vermont Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Wells Lake - 7C - CR3 limits in effect.

Whiteswan Lakes - 6C - lake trout limit 1. Whelan Bay closed to angling September 10 through November 10.

Wildgoose Lake - 6C - CR3 limits in effect.

Wood Duck Lake - 6C - CR3 limits in effect.

Wood Lake - 7D - Grassy Narrows closed to all fishing March 1 through May 31.

Woody Lake - 6C - CR3 limits in effect.

Wykes Lake - 7D - CR3 limits in effect.

***Zander Lake** - CR3 limits in effect.



Northern Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 25, 2003 - April 15, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide.
Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters.



sauger

Ahenakew Lake - 10D - (58° 02' 103° 55') - CR2 limits in effect.

***Anderson Lake** - 8C - CR3 limits in effect.

Astrolabe Lake - 11C - (59° 39' 105° 50') - CR3 limits in effect.

Babiche Lake - 10D - CR3 limits in effect.

Bannock Lake - 10D - (58° 51' 102° 42') - CR2 limits in effect.

Bentley Lake - 10D - (58° 51' 103° 22') - CR3 limits in effect.

Box Lake - 11D - (59° 38' 106° 40') - CR3 limits in effect.

Cairns Lake - 9D - (57° 39' 103° 19') - CR1 limits in effect.

Carlson Creek - 9C - (57° 47' 104° 47') - CR3 limits in effect between 57° 47' and 57° 52'.

Causier Lake - 9D - (57° 31' 103° 49') - CR1 limits in effect.

Charcoal Lake - 10D - (58° 49' 102° 22') - CR3 limits in effect.

Cochrane River - 10D - (58° 45' 103° 00') - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to Bigstone Rapids at (58° 49' 102° 45').

Collins Creek - 10D - (58° 10' 103° 45') - CR1 limits in effect between Kewen Lake and Wollaston Lake.

Compulsion River - 9D - (57° 40' 103° 24') - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to point on river at (57° 33' 103° 37').

Conacher Lake - 9D - (57° 20' 103° 01') - CR2 limits in effect.

Corson Lake - 10D - (58° 44' 103° 45') - CR3 limits in effect.

Cree River - 10C - (58° 57' 105° 47') - CR1 limits between Giles and Wapata Lakes.

Crooked Lake - 10D - (58° 43' 103° 56') - CR3 limits in effect.

Dodge Lake - 11C - (59° 50' 105° 36') - CR3 limits in effect.

Duncan Lake - 9C - (57° 34' 104° 15') - CR1 limits in effect. (Duncan Lake is located at the junction of the Geikie and Wheeler Rivers).

Durrant Lake - 10C - (58° 34' 104° 25') - CR3 limits in effect.



Northern Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 25, 2003 - April 15, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide.
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splake

- Engler Lake - 11B - (59° 08' 106° 52') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Eynard Lake - 11C - (59° 58' 105° 47') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Fond du Lac River - 10D - (59° 17' 106° 00') - CR3 limits in effect between Kosdaw Lake and Crooked Lake and CR1 limits in effect between Wollaston Lake and the south end of Redwillow Rapids at (58° 31' 103° 34').
- Fontaine Lake - 11B - (59° 42' 106° 27') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Forsyth Lake - 10C - CR3 limits in effect.
- Geikie River - 9C - (57° 18' 104° 40') - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Duncan Lake at (57° 33' 104° 12').
- Ghana Lake - 8D - (56° 40' 103° 28') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Giles Lake - 10C - (58° 55' 105° 48') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Grandin Lake - 11C - (59° 46' 105° 58') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Gow Lake - 8C - (56° 28' 104° 29') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Granger Lake - 10C - (58° 33' 105° 12') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Grayson Lake - 8C - (56° 17' 104° 37') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Half-an-Hour Lake - 8C - (56° 16' 104° 45') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Hannah Lake - 11D - (59° 06' 102° 34') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Haresign Lake - 8C - CR2 limits in effect.
- Hasbala Lake - 11D - (59° 57' 102° 00') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Hatchet Lake - 10D - (58° 38' 103° 40') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Hawkrock River - 10C - (58° 55' 104° 47') - CR1 limits between Forsyth and Umfreville lakes.
- Henday Lake - 10C - (58° 19' 104° 13') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Highrock Lake - 9C - CR3 limits in effect.
- Hobson Lake - 8B - CR2 limits in effect.
- Hodges Lake - 9C - (57° 20' 104° 50') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Holmesa-Court Lake - 8C - (56° 15' 105° 02') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Horvath Lake - 8D - (56° 51' 103° 27') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Ices Lake - 11A - (59° 41' 108° 21') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Jackson Lake - 9D - (57° 46' 103° 34') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Johnson Lake - 9C - (57° 26' 104° 11') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Johnston Lake - 10C - (58° 16' 104° 46') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Kane Lake - 8D - (56° 54' 103° 32') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Kernaghan Lake - 10C - CR3 limits in effect.
- Kidd Lake - 10D - (58° 00' 103° 52') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Kimiwan Lake - 11C - (59° 56' 105° 54') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Kirsch Lake - 8C - (56° 56' 105° 16') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Kosdaw Lake - 10C - (58° 55' 104° 01') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Le Drew Lake - 10D - (58° 34' 103° 55') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Lloyd Lake - 9A - (57° 22' 108° 57') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Little Yalowega Lake - 9C - (57° 48' 104° 53') - CR2 limits in effect.
- *Lower Foster** - 8C - CR2 limits in effect.
- *Lucie Lake** - 9D - CR3 limits in effect.
- MacFarlane River - 11B - CR2 limits in effect between the river mouth on Athabasca Lake (59° 12' 107° 53') and mid-point of first rapids 10 km upstream (59° 08' 107° 53').
- MacKenzie River - 9D - (57° 50' 102° 43') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Many Islands Lake - 11D - (59° 42' 102° 10') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Marchant Lake - 11C - (59° 44' 106° 00') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Mathison Lake - 10C - (58° 29' 104° 54') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Mawdsley Lake - 8B - CR2 limits in effect.
- McDonald Creek - 10C - (58° 48' 105° 08') - CR1 limits between McDonald and Pattyson lakes.
- McDonald Lake - 8C - (56° 15' 104° 41') - CR1 limits in effect.
- McIntyre River - 11D - (59° 18' 104° 09') - CR1 limits in effect between rapids to Pinkham Lake (59° 18' 104° 04') and rapids 17 km upstream (59° 22' 104° 02'), including the southwest bay located at (59° 18' 104° 12').
- Michael Lake - 9C - (57° 51' 104° 00') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Middle Foster Lake - 8C - (56° 38' 105° 25') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Misaw Lake - 11D - (59° 52' 102° 30') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Mitchell Creek - 10C - (58° 55' 105° 49') - CR1 limits between Giles Lake and Unnamed Lake located at (58° 41' 106° 28').
- Moffatt Lake - 10D - (58° 17' 103° 47') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Moore Lakes - 9C - (57° 27' 105° 03') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Morwick Lake - 9D - (57° 30' 103° 19') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Mullins Lake - 10C - (58° 09' 104° 51') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Murphy Lake - 10C - (58° 26' 104° 21') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Nokomis Lake - 8D - (57° 00' 103° 00') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Nordbye Lake - 11D - (59° 04' 103° 30') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Obst River - 10C - CR3 limits in effect between Waterfound Bay and river narrows 15 km upstream at (58° 49' 103° 52').
- Oliver Lake - 8D - (56° 56' 103° 22') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Oman Lake - 11C - (59° 42' 106° 45') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Otherside River - 11B - CR2 limits in effect between river mouth at Otherside Bay on Athabasca Lake defined by a small point of land on the northwest shore of Otherside Bay (59° 16' 106° 55') and the point of river 1 km upstream of Richards Lake (59° 12' 107° 14').
- Paul Lake - 8C - (56° 08' 104° 48') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Patterson Lake - 11D - (59° 56' 102° 18') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Pawliuk Lake - 9C - (57° 50' 104° 41') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Pearce Lake - 9D - (57° 45' 102° 44') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Pipestone Lake - 9B - (57° 54' 106° 35') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Premier Lake - 11B - (59° 53' 106° 05') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Pritchard Lake - 8D - (56° 45' 103° 33') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Reindeer Lake - 9D - (57° 30' 102° 15') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Reilly Lake - 9D - (57° 12' 103° 10') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Reynolds Lake - 9D - (57° 56' 102° 45') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Richards Lake - 11B - (59° 10' 107° 10') - CR2 limits in effect.
- Riou River - 11B - (59° 08' 106° 44') - CR2 limits in effect between Richards Lake and the point of river 1 km upstream of Engler Lake.
- Scott Lake - 11B - (59° 55' 106° 18') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Scutt Lake - 9D - (57° 38' 103° 37') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Selwyn Lake - 11C - (60° 00' 104° 30') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Shagory Lake - 11C - (59° 53' 104° 58') - CR3 limits in effect.
- Simpson Lake - 9D - (57° 41' 103° 37') - CR1 limits in effect.
- Sovereign Lake - 11C - (59° 57' 105° 39') - CR3 limits in effect.



Northern Zone – Special Regulations

2003-2004 Season Dates: May 25, 2003 - April 15, 2004

Note: Catch and Release (CR) limits are listed on page 2 of the guide. Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters.



lake sturgeon

Spence Lake - 9D - (57° 33' 103° 34') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Swan Lake - 9D - (57° 33' 103° 03') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Tadei Lake - 8B - CR2 limits in effect.
 Thicke Lake - 11B - (59° 28' 106° 45') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Thrift Lake - 10D - CR3 limits in effect.
 Torwalt Lake - 10D - (58° 18' 103° 53') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Townsend Lake - 9C - (57° 38' 104° 44') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Tremblay Lake - 8C - (56° 28' 104° 42') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Umpherville Lake - 9C - (57° 33' 104° 19') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Umpherville River - 10D - (58° 05' 103° 48') - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Ahenakew Lake at (58° 05' 103° 50').
 Unnamed Lake - 10D - (58° 33' 104° 03') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Unnamed (Dwarf) Lake - 10D - (58° 19' 30" 103° 48' 30") - CR3 limits in effect.
 Unnamed (Pat) Lake - 10D - (58° 20' 103° 51' 30") - CR3 limits in effect.

Unnamed Lake - 9C - (57° 43' 104° 56') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Unnamed Lake - 9D - (57° 03' 103° 18') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Unnamed Lake - 9D - (57° 03' 103° 18') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Unnamed Lake - 9D - (57° 42' 103° 08') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Virgin River - 9B - CR1 limits in effect including all rapids outflowing from Careen Lake (57° 00' 108° 17'), including 100 m upstream and downstream of rapids.
 Vollhoffer Lake - 9C - (57° 35' 104° 54') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Wapata Lake - 10C - (58° 51' 105° 43') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Ward Creek - 10C - CR2 limits in effect between mouth of Forsyth Lake (58° 37' 104° 40') - and unnamed lake 50 km upstream (58° 23' 104° 51').
 Ward Lakes - 10C - (58° 35' 104° 35') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Waterbury Lake - 10C - (58° 10' 104° 22') - CR2 limits in effect.
 Waterfound Bay - 10C - (58° 48' 104° 03') - CR3 limits in effect.

Waterfound River - 10C - (58° 28' 104° 35') - CR1 limits between Durrant and Theriau lakes - CR3 limits between Waterfound Bay and Durrant Lake.
 Waynes Lake - 9C - (57° 36' 104° 18') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Wayo Lake - 11B - (59° 56' 106° 21') - CR3 limits in effect.
 West Lake - 8D - (56° 51' 103° 20') - CR3 limits in effect.
 Whigham Lake - 10C - (58° 48' 104° 25') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Wollaston Lake - 10D - (58° 15' 103° 15') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Wonder Lake - 10D - (58° 00' 103° 47') - CR1 limits in effect.
 Yalowega Lake - 9C - (57° 48' 104° 53') - CR2 limits in effect.
 Zengle Lake - 9D - (57° 55' 102° 33') - CR2 limits in effect.
 Zimmer Lake - 9C - (57° 09' 105° 33') - CR2 limits in effect.



Stocked Waters 2002

A list of all waters that were stocked during 2002 by Saskatchewan Environment is on our website. This information is provided to inform the public about all stocking done by Saskatchewan Environment and to assist anglers in choosing a fishing destination.

Most fish used for stocking are reared in SE's only permanent fish hatchery, located east of Echo Valley Provincial Park on Highway #210. The Visitor Information Centre is open daily from 9 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., May 1 through the September long weekend. A tour of the hatchery can be arranged by calling (306) 332-3200.

You can find a complete list by visiting our website at:
www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide/StockedWatersComplete-02.pdf

Fish Facts 2002

Results from fishery surveys conducted during the summer of 2002 are on our website. Lakes are surveyed using two types of equipment; gill nets or downhaul trap nets. Both types of equipment are effective in capturing fish. Fish caught in downhaul traps can generally be released after being measured. Fish caught in gill nets are not releasable but can be used to gather additional information. For this reason, the size of fish caught in downhaul trap nets is recorded by length, while size of fish captured in gill nets is recorded by weight.

If you have any questions on survey methods or equipment, or if you have concerns about the health of a specific fishery, please contact your nearest Saskatchewan Environment fisheries biologist.

View the results by visiting our website at:
www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide/fishfacts2002.pdf



Catch & Release

Tips for Catch and Release Fishing

As angling pressure increases and fishing technology improves, catch-and-release fishing becomes an increasingly important means of conserving our fish resources. Proper catch and release fishing allows anglers to release large, mature fish which can subsequently spawn and help maintain a healthy fishery and also to return small immature fish to the water to grow to a larger size. This type of selective harvest can be a very effective method to maintain or improve angling quality in many lakes and rivers.

For catch-and-release fishing to be effective, the fish must survive after being released. An angler must be respectful, careful and use common sense when handling fish. By following some of these simple guidelines, survival rates of released fish can be maximized.

Catch and Release Equipment

Fish can be effectively released by using simple, inexpensive equipment. Be sure to have the following on hand to assist in releasing fish:

- ▶ needlenose pliers, hemostats or special hook removing devices to aid in quickly removing your hook. Needlenose pliers can also be used to make a hook barbless;
- ▶ a pair of wet cotton, wool or other soft gloves should be used when handling a fish - if these are not available make sure your hands are wet; and
- ▶ if needed, a landing net can be used to lift fish from the water. Shallow, small mesh nets that have rubber or soft mesh are best to use as fish do not get entangled in excess mesh. The fish can be quickly removed from the net and returned to water. A fish cradle, with small, soft mesh can be beneficial in lifting large fish from the water.

Playing and Landing Your Fish

Minimize the time you play the fish once it is on the hook. Playing a fish to exhaustion may cause it to die after it is released. Fish caught from deep water should be raised slowly to allow the fish to adjust to the decreasing water pressure that occurs as the fish is brought to the surface. A rapid change in pressure can damage the fish's organs. (If they remain belly-up on the surface after you attempt to revive them, retrieve them and count them as part of your catch).

Handling the Fish

Handle all fish with care as they can be easily injured.

- ▶ try to minimize your handling of each fish. Ideally fish should be released without lifting them from the water;
- ▶ never touch a fish's eyes or gills as they can be easily damaged;
- ▶ never squeeze a fish as they can be easily bruised;


- ▶ never use rough gripping gloves or holding devices to lift fish that will be released. The slippery coating on fish protects them from fungal infections and disease. Rough gloves can easily remove this protective layer;
- ▶ lift a fish by placing one hand under the forward area of the belly and one hand gently around the tail area. This will support the fish and help you to control the fish; and
- ▶ lifting a fish by the gill cover is not recommended as it increases the risk of accidental injury. The gills are very delicate and can be easily damaged if the fish moves when you pick it up. Also, lifting a fish by the gill cover puts all the weight onto the gill cover and the fish's spine which does not normally support this weight.

Removing Hooks

- ▶ when possible, use a single instead of treble hook;
- ▶ minimize the time a fish is out of water;
- ▶ never tear a hook from a fish's mouth;
- ▶ use barbless hooks to help reduce the time needed to remove a hook;
- ▶ have hook removing tools handy to speed the removal of hooks; or
- ▶ if a hook is too deeply swallowed or embedded in a fish, cut your fishing line as close as possible to the hook and release the fish with the hook in place, allowing the hook to work itself out of the fish.

Releasing Fish

- ▶ never throw a fish back to the water immediately after you have removed the hook;
- ▶ hold a fish upright in the water until it is fully revived and able to actively swim away. Move the fish in an S-shaped pattern allowing water to run through its gills; and
- ▶ use common sense when releasing fish - if the fish is bleeding or cannot be revived, count that fish towards your limit.

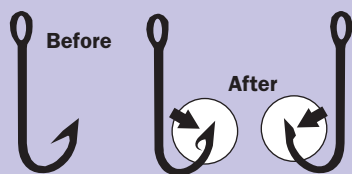
- 
- ▶ If you plan to take a picture of your fish, have your camera ready for a quick picture - this will minimize the time the fish is out of water.
 - ▶ Measure your fish by length, rather than weight. Measuring the length of the fish is less harmful to the fish than weighing it on a fish scale.
 - ▶ Quickly decide if you are going to keep a fish. If you are going to release it, do so immediately. Culling fish - where live fish are held until a bigger fish is captured, then the smaller fish is released, is not encouraged.
 - ▶ Be humane. Fish that you are keeping should be killed immediately and placed on ice.
 - ▶ If you have any questions about catch and release fishing techniques, please call your nearest SE office or your local fisheries biologist listed on the back page of this guide.



**Their Future
is in Our Hands**

How to Make a Barbless Hook

Barbless hooks, mandatory on all catch-and-release waters in Saskatchewan, are easier to remove and help to minimize fish mortalities. Crimp barbs with pliers.



Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

Hunters, anglers and trappers support the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) through a portion of their licence fees. The FWDF receives 30 percent of the revenue generated from all fur, angling and hunting licences sold in the province. This money is used to secure, monitor and improve both fish and wildlife habitat throughout Saskatchewan and to operate the provincial fish hatchery. The following summary report highlights some FWDF activities and projected expenditures from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003.

Fish

Developmental Projects

A fish passage problem was resolved on the Souris River with the removal of a low-level crossing in the Roche Percee Recreation Site.

Fish passage was fully restored in an oxbow of Last Mountain Creek near Craven with the installation of the last of three culverts in three vehicle crossings.

The removal of an abandoned bridge over the Crackingstone River was completed, which will allow easier fish migration from Lake Athabasca to spawning habitat upstream.

A fishway was installed on Torch River to allow fish passage into Candle Lake.

Partnership agreements were reached with cattle producers on the Assiniboine River, Swan River and Hay Meadow Creek, which resulted in cattle being excluded from the vulnerable riparian areas along those watercourses.

A cooperative effort on Leaf Lake, northeast of Hudson Bay, between Saskatchewan Environment, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Hudson Bay Wildlife Federation and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority will result in the existing control structure being replaced with a more fish-friendly structure.

SE staff were involved throughout the year with youth group field trips and several educational organizations to promote fisheries conservation and aquatic stewardship.

Fisheries Assessment

The hydroacoustics program gathered valuable data this season from Candle Lake, Jan Lake and Whelan Bay.

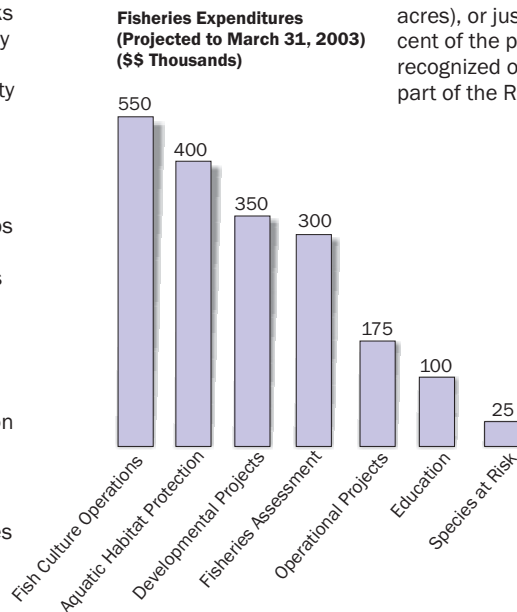
Habitat and species information was also collected on various lakes and rivers to assist in their protection and management.

A creel census on Last Mountain Lake was undertaken as a cooperative effort with the South Shore and East Shore Wildlife Federations. This information will help with an aquatic assessment currently underway for this important fishery.

Work continued on the three year Candle Lake telemetry study, focusing on the seasonal habitat requirements of walleye. This study will lead to recommendations for habitat improvements needed to maintain the sustainability of the Candle Lake walleye fishery.

Operational Projects

Several community projects - rearing ponds, mini-hatcheries and aeration systems - were operated in 2002-2003. Minor improvements were carried out on previously completed projects in the following areas: Saginas Lake, Valeport Marsh, Arm River, Bone Creek, Summit Creek, Liberty Arm, Parr Hill Lake and Little Jackfish Lake.



Wildlife

Habitat Securement

This program partnered in the purchase of 1,790 hectares (4,424 acres) of wildlife habitat and also partnered in securing conservation easements on 1,877 hectares (4,639 acres) of important wildlife habitat. The conservation partners included Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Nature Conservancy of Canada, and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation.

Ecological Monitoring

Assessments were completed on priority habitat lands for inclusion in the Representative Areas Network (RAN).

Habitat Management & Protection

The program focused on a wide variety of wildlife habitat management and protection activities including an emphasis on stewardship and the RAN. More than five million hectares (12.4 million acres), or just over eight per cent of the province, has been recognized or designated as part of the RAN.

Education & Research

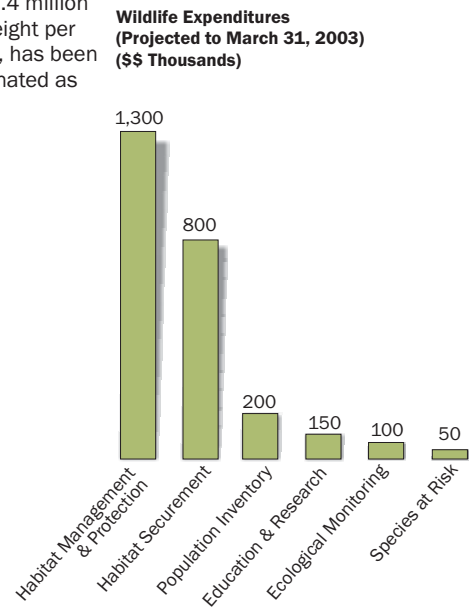
This program focused on hunter and trapper training and education programming, as well as grants for applied wildlife research. This funding supported education programs delivered through Saskatchewan Association for Firearm Education, as well as the Northern Saskatchewan Trappers Association and the Saskatchewan Trappers Association. Funding also supported the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation in their Conservation Camp and Wonders of Wildlife Programs.

Species at Risk

The program focused on burrowing owl recovery and native grassland retention activities, primarily through an agreement with Nature Saskatchewan.

Population Inventory

Aerial surveys were completed to determine the population status of moose and antelope.



MISCELLANEOUS

Info

Aeration Projects

Aeration systems operate on several lakes across the province. They help to maintain the winter oxygen levels necessary to keep fish populations alive. These systems result in areas of open water or thin, unsafe ice conditions. Please exercise caution when fishing on the following waters during ice fishing season:

Birch, Clearwater, From, Lady, Little Jackfish, Nesland, Picnic, Shutte, Smuts, Steistol, Struthers and Wilson lakes as well as Ceylon, Condie, Melville, Scott and Wynyard reservoirs and Bell, Buffalo Pound, Eagle Creek, Redberry, Tobin Creek and Waldheim trout ponds.

Ice near power stations at Boundary Dam, Gardiner Dam, Francois-Finlay (Nipawin) Dam and E.B. Campbell Dam is not safe due to changing water levels.

Fishing Nets

Saskatchewan has a commercial fishing industry which has operated for over a hundred years and is still active on 250 lakes. It is tightly regulated through seasons and quotas and is an important source of income for over 500 northern residents. Aboriginal subsistence fishing for food purposes, using nets, also takes place on many lakes.

Anglers encountering fish nets are encouraged to respect the livelihood and food fishing needs of the owner. It is illegal to tamper with or remove fish from a net, set line, trap or fish holding device without the permission of the owner. Nets which are unmarked or appear to be abandoned should be reported to a conservation officer.



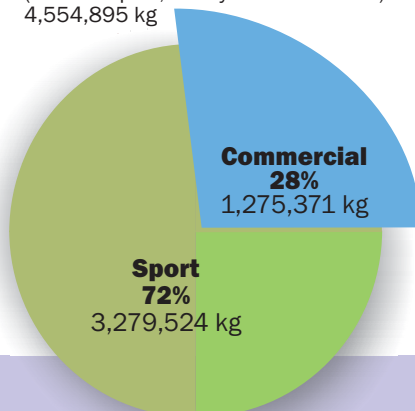
walleye



northern pike

Total Gamefish Harvest

(northern pike, walleye and lake trout)
4,554,895 kg



lake trout

Invader Species on Board

Whirling disease affects trout species, with rainbow trout especially susceptible. The disease is caused by a microscopic parasite that spreads from fish to fish by the tubifex worm. The disease could enter Saskatchewan by importing disease bearing fish or water or mud which may carry spores of the parasite.



Zebra mussels are fingernail-size clams with brown and white striped shells. The larvae are too small to see and can be easily spread. The adult mussels attach to boats and trailers and can survive for a week or more out of water. They quickly coat lake and river bottoms which reduces habitat for bottom-living creatures. The mussels clog boat engine intakes, coat boat hulls and their jagged remains make swimming impossible.

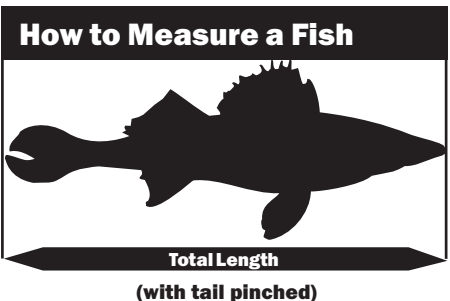
Eurasian water milfoil is a non-native aquatic plant that chokes out native plants and spreads rapidly to new areas. This weed stops water flow, displaces native plants, covers spawning habitats used by fish and affects waterbased recreation. These weeds can be introduced from fish livewells or boat propellers.

Purple loosestrife has already invaded wetlands and major waterways of the prairies. The plant chokes out shoreline and wetland plants and fills in open areas. It eventually creates a dense purple landscape almost totally devoid of wildlife.

You can help stop the spread

If you are vacationing outside Saskatchewan, take these steps before returning to Saskatchewan:

- ▶ remove any clams and all weeds from your boat and motor;
- ▶ clean all vegetation from your boat, trailer and equipment by scrubbing with a 10 per cent solution of household chlorine bleach and water;
- ▶ drain livewells, bait containers and the engine cooling system;
- ▶ do not move live bait or any aquatic plants. You may be transporting the invisible larvae stages;
- ▶ clean and dry your equipment before relaunching; and
- ▶ report any sightings to the nearest department office or call the TIP line at 1-800-667-7561.



Centimetres to Inches
multiply by 0.39

Kilograms to Pounds
multiply by 2.21

Inches to Centimetres
multiply by 2.54

Pounds to Kilograms
multiply by 0.45

Ice Fishing

Ice fishing offers anglers a “second season” to get out and enjoy several more months of fishing each year. The following offers some tips about winter fishing to help you enjoy your time fishing and be safe while doing it.

- ▶ anglers can fish with two fishing lines when ice fishing;
- ▶ angling limits are the same during ice fishing season as open water season;
- ▶ gaffs can be used to land a fish but they cannot exceed 1.5 metres in total length;
- ▶ ice fishing shacks must have the owner's complete name and address on the outside;
- ▶ ice fishing shacks south of highway #16 must be removed from the ice no later than March 15. Shacks north of highway #16 must be removed from the ice no later than March 31. An officer may direct an ice shack to be removed earlier than these dates;
- ▶ ice fishing holes can be any size. However, *The Criminal Code of Canada* states that you are under legal duty to warn others about your ice hole and to adequately guard the hole to prevent persons from accidentally falling into the hole; and
- ▶ all litter must be removed from the ice when you are finished angling.

Water Safety

Approximately one third of all drownings in Canada involve boating. The most common causes of boating accidents are related to overloading, weather, alcohol and buoyancy. Following these simple guidelines will reduce accidents:

- ▶ boats must be equipped with oars or paddles, a bailing device, signalling horn or flare and a first aid/survival kit. Ensure each person wears a life jacket; and
- ▶ know the lake or talk to someone who does. Hidden reefs, boulders, stumps and unsheltered areas can be hazardous.



yellow perch

Ice Safety

The following guidelines do not override your responsibility to use caution and common sense:

- ▶ test the ice thickness before you travel on it;
- ▶ tell someone where you are going and when you'll be back;
- ▶ try to fish with other anglers rather than alone;
- ▶ ice thickness and strength can vary from area to area because of temperature, water current (especially on rivers), springs, snow cover and time of year;
- ▶ right after freeze up, ice toward the middle of the lake is thinner than ice along the shoreline;
- ▶ heavy snow cover causes ice to form much more slowly;
- ▶ continuous travel over the same path will weaken thinner ice; and
- ▶ if driving on ice, drive slowly and apply brakes gradually.

The following guidelines are minimum thicknesses for a given load on good lake ice:

Minimum Ice Thickness	Maximum Load
10 cm	1 person walking
20 cm	snowmobile
30 cm	automobile, 2 tons
>30 cm	heavy truck

Angler Awards

Canada's Recreational Fisheries Awards recognize the work of Canadians to protect and enhance recreational fisheries. For more information about the awards and how to submit nominations please e-mail XNCRAwards@dfp-mpo.gc.ca

Saskatchewan Catch and Release Certificates recognize the conservation efforts of anglers who catch-and-release large fish. Such deeds merit recognition, as they help to maintain fish populations. For more information about the certificates and how to submit nominations please visit our website at www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide/CRCERT.pdf or contact your nearest Saskatchewan Environment fisheries biologist.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia means the loss of heat from the body's inner core. It is caused by immersion in cold water or overexposure to cold, wet or windy weather. A person could be suffering from hypothermia if any of the following symptoms are showing;

- ▶ uncontrollable shivering;
- ▶ difficulty speaking or thinking; irrational behaviour, stiffened muscles; or
- ▶ unconsciousness or absence of reflexes.

To treat hypothermia, a source of heat must be provided;

- ▶ handle the victim gently and keep the victim still; rewarming should be gradual;
- ▶ provide the victim with good insulation, especially around the head and neck;
- ▶ protect the victim from wind, snow or rain;
- ▶ provide warmth (reflected heat from a campfire, wrapping the casualty in a warmed sleeping bag or applying a rescuer's body heat by huddling) to prevent further body cooling; and
- ▶ send someone for medical aid as soon as possible.

Being prepared for the cold is the best protection from hypothermia;

- ▶ let someone know where you are going and when you expect to return;
- ▶ stay dry and dress warmly;
- ▶ take a change of clothes; wool keeps you warm even when wet; and
- ▶ carry a basic survival kit in addition to a first aid kit.

Don't Eat Unidentified Plants

Saskatchewan has hundreds of potentially toxic plants, berries, roots and mushrooms. Saskatchewan Environment recommends that you don't eat a plant unless you are certain of the identity and safety. Parents are reminded to be especially watchful of small children, their small body size makes them especially vulnerable to toxins.

Info



Saskatchewan Environment Offices

If you need fishing information or wish to report a fishing violation, contact the nearest Environment office listed below. Area code for all numbers is 306. Office locations are shown on page 5 of this guide.

Assiniboia	642-7242	Melfort	752-6214
Beauval	288-4710	Melville	728-7480
Biggar	948-3588	Moose Jaw	694-3659
Big River	469-2520	Moosomin	435-4545
Buffalo Narrows	235-1740	Nipawin	862-1790
Candle Lake	929-8400	North Battleford	446-7416
Carnduff	482-9674	Outlook	867-5560
Chitek Lake	984-2343	Pelican Narrows	632-5510
Christopher Lake	982-2002	Pierceland	839-6250
Creighton	688-8812	Pinehouse	884-2060
Cumberland House	888-5810	Porcupine Plain	278-3540
Cypress Hills	662-5435	Preeceville	547-5660
Dorintosh	236-7680	Prince Albert	953-2322
Estevan	637-4600	Regina	787-2080
Fort Qu'Appelle	332-3215	Saskatoon	933-6240
Hudson Bay	865-4400	Shaunavon	297-5433
Humboldt	682-6726	Smeaton	426-2611
Ile-a-la Crosse	833-3220	Southend	758-6255
Kindersley	463-5458	Spiritwood	883-8501
La Loche	822-1700	Stony Rapids	439-2062
La Ronge	425-4234	Swift Current	778-8205
Leader	628-3100	Wadena	338-2452
Lloydminster	825-6430	Weyburn	848-2344
Loon Lake	837-2410	Wollaston Lake	633-5560
Lower Fishing Lakes	426-2622	Yorkton	786-1463
Maple Creek	662-5434		
Meadow Lake	236-7540		

Ecoregion Fisheries Biologists

La Ronge	425-4247
Meadow Lake	236-7556
Melville	728-7491
Prince Albert	953-2889
Saskatoon	933-7943
Swift Current	778-8210

Provincial Parks

Athabasca Sand Dunes	439-2062
The Battlefords	386-2212
Blackstrap	492-5675
Buffalo Pound	694-3229
Candle Lake	929-8400
Clarence-Steepbank Lakes	426-2622
Clearwater River	235-1740
Crooked Lake	728-7480
Cypress Hills	662-5411

Danielson	857-5510
Douglas	854-6266
Duck Mountain	542-5500
Echo Valley	332-3215
Good Spirit Lake	792-4750
Greenwater Lake	278-3515
Katepwa Point	332-3215
Lac la Ronge	425-4234
Makwa Lake	837-2410
Meadow Lake(Dorintosh)	236-7680
(Pierceland)	839-6250
Moose Mountain	577-2600
Narrow Hills	426-2622
Pike Lake	933-6966
Rowan's Ravine	725-5200
Saskatchewan Landing	375-5525
Wildcat Hill	865-4400

Services to Anglers

Saskatchewan Outfitters Association	306-763-5434
Information Services Corporation (maps)	306-787-2799
Tourism Saskatchewan	
- Regina area	306-787-2300
- Toll Free North America	1-877-237-2273

Visit SE's website: www.se.gov.sk.ca



Saskatchewan Environment



Turn In Poachers

Saskatchewan is internationally recognized for some of the best freshwater angling in the world. You can help to keep it that way by reporting poachers through the toll free Turn in Poachers (TIP) line at **1-800-667-7561**, 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year. All calls are confidential.

Over limit angling is a problem but there are many other serious threats to provincial fish populations.

If you know of fish being caught in closed the spawning areas or with illegal nets, fish traps or snares, **call the TIP line**. If you see unauthorized removal of aquatic plants or beach construction that could destroy fisheries habitat, **call the TIP line**. Anyone who purchases fish directly from a commercial fisherman should ask to see a valid licence and obtain a receipt.

If you care about our fisheries, the TIP line is always there for you. Don't hesitate to use it!



Please recycle at the end of your angling season.
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