

ANGLERS GUIDE



TO CANADA'S

W.B. LAW

PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARKS

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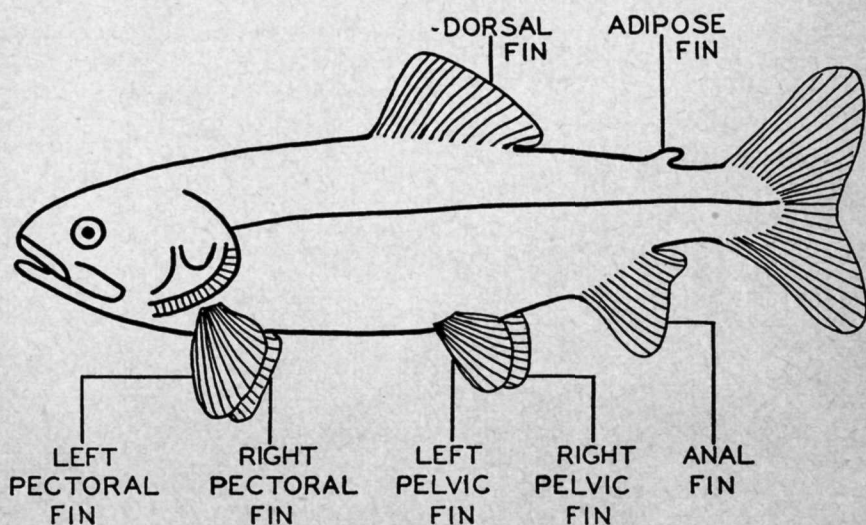
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THE HONOURABLE ROBERT H. WINTERS

Minister of Resources and Development

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PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARKS

One of the most delightful recreations in the National Parks of Canada is angling for game fish. In these great areas, which have been set aside for the preservation of the natural landscape and the conservation of wildlife, are numerous lakes and streams, ideally suited to sport fishing. Every effort is being made to provide a high standard of sport and enjoyment for the visiting angler. This work involves continuous investigation of existing fishing areas, the stocking of virgin waters and the replenishment of areas with young fish where conditions warrant such action.

It is the desire of the National Parks Branch that visitors to the parks derive all possible enjoyment from their fishing excursions. This brochure has been compiled to provide anglers with specific information concerning the best fishing locations and the species of fish available.

Creel Census Cards.—Visitors angling in park waters may render valuable assistance to the National Parks Branch by completing creel census cards. These cards are designed to provide officers in charge of fisheries management with information concerning the numbers, sizes, and species of fish taken annually from various waters as well as the time required to take them. With such information available, the investigation and improvement of fishing conditions is facilitated. The return of creel census cards showing no fish caught is just as important to park officers as returns showing large catches, for they provide information that may indicate that certain waters are becoming depleted of fish.

Marked Fish.—In order to secure information regarding migration and rate of growth of trout in the Prairie National Parks, some of the trout stocked in several areas have been "marked" by the removal of a fin, by the application of a numbered metal tag, or both. Any angler catching a marked trout is requested to submit a report on a creel census card, being particularly careful to record accurately the length of the fish, the area from which it was taken, the number of the tag, the name of the fin which has been removed, and date of capture.

DESCRIPTION OF GAME FISH IN THE PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARKS

Pike (*Esox lucius*).—Sometimes called Northern Pike or Jackfish. Dark olive body grading to silver or white on lower side, back and sides mottled with white. Long bill-like snout, numerous needle-like teeth. Scales smooth, fins often pink.

Yellow Pikeperch or Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).—Sometimes called pickerel. Ranges from yellow to dark olive brown mottled with brassy flecks. Pointed head, long slender round body, numerous needle-like teeth, scales rough. Two dorsal (back) fins, the forward one with stiff spines.

Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*).—Back and sides greenish and golden yellow; broad vertical dark green bars crossing each side; belly whitish. Pointed head; body deep with flattened sides. Spine at extreme end of opercule. Numerous small needle-like teeth; scales rough. Two dorsal (back) fins, the forward one with stiff spines.

Lake Trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).—General colour grey to greyish green with paler spots. Dorsal and caudal fins with darker markings. Tail fin (caudal) forked.

FISHING REGULATIONS in Canada's National Parks

A brochure containing information on the procuring of fishing licences and the regulations which apply to angling in the national parks may be obtained from the park superintendents concerned or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

ADVICE TO ANGLERS

Time.—Early morning, late afternoon and evening are usually the best times to angle. During hot weather, particularly during the day, fish seek deep water and cool, shady places.

Equipment.—Anglers should provide themselves with more than one kind of lure or fly. Fish may change their choice of food from time to time and anglers will often find that a lure or fly that worked well in the morning will not work at all later in the day. Many anglers lose fish because they lack a landing net. One should be carried on all angling trips.

General.—The inexperienced angler must not expect to take as many fish as those with experience. Very often anglers do not recognize a bite, and if they do, jerk the line too quickly, frightening the fish or tearing the hook out of its mouth and often breaking the line or leader. Frequently inexperienced anglers "haul" a fish in, putting excessive strain on tackle; in this way many leaders are broken and much tackle lost. Pit your wits and skill against the natural cunning of the fish! If the fish wants to take line, let him take it. **Play your fish and the thrill of landing him will be much greater.**

PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

Angling Areas and Species

Bagwa Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. South of Kingsmere Lake and connected by navigable channel, 1 mile.

Bladebone Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. By trail and boat approximately 4 miles from northwest corner of Kingsmere Lake.

Crean Lake—Pike, Yellow Pikeperch, and Lake trout. Six miles by boat from south end of Heart Lakes. Boats usually available at Heart Lakes. This is a large lake and small boats should not be used on it unless in charge of a competent guide.

Halkett (Sandy) Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. On main highway 3 miles north of Gatehouse.

Heart Lakes—Yellow Pikeperch and Pike. Accessible by road 8 miles from townsite. Boats usually available. First Heart Lake closed.

Kingsmere Lake—Pike, Yellow Pikeperch, and Lake trout. North of west end of Waskesiu Lake. Connected by Kingsmere River, 1 mile. River navigable except for rapids which are by-passed by light railway. Take boat from Waskesiu or Narrows.

Lily Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. South of Kingsmere Lake and connected by navigable channel via Bagwa Lake.

Namekus Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. Accessible by trail branching off main highway at Mile 9. Two and a half miles from highway. Boats usually available.

Shady Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. One mile by trail which leaves highway 100 yards south of junction with road to Waskesiu Narrows.

Tibiska Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. By trail and boat approximately 6 miles from the north end of Crean Lake.

Wabeno Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. By trail approximately 5 miles from west side of Wassegam Lake.

Wasaw Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. By trail and boat approximately 8 miles from the north end of Kingsmere Lake and 5 miles from Wassegam Lake.

Waskesiu Lake—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. This lake lies adjacent to the townsite. The western end of the lake generally provides the best angling especially for Yellow Pikeperch and Smallmouth black bass. Boats usually available at townsite and Narrows.

Wassegam Lake—Pike, Yellow Pikeperch, and Lake trout. By train approximately 3 miles from Tibiska Lake.

Spruce River—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. Crosses highway 5 miles north of Halkett Lake. Accessible for several miles from trail along south side of river from highway crossing.

Waskesiu River—Pike and Yellow Pikeperch. Boats available at Waskesiu. Drains Lake Waskesiu, 3 miles north of Waskesiu townsite.

Trips may be arranged through boat livery operators at Waskesiu. Guide service available.

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Angling Areas and Species

Audy Lake—Pike. By road, 16 miles west from Highway 10 at point where highway turns north from north shore of Clear Lake.

Clear Lake—Pike, Lake trout, and Perch. This lake is adjacent to the townsite. East end of the lake is closed to any angling. Boats usually available at townsite.

Katherine Lake—Pike and Perch. By road one-half mile south of a point on Norgate Road, 1 mile east of Highway 10.

Long Lake—Pike. By trail about 1½ miles south of secondary road from Audy Lake to Whitewater Lake. Trail leaves road at a point approximately 7 miles west of Audy Lake.

Mile 142½ Lake—Pike. Adjacent to east side of Highway 10 at Mile 142½.

Mile 143 Lake—Pike. Accessible by a rough trail about 1¼ miles long which leaves Highway 10 at about Mile 143 and proceeds westerly.

Moon Lake—Pike. Adjacent to east side of Highway 10, about 12 miles north of Clear Lake.

Whirlpool Lake—Pike. By road 1 mile north of Norgate Road at point 4½ miles from Highway 10.

Whitewater Lake—Pike. Over secondary road, 10 miles west of Audy Lake.

Jackfish Creek—Pike. Crossing Audy Lake Road about 10 miles off Highway 10.

Whirlpool River—Pike. Crossing Norgate Road about 3 miles east of Highway 10.

Trips may be arranged through boat livery operators at Clear Lake.

MAPS OF THE PARKS

The maps included in this publication are not intended to be detailed guides to the various lakes, rivers and streams in the parks. A map of each park indicating all topographical features, as well as roads and trails, may be obtained at a nominal cost from offices of park superintendents or from park information bureaus.

FIRE PREVENTION

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before being left. Persons using park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires which cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in 100 years. Not only are park trees a joy and inspiration, but they afford sanctuary for many forms of wildlife that add beauty and interest to these areas. It is virtually impossible to protect these national playgrounds without the close and constant co-operation of all who frequent them.

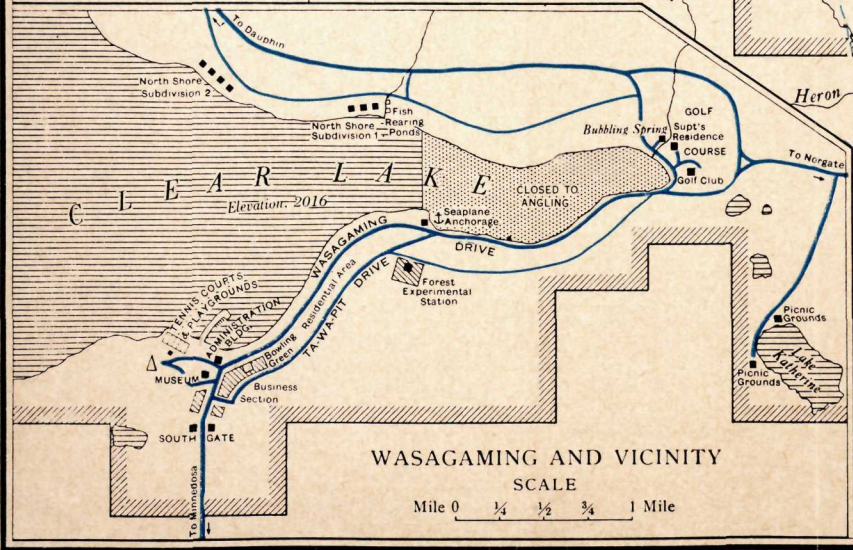
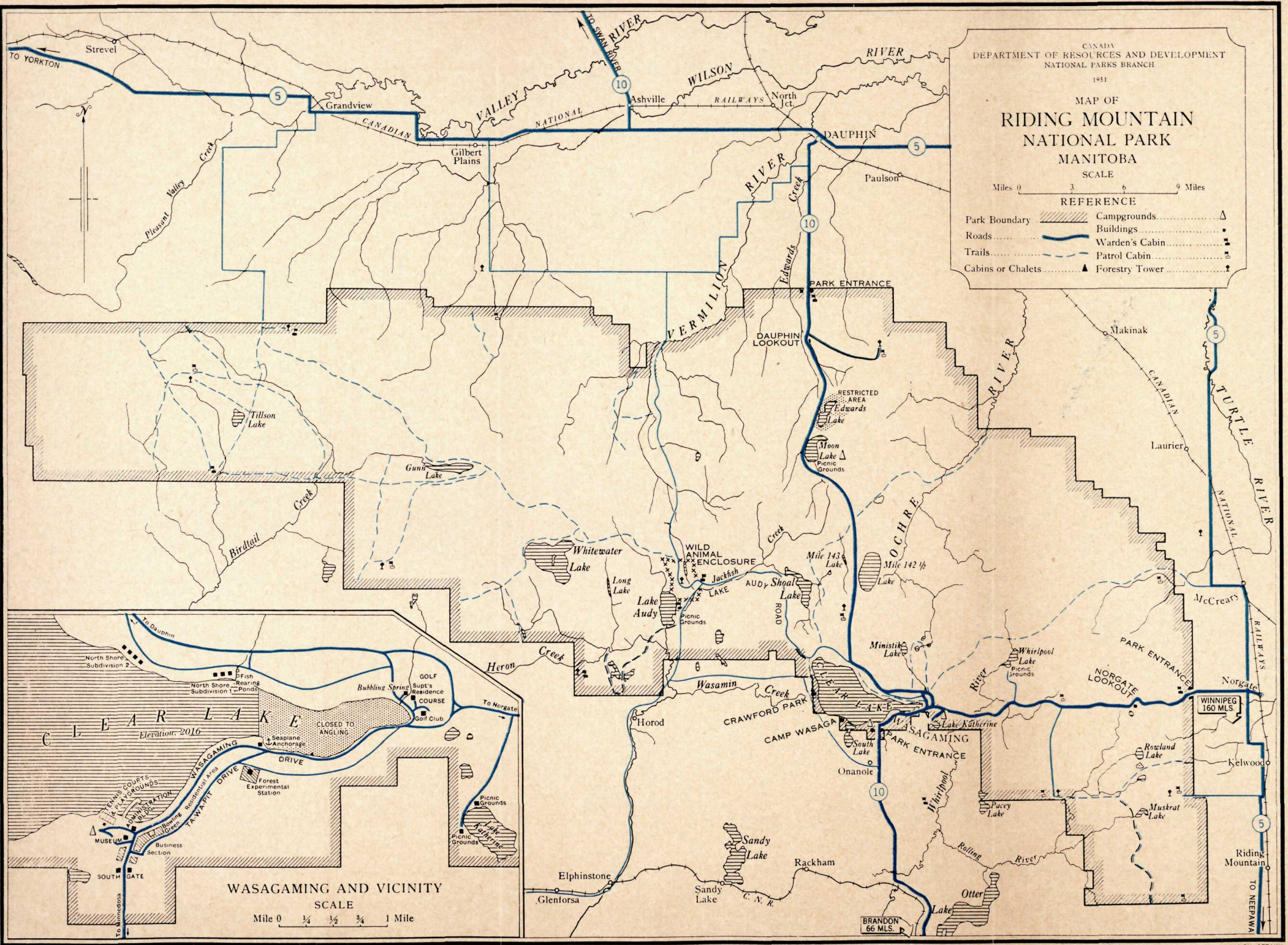
For additional copies of this Guide, or other information on the National Parks of Canada, write to:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Ottawa, Canada

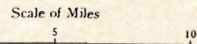
MAP OF
**RIDING MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK**
MANITOBA

SCALE
Miles 0 3 6 9 Miles

- REFERENCE
- Park Boundary Park Boundary
 - Roads Roads
 - Trails Trails
 - Campgrounds Campgrounds
 - Buildings Buildings
 - Warden's Cabin Warden's Cabin
 - Patrol Cabin Patrol Cabin
 - Cabins or Chalets Cabins or Chalets
 - Forestry Tower Forestry Tower



MAP OF
**PRINCE ALBERT
NATIONAL PARK**
SASKATCHEWAN

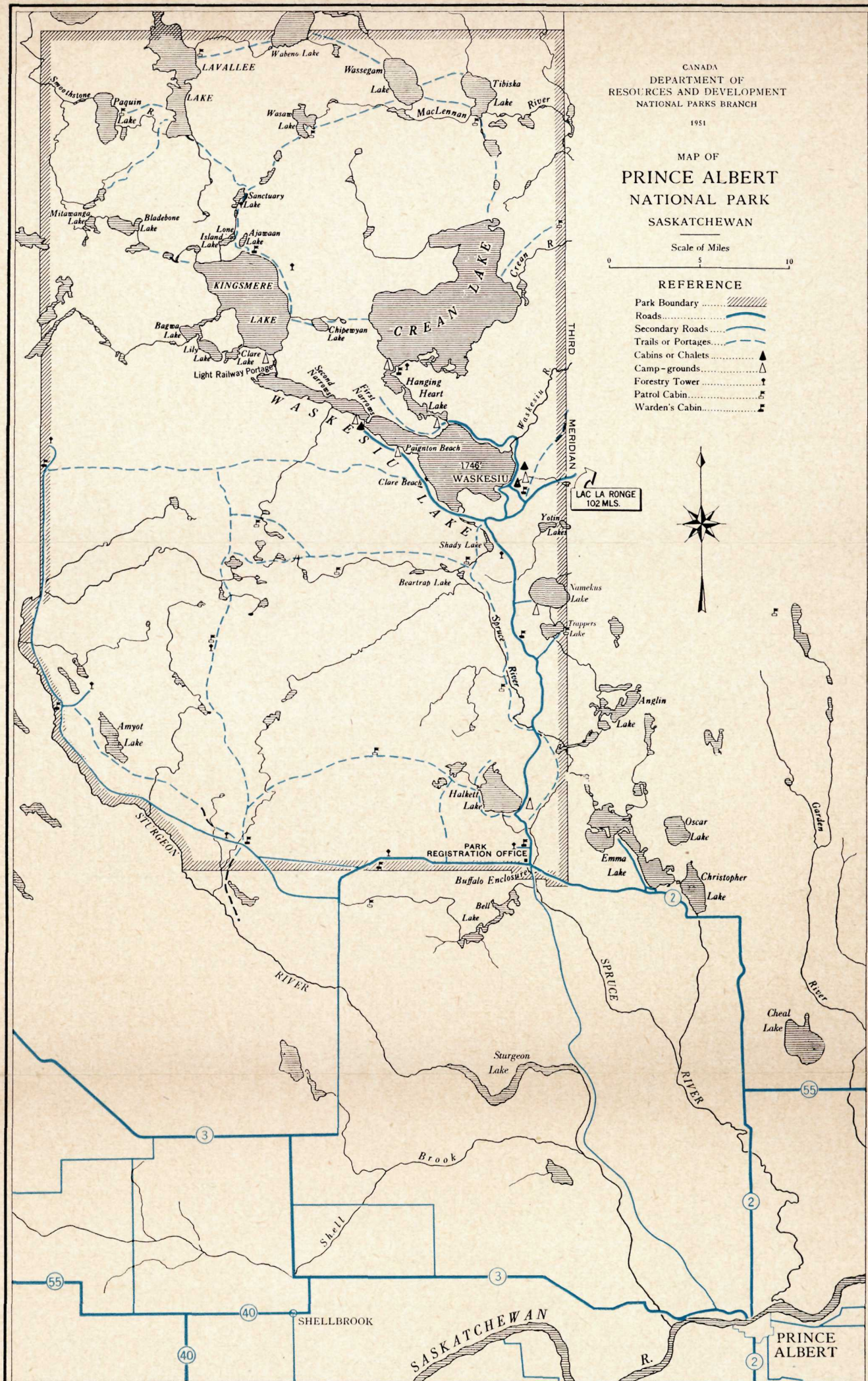


REFERENCE

- Park Boundary [hatched line]
- Roads [solid blue line]
- Secondary Roads [dashed blue line]
- Trails or Portages [dotted blue line]
- Cabins or Chalets [small square]
- Camp-grounds [dotted line]
- Forestry Tower [triangle]
- Patrol Cabin [small square]
- Warden's Cabin [small square]



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This publication was compiled with the co-operation of the Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Resources and Development. Any suggestions for the improvement of angling in the waters of the national parks will be welcomed by the Director, National Parks Branch, Ottawa, Canada.

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