

Yukon FISHING

REGULATIONS SUMMARY 2018–2019

www.env.gov.yk.ca

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of Waters with
Special Rules page 4



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada


Yukon

Minister's Message



When we go out fishing, it's more than just catching our next supper – it's about the whole experience. Fishing lets us get outdoors and connect with nature, spend time with family and friends, and relax on a boat or on the shore. Of course, if we're lucky and catch a fish, we'll enjoy a delicious and healthy meal obtained by our own efforts.

People have fished in Yukon waters for millennia. We can truly call Yukoners a fishing people. By passing down our knowledge and carefully managing our lakes and rivers, we will always be able to enjoy angling.

I encourage you to pass on your knowledge this season by taking someone new out fishing. They could be your child, a relative, or a neighbour. Share the joy of the whole fishing experience and pass along these important lessons:

- ▶ Know and follow the fishing regulations outlined in this booklet.
- ▶ Don't take more fish than you need, and use all that you take.
- ▶ Treat fish with respect.

With these simple things in mind, we can ensure that fishing in Yukon's lakes and rivers stays sustainable for years to come.

Mahsi,

Pauline Frost
Minister of Environment

On the cover: *Arctic grayling cooking over a fire by the Wind River. Photo by Marina Milligan.*

Send us your photos! *Did you enjoy your time fishing in Yukon waters? Want to be on next year's cover? Send your pictures to fisheries@gov.yk.ca.*

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! Not a Legal Document

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

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**Cette publication est disponible en français.
Diese Broschüre gibt es auch in deutscher Sprache.**

Important Changes for 2018–19

Waters with new regulations

In support of fisheries conservation and after an extensive review, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board supported several recommended changes to the fishing regulations, which were accepted by the Minister of Environment. These changes come into effect April 1, 2018.

Fish Lake (see page 21-G):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to one fish 65 cm (26") or shorter.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released, only one longer than 48 cm (19") allowed.

Lake Laberge (see page 16):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to two fish, fish 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released, only one longer than 100 cm (39") allowed.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released, only one longer than 48 cm (19") allowed.
- ▶ Northern pike daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released, only one longer than 105 cm (41") allowed.

Ladue Lake (see page 19-C):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to one fish 65 cm (26") or shorter.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to two fish 40 cm (16") or shorter.
- ▶ Northern pike daily and possession limit changed to four fish 75 cm (30") or shorter.

Little Salmon Lake (see page 21-G):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to one fish 65 cm (26") or shorter.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released, only one longer than 48 cm allowed.
- ▶ Northern pike daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released, only one longer than 105 cm (41") allowed.

Important Changes for 2018–19

Mayo Lake (see page 16):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to two fish, fish 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released, only one longer than 100 cm (39") allowed.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released, only one longer than 48 cm (19") allowed.
- ▶ Northern pike daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released, only one longer than 105 cm (41") allowed.

Nares Lake and Nares River (see page 16):

- ▶ Lake trout daily and possession limit changed to two fish, fish 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released, only one longer than 100 cm (39") allowed.
- ▶ Arctic grayling daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released, only one longer than 48 cm (19") allowed.
- ▶ Northern pike daily and possession limit changed to four, fish 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released, only one longer than 105 cm (41") allowed.

For all these waters, barbless hooks will be required in future.

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! Must-know definitions

Daily limit: the number of fish that may be caught and retained in a 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight. Also known as daily catch limit.

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

Possession limit: the total number of fish that an individual may have in their possession, including the freezer at home.

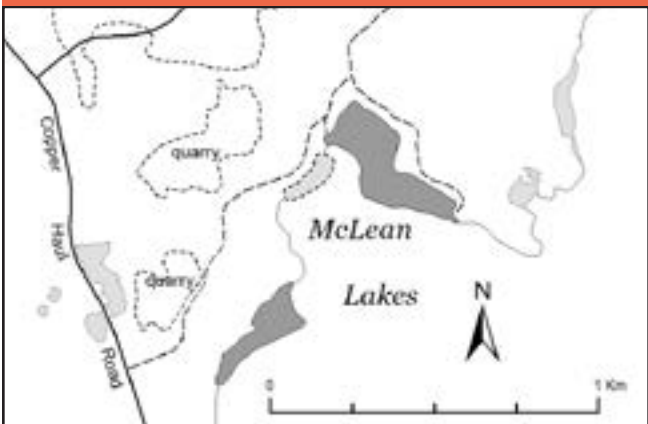
Where is this Waterbody?

Location and names of lakes and rivers

With the exception of the following lakes, the location of all the lakes listed in this booklet can be found in the *Gazetteer of Yukon*, available on the Department of Tourism and Culture's website: www.tc.gov.yk.ca/geo_placenames.

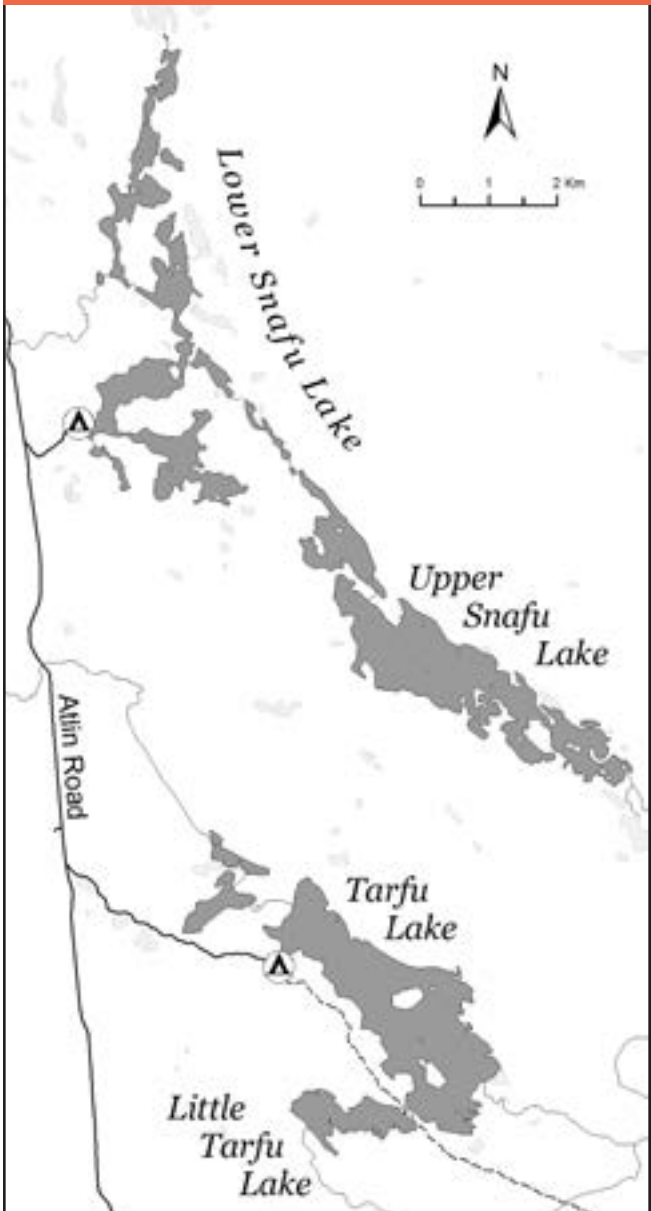
Caribou Lake	60°31'32"N, 134°16'02"W
Fish Lake	60°37'07"N, 135°14'15"W
Fox Lake	61°14'33"N, 135°28'10"W
Little Wolverine Lake	61°25'44"N, 130°09'59"W
Long Lake	61°20'54"N, 136°41'00"W
McLean Lakes	60°39'48"N, 135°05'15"W 60°39'33"N, 135°05'34"W
Nûsgu Xhâdi (Wolverine Lake)	61°27'33"N, 130°15'33"W
Otter Pond	61°04'30"N, 136°59'26"W
Pine Lake	60°49'06"N, 137°26'58"W
Pleasant Lake	61°38'06"N, 133°23'22"W
Snafu Lakes	
Lower Snafu Lake	60°09'06"N, 133°47'08"W
Upper Snafu Lake	60°06'09"N, 133°43'00"W
Tarfu Lakes includes Tarfu Lake, Little Tarfu Lake and unnamed lake	60°02'34"N, 133°44'08"W 60°04'27"N, 133°46'05"W
Ten Mile Lake	61°29'44"N, 135°36'00"W
Twin Lakes	61°41'53"N, 135°56'06"W
Whitefish Lakes	61°14'33"N, 129°58'02"W 61°10'50"N, 129°59'33"W 61°09'20"N, 129°59'24"W
Wolf Lake	60°39'26"N, 131°40'24"W

MCLEAN LAKES



Where is this Waterbody?

SNAFU AND TARFU LAKES



** Fishing regulations for McLean Lakes, Snafu Lakes, and Tarfu Lakes apply to all the shaded waters identified on the maps.*

Angling Licences

To fish in Yukon, you must have a current angling licence. Licences are valid from **April 1 to March 31**. If you intend to fish for salmon, you must also have a valid Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (except when fishing for kokanee salmon in lakes). Salmon Conservation Catch Cards are valid from **April 1 to November 30**.

 Licence Fee	(GST extra)			
	Season	6 day	1 day	Salmon
Yukon/Alaska* resident (16 – 65)	\$ 15	n/a	n/a	\$ 10
Canadian resident	\$ 25	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 20
Non-resident	\$ 35	\$ 20	\$ 10	\$ 50
Senior – Yukon resident (65 and older)	Free	n/a	n/a	Free
Minor (youth under 16)	Free	n/a	n/a	Free
First Nation/Inuvialuit	Free	n/a	n/a	**
Replacement licence	\$ 2	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Alaska residents must produce a current Alaska resident sport fishing licence and government-issued photo identification to be eligible for this rate.

**See page 43.

Carry it with you

You must sign your paper licence and Catch Card if you have one (you do not need to sign a printed eLicence), carry it on your person when angling, and produce it when asked by a conservation or fishery officer. This can be a printed copy of your eLicence, a digital version on your phone, or a paper licence. If your licence or Catch Card is lost or destroyed, it must be replaced.

One licence, one angler

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

Where to purchase

Yukon angling licences are available online, at Environment offices and at participating vendors. Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Cards are available online and (new for 2018) from participating vendors.

Angling licences: www.env.gov.yk.ca/angling-licences

Salmon Conservation Catch Cards:

www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm

Licences for minors (youth under 16)

Minors must abide by the fishing regulations, just like other anglers. Minors can obtain a Yukon angling licence and Salmon Conservation Catch Card free of charge.

Yukon minors may fish with or without an angling licence. They are entitled to their own limits and can fish on their own without being accompanied by an adult licence holder.

Canadian and non-resident minors may fish without a Yukon angling licence but must be accompanied by an adult licence holder. Their catch is counted as part of the limits of that licence holder. They may, and are encouraged to, obtain their own Yukon angling licence. In this case, they are entitled to their own limits and do not need to be accompanied by another licence holder.

Salmon: All minors are required to have their own Salmon Conservation Catch Card to fish for salmon. They are entitled to their own salmon catch limits if they have their own angling licence. If they are fishing under the angling licence of an accompanying licence holder, then their salmon catch is counted as part of the catch limit of that licence holder.

Licences for seniors (65 and older)

All seniors must have a valid Yukon angling licence (and Catch Card if fishing for salmon). Seniors who are Yukon residents may obtain a licence and Catch Card free of charge. Non-resident seniors pay the applicable fee.

Licences for First Nation anglers

First Nation anglers who want to fish outside their Traditional Territory must possess a current Yukon angling licence (and Catch Card if fishing for salmon), unless they have written consent from the First Nation in the non-overlapping Traditional Territory in which they plan to fish.

Yukon-BC transboundary waters

Both Yukon and BC angling licences are valid on all parts of the following transboundary waters:

- ▶ Bennett, Laidlaw, Morley, Tagish and Teslin lakes (not including inlet or outlet streams).
- ▶ Rancheria River, Swift River, and their tributaries.

Angling Licences

Know where you are in transboundary waters! You must follow the regulations of the jurisdiction you are in, including tackle restrictions. **The use of fish (dead or alive) or parts thereof for bait is prohibited in BC waters.** See page 30 for Yukon bait regulations.

Anglers wanting to sportfish within the British Columbia portions of Atlin Lake, or the Tatshenshini River or its tributaries, must possess a valid BC angling licence and follow the *BC Freshwater Fishing Regulations*. Anglers who wish to retain salmon captured from within BC waters must also have a valid Salmon Conservation Stamp attached to their licence. More information can be found in the *BC Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis* (www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/fish/regulations/#Synopsis) and Fisheries and Oceans Canada's sport fishing website (www.bcsportfishguide.ca).

Sport Fishing Licences

You must have a sport fishing licence if you are fishing using a dip net or set line, or if you want to fish in any of the circumstances listed below. Sport fishing licences are free but you must have a Yukon angling licence to obtain one.

You can get a sport fishing licence from an Environment office or from other locations and by other methods as indicated.

The Government of Yukon is working towards offering sport fishing licences online. Please check the Government of Yukon website for updates and details.

You must report these catches to the Department of Environment. There is a space on the licence to record your catch.

► Tetl'ámān (Tatmain Lake)

You can also get a sport fishing licence for this waterbody from a licence vendor in Pelly Crossing. Angling reports must be submitted to the Government of Yukon, either in person or by mail to Environment offices.

See page 22 for more information.

Sport Fishing Licences

▶ **Wellesley Lake**

You can also get a sport fishing licence for this waterbody from a licence vendor in Beaver Creek. Angling reports must be submitted to the Government of Yukon in person or by mail to Environment offices. If you are returning to Alaska after a fishing trip to Wellesley Lake, you can also leave your completed declaration at the Beaver Creek – 1202 Motor Inn.

See page 19 for more information.

▶ **Dipnetting for lake whitefish and suckers**

To dipnet lake whitefish or suckers in specified waters you must first obtain a sport fishing licence.

▶ **Set lining for burbot**

Set lines may only be used during the ice-covered periods.

For more information on how to use set lines, see www.env.gov.yk.ca/fishing. Look under the heading "How to Catch Yukon Fish."

▶ **Fishing derbies**

Please contact the Fisheries Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721 for licensing information for fishing derbies.

▶ **Snagging cisco for bait off the Tagish Bridge or Carcross Foot Bridge (Nares River)**

These bridges are the only locations in Yukon where snagging is allowed and cisco is the only species that may be snagged. The daily limit of five cisco applies. You must kill cisco before using them as bait. It is unlawful to use live fish as bait in Yukon.

Fishing in National Parks

Yukon angling licences are **not valid in Kluane, Ivvavik or Vuntut National Parks**. If you plan to fish in any of these parks, you must first obtain a **national park fishing licence**. Anglers fishing in Kluane National Park can get a licence from the Kluane National Park and Reserve Visitor Centre in Haines Junction or at the Parks Canada office in Whitehorse.

For more information, phone 867-634-7250.

Family Fishing Weekend, June 29 – July 2, 2018

Yukon residents may fish without an angling licence during the annual Family Fishing Weekend, June 29 – July 2, 2018. Anglers must still comply with all fishing regulations, including daily limits and possession limits, and be able to produce proof of residency. Yukon residents fishing for salmon are still required to possess both an angling licence and a Salmon Conservation Catch Card during this period.

Areas Closed to Angling

Though you can fish in most waters in Yukon almost year-round, there are certain places where fishing is prohibited. Knowing and following these regulations is your responsibility. For more information and to see maps, visit the fishery closures webpage at www.env.gov.yk.ca/closures.

Fish farming lakes closed to angling

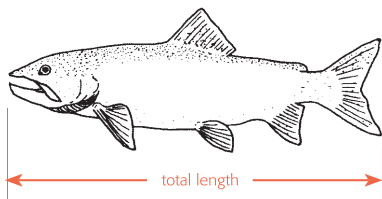
A number of fishless pothole lakes are licensed by the Government of Yukon for fish farming. These lakes are closed to angling. There are no other special restrictions on the use of these public waters. Visit www.env.gov.yk.ca/closures for a list of these lakes and their geographic co-ordinates.

There may be fish farming lakes that are not listed, but are closed. These will have official public closure notices posted at the lake. It's important to remember that these lakes were fishless prior to being stocked. The fish have been stocked by private individuals at their own expense, after going through a rigorous approval process. If you are unsure whether or not a pothole lake has been privately stocked, contact the Government of Yukon's Fisheries Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

Lands closed to fishing from shore

Some lands owned by Yukon First Nations are closed to public camping and fishing from shore, including specific areas of Lake Laberge, Surprise Lake, Tagish Lake, and the Yukon River near Whitehorse and Dawson City. Visit www.env.gov.yk.ca/closures for maps and notes.

How long is my fish?



The easiest way to measure a fish is to mark the size limits on a stick and then hold it in the water beside the fish. You can also pick up a free size limits sticker for your boat from any Environment office

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

Limits for General Waters

The following limits apply to all waters except for those listed as Conservation Waters, Special Management Waters, and Stocked Lakes.

Check the index on page 4 to find out if special catch limits or other regulations apply to the waterbody where you plan to fish.

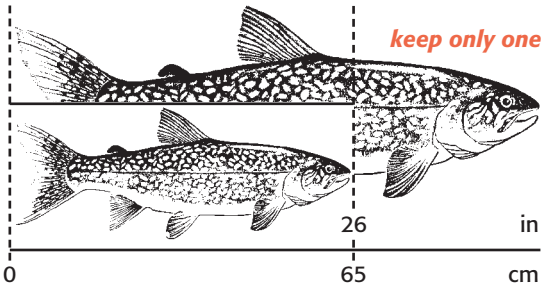
Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	3	6	Only one may be longer than 65 cm (26").
Bull trout	2	4	Only one may be longer than 50 cm (20").
Arctic grayling	5	10	Only one may be longer than 40 cm (16").
Northern pike	5	10	Only one may be longer than 75 cm (30").
Salmon (aggregate limit)	2* Only one may be Chinook salmon.	4* Two may be Chinook salmon.	n/a
Kokanee salmon**	5	10	n/a
Arctic char	2	4	n/a
Rainbow trout	5	10	n/a
Dolly Varden	5	10	n/a
Whitefish	5	10	n/a
Inconnu (sheefish)	1	2	n/a
Cisco	5	10	n/a
Burbot	10	20	n/a
All other species	5	10	n/a

* Salmon limits may be varied in season. See "Fishing for Salmon in Yukon" on page 34.

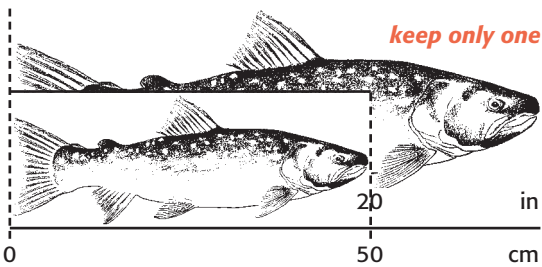
** Daily and possession limits for kokanee salmon are in addition to "Salmon (aggregate limit)."

Limits for General Waters

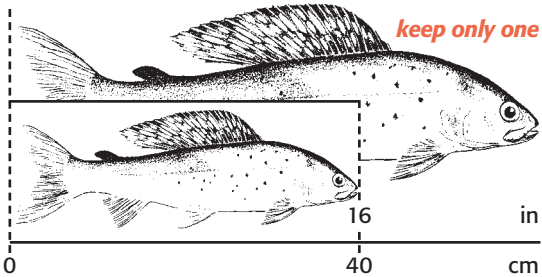
Lake Trout: Limits for General Waters



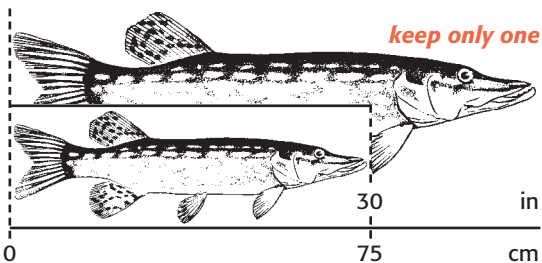
Bull Trout: Limits for General Waters



Arctic Grayling: Limits for General Waters



Northern Pike: Limits for General Waters



Limits for Conservation Waters

Conservation Waters are protected for different reasons: some have stocks in need of recovery, some have abundant stocks that are managed to maintain high-quality angling opportunities, and some are vulnerable to over-exploitation because of their easy access and proximity to communities.

Conservation Waters regulations apply to the following waters:

- ▶ Aishihik Lake
- ▶ Alligator Lake
- ▶ Bennett Lake
- ▶ Big Salmon Lake
- ▶ Big Salmon River from Quiet Lake to Big Salmon Lake, incl. Sandy Lake
- ▶ Blind Lakes
- ▶ Chain Lakes
- ▶ Claire Lake
- ▶ Coghlan Lake
- ▶ Drury Lake
- ▶ Dū Ese (Poison) Lake
- ▶ Ethel Lake
- ▶ Fire Lake
- ▶ Frances Lake
- ▶ Frank Lake
- ▶ Frederick Lake
- ▶ Glenlyon Lake
- ▶ Grass Lakes
- ▶ Jo-Jo Lake
- ▶ Kluane Lake*
- ▶ Kusawa Lake*
- ▶ **Lake Laberge***
- ▶ Little Wolverine Lake
- ▶ Long Lake (near Aishihik)
- ▶ Marsh Lake
- ▶ **Mayo Lake***
- ▶ McEvoy Lake
- ▶ Morley Lake
- ▶ Morris Lake
- ▶ **Nares Lake***
- ▶ **Nares River***
- ▶ North Lakes
- ▶ Nūsgu Xhâdi (Wolverine Lake, off Hwy #4)
- ▶ Pleasant Lake
- ▶ Quiet Lake
- ▶ Sandy Lake
- ▶ Sekulmun Lake
- ▶ Tagish Lake incl. Windy Arm
- ▶ Tahgah (Sekulmun) River
- ▶ Tay Lake
- ▶ Tchawsahmon Lake
- ▶ Tēle (Jim Cook) Lake
- ▶ Ten Mile Lake
- ▶ Tincup Lake
- ▶ Whitefish Lakes
- ▶ Wolf Lake



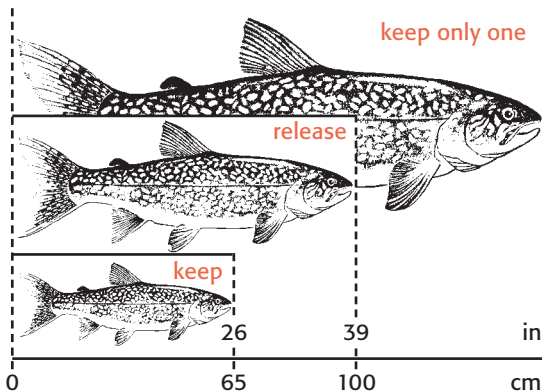
Only barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	2	2	All lake trout 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 100 cm (39").
Arctic grayling	4	4	All grayling 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 48 cm (19").
Northern pike	4	4	All pike 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 105 cm (41").
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

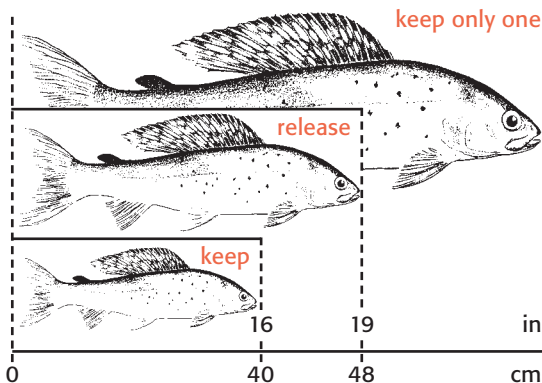
Limits for Conservation Waters

* A federal regulation change is in process and will require use of barbless hooks under law in this waterbody. Anglers are requested to use barbless hooks in anticipation of this change.

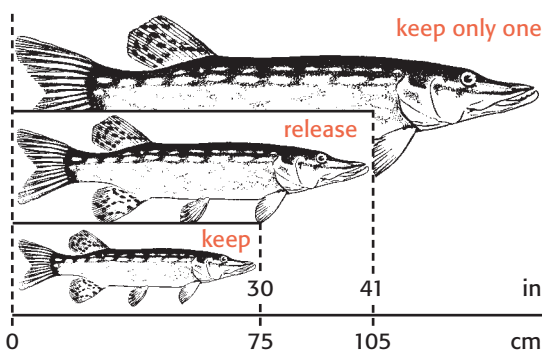
Lake Trout: Limits for Conservation Waters



Arctic Grayling: Limits for Conservation Waters



Northern Pike: Limits for Conservation Waters



Limits for Special Management Waters

Special Management Waters are given extra protection for a variety of reasons such as declining or depressed stocks or species of interest. These cases are often identified through community management planning processes, land claims, Renewable Resources Councils or other means. Waters in this list are grouped into categories for simplicity (A–L).

Before you fish in any of the following waters, take the time to understand the special limits and regulations that apply.

- ▶ Atlin Lake.....A
- ▶ Braeburn LakeC
- ▶ Caribou Lake.....C
- ▶ Chadburn Lake.....C
- ▶ Dezadeash Lake.....B
- ▶ Duo LakeC
- ▶ East Aishihik River.....E
- ▶ **Fish Lake**G
- ▶ Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve and adjacent Settlement Lands L
- ▶ Fox Lake.....G
- ▶ Frenchman LakeK
- ▶ Jackson Lake (see Louise Lake)C
- ▶ Kathleen River system..... D
 - Crescent Lake
 - Granite Lake
 - Granite Creek
 - Kathleen River
 - Lower Kathleen Lake
 - Quill Creek
 - Rainbow Lake
- ▶ **Ladue Lake** C
- ▶ Laidlaw LakeA
- ▶ Little Atlin LakeC
- ▶ Little Fox Lakes.....C
- ▶ **Little Salmon Lake**.....G
- ▶ Louise (Jackson) Lake.....C
- ▶ Lubbock River D
- ▶ Mandanna Lake..... F
- ▶ McLean LakesE
- ▶ Minto LakeC
- ▶ Pine Lake.....K
- ▶ Rancheria River and tributaries.....A
- ▶ Snafu LakesK
- ▶ Swift River and tributaries.....A
- ▶ Tagish Bridge.....G
- ▶ Tagish (Six Mile) RiverG
- ▶ Tarfu Lakes.....K
- ▶ Tet'ámān (Tatmain Lake).... H
- ▶ Tatshenshini River and select tributaries I
 - Blanchard River
 - Klukshu River
 - Takhanne River
 - Tatshenshini River
 - Village Creek
- ▶ Teslin LakeG
- ▶ Teslin River at Johnsons Crossing D
- ▶ Twin LakesK
- ▶ Watson Lake.....C
- ▶ Wellesley LakeC
- ▶ Yukon River system and select tributariesJ
 - Blind Creek
 - Klondike River
 - Lapie River
 - McIntyre Creek
 - Morley River
 - Smart River
 - Takhini River
 - Tatchun River
 - Teslin River
 - Yukon River
 - Wolf Creek

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

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Arctic grayling	3	6	n/a
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

Limits for Special Management Waters

B Dezadeash Lake

 Only single-pointed barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	2	2	All lake trout 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 100 cm (39 in).
Arctic grayling	4	4	All grayling 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 48 cm (19").
Northern pike	4	4	All pike 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 105 cm (41").
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

C Braeburn Lake, Caribou Lake, Chadburn Lake, Duo Lake, Ladue Lake, Little Atlin Lake, Little Fox Lakes, Louise (Jackson) Lake*, Minto Lake, Watson Lake, Wellesley Lake**

 Only barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	1	1	All lake trout longer than 65 cm (26") must be released.
Arctic grayling	2	2	All grayling longer than 40 cm (16") must be released.
Northern pike	4	4	All pike longer than 75 cm (30") must be released.
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

*A federal regulation change is in process and will require use of barbless hooks under law in this waterbody. Anglers are requested to use barbless hooks in anticipation of this change.

**Additional sport fishing licence required for Wellesley Lake. See page 11.

Limits for Special Management Waters

D Kathleen River system (Granite, Lower Kathleen, Rainbow and Crescent lakes, Granite Creek, Kathleen River and Quill Creek outside Kluane National Park), **Lubbock River, Teslin River at Johnsons Crossing** (from the outlet at Teslin Lake to one kilometre below the confluence of Squanga Creek)



Only single-pointed barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	1	1	All lake trout longer than 65 cm (26") must be released.
Arctic grayling	2	2	All grayling longer than 40 cm (16") must be released.
Northern pike	4	4	All pike longer than 75 cm (30") must be released.
Rainbow trout	All rainbow trout must be released.		
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

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



Only single-pointed barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	
Rainbow trout	All rainbow trout must be released.
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.

**Rainbow trout is the only game fish species in McLean Lakes.*

Limits for Special Management Waters

F Mandanna Lake



Only barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	All lake trout must be released.		
Arctic grayling	4	4	All grayling 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 48 cm (19").
Northern pike	4	4	All pike 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 105 cm (41").
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

G Fish Lake*, Fox Lake*, Little Salmon Lake*, Tagish (Six Mile) River, Tagish Bridge, Teslin Lake



Only barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	1	1	<p>Fish Lake, Fox Lake, Little Salmon Lake and Tagish River: all lake trout over 65 cm (26") in length must be released.</p> <p>Tagish Bridge: size limits do not apply. Keep the first lake trout you catch.</p> <p>Teslin Lake: all lake trout 65–100 cm (26–39") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 100 cm (39").</p>

Limits for Special Management Waters

G continued.

Arctic grayling	4	4	All grayling 40–48 cm (16–19") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 48 cm (19").
Northern pike	4	4	All pike 75–105 cm (30–41") in length must be released. Only one may be longer than 105 cm (41").
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

**A federal regulation change is in process and will require use of barbless hooks under law in this waterbody. Anglers are requested to use barbless hooks in anticipation of this change.*

H Tet'ámān* (Tatlmān Lake)

Species	
All fish species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.
Aggregate catch limit including released fish	You must stop fishing after catching five fish in one day, even if some or all of the fish were released.

**Additional sport fishing licence required for Tet'ámān. See page 10.*

Limits for Special Management Waters

- Tatshenshini River and select tributaries and headwater lakes** (Blanchard River, Klukshu River, Klukshu Lake, Nesketahin Lake, Takhanne River, Tatshenshini River, Village Creek)

Species	
Sockeye salmon	April 1 to August 14: all sockeye salmon must be released, unless specified in an in-season Public Fishery Notice.
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.

See map (over).

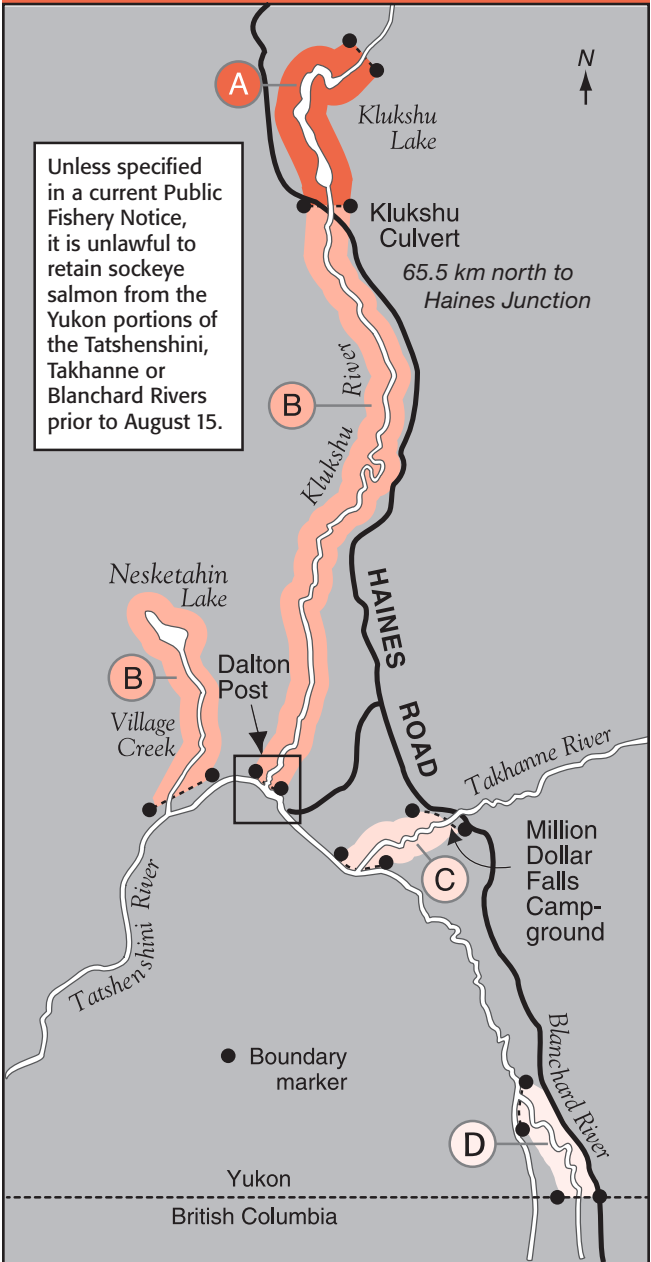
- A Klukshu Lake**
Year round: all salmon must be released.
- B Klukshu River, Nesketahin Lake, Village Creek**
June 15 to November 30: closed to all fishing.
- Klukshu River and Village Creek**
June 1 to November 30: only single-pointed barbless hooks with a gap of less than 20 mm (3/4") are permitted.
- Takhanne River**
June 1 to November 30: only single-pointed barbless hooks with a gap of less than 20 mm (3/4") are permitted.
- C Additional rules for the Takhanne River downstream of Million Dollar Falls**
July 24 to August 31: all salmon must be released.
Year round: the only lure permitted is an artificial fly.
- D Blanchard River**
July 24 to August 31: all salmon must be released.
June 1 to November 30: only single-pointed barbless hooks with a gap of less than 20 mm (3/4") are permitted.
- Tatshenshini River**
June 1 to November 30: only single-pointed barbless hooks with a gap of less than 20 mm (3/4") are permitted.

See page 9 for more information about fishing in Yukon-BC transboundary waters.

Limits for Special Management Waters

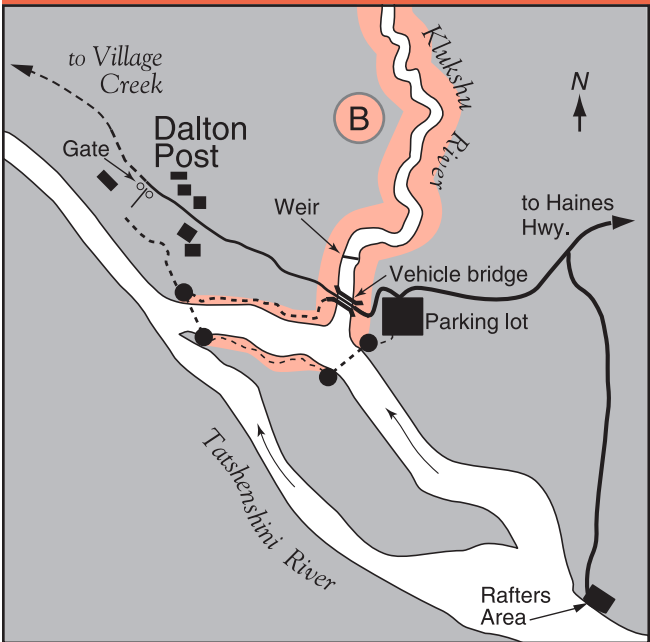
TATSHENSHINI/DALTON POST FISHING AREA

Unless specified in a current Public Fishery Notice, it is unlawful to retain sockeye salmon from the Yukon portions of the Tatshenshini, Takhanne or Blanchard Rivers prior to August 15.



Limits for Special Management Waters

DALTON POST - DETAILED VIEW



! Common Offences

Common offences under the *Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations* may result in the following fines:

Fishing without a licence	\$ 100
Exceed the daily catch limit	\$ 100 plus \$ 50/fish to a max. of \$ 1,000
Exceed the possession limit	\$ 100 plus \$ 50/fish to a max. of \$ 1,000
Fishing with a barbed hook on waters regulated as barbless	\$ 100
Fishing by snagging (no permit)	\$ 250
Fail to record salmon on Salmon Conservation Catch Cards	\$ 100
Fail to produce Salmon Conservation Catch Card	\$ 100


Fishing during a closed time or in a closed area results in a Notice to Appear in Court.

Limits for Special Management Waters


J Yukon River and select tributaries
(Blind Creek, Klondike River, Lapie River, McIntyre Creek, Morley River, Smart River, Takhini River, Tatchun River, Teslin River, Yukon River, Wolf Creek)

Species	
All fish species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.

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

 **July 1 to October 15:** only single-pointed barbless hooks with a gap of less than 20 mm (3/4") are permitted.

Yukon River from Whitehorse dam 2.5 km downstream to the Robert Campbell Bridge

 **July 15 to September 30:**
the only lure permitted is an artificial fly.

Takhini River

 **August 20 to September 15:**
the only lure permitted is an artificial fly.

Wolf Creek

All salmon must be released.


McIntyre Creek

(from the Alaska Highway to the Yukon River)

All salmon must be released.

Tatchun River (and Yukon River at mouth)

See map (opposite).

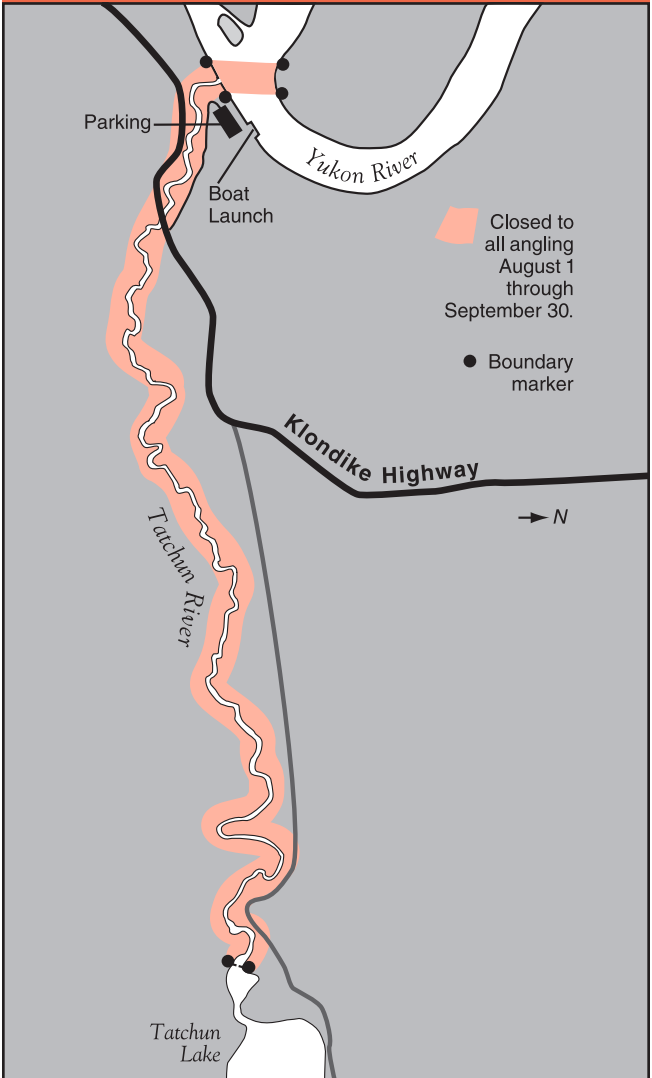
August 1 to September 30: no fishing is permitted in Tatchun River including the Yukon River at the mouth of the Tatchun River, as marked by boundary signs. 

Whitehorse Rapids Fish Ladder Area

It is unlawful to fish within 23 metres (75') downstream of the Whitehorse Rapids Fish Ladder.

Limits for Special Management Waters

TATCHUN RIVER – AREA 18 ON CATCH CARDS



Limits for Special Management Waters

K Frenchman Lake, Pine Lake*, Snafu Lakes, Tarfu Lakes, Twin Lakes



Only barbless hooks are permitted.

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Lake trout	All lake trout must be released.		
Arctic grayling	2	2	All grayling longer than 40 cm (16") must be released.
Northern pike	4	4	All pike longer than 75 cm (30") must be released.
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

*A federal regulation change is in process and will require use of single-pointed barbless hooks under law in this waterbody. Anglers are requested to use single-pointed barbless hooks in anticipation of this change.

L Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve and adjacent Settlement Lands

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Arctic grayling	1	1	n/a
All other species	Limits for General Waters on pages 14-15 apply.		

Limits for Stocked Lakes

The Government of Yukon works closely with the Yukon Fish and Game Association to provide easily accessible, high-quality fishing opportunities near many communities.

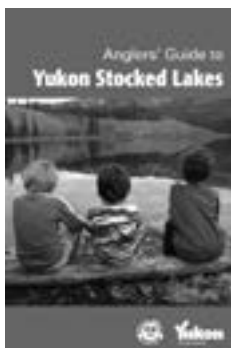
Nineteen lakes are stocked with rainbow trout, Arctic char, kokanee salmon, or bull trout:

- Cantlie Lake
- Chadden Lake
- Coffee Lake
- Fisheye Lake
- Gloria Lake 2
- Haldane Lake
- Hidden Lakes 1 & 3
- Hour Lake
- Judas Lake
- Long Lake (near Whitehorse)
- Lucky Lake
- Rantin Lake
- Salmo Lake
- Scout Lake
- Veronica Lake
- Whiskers Lake
- Wrong Lake

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Size Limit
Rainbow trout	5	10	n/a
Bull trout	2	4	Only one bull trout may be longer than 50 cm (20").
Arctic char	5	10	n/a
Kokanee salmon	5	10	n/a

For more information and the location of a stocked lake near you, pick up your copy of the *Angler's Guide to Yukon Stocked Lakes* from an Environment office or download a copy from www.env.gov.yk.ca/brochures.

Remember! You need a current angling licence to fish in a stocked lake.



General Regulations and Definitions

Angling

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

Artificial fly

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

Attending your line

It is unlawful to leave a fishing line unattended when angling. A line is attended when the angler is nearby and has a direct line of sight on it. This applies to open-water fishing and ice fishing.

Bait

It is unlawful to use any live fish as bait or possess any live fish for use as bait while fishing in Yukon waters. It is also unlawful to bring other live aquatic organisms into Yukon waters for use as bait. The head, tail, fins, bones or internal organs of legal fish (but no edible parts of a fish, except cisco) may be used as bait.

Buying and selling fish

It is unlawful to buy, sell or barter fish caught under the authority of a Yukon angling licence.

Dip nets

A dip net is a net that is hung on a ring or frame and has a closed bottom. It is only lawful to use a dip net to catch lake whitefish or suckers, and a sport fishing licence is required (see page 11).

Dressing and packaging your catch

You must leave the head and tail on your catch until you get the fish to your permanent residence and it must be dressed or packed so the fish can be readily identified, counted and measured. We suggest you gut the fish immediately.

General Regulations and Definitions

Fish size

Size limits apply to most species. The length of a fish is the distance from the tip of a fish's snout to the tip of its tail. All fish less than 20 cm (8") in length, caught by angling, must be returned to the water in the least harmful manner. For easy reference, this booklet is 20 cm (8") tall. See page 13 to learn tricks for measuring fish.

Fishing

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

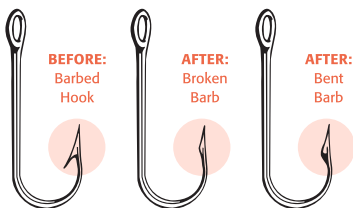
Hooks

A **barbless hook** is a hook without barbs, a hook that has all its barbs filed off or broken off, or a hook that has all its barbs bent down flat to the shaft.

A **single hook** is one hook with a single point.

A **treble hook** is one hook having three single points on a common shaft.

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



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

Inspections by conservation or fishery officers

You must show your angling licence, sport fishing licence(s) and Salmon Conservation Catch Card to a conservation or fishery officer when asked to do so. You must also allow them to examine your catch and gear.

General Regulations and Definitions

Limits

The daily limit (or daily catch limit) is the number of fish that may be legally caught and retained in a 24-hour period from one midnight to the next midnight.

The possession limit is the total number of fish that an individual may have in their personal custody, the custody of another person, or in any other place for the benefit of yourself or anyone else. This includes a freezer at home.

Mandatory release of some fish

If you catch a fish that the regulations do not allow you to keep, you must return it to the water in the least harmful manner – even if the fish seems to be fatally injured. It is an offence to be in possession of any fish in violation of the size or catch limits. At first thought, returning a fatally injured fish to the water doesn't seem to make sense. However, if anglers are allowed to keep injured or dead fish in excess of or contrary to the limits, then the regulations cannot be enforced and the resource will suffer.

Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area

Federal regulations prohibit and restrict activities within National Wildlife Areas (NWAs), including the Nisutlin River Delta.

While Yukon angling licences and Salmon Conservation Catch Cards are valid within the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, it is unlawful to use lead sinkers. This federal regulation is necessary to protect waterfowl from lead poisoning.

For more information on prohibited and restricted activities within the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, contact the Canadian Wildlife Service at 867-393-6700 (Whitehorse) or at 1-800-668-6767. To report NWA fish and wildlife violations, please call Environment and Climate Change Canada at 1-888-569-5656.



Number of lines and hooks

It is unlawful to use more than one line except while ice fishing, when two lines may be used. It is unlawful to use any gear on a line that is designed to catch more than

General Regulations and Definitions

one fish, except while fly-fishing when two artificial flies may be used, or when set lining when more than one hook per line may be used.

Set lines

A set line is a line with one or more hooks attached, left unattended in the water. Set lines may be used to fish for burbot in specified waters during the ice covered period. A sport fishing licence is required (see page 10). The hook(s) on a set line must rest on the bottom of the river or lake, and lines must be checked at least every 30 hours. Other licence conditions apply.

Snagging

Snagging is catching or attempting to catch a fish with a hook in any manner other than by inducing it to take the hook in its mouth. It is unlawful to snag fish, with one exception (see "Snagging cisco for bait", page 11). All snagged fish, with the exception of those caught under this special licence, hooked in any part of the body other than in the mouth, must be released in the least harmful manner.

Transfer of live fish or other aquatic organisms



It is unlawful to bring live fish, uncured fish eggs, crayfish, leeches or other water creatures into Yukon or transfer live fish, fish eggs, or other aquatic organisms from one body of water to another without a permit. For details, contact the Government of Yukon's Fisheries Unit or Fisheries and Oceans Canada (see page 64).

Unlawful equipment

It is unlawful to use a landing gaff or spear while fishing or to be in possession of a landing gaff while fishing. It is unlawful to use a firearm to kill or injure fish. It is unlawful to use torches or artificial lights to attract fish.

Waste and abandonment

It is unlawful to abandon fish or waste any portion that is suitable for human consumption (releasing a fish you may not legally keep is not considered waste or abandonment). The head, tail, fins, bones or internal organs of legal fish do not have to be consumed.

Fishing for Salmon in Yukon

A federal responsibility

In Canada, overall management of salmon is the responsibility of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). In Yukon, DFO manages salmon fisheries based on recommendations from the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee.

You need a Catch Card

To fish for any species of salmon in Yukon other than kokanee salmon in lakes, anglers require a valid Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card no matter what their age. See page 8 to find out how to get one.

Before you fish

Special restrictions apply to angling for salmon. Consult the appropriate section on page 14-28 for the waterbody in which you plan to fish.

After catching a salmon

Immediately upon catching a salmon, you must record the following information on your Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card, **even if you release the salmon:**

- ▶ date;
- ▶ location;
- ▶ species;
- ▶ sex;
- ▶ presence of tags;
- ▶ presence of adipose fin; and
- ▶ type of gear used to catch the salmon.

Return your completed Catch Card to Fisheries and Oceans Canada by November 30. You can:

- ▶ mail, fax or drop it off at the Whitehorse DFO Office (see page 64); or
- ▶ submit your catch information online at www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm.

If you do not return your Catch Card or submit your catch information by the deadline, you may be subject to a \$100 fine, and may be unable to acquire a Catch Card in future years until you submit this year's catch information to DFO.

For more information, contact Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Yukon Transboundary Rivers Area office, or visit www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/yukon/rec/catchcard-carteprises-eng.html.

Fishing for Salmon in Yukon

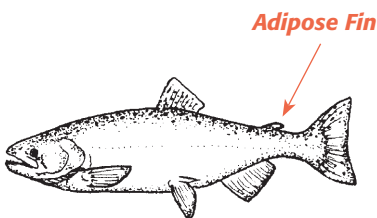
Short notice closures and public notices

Salmon run sizes are influenced by a wide range of factors and can be difficult to predict before they arrive in freshwater. During periods when lower-than-expected salmon runs occur, short notice changes to regulations and closures may be necessary to ensure conservation targets are met and that a sufficient number of salmon are able to return to their spawning grounds.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada advertises these closures via Fishery Notices available online at www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fns-sap/index-eng.cfm. These notices are used to communicate closures, openings and any changes to possession limits. Anglers can also sign up to receive closure notices by email. Notices can be filtered by Waters (e.g., Yukon/TBR) or by Management Area (e.g., Yukon River or Alsek/Tatshenshini River).

New for 2018: In-season changes that take effect on Friday, Saturday, Sunday or a statutory holiday will be posted by midnight on the Wednesday prior to the effective date.

Tagged Chinook salmon



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

Record all required information on your Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card. If you keep the fish, remove the salmon's head and freeze it in a plastic bag along with information on the date and place of capture, sex, length and weight of the salmon. Return the head in frozen condition to Fisheries and Oceans Canada's Yukon Transboundary Rivers Area office in Whitehorse (see page 64), or call 867-393-6722 (toll-free 1-866-676-6722) for further instructions.

Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee

The Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee (YSSC) is a public advisory body established by the Umbrella Final Agreement and functions as the main instrument of salmon management in Yukon. The YSSC's main focus is the conservation of Yukon salmon stocks. With this guiding principle in mind, the YSSC makes recommendations to Yukon First Nations and the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on all matters related to Yukon salmon.

YSSC members also serve as the majority of the Canadian representatives on the Yukon River Panel, established pursuant to the International Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Yukon River Panel makes recommendations to Canadian and US management entities concerning the conservation and coordinated management of Canadian-origin Yukon River salmon stocks.

To learn more about the YSSC, its work or to find out about upcoming YSSC public meetings, visit the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee's website at www.yssc.ca.

Contact the YSSC

Mailing Address: Box 31094,
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P7

Location: 409 Black Street,
2nd floor, Whitehorse, Yukon

Phone: 867-393-6725

Fax: 867-393-6947

E-mail: j.trerice@yssc.ca

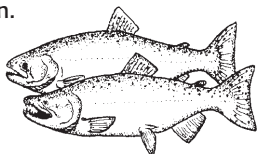


Salmon Identification

Certain species of salmon may look similar to others. If in doubt, release the salmon unharmed.

Chinook salmon

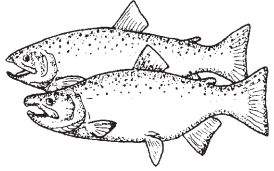
- ▶ Mature adult fish become dark and reddish, spots on both lobes of tail and dorsal fin.
- ▶ Black mouth with black gums at base of teeth in lower jaw.
- ▶ Usually 5–20 kg.
- ▶ Adults return to the Yukon and Alsek River watersheds between June and September.



Salmon Identification

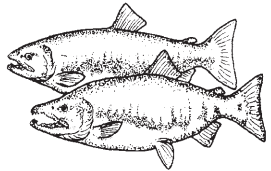
Coho salmon

- ▶ Wide tail base with black spots on upper portion of tail.
- ▶ Mature adult males are reddish on sides, grey/green on back and head, grey on belly, and develop a hooked jaw.
- ▶ Mature adult females are less strongly coloured.
- ▶ Black mouth with white gums at base of teeth in lower jaw.
- ▶ Usually 3–6 kg.
- ▶ Adults return to the Alsek River watershed in September and October and to the Yukon (Porcupine River) watershed in October and November.



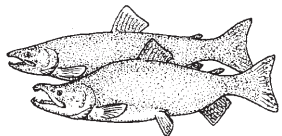
Chum salmon

- ▶ Mature adult fish are olive to olive/grey in colour with a dark purple/grey irregular band on the side of the body.
- ▶ Tail without spots.
- ▶ Large pupil, more than half the diameter of the whole eye.
- ▶ Adults return to the Yukon River watershed (including the Porcupine River) between August and October.



Sockeye salmon

- ▶ Mature adult males have a pale green head, hooked jaw, humped back, bright red body and red fins.
- ▶ Mature adult females will develop a grey/green head and grey/red body but do not possess a hump or hooked jaw.
- ▶ No spots on back, dorsal fin, or tail.
- ▶ Usually 2–4 kg.
- ▶ Adults return to the Alsek River watershed from June to October.



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

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Dog 2 Mile Rule

CANADIAN TIRE

YUKON



Want to know more about fish health in Yukon?

Check out the Yukon Fish Health Handbook, available at Environment offices or online at: www.env.gov.yk.ca/fishing

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Public Notice

Hazardous Materials Warning Within the Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area (NWA)

Users of the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, Yukon, should be aware of the potential hazards of military debris in this area. Nisutlin Bay, including the area within the Nisutlin River Delta NWA, is a former bombing range that was used by the Department of National Defence as a training area for aircraft. Military explosives and hazardous debris may remain in Nisutlin Bay and could cause serious injury or death.

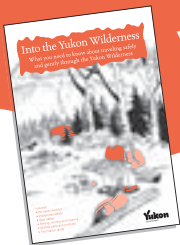
What to do if you see a suspicious object on land or in water:

Do not disturb it.

Contact the RCMP at: 867-390-5555 (Teslin)
867-667-5555 (Whitehorse)

Do not use a cellular or satellite phone near the object.

To obtain more information on unexploded explosive ordnance, please visit the Department of National Defence's Unexploded Explosive Ordnance and Legacy Sites Program website at: www.uxocanada.forces.gc.ca



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

about travelling safely and gently
through the Yukon wilderness

Available at all Environment offices
and Visitor Information Centres



Companion Publications

Pick up these fishing brochures at any Visitor Information
Centre or Environment office, or download them
from www.env.gov.yk.ca/fishing



Operate an all-terrain vehicle or snowmobile within city limits? You need:



- Safe Card
- Driver's License
- Insurance
- Registration (attached license plate)
- Approved Helmet

For more information visit whitehorse.ca or call Bylaw Services at 668-8317.



Report

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

Observe, Record, Report

1-800-465-4336

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca



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Public Rights and Responsibilities on First Nation Land

There are public rights and responsibilities you should be aware of when travelling and camping on First Nation lands.

Locating First Nations lands

To view detailed maps of where First Nation Settlement Lands are located, visit an Environment office or www.env.gov.yk.ca/maps.

Your rights

You may:

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

Your responsibilities

When using undeveloped First Nation land you must **not**:

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

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

Exceptions

Some lands owned by Yukon First Nations are closed to public camping and fishing from shore. Consult maps at your local Environment office for locations or visit the fishery closures web page at www.env.gov.yk.ca/closures.

For more information

Contact an Environment office or the office of the First Nation with a Final Agreement whose lands you may visit.

Contact the Department of Environment if you want to fish in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and are not a beneficiary of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*.

Subsistence Fishing by First Nations

If you are a beneficiary of a Yukon First Nation with a Final Agreement:

If you will be fishing for subsistence (food) in your Traditional Territory:

- ▶ you must follow your First Nation's rules about harvest limits or reporting;
- ▶ you do not need a Yukon angling licence;
- ▶ to set a net, you do not need a domestic fishing licence; and
- ▶ when fishing for salmon, you are subject to the conditions of your First Nation's communal fishing licence.

If you will be fishing for subsistence (food) in the Traditional Territory of another First Nation with a Final Agreement (not including overlap areas):

- ▶ you need the written consent of the other First Nation, and you must follow their rules about harvest limits or reporting;
- ▶ if you do not have consent, you need a Yukon angling licence and must follow Yukon fishing regulations;
- ▶ to set a net, you need the written consent of the other First Nation and you must follow their rules; and
- ▶ when fishing for salmon, you need written consent and you are subject to the conditions of that First Nation's communal fishing licence.

If you will be fishing for subsistence (food) in the Traditional Territory of another First Nation without a Final Agreement, or in overlap areas:

- ▶ you need a Yukon angling licence and must follow Yukon fishing regulations; and
- ▶ when fishing for salmon, you need a Yukon angling licence and a Salmon Conservation Catch Card.

Fishing gear: Mark your name and the name of your First Nation on each gill net, fish trap and set box so fishery and conservation officers and game guardians know that it is legal.

If you are member of the White River First Nation, Liard First Nation or Ross River Dena Council, or if you are a member of a non-Yukon First Nation or an Inuvialuit, please refer to the publication First Nations and Inuvialuit Hunting and Fishing in Yukon, available at all Environment offices or at www.env.gov.yk.ca/brochures. Contact the Department of Environment at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5652 if you have further questions about your rights and responsibilities when subsistence fishing.

Stop Aquatic Invasive Species

Help protect our waters

Aquatic invaders can harm native species by bringing disease and altering ecosystems. This impacts fisheries, tourism, health and recreation in Yukon. Keep aquatic invaders out by following these simple steps when moving between bodies of water:



CHECK and remove mud, weeds, and aquatic life from motors, boats, trailers, and gear before leaving the area.



DRAIN water from bilges, pumps, coolers and buckets before leaving the area.

CLEAN your boat, trailer, and gear by freezing overnight, fully drying in the sun, or power washing.



CHOOSE GEAR WISELY Studded or soft rubber waders are your best choice. Felt and other porous soles of boots can trap moisture and spread aquatic invaders. If you have felt-soled wading boots, it's best to freeze them overnight.

Pay special attention when you are moving between lakes and rivers. Report all sightings of possible invaders to the Department of Environment.

To learn more, visit www.env.gov.yk.ca/ais or www.yukoninvasives.com.

Stop Aquatic Invasive Species

! Report Zebra and Quagga Mussels

Zebra Mussel
Amy Benson
bugwood.org



Quagga Mussel
David Britton



Report any mussels that are attached to boats or equipment to the Department of Environment. The Pacific Northwest, including Yukon, is the last part of North America that is still free of zebra and quagga mussels. These mussels cause major impacts to the environment and infrastructure like hydropower and municipal water supplies. They are spread by watercraft, transported

overland between waterbodies. The mussels can attach to boats within hours and microscopic larvae can live in standing lake water.

Adult mussels and larvae can survive up to 30 days on a boat out of the water.

How to identify zebra and quagga mussels:

- ▶ They are small: only up to 3 cm.
- ▶ They form dense clumps and attach to hard surfaces.
- ▶ Propeller-blade shaped.
- ▶ Zebra stripes often but not always, present.

Catching Tagged Fish

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

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

Send your information or the tag to: Fisheries Unit, Department of Environment, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6. Or call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

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

Ice Fishing

More and more Yukon anglers are discovering how exciting and enjoyable ice fishing can be. It requires very little special gear and can be a great social activity. With a frozen lake at your disposal, there's room for friends to enjoy fishing together.

Gear

To get started, you'll need the following basics:

- ▶ Ice auger: a hand auger with a 6–8" diameter is best for beginners.
- ▶ Ice scoop: use this to clean slush and ice out of the hole – a slotted kitchen spoon works just fine.
- ▶ Rod and line: your equipment can be as simple as a spool of line that you jig and retrieve by hand, but the easiest gear to use is a short (45–75 cm) ice fishing rod with a matching reel, spooled with 6–10 lb monofilament line.
- ▶ Lures: simple is best when ice fishing – try a selection of jigs, spoons and spinners that range in size from small (for rainbow trout, kokanee and whitefish) to large (for northern pike, burbot and lake trout).
- ▶ Seats: a comfortable place to sit, either on a folding chair or a bucket, means a better day of fishing.

Comfort and safety

Like any other winter activity, the key to being safe and comfortable is to choose which days you go out and to dress for the conditions. Check the weather forecast, and choose other activities on colder, windier days. Bring layers of clothing, so you can shed a layer when walking and drilling holes, then bundle up again when sitting down to fish.

Always use caution when walking on ice – avoid ice travel until there is at least 15 cm or 6" of clear, strong ice (or 25 cm or 10" for snowmobiles). Avoid areas with current, where ice may be thin.

Regulations for ice fishing

Anglers fishing through the ice can use up to two lines each, as long as they are both attended (see page 32). Anglers can also apply for a sport fishing licence to set lines for burbot through the ice on specified waters (see page 11). Other regulations are the same as for the open water season – look up these details for each waterbody.

Live Release Angling

Live release angling as a component of size-selective harvest is a conservation tool that will ensure lakes or streams do not have to be closed for parts of seasons or even whole seasons, as is the case in other parts of Canada.

Survival rates are high

Survival rates for released fish can be very high. Studies suggest that about 94 per cent of released pike and about 90 per cent of grayling survive. Survival rates for released lake trout range from 93 per cent for lightly-handled fish to 76 per cent for deep-hooked fish. Hook placement is a significant factor affecting the survival of all species.

Select what you keep

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

Be considerate

Excessive live release can harm rather than help the resource. Survival rates are high, but if you practice live release without restraint, the number of dead fish can add up. For example, even with a high survival rate like 90 per cent, if you catch and release 20 fish, it is likely that two of those fish will not survive. From a population point of view, this is equivalent to harvesting two fish – similar to the daily catch limit on many waters.

Read the list of ethics on the next page. Good fish management practices will ensure that Yukon's rivers and lakes continue to have fish for generations to come.

Treat it Humanely. Kill it Quickly!

Fish that are not released should be killed immediately. Using stringers (tethers) and live wells to keep fish alive is not respectful.

! Live Release Ethics

1. Treat the fish gently, with respect.
2. Learn proper handling techniques. (See page 49).
3. Practice live release in moderation.
4. Keep any legal fish that are bleeding or injured.
5. Stop fishing when you reach your limit.
6. Do not practice live release in schools of spawning fish.
7. Do not practice live release in hot weather or warm water.
8. If you are not going to keep a fish, release it right away.

Yukon Lake Trout: Let the Big Ones Go!

Lake trout are one of the most sought-after species in Yukon's recreational fishery and are vulnerable to over-harvesting. Anglers catch a lot of large, old fish because these fish feed aggressively in the summer and are more likely to take a lure. Females in particular must feed voraciously to produce eggs, which can account for up to 20 per cent of their body weight. Releasing large fish favours females and protects future fish stocks.

Lake trout spend their entire lives in cold, freshwater lakes that are not very productive. Once they mature (9 to 12 years), they grow very slowly and it takes a long time to reach a large size. Large lake trout may be more than 40 years old!

Large fish are susceptible to depletion through over-fishing. If large fish are removed from a lake, it can take many years before a new cohort of large fish replaces them.

The conservation of lake trout stocks is achieved through size limits and live release. Studies have shown that lake trout have very high survival rates when live release is done properly.

How to Release Fish Unharmed

Use the right gear

- ▶ Use barbless hooks. They're easy to remove and require less handling time.
- ▶ Long-nose pliers make hook removal easier on you and the fish.
- ▶ Use artificial lures, not bait, to reduce the chance of deep hooking.
- ▶ If you use a landing net, use one made of rubber or knotless mesh.

Limit the stress on the fish

- ▶ Bring the fish in quickly before it becomes exhausted.
- ▶ Handle the fish as little as possible, and always with wet hands. Limit its exposure to air.
- ▶ Be aware of how changes in pressure affect fish. If you intend to release your fish, avoid fishing in deep waters. "Fizzling" (squeezing the belly to induce deflation of a swim bladder) can damage a fish's internal organs if not done correctly. Fizzling is not recommended.

Release the fish carefully

- ▶ Remove the hook as gently as possible, using your pliers to grasp the hook by its shank.
- ▶ If you must handle the fish, hold it gently with one hand on its tail and the other under the fish, just behind the gill cover. Do not touch the gills or squeeze the belly.
- ▶ Consider cutting your line if the fish is deeply hooked.
- ▶ To revive a fish, hold it upright and move it slowly back and forth to run water through its gills. Release it when it begins to swim normally.
- ▶ Warm water is very hard on fish. Release fish into water as cold as where they were caught.



Status of Fish in Yukon

Have you wondered how the fish in your favourite lake are doing? All the Government of Yukon information about the status of fish across our territory is available in one place.

The *Status of Yukon Fisheries 2010* report provides a comprehensive look at fisheries management issues, threats to fisheries, the value of fishing in Yukon, and the health of fish stocks.

You can find this report on the Department of Environment website at: www.env.gov.yk.ca/hunting-fishing-trapping/wherefish.

Use the status table

At the back of the *Status of Yukon Fisheries 2010* report (and available as a separate download), you will find the lake trout status table that gives a lake-by-lake assessment of lake trout populations in Yukon. You can use this table to make informed decisions about where to fish. It's important to understand which fish stocks can sustain high harvest pressure and which stocks should only be fished lightly or occasionally. Be informed!

Your role in fisheries management

Do you have information on the status of particular lakes or rivers? Is the fishing better or worse than it used to be? Your comments can help fisheries managers focus their efforts on ensuring the sustainability of fish stocks. Email us your observations at fisheries@gov.yk.ca or call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

Spawning Time – Time Out

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fish Mothers, Fish Fathers "My Old People Say"

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

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

Health Benefits & Risks of Eating Yukon Fish

Yukon fish are generally healthy and are a good food choice. When handling, cleaning or cooking any fish, follow good food safety practices. There is a wealth of information on the benefits of eating fish, food safety, mercury and fish parasites in the *Yukon Fish Health Handbook*. This handbook is available from Environment offices and from www.env.gov.yk.ca/brochures.



Omega-3s

Fish are an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, particularly fish with high fat content or those that live and grow in cold waters. Compared to other species of fish that we commonly eat, some species of fish from cold Yukon waters have a high level of omega-3 fatty acids.

Mercury

Just like fish available in the grocery store, fish caught in Yukon may contain small amounts of mercury. In general, adults who are not pregnant do not need to limit their intake of lake trout or burbot. However, because larger fish have higher concentrations of mercury, consuming smaller lake trout and burbot (i.e., less than 60 cm or 24" in length) would give an extra degree of safety in limiting mercury exposure.

Women of child-bearing age and children under the age of 12 should limit the number of large lake trout and burbot they eat (i.e., only one or two meals per week of fish greater than 60 cm or 24"). Small fish (less than 40 cm, or 2 lbs) do not pose a risk and can be consumed in any quantity.

Other commonly targeted species of fish, including grayling, pike, whitefish and salmon have very low levels of mercury that are well below the Health Canada guideline.

Fish parasites

Parasites may be found in the flesh and organs of some Yukon fish. Many of these parasites are unsightly, but most are not harmful to humans or pets. However, threat of infection can be eliminated by thoroughly cooking the fish and using proper hygiene when cleaning and handling raw fish.

Health Benefits & Risks of Eating Yukon Fish

Parasite load varies between species and lakes. Some populations have a high parasite load. Don't harvest these fish unless you plan on eating them.

For more information, visit www.env.gov.yk.ca/hunting-fishing-trapping/eatingfish or call the Animal Health Unit at 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5600.

Fish care in the field

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

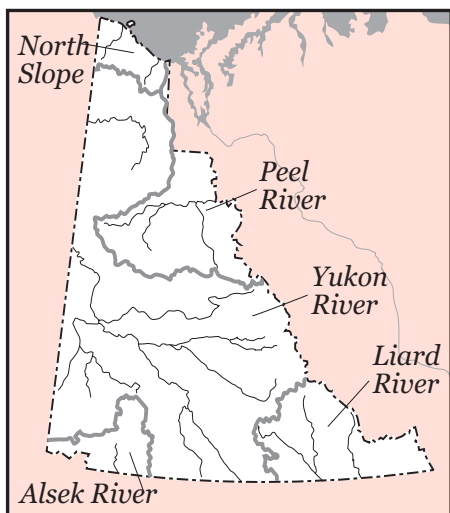
The following tips will help you preserve the quality and flavour of your catch:

- ▶ Bring an ice-filled cooler and keep it out of the sun.
- ▶ Kill the fish quickly with a sharp blow to the head just behind the eyes.
- ▶ For best results, gut the fish immediately. See page 30 for information about dressing the fish.
- ▶ If you choose to gut the fish later, bleed it immediately by inserting a knife through the gills and cutting straight down.
- ▶ Put the cleaned or bled fish in a plastic bag and put the bag in your cooler, preferably on ice.
- ▶ When at home, if you fillet your catch, do not rinse the fillets in water; wipe them with paper towels.
- ▶ Freeze your catch as soon as you get it home or cook it within 24 hours for best results.

Fresh Fish – The Perfect Food

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

Drainages and Species



There are five drainages in Yukon. Arctic grayling, northern pike, lake whitefish, round whitefish, lake trout, burbot and longnose sucker are present in all the drainage systems. Other species are present as follows:

Alsek River drainage: Chinook salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, kokanee salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, Dolly Varden and pygmy whitefish.

Liard River drainage: bull trout, mountain whitefish and white sucker.

North Slope drainage: Dolly Varden, Arctic lamprey, inconnu, rainbow smelt, least cisco, broad whitefish and chum salmon.

Peel River drainage: Dolly Varden, inconnu, white sucker and broad whitefish.

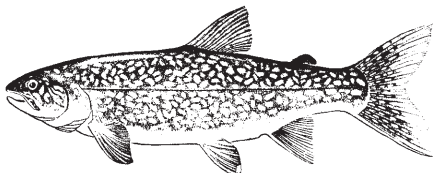
Yukon River drainage: Chinook salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, inconnu, pygmy whitefish, broad whitefish, Arctic lamprey and least cisco.

Cabins – Do Not Disturb

Most of the cabins you'll find in the backcountry belong to licensed trappers who use them during the winter trapping season. Please do not disturb these cabins or any traps or equipment you find in wilderness areas. Chances are, someone is counting on that cabin being in good shape, and the equipment being in place, when winter returns.

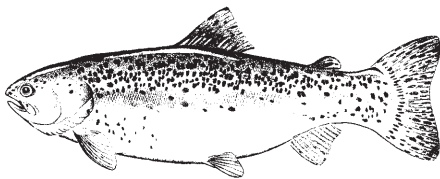
Lake trout

- ▶ Light spots on dark body.
- ▶ Worm-like markings on back and dorsal fin.
- ▶ Deeply forked tail.



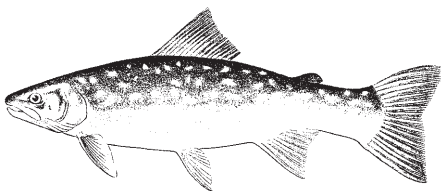
Rainbow trout

- ▶ Dark spots on light body.
- ▶ Radiating rows of black spots on tail.



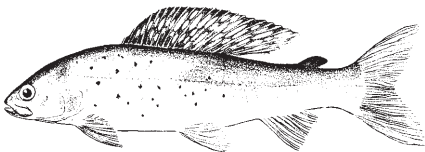
Arctic char

- ▶ Light spots on dark body.
- ▶ Slightly forked tail.
- ▶ Found in Pumphouse Pond, McIntyre Creek, Porter Creek and some stocked lakes.



Arctic grayling

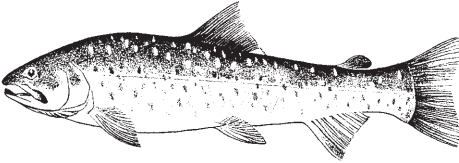
- ▶ Long, high dorsal fin edged with a coloured band and dotted with rows of spots.



Freshwater Fish of Yukon

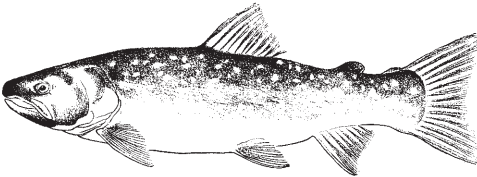
Dolly Varden

- ▶ Light spots on dark body.
- ▶ No worm-like markings on dorsal fin.
- ▶ Slightly forked tail.
- ▶ Small head.
- ▶ Found in North Slope, Alsek and Peel drainages.



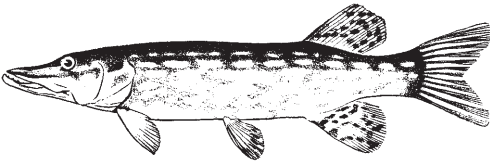
Bull trout

- ▶ Similar to Dolly Varden.
- ▶ Large, flattened head.
- ▶ Found in Liard drainage only.



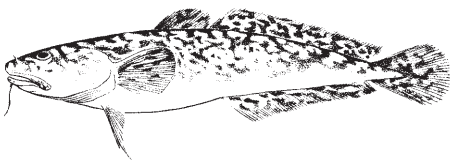
Northern pike

- ▶ Large mouth with prominent teeth.



Burbot

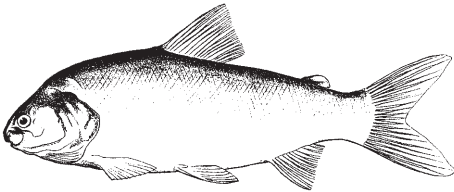
- ▶ Flattened head with barbel under jaw.



Freshwater Fish of Yukon

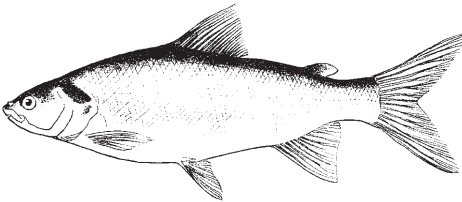
Broad whitefish

- ▶ Upper jaw projects beyond lower jaw.
- ▶ Tip of snout is lower than the eye.



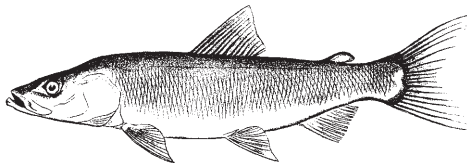
Lake (humpback) whitefish

- ▶ Upper jaw projects beyond lower jaw.
- ▶ Tip of snout is above lower margin of eye.



Inconnu

- ▶ Lower jaw projects beyond upper jaw.



Kokanee salmon

- ▶ Landlocked sockeye salmon.
- ▶ Seldom longer than 40 cm or heavier than 0.5 kg.



Lake Productivity

Productivity is the ability of a lake to produce plants and animals from sunlight and nutrients. Lake productivity starts with tiny algae, known as phytoplankton, which use sunlight and nutrients (like carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus) to grow and reproduce. This phytoplankton, in turn, is eaten by small, drifting invertebrate animals, known as zooplankton. Zooplankton are fed on by larger invertebrates and small fish, which themselves are prey for larger fish like lake trout, northern pike and burbot.

Clean lakes, short summers

In Yukon, our short summers make for a brief growing season. Also, our clean, cold lakes contain relatively few of the nutrients that phytoplankton need to grow and reproduce. Like an aquatic version of a northern vegetable garden, our lakes don't grow as much plant matter every year as warmer, more nutrient-rich lakes in southern areas. This translates all the way up the food chain to fish such as lake trout. Our lakes produce fewer kilograms of lake trout each year than lakes further south.

A Yukon example

By estimating the amount of fish a lake can produce each year, we can identify appropriate harvest levels that will maintain good fishing into the future. We use measures of temperature, lake size and nutrient levels to estimate productivity and sustainable harvest. As an example, we estimate that Lake Laberge can sustain 1,300 kg of lake trout harvest per year. For a similar-sized lake further south, with temperatures 3°C warmer and nutrient levels 50 per cent higher, we would expect a sustainable harvest of 2,100 kg of lake trout per year.

Manage with care

Low lake productivity means sustainable harvest levels for Yukon fish are lower than those in more productive areas. As a result, our fish populations need to be managed with particular care. By following the regulations and choosing to harvest conservatively, you can help make sure that we all share in high-quality fishing and that our fish populations remain abundant in the future.

Southern Lakes Lake Trout Study

The Government of Yukon is carrying out a multi-year study of lake trout migration, genetics and harvest in Yukon's interconnected Southern Lakes (Bennett, Tagish, Marsh and Atlin). This project will show how different groups of lake trout use these lakes for feeding and spawning, and where and when these groups of lake trout are caught. This information helps the Government of Yukon manage lake trout in the Southern Lakes.

Trout movement

The Government of Yukon has set up a system of thermos-sized telemetry receivers in the lakes and channels between the lakes and has also implanted a number of lake trout in each lake with AA battery-sized internal transmitters that emit an acoustic signal. The records of trout passing by the receivers show when and where lake trout move within and between lakes.

Trout genetics

Lake trout are members of different groups that spawn in different locations. These groups can be identified using genetic "fingerprints". By comparing genetics and movement, the Government of Yukon will learn about the migration of the different groups of lake trout. The genetics of harvested lake trout will show where and when lake trout from different groups are harvested, and in what numbers.

Participate

You can help this research in a number of ways:

- ▶ **Release lake trout with pink tags:** lake trout with internal transmitters also have an external pink tag just below their dorsal fin. These lake trout provide valuable data but only as long as the fish is still alive – please consider releasing these fish, even if you are permitted by regulation to keep them.
- ▶ **Sign up for the Angler Sampling Program:** the Government of Yukon is looking for dedicated anglers to help collect samples and other data from lake trout in the Southern Lakes. If you would like to be involved in collecting data for this study, or have further questions, please contact the Fisheries Unit at fisheries@gov.yk.ca, or call 1-800-661-0408, ext. 5721.

The Life of a Lake Trout

Year 1: Lake trout eggs are laid in September and October in shallow water over rocky shoals. The eggs incubate among the rocks over the winter, hatching in early spring. The tiny lake trout young, called **alevins**, stay among the rocks, getting energy from their large, external yolk sac. Once the yolk sac is absorbed, the young lake trout, now called **fry**, emerge from their rocky hiding places and begin to feed on plankton.

Years 2–8: Through the early part of their life, lake trout focus on feeding, growing, and staying alive. As they grow, lake trout begin to switch from eating plankton to larger invertebrates, such as snails, insect larvae, and crustaceans. Young trout often stick to deeper waters to stay safe; shallower depths are home to larger adult lake trout and other predators of small fish.

Years 9–12: After a decade or so of growth, lake trout are ready to spawn for the first time. To prepare for their first fall spawning, lake trout feed heavily through the summer. This is particularly true of females, which must consume enough food to produce relatively large, fat-rich eggs. At this stage, some lake trout begin to switch from eating invertebrates to small fish, while other lake trout may remain invertebrate eaters throughout their lives. Lake trout at this age have also just started to reach a size (30–45 cm, 12–18") where they are catchable by anglers.

Years 13–50: After reaching maturity, lake trout devote most of their energy to reproduction. Mature fish gain length and weight very slowly, converting most of their food energy into eggs and milt (sperm). In Yukon's cold, low-productivity lakes, female lake trout may not get enough food to spawn every year; some females only spawn once every two or three years. Large, older lake trout are the most successful reproducers, capable of laying more and higher-quality eggs than younger, smaller trout.

Years 50+: While lake trout can live to be more than 60 years old, fish of this age are exceptionally rare. By this age, predation, disease and human harvest have claimed most lake trout. Over its lifetime, a successful female lake trout will have spawned approximately 15–20 times.

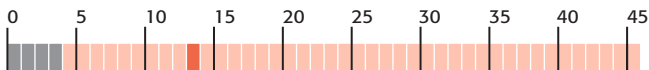
How Old are Yukon Lake Trout?

Compared to other animals harvested in Yukon, lake trout can be surprisingly old.

Lake trout grow slowly, which means they take a long time to reach catchable size. The average age of lake trout harvested by licensed anglers in Yukon is 14 years old.

The Government of Yukon collects age information from many different fish and mammals commonly harvested by licensed anglers and hunters. How do lake trout stack up?

Lifespan in years



Lake trout



Grizzly bear



Black bear



Bison



Male sheep



Northern pike



Arctic grayling



Mountain goat

■ No recorded harvest ■ Average age of harvest ■ Harvest age range

Bear Safety

Yukon is bear country. Your chances of encountering a bear increase if you are near an active fish spawning area, especially a salmon spawning stream. Pick up more information on bear safety at a Visitor Information Centre, any Environment office or visit www.env.gov.yk.ca/bears.

In camp

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

When fishing

- ▶ Keep an eye out for bears so you can give them plenty of room. Look for bear signs such as tracks, scat, fresh diggings, or partially eaten fish.
- ▶ Fish with a friend. Bears are less likely to approach groups.
- ▶ Make noise, especially when your visibility is limited. If a bear hears you coming it will probably leave the area.
- ▶ Carry a can of bear spray and be sure you can reach it quickly and know how to use it.
- ▶ Don't leave your catch exposed and unattended. If fishing from shore, store your catch in your vehicle or a sealed container.

After fishing

- ▶ Clean your catch at the shoreline, not at your campsite.
- ▶ Throw the guts into deep or fast-moving water. Pop the air bladder so the guts will sink. You may also bag the guts and dispose of them at home. Do not leave fish guts on the bank or in shallow water.
- ▶ Wash your hands, knife and cutting board after cleaning the fish. Do not get fish odours on your clothes or waders.

If you have an encounter

- ▶ Stay calm. Encounters rarely result in an attack.
- ▶ Cut the line if you're fighting a fish. The splashing may attract the bear.
- ▶ If there are other people present, group together.
- ▶ If a bear approaches you, stop, try to stay calm and prepare to use your bear spray or other deterrent. Try to determine if the bear is behaving in a defensive or non-defensive manner. If possible, back away slowly.
- ▶ If a bear approaches you very closely, stand your ground, and use your deterrent.
- ▶ If the bear physically attacks you while defending food or cubs, play dead. If a bear physically attacks you in a non-defensive manner, fight back.
- ▶ Report your encounter to a conservation officer.

Boating Safety

By law, all boats are required to carry safety equipment. What exactly you must carry depends on the type and size of your boat. Check all equipment regularly, maintain it well, and replace if necessary.

The common items needed on board are:

- ▶ Canadian approved personal floatation device or lifejacket for each person;
- ▶ paddles or oars;
- ▶ a bailing device;
- ▶ a fire extinguisher;
- ▶ watertight flashlight or flares;
- ▶ a buoyant heaving line;
- ▶ a sound signaling device; and
- ▶ navigation lights.

Check with Transport Canada for the legal requirements for your boat or visit www.tc.gc.ca/marinesafety.

Pleasure Craft Operator Card

All operators of pleasure crafts must carry a proof of competency (Pleasure Craft Operator Card) on board. For more information, contact Transport Canada's Office of Boating Safety at www.tc.gc.ca.

Contact

Freshwater Fish

Government of Yukon, Department of Environment

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

Toll-free in Yukon..... 1-800-661-0408 ext. 5652

Fisheries Unit..... 867-667-5721

Email..... fisheries@gov.yk.ca

Conservation Officers:

Whitehorse..... 867-667-5652

Carmacks.....867-863-2411

Dawson City..... 867-993-5492

Faro..... 867-994-2862

Haines Junction..... 867-634-2247

Mayo..... 867-996-2202

Old Crow..... 867-966-3040

Ross River..... 867-969-2202

Teslin..... 867-390-2685

Watson Lake..... 867-536-3210

Salmon

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Offices (DFO)

Fishery Officers.....867-393-6771

Fax..... 867-393-6738

Main Office.....866-676-6722

#100-419 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3V1

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

Web..... www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/yukon/index-eng.html

Salmon Conservation Catch Card

Web..... www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/yukon/rec/catchcard-carteprises-eng.html

Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Main Office at 409 Black Street, 2nd floor.....867-667-3754
Box 31104, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P7

Web..... www.yfwmb.ca

Protect Yukon Wildlife

Turn In Poachers and Polluters

Call toll-free



- ▲ **24-hour**
- ▲ **anonymous**
- ▲ **rewards available**

How can you help?

If you see someone violating fishing, hunting or environmental laws, don't confront them. That's a job for conservation officers. Watch carefully and record the facts:

- ▶ date and time;
- ▶ location;
- ▶ number of people involved;
- ▶ description of the people;
- ▶ description of the vehicle and licence plate number; and
- ▶ details of the violation or activity.

As soon as you can, call the TIPP line at **1-800-661-0525** or visit **www.env.gov.yk.ca/tipp** to report the details of the offence. You'll be helping the wildlife conservation effort and you may be eligible for a cash reward.