



OPEN SEASONS, SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSED WATERS (NATIONAL PARK FISHING PERMIT REQUIRED WHEN ANGLING IN CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS. PROVINCIAL FISHING LICENSES ARE NOT VALID.)

BANFF NATIONAL PARK (BNP)

UPDATE: Reduced Possession Limits, see reverse
UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots

OPEN SEASONS

April 1 to March 31

Bow River - from Bow Lake Outlet to east park boundary, including associated backwaters and oxbows. No ice fishing on the Bow River.

May 20 to September 4

Ghost Lakes (3), Lake Minnewanka, Two Jack Lake, Vermilion Lakes (3) and adjacent inflow streams and beaver ponds.

July 1 to August 15

Owen Creek.

July 1 to August 31

All tributaries of the Bow River, except the Cascade River (see below).

July 1 to October 31

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

July 7 to October 31

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

July 1 to October 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Motor boats (gas or electric) are allowed on Lake Minnewanka only.

CLOSED WATERS

- **Johnson Lake and surrounding waters;**
- **Little Herbert Lake;**
- Castleguard River - the upper portion of the river located in the Zone 1 - Special Preservation Area;
- Cave and Basin marsh system;
- Fish Lakes - the two Fish Lakes nearest campsite Mo 18;
- Lake Agnes;
- Luellen Lake - outflow stream from fisheries' boundary markers, downstream to the confluence of the outflow stream and Johnston Creek;
- Marvel Lake - downstream from line formed between fisheries boundary markers to confluence of Marvel and Bryant creeks;
- All tributaries and associated lakes in the Clearwater and Siffleur river systems, excluding Isabella Lake.

FOR UPDATED INFORMATION:
parksCanada.gc.ca/banffnp-closures

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK (KNP)

UPDATE: Zero Possession Limits
UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots

OPEN SEASONS

May 20 to September 4

Cobb Lake, Olive Lake.

June 15 to October 31

Kootenay River, Vermilion River.

July 1 to September 4

Dog Lake, Kaufmann Lake.

July 1 to October 31

All other waters.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK (YNP)

UPDATE: Zero Possession Limits
UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots

OPEN SEASONS

April 1 to March 31

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

May 20 to September 4

McArthur, Ottertail, Summit, Sink and Wapta Lakes.

July 16 to October 31

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

July 1 to October 31

All other waters.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK (JNP)

UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots

OPEN SEASONS

Rivers and Streams

April 1 to March 31

Sunwapta River.

April 1 to September 4 and November 1 to March 31

Fiddle River, Maligne River (below Maligne Canyon), Miette River, Rocky River, Snake Indian River, Snaring River.

August 1 to October 1

Fly fishing only: Maligne River from a point 420 m downstream from the Maligne Lake Outlet bridge to Medicine Lake including that part of Medicine Lake within a 180 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it enters Medicine Lake.

Athabasca River

(Note: the Athabasca River has three fisheries management zones.)

Zone 1: From Athabasca Falls upstream

Year Round

Zone 2: From 12 Mile Bridge (km 22, Hwy 16 East) upstream to Athabasca Falls

April 1 to September 4 and November 1 to March 31

Zone 3: From 12 Mile Bridge (km 22, Hwy 16 East) downstream to east park boundary, including all side channels, Pochahontas Ponds and other connected wetlands

June 1 to September 4 and November 1 to March 31

July 1 to September 4

All other rivers and streams except closed waters.

Lakes

May 20 to September 4

Annette Lake, Beaver Lake, Dragon Lake, Long Lake, Lorraine Lake, Moab Lake, Mona Lake, No Name Lake (Hwy 93 south, km 48), Pyramid Lake, Lakes Three, Four and Five in the Valley of the Five Lakes.

May 20 to October 1

Maligne Lake, Talbot Lake, Edna Lake.

July 1 to October 31

Fly fishing only: Medicine Lake.

July 1 to October 31

All other lakes except closed waters.

CLOSED WATERS

- Maligne Lake Outlet/Maligne River (the portion including the part of Maligne Lake within a 100 m radius of a point in the middle of the Maligne River where it leaves Maligne Lake, to a point 420 m downstream from the Maligne Lake Outlet bridge);
- Jacques Lake and Jacques Lake Outlet stream between Jacques Lake and the Rocky River;
- Mile 9 (km 15) Lake, Hwy 16 (East);
- All streams emptying into Amethyst Lake;
- That part of Amethyst Lake situated within a 180 m radius from a point in the middle of the outlet stream from the southeast end of Amethyst Lake;
- That part of the Astoria River situated between Amethyst Lake and a point 400 m downstream from Amethyst Lake;

- Osprey Lake;
- The outlet stream from Moab Lake to its junction with the Whirlpool River, including that part of Moab Lake situated within a 180 m radius of a point in the middle of the outlet stream where it leaves Moab Lake;
- The outlet stream from Beaver Lake to its junction with the Maligne Lake Road.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS (MRGNP)

UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots

OPEN SEASONS

July 1 to October 31

All lakes.

CLOSED WATERS

All rivers and streams.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK (WLNP)

UPDATE: Ban on Felt-Soled Wading Boots
Motorized and Trailer-Launched Watercraft Prohibited

OPEN SEASONS

May 20 to September 4

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

July 1 to October 31

All other waters except closed waters.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

Motorized and trailer-launched watercraft prohibited. Mandatory self-certification permit required for all hand-launched craft. Only use barbless hooks.

FOR UPDATED INFORMATION:

Boating restrictions:
parksCanada.gc.ca/waterton-lakeactivities

Angling restrictions:
parksCanada.gc.ca/waterton-fishing

CLOSED WATERS

- Sofa Creek, Dunganvan Creek, Maskinonge Lake and Inlet;
- Blakiston/Bauerman creeks and their tributaries;
- North Fork Belly River and its tributaries.

ATTENTION WATER ENTHUSIASTS

Preventing the spread of invasive species requires everyone's support.

The impacts of invasive species are devastating to the ecological, recreational and industrial values of watersheds. Preventing the transport of aquatic invasive species between waterways is a Parks Canada priority.

CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY EVERYTHING THAT TOUCHED THE WATER



CLEAN off all plants, animals and mud from your watercraft and equipment each time you exit the water and before moving to another water body.



DRAIN onto land, all water from bail buckets, ballasts, coolers, live-wells, pumps, motor and bilges. Remove drain plugs.



DRY the watercraft and all gear completely between trips. Feel for very small bumps that could be juvenile mussels attached to your equipment.

Dispose of all fish and fish parts properly, in municipal garbage - not in or near waterways.

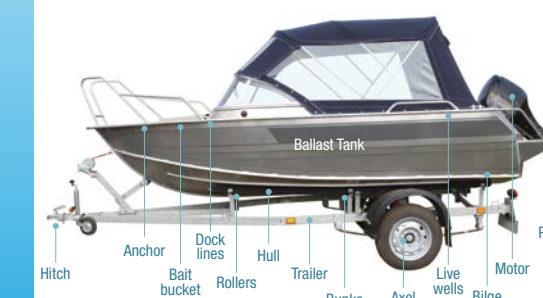
BOATING RESTRICTIONS

Motorized and trailer-launched craft are now prohibited in Waterton Lakes National Park, and hand-launched craft require a self-certification permit. Motor boats launching in Banff National Park require an Alberta inspection certificate if they have been in waters outside Alberta or British Columbia in the last 30 days. Launching without a required permit is subject to fines up to \$25,000.

For more information go to:

parksCanada.gc.ca/waterton-lakeactivities
parksCanada.gc.ca/banff-quagga

Check hiding spots for invasive species

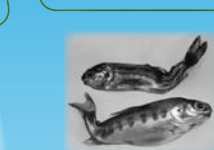


Quagga Mussels



1 - 2 cm

Whirling Disease



Didymo



Photos: BC Ministry of Environment, NWA New Zealand

Anglers, boaters and recreational water users can help reduce the risk of spreading aquatic diseases and invasive species.

Quagga Mussels

Preventing invasive mussels from entering our waterways is a priority. **If they arrive, removal is next to impossible.** Quagga mussels are small, fan-shaped, and light tan to white in colour. Just a few mussels can produce millions of eggs.

They are very efficient at filtering nutrients from the water, leaving no food for native species. Dense colonies of mussels can clog water pipes and make the shoreline unuseable because of their sharp shells and odour.

Clean, drain and dry everything that touched the water, feeling for tiny bumps that could be juvenile mussels looking for a ride.

Whirling Disease

The first occurrence of whirling disease in Canada was confirmed at BNP's Johnson Lake in August 2016. This disease is not harmful to humans or other mammals but can have significant effects on some fish populations.

Whirling disease can cause skeletal deformities of an infected fish's body or head, and the tail may appear dark or black.

The disease can be spread to other waterbodies through spores in mud. Therefore be sure to clean, drain and dry everything before you leave the place you used them.

Updated Information: parksCanada.gc.ca/banff-whirling

Didymo

Didymo is a freshwater algae that has the appearance of wet toilet paper and the feel of wet cotton wool. It attaches to rocks in streams and can form into large beige to brown mats that completely cover the stream bottom, blanketing important fish and plant habitat.

Felt-soled wading boots (banned in mountain national parks) and other water gear are a common way for didymo to spread. Clean and drain your equipment well, and let dry for at least 48 hours before using it again.

Report It!

Report all sightings: 403-762-1470 or 1-855-336-BOAT (2628)

FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY

UPDATED - MAY 2017

L. Halverson

MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

APRIL 1, 2017 - MARCH 31, 2018

DEFINITIONS

Natural bait ban: you can only use lures made of feathers, fibre, rubber, wood, metal or plastic. No edible material (plant or animal products), scented lures or chemical attractants are permitted.

Barbless Hook: this includes a hook the barbs of which are pressed against the shaft of the hook so that the barbs are not functional.

Fly fishing only: means only artificial flies may be used.

Artificial fly: this is a single or double hook on a common shank, dressed with silk, tinsel, wood, fur, feathers or other materials (no lead), or any combination thereof without a spinning device, whether attached to the hook or line.

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

Trout: for the purposes of this summary, the word *trout* includes char species.

Canada National Parks Act General Fishing Regulations

It is unlawful to:

- Fish without a national park fishing permit.
- Fish with or possess within 100 metres of park waters the following:
 - natural bait and chemical attractants;
 - any lead tackle (sinkers, jigs, lures and flies) under 50 grams;
 - lures with more than 2 gang hooks;
 - a line capable of catching more than one fish at one time.
- Fish with more than one line at a time.
- Fish closed waters.
- Continue fishing on any day after having caught and retained the maximum daily catch and possession limit.
- Possess more than 2 game fish at one time.
- Leave a fishing line unattended.
- Fish from 2 hours after sunset to one hour before sunrise.
- Allow your catch to spoil or to be wasted.
- Sell, trade or barter any fish caught.
- Place or transfer any fish or fish eggs between any park waters.
- Place any food for fish in park waters.
- Harass fish by throwing objects or impeding their movements.

Également offert
en français.

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Fish Consumption Advisory (Mercury) Mountain Parks

Parks Canada has been advised that elevated mercury concentrations have been found in fish in some mountain national park waters. Therefore, Parks Canada, in consultation with Health Canada, has established consumption guidelines for women of reproductive age and children (see Table 1).

Mercury is a toxin that can affect human health. It can come from natural sources (e.g. soils and sediments) or sources outside the mountain national parks (e.g. transported through the atmosphere). It can be passed up the food chain and become concentrated in top predators (e.g. Lake trout, Northern pike).

Mercury data does not exist for all fish species in all park waters and fish mercury concentrations may change over time. To be precautionary, anglers may wish to apply the following guidelines to all sport fish caught in park waters (see Table 2).

Table 1: Consumption Guidelines

LAKE	SPECIES	Women Of Reproductive Age	Children Under 15 Years
		# of 113 g (4 oz.) servings**	# of 70 g (2.5 oz.) servings**
Moab - JNP	Cisco*	7/month	5/month
Patricia and Sassenach - JNP Bow, Hector and Outram - BNP Waterton Lakes	Lake Trout	4/month	3/month
Waterton Lakes	Lake Whitefish	4/month	3/month

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

SPECIES	Women Of Reproductive Age	Children Under 15 Years
	# of 113 g (4 oz.) servings**	# of 70 g (2.5 oz.) servings**
Game fish - general	4/month	3/month

*Please note that consumption advice has been given for a species which is not legal to possess. Anglers should check the Catch and Possession Limits of these *Fishing Regulations* to ensure that all fish which are kept are legal to possess. Cisco closely resemble mountain whitefish; there are no mountain whitefish in Moab Lake.

**A 100 g serving is approximately the size of a deck of standard playing cards.

9 TIPS

HELP RELEASED FISH SURVIVE

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

- Minimize the time you play a fish. A fish played too long may not survive even if released. Remember to always bring fish up from depth slowly. Fish brought up too quickly will rupture their air bladders and die.
- Be gentle: keep the fish in the water at all times when handling and releasing.
- Handle the fish with bare, wet hands. Keep fingers away from the gills and do not squeeze; this may cause internal injury, gill or scale damage.
- Remove the hook gently with needle-nosed pliers. If the hook is deep, cut the leader rather than pulling the hook out. The hook will decompose in time. Most fish survive with hooks in them.
- Continue to hold the fish in the water, gently moving it back and forth. This moves water past the gills and will help revive it. For flowing waters, face the fish upstream. When the fish begins to struggle, let it go.
- If the fish is bleeding excessively, it will likely not survive if released. Kill it and include as part of your catch if permitted. Release all zero-possession species.
- The use of barbless hooks is recommended to make release easier. Hooks can be made barbless by flattening the barb with needle-nosed pliers.
- Single hooks are recommended to release fish more easily.
- Consider not angling in warm waters. Angling for trout in waters exceeding 18° C reduces the ability of these fish to survive the 'catch and release' process.

FISHING PERMITS

Anyone under the age of 16 may fish in the national parks without a permit if accompanied by a national park permit holder 16 years of age or older. However, their catch is then included within the permit holder's daily limit. A valid national park pass is also required by anyone fishing in the mountain national parks.

WILDLIFE WATCH
Report suspicious activities.
1-888-WARDENS (1-888-927-3367)

CATCH AND POSSESSION LIMITS

UPDATE: Possession limits for Banff, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks reduced to zero except for Lake Minnewanka lake trout.

There are zero possession limits for many native species. You must correctly identify your catch. If you are not sure, release it immediately.

SPECIES	LIMIT
All species not mentioned below	0
Lake trout from Lake Minnewanka	2
All other species: BNP, YNP, KNP	0
Arctic grayling, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, lake trout, northern pike, mountain whitefish, lake whitefish: JNP, MRGNP, WLNP	2
Cutthroat trout: JNP	2
Cutthroat trout: all other parks	0
Bull trout, kokanee salmon	0
Lake and mountain whitefish caught in Lac Beauvert, Jasper	0
Maximum daily catch and possession limit	2

(If a fish has been filleted, two filets will be considered one fish.)

CHECK YOUR TACKLE BOX!

Some fishing tackle and baits are not allowed near or within national park waters. (Refer to the *Canada National Parks Act, General Fishing Regulations* section in this brochure.)

NOTE: This brochure is NOT a complete listing of National Parks Fishing Regulations and has no legal status. For a complete listing go to: laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1120/index.html

For further information contact:

Banff National Park: 403-762-1550

email: banff.vro@pc.gc.ca

Yoho, Kootenay National Parks: 250-343-6108

email: llyk.aquatics@pc.gc.ca

Jasper National Park: 780-852-6176

email: jnp.info@pc.gc.ca

Waterton Lakes National Park: 403-859-2224

email: waterton.info@pc.gc.ca

Mount Revelstoke/Glacier National Parks:

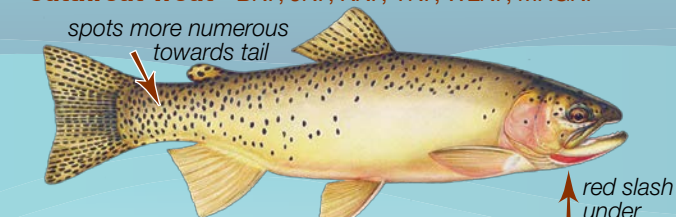
250-837-7500 email: revglacier.reception@pc.gc.ca

HOW TO IDENTIFY YOUR CATCH

* Credit: Karl Geist

Black spots, light background

Cutthroat Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP

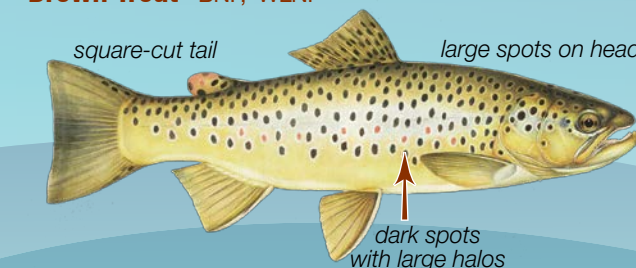


Note: red band may be present. Use red slash for proper identification.

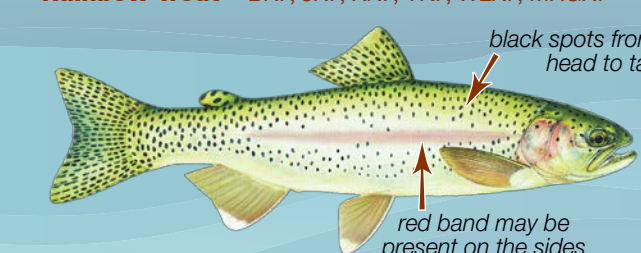
BNP, KNP, YNP, MRGNP, WLNP: zero possession

JNP: See possession limits

Brown Trout - BNP, WLNP

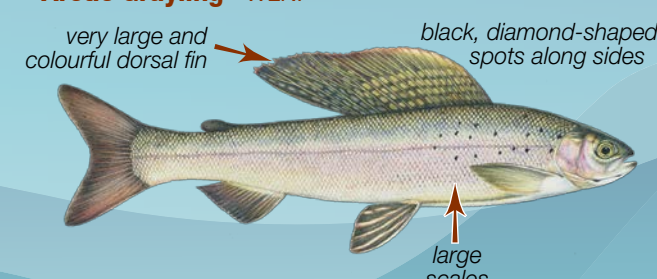


Rainbow Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Note: use lack of red slash under jaw for proper identification.

Arctic Grayling - WLNP



Kokanee Salmon - KNP



Females and males: red bodies during fall spawn, with green or black heads. Silvery bodies for remainder of the year.

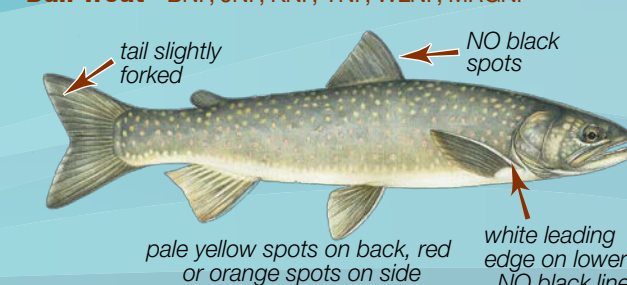
KNP: zero possession

BNP = Banff; JNP = Jasper; KNP = Kootenay; YNP = Yoho; WLNP = Waterton Lakes; MRGNP = Mount Revelstoke/Glacier national parks

! Anglers are responsible for distinguishing one fish species from another. If you are unsure, release it.

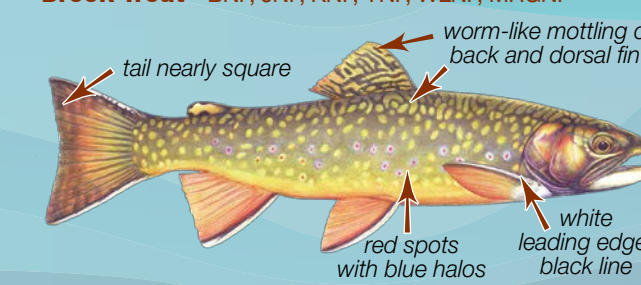
No black spots on body

Bull Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP

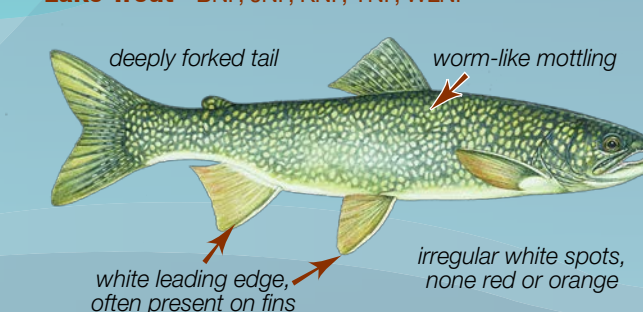


ALL PARKS: zero possession

Brook Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP

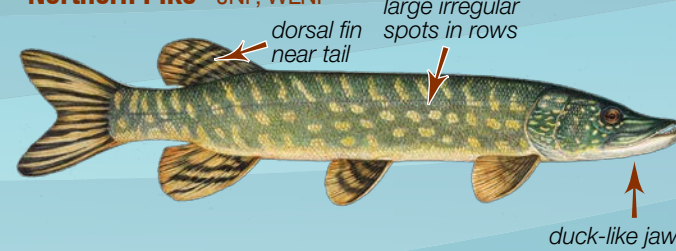


Lake Trout - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP

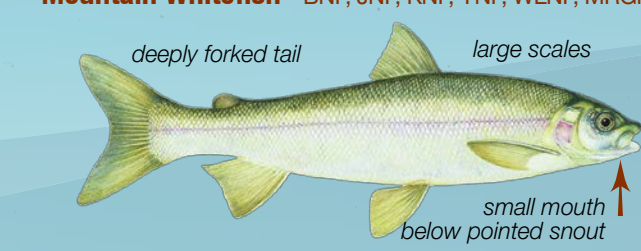


Other

Northern Pike - JNP, WLNP



Mountain Whitefish - BNP, JNP, KNP, YNP, WLNP, MRGNP



Lake Whitefish - BNP, JNP, WLNP





Attention

2017 Changes to Fishing Regulations

Mandatory Catch and Release in Banff, Yoho and Kootenay National Parks, Except Lake Minnewanka Lake Trout

Whirling disease was detected in Johnson Lake and the Bow River in 2016. The movement of fish is the leading cause of spread for whirling disease. As a result, Parks Canada now requires anglers to release all fish in these three national parks in the same place they were caught. The exception is lake trout, which are less susceptible to whirling disease.

The possession limit for all fish caught in Banff, Yoho or Kootenay National Parks is now zero. There is one exception: the daily possession limit for lake trout caught in the Lake Minnewanka Reservoir remains at two (2) fish per licensed angler.

Felt-Soled Wading Boots Prohibited in all Mountain National Parks

Although they provide a good grip on slimy substrates, felt-soled wading boots are more porous than modern rubber-soled wading boots and are extremely difficult to decontaminate. As a result they create a perfect environment to hold invasive species such as whirling disease spores. The scientific literature has shown that felt-soled wading boots hold more potential to transmit organisms between waterbodies than any other piece of angling equipment.

Felt-soled boots are not permitted in any waterbody in Banff, Yoho, Kootenay, Waterton Lakes, Jasper, Mount Revelstoke and Glacier national parks.

These changes will be re-evaluated next year. We ask for your cooperation in managing the integrity of our native fish populations.



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