



FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY

Mountain National Parks in Alberta & British Columbia

April 1, 1999 - March 31, 2000

National park fishing permits are mandatory in Canada's national parks. They are available at park information, administration, campground, and warden offices. Some tackle shops and boat rentals also carry them. The cost of a mountain national parks fishing permit is \$13.00 for an annual permit and \$6.00 for a 7-day permit.

Provincial regulations and permits are not valid inside national parks.



The mountain national parks are considering allowing only barbless hooks in park waters in the year 2000. We want to know what you think. Read more about it on the other side.

OPEN SEASONS, CLOSED WATERS AND SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

MOUNT REVELSTOKE AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS (MRGNP)

OPEN SEASONS

July 1 to Nov. 1

All waters, except rivers and streams.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

All rivers and streams.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK (YNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Kicking Horse River: downstream from the confluence of Kicking Horse River and Yoho River to the park boundary.

May 22 to Sept. 6

McArthur Lake, Sink Lake, Summit Lake, Wapta Lake.

July 15 to Oct. 31

North bay of Lake O'Hara and Cataract Brook for 1.6 km downstream from Lake O'Hara.

July 1 to Oct. 31

All other waters.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK (KNP)

OPEN SEASONS

May 22 to Sept. 6

Cobb Lake, Olive Lake.

June 12 to Oct. 31

Kootenay River, Vermilion River.

July 1 to Sept. 6

Kaufmann Lake, Dog Lake.

July 1 to Oct. 31

All other waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Kootenay and Vermilion Rivers: trout and char minimum size limit 30 cm.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK (BNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Bow River - from Bow Lake outlet (southeast end of lake at trail crossing) to east park boundary, including associated backwaters and oxbows.

May 22 to Sept. 6

Copper Lake, Pilot Lake, Kingfisher Lake, Two Jack Lake, Ghost Lake, Lake Minnewanka, Johnson Lake and adjacent inflow stream and beaver ponds.

Vermilion Lakes (3) and their connecting streams and beaver ponds.

July 1 to Sept. 6

All tributaries of the Bow River.

July 1 to Oct. 31

Cascade River, its tributaries and associated lakes above Lake Minnewanka. (see definitions)

July 8 to Oct. 31

Marvel Lake, Owl Lake, Gloria Lake, Terrapin Lake, Leman Lake, Spray River and associated tributaries above the Spray Reservoir.

July 1 to Oct. 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Possession limit of 1 trout on Johnson Lake and adjacent inflow stream and beaver ponds.

No ice fishing on the Bow River.

Motor boats allowed on Lake Minnewanka only.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

Forty Mile Creek - the vicinity of the water intake reservoir.

Fish Lakes - the two Fish Lakes nearest campsite "Mo 18". All tributaries and associated lakes in the Clearwater and Siffleur River systems, excluding Isabella Lake.

Cave & Basin marsh system.

Castleguard River - that upper portion of the river located in the Zone I - Special Preservation Area.

Luellen Lake - outflow stream from fisheries' boundary markers, downstream to the confluence of the outflow stream and Johnston Creek.

Lake Agnes.
Marvel Lake- downstream from line formed between fisheries' boundary markers to confluence of Marvel and Bryant Creeks.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK (JNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

Athabasca River, Miette River, Snaring River, Sunwapta River, Talbot Lake, Mile 9 Lake (Highway 16 east), Maligne River below Maligne Canyon.

May 22 to Sept. 6

Ranger Creek, Rocky River, Lake Annette, Maligne Lake, Beaver Lake, Mile 14 Lake (Highway 16 east), Dragon Lake, First Trefoil Lake, Moab Lake, Jacques Lake, Mona Lake, Long Lake, Lower Colefair Lake, Pyramid Lake, Lorraine Lake, Virl Lake, Mile 16 1/2 Lake (Highway 93A), No Name Lake (Highway 93 south, km 48)
Third, Fourth, Fifth Lakes in Valley of the Five Lakes.

July 1 to Oct. 31

Fly fishing only: Medicine Lake.

July 31 to Oct. 3

Fly fishing only: Maligne River, between Maligne Lake and Medicine Lake including that part of Maligne Lake within a 100 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it leaves Maligne Lake and that part of Medicine Lake within a 180 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it enters Medicine Lake.

July 1 to Oct. 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Motor boats allowed on Pyramid Lake only.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

Osprey Lake.

Cabin Lake and stream emptying into Cabin Lake.

All streams emptying into Amethyst Lake.

The area of Amethyst Lake situated within a 180 m radius from a midpoint on the outlet stream from the south-east end of Amethyst Lake.

The area of Astoria River situated between Amethyst Lake and 400 m downstream from Amethyst Lake.

The outlet stream from Moab Lake to its junction with the Whirlpool River, including the area of Moab Lake

situated within a 180 m radius from a midpoint on the outlet stream where it leaves Moab Lake.

The outlet stream from Beaver Lake to its junction with Maligne Lake Road.

CONSUMPTION NOTICE (Athabasca River and tributaries)

Mountain Whitefish - do not eat more than one meal of these fish per week. These fish may be contaminated with the industrial contaminants dioxin or furan as a result of river pollution taking place downstream of the park boundary.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK (WLNP)

OPEN SEASONS

Year Round

The Dardanelles, Knights (Lower Waterton) Lake, Waterton River, Maskinonge Lake.

May 22 to Sept. 6

Waterton Lakes (Upper and Middle), Crandell Lake, Cameron Lake and Creek, Akamina Lake.

July 1 to Aug. 31

Blakiston (Pass) Creek and tributaries.

July 1 to Oct. 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Bait ban in effect: Waterton River and tributaries, Belly River and tributaries (excluding Upper and Middle Waterton Lakes, Cameron Lake and Creek, and back-country lakes).

Motor boats allowed on Middle and Upper Waterton Lakes only.

CLOSED WATERS - Year Round

North Fork Belly River and its tributaries.

CLEAN OUT YOUR TACKLE BOX BEFORE YOU GET TO THE PARK!

Please read these regulations. Some fishing tackle and baits are not allowed near national park waters. If you routinely use any of the items mentioned while fishing outside the national parks, be sure you leave them at home. We suggest you set up a separate park tackle box to avoid mistakes!

MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS GENERAL FISHING REGULATIONS

When angling, it is unlawful to:

- Fish without a national park fishing permit.
- Fish with or possess within 100 m of park waters the following:
 - Bait (except Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks, and in Waterton Lakes National Park—see Special Restrictions);
 - chemical attractants;
 - lead sinkers, jigs or lures under 50 grams;
 - lures with more than 2 gang hooks;
 - a line capable of catching more than one fish at one time.
- Fish with more than one line at a time
- Fish closed waters.
- Possess more than 2 game fish at one time .
- Continue to fish on any day after having caught and retained the aggregate daily possession limit.
- Leave fishing line unattended.
- Fish from 2 hours after sunset to one hour before sunrise.
- Allow your catch to spoil or be wasted.
- Sell, trade or barter any fish caught.
- Place live fish or fish eggs in any park water or transfer them between bodies of water inside (or outside) the park.
- Place any food for fish in park waters.

Attention Boaters:

- You can only use motor-powered boats where allowed.
- Be familiar with the new safe boating regulations that come into effect spring 1999.

DEFINITIONS:

Artificial fly: this is a single or double hook on a common shank, dressed with silk, tinsel, wood, fur, feathers or other materials, or any combination thereof without a spinning device whether attached to the hook or line.

Bait Ban: where a bait ban is in effect you can only use lures made of feathers, fibre, rubber, wood, metal or plastic. No edible material, scented lures or chemical attractants are permitted.

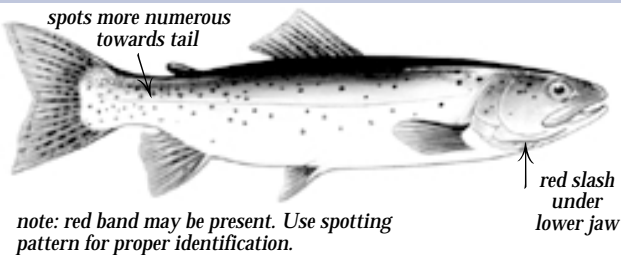
Fly Fishing Only: means artificial flies only may be used.

Tributary: any water course which flows into another body of water. This includes a tributary to a tributary. Lakes are excluded unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO IDENTIFY YOUR CATCH

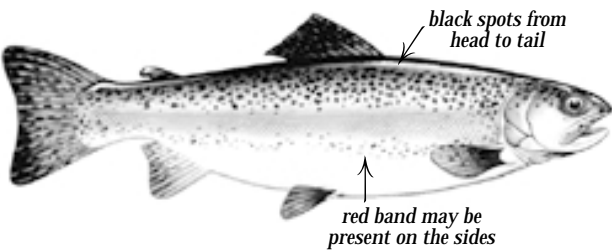
TROUT: dark spots, light background

Cutthroat Trout - spawning period: May - July
BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP

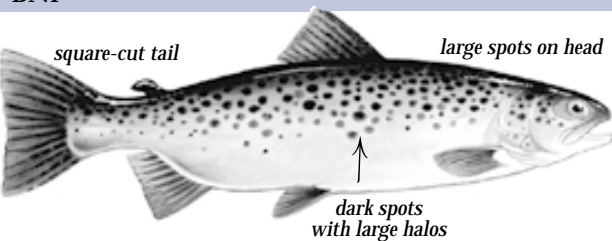


BNP: zero possession

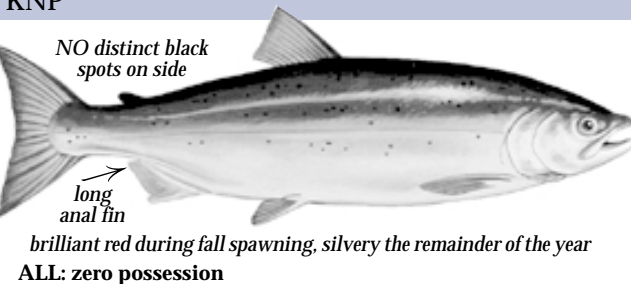
Rainbow Trout - spawning period: May - July
BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



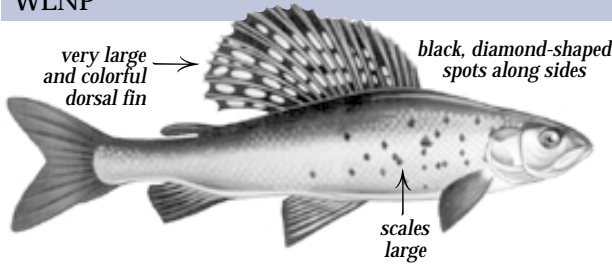
Brown Trout - spawning period: Oct. - Dec.
BNP



Kokanee Salmon - spawning period: Sept. - Oct.
KNP

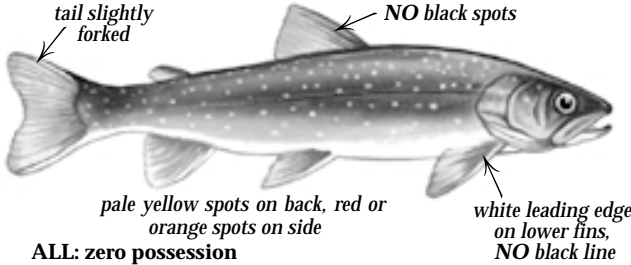


Arctic Grayling - spawning period: May - June
WLNP

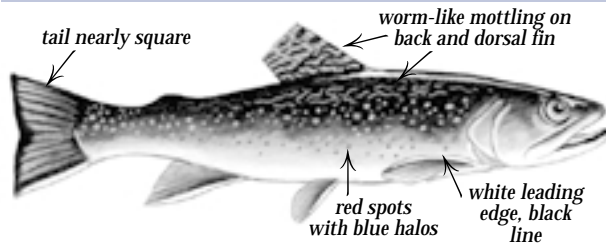


CHARS: light spots on darker body

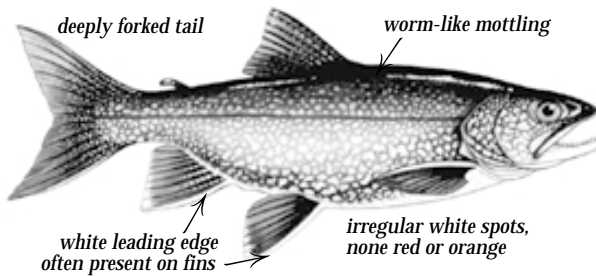
Bull Trout - spawning period: Sept. - Nov.
BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Brook Trout - spawning period: Sept. - Oct.
BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



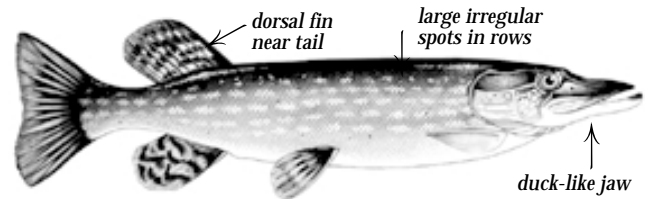
Lake Trout - spawning period: Sept. - Oct.
BNP, JNP, YNP, WLNP



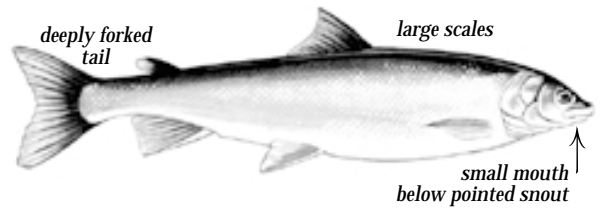
OTHER:

* CREDIT: Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans

Northern Pike - spawning period: April - May
JNP, WLNP



Mountain Whitefish - spawning period: Sept. - Nov.
BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP



Lake Whitefish - spawning period: Oct. - Dec.
JNP, BNP, WLNP



It is the responsibility of the angler to be able to distinguish one fish species from another.



WILDLIFE WATCH
Report Suspicious Activities
Call Toll Free
1-888-WARDENS
(1-888-927-3367)

MAXIMUM CATCH AND POSSESSION LIMITS

<u>Species:</u>	<u>Limit:</u>
Cutthroat trout (Banff only)	0
Bull trout	0
Kokanee salmon	0
All species not mentioned below	0
Cutthroat trout (all other mountain parks)	2
All other species: Arctic grayling, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, lake trout, northern pike, mountain whitefish, lake whitefish	2
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All species of fish in aggregate	2

- If a fish has been filleted, two fillets will be considered one fish.

HOW TO RELEASE FISH

A fish that appears unharmed may not survive if carelessly handled. The following suggestions will insure that a released fish has the best chance for survival.

1. Minimize the time you play a fish. A fish played too long may not survive even if released. (Remember to always bring fish up from depth slowly. Fish brought up too quickly will rupture their air bladders and die.)
2. Be gentle, keeping the fish in the water at all times when handling and releasing.
3. Handle the fish with bare, wet hands. Keep fingers away from the gills and do not squeeze; this may cause internal injury, gill or scale damage.
4. Remove the hook gently with needle-nosed pliers. Rather than pulling the hook out of a deeply hooked fish cut the leader. The hook will decompose in time. Most fish survive with hooks in them.
5. Continue to hold the fish in the water, gently moving it back and forth. This moves water past the gills and will help revive it. For flowing waters, face the fish upstream. When the fish begins to struggle, let it go.
6. If the fish is bleeding, it will likely not survive if released. Kill it and include as part of your catch.
7. The use of barbless hooks is recommended to make release easier. Hooks can be made barbless by flattening the barb with needle-nosed pliers.
8. Single hooks are recommended to help release fish more easily.

FISH CLEANING AND DISPOSAL

Improper disposal of entrails may attract bears and endanger park visitors. Please use fish cleaning and disposal facilities where provided. If not available, please dispose of entrails by puncturing the swim bladder (this allows entrails to sink) and deposit into deep water, using a boat if available. Always clean your catch well away (300 metres) from campsites, picnic sites, docks or other facilities.

LITTER

Discarded monofilament line, lures and packaging poses a threat to park wildlife and is unsightly. If you packed it in - please pack it out. Picking up litter you find while fishing will help to keep the parks clean.

FISH MANAGEMENT CONCERNS IN THE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS

WHIRLING DISEASE

Whirling disease is caused by a microscopic parasite which attacks the cartilage of young trout and salmon. It is named for the erratic, tail-chasing or “whirling” behaviour displayed by some young fish infected with the parasite. Although the parasite may not kill fish directly, it makes them more vulnerable to disease and environmental distress, both of which can cause death. Infected fish can transfer the disease to new locations. Mud is the medium for the parasite’s host, the tubifex worm. Infectious spores can exist in the mud for up to 30 years. Whirling disease poses no direct threat to humans.

Although whirling disease has not been reported anywhere in Canada, it has been implicated in the significant decline of wild trout populations in Montana, Utah and Colorado. The disease is a concern for park managers because native trout species in Canadian national parks could be adversely affected.

To reduce the risk of introducing whirling disease to Canadian waters, anglers, fishing guides and boating enthusiasts are asked to take the following precautions:

- wash mud off all boats, trailers, waders and boots used outside Canada.
- do not transfer fish or water from one water body to another - fish dead or alive can contain parasite spores
- fish offal, particularly head and bones, should be disposed of in dry garbage destined for collection, and should not enter natural water systems.

MORE THAN JUST FISH ...

As everyone who fishes knows, if you want to see variety in the mountains, look in and around water. Under the surface, there’s a host of invertebrates – plankton, larval insects, and snails crawling across the mud, the rocks, and the plants. Along the shoreline, animal trails lead to the water and birds forage in the willows. More than almost anywhere else in the mountains, the places you fish are rich in the diversity of life—special places within special places.

Ultimately, the quality of the nearby land and the quality of the streams’ vitality are closely related, and we must treat these areas with care. Parks Canada’s aquatic management programme aims to keep a watchful eye on all types of human use near the water, whether it be a road, a railroad, a campground, or a trail. We appreciate anglers’ help in keeping these places special.

A SPECIAL THANK-YOU

The mountain national parks thank the following retailers who return their fishing commissions: Castle Mountain Village, Esso Plus - Canmore, Monod’s, Num Ti Jah Lodge, Rusticana Grocery, Saskatchewan Crossing, Standish Hardware, The Trail Rider, and Wilson Sports. The Friends of Banff National Park and the Trout Unlimited Canada - Calgary Chapter also provided financial assistance. These funds help support DNA research on various fish populations to establish benchmark lakes in the parks.

BARBLESS HOOKS ONLY

The mountain national parks are considering a regulation change in the year 2000 requiring the use of barbless hooks. The goal is to reduce the amount of time a fish is handled before being returned to the water. Many anglers find it faster and easier to release fish unharmed when they use barbless hooks. A decision on this will be made in the fall of 1999. We want to know what you think on this issue and/ or any other angling concerns you may have. Please contact Ward Hughson, Aquatic Specialist, Jasper National Park, P.O. Box 10 Jasper, Alberta T0E 1E0. **Thank you.**

NOTE: This brochure is neither a legal document nor a complete listing of angling regulations. It is a summary of the Parks Canada regulations, published to assist anglers to understand the rules of angling. Details of the regulations may be obtained from the nearest warden or park administration office.