



2011–2013 British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide



Freshwater Salmon on reverse >

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

Maritime Search and Rescue/Emergencies:
1-800-567-5111 or *16 on your cell phone

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) 883-3050
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

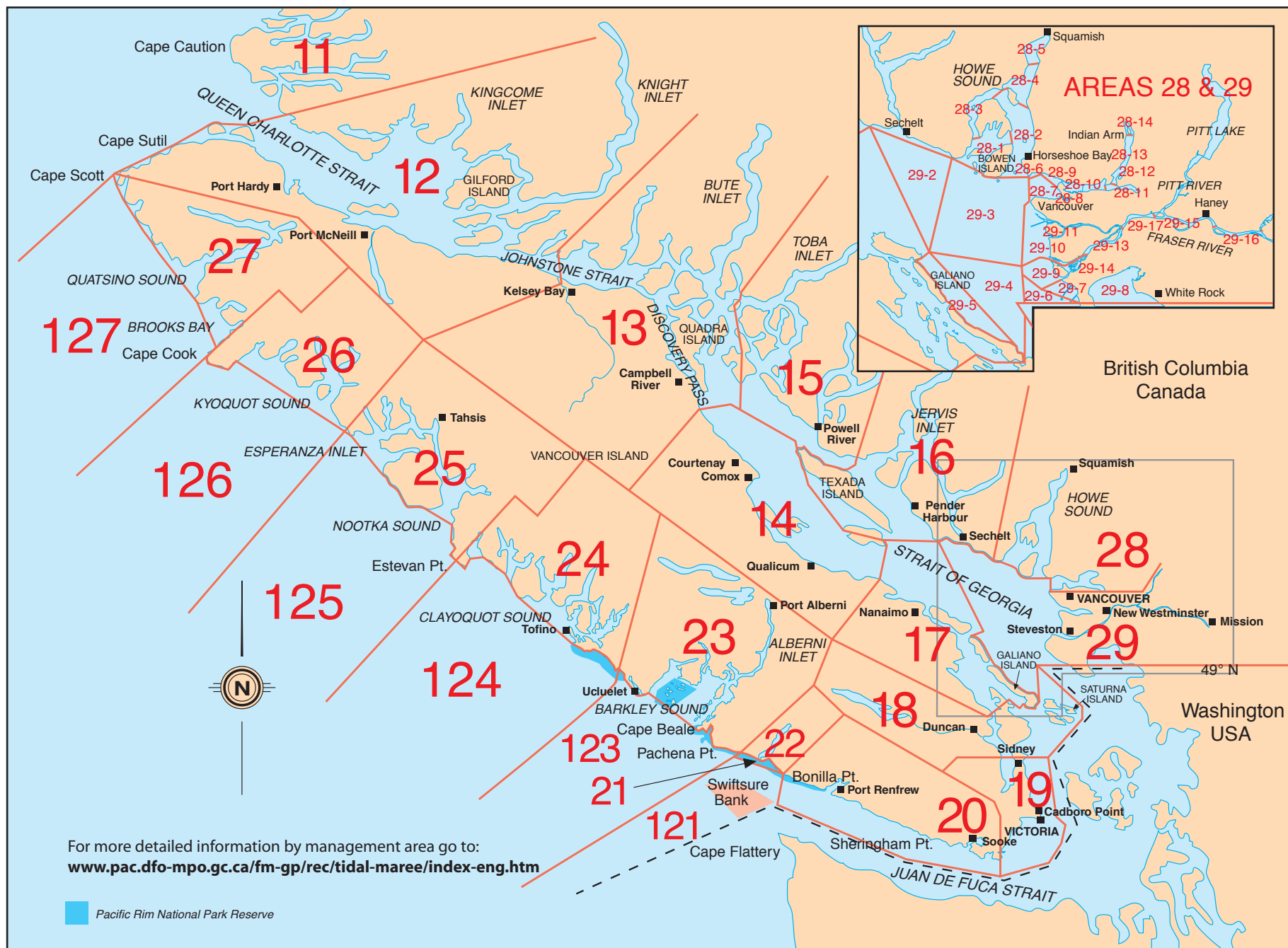
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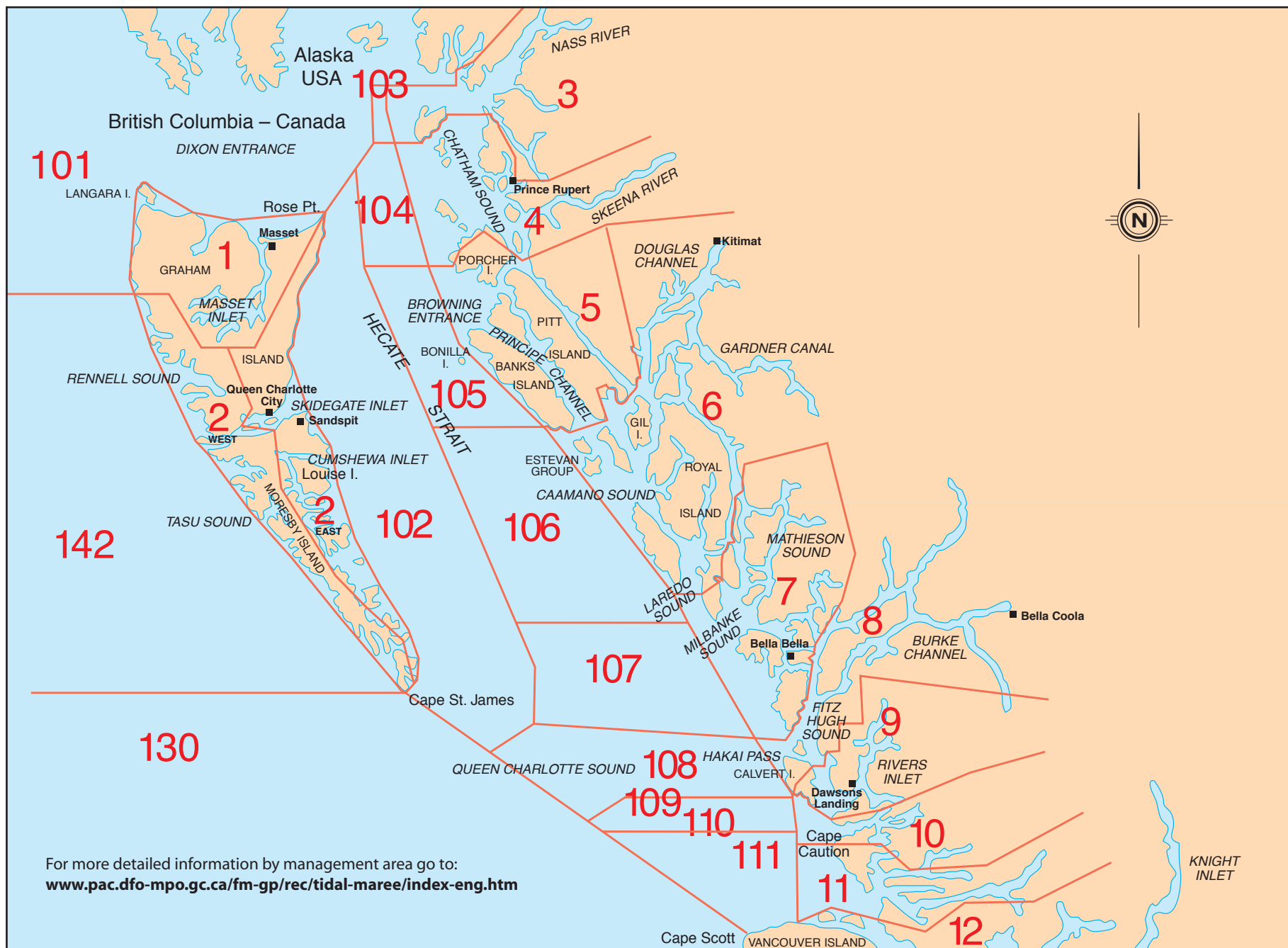
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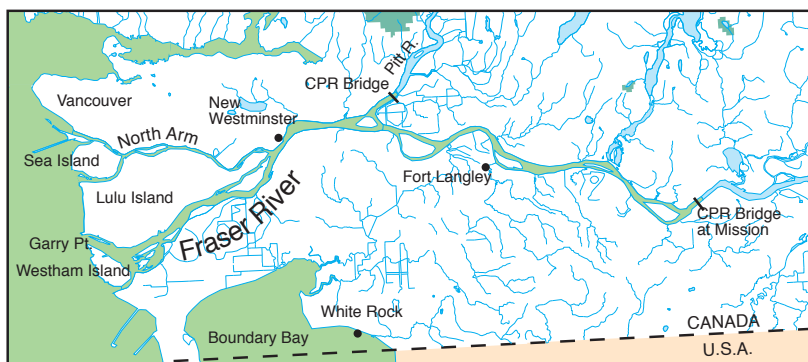
South Coast Management Areas

For reference only



North Coast Management Areas

For reference only



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, 2011 to March 31, 2013.

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 2 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**. 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 by species sections and the Closures 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, how many of each species and what size you are allowed, what gear you may use and when it is open. Also check the closures section, starting on page 57, for closures specific to the area you intend to fish in. Read the conditions on your Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence.
4. Be familiar with the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) legislation and prohibitions and the endangered species that you may encounter on your fishing trip. See page 8 of this guide for more information.
5. **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.
6. Familiarize yourself with the other portions of this Guide, including information on research and tagging programs, marine mammal viewing guidelines, information regarding fishing in parks, 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

Acquiring a Tidal Licence Online

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is pleased to offer the Recreational Licensing System, an online application for the B.C. tidal waters sport fishing licence service. This licensing service meets stringent Government of Canada privacy legislation requirements.

This online licence service is user friendly: fill out the secured online form, pay the required fee, print your licence, and you are ready to go fishing.

Get your B.C. Tidal Waters Licence Online!

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



Important Note Regarding Fishing for Halibut:

Only a Canadian resident may fish for or retain halibut under an electronic licence in management areas 23, 121 and 123 as described in Schedule II of the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations. If you are a non-resident and wish to fish for halibut in management areas 23, 121 and 123 you must purchase a paper license from a vendor in Canada. Refunds will not be issued, so please ensure your licence selection is correct before you complete your transaction.

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 (children under 16 years old) are required to obtain a licence; however there is no fee.

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 recreational fishing website.

Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence Fees

Fees are effective January 1, 2008 (taxes not included).

Category	Resident*	Non-resident
Adult Annual (16-64 years old)	\$21.00	\$101.00
5 Day	\$16.00	\$31.00
3 Day	\$11.00	\$19.00
1 Day	\$5.25	\$7.00
Senior Annual (65 years plus)	\$11.00	\$101.00
Salmon Conservation Stamp	\$6.00	\$6.00
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**.

B.C.'s Family Fishing Weekend


B.C.'s Family Fishing Weekend is an annual celebration of the great sport of fishing. Residents of Canada are encouraged to get together with family and friends, to "GO FISH" during the Father's Day weekend and to have fun.

During B.C.'s Family Fishing Weekend, Canadian residents can go fishing at no cost in many of B.C.'s lakes and streams. The B.C. Government offers a complimentary three-day basic freshwater licence valid only for Father's Day weekend annually.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is also encouraging Canadian residents to try their hand at tidal (saltwater) fishing on Father's Day weekend. The Canadian Government is now offering British Columbians an opportunity to fish without a licence (except if you wish to fish for and retain a salmon). Retaining salmon requires both a tidal water fishing licence and a salmon conservation stamp. You can purchase these online at:


 <https://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm>.

All tidal area closures and recreational fishing limits and restrictions apply. See the *Tidal Water Sport Fishing Guide* for details,

 <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/SFG-GPS-eng.htm>.

Please inform yourself of these requirements and contribute to the conservation and stewardship of B.C.'s treasured aquatic resources.

For a list of community events during Family Fishing Weekend, please visit:

 <http://www.bcfamilyfishing.com/events/index.htm>

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 (see glossary page 91/92).
- fish for salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead with a barbed hook.
- angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
 - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a fishing line.
 - in tidal waters any number of hooks attached to a fishing line if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait.
 - in tidal waters when fishing for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid you may use any number of hooks on a fishing line.
- angle in a Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). See page 7 for more information on RCAs.
- kill, harm, harass, capture or take a species listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened under the *Species at Risk Act* (see page 8).
- 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 limits 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

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

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.

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.


Species at Risk Act




The *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) was created in 2003 to help prevent wildlife species from becoming extinct or extirpated in Canada. This legislation provides the legal mechanism to protect species at risk, a responsibility shared by all Canadians. Whether you are a recreational fisher, lodge owner, fishing-tour operator, or tackle or boat retailer, it is important to understand your legal obligations under SARA and how you can help protect species at risk.

SARA: What it means for recreational fishing

Under SARA, you cannot kill, harm, harass, capture, take, possess, collect, buy, sell or trade a species listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened under SARA. This is the case whether the individual member of the species is living or dead, and applies to the whole animal and any of its parts. It is also illegal to destroy their critical habitats or residences. For example, it is illegal to fish an extirpated, endangered or threatened SARA listed species.

Changes to recreational fishing regulations and opportunities may include reductions in bycatch of listed species, changes to fishing gear, and changes in fishing season openings or fishing areas. As a recreational fisher, it is important for you to be aware of any changes to fishing practices that arise as a result of a SARA listing, recovery strategy or action plan. You can find this information through DFO publications and guides as well as on DFO's website  www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca.

Species at Risk on BC's coast

Aquatic species classified as 'at risk' in Pacific Region include marine mammals, shellfish, crustaceans, marine and freshwater fishes, and marine reptiles. For a current list of Pacific species at risk, please visit the DFO SARA website at:  <http://www.aquaticspeciesatrisk.ca>.

How can YOU help?

As a recreational fisher, your activities bring you into contact with many of these species. You can play an important role in helping to protect them by providing information about sightings, reporting violations, and in your fishing and boating practices. You can also help protect them in these ways:

- Avoid bycatch
- View aquatic wildlife from a safe distance
- Participate in consultations
- Report all poaching and violations: **1-800-465-4336**

- Report sightings!
For marine mammals and turtles: **1-866-I SAW ONE (472-9663)**
For sharks: **1-800-50-SHARK (507-4275)**

Further Information

For more information, please visit the Fisheries and Oceans Canada's website:  **www.aquaticspeciesatrisk.ca**, or contact us directly at:  **sara@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca**.

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 undersized 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 92 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. If you send your fish to a licensed fish processor it is still considered to count towards your possession limit.

When transporting a recreationally-caught crab, the carapace (shell) must remain attached to the body of the crab until consumed or it arrives at a person's ordinary residence. It is prohibited to have shelled or shucked crab in your possession, except at your ordinary residence.

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

Identify, Count, Weigh and Measure Fish

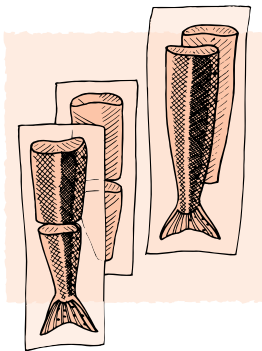
36. (1) No person shall possess fish that were caught by any person while fishing for recreational or sport purposes and that have been skinned, cut, packed or otherwise dealt with in such a manner that
- (a) the species cannot be readily determined;
 - (b) the number of fish cannot be readily determined;
 - (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.

REMEMBER: It is *your* responsibility to ensure the packaging will allow the species, number, size and weight to be readily determined.

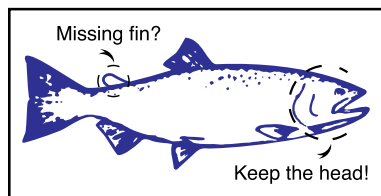
Packaging Salmon

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 coho or chinook salmon is a hatchery fish with a healed scar in place of the adipose fin. Remove heads from hatchery coho and chinook and submit them to a Salmon Head Recovery Depot to provide valuable recreational catch monitoring information to DFO (see page 83).



Anglers are required to ensure that proof of the healed scar remains clearly distinguishable after packaging by leaving the portion of the fish that contains the scar on the fillet. The healed scar will identify the fish for enforcement officers as a hatchery fish.

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.

Packaging Rockfish and Lingcod

For rockfish and lingcod, packaging and labelling is the same as that described for salmon. An individual may fillet the fish in two pieces (as with salmon). Skin must remain on each fillet for identification purposes. In cases where a size limit applies, such as 65 cm (26 in.) for lingcod, the fillets, including the tail, must meet the minimum “head off” size limit of 53 cm (21 in.).

Packaging Halibut

Halibut must be filleted in such a way that **skin is left on each fillet**.

Halibut weighing 14 kg. (30 lbs) or less may be cut into four fillets. The four fillets should be packaged and placed in one bag so that one bag would represent one fish.

For halibut between 14 and 34 kg. (30 and 75 lbs), each fillet may be cut into two pieces. This will result in the fish being cut into a maximum of eight pieces. These pieces should be packaged and numbered in a sequence, e.g., 1 of 8, 2 of 8, 3 of 8 etc. to indicate that eight pieces of halibut represent one fish. Skin must be left on all fillets and pieces.

For halibut over 34 kg. (75 lbs), each of the four fillets may be cut into four pieces. This will result in your fish being cut into a maximum of 16 pieces. These pieces should be packaged and numbered as outlined above. Remember, skin must be left on all fillets and pieces, and the packages should be labelled and numbered as described above.

Transporting your Catch

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

Recreational Fishery Monitoring

Recreational Fishery Creel Survey

Fisheries and Oceans Canada estimates kept and released catch in recreational fisheries along the coast of B.C. and in some freshwater locations. Most of the data used to generate these estimates are obtained directly from anglers like you. Fishery technicians are stationed at selected marinas, boat ramps and along rivers and may approach you to ask questions about where and when you fished, the gear you used and what you harvested and released during your trip. These fishery technicians may also ask to examine your catch to record the incidence of adipose fin clips on Chinook and coho salmon and to collect biological samples. Paper or electronic logbooks are also used to collect this information from volunteer recreational angling guides, fishing lodges and regular anglers; particularly in remote areas. If you are approached by a fisheries technician asking you for information about your fishing trip your participation in this short confidential interview is greatly appreciated.

Catch and release information collected during interviews are combined with estimates of recreational fishing effort to estimate total recreational catch by species. Effort estimates are collected by trained observers most often from planes flying over fishing areas but also from shore or boat depending on location. The timing of both angler interviews and effort counts are based on a statistical sampling design that has been developed specifically for recreational catch estimates. This statistical approach to estimating recreational catch, with regular review and improvement, has been used in some parts of B.C. for more than 30 years.

The information you provide about your fishing trip is important for the conservation and management of fish stocks in B.C. When combined with catch estimates from other sectors and escapement or abundance data, this information is a good indicator of the health, or status, of fish stocks. When stock status is unknown management must be precautionary so the information you provide helps to maintain future angling opportunities.

A Tribute to Tom Bird and Bill Otway

Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the recreational fishing community would like to pay tribute to Tom Bird and Bill Otway who made a life long commitment to the fisheries resource and recreational fishing interests.

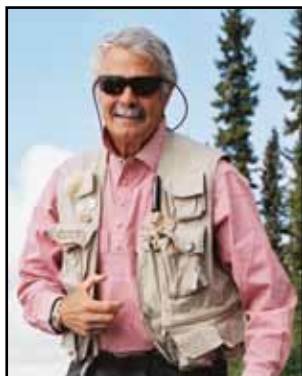
Bill and Tom leave big shoes to fill but have both paved the way for others to step forward.

Tom Bird

Tom Bird worked for DFO from 1964 to 1997 as a biologist in several branches and held the positions of Director of Habitat and the Chief of the Recreational Fisheries Division.

After Tom left the Department he was an executive member of the BC Sport Fishing Advisory Board and represented Canada and the recreational community as a member of the Fraser River Panel.

Tom was the Executive Director of the Sport Fishing Institute of BC for many years. Tom devoted much of his time to developing recreational fisheries opportunities while ensuring the health of fish stocks and fish habitat were always at the forefront.



Bill Otway

Bill Otway worked for DFO from 1985 to 2000 as the Recreational Fisheries Advisor/Ombudsman for Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Bill was a member of the Northern Panel of the Pacific Salmon Commission and the Fraser River Panel. Bill was a member emeritus of the BC Sport Fishing Advisory Board and DFO honored Bill with the National Recreational Fisheries Award in 2003.

Bill was an active member of the B.C. Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited and Outdoor writers of Canada. For over fifty four years Bill has been actively involved in conserving and enhancing the fish and wildlife resource and the environment in which we all live. Bill initiated the successful B.C. Wildlife Federations "celebrity" fundraising dinners raising the profile of the recreational fishery in British Columbia.

In 1980, Bill was honored by the Canadian Wildlife Federation as Sportsman of the Year.



Salmon

Points to Remember

Check with your local DFO office at



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

and the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 26 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear.

In addition, some areas are closed for the harvest of some species of salmon for conservation or health reasons. Check the Closures section starting on page 57 for the area you wish to fish.

Gear

- 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 portion of the Fraser. If you are pinching a barbed hook, crimp the barb flat against the shaft, such that any cloth material dragged across the crimped barb does not catch or snag on it.
- There is no limit to the number of fishing rods a licensed angler may use in tidal waters, other than the tidal waters of the Fraser River where the limit is one line per angler.
- It is illegal to angle with more than one fishing line in any lake, stream or river, including tidal portions. The exception is a person who is alone and in a boat on a lake, who may have two lines.
- It is illegal to angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
 - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River where you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a fishing line.
 - in tidal waters you may use any number of hooks attached to a fishing line if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait and not arranged in such a fashion to catch more than one fish.
 - in tidal waters when fishing for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid you may use any number of hooks on a fishing line.
- 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.



Barbless
hook

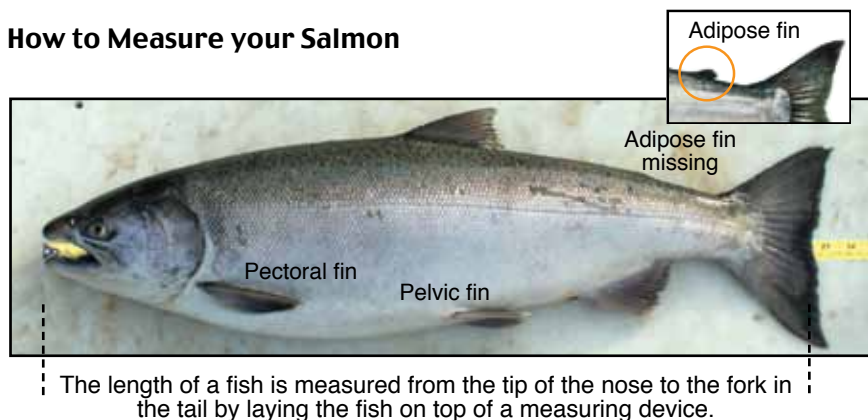
Limits

- Incidental catch must be released alive, and in a manner that causes it the least harm to the place from which it was taken.
- The aggregate daily limit (total daily limit) for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four.
- The possession limit for chinook salmon from all waters (tidal and non-tidal) is four. The possession limit for all other salmon from all waters is twice the daily limit for that individual species. No person may have in their possession more than eight salmon in aggregate, except at a place of ordinary residence.
- 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.
- 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.

Other

- It is illegal to catch and retain or attempt to catch salmon by wilfully foul hooking.

How to Measure your Salmon



A hatchery fish means a fish that has a healed scar in place of the adipose, pelvic or pectoral fin, or in place of a maxillary. The majority of fish marked at hatcheries are missing the adipose fin. The adipose fin is the fleshy appendage on salmon located between the dorsal fin and the tail.

If your coho or chinook salmon is a hatchery fish with a healed scar in place of the adipose fin, remove the head and submit it to a Salmon Head Recovery Depot to provide valuable recreational catch monitoring information to DFO.

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.

You must immediately record in ink on your licence all chinook retained.

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 Tagging

Floy and Spaghetti Tags

DFO is studying the migration and growth of salmon in several areas of the B.C. coast by marking fish with an external coloured floy or spaghetti tag located just behind the dorsal fin. If you catch and retain a tagged salmon please return the tag to any DFO office, or mail it to: **Doug Herriott, Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 6N7**



Please include your name and address as well as the date, location, and biological information (species, fork length in cm, weight in kg, and sex of the catch). A small reward and project information will be given for each returned tag.

Petersen Tags

Petersen disk tags are 11 mm or 19 mm 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@df-mpo.gc.ca

Salmon Sport Head Recovery Program

The sport fishing community has an important role in the recovery of coded-wire tags found in some coho and chinook 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 a coho or chinook with a healed scar in place of the adipose fin, remove the head from the fish, complete a sport head label (available at a Sport Head Recovery Depot) and submit the head to the depot (see page 83 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 mailed information on the origin of your fish and entered into the annual Sport Head Recovery Draw.



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.

On average, five percent of B.C. hatchery coho and chinook, and a small number of wild smolts, are tagged with coded-wire and are adipose fin-clipped. In southern B.C., hatcheries mass-mark coho (remove the adipose fin from all fish produced) while in the U.S. Pacific northwest, both coho and chinook are mass-marked. Mass-marking has provided hatchery-only fishing opportunities to allow anglers to catch strong hatchery stocks while conserving unclipped fish, but it has made it impossible for anglers to know whether a fish has a tag.

For these reasons all heads from adipose fin-clipped coho and chinook salmon turned in by anglers become critical to the management of 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 Identification

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.



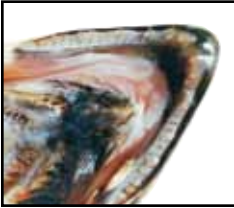
Did you know...

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...

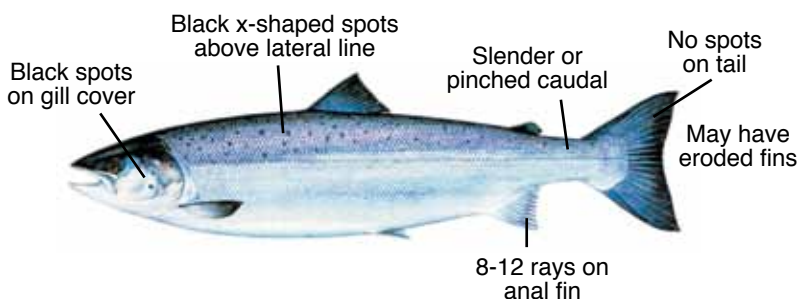
Chum salmon develop large "teeth" during spawning, hence the nickname "dog salmon".

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

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	Apr 1-Mar 31	2 per day	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	4 per day	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
	Chum	Apr 1-Mar 31	4 per day	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Areas 1 - 27 & 29	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	4 per day	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Area 28	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31		Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9 & 28-11 to 28-14: 4 per day. Subareas 28-1 to 28-5: 2 per day.
Areas 1 to 10	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 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	Except in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Areas 11 to 30	Coho (wild)	Jun 01-Dec 31	To be determined	Wild coho opportunities will be announced on the internet at: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm
Areas 1 to 6	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	4 per day	
Areas 7 to 10	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	
Areas 11 to 29	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	To be determined	Special restrictions may be introduced to protect specific stocks. Check with your local DFO office for details.

Use the limits posted in the above table unless otherwise posted in the in-season management measures below or an in-season update announced at www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm

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	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 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 Magneson Point to Reid Point.
	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	In the waters west of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point.
		Apr 1-Mar 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	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Area 3	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 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 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	
Area 11	Coho	Jun 1-Dec 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.
		Apr 1-Dec 31	2 per day	In the waters of Subareas 11-3 to 11-10 (Inside of Nakwakto Rapids), 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	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31		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	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	Nitinat Lake.
Area 23	All Species	Apr 1-Mar 31		Only a single-pointed barbless hook may be used in that portion of Subarea 23-1, northerly of a line from a boundary sign in upper Alberni Harbour situated at 49°14.19' N 124°50.23' W 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 Chesnucknuw 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.
				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).
	Chinook	Aug 1-Dec 31	Non-retention	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 Mozino 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.
Area 27	Chinook	Aug 1-Sep 30	Non-retention	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 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	SPECIES	OPEN TIMES	LIMITS	LOCATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
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 more 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 R. from the 14 St. Pier to Prospect Light on the seawall of Stanley Park to the north tower of Lions Gate Bridge. Each hook must have a single point that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank of the hook.	
	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 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). The tidal portion of the Fraser River begins seaward of a line from Gary Point to the Northwest tip of Reifel Island.	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</i> (1996): 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.			
	All	Jan 01-Jul 15	<i>No fishing for salmon</i>	
	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31		Minimum size limit is 30 cm.
		Jul 16-Aug 31	To be determined	
		Sep 1-Dec 31	4 per day	Only one of which may be greater than 62 cm.
	Coho	Sep 06-Oct 07 2011 Sep 04-Oct 05 2012	No fishing for coho	Bait ban.
		Oct 08-Dec 31 2011 Oct 06-Dec 31 2012	2 hatchery marked fish per day	
	Pink	Jul 16-Dec 31	4 per day	
	Chum	Jul 16-Dec 31	4 per day	

Finfish (Other than Salmon)

Points to Remember

Check with your local DFO office at



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

and the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 40 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear.

In addition, some areas are closed for the harvest of some species of finfish for conservation or health reasons. Check the Closures section starting on page 57 for the area you wish to fish.

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.

Gear

- A person who is angling in tidal waters for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid may use any number of hooks on a fishing line.
- 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
 - angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
 - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River where you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a fishing line.
 - in tidal waters you may use any number of hooks attached to a fishing line if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait, and not arranged in such a fashion to catch more than one fish, except for when fishing for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid
- It is illegal to use a “setline” (a fishing line left unattended in the water).
- 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.

Limits

- Special limits apply for groundfish in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve.

Other

- Incidental catch must be released alive, and in a manner that causes it the least harm to the place from which it was taken.
- 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.

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.

For additional information about Rockfish Conservation Areas and permitted sport fishing activities in these areas, refer to page 7.

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.

Groundfish Tagging

Halibut

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) has an ongoing

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.



Satellite tag

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.

Identification of Finfish

Basking Shark

Basking sharks are gentle giants of the sea that eat plankton. They used to be abundant off the coast of British Columbia, but are now listed as 'Endangered' under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). They are the second largest fish in the world, and can still be found throughout Canadian Pacific waters. Fisheries and Oceans Canada is collecting information on basking shark distribution. We encourage all who work or play on or near the water to keep a lookout for basking sharks and to report all sightings.



Basking shark

If you see a basking shark, take pictures so that we can validate the sighting. Good quality photographs of dorsal fins can be used to identify individuals. Your information will help to determine how many exist off our coast and the potential for recovery of these impressive sharks.

Report your sightings to the Basking Shark Sightings Network.

- Toll Free: **1-800-50-SHARK (507-4275)**
- Email: **BaskingShark@dfo-mpo.gc.ca**
- **www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/SharkSightings**

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 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.



Kelp greenling

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



Yelloweye 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

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	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 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	0		N/A	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns harvesting of eulachon is prohibited.
Greenling	1 to 29	N/A	3	6	NA	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	
Halibut	1 to 29	N/A	To be announced		N/A	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	Opportunities expected. Contact your local DFO office.
Herring	1 to 29	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	
	12, 20E	65cm	1	2	10	To be announced	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, spear	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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, dip net, herring jig, cast net	
Northern Anchovy	1 to 29	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sand Lance	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Also known as Needlefish.
Pacific Sardine	1 to 29	N/A	100	200	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Includes all species of perch, pile perch and shiners.
Rockfish	1 to 10	N/A	5	10	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 5, no more than 3 may be yelloweye.
	12, 20E	N/A	1	2	N/A	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	East of a line from Sheringham Point to the international boundary.
	13 to 19, Subarea 29-5	N/A	1	2	N/A	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	
	11, 20W to 27	N/A	3	6	N/A	Apr 01-Mar 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).
	28, 29-1 to 29-4 and 29-6 to 29-17	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns, there is no fishing for rockfish.
	All areas	Ensure you check the red section of this guide, starting on page 57, 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Also known as Blackcod.
Sculpin	1 to 29	N/A	8	16	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	
Basking, Tope, Bluntnose Sixgill, Blue, Brown Cat & Great White Sharks	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	There is no fishing for these species of shark.
Spiny Dogfish	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	N/A	Apr 01-Mar 31	Hook and line	
All other shark species	1 to 29	N/A	To be announced		N/A	To be announced	Hook and line	To be announced
Skate	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and Line	
Smelt	1 to 27	N/A	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, and spear fishing while diving	Includes all species of flounder and sole, but not halibut.
Sturgeon	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Areas 1-29, Apr 1-Mar 31 for catch and release only.

Species	Area	Min. Size	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Trout	1 to 10	30cm	2	4	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Retention of hatchery marked fish only. No retention of wild fish south of Cape Caution.
Albacore Tuna	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A		Hook and line	
All other tuna species	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A		Hook and line	
Wolfeel	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 31	N/A	Catch and release only.
Other Species	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	Apr 1-Mar 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 and the lower Somass River 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

Check with your local DFO office at




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

and the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 53 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear.

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.

In addition, some areas are closed year-round for the harvest of some species of shellfish for conservation or health reasons. Check the Closures section starting on page 57 for the area you wish to fish.

It is very important before harvesting bivalve shellfish to ensure that there are no Red Tide and/or Sanitary Contamination closures in the area in which you are harvesting. You must check for both types of closures before harvesting, as both closures may be applicable in different/same areas.

Information on the types of contamination is provided on the following pages. These types of closures are not listed in this guide, as they change VERY OFTEN and QUICKLY in-season. Please check the following website for details of any closures:  **<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/contamination-eng.htm>**

For additional information on the types of shellfish contamination see the section on the next page.

It is illegal to harvest shellfish from closed or contaminated areas.

Gear

- Check the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 53 for additional requirements for shellfish (crab & prawn) traps and rings.

Handling your catch

- Incidental catch must be released alive, and in a manner that causes it the least harm to the place from which it was taken.
- 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.

- Bivalve molluscs that you harvest may be shucked or cooked while in the field (e.g., 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.
- For conservation purposes, fishers are asked to voluntarily release prawns carrying eggs under their tail.
- Never hang your bivalve shellfish off docks or the side of a vessel when travelling, as these waters may be contaminated.

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.



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

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.

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.

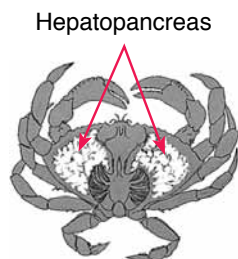
Consumption risks: Illness such as diarrhea, nausea and vomiting. Contact your doctor or Local Health authority if you get sick.

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.

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.

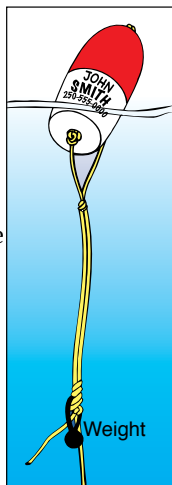
All single traps must be marked with a buoy.

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.

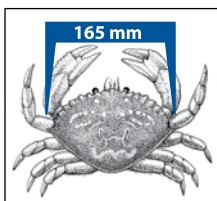
Keep navigation channels clear of buoys and lines to allow for safe navigation. Any fishing gear that hinders or impedes safe navigation may be removed under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.

Mechanical devices may be used to recover traps.



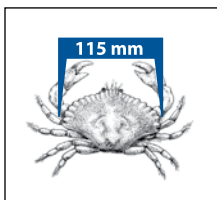
Crabs and Crab Gear

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.

You may not possess female dungeness or red rock crabs. All female dungeness and red rock crabs must be immediately returned to the water in a manner that causes the least harm.



Female



Male

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. It is illegal to use snares in catching or attempting to catch fish or crabs.

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



Shrimp and Prawn Gear

The maximum number of shrimp and prawn traps that may be fished by any individual is four traps. 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.

Be aware of trap gear entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. Visit  www.venus.uvic.ca/notice.php

Shellfish Identification

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 allowing 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.



Butter clam



Manila clam

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



Littleneck clam



Varnish clam

shells. Both varnish and razor clams have a shiny brown covering on the outer surface of the shells.

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 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 Blue mussel has a smooth outer shell surface with growth rings, while the California mussel has raised radial ribs.



Blue mussel

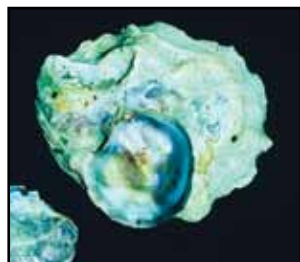
Oysters

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 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.



Coonstripe shrimp



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.

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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Barnacles, Goose	1 to 29	N/A	2kg	4kg	Apr 1-Mar 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	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	Waters of McIntyre Bay on Queen Charlotte Islands.
	12 to 29	N/A	12	24	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Butter	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Apr 1-Mar 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, Horse	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	
Clam, Littleneck	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	There is an aggregate daily limit for all clam species of 75; the aggregate possession limit is 150.
Clam, Manila	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Softshell	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Apr 1-Mar 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. It is illegal to use any mechanical apparatus or dredge for harvesting clams.
Clam, Varnish	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Cockles	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	
Geoduck	12 to 29	N/A	3	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	
	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Limpet/Whelk	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Mussel, Blue	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park daily limit: 12. Combined aggregate daily limit of all mussel species is 75. Area 29 is closed due to PSP concerns.
Mussel, California	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Pacific Rim National Park daily limit: 12. Combined aggregate daily limit of all mussel species is 75. Area 29 is closed due to PSP concerns.

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Crab, Alaska King	1 to 10, 21 to 27 11 to 20, 28, 29	N/A N/A	2 0	4 0	Apr 1-Mar 31 Closed	Maximum of 2 ring nets, dip nets or traps or combination of these per fisher. Hand picking is permitted while diving and otherwise. No sharp-pointed instruments are permitted for harvesting crab. It is illegal to use snares in catching or attempting to catch fish or crabs.	It is prohibited to possess dungeness and red rock female crabs. Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock, Alaska King in Areas 1-10, 21-27 is 6; in Areas 11-20, 28 and 29, is 4. In Area 12 Nimpkish Estuary Special Management Area: From Jun 15-Sep 14, the daily limit for all crab species (other than King or Box crab) is reduced to two. In Subarea 12-19: those waters at the mouth of the Nimpkish R. that lie inside a line that begins at a boundary sign approx. 1.5 km easterly of Broad Pt., then continues to navigation aid N17, then to a boundary sign located approximately easterly of Willow Creek then following the shoreline of Vancouver I. to the beginning point. Only dip nets, ring nets or hand picking is permitted to harvest crab in this area at this time.
Crab, Box and Puget Sound King	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	Apr 1-Mar 31		
Crab, Dungeness	1 to 10, 21 to 27	165mm	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31		
	11 to 20, 28, 29	165mm	4	8	Apr 1-Mar 31		
Crab, Red Rock	1 to 10, 21 to 27	115mm	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31		
	11 to 20, 28, 29	115mm	4	8	Apr 1-Mar 31		
Crab, Shore	1 to 27	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31		In Area 16 Bargain Bay inside a line that begins at 49°36.995'N 124°01.988'W [Bargain Narrows] then true south to 49°36.985'N 124°01.988'W [Bargain Narrows] then southerly following the shoreline to 49°36.315'N 124°02.238'W [Francis Peninsula] then to 49°36.447'N 124°01.901'W [Edgecombe I.] then to 49°36.527'N 124°01.695'W [Sechelt Peninsula] then northerly following the shoreline to the beginning point, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets.
	28 and 29	N/A	0	0	Closed		
Crab, Other	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	Apr 1-Mar 31		

Crab Management Measures continued: In Area 19, Sidney/Cordova Channel Advisory: Use 27 cm diameter (or larger) brightly coloured buoys in Sidney and Cordova Channels, an area bounded on the south by a line from Cowichan Head to D'Arcy Shoals to the southernmost point of Sidney I. The northern boundary extends from a point on the Saanich Peninsula shoreline due east to the light on the north end of James I., east to northeasterly to the light on the U2 navigation buoy in Sidney Channel, then true east to Sidney I. Larger buoys are being tested by both commercial and recreational crab fishers in these channels to improve visibility. Larger buoys may be required in all trap fisheries in the future.

In Areas 28 and 29, daily limit for shore crabs is 0. The non-retention is due to concerns about stocks adjacent to highly populated areas. It is prohibited to fish for crabs from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise each day in Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9, 28-11 and that portion of Subarea 28-12 southerly of a straight line from a point on the eastern shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.072 N 122°55.918 W, on Turtle Head, to the most northerly point of Hamber I., thence to the most northerly point of Grey Rocks I. thence to a point on the western shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.024 N 122°56.650 W. See map at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilities/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm> In Area 28-8, along the shore from Kitsilano Point westerly to Jericho Beach pier is open to daylight recreational fishing only. Check with your local DFO office for more information.

In Area 29 there is no fishing for crab in the area around the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal and Deltaport described as: from a line that starts at 49° 1.566' N, 123° 8.787' W then to 49°01.464 N 123° 08.633 W [Yellow Marker labeled TB] then to 49°01.214 N 123° 08.578 W [Red marker labeled T8] then to 49°00.887 N 123° 08.644 W [Red marker labeled T6] then to 49°00.696 N 123° 08.922 W [Red marker labeled T4] then to 49°00.489 N 123° 09.201 W [Red marker labeled T2] then to 49°00.323 N 123° 08.189 W [BC Ferry Western docking pylon] then to 49° 0.6' N, 123° 7.75' W following the BC Ferry property coastline to 49° 0.47' N, 123° 7.582' W then to 49°00.230 N 123° 07.440 W [NE point of Tsawwassen Breakwater] then to 49°00.134 N 123° 07.725 W [SW Point of Tsawwassen Breakwater] then to 49° 0.130' N, 123° 11.27' W then to 49° 0.910' N, 123° 11.27' W then to 49°00.666 N 123° 10.082 W [W end of Delta Port Dock] then following along Delta Port causeway to 49° 0.817' N, 123° 9.530' W continuing along the Deltaport property coastline.

Check Crab Hepatopancreas Consumption Advisories, p. 35.

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Octopus	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	Apr 1-Mar 31		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. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 29	N/A	15 in the shell or 0.5 L shucked	30 in the shell or 1.0 L shucked	Apr 1-Mar 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. Details at your local DFO office. 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. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Scallop, Rock	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Scallop, Weathervane	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	Subarea 1-5	N/A	100	200	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Water of McIntyre Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Sea Cucumber	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Sea Urchin	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Shrimp/Prawn	1 to 29	N/A	200	400	Apr 1-Mar 31	Spear, ring net, trap Max. of 4 traps or ring nets or combination of these per fisher.	Spear by dive only. The release of prawns carrying eggs is encouraged for conservation. Some areas may experience in-season closures. Check with your local DFO office or website to confirm fishery openings. Areas 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25 and 28 - Winter prawn closures may be implemented January 1 to March 31 in waters around Quadra and Cortes Islands, Powell River / Lund, Sechart and Salmon Inlets, Malaspina and lower Jervis Straits, Stuart Channel, Saanich Inlet, Alberni Inlet, and Howe Sound to allow the prawn spawning cycle to complete. Closures announcements are made in-season.
Shrimp, Ghost	1 to 29, except 29-8	N/A	50	100	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging, hand pump	Species is also known as sand shrimp. There is no fishing for ghost shrimp in Subarea 29-8 from May 1 to August 31st annually.
	29-8	N/A	50	100	Apr 1-Apr 30 Sep 1-Mar 31		
Sand Dollar	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Sea Star	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Snail, Moon	1 to 29	N/A	2	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Moon snails may be subject to PSP, check for closures.


Squid, Opal	1 to 29	N/A	200	400	Apr 1-Mar 31	Cast net, jigging	
Squid, all other species	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	Apr 1-Mar 31	Cast net, jigging	This includes Humbolt Squid and Neon Flying Squid in the aggregate.
Other species	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	Apr 1-Mar 31	Various	The daily limit is per species.

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 Pt. west to Irby Pt. on Anvil I. 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.

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 all 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 Gilford 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 the Cape Mudge Indian Village on Quadra Island at 50°01.393 N 125°11.805 W thence true west at 270° for one nautical mile to a point at 50°01.391' N 125°13.360' W, thence southeast 160° true to a point at 49°58.260' N 125°11.616' W, this being the intersection of a line drawn from the fishing boundary sign on Willow Point on the VI shore at 49°58.008' N 125°12.489' W to the Red Can Buoy light off Wilby Shoals, Discovery Passage at 49°58.969' N 125°09.156' W, thence to the Cape

Mudge light on Quadra Island at 49°59.913' N 125°11.736' W 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; Granite 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; Squirrel Cove; Grace Harbour; and Cranberry Creek.

May 31 to September 30: Prideaux Haven; Tenedos Bay; Allies Island; Roscoe Bay; Cortes Bay; 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 Saltspring 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; and cove northwest of Conover Cove.

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:

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; 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; Long Harbour; and Burgoyne Bay.

May 31 to September 30: 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 Brochie 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; Moses 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, Sooke Basin and Becher Bay.

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:

Chinook limits and conservation measures annually come into effect in this area on August 1. Consult the recreational fishery notice for this area or contact the Port Alberni DFO office at (250) 720-4440.

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.**

Only a Canadian resident may fish for or retain halibut under an electronic licence in management Areas 121, 23 and 123

Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Pachena Point; Dare Point; and Carmanah.

Areas 23 and 123

During the months of June to October, parts of Area 23, particularly Alberni Inlet north of Uchucklesit Inlet, can be highly congested with commercial and aboriginal gillnet and seine vessels. It is also one of the most highly congested areas for recreational vessels on the BC coast. In addition other large commercial vessel and tugboat traffic is present. Recreational anglers are asked to please travel with care during these times and to follow safe rules of navigation when fishing or transiting the area.

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 a 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.**

Only a Canadian resident may fish for or retain halibut under an electronic licence in management Areas 121, 23 and 123.

Check the DFO website for a map of the Swiftsure Bank area:

www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/swiftsuremap-eng.htm

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 Poett Nook.

May 31 to September 30: 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:

Chinook limits and conservation measures annually come into effect in this area on August 1. Consult the recreational fishery notice for this area or contact the Tofino DFO office at (250) 725-3500.

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; portion of Warn Bay; 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:

Chinook limits and conservation measures annually come into effect in this area on **July 15**. Consult the recreational fishery notice for this area or contact the Gold River DFO office at (250) 283-9075.

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; 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

Chinook limits and conservation measures annually come into effect in this area on **July 15**. Consult the sport fish notice for this area or contact the Gold River DFO office at (250) 283-9075.

Shellfish Contamination:

McKay Cove; Walters Cove; Malscope Inlet; Cachalot Inlet; Clanninick Cove.

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, Port Metro Vancouver 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.**

Area 28 is **closed to the retention of rockfish and lingcod.**

Shellfish:

Subareas 28-1 to 28-14 (Howe Sound, Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm) are **closed to the harvest of bivalve molluscs, all year.**

It is prohibited to fish for crabs from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise each day in Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9, 28-11 and that portion of Subarea 28-12 southerly of a straight line from a point on the eastern shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.072 N 122°55.918 W, on Turtle Head, to the most northerly point of Hamber I., thence to the most northerly point of Grey Rocks I. thence to a point on the western shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.024 N 122°56.650 W. See map at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm>. In Area 28-8, along the shore from Kitsilano Point westerly to Jericho Beach pier is open to daylight recreational fishing only. **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.

All Finfish, including Salmon:

Subareas 29-1 to 29-4 and 29-6 to 17 are **closed to the retention of rockfish and lingcod.**

Shellfish:

In Area 29 there is **no fishing for crab** in the area around the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal and Deltaport described as: from a line that starts at 49° 1.567' N, 123° 8.787' W then to 49°1.464 N 123° 8.633 W [Yellow Marker labeled TB] then to 49°1.214 N 123° 8.578 W [Red marker labeled T8] then to 49°0.887 N 123° 8.644 W [Red marker labeled T6] then to 49°0.696 N 123° 8.922 W [Red marker labeled T4] then to 49°0.489 N 123° 9.201 W [Red marker labeled T2] then to 49°0.323 N 123° 8.189 W [BC Ferry Western docking pylon] then to 49° 0.6' N, 123° 7.75' W following the BC Ferry property coastline to 49° 0.47' N, 123° 7.582' W then to 49°0.230 N 123° 7.440 W [NE point of Tsawwassen Breakwater] then to 49°0.134 N 123° 7.725 W [SW Point of Tsawwassen Breakwater] then to 49° 0.130' N, 123° 11.27' W then to 49° 0.910' N, 123° 11.27' W then to 49°0.666 N 123° 10.082 W [W end of Delta Port Dock] then following along Delta Port causeway to 49° 0.817' N, 123° 9.530' W continuing along the Deltaport property coastline.

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.

General Information

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, Clayoquot 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.



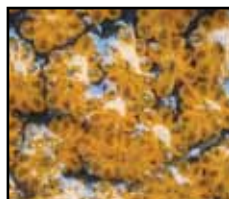
European green crab

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.



Golden star tunicate



Club tunicate

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.

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.

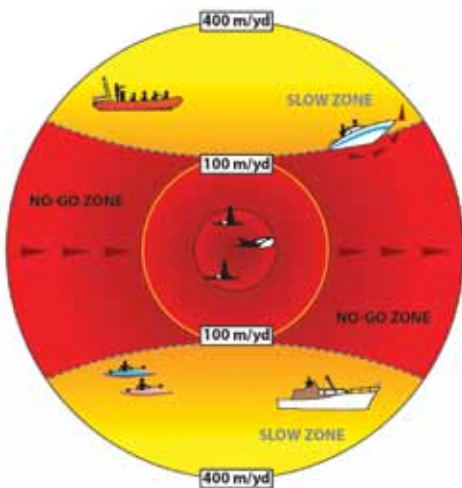
Marine Mammals

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.
- try to feed marine mammals.
- force into the water.

DO:

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

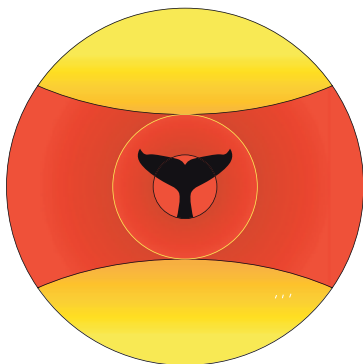
Depredation is a learned behaviour that spreads throughout whale social groups and, once established, is impossible to eliminate. It is critical that B.C. fishers do not encourage this learning by having whales associate obtaining fish with fishing activity.

DO NOT feed marine mammals. 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




Be whale wise.

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

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). Recreational fisheries in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve and the Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and

Haida Heritage site 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 **straitofgeorgianmca@pc.gc.ca**
Visit our website:  **www.pc.gc.ca/straitofgeorgia**

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site

Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve (1988) and Haida Heritage Site (Gwaii Haanas) (1985) covers approximately 1,500 square kilometers of the southern portion of South Moresby Island, including over 200 islands and 1,700 kilometres of shoreline punctuated by streams draining almost 800 small coastal watersheds.

Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area Reserve

The Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) Reserve and Haida Heritage Site (Gwaii Haanas Marine Area) was established in June 2010. As part of the establishment process and a requirement under the *National Marine Conservation Areas Act*, an Interim Zoning Plan will be implemented in 2011. Commercial and recreational fishing will not be permitted in six areas within the NMCA as indicated in the attached map.

The Interim Zoning Plan serves as a starting point for further work to be undertaken over the next five years as part of the development of a comprehensive management and zoning plan as required by the *National Marine Conservation Areas Act*. Parks Canada, DFO and the Council of the Haida Nation will continue to work closely with the recreational and commercial fisheries sectors and other stakeholders to seek their input into the management plan.

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.

Regional or Municipal Parks

If you are planning to fish in a regional or municipal park, be aware that there may be regulations implemented by those regions/municipalities that are not included in this guide.

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 and independent anglers.

For more information on the SFAB or the SFAB process or to become involved, visit:



<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/sfab-ccps-eng.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**

Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depots

For an online list of Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depots go to:

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

or for more information call **1-866-483-9994**. Please phone depots before visiting to ensure they are open and able to receive and store heads.

Legend: public: accepts heads from the public
 private: accepts heads from clients/members only
 year round: accepts heads all year
 seasonal: accepts heads only in season

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
Lower Mainland				
Abbotsford	Hub Sports	33719 Essendene Ave	604-859-8316	public, all year
	Reaction Fly and Tackle	107-2100 Whatcom Rd	604-870-3591	public, all year
Agassiz	Chehalis Hatchery	16250 Morris Vly Rd RR1	604-796-2281	public, all year
Agassiz	Kent Outdoor Sports	7046 Pioneer Ave	604-796-0006	public, all year
Chilliwack	Chilliwack Dart & Tackle	2 - 9120 Young Rd	604-793-9922	public, all year
	Chilliwack Hatchery	55205 Chilliwack Lk Rd	604-858-7227	public, all year
	D.F.O. Chilliwack	327 - 44500 S Sumas Rd	604-824-3300	public, all year
	Fred's Custom Tackle	1 - 5580 Vedder Rd	604-858-7344	public, all year
	Island 22	45695 Cartmell Rd	604-702-5077	public, seasonal
Coquitlam	Searun Fly & Tackle	110 - 1140 Austin Ave	604-931-5044	public, all year
Delta	Bridgeview Marine Ltd	8550 River Rd	604-946-8566	public, all year
	Stillwater Sports	4849 Delta St	604-946-9933	public, all year
Dewdney	Dewdney Trading Co	37148 Lougheed Hwy	604-826-7226	public, all year
	Inch Creek Hatchery	3862 Bell Dewdney	604-826-0244	public, all year
Langley	Tight Lines Bait Company	2197 - 61st Ave	604-534-9133	public, all year
Lions Bay	Lions Bay Marina	60 Lions Bay Ave	604-921-7510	public, all year
	Sunset Marina	34 Sunset Beach	604-921-7476	public, all year
Mission	Belle's Sports	33089 - 1st Ave	604-826-8050	public, all year
North Vancouver	Capilano Hatchery	4500 Capilano Rd	604-666-1790	public, all year
	Highwater Tackle Limited	113 Lonsdale Ave	604-986-3239	public, all year
	Mosquito Creek Marina	415 Esplanade Ave	604-319-6745	public, all year
Port Coquitlam	Riverside Fly and Tackle	2847 Shaughnessy St	604-944-2479	public, all year
Richmond	Berry's Bait and Tackle	14651 Westminster Hwy	604-273-5901	public, all year
Squamish	Paradise Valley Home Hardware Ltd	1410 Winnipeg St	604-898-3657	public, all year
Squamish (Brackendale)	Tenderfoot Hatchery	1000 Midnight Way	604-898-3657	public, all year
Vancouver	Bon Chovy Fishing Charters	3269 W 30th Ave	604-763-5460	private
	Bonnie Lee Fishing Charters	104 - 1676 Duranleau St	604-290-7447	private
	J.O. Thomas and Associates	1370 Kootenay St	604-291-6401	public, all year
West Vancouver	Sewell's Marina	6409 Bay Street	604-921-3474	public, all year
White Rock	Crescent Beach Marina	12555 Crescent Rd	604-538-9666	public, all year
South Vancouver Island				
Cowichan Bay	Pier 66 Marina	1745 Cowichan Bay Rd	250-748-8444	public, all year
	Bucky's Sport Shop Ltd	171 Craig St	250-746-4923	public, all year
Duncan	D.F.O. Duncan	5245 Trans Canada Highway	250-746-5150	public, all year
Esquimalt	Esquimalt Anglers Association	1101 Munro St	250-385-9604	public, all year

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
South Vancouver Island continued				
Ladysmith	Ladysmith Home Hardware	1010 Ludlow Rd	250-245-3441	public, all year
Lake Cowichan	Cowichan Fly & Tackle	82 South Shore Rd	250-749-4964	public, all year
	Ed's Outdoor Shop	67 South Shore Rd	250-749-3542	public, all year
Nanaimo	Brechin Boat Ramp	Zorkin Rd	866-483-9994	public, all year
	Gone Fishin'	600 - 2980 N Island Hwy	250-758-7726	public, all year
	Pacific Biological Station	3190 Hammond Bay Rd	250-756-7383	public, all year
Nanaimo (Ladysmith)	Nanaimo River Hatchery	2775 Rugby Rd	250-245-7780	public, all year
Nanoose	Beachcomber Marina Ltd	7 - 1600 Brynmarr Rd	250-468-7222	public, seasonal
	Fairwinds Schooner Cove Marina	3521 Dolphin Dr	250-468-5364	public, all year
Parksville	D.F.O. Parksville	457 E Stanford Ave	250-954-2675	public, all year
	French Creek Marina Store	5 - 1025 Lee Rd	250-248-8912	public, all year
Sidney	Canoe Cove Marina Ltd	2300 Canoe Cove Rd	250-656-5566	public, seasonal
	Sidney Home Hardware	2356 Beacon Ave	250-656-2712	public, all year
Sooke	2 Reel Fishing Adventures	2051 Anna Maria Rd	250-642-2948	private
	Becher Bay Marina	241 Becher Bay Rd	250-642-3816	public, seasonal
	Cheanuh Marina	4901 E Sooke Rd	250-478-4880	public, all year
	Eagle Eye Outfitters Ltd	2051 Anna Marie Rd	250-642-7983	public, all year
	Otter Point Resort	7871 West Coast Rd		private
	Sooke Harbour Marina	6971 Westcoast Rd	250-642-3236	private
	Sooke Salmon Enhancement Society	1740 Whiffenspit Rd	250-642-5490	public, all year
	Sunny Shores Resort & Marina Limited	5621 Sooke Rd	250-642-5731	public, seasonal
	The Crab Shack	6947 West Coast Rd	250-883-2722	private
Victoria	D.F.O. Victoria	4250 Commerce Circle	250-363-3252	public, all year
	Goldstream Boathouse	3540 Trans Canada Hwy	250-478-4407	public, all year
	Island Outfitters	3319 Douglas St	250-475-4969	public, all year
	Oak Bay Marine	1327 Beach Dr	250-598-3368	public, all year
Victoria (Metchosin)	Victoria Marine Fuels Ltd	22 Huron St	250-381-5221	public, all year
	Pedder Bay Marina	925 Pedder Bay Dr	250-478-1771	public, all year
North and Central Vancouver Island				
Campbell River	Brown's Bay Marina	15021 Brown's Bay Rd	250-286-0951	public, seasonal
	D.F.O. Campbell River	315 - 940 Alder St	250-850-5731	public, all year
	Discovery Harbour Marina	392 - 1434 Ironwood St	250-287-2614	public, all year
	Dolphin's Resort	4125 Discovery Dr	250-287-3066	public, seasonal
	Hidden Harbour Condos	1101 - 275 S Island Hwy	250-287-9379	private
	High Tide Seafoods	708 Island Hwy	250-850-1086	public, seasonal
	Painter's Lodge Holiday & Fishing Resort	1625 McDonald Rd	250-286-1102	private
	Quinsam Hatchery	4217 Argonaut Rd	250-287-9564	public, all year
	River Sportsman Outdoor Store	2115 Island Highway	250-286-1017	public, all year
	The Floathouse	Discovery Harbour Marina, Dock E	250-287-2667	public, seasonal
	Tyee Marine & Fishing Supplies	880 Island Hwy	250-287-2641	public, all year

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
North and Central Vancouver Island continued				
Comox	Comox Bay Marina	1805 Beaufort Ave	250-339-3141	public, seasonal
	Comox Gas N Go	1805 Beaufort Ave	250-339-4664	public, all year
	D.F.O. Comox	148 Pt Augusta St	250-339-2031	public, all year
Courtenay	Bates Beach Boat House	5726 Coral Rd	250-334-4154	public, seasonal
	Gone Fishin'	#3 - 2720 Cliffe Ave	250-334-2007	public, all year
	Kitty Coleman Beach Provincial Park	6120 Whitaker Rd	250-338-1332	public, seasonal
	Puntledge Hatchery	38 Powerhouse Rd	250-703-0907	public, all year
Deep Bay	Deep Bay Marina	180 Crome Rd	250-757-8664	private
	Deep Bay RV Park	5315 Deep Bay Dr	250-757-8424	public, seasonal
	Ship & Shore Marine	180 Crome Point Rd	250-757-8399	public, seasonal
Kelsey Bay	Kelsey Bay		250-282-0018	public, seasonal
Oyster River	Pacific Playgrounds Resort and Marina	9082 Clarkson Dr	250-337-5600	public, seasonal
	Salmon Point Resort RV Park & Marina	2176 Salmon Point Rd	250-923-6605	public, seasonal
Port Hardy	D.F.O. Port Hardy	8585 Wollason St	250-949-6422	public, all year
	Jim's Hardy Sports	119 - 8950 Grandville St	250-949-8382	public, all year
	Quarterdeck Marina	6555 Hardy Bay Rd	250-949-6551	public, seasonal
	Quatse River Hatchery	8400 Byng Rd	250-949-9022	public, all year
	Scotia Bay Resort		250-949-6484	public, seasonal
	Wildwoods Campsite	8009 Clyde Creek Rd	250-949-6753	public, seasonal
Port McNeill (Alder Bay)	Alder Bay Resort	1 Alder Bay Rd	250-956-4117	public, seasonal
Port McNeill (Hidden Cove)	Hidden Cove Resort	1 Hidden Cove Rd	250-956-3916	private
Port McNeill	Port McNeill Harbour Authority	1594 Beach Dr	250-956-3881	public, seasonal
	Shell Marina Ltd	1488 Beach Dr	250-956-4044	public, all year
	Timberland Sport Centre	2 - 1705 Campbell Way	250-956-3544	public, all year
Qualicum	Big Qualicum Hatchery	215 Fisheries Rd	250-757-8412	public, all year
Telegraph Cove	Telegraph Cove Resort		250-928-3131	public, seasonal
Union Bay	Baynes Sound Oyster Co	5848 Island Hwy	250-335-2111	public, all year
Southwest Vancouver Island				
Bamfield	McKay Bay Lodge		250-728-3323	public, seasonal
	Mills Landing Cottages and Charters	295 Boardwalk	250-728-2300	public, seasonal
	Poett Nook Marina		250-758-4440	public, seasonal
	Seabeam Fishing Resort	342 Grappler Rd	250-728-3286	public, seasonal
Port Alberni (China Creek)	China Creek Marina	2011 Franklin River Rd	250-723-9812	public, seasonal
Port Alberni	Clutesi Haven Marina	5104 River Rd	250-724-6837	public, seasonal
	Gone Fishin'	5069 Johnston Rd	250-723-1172	public, all year
	Robertson Creek Hatchery	Robertson Creek	250-724-6521	public, all year
Port Renfrew	Gallaughers's Westcoast Fish Camp Ltd	Pachidah Road	250-647-5409	public, seasonal
	Port Renfrew Community Dock	Juan De Fuca Hwy/ Cerantes Rd	250-647-0003	public, seasonal
	Port Renfrew Marina	Deering Road	250-647-0002	public, seasonal
	San Juan "12"	Pachidah Rd	604-749-6708	private
Tofino	Method Marine Supply Ltd	380 Main St	250-725-3256	public, seasonal
	Tofino Harbour Authority	40 - 4th St	250-725-4441	public, all year
	Trilogy Fish Company	630a Campbell St	250-725-2233	public, all year
	Weigh West Marine Resort	634 Campbell St	250-725-3255	public, seasonal

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
Southwest Vancouver Island continued				
Toquart Bay	Toquart Bay Store and Campground	Toquart Bay Rd	250-726-8349	public, seasonal
Ucluelet	Canadian Princess Resort	1943 Peninsula Rd	250-726-7771	public, seasonal
	Island West Resort	1990 Bay St	250-726-7515	public, seasonal
	Longbeach Charters	1962 Bay St	250-726-3474	public, all year
	Ucluelet Harbour Authority	200 Hemlock	250-726-4241	public, all year
	West Coast Fish		250-766-8221	private
Northwest Vancouver Island				
Coal Harbour	Air Cab Coal Hbr Gov't Dock)	Coal Harbour Rd	250-949-6371	public, seasonal
Esperanza Inlet (Flynn's Cove)	Flynn's Cove		250-332-5912	public, seasonal
Esperanza Inlet (Newton Cove)	Newton Cove Lodge		250-934-5530	private
Esperanza Inlet (Port Eliza)	Rodgers Fishing Lodge		250-830-2293	public, seasonal
Kyuquot (Walters Cove)	Fishing Kyuquot		250-332-5220	private
	Kyuquot Beach House		250-332-5350	private
	Murphy Sportfishing	SW of Spring Island	250-332-5904	private
Kyuquot (Crowther Channel)	Slam Bang Fishing Lodge		250-830-2270	private
Nootka Sound	Chinootka Lodge		250-283-7286	public, seasonal
	Hoiss Point Lodge		250-283-2141	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Nootka Island)	Nootka Island Fishing Lodge		250-752-0455	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Three Bays Cove)	Nootka Sound Sport Fishing Charters		250-283-7194	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Galiano Bay)	Nootka Wilderness Lodge		250-850-1500	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Hanna Channel)	Tuta Marina & Campground	Nesook Dump Rd	250-283-7550	private
Port Alice	Port Alice Shopping Centre	1071 Marine Dr	250-284-3525	public, seasonal
	Port Alice Yacht Club	Marine Drive	250-284-3343	public, seasonal
Quatsino Sound	Hecate Cove Lodge		250-949-9966	private
Quatsino Sound (Quatsino)	Quatsino Lodge		250-338-7473	private
Tahsis	Conuma Hatchery	Head Bay Rd	250-287-7171	public, all year
	Westview Marina	775 S Maquinna Dr	250-934-7672	public, seasonal
	Maquinna Resort	1400 S Maquinna Dr	250-934-6367	public, all year
Tiupana Inlet (Cougar Creek)	Cougar Creek Lodge		250-283-7345	public, seasonal
Tiupana Inlet (Crittter Cove)	Crittter Cove Marina		250-283-7798	public, seasonal
Tiupana Inlet	Moutcha Bay Resort		250-218-2082	public, seasonal
Tiupana Inlet (Galiano Bay)	Nootka Sound Sport Fishing Lodge		250-483-3743	public, seasonal
Winter Harbour	Qualicum Rivers Fishing Resort		800-960-2040	private
	The Outpost		250-969-4333	public, seasonal
	Wayne Ridley's Fishing Charters	Winter Harbour	250-969-4200	private
Southern Islands				
Gabriola Island (Silva Bay)	Silva Bay Resort & Marina	3383 South Rd	250-247-8662	public, year round
Salt Spring Island (Ganges)	Salt Spring Marina & Rentals	124 Upper Ganges Rd	250-537-5810	public, seasonal
Thetis Island	Thetis Island Marina	Harbour Rd	250-246-3464	public, year round

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
Central Islands				
Cortes Island	Cortes Bay Marina (Seattle Yacht Club)	1409 Red Granite	250-935-6361	private
	Cortes Market	908 Sutil Pt	250-935-6626	public, year round
Cortes Island (Whaletown)	Gorge Harbour Marina Resort	1374 Hunt Rd	250-935-6433	public, seasonal
Dent Island	Dent Island Lodge		250-203-2553	public, seasonal
Hornby Island	Ford's Cove Marina	10835 Central Rd	250-335-2169	public, seasonal
Quadra Island	April Point Lodge	900 April Pt Rd	250-286-1102	public, seasonal
	Heriot Bay Inn & Marina	673 Hotel Rd	250-285-3322	public, seasonal
Sonora Island	Sonora Resort and Conference Centre		250-203-3059	public, seasonal
Stuart Island	Arran Point Lodge		250-897-8476	private
	Eagle Creek Lodge		250-203-0002	private
	Morgan's Landing Retreat		250-287-0237	public, seasonal
	Nanook Lodge		250-287-0902	private
	Stuart I Community Dock		250-202-3625	public, year round
	Warm Springs		604-813-4242	private
West Redonda Island	Refuge Cove General Store		250-935-6659	public, seasonal
Northern Islands				
Alert Bay	Shop-Rite Hardware	99 Fir St	250-974-2777	public, year round
Baker I (Cramar Pass)	Blackfish Lodge		250-949-1250	private
Berry Island	Farewell Harbour Resort	Berry Island	250-334-3248	private
Broughton Island	Greenway Sound Marine Resort		604-629-9838	public, seasonal
East Cracroft Island	Lagoon Cove Marina	East Crofton Island		public, year round
Gilford I (Echo Bay)	Pierre's Bay Lodge & Marina		250-713-6415	public, year round
Hanson Island (Double Bay)	Pacific Outback Resort		604-626-9992	private
Malcolm Island (Sointula)	Sund's Lodge	Malcolm Island	250-973-6381	private
Minstrel Island	Sailcone Wilderness Lodge		250-334-8858	private
North Broughton Island (Sullivan Bay)	Sullivan Bay Resort		604-629-9900	public, year round
Sunshine Coast				
Egmont	Bathgate's Store & Marina	6781 Bathgate Rd	604-883-2222	public, year round
	Egmont Marina Resort	16660 Backeddy Rd	604-883-2298	public, year round
Garden Bay	John Henry's Marinas Inc	4907 Pool Ln	604-883-2253	public, seasonal
	Pender Harbour Resort	4686 Sinclair Bay Rd	604-883-2424	public, seasonal
Gibsons	Gibsons Marina	675 Prowse Rd	604-886-8686	public, year round
Halfmoon Bay	Buccaneer Marina & Resort Ltd	5535 Sans Souci Rd	604-885-7888	public, seasonal
	Halfmoon Bay General Store	5642 Mintie Rd	604-885-8555	public, year round
	Secret Cove Marina	5411 Secret Cove Rd	604-885-3533	private
Lund	Lund Harbour Authority	1436 Hwy 101	604-483-4711	public, year round
	Coho Marina Resort	12907 Shark Ln	604-883-2248	public, seasonal
Madeira Park	D.F.O. Madeira Park	12841 Madeira Park Rd	250-883-3050	public, year round
Powell River	Marine Traders	4446 Willingdon Ave	604-485-4624	public, year round
	Powell River Outdoors	4597 Marine Ave	604-485-2555	public, year round
Powell River (Sliammon)	Sliammon Hatchery	5073 Hwy 101	604-483-4111	public, year round
Sechelt (Wilson Ck)	Chapman Creek Hatchery	4381 Parkway Dr	604-885-4136	public, year round
Sechelt	Trail Bay Source for Sports	5504 Trail Ave	604-885-2512	public, year round

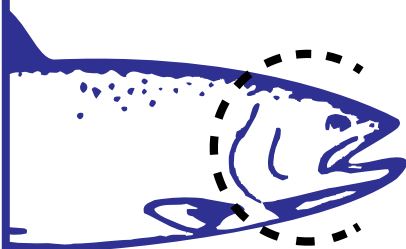
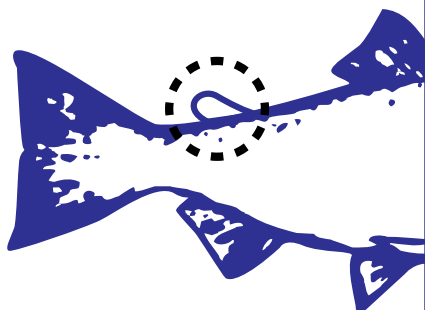
Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
Central Coast				
Bella Bella	D.F.O. Bella Bella	Hwy 20	250-957-2363	public, year round
Bella Coola	Bella Coola Harbour Authority	100 Hwy 20	250-799-5633	public, year round
Bella Coola	Hagensborg Shop Easy	1801 Hwy 20	250-982-2637	public, year round
Bella Coola	Snootli Hatchery	1450 Hwy 20	250-982-2214	public, year round
Dawson's Landing	Dawsons Landing			public, year round
Denny Island	Central Coast Adventures	Kliktsoatli Harbour	705-331-3216	private
Denny Island (Shearwater)	Shearwater Marine Resort	Boat Harbour	250-957-2718	public, seasonal
Hakai Pass	Hakai Lodge	Meay Inlet	604-629-9854	private
Hakai Pass	Joe's Salmon Lodge		604-823-6086	private
Hakai Pass (Adams Harbour)	Oak Bay Marine Group North		250-598-3368	private
Hakai Pass (Barney Point)	Ole's Lodge	Barney Point	250-287-8303	private
Milbanke Sound	West Coast Resorts	Louisa Cove	604-278-3130	private
Ocean Falls (Cousin's Inlet)	Ocean Falls Harbour Authority		250-289-3352	public, year round
Rivers Inlet	Black Gold Lodge	Goose Bay	604-941-3228	private
Rivers Inlet	Buck's Trophy Lodge	Finn Bay	604-629-9888	private
Rivers Inlet	Good Hope Cannery		778-704-0904	public, seasonal
Rivers Inlet	Legacy Lodge	Pendleton Bay	602-738-3599	private
Rivers Inlet (Sleepy Bay)	Rivers Lodge	Rivers Inlet	604-685-2127	private
Rivers Inlet	Sportsmans Club	Rivers Inlet	250-923-2689	private
Northern Mainland				
Caamano Sound	North King Lodge		250-202-7228	private
Dundas Island	Haa Nee Naa Lodge		250-628-3357	private
Kitimat	City Center Hardware	380 City Center	250-632-3522	public, year round
Kitimat	Kitimat Hatchery	283 Haisla Blvd	250-639-9888	public, year round
Port Edwards	Maverick Foods	370 Skeena Drive	250-628-9958	public, year round
Prince Rupert	Bob's On the Rocks	Rushbrook Float	250-624-2627	public, seasonal
Prince Rupert	D.F.O. Prince Rupert	109 - 417 2nd Ave West	250-627-3409	public, year round
Prince Rupert	J & E Tackle	954 - 3rd Ave West	250-624-3545	public, year round
Prince Rupert	J. O. Thomas & Associates	734 - 2nd Ave W	250-624-4026	public, year round
Prince Rupert	Trayling's Tackle Shop	635 - 2nd Ave West	250-624-9874	public, year round
Smithers	McBike & Sport	1191 Main St	250-847-5009	public, year round
Smithers	Toboggan Creek Hatchery	8804 Owens Rd	250-847-4458	public, year round
Terrace	D.F.O. Terrace	5235 A Keith Ave	250-615-5350	public, year round
Terrace	Deep Creek Hatchery	728 Kalum Lake Rd	250-635-3471	public, seasonal
Terrace	Fish Tales Tackle Shop	4640 Keith Ave	250-635-5667	public, year round
Terrace	Misty River Tackle	5008 Agar Ave	250-638-1369	public, year round
Terrace	Northcoast Anglers	3217 Kalum St	250-635-6496	public, year round
Wales Island	Eagle Pointe Lodge		888-988-8388	private
Work Channel	Dolphins North Resort		250-287-3066	private

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
Haida Gwaii				
Englefield Bay	West Coast Resorts	Douglas Inlet/McNutt Pt	403-692-3864	private
Hippa Island	Charlotte Queen Adventure	Nesto Inlet	604-583-6556	private
Hippa Island	West Coast Resorts	Head of Nesto Inlet	403-387-8132	private
Kano Inlet	Oak Bay Marine - M.V. Salmon Seeker		250-598-3368	private
Langara Island	Langara Island Lodge	Langara Island	604-232-5532	private
Langara Island	Langara Lodge	Henslung Cove	604-232-5532	private
Langara Island	Oak Bay Marine - M.V. Charlotte Princess		250-598-3368	private
Langara Island	West Coast Fishing Club - North Island Lodge	Beal Cove	604-759-3447	private
Langara Island	West Coast Fishing Club - The Clubhouse			private
Masset	D.F.O. Masset	1590 Old Beach Rd	250-626-3316	public, year round
Naden Harbour	Peregrine Lodge		604-940-1872	private
Naden Harbour	Queen Charlotte Lodge		800-688-8959	private
Port Louis	West Coast Fishing Club - The Outpost	Port Louis	604-629-9060	private
Queen Charlotte City	Albion Fisheries	Government Wharf	250-559-4784	private
Queen Charlotte City	D.F.O. Queen Charl. City	137 Bay St	250-559-4413	public, year round
Sandspit	Bridgeview Marine Ltd	537 Beach Rd	250-637-5432	public, year round
Sandspit	Sandspit Harbour Inn	559 Beach Rd	250-637-2210	public, year round
B.C. Interior				
Chase	True Value Hardware	741 Shuswap Ave	250-679-3355	public, seasonal
Enderby	Ashton Creek General Store	895 Mable Lake Rd	250-838-2122	public, seasonal
Enderby	Kingfisher Interpretive Centre	2550 Mable Lake Rd	250-838-0004	public, seasonal
Kamloops	D.F.O. Kamloops	985 McGill Place	250-851-4961	public, year round
Lumby	Shuswap Hatchery	Shuswap Falls Rd	250-547-6673	public, year round
Merritt	Spilus Creek Hatchery	4369 Sunshine Valley Rd W	250-378-2992	public, year round



**Take part in our annual draw.
Win top quality fishing gear, tackle,
and more!**

Does your sport-caught coho or chinook salmon have a missing adipose fin? (There will be a healed scar in place of the fin.) If so, you are eligible to win.



Cut off the head and remove the gills.

Take the head to a Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depot and complete a sport head label.

Each fully completed label counts as an entry in the annual draw. You will also be mailed information on the origin of your fish.

**For more information about the program
call toll-free:
1-866-483-9994
or visit: www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish**

DFO would like to thank the program's partners for their support in encouraging angler participation in Recreational Catch Monitoring requirements for chinook and coho salmon.

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 – Boundary signs may be posted to help you identify closed areas. A sign with a square outlined in white indicates a boundary of an area closed to sport fishing for any finfish. A sign with a triangle outlines in white, yellow or orange is a boundary marker for management areas, and when found at the mouth of a stream, indicates the tidal mark. These signs may also indicate boundaries of closed areas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS – the *British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations*, 1996

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.

NATURAL BAIT – foodstuff or other natural substance other than wood, cotton, wool, hair, fur or feathers.

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 (2 day) possession limit is two times the daily limit for that species, however there are exceptions. The possession limit for chinook salmon from all waters (tidal and non-tidal) is four. The possession limit for other salmon from all waters is twice the daily limit for that individual species. No person may have in their possession more than eight salmon in aggregate, except at a place of ordinary residence. 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.

VISCERA – internal organs