OPEN SEASONS, SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSED WATERS

BANFF NATIONAL PARK (BNP)

OPEN SEASONS
May 22 to September 30
Bow River - from Bow Lake Outlet to confluence
with associated backwaters and oxbows. No fishing is allowed on the Bow River.

June 30 to August 15
Open Creek

May 19 to September 8
Ghost Lake, Miette Lake and adjacent slow stream and beaver ponds, Lake Minnewanka, Two Jack Lake, Lake Minnewanka (I), and adjacent slow stream and beaver ponds.

June 30 to September 30
All tributaries of the Bow River

June 30 to October 31
Cascade River, its tributaries and associated lakes above Lake Minnewanka (see definition).

July 7 to October 31
Glens Lake, Lemen Lake, Marvel Lake, Ode Lake, Terrace Lake and Spray River and associated tributaries above the Spray Reservoir.

June 30 to October 31
All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Permits: Limit of 1 trout on Mouse Lake and adjacent slow streams and beaver ponds. Motor boats (gas or electric) are allowed on Lake Minnewanka only.

CLOSED WATERS
- Squaw River - that upper portion of the river located between the Town of Canmore and Special Preservation Area
- Cave and Basin massuit system
- Fish Lakes - the two Fish Lakes nearest remote lake # 20
- Forty Mile Creek - viability of the water intake reservoir
- Lake Agnes
- Leclerc Lake - outflow stream from Leclerc's boundary marshes, downstream to the confluence of the Bow River from its source to its mouth
- Mouse Lake - downstream from line formed between Miette River, Bow River, and Leclerc Lake (delineated by Miette Canyon, Miette River, Rock River, Swan Indian River, Bunting Lake

JASPER NATIONAL PARK (JNP)

OPEN SEASONS
May 1 to September 30
Sunwapta River

May 23 to September 30 and November 1 to April 1
Fiddle River, Maligne Lake (below Maligne Canyon), Miette River, Rock River, Swan Indian River, Bunting Lake

August 1 to October 1
Fly fishing only

JOKETEY NATIONAL PARK (KNP)

OPEN SEASONS
May 1 to September 30
Gold Lake, Oliver Lake

June 23 to October 31
Kootenay River, Vermillion River

June 30 to September 4
Dog Lake, Kasan Lake

Dog Lake, Kasan Lake

All other waters

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
Rainyville and Vermillion rivers, rainy and brisk, maximum limit of 30 min.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK (YNP)

OPEN SEASONS
June 30 to September 30
All other rivers and streams except closed waters

Lakes
May 19 to September 30
Alta Lake, Bowser Lake, Dog Lake, Long Lake, Lermo Lake, Mouse Lake, Munz Lake, No Name Lake (4 km south, km 431, Pemberton Lake, Lake Three, Lake Five and the Five Lake
May 19 to September 30
Maligne Lake, Talbot Lake, Eline Lake

June 30 to October 31
Fly fishing only

Medicine Lake

CLOSED WATERS
- Maligne Lake Outlet/Maligne Lake (the portion including the part of Maligne Lake below Maligne Canyon), Miette River, Rock River, Swan Indian River, Bunting Lake

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK (MLNP)

OPEN SEASONS
May 23 to September 30
Aloisina Lake, Cameron Lake and Creel, Cranadel Lake, Waterton Lakes (Upper and Middle), Early October to November 30

All other lakes except closed waters

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS
- Trout hooks only are permitted in Waterton Lakes National Park. Steelhead Hooks only may be used, for “Definition”, all plus size motor boats allowed on Middle and Upper Waterton Lakes only.

CLOSED WATERS
- Fish Creek, Deepwater Creek, Maligne Lake Outlet Lake in flat. - Skeleton, Few Lakes, Creeks and their tributaries
- North Fork Bow River and its tributaries.

FISHING PERMITS
Application required for possession of 6-m or fish in the national parks without a permit or accompanied by a permit holder is required. This regulation applies to residents and non-residents in places where fishing is allowed within the permit holder’s limit.

NOTE: This brochure is NOT a complete listing of fish in the following regulations. Each park has its own regulations that are specific to that park. For more information, contact the park’s administrative office.

Fishing Regulations Summary

April 1, 2012 - March 31, 2013

DEFINITIONS

- Natural fish body: you can only use a fish body that is caught and not made. - Non-food material, sounder boxes or chemical attractions are not allowed.

- Bait: includes any artificial fish, live or dead. - Flies are included in this definition.

- Flies: fishing flies for catching salmon and other non-native species. - Baitflies: includes any artificial fly that includes an abdomen, hook, or worm.

- Live Bait: includes any artificial fish, live or dead. - Flies are included in this definition.

- Flies fishing only: means only flies artificial flies may be used.

- Artificial Flies: fly is a single or double hook on a common shank, dressed with silk, thread, wool, fur, feathers, or material (such as hair, fur, or feathers) that is non-native species.

- Tributaries: a water course which flows into another body of water and is not directly connected by a tributary. - Lakes are defined unless otherwise specified.

- Treaty: for the purposes of this summary, the term treaty includes treaties.

- Canada National Parks Act

General Fishing Regulations

When angling is underfoot, it is:

- Fish without a national park fishing permit. - Fish with or without presence of 100 metres parks of waters without permit or accompanied by a permit holder - The use of more than two hooks in a single gear is prohibited. - Fish with or without presence of 100 metres parks of waters without permit or accompanied by a permit holder - The use of more than two hooks in a single gear is prohibited. - A fish box or fish line to any park water or transfer of fish to another body of water. - No fish (live or dead) in park waters.
HOW TO IDENTIFY YOUR CATCH

CUTTLEFISH TROUT - BNP, JNP, KNP, WNP, MNP, WMP

Rainbow Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, WNP, MNP, WMP

Kokanee Salmon - KNP

There are zero possession limits for many native species. Your license must exactly identify your catch. If you are unsure, release it.

**SPECIES**

**LIMIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bull trout</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokanee salmon</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutthroat (Kokanee, Bannf, Yoga)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wapetoser &amp; Tetonooce, Out, Lake, Upper, Middle and Lower Water Lakes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake and mountains whitefish caught in East Branch Anpe</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout (Ainslen Lake, Banff only)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainslen Lake, Barlow only</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainslen Lake, Barlow only</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout (all other water parks)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake trout and possession limit</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fish Consumption Advisory (Mercury) Mountain Parks

Parks Canada has been advised that mercury concentrations have been found in fish in some Mountain National Parks. Therefore, Parks Canada, in consultation with Health Canada, has established conservation guidelines for women of reproductive age and children (see table).

Memory is a tool that can affect human health. It can serve from retirement and beyond, and it's really important for the survival of your body and your brain. It's possible the tool that can help you understand the importance of these guidelines is the ability to eat fish and not fish your memory.

Table 1: Conservation Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAKE</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>Number of fish allowed</th>
<th>Season 1</th>
<th>Season 2</th>
<th>Season 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosworth - BNP</td>
<td>Clos</td>
<td>2/week</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett - BNP</td>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>3/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow - BNP</td>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>2/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector - BNP</td>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>3/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defender - BNP</td>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>2/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
<td>0/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterlee - BNP</td>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>3/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Precautionary consumption advice for game fish in waters not mentioned above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>Water Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Regimen Age Group</th>
<th>Advice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game fish - general</td>
<td>0/week</td>
<td>0/month</td>
<td>0/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preliminary note on consumption advice is given for fish species which is not particularly natural, such as those that is not caught. It is important that you consult with a local or regional authority before consuming any fish from waters that are not monitored by Parks Canada or Health Canada. Be alert to the potential for mercury contamination while in these waters. There are no guidelines for open lakes.*

**A special thanks to everyone who contributed to this document.**

HELP RELEASED FISH SURVIVE

Give a reduced fish the best chance for survival by following these suggestions:

1. Minimize the time you play a fish. A fish played too long may not survive even if it’s released. Remember to always bring fish to depth shells quickly. Fish brought up too quickly will capture their air bladders and die.

2. Be gentle, keeping the fish in the water at all times when handling it. Fins and gills are delicate. Fish may damage gills and other internal organs, and fish can smother itself.

3. Handle the fish with care, wet hands. Keep fins 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. If the hook is deep, cut the leader rather than pulling the hook out. The leader will disappear in water. 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 re-oxygenate. For large species such as salmon. When the fish begins to struggle, let it go.

6. If the fish is breathing excessively, it will likely survive if released. Release it and immediately return as part of your catch if permitted.

7. The use of barbless hooks is recommended to make releasing easier. The barbless hook can be removed by flattening the barb with needle-nosed pliers.

8. Single hooks are recommended to reduce fish release mortality.

9. Continue to angle for trout in waters exceeding 10°C to reduce the ability of fish to survive the ‘catch and release’ process.

**WILDLIFE WATCH**

Report suspicious activities.

1-888-WARDENS (1-888-927-3687)

Whitling Disease: Are we next?

In 1980, listeriosis was devastating trout and salmon populations in Montana, Colorado, and Arkansas. Now in Canada we could see a new threat. If you fish U.S. waters, you are at special risk. More information on web pages: www.parks.canad.goc.ca/bergs

CHECK YOUR TACKLE BOX!

Some fishing tackle and baits are not allowed near or in Canada National parks. (From the National Parks Act, General Fishing Regulations section in this book.)

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For further information contact:

Banff National Park: 403-762-1530
Email: npccbanff@parks.gc.ca

Yoho, Kootenay National Parks: 250-543-4600
Email: npccyoho@parks.gc.ca

Jasper National Park: 780-852-6092
Email: npccjasper@parks.gc.ca

Waterton Lakes National Park: 403-859-2224
Email: waterton@parks.gc.ca

Mount Revelstoke/Glacier National Parks:

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