

# 2007 Saskatchewan **Anglers' Guide**



Saskatchewan  
Environment

[www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca)



## Minister's Message



Our healthy environment and bountiful natural resources make life better for Saskatchewan families by creating jobs and economic growth.

A review of hunting and fishing shows these activities are major contributors to Saskatchewan's economy.

Of the \$1.4 billion resident and non-resident tourist dollars spent annually in Saskatchewan, approximately \$300 million is spent in the hunting and fishing sector. This makes hunting and fishing the second largest tourism sector in total annual expenditures by visitors.

We are making steady progress on developing a new provincial fisheries management plan. Further consultation is planned in order to outline our future direction.

I want to extend my personal thanks to everyone who took part in the discussions that helped us get to where we are now. Your ideas will help us manage our fish resource in a sustainable manner that also reflects our cultural and traditional values.

In addition to the sustainable contribution to the province's economy, fishing has deep social and cultural significance. We must ensure that these activities take place in a way that will allow them to continue to benefit everyone in Saskatchewan and help build a better future right here for our young people.

Now, just one more cast!

John T. Nilson  
Minister  
Saskatchewan Environment

## Season Dates

	<b>Open</b>	<b>Close</b>
<b>2007-2008</b>		
Southern Zone:	May 5, 2007	March 31, 2008
Central Zone:	May 19, 2007	March 31, 2008
Northern Zone:	May 25, 2007	April 15, 2008
<b>2008-2009</b>		
Southern Zone:	May 3, 2008	March 31, 2009
Central Zone:	May 17, 2008	March 31, 2009
Northern Zone:	May 25, 2008	April 15, 2009

## Angling Licences

Licences may be purchased from vendors or they may be ordered by mail or over the Internet. Ordered licences may be paid for by 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.

**Order by mail:** Saskatchewan Environment,  
Attention: Regina Field Office  
3211 Albert Street, Regina SK, S4S 5W6  
Tel: (306) 787-2847 Fax: (306) 787-8280

**or by internet:** [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca)

### Saskatchewan Resident Annual Licence

**\$29.72**

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

**FREE**

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

**\$14.86**

The licence is valid for three consecutive days in the southern and central management zones only. 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

**\$59.43**

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

### Canadian Resident 3 Day Licence

**\$29.72**

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

### Non-Resident Annual Licence

**\$79.26**

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

### Non-Resident 3 Day Licence

**\$39.62**

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.

### Children under the age of 16 do not require a licence.

**Duplicate Licence** - (only available at SE offices)

**\$5.30**

### Lac la Ronge Endorsement

**Free**

Required by all anglers, including children under age 16, who fish on Lac La Ronge. Only available at local La Ronge merchants or SE office in La Ronge.

### Competitive Fishing Event (CFE) Licence

**Free**

This licence is required to host a fishing tournament or derby with 25 or more participants (only available at SE offices).

## Limits

Before going fishing, check pages 10-12 to see if any special regulations apply where you plan to fish. Catch and Release Limits and Waters (Types 1, 2 and 3) are shown on pages 7-9. The following general angling limits apply for all other waters:

### General Limits

Anglers may catch a limit of each fish species in a single day. For example one angler can have both 6 pike and 5 walleye in his/her possession. Daily limits include fish that are eaten or given away that day. The daily limit is also your possession limit and thus you cannot possess more than one limit of each fish species at any time. For example, after fishing day one the angler keeps 5 walleye and eats one of the 5 walleye that evening, on fishing day two the angler can only keep 1 additional walleye as he/she still has 4 walleye in possession from the day before. Fish that are at your camp, being transported by you or by someone else for you or stored for you, are counted towards your possession 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 9).

### 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)
smallmouth 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 7-9 of the guide. **It is mandatory to use barbless hooks on all Catch and Release Waters.**

## Free Saskatchewan Angling Licences

- Seniors who produce proof of age and Saskatchewan residency will be able to obtain a free angling licence from any of the over 1,000 hunting and angling licence vendors across the province.
- Seniors will still need to meet all other fishing regulations, such as catch limits and fishing seasons.
- Seniors from out of province will be required to buy angling licences.



## Stocked Trout Waters

The following stocked trout waters in the central and northern zones open to angling on May 5, 2007:

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

## New for 2007

### Closures

Konuto Lake: CR1 designation: closed to angling until July 1st each year

### Angling Limits

Tobin Lake: walleye protected slot of 55 cm-86 cm. Northern pike protected slot 75 cm-115 cm. Walleye limit 3, pike limit 4.

Mandatory use of barbless hooks.

Madge Lake: minimum size limit, no walleye 38 cm or less can be retained. Mandatory use of barbless hooks.

Big Sandy Lake: walleye limit 1

Montreal Lake: walleye limit 1

Bittern Lake: walleye limit 3

Weyakwin Lake: walleye limit 3

### Catch and Release Waters

The following lakes have been designated as new CR1 waters. CR1 limits are shown on page 7 of this guide.

#### Central Zone

Konuto Lake: CR1

**Anglers are reminded that the use of barbless hooks is mandatory on all lakes with catch and release limits.**

### National Fishing Week

To celebrate and promote sport fishing in Canada, Saskatchewan will take part in National Fishing Week, which will be held July 1-8, 2007. As part of this promotion Saskatchewan's Free Fishing Weekend will be held July 7 & 8, 2007. More information about National Fishing Week can be found at: [www.nationalfishingweekcanada.net](http://www.nationalfishingweekcanada.net) Another website, [www.sportfishingcanada.ca](http://www.sportfishingcanada.ca) promotes sport fishing in Canada and Saskatchewan.

## Fish Stocking Report - 2006

Spawn camp operations at Coteau Bay, Lake Diefenbaker produced 61.7 million walleye eggs. The Provincial Fish Culture Station Fort Qu'Appelle incubated 57.7 million eggs. The two Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation mini-hatcheries at Buffalo Pound and Upper Fishing Lakes each incubated two million walleye eggs.

Hatchery brood stock, which includes rainbow, brook and brown trout, produced 537,500 fingerlings to meet the needs of the provincial stocking program.

Lake sturgeon eggs were obtained from fish captured near the Francois-Finlay Dam, and 35,400 fingerlings were released in the Saskatchewan River System.

A list of stocked waters is available from the Fish Culture Station or on Saskatchewan Environment's website at [www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide/stocked%20Waters%20Guide%202006.pdf](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide/stocked%20Waters%20Guide%202006.pdf)

Approximately 3,800 people toured the Fish Culture Station in 2006. The Fish Culture Station is located east of Echo Valley Provincial Park on highway 210. The visitor centre is open for tours daily from 9:00 a.m. to noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. from May 1 to Labour Day. The most interesting time to visit the hatchery is mid-May when walleye eggs are incubating/hatching and the tanks are full of the various trout species. Group tours can be arranged by calling (306) 332-3200



## Proposed for 2008

The following changes are being proposed for the 2008-09 angling season.

#### Candle Lake:

**walleye limit 3**

These proposed changes are presented here for public review and comment. Please send your comments by September 1, 2007 to:

**Provincial Sport Fishery Specialist  
Fish and Wildlife Branch  
3211 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 5W6  
Ph. (306) 787-2467  
Fax (306) 787-1349**

## 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 / operator 27AN.

Website: [www.sasktourism.com](http://www.sasktourism.com)

Email: [travel.info@sasktourism.com](mailto:travel.info@sasktourism.com)



*Arctic grayling*



*brook trout*



*brown trout*

## Fisheries Management Plan Update

Saskatchewan Environment is developing a Fisheries Management Plan that will help guide our efforts to manage our fishery resource in a way that maintains the traditional and cultural activities we enjoy while ensuring sustainable economic benefits for everyone in the province.

Saskatchewan Environment used open houses, stakeholder discussions and direct public contact to gather public input towards the development of a Provincial Fisheries Management Plan. Management ideas and concerns were received on a wide variety of topic areas, some of which included:

- Fairness in allocation of fisheries;
- Licencing;
- Recreational Angling Limits;
- Stocking;
- Education;
- Improve communications amongst government and all users;
- Barbless Hooks; and
- Catch and Release Fishing.

Thank you to everyone who participated in the Open Houses held across the province. Your comments will be valuable as we identify and evaluate options to be included in the management plan.

For more information on the Fisheries Management Plan, for updates on the progress of the Management Plan, or to provide comments please visit our website at: <http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/fisheries/>.



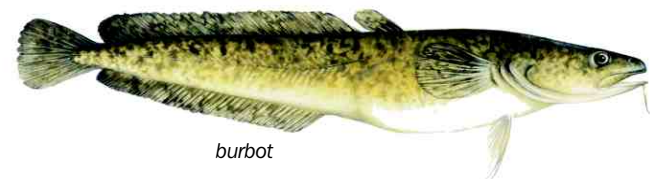
*black bullhead*



*common carp*



*channel catfish*



*burbot*

## Return your Lac La Ronge Endorsement

The endorsement was established to conserve and enhance the lake trout population and to gather data on angling pressure and harvest on Lac La Ronge. Most anglers are aware that they require the endorsement to fish on Lac La Ronge regardless of the species sought but **did you know** that the endorsement needs to be returned to Saskatchewan Environment once the fishing season has ended or once you have finished angling Lac La Ronge for the year? Whether you caught and retained, caught and released or did not catch any lake trout, the endorsement needs to be returned so this information can be used to assess the lake trout population and harvest on Lac La Ronge. Please return your endorsements to:

Saskatchewan Environment  
P.O. Box 5000  
La Ronge, SK  
S0J 1L0

or fax the back of the endorsement to (306) 425-2580 or drop your endorsement off at any SE office.

## Hunters and Anglers Contribute To The Economy

A review of the economic impact of hunting and fishing shows hunters and anglers are major contributors to Saskatchewan's economy. It also shows that, as a tourism sector, hunting and fishing is second only to gaming in total annual expenditures by visitors.

Of the \$1.4 billion spent annually by tourists in Saskatchewan, approximately \$307 million or 22 per cent is spent by people engaged in hunting or fishing activities, including money spent on outfitting services. Hunters and anglers who live in Saskatchewan spent \$176 million of that, or about \$100 every time they went hunting or fishing.

Approximately 61,000 people from outside Saskatchewan come here to hunt and fish annually. Nearly 28,000 of them were clients of outfitters.

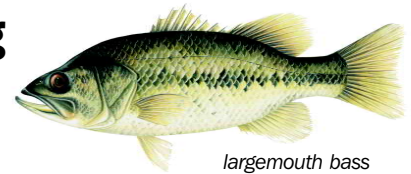
The review, commissioned by Saskatchewan Environment, is the most extensive study to date of hunting and fishing expenditures in the province. It will form one piece of a body of environmental, social, and economic knowledge that will be used to help make decisions about conservation and resource use.

The reviews are available at [www.se.gov.sk.ca/media/saskatchewan%20environmentnewsreleases/fishhunteconomy.htm](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/media/saskatchewan%20environmentnewsreleases/fishhunteconomy.htm)

**Photos:** If you would like to submit a picture for consideration for next year's guide, please send it to Fish and Wildlife Branch, 3211 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 5W6. All pictures that have a return address on them will be returned.



# Summary of Saskatchewan's Fishing Regulations



largemouth bass

Sport fishing in Saskatchewan is regulated by The 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 Fisheries Regulations and The Fisheries Act consult a conservation officer. Formal regulations may be obtained by contacting the Queen's Printer. (See the box on page 5 for contact information)

## It is illegal to:

- ▶ sport fish without possessing a valid Saskatchewan angling licence unless the angler is under 16 years of age. Indians, as defined under Section 12 of The Natural Resource Transfer Agreement 1930, do not require a licence to sustainance fish by angling.
- ▶ sport fish without carrying a valid 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 a RCMP officer.
- ▶ fish in closed waters or during a closed season.
- ▶ take more fish than the limit specifies (limit includes fish stored or 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.
- ▶ angle on the Saskatchewan portion of boundary waters without a Saskatchewan angling licence, unless otherwise specified.
- ▶ fish with more than one line during open water season.
- ▶ fish with more than two lines while ice fishing.
- ▶ take 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 processor 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 alter or destroy fish habitat.
- ▶ fail to stop a vehicle or boat when requested or signalled by a conservation officer or a RCMP officer.

## Bow Fishing

- ▶ bow fishing is open from April 20 - 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 fishers 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 peat moss or shredded paper;
- ▶ live fish or fish eggs, leeches, crayfish, aquatic invertebrates, frogs and salamanders (waterdogs) may not be imported into Saskatchewan;
- ▶ live fish may not be used as bait. Only baitfish 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.

**An angler convicted of an infraction under The Saskatchewan Fisheries Act or regulations may have their licence suspended and be prohibited from angling for a period of not more than five years.**

## Packaging Your Catch

Species limits are a vital part of fisheries management. In order to enforce these limits, our conservation officers 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



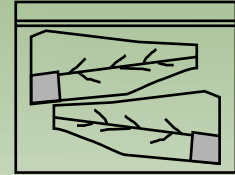
Whole (Round)

2



Headless Dressed

3



### Fillets

- with 2.5 cm patch of skin and scales
- One of the best ways to transport your fish so they can be counted and identified is in clear plastic freezer bags.
- only 2 fillets per package.

## Transport and Storage of Fish

Fish in cold storage count towards 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 use ink to plainly mark the package, 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 or children under the age of 16. 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 above called "Packaging Your Catch".

Fish may be purchased for personal consumption from a licensed commercial fisher or a licensed fish processor. Fish may be taken out of the province if not for re-sale and are accompanied by a proof of purchase (invoice, sales slip) which includes:

- ▶ seller's name, address and licence number;
- ▶ name of the water where the 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

Guidelines for consumption of fish which contain mercury, based on the latest information, can be obtained by contacting department offices.

## 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.

Saskatchewan Environment, responsible for the administration of The Environmental Management Protection Act, and Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans, (DFO), responsible for the administration of the federal Fisheries Act, each have requirements for the protection of aquatic habitats. DFO has primary responsibility for the protection of fish habitat. If you are planning work near water contact the nearest DFO office and the local fisheries biologist or conservation officer **before** proceeding. 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:

- ▶ shoreline alteration during 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 trees and shrubs.



**Please remember, if you are planning work near water, contact the local fisheries biologist or conservation officer before proceeding.**

## Don't Transfer 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 movement 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.



cutthroat trout

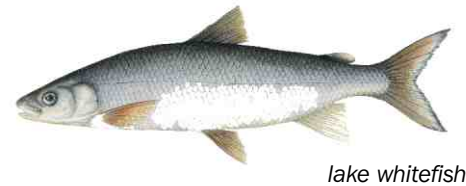


**A complete copy of The Fisheries Regulations may be purchased from the Queen's Printer.**

Mail your request to:  
B-19, 3085 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B1  
Phone: (306) 787-6894  
Toll Free (in SK) 1-800-226-7302  
Fax: (306) 798-0835  
email: qprinter@justice.gov.sk.ca  
Regulations also available at  
www.qp.gov.sk.ca

# Management Zones Special Regulations

Saskatchewan is divided into three Management Zones for angling regulation purposes. All lakes intersected by zone borders fall into the zone immediately north of the border.



lake whitefish

## Instructions:

- ▶ Look for the name of the waterbody you intend to fish on pages 7-12.
- ▶ If the waterbody is listed, you must follow general regulations and any special regulations listed. General regulations apply to all unlisted waters.
- ▶ New regulations for a specific water have the waterbody's name in bold and an asterisk (\*) beside the waterbody's name. Example: see **\*Konuto Lake**.

## Northern Zone

- ▶ number letter combination found after waterbody name is the location of the waterbody on the map provided on this page e.g. Bell Pond - 4A.

## Central Zone

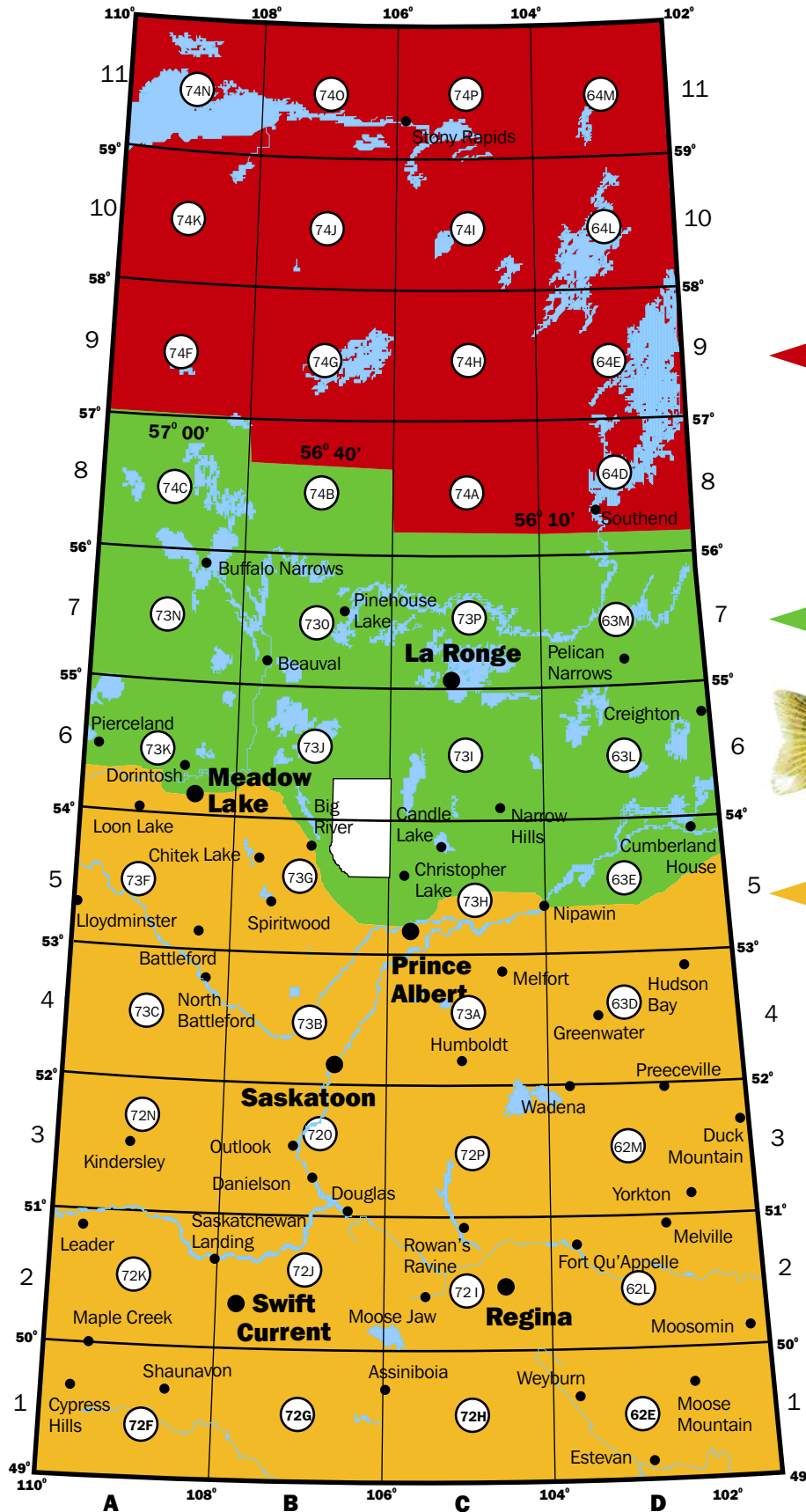


walleye

## Southern Zone

1:250,000 scale maps related to the Zone Map Grid are available. 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 may be purchased by contacting:

SaskGeomatics  
Information Services Corporation  
260 - 10 Research Drive  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 7J7  
Toll free 1-866-420-6577  
Phone: (306)787-2799 Fax: (306)787-3335  
email: saskmaps@isc.ca  
Accepts certified cheque, money order, Visa or MasterCard





# Catch and Release (CR1) Waters

All waters named below have CR1 limit designations on them. Please see box for species limits.

## Catch and Release 1 Waters (CR1)

Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release Waters. Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

**arctic grayling - 1**

**burbot - 4**

**lake trout - 2**

(only one may exceed 65 cm)

**perch - 10**

**northern pike - 3**

(only one may exceed 75 cm)

**smallmouth bass - 0**

**walleye/sauger - 2**

(only one may exceed 55 cm)

**whitefish - 4**

### Southern Zone

Blackstrap Reservoir (51°47' 106°27') - 3B - Central causeway and 100 metres on either side closed to angling all year.

Bradwell Reservoir (51°56' 106°11') - 3B

Brightwater Reservoir (51°36' 106°32') - 3B

Broderick Reservoir (51°28' 106°56') - 3B

Chris Johnson (Miracle) Lake (51°52' 102°08') - 3D

Dellwood Reservoir (51°49' 105°20') - 3C

Fishing Lake (51°50' 103°32') - 3D

Moosomin Reservoir (50°10' 101°42') - 2D

Zelma Reservoir (51°50' 105°50') - 3C

### Central Zone

Blair Lake (56°08' 104°26') - 8C

Eldridge Lake (55°12' 103°57') - 7D

George Lake (56°14' 106°20') - 8B

Head Lake (55°16' 105°34') - 7C

**\*Konuto Lake** (54°38' 102°03') - 6D

Lepp Lake (55°13' 103°58') - 7D

McEwen Lake (56°09' 104°51') - 8C

Nemeiben Lake (55°20' 105°20') - 7C

Nunn Lake (55°16' 105°34') - 7C

### Northern Zone

Cairns Lake (57°39' 103°19') - 9D

Causier Lake (57°31' 103°49') - 9D

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

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

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

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

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

Fond du Lac River (59°17' 106°00') - 10D - CR1 limits in effect between Wollaston Lake and the south end of Redwillow Rapids at (58°31' 103°34') and CR3 limits in effect between Kosdaw Lake and Crooked Lake.

Geikie River (57°18' 104°40') - 9C - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Duncan Lake at (57°33' 104°12').

Giles Lake (58°55' 105°48') - 10C

Gow Lake (56°28' 104°29') - 8C

Grayson Lake (56°17' 104°37') - 8C

Hawkrock River (58°55' 104°47') - 11C - CR1 limits between Forsyth and Umfreville lakes.

Henday Lake (58°19' 104°13') - 10C

Hodges Lake (57°20' 104°50') - 9C

Jackson Lakes (57°46' 103°34') - 9D

Kirsch Lake (57°56' 105°16') - 9C

Many Islands Lake (59°42' 102°10') - 11D

McDonald Creek (58°48' 105°08') - 10C - CR1 limits between McDonald Creek and Pattyson lakes.

McDonald Lake (56°15' 104°41') - 8C

McIntyre River (59°18' 104°09') - 11C - 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').

Misaw Lake (59°52' 102°30') - 11D

Mitchell Creek (58°55' 105°49') - 10C - CR1 limits between Giles Lake and Unnamed Lake located at (58°41' 106°28').

Patterson Lake (59°56' 102°18') - 11D

Pipestone Lake (57°54' 106°35') - 9B

Reindeer Lake (57°30' 102°15') - 9D

Scutt Lake (57°38' 103°37') - 9D

Simpson Lake (57°41' 103°37') - 9D

Spence Lake (57°33' 103°34') - 9D

Swan Lake (57°33' 103°03') - 9D

Tremblay Lake (56°28' 104°42') - 8C

Umfreville Lake (57°33' 104°19') - 9C

Umfreville River (58°05' 103°48') - 10D - CR1 limits in effect from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Ahenakew Lake at (58°05' 103°50').

Unnamed (Waynes) Lake (57°36' 104°18') - 9C

Unnamed (Wonder) Lake (58°00' 103°47') - 10D

Virgin River (57°02' 108°17') - 9A - CR1 limits in effect including all rapids outflowing from Careen Lake (57°00' 108°17'), including 100 m upstream and downstream of rapids.

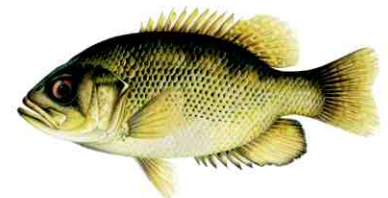
Wapata Lake (58°51' 105°43') - 10C

Ward Lakes (58°35' 104°35') - 10C

Waterfound River (58°28' 104°35') - 10C - CR1 limits between Durrant and Theriau Lakes, CR3 limits between Waterfound Bay and Durrant Lake.

Whigham Lake (58°48' 104°25') - 10C

Wollaston Lake (58°15' 103°15') - 10D



rock bass



longnose sucker

Please respect private land. Seek landowner permission even if the land is not posted. Please do not litter.

## Catch and Release (CR2) Waters

All waters named below have CR2 limit designations on them. Please see box for species limits.

### Catch and Release 2 Waters (CR2)

Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release Waters. Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

**arctic grayling - 1**  
(which cannot exceed 35 cm)

**lake trout - 2**  
(none may exceed 65 cm)

**northern pike - 3**  
(none may exceed 75 cm)

**smallmouth bass - 0**

**walleye/sauger - 2**  
(none may exceed 55 cm)

#### Central Zone

Bartlett Lake (55°30' 104°59') - 7C  
Gordon Lake (55°50' 106°28') - 7B

#### Northern Zone

Ahenakew Lake (58°02' 103°55') - 10D  
Bannock Lake (58°51' 102°42') - 10D  
Conacher Lake (57°20' 103°01') - 9D

Costigan Lake (56°11' 106°21') - 8B  
Engler Lake (59°08' 106°52') - 11B  
Fontaine Lake (59°42' 106°27') - 11B  
Ghana Lake (56°40' 103°28') - 8D  
Granger Lake (58°33' 105°12') - 10C  
Haresign Lake (56°52' 105°56') - 8C  
Hobson Lake (56°49' 106°11') - 8B  
Johnston Lake (58°16' 104°46') - 10C  
Kane Lake (56°54' 103°32') - 8D  
Little Yalowega Lake (57°48' 104°53') - 9C  
Lloyd Lake (57°22' 108°57') - 9A  
Lower Foster (56°33' 105°23') - 8C  
MacFarlane River (59°12' 107°58') - 11B - CR2 limits in effect between the river mouth on Athabasca Lake (59°12' 107°58') and mid-point of first rapids 10 km upstream (59°08' 107°53')  
MacKenzie Lake (57°50' 102°43') - 9D  
Mathison Lake (58°29' 104°54') - 10C  
Mawdsley Lake (56°47' 106°07') - 8B  
Michael Lake (57°51' 104°00') - 9D  
Morwick Lake (57°30' 103°19') - 9D  
Murphy Lake (58°26' 104°21') - 10C  
Nokomis Lake (57°00' 103°00') - 9D  
Oliver Lake (56°56' 103°22') - 8D

Otherside River (59°16' 106°55') - 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').

Pearce Lake (57°45' 102°44') - 9D  
Pritchard Lake (56°45' 103°33') - 8D  
Reilly Lake (57°12' 103°10') - 9D  
Reynolds Lake (57°56' 102°45') - 9D  
Richards Lake (59°10' 107°10') - 11B  
Riou River (59°08' 106°44') - 11B - CR2 limits in effect between Richards Lake and the point of river 1 km upstream of Engler Lake.

Tadei Lake (56°48' 106°01') - 8B  
Unnamed (Half-an-Hour) Lake (56°16' 104°45') - 8C  
Ward Creek (58°37' 104°40') - 10C - CR2 limits in effect between mouth of Forsyth Lake (58°37' 104°40') and unnamed lake 50 km upstream (58°23' 104°51').  
Waterbury Lake (58°10' 104°22') - 10C  
Yalowega Lake (57°48' 104°53') - 9C  
Zengle Lake (57°55' 102°33') - 9D  
Zimmer Lake (57°09' 105°33') - 9C

## Catch and Release (CR3) Waters

All waters named below have CR3 limit designations on them. Please see box for species limits.

### Catch and Release 3 Waters (CR3)

Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release Waters. Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

**Limit of one fish per day 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)

**smallmouth bass - 0**

**walleye/sauger - 1**  
(which cannot exceed 55 cm)

#### Southern Zone

Savard Lake (53°27' 107°05') - 5B

#### Central Zone

Ball Lake (55°27' 105°09') - 7C  
Basset Lake (55°35' 104°59') - 7C  
Bob Lake (55°27' 105°09') - 7C  
Chobotuk Lake (55°43' 105°19') - 7C  
Dingwall Lake (55°29' 104°36') - 7C  
Dunajski Lake (55°00' 104°37') - 7C  
Easterby Lake (55°34' 105°28') - 7C  
Emmeline Lake (55°00' 106°22') - 7B  
Eyahpaise Lake (55°35' 105°35') - 7D  
Gross Lake (55°29' 104°36') - 7C  
Houlding Lake (55°04' 104°04') - 7C  
Jackson Lake (55°28' 105°38') - 7C  
Johannsen Lake (55°38' 103°47') - 7D  
Kliman Lake (55°46' 104°23') - 7C  
Land Lake (55°25' 104°42') - 7C  
Lewis Lake (56°09' 104°55') - 8C  
McCall Lake (55°09' 102°23') - 7D  
McCulloch Lake (55°34' 103°41') - 7D  
McMechan Lake (55°36' 105°06') - 7C  
Mitchell Lake (55°04' 104°21') - 7C  
Ohanyank Lake (55°31' 105°28') - 7C  
Park Lake (55°07' 103°49') - 7D  
Paull Lake (56°08' 104°48') - 8C  
Peltier Lake (55°34' 105°04') - 7D

Pilling Lake (55°36' 103°44') - 7D  
Pointer Lake (55°38' 103°45') - 7D  
Propp Lake (55°42' 104°09') - 7C  
Redwood Lake (55°32' 105°42') - 7C  
Stapleford Lake (55°31' 105°08') - 7C  
Stewart Lake (55°34' 105°33') - 7C  
Stratton Lake (55°31' 105°05') - 7C  
Thornton Lake (55°34' 105°00') - 7C  
Unnamed (Eva) Lake (55°31' 105°31') - 7C  
Unnamed (Heika) Lake (55°32' 105°29') - 7C  
Unnamed (Leuzinger) Lake (55°32' 105°30') - 7C  
Unnamed (Luttge) Lake (55°32' 105°30') - 7C  
Unnamed (Two Williams) Lake (55°28' 105°13') - 7C  
Unnamed (Vertmont) Lake (55°27' 105°32') - 7C  
Unnamed (Wildgoose) Lake (55°29' 105°25') - 6C  
Unnamed (Wood Duck) Lake (55°30' 105°28') - 6C  
Unnamed (Woody) Lake (55°25' 105°28') - 6C  
Unnamed Lake (55°07'55" 102°23') - 7D  
Unnamed Lake (55°19'30" 102°35'20") - 7D

# Catch and Release (CR3) Waters (cont'd)

Unnamed Lake (55°10'20" 102°21'17") - 7D  
 Unnamed Lake (55°46' 105°26') - 7C  
 Unnamed Lake (55°46' 105°34') - 7C  
 Unnamed Lake (56°11' 106°21') - 7B  
 Wells Lake (55°33' 105°37') - 7C  
 Wykes Lake (55°32' 103°33') - 7D  
 Zander Lake (56°39' 108°05') - 8A

## Northern Zone

Alces Lake (59°41' 108°21') - 11A  
 Anderson Lake (56°32' 105°22') - 8C  
 Astrolabe Lake (59°39' 105°50') - 11C  
 Babiche Lake (58°56' 103°34') - 10D  
 Bentley Lake (58°51' 103°22') - 10D  
 Box Lake (59°38' 106°40') - 11D  
 Carlson Creek (57°47' 104°47') - 9C - CR3 limits in effect between 57°47'15" 104°47' and 57°52' 104°48'.  
 Charcoal Lake (58°49' 102°22') - 10D  
 Corson Lake (58°44' 103°45') - 10D  
 Crooked Lake (58°43' 103°56') - 10D  
 Dodge Lake (59°50' 105°36') - 11C  
 Durrant Lake (58°34' 104°25') - 10C  
 Eynard Lake (59°58' 105°47') - 11C  
 Fond du Lac River (59°17' 106°00') - 10D - 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').  
 Forsyth Lake (58°37' 104°42') - 10C  
 Grandin Lake (59°46' 105°58') - 11C  
 Hannah Lake (59°06' 102°34') - 11D  
 Hasbala Lake (59°57' 102°00') - 11D  
 Hastings Lake (56°54' 105°27') - 8B  
 Hatchet Lake (58°38' 103°40') - 10D

Holmesa-Court Lake (56°15' 105°02') - 8C  
 Horvath Lake (56°51' 103°27') - 8D  
 Johnson Lake (57°26' 104°11') - 9C  
 Kernaghan Lake (58°40' 104°10') - 10C  
 Kidd Lake (58°00' 103°52') - 10D  
 Kimiwan Lake (59°56' 105°54') - 11C  
 Kosdaw Lake (58°55' 104°01') - 10C  
 Ledford Lake (59°57' 105°54') - 11D  
 Le Drew Lake (58°34' 103°55') - 10D  
 Lucie Lake (57°40' 103°52') - 9D  
 Marchant Lake (59°44' 106°00') - 11C  
 Middle Foster Lake (56°38' 105°25') - 8C  
 Moffatt Lake (58°17' 103°47') - 10D  
 Moore Lakes (57°27' 105°03') - 9C  
 Mullins Lake (58°09' 104°51') - 10C  
 Myers Lake (57°24' 105°27') - 9C  
 Nordbye Lake (59°04' 103°30') - 11D  
 Obst River (58°51' 103°35') - 10C - CR3 limits in effect between Waterfound Bay and river narrows 15 km upstream at (58°49' 103°52').  
 Oman Lake (59°42' 106°45') - 11C  
 Paull Lake (56°08' 104°48') - 8C  
 Pawliuk Lake (57°50' 104°41') - 9C  
 Premier Lake (59°53' 106°05') - 11B  
 Rupert Lake (56°54' 105°03') - 8C  
 Scott Lake (59°55' 106°18') - 11B  
 Selwyn Lake (60°00' 104°30') - 11C  
 Shagory Lake (59°53' 104°58') - 11C  
 Sovereign Lake (59°57' 105°39') - 11C  
 Thicke Lake (59°28' 106°45') - 11B  
 Thrift Lake (58°44' 103°24') - 10D  
 Torwalt Lake (58°18' 103°53') - 10D  
 Townsend Lake (57°38' 104°44') - 9C

Unnamed (Dwarf) Lake (58°19'30" 103°48'30") - 10D  
 Unnamed (Pat) Lake (58°20' 103°51'30") - 10D  
 Unnamed Lake (58°33' 104°03') - 10D  
 Unnamed Lake (57°43' 104°56') - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°02'57" 103°17'00") - 9D  
 Unnamed Lake (57°03' 21" 103°17'37") - 9D  
 Unnamed Lake (57°42' 103°08') - 9D  
 Unnamed Lake (57°27'36" 104°56'24") - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°27'25" 104°58'06") - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°27'27" 104°57'23") - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°26'50" 104°57'14") - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°27'20" 104°57'11") - 9C  
 Unnamed Lake (57°25'26" 104°56'39") - 9C  
 Vollhoffer Lake (57°35' 104°54') - 9C  
 Waterfound Bay (58°48' 104°03') - 10C  
 Waterfound River (58°28' 104°35') - 10C  
 CR3 limits between Waterfound Bay and Durrant Lake, CR1 limits between Durrant and Theriau lakes.  
 Wayo Lake (59°56' 106°21') - 11B  
 West Lake (56°51' 103°20') - 8D



## Weigh Your Fish with a Ruler

Fish can sometimes be harmed when weighed. To protect your fish take a length measurement. With this chart you can quickly determine the approximate weight of your fish using a ruler or tape measure. If you measure your fish in centimetres use the table on the right. For example a walleye 66 cm in length would weigh approximately 3 kg. If you measure your fish in inches use the conversion chart below. For example a walleye 33 inches in length would be (33 x 2.54 = 83.8 cm) which is roughly 6.44 kg or (6.44 x 2.21) = 14.2 lbs.

**Centimetres to Inches** = multiply by 0.39  
**Inches to Centimetres** = multiply by 2.54  
**Kilograms to Pounds** = multiply by 2.21  
**Pounds to Kilograms** = multiply by 0.45

Total Length cm	Approximate Weights, kg					
	Perch	Grayling	Walleye	Lake Trout	Pike	Sturgeon

20	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.02
28	0.31	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.07
36	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.17
44	1.25	0.85	0.79	0.72	0.64	0.33
52		1.41	1.36	1.24	1.04	0.59
60		2.18	2.16	1.98	1.56	0.96
68			3.24	2.98	2.23	1.47
76			4.65	4.29	3.06	2.14
84			6.44	5.94	4.07	3.01
92				8.00	5.28	4.10
100				10.50	6.70	5.45
120				19.03	11.28	10.12
140					17.51	17.08
160						26.89
180						40.13





## Southern Zone – Special Regulations

2007-2008 Season Dates: May 5, 2007 - March 31, 2008

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

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 - central causeway and 100 metres on either side closed to angling all year. CR1 limits in effect.

Boiler Creek - 1A - trout limit 2.

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 19 - February 29.

Buffalo Pound Lake - 2C - perch limit 10.

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

Burnett Pond - 2B - trout limit 2.

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

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 19.

Cutknife Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

David Laird Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Denzil Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

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

Eagle Creek Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

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 19 through February 29.

Lake of the Prairies - 3D - Manitoba angling limits and methods of fish measurement 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, none of which may exceed 75 cm; 25 perch. Sizes are total length (without tail pinched). Use of barbless hooks is mandatory. Either a Saskatchewan or Manitoba angling licence is valid on these waters. Season opens May 12.

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 and Lewis Creek of Last Mountain Lake at approximately 51°17' 106°18'. Season is open May 19 - February 29.

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

Little Fishing Lake - 5A - whitefish limit 4.

Little Jackfish Lake - 3D - 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 motor larger than 5 horsepower may be used.

Luck Lake Pond - 3B - trout limit 2.

Luseland Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

Macklin Pond - 4A - trout limit 2.

**\*Madge Lake** - 3D - mandatory use of barbless hooks, no walleye 38 cm or less can be retained.

Maidstone Pond - 5A - trout limit 2.

Melfort Memorial Pond - 4C - trout limit 2.

Melville Reservoir - 2D - only electric boat motors may be used; perch limit 10.

Ministikwan Lake - 5A - whitefish limit 4.

Moose Mountain Creek - 1D - creek from Moose Mountain Lake downstream to 361 grid road bridge. Season is open May 19 through March 31.

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

Nesland Lake - 5B - trout limit 3.

Oscar Creek - 4B - trout limit 2.

Oyama Reservoir - 2C - perch limit 10.

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.

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

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

Strands Lake - 1C - trout limit 2.

Swift Current Pond - 2B - trout limit 2.

Waldheim Pond - 4B - trout limit 2.

Waldsea Pond - 4C - trout limit 2.



rainbow trout



yellow perch



northern pike



Get your angling licence at [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca)



## Central Zone – Special Regulations

2007-2008 Season Dates: May 19, 2007 - March 31, 2008

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

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

Atchison 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, none 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. Use of barbless hooks mandatory.

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.

Ballantyne River - 6D - river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake extending approximately 1.5 km north and 1 km east of the river mouth and then south to the shore. Season is open June 16 through February 29.

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 of Mercer Bay of Besnard Lake.

Big Peter Pond Lake - 7A - walleye limit 3.

**\*Big Sandy Lake** - 6C - walleye limit 1.

**\*Bittern Lake** - 5C - walleye limit 3.

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. 5 walleye limit, only one may exceed 50 cm.

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

Caribou Creek - 6C - located in Narrow Hills Provincial Park between Upper and Lower Fishing Lakes, season opens June 1.

Chachukew Lake - 7D - Medicine Rapids, season is open June 1 - February 29.

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

Churchill Lake - 7A - walleye limit 3.

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, walleye limit 3. Closed to angling September 15 through November 15.

Corneille Lake - 6D - Carter Bay season is open June 1 - February 29.

Cub Creek - 6C - located north of Narrow Hills Provincial Park, between Dupuis and Little Bear lakes, season opens June 1.

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.

Dillon River - 7A - walleye limit 3.

Dore Lake - 6B - walleye limit 1, which cannot be less than 55 cm total length. All waters of Bazill Bay at approximately 54°42' 107°57' lying south of a straight line joining the eastern extremity of a point of land on the westerly bank of Bazill Bay at approximately 54°44'32" 107°33'10", with the northern extremity of Smith Island in Bazill Bay and the northern extremity of a point of land on the easterly bank of Bazill Bay, at approximately 54°43'42" 107°27'14" closed to all fishing all year.

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

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

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

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

Fisher Creek - 5C - located 3 km north of Candle Lake Village, creek and part of Candle Lake near creek mouth. Season closes 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', season is open June 16 - February 29.

Frobisher Lake - 8A - walleye limit 3.

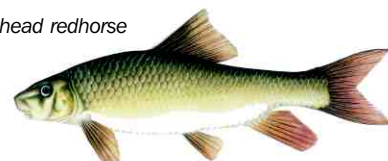
Hackett Lake - 6B - walleye limit 3.

Hanson Lake - 6D - see Bad Carrot Lake.

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), season is open June 1 - February 29.

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

shorthead redhorse



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"), season is open June 1 - February 29.

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.

Lac-Ile-a-la-Crosse - 7B - walleye limit 3.

Lac La Ronge - 7C - angling licence and a free Lac La Ronge Endorsement are 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.

Little Peter Pond Lake - 7A - walleye limit 3.

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

McCusker River - 7A - season is open July 1 - February 29.

Meadow Lake Provincial Park - 6A - except for Cold Lake, walleye limit in each water in this park is 3, 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.

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

**\*Montreal Lake** - 6C - walleye limit 1.

Montreal River - 7C - closed to angling all year from centerline 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 - season is open June 1 - February 29.

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

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

Niska Lake and Channel - 7A - season is open July 1 - February 29.

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

Oskikebuk River - 6D - south bay of Oskikebuk Lake to east side of the narrows in West Arm of Deschambault Lake, including Merritt Lake, season is open June 16 - February 29.

Otter Lake - 7C - located east of Missinipe; Rattler Bay of Otter Lake and Stewart River south of Ducker Lake opens June 16.

## Central Zone – Special Regulations

2007-2008 Season Dates: May 19, 2007 - March 31, 2008

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

Palf Creek - 6D - creek and Hidden Bay of Deschambault Lake extending 1 km south and 2 km west of the narrows. Season is open June 16 - February 29.

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, season is open July 1 - February 29.

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

Pinehouse Lake - 7B - from a point of land located at 55°21'28" 106°44'05", east to the northwest point on an island located at 55°21'10" 106°42'00". And from the southernmost point of that island to a point of land located at 55°20'24" and all waters contained within these boundaries (eg. the bay). Also all waters of the Massinahigan River from Pinehouse Lake to a point 1 km west of the bridge located on Hwy 914 and all waters of the Tippo River from the confluence of the Massinahigan River to a point located at 55°18'50" 106°43'40". Season opens June 21.

Potato Lake - 6C - angling on Potato Lake and Potato River opens June 1. The lower portion of Potato River is closed to angling all year.

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

Pow Lake - 7D - season is open June 1 - February 29.

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

Puskwakau River - 6D - river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake - season is open June 16 - February 29.

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

Smoothstone Lake - 6B - walleye limit 1.

Smoothstone River - 7B - from a point located at 55°18'30" 106°37'30" to Pinehouse Lake and the portion of Pinehouse Lake within a 2 km radius of the mouth of the Smoothstone River. Season opens June 21.

Stewart River - 7C - see Otter Lake.

Sturgeon Weir River - 6D - located south of Hwy 106; river including Atree Lake and part of Amisk Lake near river mouth, season is open June 1 - September 30.

**\*Tobin Lake** - 5D - no walleye or sauger between 55-86 cm or northern pike between 75-115 cm may be retained. Walleye limit 3, northern pike limit 4, mandatory use of barbless hooks. This limit extends from Francois-Finlay to E.B.



sauger

Campbell dams and includes the Petaigan River. Season opens on all waters between Francois-Finlay and E.B. Campbell dams on May 19.

Twin Falls - 7C - located 30 km east of Missinipe falls and part of Mountain Lake near falls, season opens June 16.

Wapawekka Lake - 6C - walleye limit 2, all creeks and associated lakes that flow into Horn Bay (54°55' 104°07') of Wapawekka Lake and Horn Bay from 54°55'26" east to the westernmost point of the island located at 54°55'27" 104°7'13" and from the easternmost point of that island to the mainland located at 54°55'17" 104°6'56"; the creek that flows into Radar Bay (54°56' 104°24') of Wapawekka Lake and that portion of Radar Bay located east of 104°20'25" - season is open June 16 - February 29.

**\*Weyakwin Lake** - 6C - walleye limit 3.

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

Wood Lake - 7D - Grassy Narrows, season is open June 1 - February 29.

## Northern Zone – Special Regulations

2007-2008 Season Dates:

May 25, 2007 - April 15, 2008

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

Reindeer River - 8D - all waters of Reindeer River south of (56°10' 103°11') - season opens May 19.



smallmouth bass



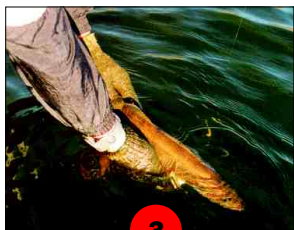
# Catch & Release



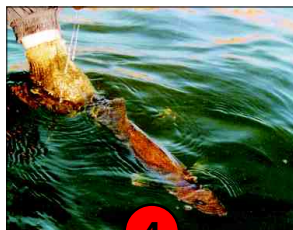
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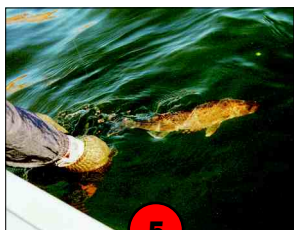
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3



4



5



**Their Future  
is in Our Hands**

- ▶ If you plan to take a picture of your fish, have your camera ready - 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. (see page 9)
- ▶ Quickly decide if you are going to keep a fish. If you are going to release it, do so immediately. Culling fish, where a live fish is 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. Locations and phone numbers are listed on the inside back cover of this guide.

## 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 means large, mature fish are released to spawn and help maintain a healthy fishery. Releasing small immature fish allows them to grow larger. This type of selective harvest can be a very effective method of maintaining or improving angling quality in many lakes and rivers.

For catch-and-release fishing to be effective the fish must survive after being released. An angler should be respectful, careful and use common sense when handling fish. Following a few simple guidelines improves the survival rate of released fish.

## Catch and Release Equipment

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

- ▶ needlenose pliers, hemostats or special hook removing devices to aid in quick removal of 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 tangled in excess mesh. The fish should be quickly removed from the net and returned to the water. A fish cradle, with small, soft mesh, can be beneficial when lifting large fish out of 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 decrease in water pressure that occurs as the fish is brought to the surface. A rapid change in pressure can damage the fish's organs. If a fish remains belly-up on the surface after you attempt to revive it, retrieve it and count it as part of your catch.

## Handling Fish

Fish can be easily injured so please handle with care.

- ▶ 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;
- ▶ try to minimize the time a fish is out of water by having hook removing tools handy to speed the removal of hooks;
- ▶ never tear a hook from a fish's mouth;
- ▶ use barbless hooks to help reduce the time needed to remove a hook; or
- ▶ if a hook is too deeply swallowed or embedded in a fish, consider keeping the fish, if regulations allow it, if not, cut your fishing line as close as possible to the hook and release the fish with the hook in place.

## Holding Fish for Photos

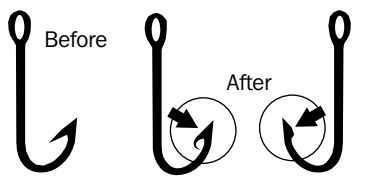
- ▶ holding fish under the belly with other hand on the tail is a good horizontal hold.
- ▶ holding fish in the horizontal position is preferred; vertical or semi-vertical is okay only if fish's weight is being supported below.

## Releasing Fish

- ▶ never throw a fish back into the water;
- ▶ hold a fish horizontal 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 a fish is bleeding or cannot be revived, count that fish towards your limit, if regulations allow it.

## How to Make a Barbless Hook

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



# Miscellaneous Info

## Fish Facts 2006

Results from fishery surveys conducted during the summer of 2006 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 about 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 Fish Survey results by visiting our website at:  
[www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca/fishwild/anglersguide)

## 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. Warning signs will be posted on waters with aeration systems. Please exercise caution and observe the warnings on these signs.

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.



splake

## Invader Species on Board

**Whirling disease** affects trout species with rainbow trout being 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 by importing 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 hazardous.



**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 many 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:

- remove all 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 an invader species;
- clean and dry your equipment before relaunching; and
- report any sightings to the nearest Saskatchewan Environment office or call the TIP line at 1-800-667-7561.

## 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@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:XNCRAwards@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) or visit [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/rfa-ppr/awards-prix\\_e.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/rfa-ppr/awards-prix_e.htm)

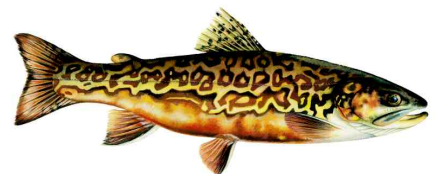
**Saskatchewan Catch and Release Certificates** recognize the conservation efforts of anglers who catch and release large fish. Such deeds merit recognition as they help to maintain fish populations. For more information about the certificates and how to submit nominations please visit our website at [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca) or contact your nearest Saskatchewan Environment office.

**Saskatchewan Master Anglers Registry Team (SMART)** is a program operated by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation that promotes the catch and release of trophy size fish. Anglers may contact the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation for more information and entry forms by calling (306) 692-8812. Entry forms may also be obtained from the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation website at [www.swf.sk.ca](http://www.swf.sk.ca)

## Fishing Nets

Saskatchewan has a commercial fishing industry, which has operated for over a hundred years and is still active on over 250 lakes. It is regulated through seasons and quotas and is an important source of income for over 1,500 northern residents. Aboriginal sustenance 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, setline, 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.



tiger trout

## Ice Fishing





lake trout

Ice fishing offers anglers a “second season” to get out and enjoy several more months of fishing each year. The following legal requirements about winter fishing may help you enjoy your time ice fishing and be safer while doing it:

- anglers can use two fishing lines when ice fishing;
- angling limits are the same during the ice fishing season as the open water season;
- gaffs can be used to land a fish but they cannot exceed 1.5 metres in length;
- ice fishing shacks must have the owner's complete name, address and phone number in legible letters that are at least 2.5 cm high on the outside of the shack.
- 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. A conservation 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 obligation to warn others about your ice hole and to adequately guard the hole to prevent persons from accidentally falling into the hole; and
- it is illegal to leave litter on the ice.

## 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 ice; and
- if driving on ice, drive slowly and apply brakes gradually.

The following guidelines describe minimum thickness 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 tonnes
>30 cm	heavy truck

## Boat 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. Each person in the boat must have a personal flotation device;
- know the lake or talk to someone who does. Hidden reefs, boulders, stumps and unsheltered areas can be hazardous; and
- drive sober. Operating a vessel anywhere in Canada while impaired is an offence under The Criminal Code of Canada.

For more information on boat safety, please call 1-800-267-6687.

## 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; and/or
- unconsciousness or absence of reflexes.

Treat hypothermia by:

- providing a source of heat;
- handling the victim gently and keeping the victim still; rewarming should be gradual;
- providing the victim with good insulation, especially around the head and neck;
- protecting the victim from wind, snow or rain;
- providing warmth (reflected heat from a campfire, wrapping the victim in a warmed sleeping bag or applying a rescuer's body heat by huddling) to prevent further body cooling; and
- sending someone for medical aid as soon as possible.

## To protect yourself from hypothermia:

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

## 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 of the plant. Parents are reminded to watch small children as their small body size makes them especially vulnerable to toxins.



lake sturgeon



## Have A Heart-Healthy Fishing Trip

If there is one activity that unites Saskatchewan anglers it is the opportunity to toss off the work clothes, get out the fishing gear and enjoy the beauty of our lakes, streams and rivers.

While a fishing trip can be a heart-healthy activity, it can also translate into sudden stress on your heart, especially if you are not used to physical activity. Strenuous exercise, such as canoeing, launching your boat, walking a shoreline or even landing that big one can increase the workload on the heart, pushing your arteries' ability to feed the heart muscle with oxygen and nutrients to the limit, raising your blood pressure and increasing your blood's tendency to form clots. All of these factors add up to a higher risk of heart attack or stroke.

You wouldn't consider running a marathon without training so it makes sense to prepare your body so the lifting, hauling, bending and walking involved in a fishing trip won't put a strain on your heart.

Saskatchewan's Heart and Stroke Foundation has some tips for turning angling into a heart-healthy workout.

- Start early. Talk to your doctor at least three months ahead of the angling season and before you start any new exercise program. Learn your personal risk factors for heart disease and stroke.
- The Heart and Stroke Foundation recommends that adults get 30 to 60 minutes of physical activity, most days of the week. Physical activity can help lower your blood pressure, control cholesterol levels and exercise your heart.
- If you're just starting an exercise plan, go slow and work up gradually. Work physical activity into your daily life in little ways. For example, walk around the block or take the stairs.
- Try to fit in activities that will improve your cardiovascular fitness, flexibility and strength.
- Keep at it. After a few months you'll notice a difference. You'll feel better, have more energy, sleep more soundly and reduce your stress.

### While you're angling:

- Listen to your body. Take a break if you experience any suspicious symptoms, such as sudden shortness of breath, discomfort in the chest, light-headedness, nausea, dizziness or a severe headache.
- Wear appropriate clothing. Layer clothing so you can remove the top layer if you get overheated.

The Heart and Stroke Foundation recommends taking a CPR course and learning how to recognize and respond to the signals of cardiac distress. CPR courses are offered throughout the province and only take a few hours.

Along with being physically active, choose healthier foods that are lower in fat and salt and higher in fibre. Being smoke free will also reduce your risk of heart disease and stroke and other serious conditions such as diabetes. For more information call the Heart and Stroke Foundation at 1-888-473-4636 or go to [www.heartandstroke.ca](http://www.heartandstroke.ca)

## ATTENTION ANGLERS . . .



Saskatchewan Environment is conducting a lake trout study on Lac La Ronge to determine movements of trout in Hunter Bay. Department staff have tagged approximately 300 trout with yellow T-bar tags. If you catch one of these trout, please provide the following information to the La Ronge office of Saskatchewan Environment or any other offices of Saskatchewan Environment:

Tag number, fork length of trout, date and, location where caught, your name and address.

**If you harvest the trout:** You may keep the tag or turn it in to the local Saskatchewan Environment office with the information requested above.

**If you release the trout:** Please leave the tag in the trout and provide the above information to Saskatchewan Environment.

Department staff will send you information on the fish, beginning with the time that it was first tagged.

Thank you for your cooperation in managing the fishery on Lac la Ronge.

**Contact Information:**  
Saskatchewan Environment  
P.O. Box 5000  
La Ronge, Saskatchewan S0J 1L0  
(306) 425-4247



Saskatchewan  
Environment



## Saskatchewan Environment Offices

If you need fishing information or wish to report a fishing violation contact the nearest Environment office listed below. The area code for all numbers is 306. Office locations are shown on the map on page 6 of this guide.

Assiniboia	642-7242
Beauval	288-4710
Big River	469-2520
Buffalo Narrows	235-1740
Candle Lake	929-8400
Chitek Lake	984-2343
Christopher Lake	982-6250
Creighton	688-8812
Cumberland House	888-5810
Cypress Hills	662-5435
Dorintosh	236-7680
Estevan	637-4600
Fort Qu'Appelle	332-3215
Hudson Bay	865-4400
Humboldt	682-6726
Kindersley	463-5458
La Ronge	425-4234
Leader	628-3100
Lloydminster	825-6430
Loon Lake	837-2410
Maple Creek	662-5434
Meadow Lake	236-7557
Melfort	752-6214

Melville	728-7480
Moose Jaw	694-3659
Moosomin	435-4545
Nipawin	862-1790
North Battleford	446-7416
Outlook	867-5560
Pelican Narrows	632-5510
Pierceland	839-6250
Pinehouse	884-2060
Porcupine Plain	278-3540
Preeceville	547-5660
Prince Albert	953-2322
Regina	787-2080
Saskatoon	933-6240
Shaunavon	297-5433
Southend	758-6255
Spiritwood	883-8501
Stony Rapids	439-2062
Swift Current	778-8205
Wadena	338-6254
Weyburn	848-2344
Yorkton	786-1463

### Fisheries Biologists

La Ronge	425-4247
Meadow Lake	236-7674
Melville	728-7491
Prince Albert	953-2885
Saskatoon	933-7943

### Provincial Parks

Athabasca Sand Dunes	439-2062
The Battlefords	386-2212
Blackstrap	492-5675
Buffalo Pound	694-3658
Candle Lake	929-8400
Clearwater River	235-1740
Crooked Lake	728-7480
Cypress Hills (Centre)	662-5411
Danielson	857-5500

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
(Clarence-Steepbank Lakes, Lower Fishing Lakes)	
Pike Lake	933-6966
Rowan's Ravine	725-5200
Saskatchewan Landing	375-5525
Wildcat Hill	865-4400

### Services to Anglers

Saskatchewan Environment Inquiry Line	1-800-567-4224
Tourism Saskatchewan	
- Regina area	306-787-2300
- Toll Free North America	1-877-237-2273
Information Services Corporation (maps)	1-866-420-6577
- Regina area	306-787-2799
Boating Safety	1-800-267-6687
Saskatchewan Outfitters Association	306-763-5434
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	306-692-8812

Visit Saskatchewan Environment's website: [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://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 areas or with illegal nets, fish traps or snares, **call the TIP line**. If you see the unauthorized removal of aquatic plants or construction activity that could harm or 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.  
Printed in Canada/145M

All fish illustrations throughout this guide are courtesy of Tim Halstrom.



# Just a few more casts while my lunch cooked...

...it only took a second for my fire to go wild.

- If it's too dry or windy, don't start a fire
  - Build your fire on rock, clay or sand
- Keep the fire small and don't leave it unattended
  - Have a pail of water and shovel handy
- Make sure your fire is completely out by drowning it with water

Remember, if your fire goes wild, you may be held liable to pay for damages.  
For tips on fire safety, visit [www.se.gov.sk.ca](http://www.se.gov.sk.ca) or contact your local Environment office.

To report a wildfire, call Firewatch, toll-free at **1-800-667-9660**.



Saskatchewan  
Environment

**Be prepared...  
don't let your fire go wild.**