



Saskatchewan
Anglers' Guide

2014

saskatchewan.ca/fishing

Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the 2014 Angler's Guide and I invite you to experience our world-class fishery and enjoy the diverse opportunities it offers throughout the province.

Sport fishing is an important recreational activity for the more than a quarter of Saskatchewan's population. Investments and expenditures by anglers in our province now exceed \$300 million per year.

The province's fishery is a precious legacy. We all share in protecting this resource and hope that you will become involved in its management by ensuring our waters remain sustainable and productive. I would like to bring to your attention an emerging threat to our aquatic ecosystems is the zebra mussel, which has now spread into Lake Winnipeg. Anglers and boaters can help safeguard our province from this unwanted pest by inspecting, cleaning and drying their watercraft and trailers prior to returning home from an out-of-province trip.

I would like to remind all anglers that a portion of their licence fee is dedicated to enhancing fishing opportunities through the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund. One of the many activities the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund supports is the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station. This year marks the station's one hundredth anniversary. Since its creation, the Fish Culture Station has stocked approximately 2.6 billion fish throughout the province.

Please take the opportunity to get out with your friends and family this season and enjoy our province's many fishing opportunities.



Ken Cheveldayoff
Minister of Environment



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Stop Aquatic Invasive Species



Zebra mussels



Zebra mussels on boat prop

Recent discoveries in Manitoba and North Dakota indicate zebra mussels are moving even closer to Saskatchewan. Zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species threaten aquatic habitats, fisheries and valuable recreational resources. They can spread through water by attaching to watercraft, related gear, equipment and aquatic plants.

Aquatic invasive species such as zebra mussels, New Zealand mudsnails and rusty crayfish pose a serious threat to our waters and fish resources.

Before launching a watercraft and before leaving:

CLEAN and inspect watercraft and gear. Remove all plants, animals and mud. Rinse using high pressure, hot tap water 50°C (120°F).

DRAIN all water from watercraft including the motor, livewell, bilge and bait buckets.

DRY watercraft for at least five days in the hot sun, if rinsing is not available.

DISPOSE of unwanted leeches, crayfish and worms in the trash and dump bait bucket water on land.

For more information or to report a sighting, call or visit the websites.

How To Use This Guide

2014 Saskatchewan Anglers' Guide

The anglers' guide is available annually from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment to provide an up-to-date synopsis of the limits, season dates, closed waters, regulations, new programs and other relevant information of interest to anglers. This synopsis is neither a legal document nor a complete summary of the current rules and regulations that pertain to sport fishing in Saskatchewan and is intended to serve as a general reference only. Complete copies of Acts and Regulations are available in print and electronic form from the Saskatchewan Queen's printer (see page 6).

How to Use This Guide

Before embarking on your fishing trip, review the contents of this guide to gain an understanding of the rules and regulations that pertain to sport fishing in this province.

1. **What's new for 2014:** Become familiar with all regulatory changes for 2014 (page 2).
2. **General Regulations** (and licensing requirements): These general sport fishing regulations apply to the entire province and must be complied with at all times (pages 4 to 11).
3. **Special (Water Specific) Regulations:** Refer to pages 12 to 30 for the water you plan to fish, as special or water specific regulations may apply.
 - If the water you plan to fish is listed in the special regulations tables, you must comply with the general regulations and any special regulations that are identified for that water.
 - If the water you plan to fish is not listed in the special regulations tables, it is subject to general regulations only.
 - **Regulatory changes for 2014 appear in the guide in bolded red print with an asterisk (*)**

Photos

If you would like to submit a picture for consideration in our photo gallery, please email in jpeg format to:
andrea.busse@gov.sk.ca.

Please note that photo considerations include the use of life jackets while in a boat and the proper handling of fish.

What's New For 2014

Regulatory changes for 2014 appear in the guide in bolded red print with an (*)

- **Canoe Lake:** walleye limit 1 (page 18)
- **Round Lake:** stocked trout; closed April 1 to May 4 (page 16)
- **The following lakes** have been removed from the Catch and Release (CR) Waters program:
 - Southern Zone: Savard Lake
 - Central Zone: Ball, Bartlett, Basset, Bob, Chobotuk, Kliman, McMechan, Ohanyank, Redwood and Thornton lakes
 - Northern Zone: Astrolabe, Box, Giles, Henday, Ledford, Marchant and Thicke lakes and Mitchell Creek.
- **Species limits** for burbot, perch and whitefish have been removed from the provincial CR1 designation and replaced with water-specific species limits for the following waters:
 - Burbot limit 4: Blackstrap Reservoir
 - Perch limit 10: Blackstrap, Bradwell, Brighwater, Broderick, Dellwood, Moosomin and Zelma reservoirs and Chris Johnson Lake
 - Whitefish limit 4: Blackstrap Reservoir
- **One-day angling licence** (page 4)
- **'Winter' free fishing weekend February 14, 15 and 16, 2015** (page 35)
- **Use of leeches and crayfish as live bait by non-resident anglers** (page 7)

Proposed Changes for 2015

The changes below are proposed for the 2015-16 angling season.

CR Waters – Northern Zone:

- **Change the following CR1 waters to CR3:** Wollaston Lake and Cochrane, Umperville and Waterfound rivers.
- **Change the following CR2 waters to CR3:** Ahenakew, Bannock, Michael, Morwick, Murphy and Reynolds lakes.
- **Add the following new waters to CR3:** Boland, Charles, Crampean, Dunnet, Gillespie, Hedman, Hooker, Hull, Hydichuk, Klemmer, Kerslake, Kroeker, Manson, McConnell, Morell, Reisner, Rutherford, Salaba and Scrimmes lakes.

Saskatchewan Catch and Release Certificate Program

Due to its popularity, this program will not be phased out as originally proposed in the 2013 anglers' guide.

Proposed changes are presented here for public review and comment. Please send your comments by September 1, 2014 to: Fish and Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment, Box 3003, Prince Albert, SK, S6V 6G1; Phone (306) 953-2885; Fax (306) 953-2502.

Automated Hunting, Angling and Trapping Licensing (HAL)

The Ministry of Environment automated its hunting, angling and trapping licensing system in 2013. Some of the benefits include: improved service to clients, greater efficiency in ministry operations, more effective information for fish and wildlife resource management and increased efficiency for compliance.

The online system allows people to purchase licences:

1. Self-serve, at home (online) via a secure website, using a credit card, computer and printer
2. Through a licence issuer:
 - i. Private issuer (online)
 - ii. Ministry of Environment office (online)
 - iii. Provincial Park office (online)
3. By phone, using a credit card, at 1-855-848-4773

Lost / Destroyed Licences

- Licences may be reprinted online, at a Ministry of Environment office (no charge) or from a private licence issuer.
- Lac la Ronge endorsements can only be reprinted at Ministry of Environment offices upon completion of a statutory declaration. All trout harvest records must be transferred to the replacement endorsement.

Your Licence Fees and the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

Thirty per cent of the revenue generated from the sale of angling licences is directed into the Fisheries component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF). These funds are then invested into the resource to ensure the future sustainability of Saskatchewan's fisheries, with the primary focus being on habitat management and population enhancement.

Since 2006, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) has operated under agreement with the FWDF to develop fish enhancement projects throughout the province. The agreement was expanded in 2011 to include the operation and maintenance of existing projects that were developed prior to 2006.

Other activities supported by the Fisheries Component of the FWDF include: operation of the provincial fish culture station, educational programming, aquatic invasive species projects, fisheries research projects and species at risk initiatives.

Licensing Requirements

All licences include
GST (goods and services tax)

Saskatchewan Resident (see definition on page 9)	
Age 16 to 64	
- Annual.....	\$29.44
- 3 day (consecutive days - southern and central zones only)	\$14.72
- 1 day (southern and central zones only)	\$10.00
Senior (65 or older) - no licence required.....	N/A
Youth (under 16) - no licence required.....	N/A
Canadian Resident (see definition on page 9)	
Age 16 and older	
- Annual.....	\$58.87
- 3 day (consecutive days - southern and central zones only)	\$29.44
- 1 day (southern and central zones only)	\$15.00
Youth (under 16) - no licence required	N/A
Non-Resident (see definition on page 9)	
Age 16 and older	
- Annual.....	\$78.51
- 3 day (consecutive days - southern and central zones only)	\$39.25
- 1 day (southern and central zones only)	\$20.00
Youth (under 16) - no licence required	N/A
Lac la Ronge Endorsement	
Required by all anglers (including seniors and youth) who fish on Lac la Ronge	
	Free
Competitive Fishing Event Licence (see page 35)	
	Free
Duplicate Licence (see lost/destroyed licences on page 3)	
	Free
*All annual licences expire March 31 of each licence year.	

Senior Licensing

- Saskatchewan resident seniors 65 years or older who produce proof of age and Saskatchewan residency do not require a licence to angle.
- Seniors from out of province are required to purchase an angling licence.
- Seniors still need to meet all other fishing regulations.

Return Your Lac La Ronge Endorsement

Whether you kept, released or did not catch any lake trout on Lac la Ronge, your endorsement must be returned to the ministry once you have finished fishing Lac la Ronge for the year. Please return your endorsement to: Ministry of Environment, Box 5000, La Ronge, SK S0J 1L0

Season Dates and General Limits

Season Dates

2014-15	Open	Close
Southern Zone	May 5, 2014	March 31, 2015
Central Zone	May 15, 2014	March 31, 2015
Northern Zone	May 25, 2014	April 15, 2015

*Season dates are fixed and do not vary from one year to the next

Catch Limits

General limits apply to most Saskatchewan waters. Special limits on specific waters are listed on pages 14 to 30. "Limit" refers to the maximum number of fish you are allowed to retain or have in your possession. Anglers may possess no more than one limit of each fish species at any time. This includes fish that are eaten or given away for that particular day and all fish that are at your camp, being transported by or for you, or fish that are in storage. To determine fish length, measure the fish's total length with its tail pinched (see page 36).

General Limits

arctic grayling	2	only one may exceed 35 cm
bigmouth buffalo	0	
burbot	8	
channel catfish	2	
goldeye	8	
lake trout	3	only one may exceed 65 cm
largemouth bass	2	
northern pike	5	only one may exceed 75 cm
perch	25	
rock bass	6	
*stocked trout	5	all species combined
smallmouth bass	0	
sturgeon	0	
walleye/sauger/saugeye	4	only one may exceed 55 cm
whitefish	8	

*Stocked trout species include brook, brown, cutthroat, rainbow, splake and tiger trout.

Catch and Release Angling Limits

Catch and Release (CR) designated waters types 1, 2 and 3 are included in the special regulation section on pages 14 to 30 of the guide. These special reduced angling limits or CR designations have been implemented on many waters across the province to help protect or sustain a fishery. **Barbless hooks are mandatory on all CR Waters, as well as on Athapapuskow, Caddis, Cold, Madge and Tobin lakes and Lake of the Prairies.**

Summary of Saskatchewan's Fishing REGULATIONS

Sport fishing in Saskatchewan is regulated by [The Fisheries Regulations](#) under [The Fisheries Act \(Saskatchewan\), 1994](#). Below is a summary of the major regulations anglers should be aware of. For more information about [The Fisheries Regulations](#) and [The Fisheries Act](#) consult a conservation officer. Complete copies of Acts and Regulations may be obtained from the Queen's Printer at www.qp.gov.sk.ca or call toll free (in Saskatchewan) 1-800-226-7302.

General Prohibitions

It is unlawful to:

- sport fish without possessing a valid Saskatchewan angling licence unless the angler is under 16 years of age, a Saskatchewan resident senior, or an Indian or Metis who has an existing aboriginal right to fish for food in Saskatchewan waters;
- use another person's licence to fish;
- obtain a licence using false information;
- backdate or otherwise alter a licence;
- fail to produce a licence upon request of a conservation officer or an RCMP officer;
- fish in closed waters or during a closed season;
- take more fish than the limit specifies (limit includes fish stored or eaten for shore lunch);
- take more than the Saskatchewan limit of fish on boundary waters with Alberta, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Prince Albert National Park, unless otherwise specified;
- transport fish taken by angling that are skinless, cut or packaged so that the species, number and length cannot be determined;
- fish with more than one line during open water season;
- use more than four hooks on one line (a lure with a gang of hooks is considered one hook);
- be more than 25 metres (27.3 yds) from your fishing line;
- be in any place where your fishing line(s) are not visible at all times;
- possess or use any spring-loaded gaff or spring-loaded hook;
- use a dipnet except to land fish taken by angling;
- use lights, firearms, chemicals, electric shockers or explosives to catch or kill fish;
- catch fish by snaring or snagging;
- grapple or use hands alone to take or attempt to take fish;
- use fish traps or nets to take fish, unless specifically licensed to do so;
- fish within 23 metres (25 yds) downstream from any constructed dam or obstacle except where there is a ministry sign allowing fishing;
- angle on the Saskatchewan portion of boundary waters without a valid Saskatchewan angling licence, unless otherwise specified;
- sell, waste or barter fish taken by angling;
- fail to stop a vehicle or boat when requested or signaled by a conservation officer, or an RCMP officer;
- tamper with or take fish from a net, trap or holding device without the owner's permission; and

- import into Saskatchewan or transport within Saskatchewan any live fish or live fish eggs.

Fishing With Bait

- live fish may not be used as bait. Only baitfish that have been commercially frozen or preserved may be used;
- all frozen fish to be used as bait in Saskatchewan that originate from Ontario, Quebec, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin, jurisdictions known to harbour viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS), requires proof that the fish are certified free of VHS;
- live leeches or crayfish may not be imported into Saskatchewan. Only leeches and crayfish originating within Saskatchewan may be used as live bait. Non-resident anglers must provide proof to an officer (upon request) that their live bait was purchased in Saskatchewan;
- frogs and salamanders may not be used as bait;
- the non-edible parts of a fish taken by angling, such as the eye, belly skin or internal organs can be used as bait and the fish from which the parts were taken must be included in your limit; and
- earthworms or night crawlers may be imported and used as live bait. However, they must be shipped in a soil-free medium such as peat moss or shredded paper.

Ice Fishing

- two lines may be used when ice fishing but they must at all times remain within 25 metres (27.3 yds) of the person who has set or is using them;
- only gaffs with a J-hook end may be used to land fish while ice fishing but they cannot exceed 1.5 metres (1.6 yds) in length;

- ice fishing shelters south of Highway 16 must be removed from the ice no later than March 15 and ice fishing shelters north of Highway 16 must be removed no later than March 31; and
- ice fishing shacks must have the owner's complete name, address and phone number in legible letters that are at least 2.5 cm (1 in) high on the outside of the shack.

Bow Fishing

- bow fishing season is open from April 20 to March 31;
- a valid Saskatchewan angling licence is required;
- bow fishing is permitted for carp and suckers only – the taking of game fish and bigmouth buffalo by bow and arrow is prohibited;
- no fish taken by bow fishing may be released;
- fish arrows must be attached to the bow or archer with a line strong enough to retrieve impaled fish; and
- a bow and arrow is defined as a firearm and cannot be used or possessed in:
 - provincial and regional parks or provincial recreation sites; or
 - a Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary (call Environment Canada at (306) 836-2022 for further information).

Underwater Spear Fishing

- anyone possessing a valid Saskatchewan angling licence may underwater spear fish in Saskatchewan waters;
- species limits are the same as those for hook and line angling;
- no fish taken by spear fishing may be released;
- pneumatic guns may be used for spear fishing in Saskatchewan;

- no fish may be taken by underwater spear fishing unless the diver is submerged or swimming in the water;
- spears shall be secured to the gun or to the diver by a line not exceeding five metres (5.5 yds) in length and of sufficient strength to withstand the operating tension of the spear gun;
- the use of explosive charges or any gas other than air as a spear gun propellant is not permitted;
- all underwater spear fishers must display a scuba diver's flag while fishing;
- no underwater spear fishing is allowed within 100 metres (109 yds) of a buoyed swimming area; and
- no fish taken by underwater spear fishing may be released.

Don't Transfer Live Fish

It is illegal to transfer live fish. Introduced fish species can harm the ecological balance of established fish communities. Only ministry fisheries biologists may authorize the movement of live fish within Saskatchewan. Anglers can help safeguard provincial fisheries by reporting anyone relocating fish or using live fish for bait. To prevent the spread of undesired fish species and fish disease:

- don't move live fish or their eggs;
- do not use live fish as bait; and
- do not import live fish.

Angling Infractions

Penalties under [The Fisheries Act](#) are fines to a maximum of \$100,000, imprisonment up to 12 months, or both. For certain offences, violators may be issued a summary offence ticket with a voluntary payment option, while other more serious offences may require a court appearance. Automatic licence suspensions of one to five years for serious offences will be implemented in 2014 and fines for these offences will increase.

50,000
lakes with fish

Saskatchewan has an estimated 94,000 lakes, of which approximately 50,000 contain fish.

How to Make a Barbless Hook

Barbless hooks, mandatory on all Catch and Release waters in Saskatchewan, are easier to remove and may help to minimize fish mortalities. Crimp barbs with pliers.



Definitions

Angler: a person who angles.

Angling: fishing with a line and hook or a rod, line and hook; bow fishing; or underwater spear fishing.

Bait: any substance used to attract fish by scent or flavour.

Barbless hook: a hook without barbs or one that has its barbs completely compressed against the shaft of the hook so that the barbs are not functional, not including those barbs on the shank of the hook that are intended for holding bait.

Canadian resident: a person who has their principal residence in Canada or who has lived in Canada for 12 months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase.

Competitive fishing event: an angling competition, including a tournament or derby, where there are 25 or more entrants and prizes are awarded on the basis of fish caught.

Fish: fin fish, shellfish and crustaceans in any life stage, including eggs.

Hook: a single or multi-pointed hook on a common shaft or an artificial lure that has one or more single or multi-pointed hooks attached as part of it.

Length: the distance from the tip of a fish's nose to the end of the tail, with the lobes of the tail compressed or pinched together.

Limit: the maximum number of fish you are allowed to retain or have in your possession.

Non-resident: a person who is not a Saskatchewan or a Canadian resident.

Retained: a fish that is not immediately released to the body of water from which it was taken, and includes fish given away or eaten for shore lunch.

Saskatchewan resident: a person who has their principal residence in Saskatchewan and has lived in Saskatchewan for three months immediately preceding the date of licence purchase and includes members of the RCMP, stationed and residing in the province or regular members of the Canadian Armed Forces who were Saskatchewan residents when recruited or deployed from the province.

Shore lunch: fish consumed on the day it was caught.

Snagging: fishing with a hook or hooks so manipulated as to intentionally pierce and hook a fish in any part of the body other than the mouth.

Waste: taking improper care of fish that results in spoilage or deterioration so that the fish are unfit for human consumption.

Packaging Your Catch for Transport

Species limits are a vital part of fisheries management. In order to enforce these limits, conservation officers must be able to count and measure your fish. Approved methods of transporting fish include: (1) whole (round); (2) headless dressed; and (3) fillets.

- Anglers must package their fish for transport in such a way that they can be readily unwrapped, separated, identified, measured and counted.
- It is illegal to can or block freeze fish outside of the home.
- All dressed fish and fillets must have, at least, a 2.5 cm (1 in) square patch of skin with scales intact from a portion of the body other than the belly. Fish packaged in this manner can be easily identified.
- Fillets must remain intact or whole for transport and cannot be cut up into pieces.



(1) Whole (Round)

- head and entrails intact
- can be easily counted and identified



(2) Headless Dressed

- head and entrails removed
- can be easily counted and identified



(3) Fillets

- at least 2.5 cm (1 in) patch of skin and scales intact on body (not belly)
- only two fillets per package
- can be easily counted and identified

Transport and Storage of Fish

Fish in cold storage count towards your limit. Frozen fish in cold storage should be packaged in such a way that they can be counted and identified. A person who stores and/or transports fish for another must clearly identify on the package in ink, the name, address and fishing licence number of the owner and the number of fish in the package. For best quality, fish should be packed in ice when caught.

Export of Fish

Anyone transporting fish, taken by angling, out of Saskatchewan must possess a valid Saskatchewan angling licence. The only exceptions are Indians, as defined under Section 12 of The Natural Resources Transfer Agreement 1930 or children under the age of 16 and Saskatchewan resident seniors. If fish are shipped before or after you leave the country, your name, address, angling licence number and a list of contents must be attached, in plain view, on the outside of the container. Fish transported from Saskatchewan must be easily identified according to species and number and length, as specified in the section “Packaging Your Catch for Transport”.

Non-resident anglers returning to the U.S. from Saskatchewan should note that U.S. federal law prohibits the importation of fish taken, possessed, purchased, sold or transported in violation of Canadian or American laws. Non-resident U.S. anglers should check with U.S. customs officials or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for information on regulations governing the importation and transportation of fish into the United States. Non-resident anglers from other countries must obey the import laws of their country when returning home.

Purchase of Fish

Fish may be purchased for personal consumption from a licensed commercial fisher or a licensed fish processor and be accompanied by proof of purchase (invoice, sales slip) which includes:

- seller's name, address and licence number;
- name of the water where the fish were caught;
- fish species and form in which purchased, e.g. round, dressed, filleted;
- quantity and sale price of fish; and
- date of purchase should be provided by the fisher or processor.

Management Zones and Special Regulations

Using Zone Regulation Information

Saskatchewan is divided into three Management Zones for angling regulation purposes. All lakes intersected by the zone borders fall into the zone immediately north of the border. Look for the name of the water body you intend to fish on pages 14 through 30. If the water body is listed, you must follow general regulations and special regulations listed. General regulations apply to all unlisted waters. New regulations for a specific water body have the water body's name in bolded red and an asterisk (*) beside the water body's name. Example: see ***Canoe Lake**, page 18. Finally, a number-letter combination found after water body name is the location of the water body on the map provided on the zone page, e.g. Bell Pond – 4A.

Catch and Release Waters

CR1	arctic grayling	1	
	lake trout	2	only one may exceed 65 cm - 25.4"
	northern pike	3	only one may exceed 75 cm - 29.3"
	walleye/sauger/saugeye	2	only one may exceed 55 cm - 21.5"
	For all other fish species limits, see pages 5 and 13 to 30.		
CR2	arctic grayling	1	which cannot exceed 35 cm - 13.7"
	lake trout	2	none may exceed 65 cm - 25.4"
	northern pike	3	none may exceed 75 cm - 29.3"
	walleye/sauger/saugeye	2	none may exceed 55 cm - 21.5"
	For all other fish species limits, see pages 5 and 13 to 30.		
CR3	Limit of one fish only per day which can be either an:		
	arctic grayling	1	which cannot exceed 35 cm - 13.7"
	or lake trout	1	which cannot exceed 65 cm - 25.4"
	or northern pike	1	which cannot exceed 75 cm - 29.3"
	or walleye/sauger/saugeye	1	which cannot exceed 55 cm - 21.5"
	For all other fish species limits, see pages 5 and 13 to 30.		

Barbless Hooks are Mandatory

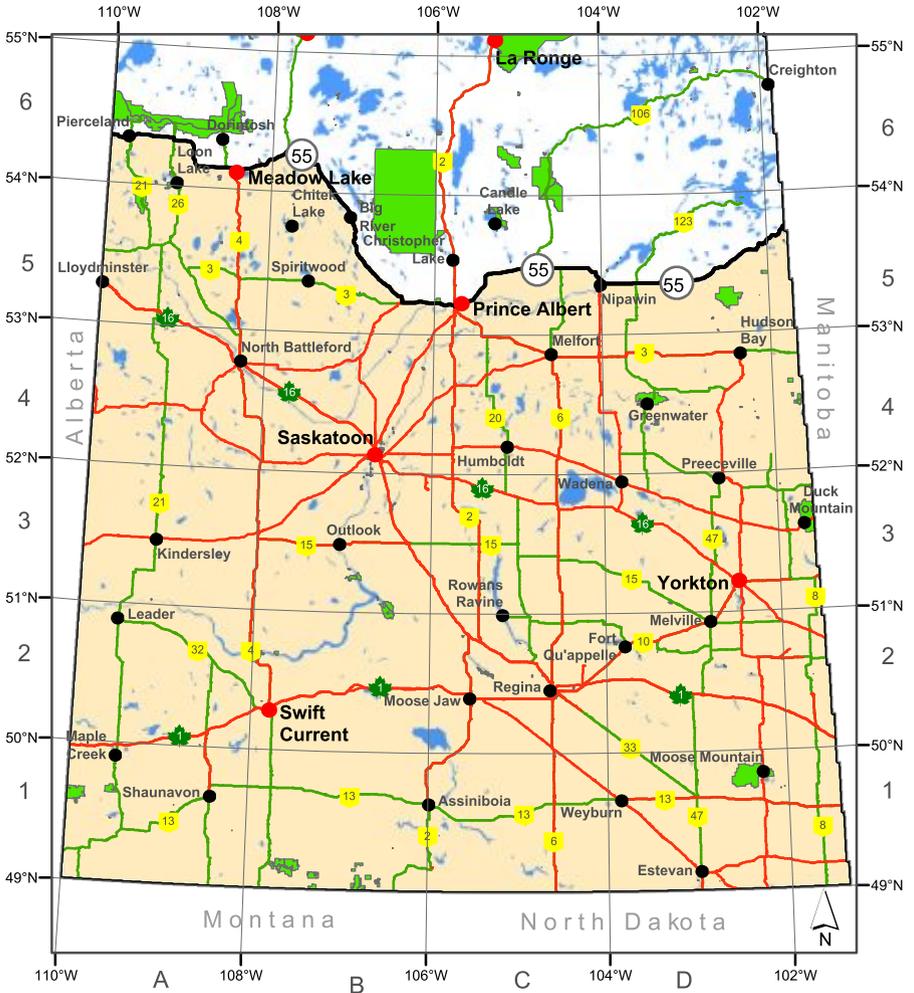
Barbless hooks are mandatory on all Catch and Release waters in Saskatchewan, as well as Athapapuskow, Caddis, Cold, Madge and Tobin lakes and Lake of the Prairies. Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.

Southern Zone - Special Regulations

2014-2015 Season Dates: May 5, 2014 - March 31, 2015

For Catch and Release (CR) water species limits see page 12.

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.



Legend

Compliance Area Office

- Headquarters
- Area Office



Fishing Zone



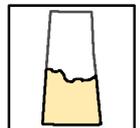
Provincial/Federal Parks

Primary Highway

Secondary Highway

Lakes and Rivers

0 37.5 75 150 225 300
Kilometers



Southern Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Bauman Reservoir	2B	stocked trout; open all year	Cowan River	6B	Cowan Dam and Highway 55 centerline; closed April 1 to May 14
Bell Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year	<i>(continued)</i>		
Biggar Pond	4B	stocked trout limit 2; open all year	Cutknife Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Birch Lake	1D	electric boat motors only	David Laird Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Blackstrap Reservoir	3B	CR1 limits; perch limit 10, burbot limit 4, whitefish limit 4; central causeway and 100 m on either side - closed to angling all year	Deer Lake	5B	stocked trout; open all year
Boiler Creek	1A	stocked trout limit 2	Dellwood Reservoir	3C	CR1 limits; perch limit 10
Bradwell Reservoir	3B	Cr1 limits; perch limit 10	Denzil Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Brightwater Creek	3B	section of creek upstream of the west boundary of Sec. 21, Twp. 30 - closed March 1 to May 14	Dr. Mainprize Pond	1D	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Brightwater Reservoir	3B	CR1 limits; perch limit 10	Eagle Creek Pond	4B	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Broderick Reservoir	3B	CR1 limits; perch limit 10	Exner Lake	6A	stocked trout; open all year
Buffalo Pound Lake	2C	perch limit 10	Fishing Lake	3D	CR1 limits
Buffalo Pound Pond	2C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year; boat motors prohibited	Five Mile Dam	2A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Burton Lake	4C	electric boat motors only	Goodeve Reservoir	3D	stocked trout; open all year
Chitek Lake	5B	walleye limit 3; Indian Bay closed to all fishing all year	Hay Meadow Creek	1C	stocked trout limit 2
Chris Johnson Lake	3D	CR1 limits; perch limit 10	Hudson Bay Pond	4D	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Coal Pit - SPC - C	1D	stocked trout; open all year	Iroquois Lake	5B	whitefish limit 4
Condie Reservoir	2C	perch limit 10; boat motors prohibited	Kerrobart Reservoir	3A	stocked trout; open all year
Constance Lake	5B	stocked trout; closed April 1 to May 4	Kipling Reservoir	2D	stocked trout; open all year
Cowan River	6B	river section between ... <i>(cont.)</i>	Lac Eauclair	5B	lake trout limit 0 from September 10 to November 10
			Lady Lake	4D	stocked trout; open all year
			Lake Diefenbaker	3B	Irrigation Bay, within Coteau Bay; closed March 1 to May 14
			Lake Lenore Reservoir	4C	stocked trout; open all year
			Lake of the Prairies	3D	on Lake of the Prairies upstream from Shellmouth Dam, including the Assiniboine River to 1.6 km.
			<i>(next page)</i>		

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Lake of the Prairies <i>(continued)</i>		south of Highway 357 – walleye/ sauger limit 4 (in combination), only one may exceed 70 cm and none may be between 45 and 70 cm; pike limit 6, none of which may exceed 75 cm; perch limit 25. Sizes are total length without tail pinched; mandatory use of barbless hooks; either a Saskatchewan or Manitoba angling licence is valid on lake; season opens May 10	Luseland Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
			Macklin Borrow Pit	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
			Macklin Pond	4A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
			Madge Lake	3D	mandatory use of barbless hooks; no walleye 38 cm or less can be retained
			Maidstone Pond	5A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
			McLaren Lake	2A	stocked trout; open all year
			Melfort Pond	4C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
			Melville Reservoir	2D	perch limit 10; electric boat motors only
			Ministikwin Lake	5A	whitefish limit 4, walleye limit 3; waters around Bear Island; closed April 1 to June 30
			Moose Mountain Creek	1D	creek from Moose Mountain Lake downstream to #361 grid road bridge; closed April 1 to May 14
Last Mountain Lake	3C	on Big Arm Bay, west of 105°18'; and Last Mountain Creek between main PFRA control structure and Last Mountain Lake and including Lewis creek of Last Mountain Lake at approximate 51°17' 105°18'; closed March 1 to May 14	Moose Mountain Pond	1D	stocked trout; open all year
Lisieux Pond	1C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year	Moosomin Reservoir	2D	CR1 limits; perch limit 10
Little Fishing Lake	5A	whitefish limit 4	Nesland Lake	5B	stocked trout limit 3; open all year
Little Jackfish Lake	3D	electric boat motors only	Olson Lake	5B	stocked trout; open all year
Lloydminster Pond	5A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year	Oscar Creek	4B	stocked trout limit 2
Loch Leven	1A	stocked trout limit 2; open all year; boat motors over 5 hp prohibited; southern 50 m of lake closed to angling October 1 to November 30	Oyama Reservoir	2C	perch limit 10
			Peck Lake	5A	whitefish limit 4; Southwest Bay closed to angling December 15 to January 15
			Pike Lake	3B	boat motors over 10 hp prohibited

Southern Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Poplar Ridge Lake	5B	stocked trout; open all year	Suffern Lake	4A	stocked trout; open all year
Rafferty Reservoir	1D	walleye limit 3; perch limit 10	Swift Current Pond	2B	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Redberry Pond	4B	stocked trout limit 2; open all year	Tisdale Borrow Pit	4D	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Reid Lake	2A	Perch limit 10; closed March 15 to May 4	Tisdale Trout Pond	4C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
*Round Lake	5A	stocked trout; closed April 1 to May 4	Waldheim Pond	4B	stocked trout limit 2; open all year
Saskatoon Trout Pond	4B	stocked trout limit 1	White Bear Reservoir	2A	stocked trout; open all year
Scott Reservoir	4A	stocked trout; open all year	Wilson Lake	3D	stocked trout; open all year
Steep Creek Pond	5C	stocked trout; open all year	Wynard Reservoir	3C	stocked trout; open all year
Steistol Lake	4D	stocked trout; open all year	Yonker Lake	4A	stocked trout; open all year
			Zelma Reservoir	3C	CR1 limits; perch limit 10

Did You Know?

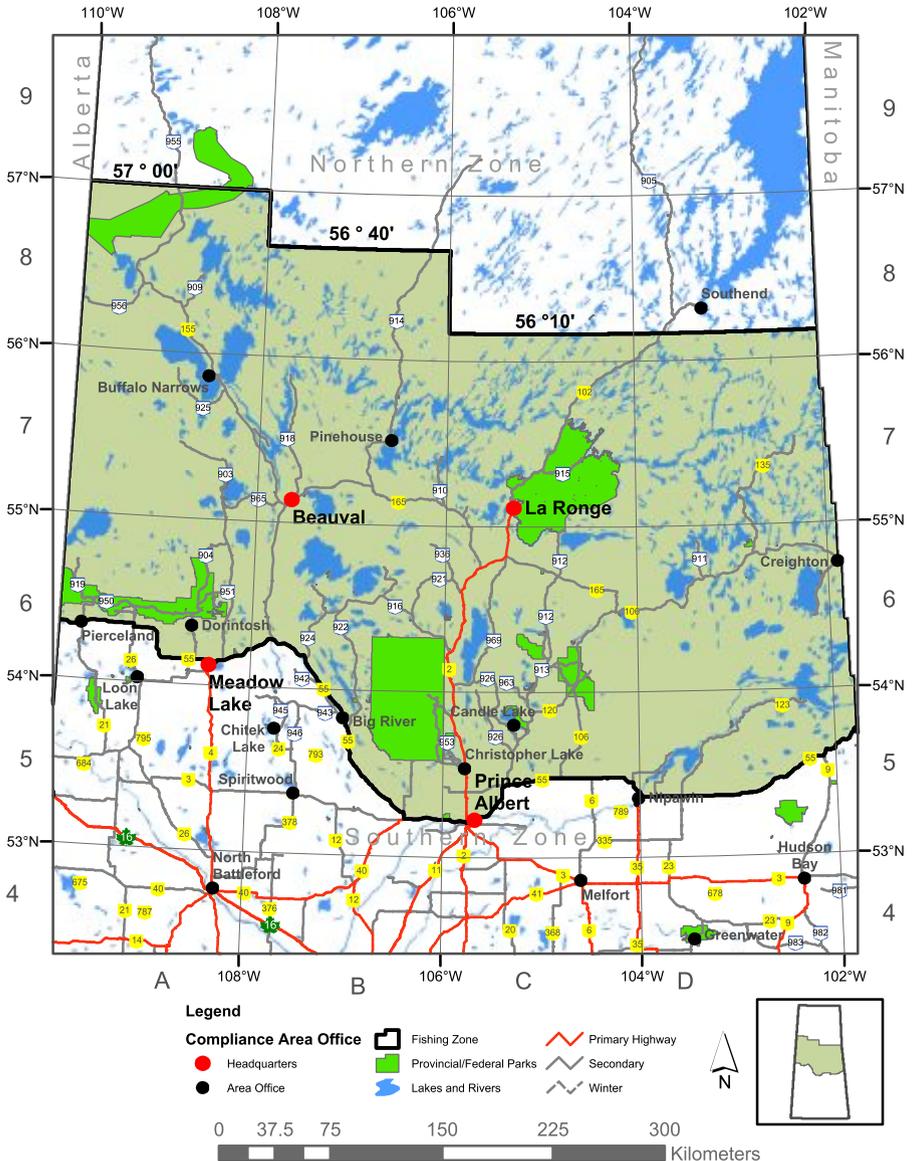
- There are 69 species of fish in Saskatchewan; approximately 21 are commonly sought after by anglers.
- Saskatchewan has produced several current world sport fishing records.
- The world's largest lake trout was taken by commercial fishing from Lake Athabasca - 46.3 kg (102 pounds).
- One of North America's largest brown trout was taken by spear fishing from Lake Diefenbaker - 16.9 kg (37.3 pounds).

Central Zone - Special Regulations

2014-2015 Season Dates: May 15, 2014 - March 31, 2015

For Catch and Release (CR) water species limits see page 12.

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.



Central Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Amisk Lake	6D	see Sturgeon Weir River	Big Sandy Lake	6C	walleye limit 1
Atchison Lake	6A	stocked trout; open all year	Bittern Lake	5C	walleye limit 3
Athapapuskow Lake	6D	walleye/sauger limit 4 (combined) none may exceed 55 cm; northern pike limit 6, none may exceed 75 cm; lake trout limit 2, none may exceed 65 cm; a Saskatchewan or Manitoba angling licence is valid on the Saskatchewan part of the lake; mandatory barbless hooks.	Blair Lake	8C	(56°08' 104°26') CR1 limits
Attree Lake	6D	see Sturgeon Weir River	Broad Creek	6A	from Keeley Lake to Highway 903 - walleye limit 3
Bad Carrot Lake	6D	Bad Carrot Lake and River and part of Bertrum Bay of Hanson Lake within 1 km of Bad Carrot River mouth; closed March 1 to May 31	Burtlein Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; boat motors over 5 hp prohibited
Ballantyne River	6D	river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake extending approximately 1.5 km north and 1 km east of the river mouth and then south to the shore; closed March 1 to June 15	Caddis Lake	6C	stocked trout limit 2, only one may exceed 55 cm; open all year; use of barbless hooks is mandatory
Baptiste Lake	8B	(56°11' 106°25') CR3 limits	Camp Ten Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
Beatty Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year	Candle Lake	5C	walleye limit 3, only one may exceed 50 cm (see Fisher creek)
Berna Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year	*Canoe Lake	7A	walleye limit 1; closed March 1 to May 14; Jans Bay, Weposkow Bay and Narrows; closed to all fishing all year
Besnard Lake	7B	200 m on each side of the narrows bridge and all of Mercer Bay; closed to angling all year	Caribou Creek	6C	Between Upper and Lower Fishing Lakes; closed April 1 to May 31
			Carl Creek	6A	walleye limit 3
			Chachukew Lake	7D	Medicine Rapids; closed March 1 to May 31
			Chopper Lake	6C	closed to all fishing all year
			Churchill Lake	7A	walleye limit 3

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation			
Cold Lake	6A	walleye limit 3, none may be less than 50 cm; northern pike limit 1, which must be over 63 cm; lake trout limit 1, which must be over 75 cm; lake trout limit 0 from September 15 to November 15; whitefish limit 10; perch limit 15; mandatory use of barbless hooks; no use or possession of any gaff; either a Saskatchewan or Alberta angling licence is valid on the lake	Dillon River	7A	walleye limit 3			
			Dingwall Lake	7C	(55°29' 104°36') CR3 limits			
			Dog Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year			
			Dore Lake	6B	walleye limit 1, which must be 55 cm or greater; all waters of Bazill Bay (54°42' 107°32') lying south of a straight line joining a point of land on the west bank of Bazill Bay at 54°44'32" 107°33'10" to the northern tip of Smith Island in Bazill Bay and the northern tip of a point of land on the east bank of Bazill Bay at 54°43'42" 107°27'14"; closed to all fishing all year			
						Dorothy Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
						Douglas Lake	6D	boat motors prohibited
			Cold River	6A	between Cold and Pierce lakes - walleye limit 3; lake trout limit 1, which must be over 75 cm; closed September 15 to November 15	Downton Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year
			Cora Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Dunajski Lake	7C	(55°00' 104°37') CR3 limits
			Corneille Lake	6D	Carter Bay; closed March 1 to May 31	East Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
			Cub Creek	6C	between Dupueis and Little Bear lakes; closed April 1 to May 31	East Trout Lake	6C	northern pike limit 4; lake trout limit 0 from September 10 to November 10
De Balinhard Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Easterby Lake	7C	(55°34' 105°28') CR3 limits			
Delaronde Lake	6B	walleye limit 3	Eldridge Lake	7D	(55°12' 103°57') CR1 limits			
Deschambault Lake	6D	see Ballantyne, Oskikebuk and Puskwakau rivers and Fisher and Palf creeks	Emmeline Lake	7B	(55°00' 106°22') CR3 limits			
			Diamond Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; electric boat motors only	Eyahpaize Lake	7D	(55°35' 103°35') CR3 limits
			Feldspar Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year			

Central Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Fern Lake	6A	stocked trout limit 5, only one may exceed 55 cm; open all year	Humphrey Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Fifth Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Iskwatam Lake	7D	southwest bay of Iskwatam Lake at 55°33'30" 103°08'30", including small river entering from Pow Lake; closed March 1 to May 31
First Mustus Lake	6A	walleye limit 3		Jackson Lake	7C
Fisher Creek	5C	creek and part of Candle Lake near creek mouth; closed March 15 to May 14; boat motors prohibited between Candle Lake and Highway 265; walleye limit 3, only one may exceed 50 cm	Jade (Little)	6C	stocked trout; open all year
			Jade Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; electric boat motors only
Fisher Creek	6D	creek and all of Fisher Bay east of 103°29' on Deschambault Lake; closed March 1 to June 15	Jan Lake	6D	unnamed long narrow bay on the northeast shore of the main part of Jan Lake, northeast of Busteed Island, at 54°58' 102°52'45"; closed March 1 to May 31
Flotten Lake	6A	walleye limit 3		Jean Lake	8B
Flotten River	6A	walleye limit 3	Jeannette Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Fourth Mustus Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Jet Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
Frobisher Lake	8A	walleye limit 3	Johannsen Lake	7D	(55°38' 103°47') CR3 limits
George Lake	8B	(56°14' 106°20') CR1 limits	Johnston Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Gordon Lake	7B	(55°50' 106°28') CR2 limits	Junction Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
Greig Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Keeley Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Gross Lake	7C	(55°29' 104°36') CR3 limits	Keeley River	7A	between Jans Bay of Canoe Lake and 55°N; closed to all fishing all year
Hackett Lake	6B	walleye limit 3		Kimball Lake	6A
Hanson Lake	6D	see Bad Carrot Lake	Kit Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
Head Lake	7C	(55°16' 105°34') CR1 limits	Konuto Lake	6D	CR1 limits; closed April 1 to June 30
Hildred Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Hirtz Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Houlding Lake	7C	(55°04' 104°04') CR3 limits			

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Lac des Iles	6A	walleye limit 3	Mercer River (<i>cont.</i>)	7B	angling all year
Lac la Ronge	7C	CR1 limits; barbless hooks are mandatory; angling licence and Lac la Ronge endorsements are required to fish this lake; lake trout annual limit 4; see Montreal and Potato rivers	Merritt Lake	6D	see Oskikebuk River
			Mid Lake	6D	stocked trout; open all year; boat motors prohibited
			Mistohay Creek	6A	walleye limit 3
			Mistohay Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
			Mitchell Lake	7C	(55°04' 104°21') CR3 limits
Lac Ile a la Crosse	7B	walleye limit 3	Moise Lake	7D	stocked trout; open all year
Land Lake	7C	(55°25' 104°42') CR3 limits	Montreal Lake	6C	walleye limit 1
Lepine Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Montreal River	7C	from Highway 2 bridge centerline to Lac la Ronge and part of Lac la Ronge; closed to angling all year
Lepp Lake	7D	(55°13' 103°58') CR1 limits			
Lewis Lake	8C	(56°09' 104°55') CR3 limits			
Little Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Little Raspberry Lake	6A	stocked trout; open all year	Mountain Lake	7C	see Twin Falls
Lussier Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year	Mullock Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year
Mackie Lake	5C	stocked trout; open all year; boat motors over 5 hp prohibited	Musker Pond	5C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year; boat motors prohibited
			Muskike Lake	7D	closed March 1 to May 31
Maistre Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Negan Lake	7D	stocked trout; open all year
McCall Lake	7D	(55°09' 102°23') CR3 limits	Nemeiben Lake	7C	(55°20' 105°20') CR1 limits
McCulloch Lake	7D	(55°34' 103°41') CR3 limits	Nesootao (Twin) Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
McCusker River	7A	closed March 1 to June 30	Nipawin Lake	5C	stocked trout; open all year; boat motors over 5 hp prohibited
McEwen Lake	8C	(56°09' 104°51') CR1 limits			
McRobbie Lake	6E	stocked trout; open all year	Nipekamew Lake	6C	northern pike limit 4
Mekewap Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year	Nisbet Pond	5C	stocked trout limit 2; open all year; boat motors prohibited
Mercer River	7B	between Mercer and Besnard lakes including Mercer Bay of Besnard Lake; closed to...(<i>cont.</i>)			
			Nistum Lake	6D	stocked trout; open all year

Central Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Niven Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Peter Pond Lake	7A	adjacent to Niska Channel; closed March 1 to June 30; walleye limit 3
Nunn Lake	7C	(55°16' 105°34') CR1 limits	<i>(continued)</i>		
Opal Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; electric boat motors only	Pierce Lake	6A	walleye limit 3, lake trout limit 2
Oskikebuk River	6D	south bay of Oskikebuk Lake to east side of narrows in West Arm of Deschambault Lake, including Merritt Lake; closed March 1 to June 15	Pilling Lake	7D	(55°36' 103°44') CR3 limits
Otter Creek	6A	walleye limit 3	Pine Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; boat motors over 5 hp prohibited
Otter Lake	7C	Rattler Bay of Otter Lake and Stewart River south of Ducker Lake; closed April 1 to June 15	Pinehouse Lake	7B	all waters of an unnamed bay lying south of a straight line joining a point of land at 55°21'28" 106°44'05" to the northwest point on an island at 55°21'10" 106°42'00" and from the southern tip of that island to a point of land at 55°20'24"; also, all waters of the Massinahigan River from Pinehouse Lake to 1 km west of the Highway 914 bridge and all waters of the Tippo River from the confluence of the Massinahigan River to 55°18'50" 106°43'40"; closed April 1 to June 20
Palf Creek	6D	creek and Hidden Bay of Deschambault Lake extending 1 km south and 2 km west of narrows; closed March 1 to June 15			
Park Lake	7D	(55°07' 103°49') CR3 limits			
Paul Lake	8C	(56°08' 104°48') CR3 limits			
Pear Lake	5C	stocked trout; open all year			
Peitahigan Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Peltier Lake	7D	(55°34' 105°04') CR3 limits			
Peter Pond Lake (Big and Little)	7A	narrows between Fleury Point and Sandy Point, including Vee Bay, Kisis Channel between Peter Pond and Churchill lakes and southern part of Peter Pond Lake ... <i>(cont.)</i>	Piprell Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
			Pointer Lake	7D	(55°38' 103°45') CR3 limits
			Potato Lake	6C	Including lower Potato Lake; closed April 1 to May 31
			Potato River	7C	river section at ... <i>(next page)</i>

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Potato River <i>(continued)</i>	7C	approximate 55°01' 105°15'; closed April 1 to May 31; lower part of Potato River and part of Lac la Ronge within 1 km of river mouth; closed to angling all year	Sergent Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
			Shannon Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
			Shirley Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
			Singh Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year
Pow Lake	7D	closed March 1 to May 31	Smoothstone Lake	6B	walleye limit 1
Primrose Lake	6A	closed to angling all year	Smoothstone River	7B	river section from 55°18'30" 106°37'30" to Pinehouse Lake and the portion of Pinehouse Lake within a 2 km radius of the Smoothstone River mouth; closed April 1 to June 20
Propp Lake	7C	(55°42' 104°09') CR3 limits			
Puskwakau River	6D	river and part of Ballantyne Bay of Deschambault Lake; closed March 1 to June 15	Snell Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
Ranger Lake	5C	stocked trout; open all year	Stanley Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Redmond Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Stapleford Lake	7C	(55°31' 105°08') CR3 limits
Ridge Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Stewart Lake	7C	(55°34' 105°33') CR3 limits
Road Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Stewart River	7C	see Otter Lake
Round Lake (53°20' 106°01'02")	B5	perch limit 25, 10 may exceed 25 cm	Stratton Lake	7C	(55°31' 105°05') CR3 limits
Rush Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Sturgeon Weir River	6D	river south of Highway 106 including Attree Lake and part of Amisk Lake near river mouth; closed October 1 to May 31
Rusty Creek	6A	walleye limit 3			
Rusty Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Swanson Lake	8B	(56°10' 106°20') CR3 limits
Sapphire Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year; electric boat motors only	Tatukose Creek	6A	walleye limit 3
Sand Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Ted's Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
Sandy Lake	7B	stocked trout; open all year	Terra Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year
Sealey Lake	6C	stocked trout; open all year	Third Mustus Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
Second Mustus Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Sedge Lake	6B	stocked trout; open all year			

Central Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Tobin Lake	5D	from Francois Finley to E.B. Campbell dams including the Petaigan River - walleye/sauger limit 3 (in combination), none may be between 55 - 86 cm; pike limit 4, none may be between 75 - 115 cm; closed April 1 to May 14; mandatory use of barbless hooks	Unnamed Lake (Wood Duck)	6C	(55°30' 105°28') CR3 limits
			Unnamed Lake (Woody)	6C	(55°25' 105°28') CR3 limits
			Unnamed Lake	6A	(54°27' 108°35') walleye limit 3
			Unnamed Lake	6A	(54°28' 108°39') walleye limit 3
			Unnamed Lake	7D	(55°08' 102°23') CR3 limits
			Unnamed Lake	7D	(55°10' 102°21') CR3 limits
Torch Lake	5C	walleye limit 3; only one may exceed 50 cm; closed April 1 to June 15	Unnamed Lake	7D	(55°14'54" 103°03'48"); closed April 1 to May 31
			Unnamed Lake	7D	(55°13'57" 103°04'03"); closed April 1 to May 31
Turvey Lake	6A	walleye limit 3			
Twin Falls	7C	east of Missinipe falls and part of Mountain Lake near falls; closed April 1 to June 15	Unnamed Lake	7D	(55°19'30" 102°35') CR3 limits
			Unnamed Lake	7C	(55°46' 105°26') CR3 limits
			Unnamed Lake	7C	(55°46' 105°34') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake (Eva)	7C	(55°31' 105°31') CR3 limits	Unnamed Lake	7B	(56°11' 106°21') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake (Heika)	7C	(55°32' 105°29') CR3 limits	Vivian Lake	6A	stocked trout; open all year
Unnamed Lake (Luttge)	7C	(55°32' 105°30') CR3 limits.	Wapawekka Lake	6C	walleye limit 2; all creeks and associated lakes that flow into Horn Bay (54°55' 104°07') of Wapawekka Lake and Horn Bay from 54°55'26" east to the western tip of an island at 54°55'27" 104°7'13" and from the eastern tip of that island south to the mainland at 54°55'17" 104°06'56"; the creek...(next page)
Unnamed Lake (Leuzinger)	7C	(55°32' 105°30') CR3 limits			
Unnamed Lake (Nice)	6A	(54°33' 108°35') walleye limit 3			
Unnamed Lake (Two Williams)	7C	(55°28' 105°13') CR3 limits			
Unnamed Lake (Vermont)	7C	(55°27' 105°32') CR3 limits			
Unnamed Lake (Wildgoose)	6C	(55°29' 105°25') CR3 limits			

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Wapawekka Lake <i>(continued)</i>	6C	that flows into Radar Bay (54°56' 104°24') of Wapawekka Lake and the portion of Radar Bay east of 104°20'25"; closed March 1 to June 15	Weyakwin Lake	6C	walleye limit 3
Waterhen Lake	6A	walleye limit 3	Whiteswan Lakes	6C	lake trout limit 1; Whelan Bay closed to angling September 10 to November 10
Waterhen River	6A	walleye limit 3; lake trout limit 2	Wood Lake	7D	Grassy Narrows; closed March 1 to May 31
Wells Lake	7C	(55°33' 105°37') CR3 limits	Wye Lake	6A	walleye limit 3
West Lake	7C	stocked trout; open all year	Wykes Lake	7D	(55°32' 103°33') CR3 limits
			Zander Lake	8A	(56°39' 108°05') CR3 limits

Same Fish, Different Saskatchewan Waters

Fish grow slowly in our cold northern waters as this comparison of 10-year old walleye, northern pike and lake trout shows. **There is a vast difference between growth rates in fish from northern and southern waters.** This results in an extremely low replacement of fish in northern waters. For this reason, anglers are encouraged to practice Catch and Release fishing for large fish, especially in the north.



Walleye



Northern Pike



Lake Trout

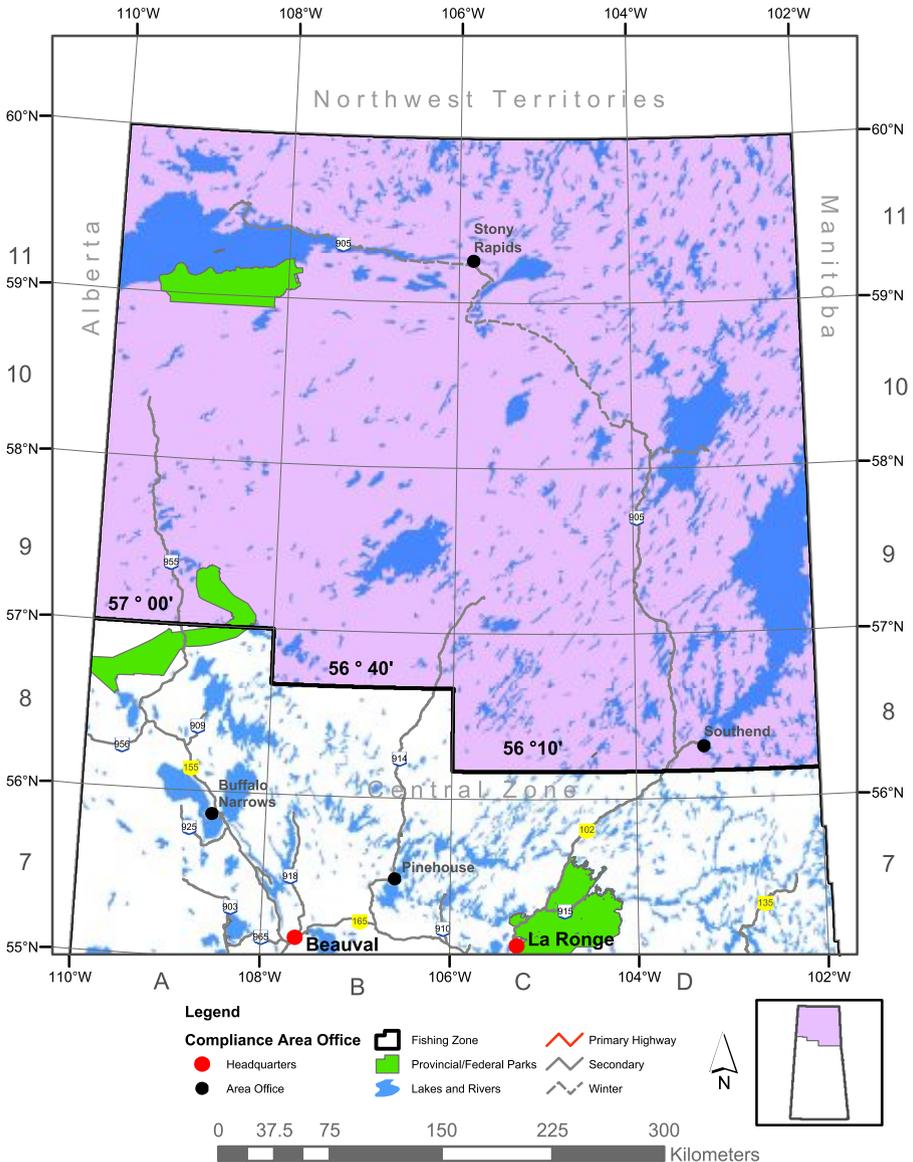
●	Reindeer Lake	Reindeer Lake	Reindeer Lake
	52.2 cm (20.6 in)	64.0 cm (25.2 in)	54.2 cm (21.3 in)
●	Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge
	56.6 cm (22.3 in)	85.3 cm (33.8 in)	67.4 cm (26.5 in)
●	Tobin Lake	Tobin Lake	Whelan Bay
	69.3 cm (27.3 in)	101.3 cm (39.9 in)	78.0 cm (30.7 in)

Northern Zone - Special Regulations

2014-2015 Season Dates: May 25, 2014 - April 15, 2015

For Catch and Release (CR) water species limits see page 12.

Contact your local conservation officer for clarification of all regulations.



Northern Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Ahenakew Lake	10D	(58°02' 103°55') CR2 limits	Dodge Lake	11C	(59°50' 105°36') CR3 limits
Alces Lake	11A	(59°41' 108°21') CR3 limits	Dube Lake	10C	(58°35' 105°04') CR3 limits
Amber Lake	9A	stocked trout; open all year	Duncan Lake	9C	CR1 limits on Duncan Lake at the junction of the Geikie and Wheeler Rivers
Anderson Lake	8C	(56°32' 105°22') CR3 limits	(57°34' 104°15')		
Babiche Lake	10D	(58°56' 103°34') CR3 limits	Durrant Lake	10C	(58°34' 104°25') CR3 limits
Bannock Lake	10D	(58°51' 102°42') CR2 limits	Ed's Lake	9A	stocked trout; open all year
Bentley Lake	10D	(58°51' 103°22') CR3 limits	Engler Lake	11B	(59°08' 106°52') CR2 limits
Bird Lake	9C	(57°52' 104°21') CR3 limits	Eynard Lake	11C	(59°58' 105°47') CR3 limits
Brakewell Lake	9D	(57°30' 103°43') CR3 limits	Fond du Lac River	10D	CR1 limits between Wollaston Lake and the south end of Redwillow Rapids at 58°31' 103°34'; CR3 limits between Kosdaw and Crooked lakes
Briggs Lake	9C	(57°53' 104°38') CR3 limits	(59°17' 106°00')		
Cairns Lake	9D	(57°39' 103°19') CR3 limits	Fontaine Lake	11B	(59°42' 106°27') CR2 limits
Carlson Creek	9C	CR3 limits between 57°47'15" 104°47' and 57°52' 104°48'	Fontaine Lake	9A	stocked trout; open all year
Causier Lake	9D	(57°31' 103°49') CR3 limits	Forsyth Lake	10C	(58°37' 104°42') CR3 limits
Charcoal Lake	10D	(58°49' 102°22') CR3 limits	Geikie River	9C	CR1 limits from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Duncan Lake at 57°33' 104°12'
Cochrane River	10D	CR1 limits from Wollaston Lake to Bigstone Rapids at 58°49' 102°45'	Ghana Lake	8D	(56°40' 103°28') CR3 limits
Collins Creek	10D	CR1 limits between Kewen Lake and Wollaston Lake	Gow Lake	8C	(56°28' 104°29') CR1 limits
Compulsion River	9D	CR1 limits from Wollaston Lake to point on river at 57°33' 103°37'	Grandin Lake	11C	(59°46' 105°58') CR3 limits
Conacher Lake	9D	(57°20' 103°01') CR2 limits	Granger Lake	10C	(58°33' 105°12') CR2 limits
Corson Lake	10D	(58°44' 103°45') CR3 limits	Grayson Lake	8C	(56°17' 104°37') CR1 limits
Costigan Lake	8B	(56°57' 105°54') CR2 limits	Hannah Lake	11D	(59°06' 102°34') CR3 limits
Cree River	10C	(58°57' 105°47') CR1 limits between Giles and Wapata lakes	Haresign Lake	8C	(56°52' 105°56') CR2 limits
Crooked Lake	10D	(58°43' 103°56') CR3 limits			

Northern Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Hasbala Lake	11D	(59°57' 102°00') CR3 limits	MacFarlane River (59°12' 107°58')	11B	CR2 limits between river mouth on Athabasca Lake at 59°12' 107°58' and midpoint of first rapids 10 km upstream at 59°08' 107°53'
Hastings Lake	8C	(56°54' 105°27') CR3 limits			
Hatchet Lake	10D	(58°38' 103°40') CR3 limits			
Hawkrock River (58°55' 104°47')	11C	CR1 limits between Forsyth and Umfreville lakes			
Hobson Lake	8B	(56°49' 106°11') CR2 limits	MacKenzie Lake	9D	(57°50' 102°43') CR2 limits
Hodges Lake	9C	(57°20' 104°50') CR1 limits	Many Islands Lake	11D	(59°42' 102°10') CR1 limits
Holmesa-Court Lake	8C	(56°15' 105°02') CR3 limits	Mathison Lake	10C	(58°29' 104°54') CR2 limits
Horvath Lake	8D	(56°51' 103°27') CR3 limits	Mawdsley Lake	8B	(56°47' 106°07') CR2 limits
Jackson Lakes	9D	(57°46' 103°34') CR1 limits	McDonald Creek (58°48' 105°08')	10C	CR1 limits between McDonald and Pattyson lakes
Johnson Lake	9C	(57°26' 104°11') CR3 limits	McDonald Lake	8C	(56°15' 104°41') CR1 limits
Johnston Lake	10C	(58°16' 104°46') CR2 limits	McDonald River	9D	(57°39' 104°39') CR3 limits
Kalheim Lake	10D	(58°52' 102°01') CR3 limits	McIntyre River (59°18' 104°09')	11C	CR1 limits between rapids to Pinkham Lake (59°18' 104°04') and rapids 17 km upstream (59°22' 104°02'), including the southwest bay at 59°18' 104°12'
Kane Lake	8D	(56°54' 103°32') CR3 limits			
Kernaghan Lake	10C	(58°40' 104°10') CR3 limits			
Kewen Lake	10D	(58°11' 103°51') CR3 limits			
Kidd Lake	10D	(58°00' 103°52') CR3 limits			
Kimiwan Lake	11C	(59°56' 105°54') CR3 limits			
Kirkpatrick Lake	9C	(57°54' 104°39') CR3 limits	Michael Lake	9D	(57°51' 104°00') CR2 limits
Kirsch Lake	9C	(57°56' 105°16') CR1 limits	Middle Foster Lake	8C	(56°38' 105°25') CR3 limits
Kosdaw Lake	10C	(58°55' 104°01') CR3 limits	Misaw Lake	11D	(59°52' 102°30') CR1 limits
Lampin Lake	10D	(58°09' 103°54') CR3 limits	Moffatt Lake	10D	(58°17' 103°47') CR3 limits
Le Drew Lake	10D	(58°34' 103°55') CR3 limits	Moore Lakes	9C	(57°27' 105°03') CR3 limits
Little Yalowega Lake	9C	(57°48' 104°53') CR2 limits	Morwick Lake	9D	(57°30' 103°19') CR2 limits
Lloyd Lake	9A	(57°22' 108°57') CR2 limits	Mullin Lake	9D	(57°37' 103°17') CR3 limits
Lower Foster Lake	8C	(56°33' 105°23') CR2 limits	Mullins Lake	10C	(58°09' 104°51') CR3 limits
Lucie Lake	9D	(57°40' 103°52') CR3 limits	Murphy Lake	10C	(58°26' 104°21') CR2 limits

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Myers Lake	9C	(57°24' 105°05') CR3 limits	Reindeer River	8D	River south of 56°10' 103°11'; <i>(continued)</i> closed March 31 to May 14
Nokomis Lake	9D	(57°00' 103°00') CR3 limits	Reynolds Lake	9D	(57°56' 102°45') CR2 limits
Nordbye Lake	11D	(59°04' 103°30') CR3 limits	Richards Lake	11B	(59°10' 107°10') CR2 limits
Obst River (58°51' 103°35')	10C	CR3 limits between Waterfound Bay and river narrows 15 km upstream at 58°49' 103°52'	Riou River (59°08' 106°44')	11B	CR2 limits between Richards Lake and point on river 1 km upstream of Engler Lake
Oliver Lake	8D	(56°56' 103°22') CR3 limits	Rupert Lake	8C	(56°54' 105°03') CR3 limits
Oman Lake	11C	(59°42' 106°45') CR3 limits	Scott Lake	11B	(59°55' 106°18') CR3 limits
Oriordan Lake	9D	(57°40' 103°47') CR3 limits	Scutt Lake	9D	(57°38' 103°37') CR1 limits
Otherside River (59°16' 106°55')	11B	CR2 limits between river mouth at Otherside Bay on Athabasca Lake defined by a small point of land on the northwest shore of Otherside Bay (59°16' 106°55') and the point of river 1 km upstream of Richards Lake (59°12' 107°14')	Selwyn Lake	11C	(60°00' 104°30') CR3 limits
Patterson Lake	11D	(59°56' 102°18') CR1 limits	Shagory Lake	11C	(59°53' 104°58') CR3 limits
Paul Lake	8C	(56°08' 104°48') CR3 limits	Simpson Lake	9D	(57°41' 103°37') CR3 limits
Pawliuk Lake	9C	(57°50' 104°41') CR3 limits	Sovereign Lake	11C	(59°57' 105°39') CR3 limits
Pearce Lake	9D	(57°45' 102°44') CR2 limits	Spence Lake	9D	(57°33' 103°34') CR3 limits
Pipestone Lake	9B	(57°54' 106°35') CR1 limits	Swan Lake	9D	(57°33' 103°03') CR3 limits
Poulton Lake	9C	(57°50' 104°27') CR3 limits	Tadei Lake	8B	(56°48' 106°01') CR2 limits
Premier Lake	11B	(59°53' 106°05') CR3 limits	Thrift Lake	10D	(58°44' 103°24') CR3 limits
Pritchard Lake	8D	(56°54' 103°32') CR3 limits	Torwalt Lake	10D	(58°18' 103°53') CR3 limits
Reilly Lake	9D	(57°12' 103°10') CR2 limits	Townsend Lake	9C	(57°38' 104°44') CR3 limits
Reindeer Lake	9D	(57°30' 102°15') CR1 limits	Tremblay Lake	8C	(56°28' 104°42') CR1 limits
Reindeer River	8D	all waters of Reindeer... <i>(cont.)</i>	Umpherville Lake	9C	(57°53' 104°19') CR3 limits
			Umpherville River (58°05' 103°48')	10D	CR1 limits from Wollaston Lake to the north end of Ahenakew Lake at 58°05' 103°50'
			Unnamed Lake (Dwarf)	10D	(58°19'30" 103°48'30") CR3 limits

Northern Zone

Indicates CR Water

Indicates Stocked Trout Water - Open all year

Water	Map	Special Regulation	Water	Map	Special Regulation
Unnamed Lake (Half an Hour)	8C	(56°16' 104°45') CR2 limits	Virgin River (<i>continued</i>)	9A	and downstream of rapids
Unnamed Lake (Pat)	10D	(58°20' 103°51'30") CR3 limits	Vollhoffer Lake	9C	(57°35' 104°54') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake (Waynes)	9C	(57°36' 104°18') CR3 limits	Wapata Lake	10C	(58°51' 105°43') CR1 limits
Unnamed Lake (Wonder)	10D	(58°01' 103°46') CR3 limits	Ward Creek (58°37' 104°40')	10C	CR2 limits between mouth of Forsyth Lake at 58°37' 104°40' and unnamed lake 50 km upstream at 58°23' 104°51'
Unnamed Lake	9D	(57°02'57" 103°17'00") CR3 limits	Ward Lake	10C	(58°35' 104°35') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake	9D	(57°03'21" 103°17'37") CR3 limits	Waterbury Lake	10C	(58°10' 104°22') CR2 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°25'26" 104°56'39") CR3 limits	Waterfound Bay	10C	(58°48' 104°03') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°26'50" 104°57'14") CR3 limits	Waterfound River (58°28' 104°35')	10C	CR1 limits between Durrant and Theriau lakes and CR3 limits between Waterfound Bay and Durrant Lake
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°27'20" 104°57'11") CR3 limits	Wayo Lake	11B	(59°56' 106°21') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°27'25" 104°58'06") CR3 limits	West Lake	8D	(56°51' 103°20') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°27'27" 104°57'23") CR3 limits	Whigham Lake	10C	(58°48' 104°25') CR3 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°27'36" 104°56'24") CR3 limits	Wollaston Lake	10D	(58°15' 103°15') CR1 limits
Unnamed Lake	9D	(57°42' 103°08') CR3 limits	Yalowega Lake	9C	(57°48' 104°53') CR2 limits
Unnamed Lake	9C	(57°43' 104°56') CR3 limits	Zengle Lake	9D	(57°55' 102°33') CR2 limits
Unnamed Lake	10D	(58°33' 104°03') CR3 limits	Zimmer Lake	9C	(57°09' 105°33') CR2 limits
Virgin River (57°02' 108°17')	9A	CR1 limits - all rapids outflowing from Careen Lake (57°00' 108°17') including 100 m upstream...(<i>cont.</i>)			

Why Upper Size Limits?

Larger breeding-sized fish play an important role in sustaining the fish resource. Lakes with healthy spawning stocks and good spawning habitat can usually produce enough young fish to sustain a population. If spawning stocks are depleted by heavy fishing pressure, there will be less natural reproduction and fewer fish available to support the fishery. Therefore, it is important to protect larger, breeding-sized fish. Upper size limits is one way to accomplish this.

Be An Ethical Angler

Ethical anglers are not born; they learn to fish responsibly because they consider the rights of others and the need to protect and conserve our natural heritage.

Ethical anglers:

- know and obey fishing regulations which serve to protect the resource and to spread the harvest among all anglers;
- understand the need for a personal code of 'unwritten laws' since laws cannot cover all situations;
- know that fish are a valuable resource and do not waste them;
- learn techniques to handle fish to ensure their survival, if released;
- co-operate and are courteous with all resource users, including other anglers, swimmers, boaters and land owners;
- appreciate the environment and keep it clean, leaving fishing sites in good condition; and
- ensure good fishing for future generations by limiting their overall catch.



Limiting Your Overall Catch

When large numbers of fish are caught and released, anglers should voluntarily limit their overall catch. If catch is not limited, an angler can kill in excess of their daily limit. Research has shown that fish may experience mortality after being released for a variety of reasons. Most fish experience physiological stress when caught and even though the fish may appear healthy or swim away upon release, delayed mortality may occur due to stress or injury. Even with careful handling, delayed mortality of released fish can be in the order of 10 per cent. To estimate delayed mortality, count one fish killed for every 10 fish released. This morality, combined with the number of fish kept, will provide an estimate of total fish kill. When the total fish kill equals the daily limit for a particular species, anglers should consider stopping their fishing activity, or effort should be diverted to another species.

Catch and Release Fishing



Catch and Release (CR) fishing has increased in popularity in Saskatchewan over the past number of years. Results from the 2010 survey of recreational fishing in Canada indicate that 98 per cent of anglers in Saskatchewan practice some form of catch and release. Not all fish that are released will survive. Even with careful handling, delayed mortality may average approximately 10 per cent for most Saskatchewan fish species. Therefore, it is important that CR techniques follow scientifically-based best practices and result in limited delayed mortality to the fish.

Factors such as handling, hook placement and environmental conditions are variables that can influence post-release mortality. In order to minimize post-release mortality, follow these suggestions for effective CR fishing.

Proper Tools for Effective Catch and Release

- Have the proper tools close at hand. This includes needle nose pliers, hemostats, or special hook-removing devices, line cutters for deeply hooked fish, landing net or cradle, wet cloth glove and camera (if taking a picture).
- Landing nets or cradles should be constructed with non-abrasive, knotless materials such as rubber or tangle free coated nylon. Cradles are recommended for larger fish such as pike.

Angling Techniques for Effective Catch and Release

- Land the fish as quickly as possible to avoid fish exhaustion. The tackle used should match the size of the fish targeted; avoid using intentionally light tackle to prolong a fight.
- CR fishing in depths greater than 9 m (30 ft.) should be avoided, as most Saskatchewan fish species, other than lake trout, are unable to rapidly adjust to the changes in water pressure as they are pulled towards the surface, resulting in greater mortality of released fish.
- Venting of distended swim bladders, or “fizzing”, is discouraged as it can cause stress and has the potential to harm other internal organs.
- Use unscented artificial lures rather than live/dead bait or other organic materials (e.g. dough balls, corn, etc.) when CR fishing to minimize deep hooking of fish.
- Limit your angling during periods of extreme heat or cold, as extreme temperatures can contribute to post-release mortality.

Saskatchewan has an estimated 225,000 active anglers who catch 9.5 million fish and spend over \$300 million each year!



Fish Handling Techniques for Effective Catch and Release

- Minimizing air exposure may be one of the single most important factors in limiting post-release mortality. Ideally, fish should be released without removing them from the water.
- Single, barbless and/or circle hooks can help reduce handling time and air exposure.
- Handle the fish as quickly (under 30 seconds) and as little as possible. Use a wet cloth glove or wet hand to prevent damage to the fish's protective mucus coating.
- Once a fish is landed, be careful not to let it flop around as this can lead to bruising and other injuries.
- Do not hold or support a fish's weight by the gills, gill cover or the eyes. If a fish must be held, hold it in a horizontal position, with one hand placed under the forward belly area and the other hand gently around the tail area. This will help minimize damage to the fish's spine and internal organs.
- If a fish is hooked in a vital area such as the gullet, gill or eye, consider keeping the fish if regulations allow it, as post-release survival of these fish is greatly reduced.
- If you must release a deeply hooked fish, consider cutting the line close to the hook and follow proper release techniques.
- Hold a fish horizontal in the water until it is fully revived and swims away on its own. Move the fish in an S-shaped pattern to run water through its gills.
- If you must release fish that have been retained in a livewell, proper livewell management is crucial to ensure good fish survival. Stress from prolonged confinement and low dissolved oxygen levels from overcrowding and/or warm water can result in higher mortality rates. Limit the number of fish in a well aerated livewell to 0.1 kg of fish per litre of water or roughly one pound of fish per gallon of water. Limiting retention time of fish in a livewell can also help to reduce stress and improve post-release mortality.
- Use common sense when releasing fish. If a fish is bleeding or cannot be revived, count that fish towards your limit, if regulations allow it.

Fisheries Information

Fish Population Monitoring

Fish populations in Saskatchewan are typically monitored for changes in abundance through the use of gill nets or downhaul trap nets.

In 2013, the Ministry of Environment conducted fish population surveys on 40 waters throughout the province. A summary of the survey results (Fish Facts 2013) is available at: saskatchewan.ca/fishing.

Yellow or orange coloured markers identify the location of test nets. When fishing or boating, stay clear of nets and refrain from tampering with the markers or the nets.

Fish Stocking

Fish stocking is a tool used by biologists to manage or manipulate fish populations. In 2013, the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station stocked approximately 8.7 million walleye fry into 37 waters, 160,000 northern pike fry into four waters, 450,000 trout fingerling into 100 waters and 14,000 yellow perch into 10 waters. A detailed stocking summary for 2013 that includes the numbers and species of fish stocked along with the receiving waters is available at saskatchewan.ca/fishing.

Fish culture has a long, rich history in Saskatchewan and **in 2014, the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station will celebrate its 100th anniversary** of producing fish for stocking in Saskatchewan. To date, the Fish Culture Station has stocked approximately 2.6 billion fish throughout the province.

Mercury in Fish

Mercury is a naturally occurring element found in the earth's bedrock and soils and may enter the environment through industrial and human activities. Mercury can accumulate in the muscle of fish, with large predatory species such as pike and walleye tending to accumulate the highest amounts. Frequent consumption of fish with elevated mercury is a potential human health concern, especially for infants and unborn children who may be exposed to mercury through their mothers.

Guidelines for the consumption of game fish that contain mercury will be reformatted in 2014 in an effort to make them easier for readers to follow.

A copy of the guidelines can be obtained by visiting saskatchewan.ca/fishing or by contacting Ministry of Environment offices.

Competitive Fishing Event Licence

Competitive Fishing Events (CFEs) with 25 or more participants who angle for the purpose of winning prizes or money no longer require a licence from the Ministry of Environment to operate if they meet the following requirements:

CFEs that meet the requirements outlined below will be required to submit a completed notification form to the ministry 30 days prior to the date of the event as well as a completed summary form within 30 days upon completion of the event. CFEs not meeting the standard requirements and any tagged fish events must be licensed by the ministry, with organizers required to submit a completed CFE application to the ministry for review 30 days prior to the event occurring. CFE forms are available at saskatchewan.ca/fishing.

CFE Standard requirements:

Tournament Events (catch and release):

- limited to: walleye/sauger (excluding July and August); largemouth bass, northern pike, perch or burbot, suckers or carp (excluding bigmouth buffalo) and do not include CR2 or CR3 waters or other waters that may be specified by the Minister.

Derby Events (catch and kill):

- limited to: lake trout (excluding September 15 to November 15); northern pike, perch, burbot, whitefish, goldeye, suckers or carp (excluding bigmouth buffalo) and do not include CR1, CR2 or CR3 waters or other waters that may be specified by the Minister.

***CFEs remain subject to all other sport fishing regulations.**

Free Fishing Weekends

(July 12 and 13, 2014 and February 14 to 16, 2015)

To encourage participation in angling, Saskatchewan has offered a free fishing weekend during the summer months since 1989, where anyone may fish without an angling licence. In 2015, Saskatchewan will offer an additional free fishing weekend during the winter to encourage participation in ice fishing. Free fishing weekends will take place on July 12 and 13, 2014 and on February 14, 15 and 16, 2015.

Please note that regular angling limits and sport fishing laws are in effect and you must purchase a licence if you plan to export any fish from Saskatchewan. Also, a licence is required to fish in a National Park and a free Endorsement is required to fish Lac la Ronge.

Weigh Your Fish With a Ruler

Fish can sometimes be harmed when weighed. To protect your fish, take a length measurement. With this chart you can quickly determine the approximate weight of your fish using a ruler or tape measure.

If you measure your fish by length, use the table below to convert to an equivalent weight. For example, a walleye 66 cm in length would weigh approximately 3 kg. If you measure your fish in inches use the conversion chart below. For example, a walleye 33 inches in length would be ($33 \times 2.54 = 83.8$ cm) which is roughly 6.44 kg or (6.44×2.21) = 14.2 lbs.

TOTAL LENGTH		APPROXIMATE WEIGHT, KG				
cm	in	Perch	Grayling	Walleye	Lake Trout	Pike
20	7.80	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07
28	10.9	0.31	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.18
36	14.0	0.67	0.46	0.41	0.37	0.36
44	17.2	1.25	0.85	0.79	0.72	0.64
52	20.3		1.41	1.36	1.24	1.04
60	23.4		2.18	2.16	1.98	1.56
68	26.5			3.24	2.98	2.23
76	30.0			4.65	4.29	3.06
84	32.8			6.44	5.94	4.07
92	35.9				8.00	5.28
100	39.0				10.50	6.70
120	46.8				19.03	11.28
140	54.6					17.51

How to Measure a Fish

Lay the fish on its side, with the mouth closed and the tail lobes pressed together. Measure the length in a straight line along a flat surface from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.



To Convert:

Centimetres to Inches = multiply by 0.39
 Inches to Centimetres = multiply by 2.54
 Kilograms to Pounds = multiply by 2.21
 Pounds to Kilograms = multiply by 0.45

Saskatchewan Angler Awards

Saskatchewan Angling Registry

The registry is a program delivered by the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) that recognizes anglers for catching trophy-size fish in Saskatchewan's public waters. Eligible species meeting the minimum size requirements may be entered in the Catch and Release or Catch and Keep categories. All qualifying entries will receive a certificate and will be entered into a prize draw. For more information or to enter a fish, contact the SWF at (306) 692-8812 or go to www.swf.sk.ca.

Saskatchewan Catch and Release Certificates

These certificates recognize the conservation efforts of anglers who catch and release large fish.

- All fish must be legally angled within Saskatchewan. Fish that do not survive when released are not eligible.
- Application forms are available at saskatchewan.ca/fishing. Anglers may submit one application per species. Application forms must be received within 30 days of the catch.
- Ministry representatives will be the final judge of all applications, and reserve the right to publish names and addresses of certificate recipients.

Minimum Qualifying Sizes

(Approximate)	Length		Weight	
	(cm)	(in)	(kg)	(lb)
Arctic grayling	35	13.7	0.5	1.1
Brook trout	45	17.6	1.1	2.4
Brown trout	45	17.6	1.1	2.4
Channel catfish	65	25.4	2.5	5.5
Goldeye	40	15.6	0.7	1.5
Lake trout	65	25.4	2.6	5.7
Largemouth bass	40	15.6	1.2	2.7
Northern pike	75	29.3	2.9	6.4
Perch	30	11.7	0.4	0.9
Rainbow trout	50	19.5	1.8	4.0
Splake	45	17.6	1.1	2.4
Walleye	55	21.5	1.6	3.5
Whitefish	55	21.5	1.8	4.0

Winter Ice Safety

The following guidelines do not override your responsibility to use caution and common sense:

- before you leave, always tell someone where you will be fishing and when you plan to return;
- try to go fishing with other anglers rather than going alone;
- test the ice thickness before you travel on it and check with other local anglers for information about the lake;
- ice does not freeze at a uniform thickness and ice strength can vary considerably from one area to another due to air temperature, water currents (especially around the mouths of streams and rivers), pressure cracks, springs, old holes and heavy snow insulation;
- particularly in the early part of the winter season, ice near shore is often much thicker and safer than ice further out onto the lake;
- heavy snow cover can insulate the ice below and cause the ice to form much more slowly;
- if driving on the ice, drive slowly, keep the windows down and apply brakes gradually; and
- wear proper cold weather apparel and layer clothing to stay warm. Assemble some safety gear for emergencies such as a cell phone, ice picks, a throw rope, flares and a life jacket or flotation suit.

The following guidelines describe minimum thickness for a given load on good lake ice:

Minimum Ice Thickness	Maximum Load
10 cm (4")	1 person walking
20 cm (8")	snowmobile
30 cm (12")	automobile, 2 tonnes
>30 cm	heavy truck

Boat Safety

Approximately one third of all drownings in Canada involve boating. The most common causes of boating accidents are related to overloading, weather, alcohol and buoyancy.

Following these simple guidelines will reduce accidents:

- boats must be equipped with oars or paddles, a bailing device, signalling horn or flare and a first aid/survival kit. Each person in the boat must have a personal flotation device;
- know the lake or talk to someone who does. Hidden reefs, boulders, stumps and unsheltered areas can be hazardous; and
- drive sober. Operating a vessel anywhere in Canada while impaired is an offence under The Criminal Code of Canada.

As of September 15, 2009 all recreational boaters in Canada must have a Pleasure Craft Operator Card or proof of competency.

For more information on boat safety, please call 1-800-267-6687.



Let Tourism Saskatchewan's friendly Travel Counsellors help you plan your Saskatchewan fishing vacation. With one toll-free call or click of the mouse, you can receive information on fishing tournaments and festivals, as well as nearby attractions and accommodations, or order a free copy of the latest *Saskatchewan Fishing and Hunting Guide*. Travel information and trip planning assistance is readily available. Visit the website or call today to get your perfect fishing trip started.

Call toll-free: 1-877-2-escape (1-877-237-2273)

Website: fishing-in-saskatchewan.com

Website: TourismSaskatchewan.com

Email: travel.info@tourismsask.com

Fish of Saskatchewan



Arctic grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*)
Purple iridescence on sides, large dorsal fin. Average weight: 0.5 kg (1.1 lb). Record Size: Kept: 1.96 kg (4.32 lb), Fond du Lac River, 1966; Released: 55 cm (21.65 in), Grease River, Lake Athabasca, 2002.



Bigmouth Buffalo (*Ictiobus cyprinellus*)
Large mouth at tip of snout with no barbels present. Large scales on body with soft-rayed fins. Average weight: 3 to 6 kg (6.6 to 13.23 lb).



Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
Sides have white and red spots surrounded by blue haloes. Average weight: 0.5 to 1 kg (1.1 to 2.2 lb). Record Size: Kept: 3.4 kg (7.5 lb), Loch Leven, 2004; Released: No record.



Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)
Tail square, not forked, light brown with black and rusty spots. Average weight: 1 to 2.5 kg (2.2 to 5.5 lb). Record Size: Kept: 8.06 kg (17.77 lb), Piprell Lake, 1987; Released: 74.3 cm (29.25 in), Shannon Lake, 2001.



Bullhead (brown & black) (*Ictalurus nebulosus & melas*)
Tail square, not forked, four pairs of barbels (whiskers) present. Average weight: Less than 1 kg (2.2 lb). Record Size: Kept: 1.63 kg (3.6 lb), Round Lake, 1994; Released: No record.



Burbot (*Lota lota*)
Head flattened, single barbel below mouth. Average weight: 1 to 1.5 kg (2.2 to 3.3 lb). Record Size: Kept: 11.4 kg (25.1 lb), Lake Diefenbaker, 2010. All tackle world record. Released: No record.



Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

Large heavy scales on body, two pairs of barbels at edge of mouth. Average weight: 1 to 5 kg (2.2 to 11 lb). Record Size: Kept: 18.2 kg (40.1 lb), Last Mountain Lake, 1986; Released: No record



Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

Tail deeply forked, four pairs of barbels (whiskers) present. Average weight: 1 to 2 kg (2.2 to 4.4 lb). Record Size: Kept: 8.85 kg (19.5 lb), Qu'Appelle River, 2005; Released: 91.44 cm (36 in), Qu'Appelle River, 2009.



Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)

Bright red/orange streak found on throat. Average weight: 0.5 to 1.5 kg (1.1 to 3.3 lb). Record Size: Kept: 3.94 kg (8.69 lb), Loch Leven, 2004; Released: No record.



Goldeye (*Hiodon alosoides*)

Silver to dark blue colour, eyes large and bright yellow in colour. Average weight: Less than 0.5 kg (1.1 lb). Record Size: Kept: 1.54 kg (3.4 lb), Blackstrap Reservoir, 1989; Released: 46 cm (18 in), South Saskatchewan River, 2012.



Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*)

Deeply forked tail fin, colour is dark grey-green with light spots. Average weight: 1 to 2.5 kg (2.2 to 5.5 lb). Record Size: Kept: 24.6 kg (54.23 lb), Wollaston Lake, 1995. Released: 132 cm (51.97 in), Lake Athabasca, 2000.



Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

Large head and mouth, spiny dorsal fin. Average weight: 0.5 to 1.5 kg (1.1 to 3.3 lb). Record Size: Released: 61 cm (24 in), Boundary Reservoir, 1990.



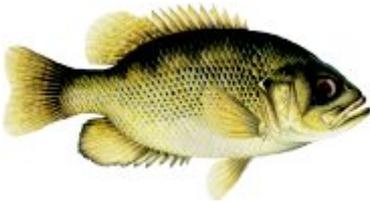
Northern pike (*Esox lucius*)

Body long and torpedo shaped, large mouth with many sharp teeth. Average weight: 1 to 2.5 kg (2.2 to 5.5 lb). Record Size: Kept: 19.41 kg (42.8 lb), Lake Athabasca, 1954; Released: 141 cm (55.5 in), Mirond Lake, 2008.



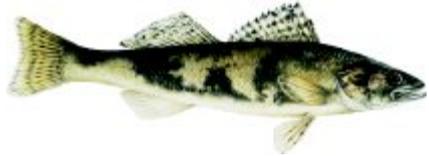
Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Mature fish have a pink/red band on each side. Average weight: 0.5 to 2 kg (1.1 to 4.4 lb). Record Size: Kept: 21.8 kg (48 lb), Lake Diefenbaker, 2009. All tackle world record. Released: 68.58 cm (27 in), Lake Diefenbaker, 1999.



Rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*)

Body is deep and narrow, eyes are red/orange in colour. Average weight: less than 0.5 kg (1.1 lb). Record Size: Kept: 0.99 kg (2.18 lb), Round Lake, 1995; Released: No record.



Sauger (*Sander canadense*)

No white lobe on lower tail fin, dorsal fin with black spots. Average weight: Less than 0.5 kg (1.1 lb). Record Size: Kept: 3.55 kg (7.83 lb), South Saskatchewan River, 1990; Released: 58 cm (22.83 in), Tobin Lake, 2002.



Splake (Brook trout/Lake trout hybrid)

Body greenish in colour, with yellowish spots and heavy body. Average weight: 1 to 2 kg (2.2 to 4.4 lb). Record Size: Kept: 6.0 kg (13.23 lb), Fern Lake, 1988; Released: No record.



Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)

Colour may vary from green to olive with dark vertical bars along the side. Spiny dorsal fin. Average weight: 1.35 kg (2.98 lb). Record size: Released: 50 cm (19.75 in), Konuto Lake, 2012.



Lake Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)
Shark-like tail fin, five rows of heavy sharp plates under skin. Four barbels found in front of extendable sucker-like mouth. Average weight: 3 to 10 kg (6.6 to 22 lb).



Walleye (*Sander vitreus*)
White mark on lower lobe of tail fin, spiny dorsal fin. Average weight: 0.5 to 1.5 kg (1.1 to 3.3 lb). Record Size: Kept 8.3 kg (18.3 lb), Tobin Lake, 2005, World ice fishing record; Released: 96.5 cm (38 in), Tobin Lake, 1997.



Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)
Golden colour with black bars, spiny dorsal fin. Average weight: 0.2 to 0.5 kg (0.44 to 1.1 lb). Record Size: Kept: 1.11 kg (2.45 lb), Pagan Lake, 1991; Released: No record.



Tiger trout (Brook trout/Brown trout hybrid)
Yellow/brown in colour, worm-shaped vermiculations on sides. Average weight: 0.5 to 1 kg (1.1 to 2.2 lb). Record Size: Kept: 5.0 kg (11 lb), Nesland Lake, 2009; Released: 65.4 cm (25.75 in), Piprell Lake, 2009.

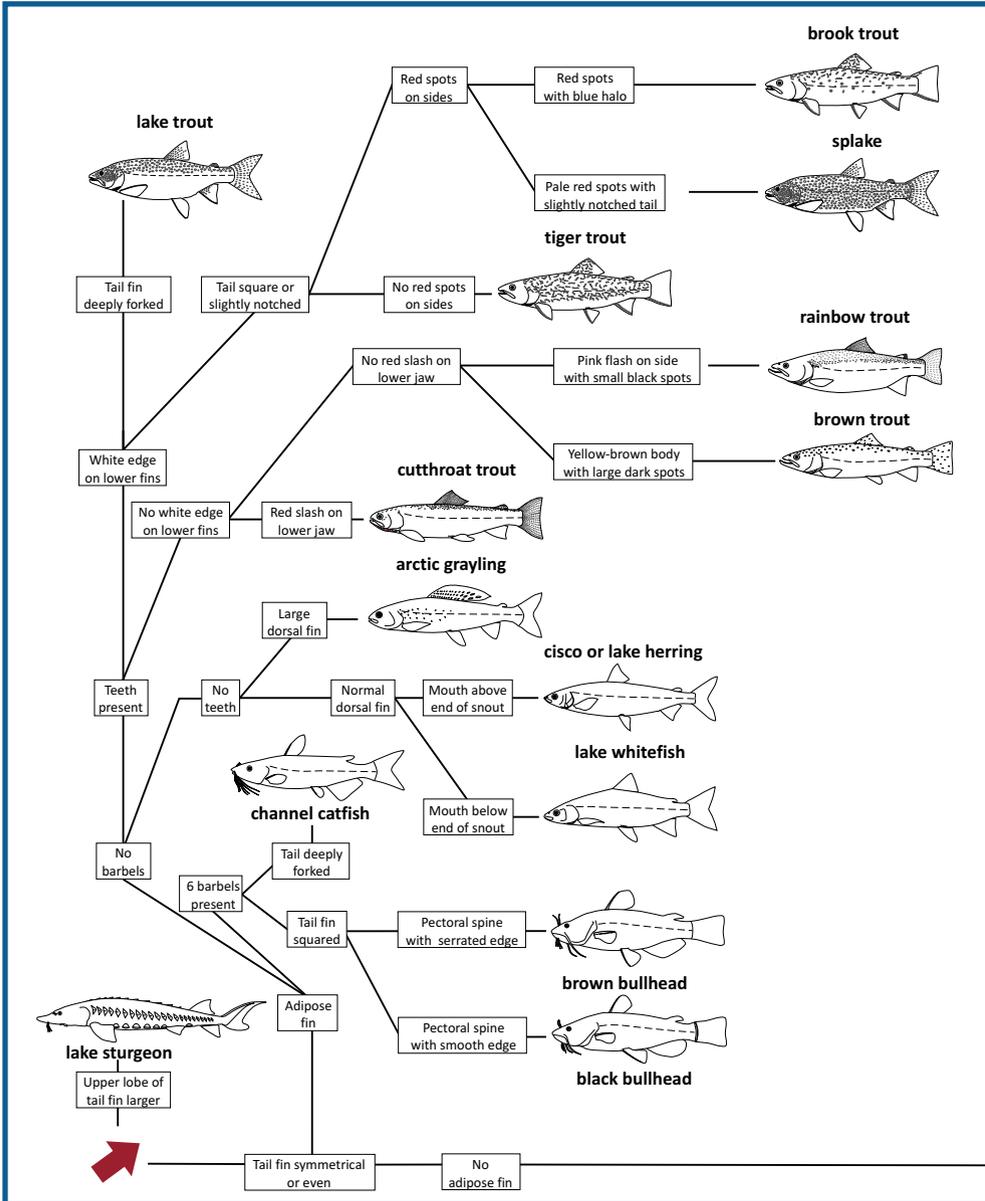


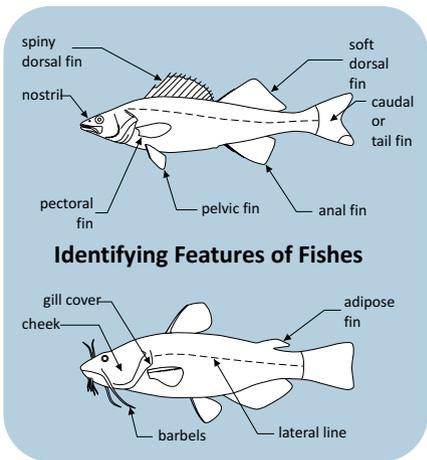
Lake whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*)
Small head, nose overhangs lower jaw, silvery in colour. Average weight: 0.5 to 1.5 kg (1.1 to 3.3 lb) Record Size: Kept: 5.22 kg (11.51 lb), Sturgeon Lake, 1973; Released: No record.

Saskatchewan Fish Posters

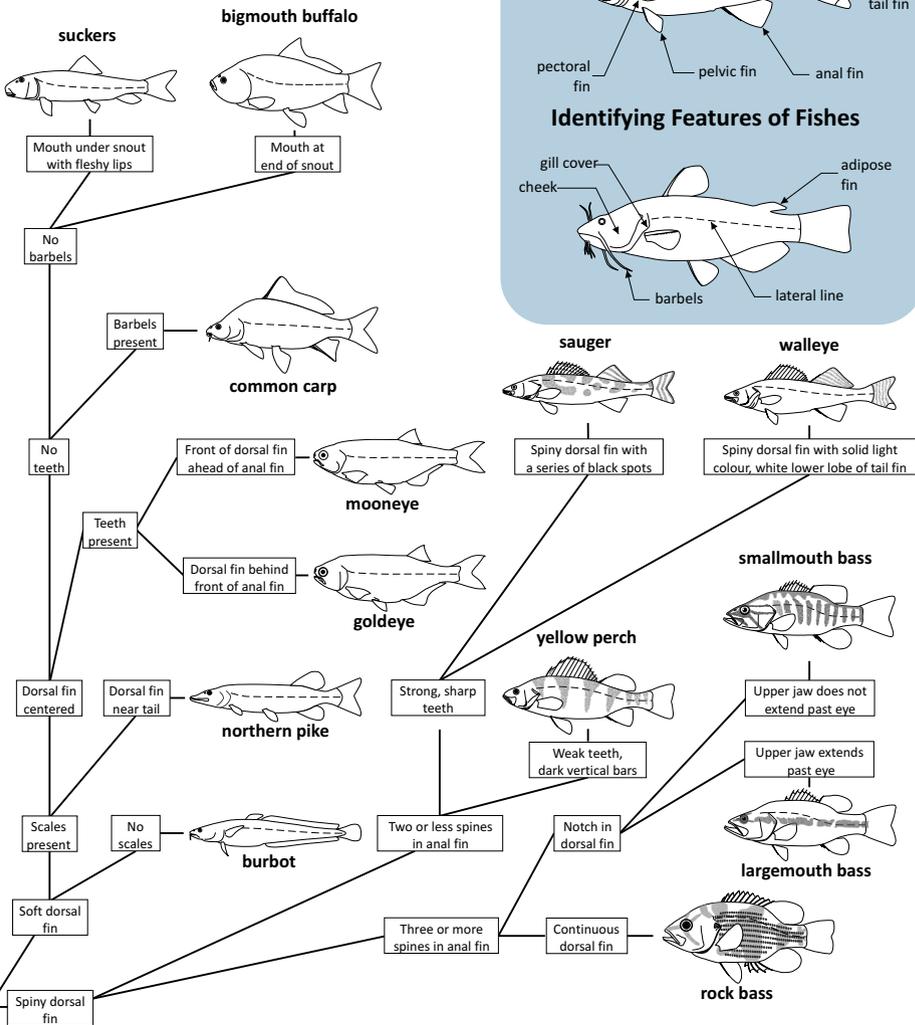
are available through the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation. For further information contact the SWF head office in Moose Jaw at (306) 692-8812.

Fish Identification Guide





Identifying Features of Fishes





Remember to float and stir campfire coals

Did you know that last year in Saskatchewan 45 wildfires were linked to campfires?

Most people aren't properly extinguishing their campfires. Many use water to put out their fires, but are missing the necessary second step.

The safest way to extinguish your campfire is to pour water on the coals until they float. Stir. Add more water.

If you spot a fire, call the toll-free number immediately.

Have a Question?

Call **1-800-567-4224** (in North America)

or email **centre.inquiry@gov.sk.ca**

Ministry of Environment Offices

If you need fishing information or wish to report a fishing violation, contact the nearest Ministry of Environment office listed below. The area code for all numbers is 306.

Assiniboia	642-7242	Melville	728-7480
Beauval	288-4710	Moose Jaw	694-3659
Big River	469-2520	Moose Mountain	577-2600
Buffalo Narrows	235-1740	Nipawin	862-1790
Candle Lake	929-8400	North Battleford	446-7416
Chitek Lake	984-2343	Outlook	867-5560
Christopher Lake	982-6250	Pierceland	839-6250
Creighton	688-8812	Pinehouse	884-2060
Dorintosh	236-7680	Porcupine Plain	278-3515
Duck Mountain	542-5500	Preeceville	547-5660
Estevan	637-4600	Prince Albert	953-2322
Fort Qu'Appelle	332-3215	Regina	787-2080
Hudson Bay	865-4400	Rowan's Ravine	725-5200
Humboldt	682-6726	Saskatoon	933-6240
Kindersley	463-5458	Shaunavon	297-5433
La Ronge	425-4234	Southend	758-6255
Leader	628-3100	Spiritwood	883-8501
Lloydminster	825-6430	Stony Rapids	439-2062
Loon Lake	837-2410	Swift Current	778-8205
Maple Creek	662-5434	Wadena	338-6254
Meadow Lake	236-7557	Weyburn	848-2344
Melfort	752-6214	Yorkton	786-1463

Services to Anglers

Environment Inquiry Line	1-800-567-4224
Tourism Saskatchewan	
- Regina area	306-787-2300
- Toll-free North America	1-877-237-2273
Information Services Corporation	1-866-275-4721
- Regina area	306-787-2799
Boating Safety	1-800-267-6687
Saskatchewan Outfitters Association	306-668-1388
Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation	306-692-8812



Report illegal fishing

Did you know that Saskatchewan's Turn In Poachers (TIP) program averages 100 charges and 85 warnings annually?

Contact our confidential, 24-hour TIP service if you notice someone fishing in closed spawning areas, exceeding the limit, or using illegal gear. All reports are investigated.

Call the toll-free number or submit the report online.