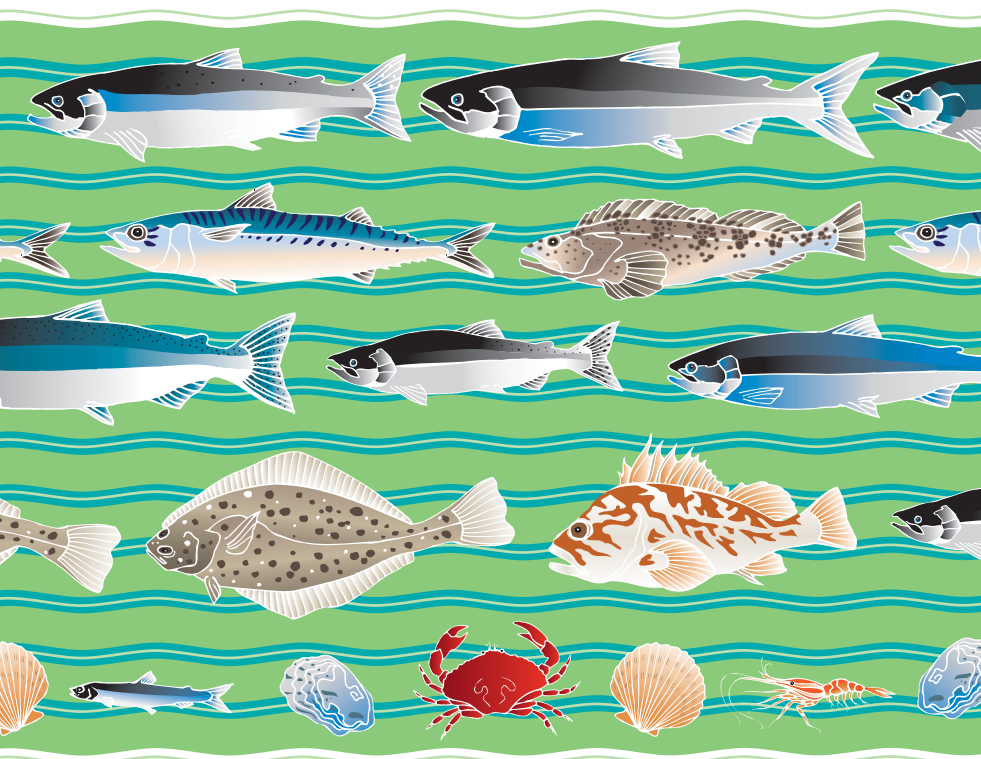




2009–2011 British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide

Freshwater Salmon on reverse



Get your B.C. Tidal Waters Licence Online!
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Licensing

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Offices

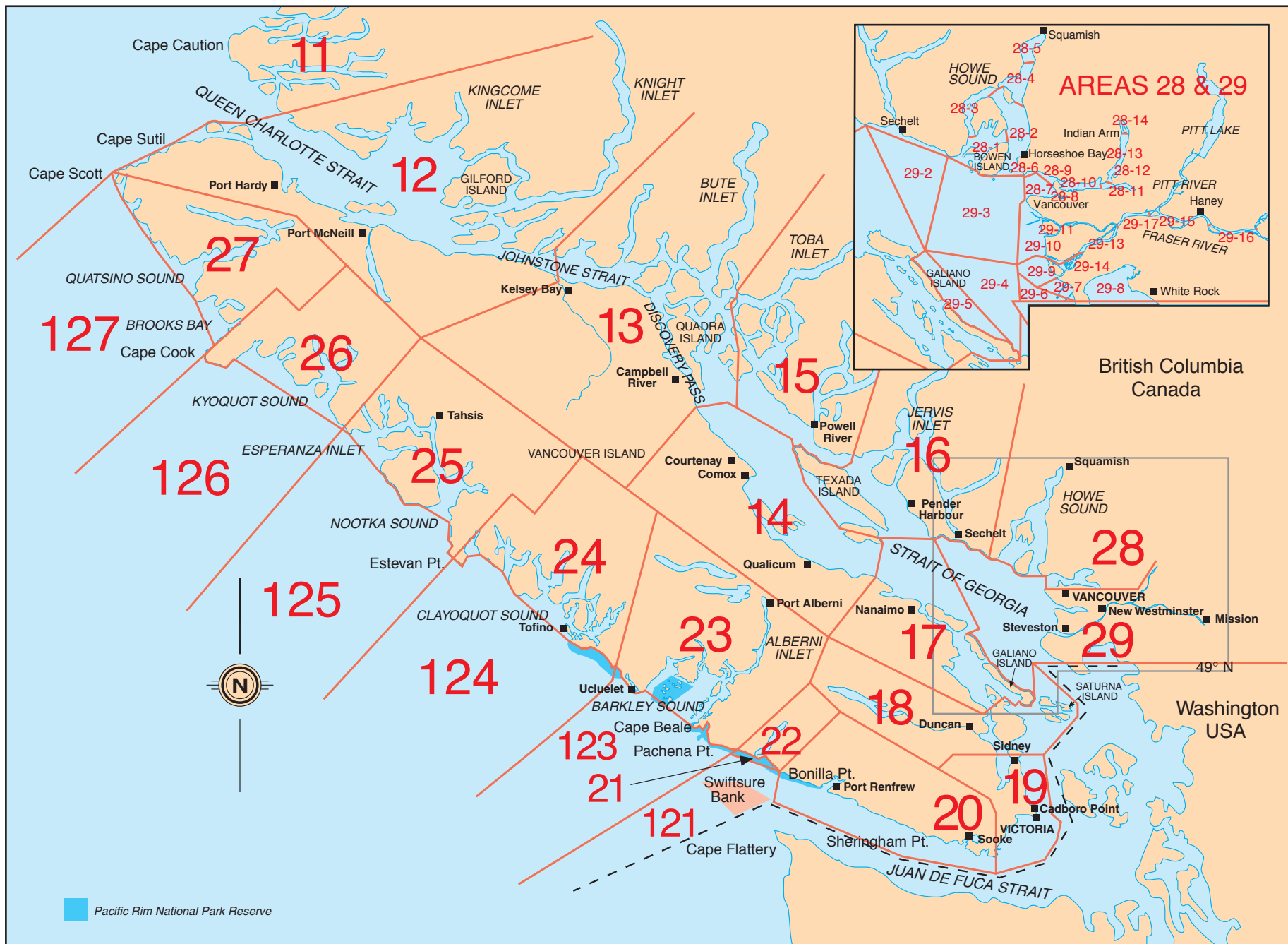
General Fishing Information Line 1-866-431-3474
or 604-666-2828

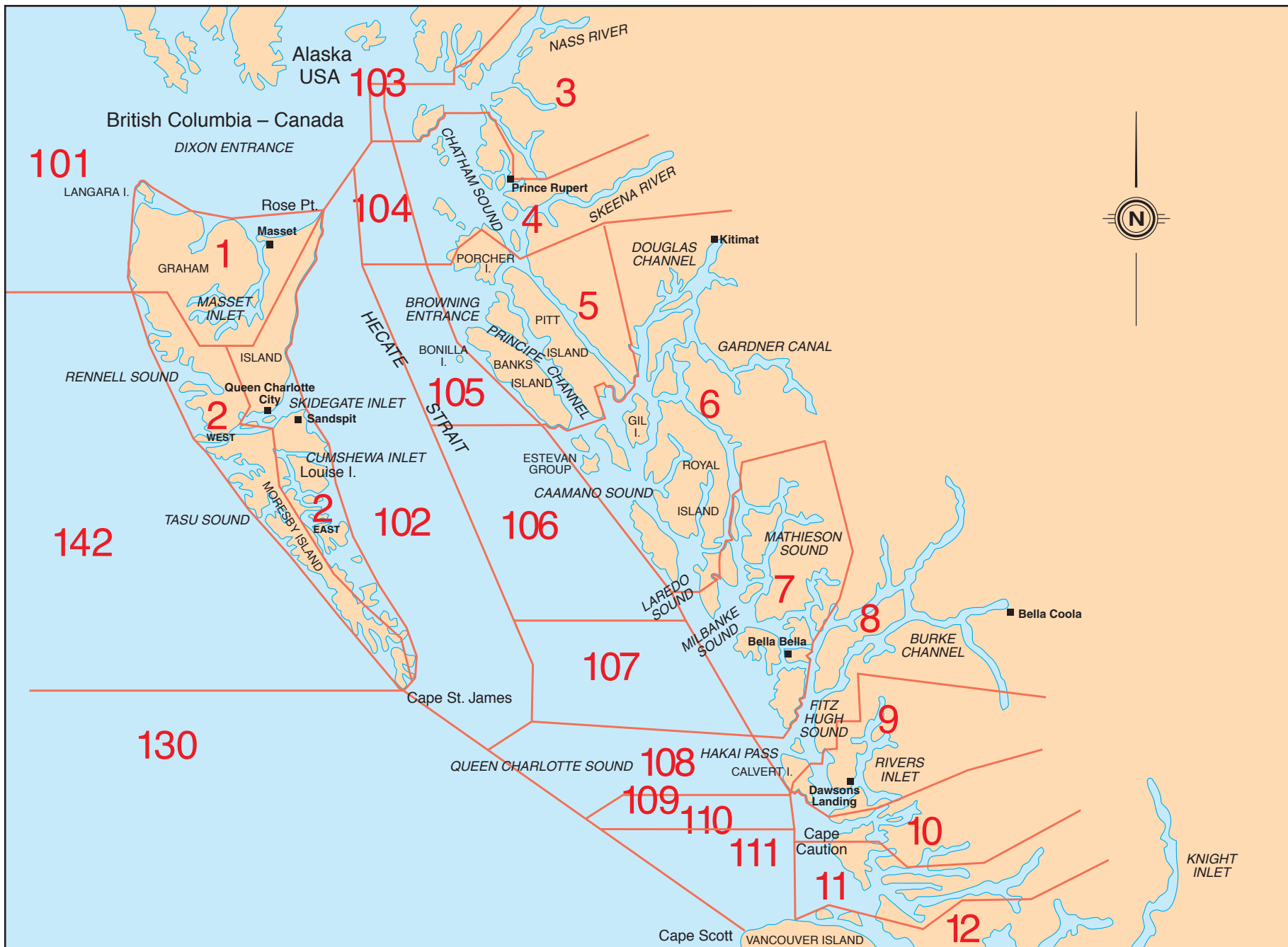
Observe, Record and Report 1-800-465-4336

Website:  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Office	Area of Responsibility	Phone No.
Bella Bella	7, 8, 9, 10, Region 5	(250) 957-2363
Bella Coola	7, 8, 9, 10, Region 5	(250) 799-5345
Campbell River	13, Region 1	(250) 850-5701
Chilliwack	Region 2	(604) 824-3300
Clearwater	Region 3	(250) 674-2633
Comox	14, 15, Region 1	(250) 339-2031
Delta	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 666-8266
Duncan	18, Region 1	(250) 746-6221
Gold River	25, Region 1	(250) 283-9075
Kamloops	Region 3, 8	(250) 851-4950
Langley	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 607-4150
Lillooet	Region 3	(250) 256-2650
Masset	1, Region 6	(250) 626-3316
Mission	Region 2	(604) 814-1055
Nanaimo	14, 17, Region 1	(250) 754-0230
Nass Camp		
(New Aiyansh)	3, Region 6	(250) 633-2408
New Hazelton	Region 6	(250) 842-6327
Pender Harbour	16, 28, Region 2	(604) 883-2313
Port Alberni	21, 22, 23, 25, 26, Region 1	(250) 720-4440
Port Hardy	11, 12, 27, Region 1	(250) 949-6422
Powell River	15, Region 2	(604) 485-7963
Prince George	Region 7	(250) 561-5366
Prince Rupert	3, 4, 5, Region 6	(250) 627-3499
Queen Charlotte City	2, Region 6	(250) 559-4413
Quesnel	Region 5	(250) 992-2434
Salmon Arm	Regions 3 & 8	(250) 804-7000
Smithers	Region 6	(250) 847-2312
Terrace	6, Region 6	(250) 615-5350
Tofino	24, Region 1	(250) 725-3500
Vancouver/Steveston	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 664-9250
Victoria	19, 20, Region 1	(250) 363-3252
Whitehorse	Yukon, Region 6	(867) 393-6722
Williams Lake	Region 5	(250) 305-4002

Tidal Waters Maps





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Maps: North Coast and South Coast
Management Areas: inside Tidal Waters cover
Tidal Water Boundaries: facing page 1

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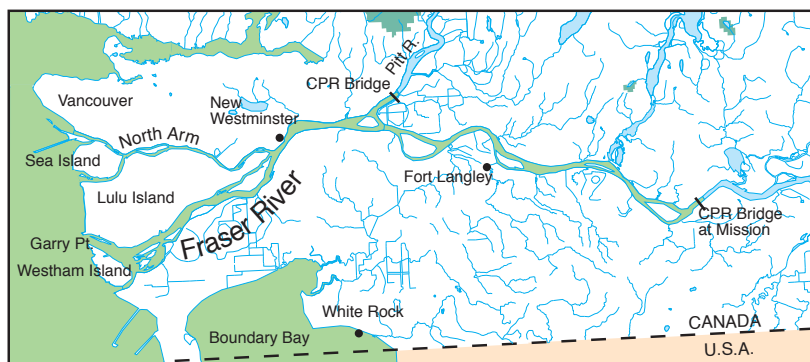
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Tidal water boundaries



Sport fishing licences and fishing regulations are different for tidal waters and freshwater fishing. Know your boundaries.

Fraser River–Pitt River tidal water boundaries

Includes the Fraser River downstream of the CPR bridge at Mission to a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign near the entrance to Canoe Passage, thence to a fishing boundary sign on Westham Island, thence following the westerly shoreline of Westham Island and Reifel Island to Pelly Point on Reifel Island, thence to Garry Point on Lulu Island, thence following the westerly shoreline of that island to the most northwesterly point of Lulu Island, thence to the most southwesterly point of Sea Island; thence following the westerly shoreline of that island to the Iona Island Road Causeway, thence following that causeway and continuing in a straight line in a northerly direction to a fishing boundary sign on the north shore of Iona Island, thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to a fishing boundary sign on the mainland. It also includes those waters of the Pitt River downstream of the CPR Bridge.

Tidal boundaries on rivers in tidal water Areas 28 & 29 (Freshwater Region 2):

Brunette River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Capilano River: BCR Bridge
 Coquitlam River: Mary Hill Bypass Bridge
 Fraser River: CPR Bridge at Mission
 Kanaka Creek: CPR Bridge
 Nathan Creek: CNR Bridge
 Nicomekl River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Pitt River: CPR Bridge
 Serpentine River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
 Seymour River: CNR Bridge
 Squamish River: a line drawn true west from the tip of the Squamish Dyke (Windsurfer Spit).
 Stave River: CPR Bridge
 West Creek: CN Railway Bridge
 Whonnock Creek: CP Rail line
 York Creek: CP Rail line

Tidal Water Boundaries


Let's Go Fishing in Tidal Waters

How to Use This Guide

The *British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide* (Guide) is designed to help you find the information you need to know before sport fishing in **tidal** waters in British Columbia (B.C.), Canada.

The information in this booklet is valid from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2011.


Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is responsible for regulating sport fishing in tidal waters and salmon fishing in freshwater. For information on salmon in non-tidal waters (freshwater), close the booklet and flip over to the other side.

All information in this Guide, as well as updates, is available on the DFO website at  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Before you go fishing in tidal waters (saltwater):

1. Obtain a licence. Read the **Licensing** section on page 3 to find out how to purchase a Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence and how much it costs. Ensure your licence is with you when fishing.
2. Find your fishing location. Prior to fishing, fisheries resource users are encouraged to review the location of Rockfish Conservations Areas and the permitted activities within them. Identify the management area you will be fishing in on the fold-out **maps** located within the cover pages of this Guide. Information for your Area is found in both the **Limits and Management Measures** (blue) section and the **Closures** (red) section.

All tidal waters in B.C. are managed by Area and Subarea. For more information about Areas or Subareas, visit

 www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/Areas/areamap_e.htm

3. Know the **fishing regulations**. Look up information for the species you intend to fish in the **blue** section, starting on page 12: how many of each species and what size you are allowed, what gear you may use and when it is open. Also check the **red** section, starting on page 36, for closures. Read the conditions on your Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence.
4. **Prior to fishing**, visit the DFO recreational fishing website or call the Fishing Information Phone Line (both listed on page 2) to ensure you have the most current opening and closure information.
5. Familiarize yourself with the other portions of this Guide, including **Species Identification** (purple section) and **General Information** (green section), which includes research and tagging programs, marine mammal viewing guidelines, diving and boating information, and a glossary.

You and the law

This Guide is intended for general information purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between this Guide and the regulations, the regulations are the final authority. Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and it is the responsibility of an individual to be informed of the current regulations.

How to Find Updates

Expect in-season changes to the details in this Guide. Before you go recreational fishing, you **must** check to ensure you have current and up-to-date fishing regulations.

It is your responsibility to know the current fishing regulations prior to fishing.

You can find current information from three sources:

1. DFO Website



www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

2. Fishing Information Phone Line

Call **1-866-431-FISH (3474)** for the recorded 24-hour fishing information line, including Red Tide closures. If calling from Greater Vancouver, call **604-666-2828**.

3. Local DFO Office

Contact numbers for DFO offices are listed on the inside front cover.

Licensing

A tidal waters sport fishing licence:

- is required to fish for **any** species of finfish or shellfish.
- is not transferable and is not valid unless signed by the licence holder.
- can be obtained in person; a parent may obtain a licence for a child under age 16; and a licence can be obtained for a spouse.
- must be produced on request by a fishery officer, conservation officer or fishery guardian, so ensure you have your licence with you while fishing or transporting your catch.

Juveniles must obtain a licence, at no charge.



Get your B.C. Tidal Waters Licence Online!
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Licensing

A salmon conservation stamp **must** be affixed to licences held by anglers, both adult and juvenile, wishing to retain any species of Pacific salmon. The stamp is annual.

Annual licences are valid from date shown on the licence to the following March 31. Licences of a shorter duration expire at midnight on the final day of validity.

If a licence is lost or accidentally destroyed, a replacement licence must be obtained prior to resuming fishing, and can be acquired at no cost from any licence vendor. The vendor will ask you to complete and sign a Statement of Loss describing the disposition of the original licence. It is illegal to hold more than one licence.

Tidal waters sport fishing licences are available province-wide from vendors, including sporting good stores, resorts, service stations, marinas, charters, and department stores. A list of vendors is available on the DFO website.

Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence Fees

Category	Resident*	Non-resident
Adult Annual (16-64 years old)	\$22.26	\$107.06
5 Day	\$16.96	\$32.86
3 Day	\$11.66	\$20.14
1 Day	\$5.57	\$7.42
Senior Annual (65 years plus)	\$11.66	\$107.06
Salmon Conservation Stamp	\$6.36	\$6.36
Juvenile annual (under 16 years old)	FREE	FREE

* A resident is a person who normally resides in Canada. Valid identification of proof of residency must be provided.

For further information, contact the Pacific Fishery Licence Unit in Vancouver at **604-666-0566**.

Unlawful Actions

It is illegal to:

- fish for finfish and/or shellfish without a licence.
- catch and retain salmon if your licence does not have a valid salmon conservation stamp attached to it.
- wilfully foul hook or attempt to foul hook any fish other than herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance and squid.
- possess more than your daily and/or possession limit.
- fish for salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead with a barbed hook.
- angle in a Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). See page 7 for more information on RCAs.
- use spears to fish for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and shellfish, except shrimp.
- fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of an automatic release clip.
- leave a fishing line unattended in the water.
- use explosives or chemicals to molest, injure or kill fish.
- use gaff hooks in angling except as an aid to landing a fish caught on a legal line or rod and reel.
- use torches or artificial lights while sport fishing, except when they are submerged and attached to a fishing line, within 1 m of the fishing hook.
- catch or attempt to catch any fish with snares.
- trap or pen fish on their spawning ground, or in rivers or streams leading to spawning grounds.
- buy, sell, barter or attempt to buy, sell or barter any fish caught by sport fishing.
- possess any fish caught while sport fishing that is dressed or packed in a manner so that the species cannot be easily identified, measured where size limits are applicable, is of hatchery origin where hatchery salmon are allowed, and the number of fish readily counted where quotas are applicable. This includes removing the carapace, or shell, from any crab.
- field-can any fish outside of a person's ordinary residence, other than at a registered licensed facility.

Penalties for contravention of the British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations include ticket payments up to \$1,000 for each offence and possible seizure and forfeiture of fishing gear and catch, or court-imposed fines up to \$100,000 on first offence.

Observe, Record, Report (ORR)

Help to protect our fisheries resource

An important goal of enforcement is the prevention of violations before damage is done. The watchful eyes of everyone can provide a strong deterrent to potential violators and stop offences before they happen.

Observe

Some common violations are exceeding the daily limit, fishing in a closed area, using illegal gear, damage to fish habitat, and pollution.

Record

Carry a pencil and record your observations:

- Date, time and location (e.g.: nearest town, fishing location)
- Identity or description of violators (e.g.: height, weight, hair colour)
- Boat or vehicle description (e.g.: licence, colour, make)
- Evidence at the scene
- Action of violator(s)

Report

Violations should be reported as soon as possible to DFO's ORR phone line:

1-800-465-4336

or in Greater Vancouver:

604-607-4186

The provincial Ministry of Environment has established a toll-free hotline, Report All Poachers and Polluters (RAPP), which allows you to report known or suspected poachers and polluters. For any fish, wildlife or environmental offences in non-marine areas, please call the provincial RAPP line at: **1-877-952-RAPP (7277)**

The British Columbia Wildlife Federation offers rewards of up to \$2,000 for information leading to charges being laid against a person harming fish and wildlife and their habitat, as well as to private property belonging to mining, forestry, farmers and ranchers or other private concerns. Call the RAPP line.

For information, contact the BC Wildlife Federation at

1-888-881-2293



Fishing in Parks

National Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas

Parks Canada is dedicated to the protection and conservation of marine life in its national parks and national marine conservation areas (NMCA). Along Canada's Pacific coast, Parks Canada has interests in two marine areas: Pacific Rim National Park Reserve and Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve/Haida Heritage Site. Recreational fisheries within these areas will be managed by Parks Canada in collaboration with DFO and others, to ensure that marine life and their habitat will not be threatened by human activities.

Gulf Islands National Park Reserve

Established in 2003, Gulf Islands National Park Reserve (GINPR) protects and provides opportunities to experience a portion of the Gulf Islands coastal ecosystem. The park, which includes both land and marine areas, is spread over a myriad of islands, islets, reefs and adjacent waters in the southern-most Gulf Islands.

If you plan to fish in the southern Gulf Islands, be aware of the following:

- freshwater fishing is not permitted in GINPR
- the GINPR Interim Park Zoning, which is expected to be approved in the near future, proposes some marine closure areas for conservation and wildlife related reasons.

Prior to fishing, consult the park website to ensure you have the most up-to-date information and are aware of any park closure areas:



www.pc.gc.ca/gulf

Proposed National Marine Conservation Area Reserve (NMCAR) in the Southern Strait of Georgia

Parks Canada, in partnership with the Province of British Columbia, is studying the potential of establishing an NMCAR in the southern Strait of Georgia. NMCARs protect marine ecosystems, while supporting sustainable use. Consultation and feedback are important to the study. To get involved or to request information please e-mail us at

straitofgeorgianmca@pc.gc.ca

Visit our website:  www.pc.gc.ca/straitofgeorgia

Provincial Parks

If you are planning to fish in a Provincial Park or Recreational Area, be aware that the *Park Act* and its regulations apply, as well as tidal water or freshwater fishing regulations, as appropriate.

Rockfish Conservation Strategy

Help Protect B.C.'s Rockfish

There are 37 species of rockfish that are caught in fisheries off the coast of British Columbia. Inshore rockfish species (which include yelloweye, quillback, copper, china, and tiger) are usually caught with hook and line gear in rocky reef habitats. Monitoring and research programs in B.C. indicate that inshore rockfish, especially within the inland waters of Vancouver Island, are at low levels of abundance. Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) needs your help to protect and conserve inshore rockfish. Since 2002, catch restrictions, fishery monitoring, stock assessment programs, and Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) have been established throughout the B.C. coast. DFO's rockfish conservation strategy is designed to alleviate further rockfish population declines. Within RCAs, inshore rockfish are protected from all mortality associated with recreational and commercial fisheries.

Within RCAs, the ONLY permitted fishing activities are:

Recreational fishing

- invertebrates by hand picking or dive
- crab by trap
- shrimp/prawn by trap
- smelt by gillnet

Commercial fishing

- invertebrates by hand picking or dive
- crab by trap
- prawn by trap
- scallops by trawl
- salmon by seine or gillnet
- herring by gillnet, seine and spawn-on-kelp
- sardine by gillnet, seine, and trap
- smelt by gillnet
- euphausiid (krill) by mid-water trawl
- opal squid by seine
- groundfish by mid-water trawl

Maps and descriptions of all 164 RCAs in B.C. are available on DFO's website at

 www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Restricted_Areas/rca_e.htm.

RCAs were established through an extensive public consultation process. Prior to fishing, fisheries resource users are encouraged to review the location of these RCAs and the permitted activities within RCAs. Unlike salmon, rockfish do not survive well after catch and release. Because of this, there is no size limit for rockfish. Keep what you catch and move to another area if you have reached your rockfish limit.

Sport Fishing Ethics

Code of Conduct

Fishing responsibly not only means protecting the environment and the resource, but also practising safe fishing habits and respect towards others. This Code of Conduct has been developed and endorsed by the Sport Fishing Advisory Board.



1. Handle all fish with care.
2. Limit your catch to ensure fish for the future.
3. Leave your fishing spot cleaner than you found it.
4. Respect the rights of property owners and other outdoor enthusiasts.
5. Use the proper tackle and methods for the species being targeted.
6. Promote the sport by teaching children and new participants how to fish.
7. Become informed about your fishery and participate in its management.
8. Report all illegal fishing activities to the proper authorities.
9. Respect the space of others; leave enough room for everyone to fish.
10. Learn the fishing and boating laws and abide by them.

Catch and release techniques to remember:

- Use large lures or artificial baits to reduce the incidental catch of undersize fish.
- Do not overplay the fish; bring it in as quickly as possible.
- For a salmon under 30 cm, unhook it at the water surface to minimize handling. For a larger salmon, if it is too difficult to unhook it in the water, bring it onboard, remove the hook quickly and release it. This will cause less stress and damage to the fish.
- Use a soft knotless mesh net to minimize scale loss.
- Handle the fish securely. Keep it immobile while the hook is removed then quickly release the fish into the water.
- Remove the hook with needle-nose pliers or surgical haemostats.
- Do not touch or handle a fish by its gills.
- To avoid injury, support the fish when lifting by placing one hand around the base of its tail and the other under its belly.
- To return the fish to water, release it at a 45 degree angle with the head pointing down and just above the waterline. If the fish is exhausted,

revive it in the water by keeping a grip on its tail; move it back and forth slowly to increase water flow over the gills; wait until it is strong enough to swim out of your hands.

- Some fish may be hooked deep inside the mouth. If this is the case, cut the line as close to the hook as possible and leave it in. The hook will erode in time.

Packaging and Transporting Your Catch

Part of the exceptional sport fishing experience in British Columbia is enjoying the high quality of salmon and other species of fish. In most cases, residents and visitors will transport their sport-caught fish whole. However, if you prefer not to keep your fish whole, these guidelines will help you to prepare and package your catch to preserve the quality and comply with the regulations for sport fishing in B.C. For additional details on packaging, ask a DFO office for a *Package Your Fish Properly for Transport* brochure.

Canning outside a person's ordinary residence of all sport-caught fish is NOT allowed in B.C. (See page 85 for glossary definition of *ordinary residence*)

Fish caught by an angler that is being prepared, cooked, or consumed away from the angler's ordinary residence is considered as part of the fisher's possession limit.

Section 36 of the *Fishery (General) Regulations* states:

Identify, Count, Weigh and Measure Fish

36. (1) No person shall possess fish that were caught by any person while fishing for recreational or sport purposes and that have been skinned, cut, packed or otherwise dealt with in such a manner that
- (a) the species cannot be readily determined;
 - (b) the number of fish cannot be readily determined;
 - (c) where weight is used to determine catch limits, the weight of the fish cannot be readily determined; and
 - (d) where size limits are applicable, the size of the fish cannot be readily determined.

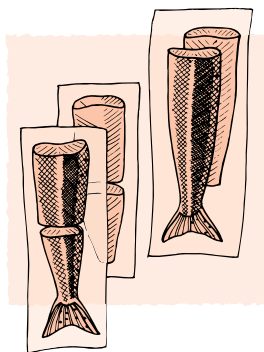
Your catch may be checked and inspected by either federal or provincial enforcement authorities. Failure to comply with the *Fisheries Act* and its regulations may result in prosecution. Enforcement authorities must be able to readily determine the **species**, **number**, and if applicable, the **size** and **weight** of the fish caught, while in transport or at a location other than your ordinary residence.

It is your responsibility to ensure the species, number, size and weight of your catch can be readily determined.

The head of your salmon can be removed only if the length with the head off is equal to or greater than the minimum legal size of that species for the waters in which it was caught. Leave the tail attached so the species can be determined. If necessary the fillet can be cut into two pieces; the tail must remain attached to one of the pieces. The fillets should be placed side by side in one bag making it obvious that they represent one fish, and the bag must be labelled with:

1. The number and species of salmon.
2. The number of fillets.
3. The number of pieces.
4. The angler's name and fishing licence number.

The exception to the above requirements is if your salmon has a healed scar in place of a missing adipose fin: a "hatchery marked fish". A "hatchery marked fish" is defined as one which has a healed scar in place of the missing adipose fin. For fisheries that allow for the retention of hatchery marked fish, anglers are required to ensure that proof of the healed scar remains clearly distinguishable after packaging (i.e. do not remove the portion of the fish that contains the scar).



Remove the head of the fish and turn it in to a Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depot (see page 71). Leave the removed adipose fin area or healed scar on any fillets.

When a salmon is cut into steaks in preparation for transport, do not cut all the way through the fish. Leave the steaks connected by a piece of skin and place waxed paper or plastic film between each steak. Similarly, the tail must remain attached to the body of the fish by a piece of skin.

When packaging other species, such as halibut or rockfish, the skin must remain on each fillet for identification purposes.

It is recommended that you store and transport your catch in containers and bags intended for food.

When more than one person is transporting or shipping fish, each person must package their fish separately. There should only be one name per package. However, they may share a container.

When packaging catch for transportation, provide the following information on the outside of the transport container:

1. The name of angler and fishing licence number;
only one name per box.
2. The number of fish by species and number of packages. For example, the label on the outside of the box should state, in the case of two packaged chinook or two packaged halibut: "2 chinook - 2 packages" or, "2 halibut - 8 packages".

To transport another person's sport-caught fish, you must carry a letter from that person with their signature, stating you are authorized to transport the fish. Check with customs officials in your country of residence for regulations concerning the importation of your catch.

The letter must state:

- the fisher's name
- complete address
- telephone number
- fishing licence number
- when and where the fish were caught
- the number, species and size of fish
- name of recipient
- address of recipient
- estimated date of arrival
- reason for transport

Limits and Management Measures

Salmon

Points to remember when salmon fishing

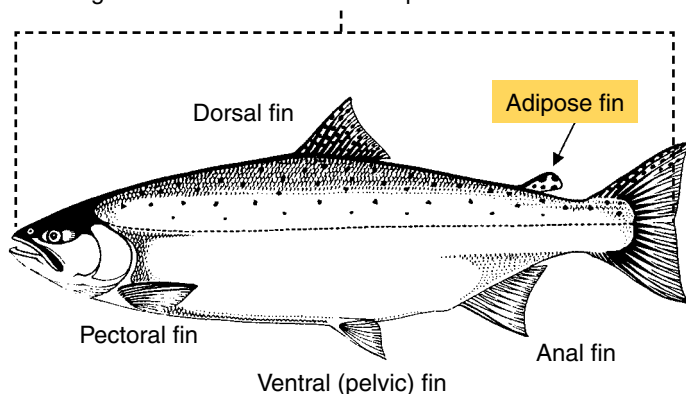
- Purchase a tidal waters sport fishing licence and a salmon conservation stamp prior to fishing for salmon.
- Barbless hooks are required for all salmon fishing (plus cutthroat trout and steelhead). Both single and treble barbless hooks are acceptable except in the tidal waters of the Fraser River. If you are pinching a barbed hook, crimp the barb flat against the shaft, such that any cloth material dragged across the crimped barb would not snag the material.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to fish is open.
- The aggregate daily limit (total daily limit) for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal or non-tidal waters combined is four.
- The total possession limit for salmon is eight, of which only four may be chinook. This possession limit includes all salmon caught on either a tidal licence or a non-tidal licence, or a combination of both.
- Unless otherwise specified in the limit table, all retained chinook must measure 45 cm or more from tip of nose to fork of tail. All coho, sockeye, pink and chum must measure 30 cm or more.
- The coast-wide daily limit for chinook is two. The total chinook annual limit is 30 from any tidal waters, of which at most 10 may be caught in the tidal waters of the Fraser River; 15 may be caught in the waters of Areas 12 to 18, 28 and 29 and that portion of Area 19 north of Cadboro Point; 20 may be caught in the waters of Area 20 and that portion of Area 19 south of Cadboro Point.
- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all chinook retained.
- It is illegal to catch or attempt to catch salmon by wilfully foul hooking.
- Return the head of your salmon with a missing adipose fin to a Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depot near you. See page 71 for further information.
- There is no limit to the number of fishing rods a licensed fisher may use in tidal waters, other than the tidal waters of the Fraser River where the limit is one line per angler.

Expect in-season changes to the information in this Guide. Check for updates prior to fishing. Regulation changes are posted on the DFO website:



www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Length of fish is measured from tip of nose to fork of tail



A hatchery marked fish is a fish that has a healed scar in place of the adipose fin. The adipose fin is the fleshy appendage found on salmon located between the dorsal fin and the tail.

Anglers are required by law to use BARBLESS hooks when fishing for salmon, including cutthroat trout and steelhead. Barbless treble hooks are allowable in most areas. Check the table of limits and management measures for the species and area you are fishing.



Barbless hook

Anglers should use three or more distinguishing characteristics to properly identify all salmon. This would, for example, aid in identifying juvenile chinook from adult pink salmon.

It is illegal to fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of an automatic release clip. The clip must free the fishing line from the downrigger line when the fish takes the lure, allowing the fish to be retrieved by rod and reel or separate handline.

DFO is preparing a regulatory submission that would make it possible to implement the mandatory use of circle hooks in certain places and at certain times when fishing for salmon (see Glossary for circle hook definition). The main cause of mortality in released sport-caught fish is organ and gill damage. This damage occurs when a fish is “deep-hooked,” that is the hook catches in the fish’s gut when it is set by the angler. Circle hooks are a valuable conservation tool in certain fisheries as they are less likely to deep-hook a fish and therefore have a lower post-release mortality rate than traditional J-hooks.



Circle hook

Be aware of hook and line and downrigger entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. For more information, visit:  www.venus.uvic.ca/notice.php

Salmon Tidal Waters Fishing Limits and Management Measures

Dates in this table are inclusive. Dates, limits and gear may change from year to year. Check with your local DFO office or web site www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm to confirm the fishery openings. Gear permitted: hook and line only.

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
All	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31	2 per day	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
	Pink	Jan 1-Dec 31	4 per day	
	Chum	Jan 1-Dec 31	4 per day	
Areas 1 to 10	Coho	Jan 1-Dec 31	4 per day	The daily limit is 2 coho over 50 cm in the tidal portions of all streams on the Queen Charlotte Islands (Areas 1 2E and 2W) other than the Pallant and Braverman System. The daily limit for coho in the tidal portions of all streams flowing into Area 6 is the same as the freshwater limit for those streams.
Areas 11 to 29	Coho	Jun 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked fish per day	
Areas 1 to 6	Sockeye	Jan 1-Dec 31	4 per day	
Areas 7 to 10	Sockeye	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	
Areas 11 to 29	Sockeye	Jan 1-Dec 31	To be determined	Special restrictions may be introduced to protect specific stocks. Check with your local DFO office for details.
IN-SEASON SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES				
Area 1	Chinook	Jun 15-Oct 31	Non-retention	In the waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westacott Point.
	Chinook	May 15-Oct 15	Non-retention	In the waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point.
Area 2	All Species	Jan 1-Dec 31		The waters shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary, a single barbless hook restriction applies.
	All Trout	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	The tidal section of the Tlell River. A single barbless hook restriction also applies.
	Sockeye	May 15-Aug 15	Non-retention	In the waters of Fairfax Inlet shoreward of a line from Magnuson Point to Reid Point.
		Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	In the waters west of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point.
	Pink	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	In the tidal section of the Tlell River.
		Aug 15-Oct 31	Non-retention	In the waters of the Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of Sachs Creek estuary.
	Chum	Aug 15-Oct 31	Non-retention	In the waters of the Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of Sachs Creek estuary.
Area 3	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		The recreational (sport) daily limit for Chinook salmon is one in the tidal portions of the Gingolx (Kincolith) River from the Gingolx Highway Bridge downstream to boundary signs located near the mouth.
Area 9	All Species	Jun 1-Sept 15		Rivers Inlet Special Management Zone – in those waters of Rivers Inlet inside a line between fishing boundary signs located at Rutherford Point and McAllister Point: no person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line which is attached to a weight that is greater than 168 grams (6 ounces) or an attracting device that is not affixed directly to a hook.

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 10	All Species	Jun 20-Nov 30	Non-retention	In the Smith Inlet: the waters of Wycless Lagoon lying southerly of the boundary sign near the entrance.
	Sockeye	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	
Area 11	Coho	Jun 1-Jul 31	2 per day	In the waters of Subareas 11-1 and 11-2, 12-14 and Area 111. Only 1 of which may be wild. Additional opportunities are being considered; contact a local DFO office for details.
		Aug 1-Dec 31	2 per day	
		Apr 1-Dec 31	2 per day	
Area 12	All Species	Aug 1-Sep 30		In Subarea 12-16, the waters of Hardy Bay shoreward of a line from a boundary sign on the Keltic Seafoods wharf to a boundary sign on the opposite shore (inner portion of Hardy Bay): you may only use a single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank when fishing.
		Aug 1-Sep 30		In Subarea 12-16, the mouth of the Keogh River within a 400 m radius of the shore: you may only use a single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank when fishing.
		Aug 1-Sep 30		In Subarea 12-17, those waters inside a line that starts at a boundary sign approx. 1.9 km northwest of the Cluxewe river mouth, then to 50°37.53' N and 127°12.21' W, then to 50°36.98' N and 127°09.53' W, then 200° true to a boundary sign on the shore: only a single-pointed hook may be used.
	Chinook	Jan 1- Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		Aug 1-Oct 31	Non-retention	Subarea 12-19 (Broughton Strait southerly of a line from Ledge Point to the light on the southern end of Haddington Island, then to the light on Yellow Bluff on Cormorant Island, then following the southerly shoreline to a marker on Gordon Bluff, then to Lewis Point on Vancouver Island).
Area 13	All Species	Jul 15-Sep 30		In Subareas 13-3 and 13-5, those waters of Discovery Passage and the Campbell River inside a line true east of the fishing boundary sign at Orange Point to the middle of the channel, then southeasterly down the middle of the channel to the intersection of a line running from a boundary sign on the southern end of Hidden Harbour breakwater, then true east to Quadra Island: only a single-pointed hook may be used. The use of natural bait is prohibited. No person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line to which is attached a) a weight that is greater than 168 grams/6 ounces; or b) an attracting device that is not affixed directly to the hook (Licence Condition).
		Jul 15-Sep 15		Subarea 13-5, those waters bounded on the south by a line from the boat ramp on Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with Shag Rock on Quadra Island, on the north by a line from the tip of Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with April Point and on the west by a line from the low water mark between the north and south boundaries: vessels under motor power are prohibited, under regulations of the <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> .
	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		May 1-Sep 30	Non-retention	The waters in Bute Inlet from Alpha Bluff to Littleton Point and across to boundary signs at a point 50°49.9' N and 124°51.63' W to the head of the inlet.

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 14	All Species	Aug 1-Oct 15		The waters of Puntledge River mouth and the shoreline: a single barbless hook restriction applies.
	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Subarea 14-14: Comox Harbour.
		May 1-Aug 31	Non-retention	Subarea 14-11. (Baynes Sound inside a line from the Cape Lazo Light, then to the P-54 Bell Buoy on Comox Bar, then to Longbeak Point, then to the mouth of Hart (Washer) Creek)
		Jun 15-Aug 15	Non-retention	Those waters of Lambert channel bounded from a marker off Nile Creek, north along Vancouver shoreline to Mapleguard Point, thence along the Harbour limit boundary to southern point of Chrome Island, then to southern tip of Denman Island, thence north along shore to Whalebone Point, thence to Shingle Spit on Hornby Island, thence along the shore to Norman Point, thence south from Norman Point 2.4Nm to a position (49 28.25' N and 124 36.54' W), and back to Nile Creek marker.
		Jun 1-Jun 30	Non-retention	Those waters, inside a line from 49 46.74' N and 124 59.06' W near the boat launch at Kitty Coleman Provincial Park, thence north-easterly to 49 47.35' N and 124 57.68' W, thence southerly to 49 45.14' N and 124 54.32' W, thence southwest to the navigation light at the Little River Ferry Dock.
		Jun 1-Jun 30	Non-retention	Those waters of Sentry Shoals within a 1.50Nm radius of the Sentry Shoal Marker Buoy.
Areas 15 to 17	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
Area 15	Chinook	Jun 15-Aug 15	Non-retention	Those waters of Algerine and Shearwater Passages bounded by a line from the southern most point of Harwood Island southerly to the navigational light on Rebecca Rocks hence northwest to the easterly most point to Vivian Island then northerly to the navigational marker at Mystery Reef hence west to the navigational marker on Atrevida Reef then southerly to the northern most point of Harwood Island then hence along the western shore of Harwood Island back to the point of commencement at the most southerly tip of Harwood Island.
		Jan 1-Sep 30	Non-retention	That portion of Subarea 15-6 (Toba Inlet) easterly of a line from a boundary sign at Snout Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore.
Area 18	All Species	Oct 10-Jan 15		In Subarea 18-10, the waters of Fulford Harbour inside or NW of a line between a fishing boundary sign located near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the north shore of Fulford Harbour across the Harbour to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: only a single-pointed hook may be used.
	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	Non-retention	In Subareas 18-7 and 18-8, that portion of Subarea 18-7 that lies northerly of a line from a square white boundary sign on Vancouver Island, near 48°46.179' N and 123°34.654' W, to a square white boundary sign on Saltspring Island SE of Burial Islet, near 48°45.992' N and 123°33.777' W, and southerly of a line from a square white boundary sign on Saltspring Island approximately 1.5 nautical miles ESE of Musgrave Point, near 48°43.982' N and 123°31.418' W, to a square white boundary sign on Vancouver Island approximately 0.5 nautical miles NW of Cherry Point, near 48°43.197' N and 123°33.708' W.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	Non-retention	In Subareas 18-6 to 18-8, 18-10 (Fulford Harbour, Satellite Channel, Shute Passage, Sansum Narrows)
Area 19	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Subareas 19-1 to 19-4 (south of Cadboro Point): minimum size limit is 45 cm.
				Subareas 19-5 to 19-12 (north of Cadboro Point): minimum size limit is 62 cm.

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 20	Chinook	Jul 15-Oct 25	Non-retention	In those waters of Subareas 20-1 and 20-2 inside or northerly of a line from Owen Point to the Port San Juan Light and Whistle Buoy then to Woods Nose.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	Non-retention	In those waters of Sooke Inlet, Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin, northerly of a line from Muir Point to Possession Point.
Area 22	All Species	Aug 1-Oct 31	Non-retention	In those waters northeasterly of a line from Windy Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore. In the tidal waters of Nitinat Lake inside a line from Whyac Point to Tsuquanah Point: a single barbless hook restriction applies.
	Sockeye	Jan 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Nitinat Lake.
Area 23	All Species	Jan 1-Dec 31		Only a single-pointed barbless hook may be used. In Subarea 23-1, the waters of Port Alberni Harbour northerly of a line from a boundary sign in upper Alberni Harbour situated at 49°14.19 N latitude and 124°50.23 W longitude then through the southern most point of Hoik Island thence to the flashing green light at the mouth of the Somass River thence due east to a boundary sign on the opposite shore to the tidal boundary markers at Paper Mill Dam on the Somass River
	Chinook	Aug 1-Sep 30	Non-retention	In those waters of Subareas 23-2 and 23-3 southerly of a line from a square, white fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Chesnuck Creek to a square white fishing boundary sign on the western shore of Alberni Inlet, and northeasterly of a line from Star Point to a square, white fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Handy Creek.
Area 24	All Species	Aug 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	In those waters of Hesquiat Harbour (Subarea 24-1) from Hesquiat Point southerly to Matlahaw Point.
				That portion of Subarea 24-2 northerly of Starling Point (Sydney Inlet), that portion of Subarea 24-3 southwesterly of a line commencing at 49°24.640' N, 126° 08.646' W on Vancouver Island to 49°24.562' N, 126°07.480' W on Obstruction Island, that portion of Subarea 24-4 northerly of a line commencing on Flores Island at 49°18.005' N, 26°04.141' W then to 49°18.250' N, 126°03.132' W on McKay Island then following the McKay Island shoreline to 49°18.404' N, 126°1.939' W then to 49°19.279' N, 26°1.399' W on Vancouver Island and 24-14 (Miller Channel).
				Bedwell Sound (Subarea 24-7).
				Those waters of Subarea 24-10, northwest of boundary signs on opposite sides of entrance to Warn Bay.
	Chinook	Aug 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Those waters of Subarea 24-11, southerly of a line between boundary signs approx. halfway to the head of Grice Bay.
				Tofino Inlet, northerly of boundary signs just south of Warne Island (Subarea 24-12).
				Those waters of Subarea 24-9 easterly of boundary signs on both shores of Browning Passage approx. 0.7 miles west of Tsapee Narrows.
		Aug 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Subarea 24-10, NW of boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to Warn Bay.
		Aug 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	Subarea 24-11, (Indian Bay, Windy Bay, Lower Tofino Inlet) except for Grice Bay

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 24 continued	Coho	Jan 1-Jul 31	Non-retention	In those waters of Hesquiat Harbour (Subarea 24-1) from Hesquiat Point southerly to Matlahaw Point.
				That portion of Subarea 24-2 northerly of Starling Point (Sydney Inlet), that portion of Subarea 24-3 southwesterly of a line commencing at 49°24.640' N, 126° 08.646' W on Vancouver Island to 49°24.562' N, 126°07.480' W on Obstruction Island, that portion of Subarea 24-4 northerly of a line commencing on Flores Island at 49°18.005' N, 26°04.141' W then to 49°18.250' N, 126°03.132' W on McKay Island then following the McKay Island shoreline to 49°18.404' N, 126°1.939' W then to 49°19.279' N, 26°1.399' W on Vancouver Island and 24-14 (Miller Channel).
				Bedwell Sound (Subarea 24-7).
				Those waters of Subarea 24-10, northwest of boundary signs on opposite sides of entrance to Warn Bay.
				Those waters of Subarea 24-11, southerly of a line between boundary signs approx. halfway inside Grice Bay to the head of Grice Bay.
				Tofino Inlet, northerly of boundary signs just south of Warne Island.
Area 25	All Species	Jul 15-Oct 15	Non-retention	Subareas 25-1 to 25-3 (Muchalat Inlet).
				That portion of Subarea 25-4, southeasterly of a line from a boundary sign located on Bligh Island at or near 49°40.77' N latitude and 126°30.20' W longitude to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Hana Channel.
				Subareas 25-9 (Hecate Channel), 25-11 (Port Eliza) and 25-12 (Espinoza Inlet).
				Subarea 25-15 (Zuciarte Channel)
Area 26	All Species	Jul 15-Oct 15	Non-retention	Tahsis Inlet bounded on the north by a line from Mozina Point to a boundary sign of the opposite shore of Tahsis Inlet, and bounded on the south by a line from the most northerly point of Strange Island to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Tahsis Inlet.
				That portion of Esperanza Inlet north easterly (shoreward) of a line from a boundary sign at the western entrance to Port Eliza to a boundary sign located 0.6 km east of the entrance to Rosa Harbour to a line from Steamer Point Light on Nootka Island to a boundary sign on the opposite shore.
				Shoreward of a line from White Cliff Head to a marker Rugged Point.
				Subareas 26-2 to 26-5 and 26-9.
				Shoreward of the line from the most westerly point of Union Island to a boundary marker on the opposite shore of Vancouver Island.
				Subarea 26-8 (Malksope Inlet) and Subareas 26-9 (Ouokinish Inlet) shoreward of a line from boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to the inlets.

AREA	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 27	Chinook	Aug 1-Sep 30	Non-retention	Those waters of Quatsino Sound east of the Cliffe Point Light, Holberg Inlet and Neroutsos Inlet.
Area 28	All Species	Aug 1-Dec 31		It is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BCR Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour River. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and the shank of the hook.
				It is prohibited to use more than two single-pointed hooks in tandem (as when fishing with bait) in the waters of Burrard Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the 14 St. Pier to Prospect Light on the seawall of Stanley Park to the north tower of the Lions Gate Bridge. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and shank of the hook.
	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
	Coho	Jan 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked fish per day	Subareas 28-1 to 28-7 and 28-9.
		Jun 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked fish per day	Subareas 28-8 and 28-10.
		Apr 1-Sep 30	2 hatchery marked fish per day	Subareas 28-11 to 28-14 (Burrard Inlet east of Second Narrows/ Iron Workers Memorial Bridge, Indian Arm and Port Moody Arm).
		Oct 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	Subareas 28-11 to 28-14 (Burrard Inlet east of Second Narrows/ Iron Workers Memorial Bridge, Indian Arm and Port Moody Arm).
Area 29, excluding the tidal portion of the Fraser River	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
	Coho	Jan 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked fish per day	Those waters of Subarea 29-3 easterly of a line from Gower Point to the Tango 10 Light Buoy, then to the northern tip of Lulu Island.
Area 29, tidal portion of the Fraser River only (downstream of the CPR Bridge at Mission)	Gear permitted for salmon fishing includes: One line per angler only; and single barbless hook only. A single barbless hook is a barbless hook with only one point. A treble hook is not considered to be a single hook. As per subsection 8(2) of the <i>British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations (1996)</i> : A person may angle in the tidal portion of the Fraser River with two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a fishing line. (Bar rigs with single barbless hooks are acceptable)			
	Chinook	Jan 1-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 30 cm.
		May 1-Aug 31	–	Opportunities expected. Contact your local DFO office for details.
		Sep 1-Dec 31	4 per day	Only one of which may be greater than 62 cm.
	Coho	Mid-Oct-Dec 31	Hatchery marked fish	Opportunities expected. Contact your local DFO office for details.

Finfish (Other than Salmon)

Points to remember when finfish fishing


- Purchase a tidal waters sport fishing licence prior to fishing for finfish.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to fish is open.
- Check to determine what the size and daily limits are for the species you intend to catch.
- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all lingcod retained from Areas 12 to 19, and Subareas 20-5 to 20-7 and 29-5.
- It is illegal to use gear on a line designed to catch more than one fish at a time, except when fishing for herring or in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
- There is no limit to the number of fishing rods a licensed angler may use in tidal waters, except in the tidal portion of any stream or river. Please refer to the cover page opposite page 1 for descriptions of tidal water boundaries in Areas 28 and 29 (Freshwater Region 2).

It is illegal to angle with more than one fishing line in any lake, stream or river. The exception is a person who is alone and in a boat on a lake, who may have more than one line.

- It is illegal to use a “setline” (a fishing line left unattended in the water).
- Special limits apply for groundfish in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve.
- It is illegal to have any sport caught halibut on board any vessel on which there are fish destined for sale.

It is recommended that you DO NOT consume the liver from groundfish caught near coastal pulp mills due to possible dioxin and furan contamination. Muscle tissue (fillets) of all coastal groundfish and other finfish species is not affected.

It is recommended you eat only those spiny dogfish measuring less than 60 cm due to the relatively high levels of mercury in the tissues of larger (and older) dogfish.

Expect in-season changes to the information in this Guide. Check for updates prior to fishing. Regulation changes are posted on the DFO website:  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Be aware of hook and line, downrigger and trap gear entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. For more information, visit:  www.venus.uvic.ca/notice.php

Halibut

Research programs have indicated declining levels of larger halibut in North Pacific U.S. and Canadian waters. A 100 cm female halibut is approximately 12 years old and carries about 300,000 eggs. Almost all halibut over 122 cm are females, approximately 16 years old, and carry about 600,000 eggs.

Halibut have a good survival rate when properly released by removing the hook or cutting the line close to the hook. To reduce mortality on released fish the use of circle hooks is recommended when fishing with bait. Ensuring the release of those spawning females over 122 cm ensures an increase in future halibut biomass.

Lingcod

Research programs have indicated low levels of lingcod abundance, particularly in Areas 28 and 29. In addition, anglers should check for new management measures in Areas 13 to 19 and in Subarea 29-5 prior to fishing. A variety of management measures are being tested in the recreational fishery, including Area and Subarea closures and establishing an upper catch limit for the fishery as a whole.

The minimum size limit for a lingcod with the head removed is 53 cm, measured along the shortest length of the body to the tip of the tail. The head-on size limit is 65 cm. The length of a lingcod is measured along the body from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

Rockfish

Catch monitoring and research programs have indicated inshore rockfish stocks, particularly in the Strait of Georgia, are at low levels of abundance. Unlike salmon, rockfish rarely survive after being caught, therefore one way to ensure their survival is to avoid catching them. Fishing away from rocky reef areas increases avoidance of rockfish.

Prior to fishing, anglers should check with a DFO office for possible new management measures in the Strait of Georgia.

DFO has initiated a rockfish recovery strategy, which includes Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs). RCAs have been established to help protect

Did you know...

Halibut larvae begin life in an upright position with an eye on each side of the head. When they are an inch long, the left eye moves over the snout to the right side of the head and pigmentation on the left side fades.

rockfish by restricting any fishing activity that impacts rockfish in and around the waters where these fish live. See the **Closures** section of this Guide (page 36) for additional information on RCAs.

Smelt

Stanley Park smelt fishers: Fishing for smelt in Stanley Park requires special consideration of other users of the seawall. Dip net fishers must ensure that they do not pull their net poles back into the paths of passing pedestrians or cyclists. Gillnetters should pick their nets in such a fashion as to avoid leaving scales and parts of the fish on the path, making it slippery for others. In addition, gillnets must not block or impede traffic on the seawall.

Pacific Spirit Park smelt fishers: Pacific Spirit Park includes all beaches from the Fraser River's North Arm around Point Grey to Acadia Beach, near Spanish Banks Beach. The park is open from 8 am to 9 pm from the start of Daylight Saving Time to Labour Day. All other days the hours are 8 am to dusk. Fishers are not allowed to access the park outside of these hours. Liquor, camping and fires are not permitted in the park. Please observe the rules.

Sturgeon

In all tidal waters there is no retention of sturgeon. In the tidal waters of the Fraser River, barbless hooks are required.

Finfish (Other than Salmon) Tidal Waters Fishing Limits and Management Measures

Dates in this table are inclusive. Check for updates prior to fishing.

The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (e.g.: limits in Area 23 apply in Area 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include Areas 101 to 111, 130, 142, 121, and 123 to 127.

Species	Area	Min. Size	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Codfish	1 to 29	N/A	8	16	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	Species includes: Pacific cod, pollock and hake.
Eulachon	1 to 5 and 11 to 27	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Gill net, dip net	Gill net cannot exceed 7.5 m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm. A floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the operator must be attached to each end of the net.
	6 to 10, 28 and 29	N/A	-	-	N/A	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns harvesting of eulachon is prohibited.
Greenling	1 to 29	N/A	3	6	NA	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	
Halibut	1 to 29	N/A	-	-	N/A	Feb 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	Opportunities expected. Contact your local DFO office.
Herring	1 to 29	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Harvesting of herring roe-on-kelp is prohibited.
Lingcod	1 to 10	None	3	6	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	
	12, 20E	65cm	1	2	10	Jun 1-Sep 30	Hook and line, spear	East of a line from Sheringham Point to the International Boundary (Area 20E).
	13 to 19, Subarea 29-5	65cm	1	2	10	To be announced	Hook and line	Contact local DFO office for details. Record catch on your licence.
	11, 20W to 27	65cm	3	6	N/A	Apr 1-Nov 15	Hook and line, spear	West of a line from Sheringham Point to the International Boundary (Area 20W).
	28, 29 (except for Subarea 29-5)	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns, there is no fishing for lingcod.
Mackerel	1 to 29	N/A	100	200	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, dip net, herring jig, cast net	
Northern Anchovy	1 to 29	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sand Lance	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Also known as Needlefish.
Pacific Sardine	1 to 29	N/A	100	200	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Also known as Pilchard.

Species	Area	Min. Size	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Perch	1 to 29	N/A	8	16	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	Includes all species of perch, pile perch and shiners.
Rockfish	1 to 10	N/A	5	10	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 5, no more than 3 may be yelloweye.
	12 to 20E, 28, 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	Contact a local DFO office for details. East of a line from Sheringham Point to the International boundary (Area 20E).
	11, 20W to 27, 111, 121, 123 to 127	N/A	3	6	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 3, no more than 2 may be yelloweye. West of a line from Sheringham Point to the International boundary (Area 20W).
	All areas	Ensure you check the red section of this guide, starting on page 36, and DFO's website at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm to confirm the fishery openings and limits.						
Sablefish	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	Also known as Blackcod.
Sculpin	1 to 29	N/A	8	16	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	
Sixgill Shark	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	
Skate	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and Line	
Smelt	1 to 27	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Gill net, dip net	Gill net cannot exceed 7.5m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25mm and less than 50mm. A floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the operator must be attached to each end of the net.
	28 to 29	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Aug 16-Jun 14	Gill net, dip net	Fishery is open only from 8:00 AM Thurs - 8:00 AM Mon.
Sole/Flounder	1 to 29	N/A	8	16	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line, spear	Includes all species of flounder and sole, but not halibut.
Sturgeon	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	Hook and line	Non-retention only.
Trout	1 to 10	30cm	2	4	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	Species includes hatchery steelhead, cutthroat, brown and dolly varden. Only 1 fish per day may be greater than 50cm. Daily limit is 0 in the tidal waters of Tlell River in Area 2.
	11 to 29	30cm	2	4	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	Retention of hatchery marked fish only. No retention of wild fish south of Cape Caution.
Wolfeel	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	N/A	
Other Species	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hook and line	

	IN-SEASON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 2	The waters shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary: a single barbless hook restriction applies January 1 to December 31.
Area 9	Rivers Inlet Special Management Zone from June 1 to September 15, in those waters of Rivers Inlet inside a line between fishing boundary signs located at Rutherford Point and McAllister Point: no person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line which is attached to a weight that is greater than 168 grams (6 ounces) or an attracting device that is not affixed directly to hook.
Area 14	The waters of Puntledge River mouth and the shoreline: a single barbless hook restriction applies August 1 to October 15.
Area 18	In Subarea 18-10, the waters of Fulford Harbour inside or NW of a line between a fishing boundary sign located near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the north shore of Fulford Harbour across the Harbour to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: only a single-pointed hook may be used October 10 to January 15.
Area 22	Only a single-pointed barbless hook may be used August 1 to October 31.
Area 23	In Subarea 23-1, the waters of Port Alberni Harbour northerly of a line from Harbour Quay to a boundary marker on the opposite shore: only a single-pointed barbless hook may be used January 1 to December 31.
Area 28	It is prohibited to use more than two single-pointed hooks in tandem (as when fishing with bait) in the waters of Burrard Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the 14th Street Pier to Prospect Light on the seawall of Stanley Park to the north tower of the Lions Gate Bridge from August 1 to December 31. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15mm between the point and the shank of the hook.
	It is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BCR Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour River from August 1 to December 31. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and the shank of the hook.
Area 29	Barbless hooks are required when fishing for ALL finfish in the tidal waters of the Fraser River.

Shellfish

Points to remember when shellfish fishing

- You must purchase a tidal waters sport fishing licence prior to fishing for shellfish.
- Check to determine if the area you intend to fish is open. Some areas are closed for the harvest of some species of shellfish for conservation or health reasons.
- Check to determine what the size and daily limits are for the species you intend to catch.
- Abalone is closed to harvesting by all persons, all year.
- Shellfish refers to aquatic invertebrate (without a backbone) animals. Shellfish such as crabs, clams and sea urchins have a hard outer shell, however some species such as squid, sea cucumbers, and octopus the shells are hidden or absent. Bivalve molluscs are shellfish with two shells, such as clams, oysters, scallops, mussels and cockles.
- It is prohibited to possess female crabs.
- Bivalve molluscs that you harvest may be shucked or cooked while in the field (i.e.: on a beach), however they must remain in a condition where they can be readily counted and identified until such time as they arrive at your ordinary residence. Crabs must have their carapace (shell) attached so they can be readily counted, measured and identified until such time as they arrive at your ordinary residence.
- Crabs must be measured immediately and undersized crabs must be immediately released gently to the water. Throwing crabs into the water from elevated heights of wharves and docks is harmful to crab.
- Prawns carrying eggs under their tail should be released for conservation purposes.
- Never hang your shellfish off docks or the side of a vessel when travelling, as these waters may be contaminated.
- It is illegal to harvest shellfish from closed or contaminated areas.
- It is illegal to use any mechanical apparatus or dredge for harvesting clams.

Expect in-season changes to the information in this Guide. Check for updates prior to fishing. Regulation changes are posted on the DFO website:



www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Be aware of trap gear entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. For more information, visit:



www.venus.uvic.ca/notice.php

Types of Shellfish Contamination

Gathering shellfish to eat is a favourite pastime, but it can be harmful or even fatal if the shellfish are contaminated. Bivalve molluscs such as clams, oysters, scallops, and mussels feed by filtering the water in their environment.

Bivalve shellfish can accumulate toxins, bacteria, or pollutants from surrounding waters. Water and shellfish sampling programs are undertaken by DFO, Environment Canada, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to ensure that areas are safe for shellfish harvesting. Areas that exceed the allowable limits of any harmful substances are closed to shellfish harvesting.

Shellfish may also be contaminated by human or animal faeces that contain bacteria or viruses hazardous to human health.

The Government of Canada is enhancing controls to ensure that shellfish which could possibly become contaminated or affected by waste water effluent are prevented from reaching consumers. New Conditional Management Plans are being developed for key priority areas to strengthen detection, notification and response, in order to close shellfish harvest areas should an emergency arise causing discharges to occur at waste water treatment plants.

Contact a local DFO office for closures details, call 1-866-431-3474, or visit the DFO website at:  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/PSP

Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP or “Red Tide”)

Microscopic marine organisms produce toxins that can accumulate in bivalve shellfish such as clams, oysters, mussels and scallops. These algal blooms are not always visible in the water and are not always red.

Eating bivalves contaminated with Red Tide can lead to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), a serious illness that may be fatal.

Cooking does not destroy the PSP toxins.

Only bivalve shellfish accumulate the toxin by filter-feeding; other shellfish such as shrimp are not affected. Crabs and predatory molluscs such as moon snails may concentrate the toxin in their viscera. Paralytic shellfish poisoning can occur at any time of the year and may change rapidly in season.

Consumption risks: This is a serious illness that can cause paralysis or death.

To reduce the risks: Immediately prior to harvesting, check to ensure that the area where you intend to harvest is open.



Watch for this symbol on signs around B.C. and ensure the area is open and safe prior to harvesting.

Closures due to PSP are NOT listed in this Guide, as they change VERY OFTEN and QUICKLY in-season.

Discard the viscera of crabs if they are harvested in areas closed for PSP. In areas open to butter clams, discard the siphon (neck), gills, and liquid released during cooking. In areas open for scallops, discard the roe and viscera.

Be aware of the symptoms: Tingling of lips and tongue that may spread to fingers and toes, headache, or dizziness. As the effect of the toxin progresses, there could be a loss of muscular co-ordination, paralysis, and an inability to breathe.

Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP or Domoic Acid)

Similar to the PSP toxin, ASP toxins come from algae blooms in the marine environment that accumulate in the filter-feeding bivalve shellfish.

Consumption risks: Although there have been no reported illnesses from ASP in B.C., the toxin has been found in B.C. shellfish. In other areas of Canada, people have become ill from eating ASP contaminated shellfish. The symptoms of this illness are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and memory loss.

To reduce the risks: Check to ensure that the area where you intend to harvest is open, immediately prior to harvesting.

Sanitary Contamination

Shellfish may be contaminated by human or animal faeces that contain bacteria or viruses hazardous to human health. Pathogens such as Norwalk virus, Hepatitis A virus, or salmonella may be concentrated in bivalve shellfish that live in sanitary contaminated areas.

Full descriptions of sanitary contamination closures are not listed in this Guide.

Visit  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/PSP for maps and descriptions

Consumption risks: Consumption of raw or partially cooked bivalve shellfish from contaminated areas increases the risk of illness, especially for individuals with certain medical conditions or with compromised immune systems.

To reduce the risks: Check to ensure that the area where you intend to harvest is open, immediately prior to harvesting. As an added precaution, cooking the shellfish may destroy the common micro-organisms of public health concern.

Vibrio Parahaemolyticus (VP)

A type of bacteria that is naturally found in our coastal waters. It is more prevalent in the summer with water temperatures and can concentrate in filter feeding bivalve shellfish.

An Area may be open to shellfish harvesting, however the shellfish may still contain VP.

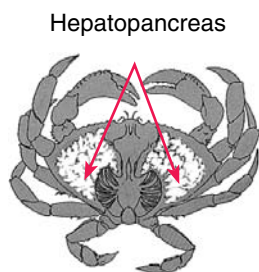
Consumption risks: Illness such as diarrhea, nausea and vomiting. Contact your doctor or Local Health authority if you get sick.

To reduce the risks: Store bivalve shellfish frozen at -18 degrees Celsius, or refrigerate at 4 degrees Celsius, and cook the shellfish for five minutes at 60 degrees Celsius. Only harvest shellfish at the water's edge when the tide is going out. Refrigerate immediately. Wash your hands after handling raw seafood; use only treated drinking water to rinse ready-to-eat seafood.

Dioxin

Consumption advisories have been put in place for shellfish contaminated by dioxins and furans. The restrictions apply to recreational harvesting of certain species at specific sites.

In crab, some kinds of contamination are primarily concentrated in the hepatopancreas. While this portion of the crab is not usually eaten, some individuals may consume it. Consumption advisories pertain to this portion of the crab only.



Recreational Shellfish Reserves

Recreational reserves are fishing locations that are closed to commercial harvesting. These reserves are open for the harvest of recreational bivalve shellfish only and have been established throughout the Strait of Georgia to protect various species. Check with the local DFO office for Reserve locations.

Shellfish Tenures

Harvesting shellfish from clam or oyster aquaculture sites is not permitted unless permission is obtained from the tenure holder. These sites may be marked with large red concrete markers.

Did you know...

Scallops have a line of 100 eyes around the rim of their shells that sense light and moving objects; they also have tentacles that sense odours and temperature.

Shellfish Traps and Rings

Marking, Buoys and Buoy Lines

If fishing from a dock or from shore, a tag **must** be marked with the fisher's name (as it appears on the license) to the line that has the trap or ring net attached to the other end.

If fishing in open waters, all shellfish trap /ring buoys **must** be clearly marked with the name of the person fishing the gear (the fisher's name must be printed in solid black, capital letters at least 75 mm high). Only one name can appear on the float or buoy. It is recommended that you include your phone number.

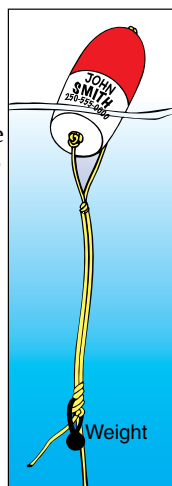
All single traps must be marked with a buoy.

Buoys must be highly visible and of sufficient size for the tides and current in your fishing area so as not to submerge. Household plastic jugs, bottles or Styrofoam chunks are **not** recommended for use as buoys as they are difficult to see in the water, difficult to mark with identification, and tend to deteriorate and sink.

Ensure that your buoy line doesn't float and become entangled in boaters' props. Either use sinking line or, if you use floating line, attach a weight to keep the excess line below the surface of the water at all tide levels without sinking the buoy.

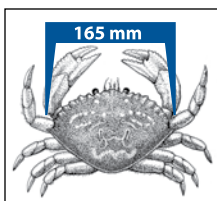
Keep navigation channels clear of buoys and lines to allow for safe navigation. Any fishing gear that hinders or impedes safe navigation may be removed under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

Mechanical devices may be used to recover traps.



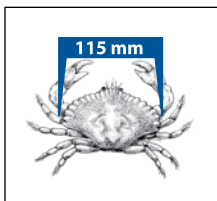
Crabs and Crab Gear

Dungeness crab must measure at least **165 mm**.



Dungeness crab

Red Rock crab must measure at least **115 mm**.



Red Rock crab

A crab is measured in a straight line through the **widest part of the carapace**, or shell, from outside the points.

Harvesters are advised to measure crabs **using a calliper device**.

Undersized crab must be returned to the water immediately.

The carapace must remain attached until consumed or until the crab arrives at your ordinary residence.



Female



Male

You may not possess female crabs. All female crabs must be immediately returned to the water in a manner that causes the least harm. The female's abdomen has a wide "beehive" shape; the male's has a narrow "lighthouse" shape.

All crab traps **must** have a section in the top or sidewall that has been secured by a length of untreated cotton twine no greater than No. 120. On deterioration this must produce a rectangular opening with a minimum size of 7 cm x 20 cm, or a square opening with a minimum size of 11 cm x 11 cm. This regulation is intended to ensure that if the trap is lost, the section secured by the cord will rot, allowing captive crabs to escape, and preventing the trap from continuing to fish.



If two crab traps are attached to one ground-line, you may mark the ground-line with only one buoy.

It is illegal to use more than two rings, dip nets or traps or a combination of these to fish for crabs.

For more information on crab harvesting, ask a DFO office for a *Sport Fishing Guidelines for Crab* brochure.

Shrimp and Prawn Gear

A maximum of four traps may be fished on a single bottom line (ground line). If three or more traps are set together on a single ground line, then a buoy is required at either end of the ground line. Only one fisher's traps may be set on a single ground line, that fisher's name must be on each of the buoys, and the gear must be hauled and set only by that fisher. Only one name can appear on a buoy. When fishing for shrimp or prawns, release all non-targeted species quickly to the water.

Prior to fishing, check for changes to shrimp and prawn management measures in Saanich Inlet, Stuart Channel, Alberni Inlet and other areas. Seasonal closures and other in-season management measures may be introduced to protect adult females carrying eggs.

Shellfish Tidal Waters Fishing Limits and Management Measures

Dates in this table are inclusive. Check for updates prior to fishing.

The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (e.g.: limits in Area 23 apply in Area 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include Areas 101 to 111, 130, 142, 121, and 123 to 127.

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Abalone	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed for conservation purposes.
Barnacles, Giant	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	
Barnacles, Goose	1 to 29	N/A	2kg	4kg	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	
Clams	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) concerns.
Clam, Razor	Subarea 1-5	N/A	50	100	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	Waters of McIntyre Bay on Queen Charlotte Islands.
	12 to 29	N/A	12	24	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	Lower Mainland is closed to clam harvest. Check for closures due to PSP. Clam harvesters are encouraged to fill in holes to reduce predation on exposed juvenile clams.
Clam, Butter	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Horse	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging & picking	There is an aggregate daily limit for all clam species of 75; the aggregate possession limit is 150.
Clam, Littleneck	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Manila	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	Pacific Rim National Park aggregate daily limit: 8 razors, 3 geoducks, 12 horse clams, 24 littleneck or manila clams, and 0 butter clams. Maximum aggregate of all clam species is 24.
Clams Softshell	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging	
Clams, Varnish	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	
Cockles	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging & picking	
Crab, Alaska King	1 to 10, 21 to 27	N/A	2	4	Jan 1-Dec 31	Maximum of 2 ring nets, dip nets or traps or combination of these per fisher.	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	N/A	0	0	Closed		Closed for conservation purposes.
Crab, Box and Puget Sound King	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking is permitted while diving.	Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock, Alaska King in Areas 1 to 10, 21 to 27 is 6; in Areas 11 to 20, 28 and 29, it is 4.
Crab, Dungeness	1 to 10, 21 to 27	165mm	6	12	Jan 1-Dec 31	No sharp-pointed instruments are permitted for harvesting crab.	It is prohibited to possess female crabs. In Areas 28 and 29, the daily limit for shore crabs is 0. The non-retention is due to concerns about stocks adjacent to highly populated areas.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	165mm	4	8	Jan 1-Dec 31		
Crab, Red Rock	1 to 10, 21 to 27	115mm	6	12	Jan 1-Dec 31		In Area 16 east of a line between Henry Point and Francis Peninsula and in Area 18 in Fulford Harbour, inside a line from Eleanor Point to Isabella Point, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	115mm	4	8	Jan 1-Dec 31		
Crab, Shore	1 to 27	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31		
	28 and 29	N/A	0	0	Closed		
Crab, Other	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	Jan 1-Dec 31		

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Geoduck	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Contact a local DFO office for details.
	12 to 29	N/A	3	6	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand digging & picking	
Limpet/Whelk	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	
Mussel, Blue	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Contact a local DFO office for details.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park daily limit: 12. Combined aggregate daily limit of all mussel species is 75.
Mussel, California	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Contact a local DFO office for details.
	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park daily limit: 12. Combined aggregate daily limit of all mussel species is 75.
Octopus	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	Jan 1-Dec 31		The use of sharp pointed instruments and chemicals is prohibited.
Oyster, Olympia	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	To avoid inadvertently harvesting Olympia Oysters while you are harvesting Pacific Oysters, do not harvest any oyster less than 5 cm in diameter.
Oyster, Pacific	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Contact a local DFO office for details.
	12 to 29	N/A	15	30	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	Daily limit for oysters can be either shelled or shucked (unshelled), but not both. Lower Mainland area is closed to oyster harvest. Harvesters are encouraged to shuck oysters on the beach and leave the shells there, or return oyster shells to the beach from where you collected them whenever possible. You will need permission to harvest oysters from marked oyster farms.
Scallop, Pink and Spiny	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Contact a local DFO office for details.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Jan 1-Dec 31	Hand picking	

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CRAB HEPATOPANCREAS CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES		
Area	Location	Quantity
Area 13	Discovery Passage and waters of Deepwater Bay.	Not to exceed 100g per week.
	In the area bounded by the eastern shore of Quadra Island from Francisco Point, thence 5 km north along the shore, thence east from the shoreline to the 200 m contour.	Zero consumption
	In the waters east of a line on Quadra Island from Chonat Point south to the opposite bay (Chonat Bay) and from Kanish Bay, Quadra Island, east of a line from Granite Point to Bodega Point.	Not to exceed 135g per week.
	In the waters north of a line extending from Walters Point on Sonora Island true east to a point on the opposite shore (Owen Bay).	Not to exceed 13g per week.
Area 17	In a portion of Stuart Channel bounded on the north by a line from Donckele Point on Kuper Island to the point at the southeastern entrance to Preedy Harbour on Thetis Island, thence to the most southern point of Dayman Island, thence to the most southern point of Scott Island, westerly to Sharpe Point on Vancouver Island, thence southwesterly across Ladysmith Harbour to a point on the shore 230° true from Sharpe Point; thence southerly along the shore of Vancouver Island to Grave Point; thence north of a line to Erskine Point on Saltspring Island; thence northerly along the shore to Parminster Point, thence west of a line to Josling Point on Kuper Island, thence northerly along the shore to the point of commencement at Donckele Point.	Not to exceed 40g per week
	In the waters west of a line from Reynolds Point to Miami Islet to a point at the entrance to Kulleet Bay true south of Deer Point.	Not to exceed 105g per week.
Area 18	Burgoyne Bay, Saltspring Island.	Not to exceed 60g per week.
	Maple Bay, Vancouver Island.	Not to exceed 125g per week.
Area 19	In those waters of Victoria Harbour north of a line from Macaulay Point to the navigation light at the western end of the Ogden Point breakwater to a line from Chapman Point southwesterly to the opposite shore.	Not to exceed 135g per week.
Area 25	In those waters of Muchalat Inlet lying east of the Gold River Harbour limit, and in those waters of Muchalat Inlet lying east of a line between Anderson Point and Atrevida Point.	Not to exceed 70g per week.
Area 28	In the waters of Thornbrough Channel, bounded on the north by a line from McNab Point on the mainland southwest to Ekins Point on Gambier Island, and on the south by a line from a line from Gower Point to the southern tip of Home Island, thence north to Keats Island and along the western and northern shore to Cotton Point, thence west of a line to the government wharf at Gambier Harbour on Gambier Island.	Not to exceed 55g per week.
	In the waters south of a line from Brunswick Point west to Irby Point on Anvil Island and along the shoreline to Dornett Point on Anvil Island, west to McNab Point on the mainland, to Ekins Point on Gambier Island, to a line from Reception Point to a point 1.5 km true south of Cape Roger Curtis on Bowen Island, west to Point Atkinson. This advisory does not include the western portion of Howe Sound.	Not to exceed 130g per week.

Closures

The closures listed on the following pages are arranged by Area. To determine the location you will be fishing in, check the fold-out maps on the inside front cover of this Guide. Then turn to the corresponding Area in this section.

Expect in-season changes to the information in this Guide.

Check for the latest closure information prior to fishing.

Call 1-866-431-3474 (or in Greater Vancouver 604-666-2828)

or visit the DFO website:  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish

Permanent Bivalve Shellfish Harvesting Prohibited Zones

No harvesting is permitted:

- within 300 m of industrial, municipal and sewage treatment plant outfall discharges;
- within a minimum 125 m of marinas, wharves, finfish net pens, float homes or other floating living accommodation facilities, including live aboard boats.

Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs)


RCAs have been designed to protect inshore rockfish and lingcod by eliminating mortality from fishing activity. RCAs are part of a larger strategy that is designed to halt declines and allow inshore rockfish and lingcod stocks an opportunity to rebuild.

The ONLY permitted sport fishing activities in RCAs include:

- invertebrates by hand picking or dive,
- crab and shrimp (including prawns) by trap, and
- smelt by gillnet.

There are currently 164 RCAs coastwide.

Details of RCAs are not available in this Guide.

Maps and descriptions of RCAs are available on CD by calling 604-666-0384 or at the DFO website:  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acis/index-eng.htm

Closures by Area

Areas 1, 101 and 142

All Finfish, including Salmon:

In the tidal portions of all streams, **only a single, barbless hook** may be used.

Shellfish Contamination:

With the exception of McIntyre Bay (Subarea 1-5), closed to the harvest of bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

Fredrick Island.

Areas 2 and 102

All Finfish, including Salmon:

In the tidal portions of all streams, **only a single, barbless hook may be used.**

The waters of Cumshewa Inlet east of a line from a boundary sign on McLeallan Island to another boundary sign 3.5km east of Mathers Creek, and west of a line from a boundary sign on McLellan Island to a boundary sign 3.5km east of Mathers Creek, are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 15 to October 31.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Lyell Island and South Moresby.

Areas 3 and 103

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Areas 4 and 104

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The waters downstream of the tidal boundary sign at the water line crossing on "Shawatlan" Creek to the fishing boundary signs at the mouth of Shawatlan Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to August 15.**

The waters from the fishing boundary sign at the mouth of "Kloiya" Creek to the fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Kloiya Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 1 to September 1.**

Shellfish:

The harvesting of **crab** is prohibited in those waters of Porpoise Harbour and Wainwright Basin (Subarea 4-11) inside a line from the southernmost point of Kaien Island to the northwesternmost point of Ridley Island, thence southerly along the eastern shoreline to southernmost point of Ridley Island, thence to the westernmost point of Lelu Island, thence northerly along the shoreline to the northernmost point of Lelu Island, thence to a marker on the shore of Tsimpsean Peninsula opposite, and bounded on the north by the Hwy 16 Bridge at Galloway Rapids.

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Dunira; Hodgson Reefs; North and South Gull Rocks; Stephens Island; and Porcher Peninsula.

Areas 5 and 105

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Inside a line drawn from fishing boundary signs located approx. 100 m seaward of the falls at the mouth of the Kumowdah River flowing into Lowe Inlet, is **closed to fishing for all finfish July 1 to October 31.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Porcher Peninsula; Goschen; West Banks Island; and North Danger Rocks.

Areas 6 and 106

Shellfish:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Otter Passage; West Aristazabal Island; and Kitasu Bay.

Areas 7 and 107

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The waters of McLaughlin Bay shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on each side of the entrance to McLaughlin Bay is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 1 to October 31.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Goose Island and McMullin Group.

Areas 8 and 108

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The mouth of Namu River shoreward of a line between two fishing boundary signs located 180 m from a bridge at the mouth of Namu Creek on the west shore and a point on the opposite side of the bay, is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

West Calvert.

Areas 9 and 109

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Shoreward of a line connecting two square white boundary signs off the mouth of the Wannock River is **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to September 15.**

Shoreward of a line connecting two square boundary signs off the mouth of the Chuckwalla and Kilbella rivers is **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to September 15.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

Fish Egg Inlet.

Areas 10 and 110

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

Smith Sound.

Areas 11 and 111

Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Storm Islands and Scott Islands.

Area 12

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Those waters of Port McNeill Bay westerly of a line from a boundary sign at the north end of the Western Forest Products jetty, true north to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Ledge Point Peninsula, are **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 15 to December 31.**

The mouth of the Klinaklini River (Knight Inlet) shoreward of a line from a fishing boundary signs at the southern entrance to Wahshihlas Bay to a fishing boundary sign at Rubble Point is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

The mouth of Scott Cove Creek and Viner Sound shoreward of a line between two fishing boundary signs located at King Point and the boundary sign located on the Gifford Island point approximately 1 km South of Scott Cove Creek on the point 1 km south from the mouth of Scott Cove Creek is **closed to fishing for all finfish August 15 to September 30.**

The mouth of the Kingcome River shoreward of a line from a fishing boundary signs on Petley Point to a fishing boundary sign on a point on the opposite shore of Kingcome Inlet is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

The mouth of the Wakeman River north of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on opposite shores approx. 6 km from the head of Wakeman Sound is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

The mouth of Nimpkish River inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at a point on the shore of Vancouver Island approximately 1.5 km east of Broad Point, then to a navigational aid in the middle of Haddington Passage, then to a fishing boundary sign at a point approximately 1 km east of Willow Creek, then to the tidal water boundary signs approximately 100 m upstream of the Highway 19 bridge is **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to November 30.**

Parson Bay bounded inside a line from Red Point on Harbledown Island to a marker on the most northwest point of Parson Island, then following the northern shore to the most easterly point and then true east to Harbledown Island is **closed to fishing for all finfish June 15 to September 30.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Hardy Bay; Echo Bay; Beaver Harbour; Port Neville; Hopetown Passage; Macgowan Bay; bay west of Everard Islets; Shoal Harbour; Little Nimmo Bay; Southeast Turnour Island; Sutherland Bay; Double Bay; Alert Bay; north side of Cormorant Island; Clam Cove; Laura Bay; Burly Bay; Dickson Island; Shushartie Bay; Helen Bay; and Joe Cove Bay.

May 31 to September 30: Cutter Cove.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Bate-Shadwell Passage; Goletas Channel; Browning Passage-Hunt Rock; Bolivar Passage; Shelter Bay; Browning Islands to Raynor Group; Drury Inlet-Muirhead Islands; Hardy Bay-Five Fathom Rock; Numas Islands; Suquash; Haddington Passage; Burley Bay-Nepah Lagoon; Mackenzie-Nimmo; Wakeman Sound; Dickson Polkinghorne Islands; Nowell Channel; Greenway Sound; Belleisle Sound; Kwatsi Bay; Bond Sound; Thompson Sound; Salmon

Channel; Weynton Passage; Eden–Bonwick–Midsummer–Swanson Islands; Port Elizabeth; Lower Clio Channel; Viscount Island; Havannah Channel; Upper Call Inlet; Cracroft Point South–Sophia Islands; and West Cracroft–Boat Bay.

Area 13

All Species:

These waters are **closed to the harvest of all marine life by divers** for the preservation of unique underwater habitat: Discovery Passage, in the Campbell River area, bounded by a straight line from North Bluff on Quadra Island, across Seymour Narrows to a fishing boundary sign on Vancouver Island, and south by a line from the light on the end of the south Government Dock breakwater at Campbell River to Cape Mudge lighthouse.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Subarea 13-24 (the waters of Phillips Arm northerly of a line from Hewitt Point northeasterly to Shirley Creek on the opposite shore) are **closed to fishing for all finfish January 1 to December 31**.

The waters of Village Bay inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at the north entrance of Village Bay, Quadra I, to a boundary sign at the south entrance of Village Bay are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 30 to October 31**.

Those waters inside a line from the float at Yaculta Indian Village on Quadra Island true west one nautical mile, thence southeast 1600 true to the intersection with a line drawn from the fishing boundary sign on Willow Point to the Wilby Shoal light buoy, thence to the Cape Mudge light on Quadra Island are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to August 31**.

Those waters of Discovery Passage and the Campbell River inside a line true east of the fishing boundary sign at Orange Point to the middle of the channel, then southeasterly down the middle of the channel to the intersection of a line running from a boundary sign on the southern end of Hidden Harbour breakwater, then true east to Quadra Island, is **closed to fishing for all finfish October 1 to October 31**, except for the Campbell River Discovery Pier. The area around the Discovery Pier will remain open inside a line running true east 50 m into Discovery Passage at the north end of the pier, then southeasterly down the Discovery Passage to the intersection of a line running true east 50 m at the south end of the Discovery Pier.

The waters of Salmon Bay, bounded on the north by a line from Graveyard Point to the ferry landing on the opposite shore, and on the south by the downstream side of the first bridge upstream on the Salmon River are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to December 31**.

Shellfish:

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Mitlenatch Island are closed to harvesting **clams and oysters**, all year.

The waters of Discovery Passage and the Campbell River bounded by a line east of Orange Point to the middle of the channel then southeast to the intersection of a line east to a marker on Tyee Spit, are closed to **crab** harvesting all year.

Shellfish Contamination:

Quathiaski Cove; Heriot Bay; Campbell River; Big Bay; Kelsey Bay; Salmon Bay; Grassy Creek; Forward Harbour; Whaletown Bay; Coulter Bay; Phillips Arm; Marina Reef; Gray Creek; Bessborough Bay; Jackson Bay; Topaze Harbour Head; Hjorth Bay; Graite Bay; and an unnamed cove in eastern Gorge Harbour.

May 31 to September 30: Mansons Landing; Von Donop Inlet; and Drew Harbour.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Wellborne; Forward Harbour; Loughborough Inlet; Bute Inlet North; Chancellor Channel West; Chancellor Channel East; Walkem Islands to Hemming Bay; Thurston Bay; Kanish Bay; Octopus Islands to Hoskyn Channel; Read–Cortes Islands; Deepwater Bay; Menzies Bay; Maud Island; and Heriot Bay.

Area 14

All Species:

These waters are **closed to the harvest of all marine life by divers** for the preservation of unique underwater habitat: the southeasterly shoreline of Hornby Island, from Shingle Spit southerly through Norman Point, Downes Point, Tribune Bay and St. John Point to Cape Gurney, including Heron Rocks, Norris Rocks and Flora Islet.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Comox Harbour inside a line from a fishing boundary sign near Trent River to a light at the tip of Goose Spit is **closed to fishing for all finfish May 1 to August 31**, except the shallow shore line defined as the waters inside and shoreward of the 2 m depth contour measured below the chart datum (0 tide), which is **open for fishing for all finfish except chinook**.

The tidal waters within a 75 m radius of the mouth of the Trent River, the mouth of Hart (Washer) Creek and the mouth of Mallard Creek are **closed to fishing for all finfish September 1 to November 30**.

Shellfish:

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Mitlenatch Island, are closed to harvesting **clams and oysters**, all year.

Shellfish Contamination:

Campbell River; Comox Harbour; Deep Bay; Union Bay; Base Flats; Qualicum Beach; Kye Bay; Elma Bay; Wall Beach; Parksville Bay; Mud Bay; Boat Cove; Little Qualicum River; False Bay; Craig Creek; and Kitty Coleman Beach to Little River.

Baynes Sound Management Plan Closures: this area closes when rainfall in the area exceeds 35 mm over a 24 hour period.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Mitlenatch Island; Oyster Bay; Ajax–Achilles Bank; Baynes Sound; Savoie Rocks–Maude Reef; Chrome Island; Sisters Islets; and Lasqueti Island South.

Area 15

All Species:

These waters are **closed to the harvest of all marine life** by divers for the preservation of unique underwater habitat: within 0.8 km of Vivian Island, approx. 8 km west of Powell River. All waters within 0.5 km of Rebecca Rock, west of Powell River. All waters within 0.5 km of Dinner Rock, just south of Lund. All waters adjacent to the unnamed reef off Emmonds Beach, approx. 6 km south of Lund. All waters within 1.3 km of Mitlenatch Island, in the upper Strait of Georgia. All waters within a 0.5 km radius of the southerly end of the Beach Garden Breakwater.

Shellfish:

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Mitlenatch Island are closed to harvesting **clams and oysters**, all year.

Shellfish Contamination:

Scuttle Bay to Albion Point; Freke Anchorage; Lund Harbour; East Refuge Cove; Lang Bay; Bliss Landing; McRae Cove; Sturt Bay; Frolander Bay; Northwest Refuge Cove; Theodosia Inlet; Grace Harbour; Squirrel Cove; and Cranberry Creek.

May 31 to September 30: Prideaux Haven; Tenedos Bay; Allies Island; Roscoe Bay; Squirrel Cove; Cortes Bay; Grace Harbour; and Mink Island.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Mitlenatch Island; Pendrell Sound; Teakerne Arm; Desolation Sound; Copeland Islands; and Dinner Rock.

Area 16

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The waters at the mouth of Sakinaw Creek, east of a line between boundary signs on the north and south sides of Sakinaw Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 15 to September 15**.

Shellfish:

When harvesting **crab**, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets in Pender Harbour, east of a line between Henry Point and Francis Peninsula.

The waters of Gunboat Bay inside a line from the B.C. Hydro lines at the entrance to Gunboat Bay, are closed to harvesting **crab, all year**.

Shellfish Contamination:

Pender Harbour; Secret Cove; Gillies Bay; Thunder Bay; Churchill Bay; Porpoise Bay; Vancouver Bay; Halfmoon Bay; Long Bay; Blind Bay; unnamed bay east of Four Mile Point; Silversands Creek; Saltery Bay; Long Bay; Home Bay; Skwawka River; unnamed bay in Skookumchuck Narrows; North Nelson Island; Lena Bay; Squitty Bay; and Poise Island.

May 31 to September 30: Smuggler Cove; Princess Louisa Inlet; and Buccaneer Bay.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Queens Reach East; Princess Louisa Inlet; Queens Reach West; Hotham Sound; Sinclair Bank; Hardy Island; Nelson Island; Skookumchuck Narrows; Salmon Inlet; Davie Bay; Malaspina Strait; McNaughton Point; Thormanby Island; and Sabine Channel–Jervis–Jedediah Islands.

Area 17

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The waters of Nanaimo Harbour from Duke Point to Gallows Point on Protection Island, then northwesterly along the shore to the most western point, then true north to Newcastle Island, northwesterly along the shore to Shaft Point, to Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island, southerly along the shore to the Cedar Bridge on the Nanaimo River, across the bridge and northerly along the shore to Jacks Point, following the Vancouver Island shore southerly to the point of commencement at Duke Point, are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to October 25**.

That portion of the Nanaimo River from the Cedar Bridge to the white square boundary signs located approx. 400 m downstream of the Cedar Bridge, are **closed to fishing for all finfish October 25 to November 30**.

The tidal waters of the Chemainus River and off the Chemainus River mouth, commencing at Bare Point on Vancouver Island to the light on North Reef, to Sherard Point on Vancouver Island, thence following the shoreline northerly to a boundary sign on the Chemainus River near the Bald Eagle Campground, thence across the river to the opposite bank, thence following the Vancouver Island shoreline northerly to the point of commencement, are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to October 31**.

Shellfish Contamination:

Ladysmith Harbour; Chemainus Bay to Shoal Islands; Nanaimo Harbour; Departure Bay; Degnen Bay; Silva Bay; Montague Harbour; Shaw Road; Walker Hook; Nanoose Harbour; Clam Bay; Telegraph Harbour; Malaview Estates sewage outfall; Hammond Bay; Taylor Bay; south side of Descanso Bay; Lantzville; Duck Bay; Vesuvius Bay; Booth Bay; Porter Creek; Stuart Channel; unnamed bay northwest of Salt Spring Island; Stone Cutters Bay; north side Descanso Bay; Vancouver Island between Icarus Point and Neck Point; unnamed bay on east side of Vancouver Island in Stuart Channel; Winchelsea Islands; Ada Islands; Conover Cove; and Preedy Harbour.

May 31 to September 30: Tent Island; Pirates Cove; Conover Cove; cove northwest of Conover Cove; and Montague Harbour.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Lasqueti South–Young Point; Ballenas Island; Nanoose–Schooner Cove; Departure Bay; Northumberland Channel; De Courcy Island North; Reynolds Point–Link Island; Gabriola Passage; Danger Reefs; Ruxton–Pylades Islands;

Coffin Point; Thetis–Kuper Islands; Saltspring Island North; and Trincomali Channel.

Area 18

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Those waters of Cowichan Bay inside a line from a fishing boundary sign near Separation Point on Vancouver Island to Wilcuma Wharf are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 1 to October 31**.

In Subareas 18-7 and 18-8, that portion of Subarea 18-8 that lies easterly of a line from a square white boundary sign at Separation Point to a square white boundary sign at Wilcuma Wharf in Cowichan Bay; and that portion of Subarea 18-7 that lies southerly of a line from a square white boundary sign on Vancouver Island, near 48°46.179' N and 123°34.654' W, to a square white boundary sign on Saltspring Island SE of Burial Islet, near 48°45.992' N and 123°33.777' W, and northerly of a line from a square white boundary sign on Saltspring Island approximately 1.5 nautical miles ESE of Musgrave Point, near 48°43.982' N and 123°31.418' W, to a square white boundary sign on Vancouver Island approximately 0.5 nautical miles NW of Cherry Point, near 48°43.197' N and 123°33.708' W are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 1 to October 15**.

Shellfish:

When harvesting **crab**, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets in Fulford Harbour, inside a line from Eleanor Point to Isabella Point.

There is a restricted area in Ganges Harbour to provide a channel for navigation. **Crab floats** (buoys) must remain outside of the restricted area at all times. The area is described as those waters of Subarea 18-3 inside a line that begins at 48°51.52' N latitude and 123°29.36' W longitude, then to 48°50.47' N latitude and 123°27.30' W longitude then to 48°51.47' N latitude and 123°29.47' W longitude then to the beginning point. A map is available at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Tidal/gangesharbour_e.htm

Shellfish Contamination:

Cowichan Bay; Long Harbour; Fulford Harbour; Ganges Harbour; Thieves Bay to Oak Bluffs; Bedwell Harbour; Hope Bay; Maple Bay; Horton Bay; Village Bay; Annette Inlet; Boot Cove; Northeast Saanich Peninsula; Madrona Bay; unnamed bays east of Fulford Harbour; Selby Cove; Port Browning; James Bay; 1.4km from Walker Spit; Cusheon Creek; Moresby Island; Shark Cove; and Burgoyne Bay.

May 31 to September 30: Long Harbour, Reef Harbour and Princess Bay.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Mayne Island North; Prevost Island North; Navy Channel; Bell Chain Islets; Maple Bay; Burgoyne Bay; Russell Island; Portland Island; Bedwell Harbour; South Saturna; Patey Rock; and Coal Island.

Area 19

All species:

The following area is **closed to the harvest of all marine life by divers** for the preservation of unique underwater habitat: inside a line from the navigation light at the western end of the Ogden Point Causeway thence to Brothie Ledge Light, thence to Holland Point on Vancouver Island.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Those waters of Saanich Inlet inside a line from Whiskey Point to Verdier Point are **closed to fishing for all finfish September 15 to November 30**.

Those waters of Haro Strait shoreward of a line from the Sidney to Anacortes ferry dock in Sidney to the most eastern point of Cordova Spit: **non-retention of cutthroat trout, all year**.

Those waters of Finlayson Arm southerly of a line drawn true east from Christmas Point to the opposite shore are **closed to fishing for all finfish September 1 to November 30**.

Harvesting of lingcod and rockfish is prohibited in these waters: Those waters shallower than the 40 m depth contour surrounding Great Race Rock, North Race Rock, West Race Rock and Rosedale Rock.

Shellfish:

Closed to the harvest of **butter clams**, all year.

There is a restricted fishing area in Tsehum Harbour to provide a channel for navigation. **Crab floats** (buoys) must remain outside of the restricted area at all times.

Harvesting of shellfish is prohibited in these waters: those waters inside a line from the navigation light at the western end of the Ogden Point Causeway thence to Brothie Ledge Light, thence to Holland Point on Vancouver Island; those water within 0.5 nautical miles of Great Race Rock; and Ten Mile Point: Those waters within 0.4 nautical miles of Cadboro Point navigation light.

Shellfish Contamination:

Albert Head to Cordova Bay; Curteis Point to Cordova Bay; Hatch Point to Bamberton; Thompson Cove; Brentwood Bay; Coles Bay; Finlayson Arm; Quarantine Cove; Cordova Split to James Island to Island View Beach; Mosses Point to north of Dogwood Road access; Squally Reach; Bazan Bay; and North Yarrow Point.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Coal Island; Brethour, Domville, Forrest, Gooch Islands; Brentwood Bay; Mid Finlayson Arm; D'Arcy Island to Beaumont Shoal; Duntze Head (Royal Roads); Trial Island; Discovery–Chatham Islands; and Race Rocks.

Area 20

All species:

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve: Portions of Areas 20 to 24, 121, 123 and 124: All tidal waters within the park are closed to **scuba and skin diving for all species, all year.**

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Those waters that are inside a line that begins at a white square boundary sign located approximately 0.8 nautical miles west of Owen Point, then to 48°32.45' N and 124°32.05' W, then to the Port San Juan Light and Whistle Buoy, then to Woods Nose, then across Port San Juan to a white square boundary sign at 48°33.23' N and 124°28.55' W are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 15 to Labour Day in September.**

Shellfish:

Harvesting of all shellfish is prohibited in these waters: Botanical Beach: Those waters between the lowest tide level and the highest tide level between a fishing boundary sign 1,500 m northeast of San Juan Pt following the shoreline southeasterly to a fishing boundary sign 250 m west of the mouth of Tom Baird Creek.

Shellfish Contamination

Pedder Bay, Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Bentinck Island; Race Rocks; Becher Bay East; Carmanah; and Sooke Bay.

Areas 21, 22, and 121

All species:

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve: Portions of Areas 20 to 24, 121, 123 and 124: All tidal waters within the park are **closed to scuba and skin diving for all species, all year.**

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The head of Nitinat Lake and those waters of the tidal portion of Nitinat River, northeasterly of a line between boundary signs on the northeastern and northwestern tips of land at the head of the lake, are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 1 to October 31.**

In those waters northeasterly of a line from Windy Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore are **closed to fishing for salmon August 1 to October 31.**

The waters of Subareas 121-1 and 121-2 (Swiftsure Bank), inside a line from 48°34.00' N and 125°06.00' W, thence to 48°34.00' N and 124°54.20' W, thence to 48°29.62' N and 124°43.40' W, thence following the International Boundary between Canada and the U.S. to 48°29.55' N and 124°56.20' W, thence in a straight line to the point of commencement, are **closed to fishing for all finfish all year.**

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Pachena Point; Dare Point; and Carmanah.

Areas 23 and 123

All species:

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve: Portions of Areas 20 to 24, 121, 123 and 124: All tidal waters within the park are **closed to scuba and skin diving for all species all year.**

Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents - Marine Protected Area: Check with your local DFO office for permitted fishing activities.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

That portion of Subarea 23-1 southerly of square, white fishing boundary sign at the tidal limit of the Somass River near the Paper Mill Dam and northerly of a line commencing at a boundary sign in upper Alberni Harbour situated at 49°14.19' N and 124°50.23' W thence through the southern most point of Hoik Island thence to the flashing green light at the mouth of the Somass River thence due east to a boundary sign on the opposite shore is closed to all finfish **July 24 to September 30 and a single barbless hook restriction applies throughout the remainder of the year.**

Those waters of Alberni Inlet bounded on the north by line drawn 66° true from Hocking Point to a square white fishing boundary sign on the eastern shore of Alberni Inlet, and on the south by a line from a square white fishing boundary sign at Chesnucknuw Creek to a square white fishing boundary sign on the western shore of Alberni Inlet are **closed to all fishing for finfish August 1 to September 30.**

Those portions of Subarea 23-3 bounded on the south by a line from a boundary sign on Vancouver Island on Mutine Pt. to the Chup Pt. Navigation Light and on the north by a line from Star Point to a boundary sign at the mouth of Handy Creek are **closed to all fishing for finfish August 1 to September 30.**

In Subarea 23-4 that portion of Rainy Bay inside a line commencing at a boundary sign on Seddall Island, south of Ecoole, to a boundary sign on Chup Point is **closed to all fishing for finfish August 1 to September 30.**

Inside a line from a square white fishing boundary sign near the entrance to Poett Nook, thence to San Jose Islets, thence to the boundary sign on Vancouver Island easterly of the south end of Congreve Island at position 48°55.25' N, and 125°01.21' W is **closed to all fishing for finfish August 1 to September 30.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Bamfield Inlet; Grappler Inlet; Ucluelet Inlet; Cigarette Cove; River Point; Crawford Creek; Julia Passage; Toquart Bay; the area between Fatty Basin and Useless Inlet; Useless Inlet; and Roquefeuil Bay.

May 31 to September 30: Poett Nook and Entrance Inlet.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Broken Islands Group and Folger Passage.

Areas 24 and 124

All species:

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve: Portions of Areas 20 to 24, 121, 123 and 124: All tidal waters within the park are **closed to scuba and skin diving for all species, all year.**

All Finfish, including Salmon:

That portion of Subarea 24-4 southerly of a line commencing on Flores Island at 49°18.005' N, 126°04.141' W then to 49°18.250' N, 126°03.132' W on McKay Island then following the McKay Island shoreline to 49°18.404' N, 126°01.939' W then to 49°19.279' N, 126° 01.399' W on Vancouver Island are **closed to fishing for all finfish August 01 to October 31.**

Subarea 24-5 is **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 01 to October 31.**

That portion of Subarea 24-6 northerly of a line commencing at Kutcouc Point (49°14.961' N, 126°04.817' W) on Flores Island to 49°14.637' N, 126°00.825' W on Vancouver Island near the Chetarpe I.R. is **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 01 to October 31.**

That portion of Subarea 24-9 easterly of a line commencing at Ginnard Point (49°08.069' N, 125°51.169' W) on Meares Island to 49°07.483' N, 125°51.811' W on Vancouver Island to the Subarea boundary at Auseth Point is **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 01 to October 31.**

Subarea 24-13 and that portion of Subarea 24-3 northerly of a line commencing at 49°24.640' N, 126°08.646' W on Vancouver Island to 49°24.562' N, 126°07.480' W on Obstruction Island then to the Subarea boundary (commencing at 49°25.419' N, 126°07.347' W on Vancouver Island to 49°24.990' N, 126°06.655' W on Obstruction Island) is **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 01 to October 31.**

Kennedy Cove, inside a line between fishing boundary signs on the outer southwest corner and the outer northeast corner of the Cove is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Van Nevel Channel; Duffin Passage; Big Whitepine Cove; portion of Warn Bay; Atleo River; Ahousaht Fuel Dock; and Hot Springs Cove.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Estevan Point; Bedwell Sound; Saranac Island; and Vargas Island to Dunlap Island.

Areas 25 and 125

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Subarea 25-1 (Those waters of Muchalat Inlet lying easterly of the Gold River Harbour Limit) is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-4 inside a line drawn between square white fishing boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to Hisnit Inlet is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-4 northwesterly of a line from Salter Point to Hoiss Point is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-5 inside a line drawn between square white fishing boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to Nesook Bay is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-5 inside a line drawn between square white fishing boundary signs on the opposite sides of the entrance to Head Bay is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-6 northwesterly of a line from Boston Point to Salter Point (Kendrick Inlet) is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

That portion of Subarea 25-8 northerly of a line from Mozino Point to a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shore is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

The portion of Subarea 25-8 southeasterly of a line from the most northerly tip of Strange Island to a square white boundary sign on the opposite shore of Tahsis Inlet is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

Subarea 25-10 (Zeballos Inlet northerly of boundary signs near Little Zeballos River) is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

Subarea 25-16 (Tahsis) is **closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Friendly Cove; Tlupana Inlet; Inner Basin; Port Eliza; Three Cove Bay; Kleeptee Creek; unnamed creek mouth at Hanna Channel; Nesook Bay; Bodega Island; Queen Cove; Plumper Harbour; Mooyah Bay; Ceepeecee; Esperanza; and Espinosa Inlet.

May 31 to September 30: Santa Gertudis Cove.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

West of Bajo Reef.

Areas 26 and 126

Shellfish Contamination:

McKay Cove; Walters Cove; Malksope Inlet; Ououkinsh Inlet; Cachalot Inlet; Nasparti Inlet; unnamed creek on Union Island; Amai Inlet; Clanninick Cove; Tahsish Inlet; and Kashutl Inlet.

Rockfish Conservation Area:

Checleset Bay.

Areas 27 and 127

All Finfish, including Salmon:

The portion of Varney Bay from the Marble River tidal boundary downstream to the fishing boundary signs at the entrance of Varney Bay is **closed to fishing for all finfish July 1 to December 31**.

Shellfish Contamination:

Cleagh Creek; Mahatta River; Koprino Harbour; Winter Harbour; Holberg Inlet; Hecate Cove; Apple Bay; and Jules Bay.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Scott Islands; Top Knot; Holberg Inlet; and Brooks Bay.

Area 28

All Species:

For navigational safety, the Vancouver Port Authority has **prohibited fishing from vessels** between a line drawn true south from Capilano Light to the shoreline and a line drawn true north from Brockton Point to the shoreline.

The following park areas are closed to the harvest of all marine life for the preservation of the unique underwater habitat. **Closures apply to all fishing of all marine life, all year:**

Porteau Cove — Those waters east of a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign at the south shore of Porteau Cove northerly in a straight line to the white fishing boundary sign on the north shore of Porteau Cove.

Point Atkinson — bounded by a line commencing at the southwest entrance to Starboat Cove, thence seaward in a southwest direction for 85 m, thence westerly following the shoreline for 100 m, thence to the southernmost tip of Point Atkinson (125 m east of the lighthouse).

Whytecliff Park — Those waters inside a line that begins at the most southerly point of Whytecliff Park, then in a straight line to a point located 100 m east of the most southeasterly point of Whyte Islet, then following the southern shoreline of Whyte Islet at a distance of 100 m to a point lying 100 m from the most southwesterly point of Whyte Islet, then in a straight line to a point lying 100 m west of White Cliff Point, then following the shoreline at a distance of 100 m in a northerly direction to a point 100 m north of

Lookout Point, then following the shoreline at a distance of 100 m in an easterly direction to a point 100 m perpendicular to the most northerly point of Whytecliff Park, then to the most northern point of Whytecliff Park on the mainland.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Those waters of Mannion Bay (Deep Bay) on Bowen Island lying westerly of a line between two boundary signs near the entrance to Mannion Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish September 1 to December 31.**

Those waters of Howe Sound easterly of a line between a boundary sign 300 m north of the mouth of Britannia Creek and the southern tip of Minaty Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish May 30 to September 30.**

Shellfish:

Subareas 28-6 to 28-14 (Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm) are **closed to the harvest of bivalve molluscs, all year.**

Harvesting of **crab, shrimp and prawns** is closed between Lions Gate Bridge and the Second Narrows Bridge, all year. This closure is to avoid conflicts with navigational activity in the harbour.

Harvesting of **crab** is closed in English Bay and False Creek in outer Burrard Inlet, inside a line from a fishing boundary sign on Jericho Beach to Ferguson Point in Stanley Park, **all year.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Burrard Inlet; Indian Arm; Vancouver Harbour; Horseshoe Bay; Gower Point to Soames Point; Port Graves; Camp Fircom; Halkett Bay; McNab Creek; Potlatch Creek; Mannion Bay (Deep Bay); and Grafton Bay.

May 31 to September 30: Plumper Cove.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Domett Point; Woolridge Island; Pam Rock; Mariners Rest; West Bay; Upper Centre Bay; Lions Bay; Bowyer Island; Pasley Island; Passage Island; West Vancouver; Eastern Burrard Inlet; Indian Arm – Twin Islands; and Croker Island.

Area 29

Refer to the map and description of Fraser River tidal boundaries inside the Tidal Waters cover of this Guide.

Shellfish:

Subareas 29-6 to 29-11 (Boundary Bay and the mouth of the Fraser River) are **closed to the harvest of bivalve molluscs, all year.**

Shellfish Contamination:

Chaster Creek to Gower Point; Boundary, Mud and Semiahmoo Bays; Sand Heads to U.S. Boundary by Tsawwassen; Sergeant Bay; and Whaler Bay.

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

McCall Bank; Halibut Bank; Valdes Island East; Galiano Island North.

Species Identification

Salmon

Chinook (also known as spring, tyee and king)

A lightly spotted blue-green back and a silver, spotted tail help to distinguish the chinook from other salmon. It is also the largest, most prized game fish, generally weighing between 1.5 kg and 30 kg. Chinook live from three to seven years.

Chinook have black gums at the base of their teeth; the mouths are dark. In some areas, this species is known as “black mouth”.



Chinook have a flowing V-shaped, silvery tail often covered with spots. The tail becomes squarer as the chinook reaches adult stage.



In the juvenile stage of chinook salmon, some fishers misidentify them as pinks because both have spots on their tails.

Did you know...

Average-size chinook are often known as “spring salmon” in B.C. The largest chinook on record in the province weighed 57 kg.



Pink (also known as humpy)

Pink salmon have tiny scales. In the ocean, they have silver bodies with spotted backs. Pinks are also the smallest of the Pacific salmon, usually weighing about 2.2 kg, but occasionally reaching 5.5 kg. They live to be two years old.

The mouth of a pink salmon is white, but the gums are black, similar to chinook. Pinks do not have “teeth” on the tongue.



Pink salmon have a V-shaped tail covered with large oval spots. Unlike the other salmon species, the tail of a pink has no silver on it.



In the early adult stage, pink salmon are often mistaken for chinook because both have spots on their tails.



Did you know...

Pink salmon spawn in the main stems of large rivers and some tributaries, often very close to saltwater, because their fry move directly to sea after emerging.

Sockeye (also known as red salmon)

Sockeye have numerous long gill rakers and prominent, glassy eyes. The slimmest and most streamlined of the Pacific species, the silver-blue sockeye lives from four to five years. It usually weighs between 2.2 kg and 3.1 kg but can reach 6.3 kg.

The lips of sockeye are fleshy; the teeth are small and well-developed in both jaws.



There are no teeth on the base of the tongue.

The sockeye's tail is moderately forked and does not show any black spots.



Sockeye are sometimes confused with chum because they both lack spots on the tail and have a similar colouring.



Did you know...

Some juvenile sockeye salmon do not migrate out to sea, but remain landlocked in freshwater. These fish are known as “kokanees”.

Coho (also known as blueback and silver)

Coho are bright silver with a metallic blue dorsal surface. They have a few spots on the upper portion of their bodies. Coho usually live for three years and grow rapidly in their final year. They weigh between 1.3 kg and 14 kg.

The coho's gums at the base of the teeth in the lower jaw are almost white. Its mouth is white but can have a black edge. It has a black tongue and it has sharp, strong teeth.



Coho have a square, silver-coloured tail with a few scattered spots, usually on the upper portion of the tail. They have a wide tail base.



Coho are sometimes confused with chum because they both have similar colouring. Always look for the coho's white gums and a few spots on the tail.



Did you know...

Coho salmon use coastal streams and tributaries for spawning.

Chum (also known as dog salmon)

A white tip on the anal fin (lower fin just before the tail) usually identifies chum salmon. Resembling sockeye, but larger, chum have silvery sides and faint grid-like bars as they near spawning streams. They live three to five years and weigh about 4.5 kg to 6.5 kg, but they have been known to reach as much as 15 kg.

The lips are fleshy with well-developed teeth in both jaws; there are no teeth on the base of the tongue.



The tail is slightly forked and has silver streaks covering about half of the fin. The tail base or wrist is slender.



Chum are sometimes confused with sockeye, because they both lack spots on their tails and have a similar colouring. Always look for the silver streaks in the chum's tail.

Did you know...

Chum salmon develop large “teeth” during spawning, hence the nickname “dog salmon”.



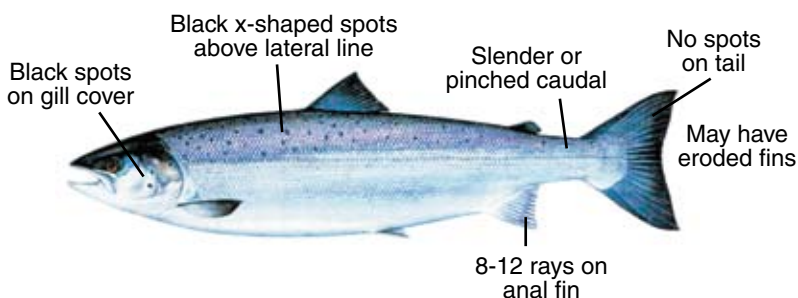
Exotic Alert: Atlantic Salmon in B.C.

Atlantic salmon are raised commercially in pens in the marine waters of B.C. and Washington state. They are distinguished from the Pacific salmon species by two to three large black spots on the gill cover, and cross-hatched spots along their body, above the lateral line. They have large scales and the tail fin is usually unspotted, and some may have eroded tails and/or dorsal fins.

Atlantic salmon can be identified by:

- eight to 11 anal fin rays (Pacific salmon have 11 to 13 rays).
- very noticeable, large, black spots on the gill cover (not common on Pacific salmon).
- may have very noticeably eroded or worn fins from containment in net-pens.

Federal and provincial biologists are interested in verifying these Atlantic salmon recoveries. Please note the date and location of the catch, keep the whole fish cool (do not clean), and freeze it, if possible, to prevent deterioration of the tissues.



Contact the Atlantic Salmon Watch Program: **1-800-811-6010**

Did you know...

**Atlantic salmon average
76.2 cm length and
typically weigh between
3 to 5.5 kg, but records
have shown that they can
astonishingly reach 45 kg!**

Trout


Trout includes steelhead, dolly varden, cutthroat trout, brown trout and bull trout.

Wild trout are those with an adipose fin. Hatchery trout are those with a healed scar in place of the adipose fin.

For more information on the management of trout in tidal or non-tidal waters, contact the Ministry of Environment,

PO Box 9374 STN PROV GOVT, Victoria, BC V8W 9M4

or visit their website at:

 www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/

Steelhead

The fork length of a steelhead is 50 cm or more. They do not have teeth in the throat at the back of the tongue.



Steelhead

Dolly Varden

These fish have small heads, and oval snake-like bodies.



Dolly Varden

Cutthroat

This trout species has a large mouth that extends well past the eye, and teeth in the throat at the back of the tongue. They also have a lot of spots from front to back.



Cutthroat

Finfish – Other Than Salmon

Spiny Dogfish

Spiny dogfish are medium-sized sharks with dark gray or brown on the back and pale gray or white on the belly; small dogfish have irregular white spots on their back or sides. Average length is between 75 and 105 cm, however large females can be 160 cm and 10 kg. Both dorsal fins are preceded by spines. Spiny dogfish live 25 to 30 years.



Spiny dogfish

Eulachon

Eulachon, also known as oolakan and candlefish, are small (20 to 25 cm) fish found from Alaska to California. They are distinguished from other smelt by the presence of common centre rings, running parallel to each other, on the gill plate and having the pelvic fins in front of the dorsal fin.



Eulachon

Flatfish

As larvae, flatfish resemble other fish in having an eye on each side of their head. However, the skull changes so that both eyes are on one side of the head when they become young adults. Both eyes are on the dark-coloured side of the body, while the other side is eyeless and white. Flatfish lie on the bottom with the dark-coloured side up; some can change colour to match their surrounding environment. Flatfish are oval or diamond-shaped and have long dorsal and anal fins. Most flatfish are “dextral”, which means the eyes and pigment are on their right side.



English sole

Greenling

Greenlings are a small, elongated fish with a long dorsal fin split into long sections; one along the spine area, and the other along the



Kelp greenling

anal fin area. Most are inshore species foraging in rocky habitat or kelp and eelgrass beds. The two species of interest to anglers are the kelp greenling and the lingcod. Kelp greenlings reach approximately 50 cm in length, and have small mouths and five centre lines on each side. The sexes are coloured differently: males are brown with blue spots on the head and back, while females are golden-brown with red spots.

Halibut

Halibut are the largest flatfish species in B.C. They are mottled olive-green, brown or black on the dark coloured side and white on opposite. The mouth is large with cone-shaped teeth and the tail is broad and slightly forked.

Females are larger than males growing up to 267 cm in length and weighing 226 kg. Male's maximum size is 140 cm and 56 kg.



Pacific halibut

Herring

Pacific herring are silvery fish that form huge schools. They are blue-green on the back and silver below, with large, toothless mouths and large eyes. Unlike shad or sardines, they have no spots and they have large scales, unlike smelts. Although they can reach lengths of 46 cm, most in B.C. are less than 25 cm.



Pacific herring

Lingcod

Lingcod are large predators with huge mouths armed with numerous sharp teeth. They are brown with darker marks of different colours, spots or shades on the back and sides. Female lingcod grow to 150 cm, although males rarely exceed 100 cm.



Lingcod

Mackerel

Two species are commonly referred to as mackerel in B.C. One is the Chub or Pacific mackerel which is a streamlined fish with two dorsal fins and a series of five small finlets between the second dorsal and tail. They have blue-green backs with wavy irregular vertical lines;

can reach more than 60 cm in size, although most are around 45 cm. The other species is Jack mackerel which is similar in appearance except that the second dorsal fin is long with only a single finlet following. These fish are blue-green above and silvery below with a series of large scales along the lateral line. They are generally larger than Chub mackerel, reaching about 80 cm.



Chub mackerel

Rockfish

Rockfish are bass-like in appearance, with large mouths and eyes, spines on the head and gill plates, and prominent fins. Colour varies between species with shallow water rockfish generally having dark colours (green, brown or black) and deep water species usually orange or red. There are 35

species of rockfish known from British Columbia. Depending on the species, rockfish can range from 18 cm in length up to 120 cm.



Quillback rockfish

Smelt

Smelt are relatively small, silvery fish. They move in large schools along the coastline during migration to their spawning grounds on beaches and in estuaries. Smelt usually reach only 15 cm.



Surf smelt

Sturgeon

Sturgeon are made up of a tough, elastic, fibrous connective tissue (cartilage), and can grow to six metres long and weigh over 600 kg. Their elongate body usually ranges

from greenish grey on the back to light grey or white on the belly. Instead of scales, their bodies have five rows of large armour-like plates known as scutes. They have long noses and projecting mouths, located on the lower part of the head, accompanied by four fleshy whiskers known as barbels. There are two species of sturgeon in B.C.; both white and green sturgeon occur inshore and in large river systems. Only the smaller green sturgeon can be found further offshore.



Sturgeon

Surfperch

Surfperch have compressed deep bodies with large eyes and relatively small mouths. The striped seaperch sports bright blue and gold stripes; the pile perch is silvery with black vertical bars; and the shiner perch is silver with vertical gold bars. The shiner perch is the smallest surfperch, reaching 20 mm in length, while the pile perch is the largest, growing up to 45 cm in length.



Pile perch

Shellfish

Abalone

Northern abalone have thin, oval shells with an irregular reddish or greenish upper surface, sometimes marked with blue or white, and often overgrown with encrusting organisms. The interior is iridescent white with a faint pink and green sheen. There is a series of three to six raised holes to allow water currents to pass over the abalone's gills.



Northern abalone

Clams

The five clam species of primary interest to fishers are Manila, native littleneck, butter, razor and varnish clams. Manila and littleneck clams are similar in appearance, both possessing lines that go up and across on the outer surface of their shells. Manilas are elongated in profile and purple on the inside of the shells, while littlenecks are round with white on the inside of the shells. Butter clams are large and thick shelled, with only common centre lines on the shells. Both varnish and razor clams have a shiny brown covering on the outer surface of the shells.



Butter clam



Manila clam



Littleneck clam



Varnish clam

Varnish clams are round in profile with a large external ligament at the hinge, while razor clams are oblong in shape. Manila, littleneck, butter and varnish clams live in gravel and sand beaches in protected bays. Razor clams live on wave-swept sand beaches open to the Pacific Ocean.



Razor clam

Crabs

Crabs are designed for crawling across the bottom of the ocean. They have three to four pairs of walking legs and a pair of claws that are used for feeding and defence. Female crabs carry egg clusters on the underside of their bodies.



Dungeness crab

Crabs shed their old shell in order to grow, increasing in size before the new shell hardens, in a process called molting. Although there are nearly 100 species of crab in B.C., the two species of most interest to fishers are Dungeness crab and Red Rock crab. Dungeness crabs are gray-brown on the back and yellow underneath, and their claws have white tips. Red Rock crabs are brick red above and white below, and their claws have black tips.



Red Rock crab

Mussels

Mussels have bluish-black shells curved in a distinctive “D” shape, like a flattened teardrop. The inside of the shell is pearly violet or white. Projecting from between the shells on the flat side is a bundle of tough, brown byssal threads, which are used to anchor the mussel to hard surfaces. Inshore waters support the native blue mussel, which can reach nine cm in length. Wave-swept rocky shores have beds of the larger California mussel, which grows to 25 cm in length. The mussel has a smooth outer shell surface, while the California mussel has raised radial ribs.



Blue mussel

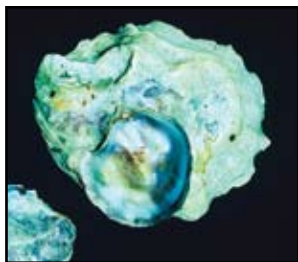
Oysters

Pacific oysters are large shellfish that are the primary species cultured in southern B.C. Their shells are thick with a rough sculptured appearance. Shell colour varies: the outside is a combination of browns, greens and grays, often with sharp purple fluting near the edges. The interior is white and satin smooth. The two shells of the oyster are held together by a ligament at the hinge and a large adductor muscle.



Pacific oyster

The Olympia oyster is the only native oyster from the west coast of Canada. It is a small oyster species, with a maximum reported size of nine cm, although most individuals are less than five cm. Large clusters of Olympia oysters once existed in the Strait of Georgia, however only small groupings have survived. They exist at a few sites on the west coast of Vancouver Island but little information exists on populations in Johnstone Strait or the Central and North coasts.



Olympia oyster

Scallops

Of the 10 species of scallop known from B.C., only four are of interest to fishers. Spiny and pink scallops are relatively small (less than 10 cm) and reddish in colour. Weathervane scallops are large (15 to 20 cm) with brown upper shells and whitish lower shells. Rock scallops are large (up to at least 20 cm) with thick, rough shells often overgrown with encrusting organisms. Spiny, pink and weathervane scallops are swimming scallops, while adult rock scallops attach themselves to objects.



Spiny scallops

Shrimp and Prawns

Shrimp have two body sections protected by a hard outer covering called a carapace. They sport antennae, eyes, mouthparts, and feeding and walking legs. The muscular abdomen extends behind the carapace and has swimming legs and a fan-like tail. Most shrimp live three years: one as a juvenile, one as a male and one as a female. Five of the 85 species of shrimp found in B.C. are of interest to fishers: coonstripe, humpback, smooth and spiny pink shrimp, and prawns.



Coonstripe shrimp

Coonstripe shrimp are red-brown with irregular brown and white oblique lines on the carapace and abdomen. Humpback shrimp are red-tan with dark red and bright white markings. Pink shrimp are uniform translucent red. Prawns, the largest shrimp in B.C. (25 cm in length), are red with white horizontal bars on the carapace and at least two pairs of white spots on the abdomen. Coonstripe shrimp live in shallow water on or near pilings and floats; humpback shrimp on soft or hard bottoms; pink shrimp on soft bottom; and prawns in rocky areas.



Pacific prawn

Squid

Squid are swimming soft-bodied animals characterized by a muscular tube called the mantle. The mantle has fins at the narrow end, contains the internal organs and is open at the end supporting the head, arms and tentacles.



Opal squid

Squid have large eyes, 10 arms and two feeding tentacles that have suckers and sometimes hooks on pads at the ends. They swim slowly using their fins and force water from the mantle through a siphon for burst of greater speed. Depending on activity level, squid change colour rapidly. Three species are of interest to B.C. fishers: opal squid, neon flying squid and Humboldt squid. Opal squid are relatively small (up to 13 cm in B.C.) and are pale lavender in colour. They are found in inshore waters, most noticeably when they gather in large schools to spawn in shallow water. Neon flying squid are relatively large (up to 100 cm and 5 kg). They are mauve on the upper surface and silvery or gold below; the tentacle sucker rings are distinctive with four large teeth and numerous smaller teeth in between. Humboldt squid are very large (up to 200 cm and 45 kg) and are brown or red in colour.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Plants and animals which do not occur naturally in an area are referred to as aquatic invasive species (AIS). In marine waters, some AIS have been introduced for commercial reasons. Pacific oysters and Manila clams are prime examples of such species on the West Coast. Other, not so welcome exotic species, may arrive in the ballast water of foreign ships, on the propeller or hull of recreational boats, through pet stores, research institutions, or with live imported bait or seafood.

AIS can be detrimental to our native populations of plants and animals. Your help in documenting aquatic invasive species in our waters is needed.

European Green Crab

This exotic crustacean has arrived in B.C. waters. Surveys conducted in 2006 found green crab in Barkely Sound, Clayquot Sound, Nootka Sound and Esperanza Inlet. Green crab may pose a serious threat to estuarine and marine ecosystems on the West Coast of North America as they are voracious predators feeding on a variety of intertidal plants and animals, including oysters, mussels, clams and juvenile crabs.



European green crab

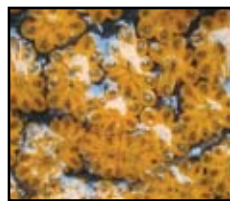
How to identify: five lateral carapace spines; carapace width up to 10 cm; three rounded lobes between eyes; rear legs are flattened for swimming; colour varies from yellow/green to reddish/brown for live animals and ‘washed or baked’ red for moults.

Tunicate Species

Several exotic tunicate (sea squirt) species have invaded Canadian waters. At least six of these species have been reported in B.C. and most are the focus of ongoing monitoring and research projects. Those of concern include individual or solitary tunicates (clubbed tunicate and vase tunicate) and grouped or colonial tunicates (golden star tunicate, violet tunicate).

Tunicates generally are found on a variety of submerged structures (e.g.: docks, buoys, ropes, anchors, pilings, boat hulls, etc.). Many of the exotic tunicate species have the ability to overgrow native species affecting community structure and dynamics.

How to identify: colonial tunicates grow in dense colonies of individual organisms (zooids) with a gelatinous texture. Solitary tunicates can be distinguished by the arrangement of the zooids.



Golden star tunicate



Club tunicate

How you can help

1. Report aquatic invasive species:

If you find any of these AIS, please report them to DFO by e-mail AisPacific@dfo-mpo.gc.ca or by phone at **1-888-356-7525**.

Please include the date and exact location (GPS if available). If possible, obtain individuals (solitary tunicates or crabs) or a small sample (colonial tunicates) and put the specimen in a sealed container with rubbing alcohol or freeze in a sealed plastic bag.

Photos of the animals may also be sent to the above e-mail address.

2. Avoid the introduction of aquatic invasive species:

Do not move any live marine animals from one body of water to another or even from one part of the shore to another. Whenever you move your boat from one water body to another, AIS may tag along for the ride.

3. Take these precautions to prevent the spread of harmful AIS from one body of water to another:

- **Inspect** your boat, motor, trailer and equipment. Remove visible debris.
- **Drain** water from motor, live well, bilge and transom wells while on land.
- **Wash/dry** your boat, tackle, downriggers, trailer and diving equipment.
- **Empty** your bait bucket on land before leaving any water body.
- **Learn** how to identify aquatic invasive species.

General Information

Research and Tagging Programs

Recreational Fishery Creel Survey

Creel surveys are conducted along the coast of B.C. and in some freshwater locations. Fishery technicians are stationed at the selected marinas, boat ramps and along rivers in order to interview anglers at the end of their fishing trips. The interview takes only a few minutes and includes general questions about anglers and their catch. Biological samples such as lengths, weights and scales may be taken from your catch. Your cooperation is appreciated in these efforts to collect information important to the conservation and management of fish stocks in B.C. to help maintain future angling opportunities. All information remains strictly confidential. For more information, contact South Coast DFO at **250-756-7270**.

Groundfish Tagging

Halibut

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) has an ongoing



Satellite tag

tagging program to monitor halibut migration and mortality. A plastic-coated wire tag is attached to the dark-side cheek tissue of the halibut. Dart tags may also be found on or near the head or embedded in the body. Additionally, halibut may be tagged with large electronic “satellite” tags that record temperature and depth. Satellite tags are attached to the dark-side just below the dorsal fin, and are secured via a titanium dart resting in the muscle tissue. Satellite-tagged halibut may have the entire tag body (it looks like a microphone with an antenna) or only the plastic leader and dart (meaning that the tag body has detached from the fish). Each type of tag has a unique number and IPHC printed on the side. Fishers should retain all tagged halibut.

If you catch a tagged halibut, please: record the tag number, the recovery date, location and depth; fish length, sex, and include the ear bones if possible; remove the tag (and the dart if from a satellite tag) and send it, along with your name and address, to:

International Pacific Halibut Commission, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98145-2009; phone (206) 634-1838.

A reward will be given for each returned tag. For wire tags and satellite tag leaders, please indicate whether you wish to have the \$5.00 reward or a baseball cap sent to you. A \$500 reward is given for satellite tag bodies.

Lingcod

The Department's Pacific Biological Station has tagged lingcod to determine migration and abundance. The tag is a small yellow plastic tube inserted on the left side just below the first dorsal fin. If you catch a tagged lingcod, please make a note of the date, location and method of capture. Then call one of the following persons (collect): Schon Acheson, Vancouver, B.C., **604-666-2658**; or Maria Surry, Nanaimo, B.C., **250-756-7317**.

A reward is offered for return of the tag with catch information.

Salmon Tagging

Floy Tags

DFO is studying the migration and growth of salmon in several areas of the B.C. coast. Salmon that have been hooked and released from sport fishing and commercial trolling boats are marked with a "floy" tag just behind the dorsal fin. If you catch one of these tagged fish, please return the tag to any DFO office or mail it to:



**Doug Herriott, Pacific Biological Station,
3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6**
or call **1-866-483-9994** for more information.

Please include your name and address as well as the date, location and biological information (fork length, sex, weight) of the catch. A reward (cap with a badge) will be given for each returned tag.

Petersen Tags

Petersen disk tags are 11mm or 19mm circular plastic disks (normally clear, pink or red in colour) which are applied immediately below the dorsal fin of adult salmon. Each tag consists of a pair of disks arranged on each side of the salmon's back; rarely, two tags (four disks) may be applied. These tags are used by biologists to enumerate salmon populations in various spawning locations throughout the Fraser River drainage. Tags are uniquely numbered and labelled "DO NOT REMOVE - NO REWARD". If you encounter a tagged fish on or near the spawning grounds, please do not remove the tag or disturb the fish. If you catch a tagged salmon while angling, and choose to retain the fish, please record the date, time and location (as specifically as possible) of the capture as well as the species and Petersen tag number. Report this information immediately to

**DFO, Fraser River Stock Assessment Data Manager,
100 Annacis Parkway, Unit 3, Annacis Island, Delta BC, V3M 6A2.**
Call **604-666-7269** or email **Tracy.Cone@dfo-mpo.gc.ca**

Salmon Sport Head Recovery Program & Coded Wire Tag

The sport fishing community has an important role in the recovery of coded-wire tags found in salmon.

Coded-wire tags allow Canada to fulfill obligations for International Pacific Salmon Treaty initiatives and provide valuable information, including:

- abundance, distribution and survival;
- trends for planning next year's fishing season; and
- run timing in salt and freshwater areas.

Anglers can recognize the presence of a coded-wire tag because of the missing adipose fin (located on the dorsal surface of the salmon). If you have caught an adipose fin clipped salmon, it is a simple matter of removing the head from the fish, completing a sport head label (available at a Sport Head Recovery Depot) and then submitting the head to a depot in the area (see page 73 for locations). By participating in the Salmon Head Recovery Program, you will be contributing necessary information to allow for continued sport fishing opportunities. You will also be entered into the Sport Head Recovery Prize Draw which takes place annually.

In some cases, certain hatchery stocks are used to indicate the health of other stocks in the area. Tag recoveries not only help to indicate that stocks are healthy, but also that stocks of concern could be improving.

For several years, hatcheries located in the South Coast have been removing the adipose fin from all coho salmon. This marking of coho makes it possible for anglers to distinguish hatchery coho and provides opportunities for "hatchery only" coho fishing in southern B.C.

In addition to marking hatchery salmon, a very small number of wild coho and chinook (less than 5%) are also tagged and adipose clipped to help biologists monitor habitat enhancement projects associated with wild salmon stocks.

For these reasons, all heads from adipose fin clipped salmon turned in by anglers become critical to the management of fish stocks in B.C. even if they do not contain a coded-wire tag.

It is just as important to turn in heads from terminal or freshwater sites as it is from marine areas. Even though anglers fishing close to hatcheries can be fairly certain of the origin of their catch, data will not be recorded unless the heads from fin-clipped recoveries are turned in. Without the data, the health of the stock and the value of the resource to anglers could be underestimated.



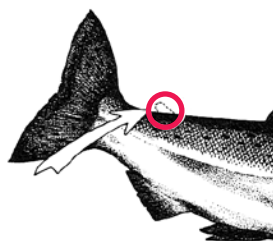
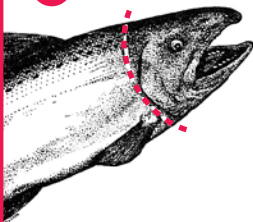
Salmon Sport Head Recovery Prize Draw

WIN

**fishing gear, fishing tackle,
trips for two, and more!**

Here's how to enter:

- 1** Check your sport-caught chinook or coho salmon for a missing adipose fin. There will be a healed scar in place of the fin.
- 2** Cut off the head of the salmon.
- 3** Bring the head to a Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depot.
- 4** Fill out a form (label). Your name will then be entered into an annual draw for FABULOUS prizes. You will also receive information on the origin of your fish.



**For more information about the program and its
sponsors, visit:**

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Tagging/contest_e.htm

DFO would like to thank the program's sponsors for their support and for encouraging angler participation in salmon research and ocean resource management.



Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depots

For more information, call 1-866-483-9994.

Lower Mainland

Abbotsford

Hub Sports
33719 Essendene Ave.
(604) 859-8316

Agassiz

Kent Outdoor Sports
7046 Pioneer Ave.
(604) 796-0006

Chehalis Hatchery
16250 Morris Valley Rd.
(604) 796-2281

Burnaby

Bob's Sporting Goods
4150 E. Hastings
(604) 298-8551

Chilliwack

Fred's Custom Tackle
1 - 5580 Vedder Rd.
(604) 858-7344

On the Way Store
46484 Chilliwack Lk. Rd.
(604) 858-5757

Chilliwack Dart & Tackle
2 - 9120 Young Rd.
(604) 793-9922

Pointa Vista Café and
General Store
48710 Chilliwack Lk. Rd.
(604) 824-1551

Chilliwack Hatchery
55205 Chilliwack Lk. Rd.
(604) 858-7227

Coquitlam

Searun Fly & Tackle
110 - 1140 Austin Ave.
(604) 931-5044

Delta

Stillwater Sports
4849 Delta St.
(604) 946-9933

Bridgeview Marine Ltd
8550 River Rd.
(604) 946-8566

Dewdney

Dewdney Trading Co.
37150 Lougheed Hwy.
(604) 826-2776

Inch Creek Hatchery
Bell Road
(604) 826-0244

Langley

Tight Lines Bait Company
21797 61st Ave.
(604) 534-9133

Lions Bay

Lions Bay Marina
60 Lions Bay Ave.
(604) 921-7510

Sunset Marina
34 Sunset Beach
(604) 921-7476

Maple Ridge

Gone Fish'n Tackle
22776 Lougheed Hwy.
(604) 463-9520

Mission

Belle's Sports
33089 1st Ave.
(604) 826-8050

North Vancouver

Capilano Hatchery
4500 Capilano Park Rd.
(604) 666-1790

Highwater Tackle Limited
113 Lonsdale Ave.
(604) 986-3239

M&M Charter
415 West Esplanade
(604) 937-3962

Port Coquitlam

Riverside Fly and Tackle
2847 Shaughnessy St.
(604) 944-2479

Richmond

Vancouver Marina
(1971) Ltd
8331 River Rd.
(604) 278-3300

Berry's Bait and Tackle
14651 Westminster Hwy.
(604) 273-5901

Squamish

Tenderfoot Hatchery
Midnight Way
(604) 898-3657

Paradise Valley Home
Hardware Ltd.
1420 Winnipeg St.
(604) 892-3711

Surrey

Crescent Beach Marina
12555 Crescent Rd.
(604) 538-9666

Vancouver

Bonnie Lee Fishing Charters
104 - 1676 Duranleau St.
(604) 290-7447

J.O. Thomas & Associates
1370 Kootenay St.
(604) 291-6401

Tad's Sporting Goods Ltd
8570 Granville St.
(604) 261-6540

False Creek ESSO Marine
1655 Whyte Ave.
(604) 733-6731

West Vancouver

Fisherman's Cove
ESSO Marina
5908 Marine Dr.
(604) 921-7333

Sewell's Marina
6409 Bay Street
(604) 921-3474

South Vancouver Island

Cowichan Bay

Pier 66 Marina
1745 Cowichan Bay Rd.
(250) 748-8444

Duncan

Bucky's Sport Shop Ltd.
171 Craig St.
(250) 746-4923

Cowichan River Hatchery
2380 Hatchery Rd.
(250) 746-5741

Esquimalt

Esquimalt Anglers Assn.
1101 Munro St.
(250) 216-1204

Ladysmith

Page Point Inn
4760 Brenton Page Rd.
(250) 245-2312

Ladysmith Marina
41-12335 Rocky Creek Rd.
(250) 245-4521

Four All Seasons Resort
3464 Yellow Point Rd.
(250) 245-4243

Lake Cowichan

Cowichan Fly & Tackle
82 South Shore Rd.
(250) 749-4964

Ed's Outdoor Shop
67 South Shore Rd.
(250) 749-3542

Mill Bay

Mill Bay Marina
740 Handy Rd.
(250) 743-4112

Nanaimo

Gone Fishin'
600 - 2980 N. Island Hwy.
(250) 758-7726

Screamin' Reel
Fish and Tackle
1840 Stewart Ave.
(250) 244-1837

Nanaimo River Hatchery
2775 Rugby Road
(250) 245-7780

Pacific Biological Station
3190 Hammond Bay Rd.
(250) 756-7383

Nanoose Bay

Beachcomber Marina Ltd.
7 - 1600 Brynmarl Rd.
(250) 468-7222

Fairwinds Schooner Cove
Resort Hotel & Marina
3521 Dolphin Dr.
(250) 468-5364

Parksville

French Creek Marina Store
5 - 1025 Lee Rd.
(250) 248-8912

Sidney

Canoe Cove
Marina Ltd.
2300 Canoe Cove Rd.
(250) 656-5566

Sidney Home Hardware
2356 Beacon Ave.
(250) 656-2712

Sooke

Eagle Eye Outfitters
2051 Anna Marie Rd.
(250) 642-7983

Sooke Salmon
Enhancement Society
1740 Whiffenspit Rd.
(250) 642-5490

Sunny Shores Resort
& Marina Limited
5621 Sooke Rd.
(250) 642-5731

Sooke Harbour Marina
6971 West Coast Rd.
(250) 642-3236

Becher Bay Marina
241 Becher Bay Rd.
(250) 642-3816

Cheanuh Marina
4901 East Sooke Rd.
(250) 478-4880

Otter Point Resort
7871 West Coast Rd.
(250) 216-1204

Pedder Bay Marina
925 Pedder Bay Rd.
(250) 478-1771

Victoria

Oak Bay Marina
1327 Beach Dr.
(250) 598-3369

Island Outfitters –
Hunting Supplies
3319 Douglas St.
(250) 475-4969

Goldstream Boathouse
3540 Trans Canada Hwy.
(250) 478-4407

Ocean Fuels Ltd.
22 Huron St.
(250) 381-5221

North and Central Vancouver Island

Black Creek

Pacific Playgrounds Resort
and Marina
9082 Clarkson Dr.
(250) 337-5600

Campbell River

Quinsam Hatchery
4217 Argonaut Rd.
(250) 287-9564

Brown's Bay Marina
15021 Brown's Bay Rd.
(250) 286-3135

Dolphins Resort
4125 Discovery Dr.
(250) 287-3066

Discovery Harbour Marina
#392 1424 Island Hwy.
(250) 287-2614

High Tide Seafoods
708 Island Hwy.
(250) 850-1086

Painter's Lodge Holiday
& Fishing Resort
1625 McDonald Rd.
(250) 286-1102

Tyee Marine
& Fishing Supplies
880 Island Hwy.
(250) 287-2641

Salmon Point Resort
RV Park & Marina
2176 Salmon Point Rd.
(250) 923-6605

Comox

Comox Valley Harbour
Authority
121 Port Augusta St.
(250) 339-6041

Comox Bay Marina
1805 Beaufort Ave.
(250) 339-2930

Comox Gas N Go
1805 Beaufort Ave.
(250) 339-4664

Courtenay

Kitty Coleman Beach
Provincial Park
6120 Whitaker Rd.
(250) 338-1332

Bates Beach House
5726 Coral Rd.
(250) 334-4154

Puntledge Hatchery
38 Powerhouse Rd.
(250) 703-0907

Gone Fishin'
#3-2720 Cliffe Avenue
(250) 334-2007

Deep Bay

Deep Bay Marina
Burne Rd.
(250) 757-9331

Deep Bay RV Park
5315 Deep Bay Dr.
(250) 757-8424

Ship & Shore Marine
180 Chrome Point Rd.
(250) 757-8399

Port Hardy

Quatse River Hatchery
5050 Hardy Bay Rd.
(250) 949-9022

Jim's Hardy Sports
7125 Market St.
(250) 949-8382

Quarterdeck Marina
6555 Hardy Bay Rd.
(250) 949-6551

Port Hardy Marine
Hardware Ltd.
6465 Hardy Bay Rd.
(250) 949-6461

Wildwoods Campsite
8000 Clyde Creek Rd.
(250) 949-6753

Port McNeill

Timberland Sport Centre
#2-1705 Campbell Way
(250) 956-3544

Port McNeill Harbour
Authority
1600 Beach Drive
(250) 956-3881

Alder Bay Resort
Alder Bay Dr.
(250) 956-4117

Shell Marina Ltd.
1488 Beach Dr.
(250) 956-4044

Qualicum

Big Qualicum Hatchery
215 Fisheries Rd.
(250) 757-8412

Sayward

Salmon River Motel
963 Cheryl Lynn
(250) 282-3364

Telegraph Cove

Telegraph Cove Resort
1642A Telegraph Cove Rd.
(250) 928-3131

Union Bay

Baynes Sound Oyster Co.
5848 Island Hwy.
(250) 335-2111

Southwest Vancouver Island

Bamfield

Poett Nook Marina
(250) 720-9572

Kingfisher Marina
331 Bamfield Rd.
(250) 728-3228

McKay Bay Lodge
(250) 728-3323

Seabeam Fishing Resort
342 Grappler Rd.
(250) 728-3286

Mills Landing Cottages
and Charters
295 Boardwalk
(250) 728-2300

Barkley Sound

Haggard's Cove
(250) 723-8457

Harrison's Cove Resort
(250) 726-8009

China Creek

China Creek Marina
2011 Franklin River Rd.
(250) 723-9812

Nitinat

Nitinat Hatchery
South Main Logging Rd.
(250) 745-3321

Port Alberni

Clutesi Haven Marina
5104 River Rd.
(250) 724-6837

Gone Fishin' (Port Alberni)
5069 Johnston Rd.
(250) 723-1172

Robertson Creek
Hatchery Great Central
Lake Road
(250) 724-6521

Port Renfrew

Trailhead Resort and
Charters
(250) 647-5468

Port Renfrew
Community Dock
(250) 647-0003

Port Renfrew Marina
(250) 647-0002

San Juan "12"
(250) 749-6708

Gallaughers Westcoast
Fish Camp Ltd.
(250) 647-5409

Tofino

Weigh West
Marine Resort
634 Campbell St.
(250) 725-3277

Tofino Harbour Authority
40 - 4th St.
(250) 725-4441

Method Marine Supply Ltd.
380 Main St.
(250) 725-3251

Trilogy Fish Company
630a Campbell St.
(250) 725-2233

Toquart Bay

Toquart Bay Store and
Campground
(250) 726-8349

Ucluelet

Ucluelet Harbour Authority
200 Hemlock
(250) 726-4241

West Coast Fish
(250) 726-4254

Canadian Princess Resort
1943 Peninsula Rd.
(250) 726-7771

Island West Resort
1990 Bay St.
(250) 726-7515

Northwest Vancouver Island

Gold River

Critter Cove Marine Group
516 Industrial Pkwy.
(250) 283-7364

Chinootka Lodge /
Cougar Creek
(250) 283-7286

Gold River Auto Service
501 Muchalat Dr.
(250) 283-7334

Gold River Fish Camp
(250) 987-3588

Hoiss Point Lodge
(250) 283-2141

Nootka Sound Sport
Fishing Charters
(250) 338-7679

Nootka Wilderness Lodge
(250) 850-1500

Nootka Island Fishing
Lodge
(604) 909-4155

Kyuquot

Murphy Sportfishing
(250) 723-0553

Port Alice

FP Foods Limited
1071 Marine Dr.
(250) 284-3525

Quatsino Sound

Quatsino Lodge
(250) 338-7473

Tahsis

Westview Marina
775 S. Maquinna
(250) 934-7672

Conuma Hatchery
Head Bay Forestry Road
(250) 283-7148

Winter Harbour

The Outpost
(250) 969-4333

Qualicum Rivers
Fishing Resort
(250) 752-7047

Wayne Ridley's Charters
(250) 969-4200

Zeballos

Rodgers Fishing Lodge
(250) 337-2158

Zeballos River
Enhancement Society
120 Maquinna Ave.
(250) 761-4330

Southern Islands

Gabriola Island

Silva Bay Resort
& Marina
3383 South Rd.
(250) 247-8662

Mayne Island

Active Pass Auto &
Marine Ltd.
424 Fernhill Rd.
(250) 539-5411

Saltspring Island

Salt Spring Marine
Rentals Ltd.
122A Upper Ganges Rd.
(250) 537-5464

Salt Spring Marina
124 Upper Ganges Rd.
(250) 537-5810

Thetis Island

Thetis Island Marina
Harbour Rd.
(250) 246-3464

Central Islands

Cortes Island

Gorge Harbour
Marina Resort
1374 Hunt Rd.
(250) 935-6433

Cortes Market
908 Sutil Pt.
(250) 935-6626

Cortes Bay Marina
(Seattle Yacht Club)
1409 Red Granite
(250) 935-6361

Whaletown General
Store Ltd.
Whaletown Rd.
(250) 935-6562

Dent Island

Dent Island Lodge
(250) 203-2553

Hornby Island

Ford's Cove Marina
10835 Central Rd.
(250) 335-2169

Quadra Island

April Point Lodge
900 April Point Rd.
(250) 285-2222

Heriot Bay Inn & Marina
673 Hotel Rd.
(250) 285-3322

Sonora Island

Sonora Resort and
Conference Centre
(250) 203-1350

Stuart Island

Stuart Island
Community Dock
(250) 203-3625

Eagle Creek Lodge
(250) 203-0002

Nanook Lodge
(250) 287-0902

Morgan's Landing Retreat
(250) 287-0237

Warm Springs
(604) 813-4242

Texada Island

Texada Boat Club
Stuart St.
(604) 486-7574

West Redonda Island

Refuge Cove
General Store
(250) 935-6659

Northern Islands Sunshine Coast

Alert Bay

Shop-Rite Hardware
Store 90 Fir St.
(250) 974-2777

Berry Island

Farewell Harbour Resort
(250) 974-8105

Broughton Island

Greenway Sound
Marine Resort
(250) 974-7044

East Cracroft Island

Lagoon Cove Marina

Gilford Island

Echo Bay Resort
(250) 974-7139

Pierre's Bay Lodge &
Marina
(250) 949-2503

Hanson Island

Pacific Outback Resort
(250) 949-1911

Minstrel Island

Sailcone
Wilderness Lodge
(250) 334-8858

North Broughton Island

Sullivan Bay Resort
(250) 949-2550

Sointula

Sund's Lodge
Kavela Rd.
(250) 973-6381

West Cracroft Island

Chinook Cove Lodge
(877) 207-5534
Coastal Springs
Float Lodge
(250) 338-4727

Egmont

Egmont Marina Resort
11660 Backeddy Rd.
(604) 883-2298

Bathgate's Store & Marina
6781 Bathgate Rd.
(604) 883-2222

Garden Bay

John Henry's Marinas Inc
4907 Pool Ln.
(604) 883-2253

Irvines Landing Marina
Irvines Landing Rd.
(604) 883-1145

Pender Harbour Resort
4686 Sinclair Bay Rd.
(604) 883-2424

Gibsons

Gibsons Marina
675 Prowse Rd.
(604) 886-8686

Halfmoon Bay

Halfmoon Bay
General Store
5642 Mintie Rd.
(604) 885-8555

Buccaneer Marina
& Resort Ltd.
5535 Sans Souci Rd.
(604) 885-7888

Secret Cove Marina
5411 Secret Cove Rd.
(604) 885-3533

Lund

Lund Harbour Authority
1436 Highway 101
(604) 414-0474

Madeira Park

Coho Marina Resort
12907 Shark Ln.
(604) 883-2248

Powell River

Slammon Hatchery
5073 Highway 101
(604) 483-4111

Powell River Outdoors
4597 Marine Ave
(604) 485-2555

Marine Traders
6791 Wharf St.
(604) 485-4624

Sechelt

Chapman Creek Hatchery
4381 Parkway Dr.
(604) 885-4136

Trail Bay
Source for Sports
5504 Trail Ave.
(604) 885-2512

Sechelt Hatchery
6711 E. Porpoise Bay Rd.
(604) 885-5562

Northern Mainland

Bella Coola

Bella Coola Valley
Seafoods
Saloompt River Rd.
(250) 982-2713

Kopas Store
438 MacKenzie Hwy.
(250) 799-5553

Hagensborg Shop Easy
1801 Hwy. 20
(250) 982-2637

Rip Rap Campsite
Hwy. 20
(250) 982-2752

Bella Coola Harbour
Authority
100 Hwy. 20
(250) 799-5633

Snootli Hatchery
1450 Hwy. 20
(250) 982-2214

Tweedsmuir Lodge
Corbould Dr.
(250) 982-2402

Kitimat

City Center Hardware
380 City Center
(250) 632-3522

Doorselfin Adventures
614 Commercial Ave.
(250) 632-2646

Kitimat Hatchery
283 Haisla Blvd.
(250) 639-9888

Port Edward

Wampler Marine Services
#90 Charlie Curry Rd.
(250) 624-5000

Prince Rupert

Oldfield Creek Hatchery
222 Wantage Road
(250) 624-6733

Bob's On the Rocks
299 George Hills Way
(250) 624-2627

Traylings Tackle Shop
635-2nd Ave. West
(250) 624-9874

Shearwater

Shearwater Resort
(250) 957-2718

Smithers

McBike & Sport
1191 Main St.
(250) 847-5009

Toboggan Creek Hatchery
8804 Owens Rd.
(250) 847-4458

Trout Creek Store
25049 Highway 16
(250) 847-3440

Terrace

Northcoast Anglers
3217 Kalum St.
(250) 635-6496

Queen Charlotte Islands

Langara Island

Langara Lodge
Henslung Cove

Queen Charlotte City

Albion Fisheries
Government Wharf
(250) 559-4784

B.C. Interior

Lumby

Shuswap Hatchery
Shuswap Falls Rd.
(250) 547-6673

Merritt

Spilus Creek Hatchery
4369 Sunshine Valley Rd.W
(250) 378-2992

DFO Offices

Bella Bella
(250) 957-2363

Campbell River
(250) 850-5701

Comox
(250) 339-2031

Kamloops
(250) 851-4950

Madeira Park
(604) 883-2313

Masset
(250) 626-3316

Port Hardy
(250) 949-6422

Prince Rupert
(250) 627-3409

Queen Charlotte City
(250) 559-4413

Terrace
(250) 615-5350

Victoria
(250) 363-3252

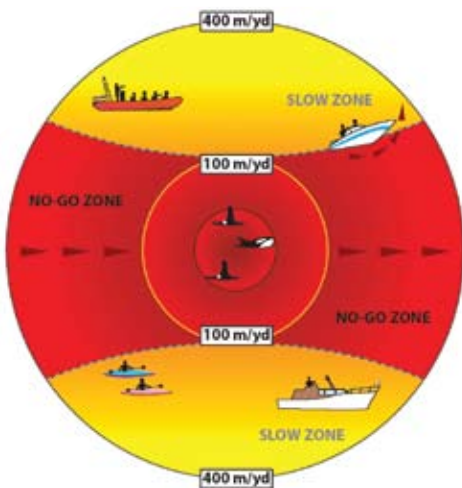
Marine Mammals

It is a thrilling event to catch sight of a whale, dolphin or porpoise while out on the water. However, the Marine Mammal Regulations, under the *Fisheries Act*, specifically prohibit the disturbance of marine mammals.

Guidelines for marine mammal viewing have been developed. Do your part to protect marine mammals and follow the guidelines.

For more information, visit:

 www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species/marinemammals



Do not get too close to marine mammals.
Respect these boundaries.

It is illegal to disturb any marine mammal in Canada (Section 7, Marine Mammal Regulations), including intentional interaction. Violators face potential fines of up to \$100,000.

Seals and Seal Pups

Please keep your distance. As human interactions with wild marine mammals increase, the risk of disturbing or injuring animals also increases.

How you can help

DO NOT:

- touch, move, disturb or harass the seal.
- try to feed the seal or force the seal into the water.
- pour water on the seal as they are often on shore to dry off.



DO:

- stay a safe distance away from the seal.
- keep pets and children away to avoid harmful interaction.
- observe the condition, size and location of the seal.
- call the DFO hotline if you see a seal being harassed or harmed.
- call a seal rehabilitation centre if you believe the seal is sick, injured or abandoned.

To report a seal that you believe is injured or abandoned, call the Vancouver Aquarium's Marine Mammal Rescue (MMR) line at **604-258-SEAL (7325)**.

Whale Depredation

Depredation (the removal of fish from fishing gear) by killer whales has recently been reported by recreational fishers in B.C. In Alaska and locations worldwide, it is a significant and growing problem for fishers and potentially for whales.

Depredation is a learned behaviour that spreads throughout whale social groups and, once established, is impossible to eliminate. It is critical that B.C. fishers do not encourage this learning by having whales associate obtaining fish with fishing activity.

DO NOT feed whales. Retrieving gear, if whales appear to be interested in your activities, is also recommended.

If you experience depredation by whales, please report the incident by email to **marinemammals@dfo-mpo.gc.ca** or by calling **250-756-7253**. Reporting incidents will assist DFO in further understanding this problem and developing strategies to avoid it.


For more information visit:

 **www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species/marinemammals/default_e.htm**

Reporting Marine Mammal Incidents and Sightings

To report a marine mammal disturbance or other incident, call DFO's Observe, Record, Report (ORR) line at **1-800-465-4336**.

To report sightings of marine mammals or sea turtles, contact the B.C. Cetacean Sighting Network by phone at **1-866-I SAW ONE (472-9663)** or

 **www.vanaqua.org/sightings** (for an online form) or by email at: **sightings@vanaqua.org** or **turtles@vanaqua.org**

Species at Risk

A growing number of wildlife species in Canada face a very real – and in many cases, immediate – threat of extinction. Some of these species are important to Canada's fisheries and some of them are the last of their kind in the world. DFO is actively committed to protecting species at risk.

The purpose of the

Species at Risk Act (SARA) is to:

- Prevent wildlife from becoming extinct in Canada;
- Secure the recovery of Extirpated, Endangered and Threatened species; and
- Manage species of Special Concern to prevent them from becoming further at risk.

The Act came into force in three phases, and was fully enacted in June 2004. It includes prohibitions against killing, harming, harassing, capturing or taking species at risk, and against destroying their residences and critical habitats. Fishing or other activities may be restricted to protect at-risk species.

For more information about SARA and Pacific aquatic species, visit the SARA website at:



www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especies/home_e.asp



SCUBA Divers

Sport fishing regulations apply to collecting and spear fishing by divers. Divers are advised to check the closure listings by Area to determine if there are any closures that affect them as divers.

All tidal waters within the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve are closed to scuba and skin dive fishing for all species, all year.

Spear fishing is fishing by means of a spear propelled by a spring, an elastic band, compressed air, a bow or by hand. Spear fishing for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and most species of shellfish is prohibited.

Flags are used to mark areas where skin diving is in progress. Boaters should reduce their speed and maintain a distance (i.e.: 100 m) from dive flags.



Search and Rescue or Diver Distress

1-800-567-5111 or ask the operator for marine distress.

Boating Information

Transport Canada is responsible for regulating recreational boating activity. Don't forget to take an accredited safe boating course!

For further information, or to obtain a copy of the *Safe Boating Guide*, phone **1-800-267-6687** or visit the Office of Boating Safety website at:



www.boatingsafety.gc.ca

Visit the Cold Water Survival website at:



www.coldwaterbootcamp.com



Marine (VHF) Radios

Keep your marine VHF radio tuned to channel 16 and use it to issue a distress message. Know where you are at all times and be prepared to accurately describe your location.

Remember: Channel 16 is used for EMERGENCY and CALLING purposes only. Once you have called another vessel on channel 16, move to a working frequency and continue. Anyone who uses a VHF radio must follow the procedures described in the *VHF Radiotelephone Practices and Procedures Regulations*.

Weather

Tune into channels 21B and Wx 1, 2, 3 on your VHF radio for marine weather forecasts.

Tide Tables and Marine Charts

The Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) is responsible for surveying Canadian navigable waterways and for producing a number of nautical publications, including nautical charts, sailing directions, bathymetric maps, as well as tide and current tables. Information on tides, currents and water levels, and the purchase of marine charts can be found by visiting the CHS website at:



<http://tides-marees.gc.ca/english/Canada.shtml>

For recorded tide predictions, call: **1-877-775-0790**



Sport Fishing Advisory Board

The Sport Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB) has been an advisory body to DFO on recreational fishing issues since 1964. The SFAB usually meets twice a year

(in the late spring and mid-winter) to discuss and advise the Department on recreational fishing plans, recreational fishery regulations, and any areas of concern to the recreational fishing community. The SFAB also considers some issues regarding provincial anadromous recreational fisheries.

Across the province, there are approximately two dozen local community-based advisory committees, made up of representatives of local recreational fishing interests. These local committees nominate a representative to the North and South coast regional sub-committees of the SFAB. The regional boards also have representatives from provincial angling advocacy groups and recreational fishery panel representatives to the Pacific Salmon Commission.

For more information on the SFAB or the SFAB process, visit:



www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/Species/SFAB_e.htm

Recreational Fisheries Awards

The National Recreational Fisheries Award recognizes outstanding contributions by individuals and organizations in conservation and development of recreational fisheries and fish habitat. Since 1989, DFO has been annually honouring positive involvement in Canada's recreational fisheries. Nominations are accepted throughout the year. The deadline for nominations is April 1 of each year.

To obtain nomination forms, visit:



www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/rfa-ppr/awards-prix_e.htm

Or write to:

**Recreational Fisheries,
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 Kent Street, Stn. 13S029
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6**



Glossary

ADIPOSE FIN – the fleshy appendage found on salmon, located between the dorsal fin and the tail.

AGGREGATE – the total number.

AREA – statistical area as defined by the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations.

BARBLESS HOOK – a hook from which all barbs have been removed when manufactured, filed off or pinched flat against the shaft.

BAR RIG – a line or leader with a weight no greater than 1 kg attached at the end, and from which line or leader no more than two lines are attached by means of one or more swivel, spreader bars or other means, and each of these two lines may have attached no more than one hook.

BOUNDARY SIGN – this white, yellow or orange sign is a boundary marker for management Areas or Subareas, and when found near the mouth of a stream indicates the boundary between tidal and fresh waters. These signs may also indicate boundaries of areas where specific regulations may apply.

BIVALVE MOLLUSC – shellfish with two shells, including oysters, mussels, clams, cockles and scallops.

CARAPACE – the protective bony shell covering the inner organs of any member of the crab or shrimp family. On crabs this is the top outer shell and is required to remain attached in order to prove that the crab in your possession is of legal size.

CIRCLE HOOK – a circle hook is one in which the shank, bend and point form an almost enclosed circle, with the tip pointing toward the shaft at roughly 90 degrees. Circle hooks may not be offset more than 10 degrees. The shape of the circle hook makes it difficult for the hook to set except in the fish's jaw. Should a hook be ingested, it may be drawn back out of the fish's gut without engaging.

CODED-WIRE TAG – microscopic stainless steel tags that are inserted into the nose cartilage of the salmon prior to ocean migration. The adipose fin is removed to allow for the recognition of tagged adult salmon. Recovery of coded-wire tags is critical for fisheries management and enhancement of B.C. salmon stocks.

DAILY LIMIT – the maximum number of a species of fish a person may retain in one day.

DAYLIGHT HOURS – one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Sunrise and sunset means the times for those events as calculated by the National Research Council of Canada. These times are published daily in Vancouver's major daily newspapers.

DOWNRIGGER – a device consisting of an electric or hand powered winch or gurdy used to lower a wire line with heavy weight attached. In use, a fishing line coming from a separate rod and reel is affixed to a quick release clip which can be lowered to a selected depth. When a fish is hooked, the fishing line is released from the downrigger mainline and the fish can be played without weight on the rod and reel.

FINFISH – includes all fish other than crustaceans, echinoderms (sea urchins, sand dollars, etc), molluscs, shellfish and marine mammals.

FISH – includes finfish, shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs in any stage of life, including eggs.

FOUL HOOKING (SNAGGING) – a term used to describe hooking a fish in any part of its body other than the mouth.

GURDY – a winch run by hand or power.

HATCHERY MARKED FISH – a fish usually marked by the absence of the adipose fin, or sometimes the ventral (pelvic), or pectoral fin, and having a healed scar in place of that absent fin.

LENGTH OF A FISH – the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail; where there is no fork, to the tip of the tail.

MANAGEMENT AREA – has the same meaning as Area.

NON-RESIDENT – a person who normally resides outside of Canada and is not a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who has resided in Canada for the immediately preceding 12 months.

NON-RETENTION – a conservation measure which requires that if a fish is caught it must be released/returned to the water. Similar terms include “catch and release”, “closed to retention”, and daily limit is “0”.

ORDINARY RESIDENCE – a residential dwelling where a person normally lives, with all associated connotations including a permanent mailing address, telephone number, furnishings and storage of automobile; the address on one's driver's licence and automobile registration, where one is registered to vote. A motor home or vessel at a campsite or marina is not considered to be an ordinary residence.

POSSESSION LIMIT – the number of fish of any species that an angler may have in his/her possession at any given time, except at place of ordinary residence. In most instances, the possession limit is two times the daily limit for that species, however there are exceptions. The aggregate possession limit (total possession limit) for Pacific Salmon from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is eight. Not more than four of which can be Chinook. Check the limits and management measures tables for specific limits by species.

RESIDENT – a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant who has resided in Canada for the immediately preceding 12 months.

SELECTIVE FISHING – a conservation-based management approach which allow for the harvest of target species or

stocks, while avoiding and minimizing the harvest of less productive species or stocks (by-catch). The objective is to release alive and unharmed non-target stocks or species of concern.

SET LINE – a line with one or more hooks left unattended in the water.

SHORELINE – the waters inside and shoreward of the 2 m depth contour measures below the chart datum (0 tide).

SINGLE BARBLESS HOOK – a barbless hook with only one point. A treble hook is not considered to be a single hook.

SNARE – a looping mechanism of wire or cord creating a noose-type form that can be drawn closed to complete the capture of desired prey.

SPEARFISHING – fishing by means of a spear propelled by a spring, elastic band, compressed air, a bow or by hand.

SPORT FISHING – fishing by any means for recreational purposes. This includes angling, assisting in landing a fish, harvesting shellfish, and spearfishing.

TAGGED FISH – some finfish and crab have been tagged with a variety of tags (plastic, metal, etc.) to indicate involvement in different DFO research programs which provide valuable information on the species.

TIDAL BOUNDARIES – streams or rivers may be designated by a triangular sign near the mouth of a stream or rivers. On streams or rivers where no boundary sign is in place, the tidal boundary is that point on the stream or river which is the mean upper point of tidal influence. Tidal Boundaries may also be designated by a Fishery Officer. Refer to the map and description of Fraser River tidal boundaries inside the Tidal Waters cover to this guide.

TREBLE HOOK – a hook with three separate points radiating out from one common shank.