



# 2013–2015 British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide



**Freshwater Salmon** on reverse >

Get your B.C. Tidal Waters Licence online:  
[www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm](http://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm)

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# Fisheries and Oceans Canada Offices

**General Fishing Information Line:**

**1-866-431-3474 or 604-666-2828**

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

**Website:**

**[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)**

**Maritime Search and Rescue/Emergencies:**

**1-800-567-5111 or \*16 on your cell phone**

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>
Bella Bella	7, 8, 9, 10, Region 5	(250) 957-2363
Bella Coola	7, 8, 9, 10, Region 5	(250) 799-5345
Campbell River	13, Region 1	(250) 850-5701
Chilliwack	Region 2	(604) 824-3300
Clearwater	Region 3	(250) 674-2633
Comox	14, 15, Region 1	(250) 339-2031
Delta	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 666-8266
Duncan	18, Region 1	(250) 746-6221
Gold River	25, 26, Region 1	(250) 283-9075
Kamloops	Region 3, 8	(250) 851-4950
Langley	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 607-4150
Lillooet	Region 3	(250) 256-2650
Masset	1, Region 6	(250) 626-3316
Mission	Region 2	(604) 814-1055
Nanaimo	14, 17, Region 1	(250) 754-0230
Nass Camp (New Aiyansh)	3, Region 6	(250) 633-2408
New Hazelton	Region 6	(250) 842-6327
Pender Harbour	16, 28, Region 2	(604) 883-3050
Port Alberni	21, 22, 23, 25, 26, Region 1	(250) 720-4440
Port Hardy	11, 12, 27, Region 1	(250) 949-6422
Powell River	15, Region 2	(604) 485-7963
Prince George	Region 7	(250) 561-5366
Prince Rupert	3, 4, 5, Region 6	(250) 627-3499
Queen Charlotte City	2, Region 6	(250) 559-4413
Quesnel	Region 5	(250) 992-2434
Salmon Arm	Regions 3 & 8	(250) 804-7000
Smithers	Region 6	(250) 847-2312
Terrace	6, Region 6	(250) 615-5350
Tofino	24, Region 1	(250) 725-3500
Vancouver/Steveston	28, 29, Region 2	(604) 664-9250
Victoria	19, 20, Region 1	(250) 363-3252
Whitehorse	Yukon, Region 6	(867) 393-6722
Williams Lake	Region 5	(250) 305-4002

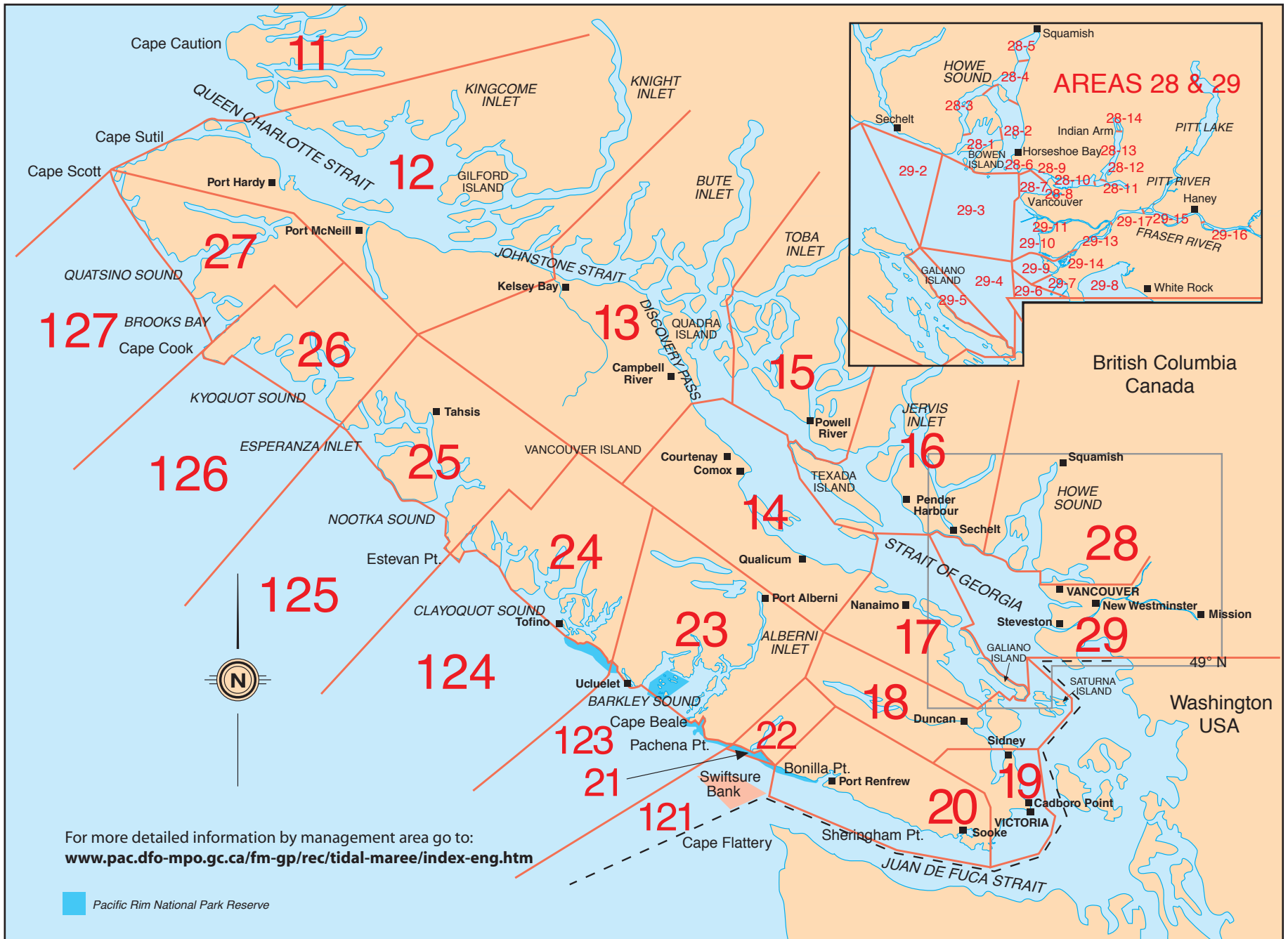
**Tidal Waters Maps**

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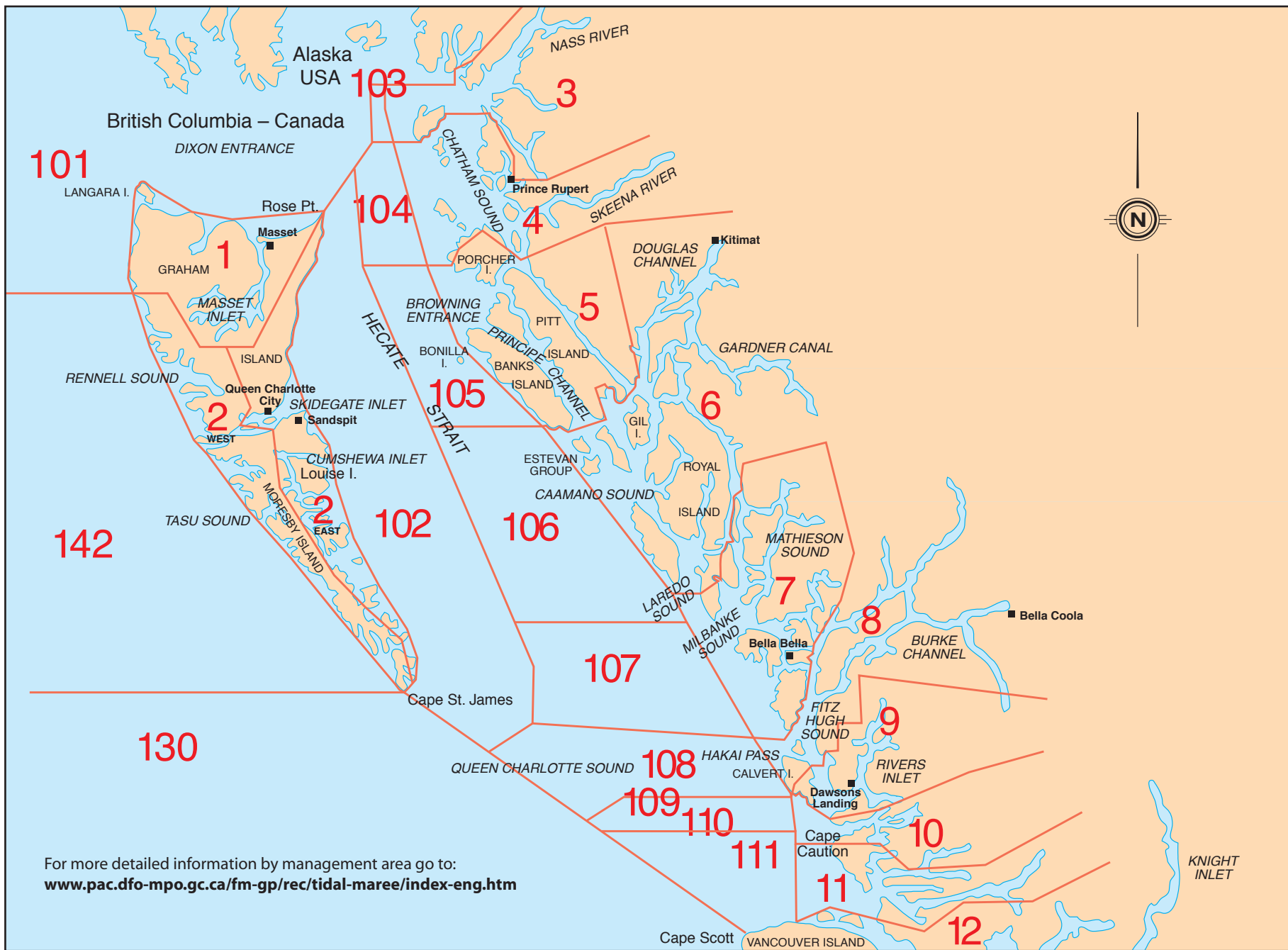
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## South Coast Management Areas

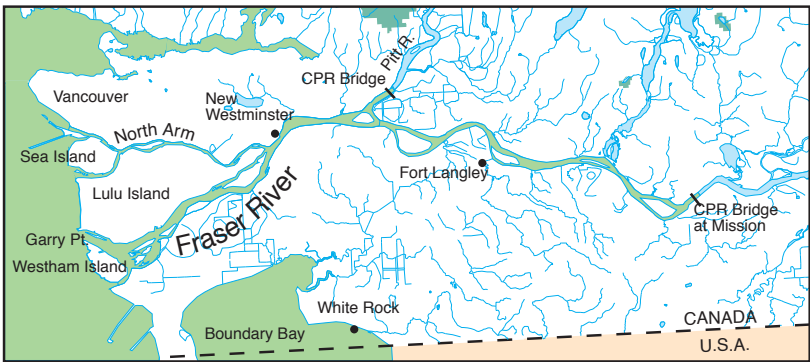
For reference only



For more detailed information by management area go to:  
[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/index-eng.htm)

## North Coast Management Areas

For reference only



## Tidal Water Boundaries



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

### Fraser River–Pitt River Tidal Water Boundaries

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

### Tidal Boundaries on Rivers in Tidal Water Areas 28 & 29 (Freshwater Region 2)

Brunette River:  
Burlington Northern Railway Bridge  
Capilano River: BCR Bridge  
Coquitlam River:  
Mary Hill Bypass Bridge  
Fraser River: CPR Bridge at Mission  
Kanaka Creek: CPR Bridge  
Nathan Creek: CNR Bridge  
Nicomekl River:  
Burlington Northern Railway Bridge  
Pitt River: CPR Bridge

Serpentine River:  
Burlington Northern Railway Bridge  
Seymour River: CNR Bridge  
Squamish River: a line drawn true west from the tip of the Squamish Dyke (Windsurfer Spit).  
Stave River: CPR Bridge  
West Creek: CN Railway Bridge  
Whonnock Creek: CP Rail line  
York Creek: CP Rail line

### Skeena River – Tidal Boundary for North Coast and Region 6

Skeena River: a line drawn from Mowitch Point to Veitch Point.

### Squamish River – Tidal Water Boundary

A line between signs on the rock bluff on the west side of the river mouth, on a piling in the river mouth, and at the site of the former FMC chemical plant on the east side of the river mouth.

# Let's Go Fishing in Tidal Waters

## How to Use This Guide

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

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

The information in this booklet is valid from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2015, however regulations respecting open times and daily limits can change.



**It is your responsibility to ensure what species you are allowed to retain and that the area you intend to fish is open. Updates are available on the DFO Recreational Fishing website at:**




**[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)**

Your local DFO office is also a source for the latest information on fishing in your area. Check inside the front cover of this guide for a list of DFO offices in B.C.

## Before you go fishing in tidal waters (saltwater):

1. Obtain a licence. Read the **Licensing** section on page 4 to find out how to purchase a Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence and how much it costs. Ensure your licence is with you when fishing or transporting your catch.
2. Find your fishing location. Identify the management area you will be fishing within the fold-out maps located inside the front cover pages of this guide. **Make sure that you have the correct licence** (tidal or freshwater) for the area you are fishing. Information for your area is found in both the Salmon, Finfish and Shellfish tables and the Closures section. All tidal waters in B.C. are managed by Area and Subarea. For specific information about Areas or Subareas, visit  **[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/areas-secteurs/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/areas-secteurs/index-eng.htm)**
3. If you are harvesting bivalve shellfish (clams, oysters, mussels or cockles) make sure that the area is not subject to a *paralytic shellfish poison* (Red Tide) closure, or a sanitary closure. For details on shellfish closed areas visit  **[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/biotox/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/biotox/index-eng.htm)**
4. **Know the fishing regulations.** Look up information for the **species** you intend to fish, **how many** of each species and **what size** they must be, what gear you may use and when it is open. Also **check the closures section**, starting on page 57, for closures specific to the area you intend to fish in. **Read the Conditions of Licence** on your *Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence*.



5. **Be familiar with the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA)** legislation and prohibitions and the **endangered species** that you may encounter on your fishing trip. See page 12 of this guide for more information.
6. **Prior to fishing**, visit the DFO Recreational Fishing website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm) or call the Fishing Information Phone Line listed inside the front cover to ensure you have the most current opening and closure information.
7. Familiarize yourself with this guide, including information on research and tagging programs, marine mammal protection guidelines, information regarding fishing within parks, species identification and the glossary of fishing regulatory terms.

## You and the Law

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

Fishery officers are patrolling B.C. waters to ensure that people are educated about the rules and regulations. In order to help maintain fisheries for the future they are also there to enforce the rules and regulations and ensure compliance.

To some the fishing regulations seem complex. However they are there to protect fish, and provide all of us with an equal opportunity to experience the quality sport fisheries that we now enjoy here in British Columbia.

### **Before you go fishing ask yourself these five questions:**

1. Can I go fishing now at this location?
2. Is the gear I want to use legal and can I use it the way I want to in order to catch fish?
3. What can I catch and retain here and in what amount?
4. Do I have my licence and supplementary salmon stamp, and do I need to record my catch on my licence?
5. How am I allowed to clean, package and possess my catch so that I can transport it to my residence?

**Before you go fishing make sure that you have the answers!**



# Sport Fishing Ethics



## Code of Conduct

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

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

## Catch and release techniques to remember:


- Use large lures or artificial baits to reduce the incidental catch of undersized fish.
- Use barbless hooks for all species fished and consider using circle hooks.
- Do not overplay your catch; bring it in as quickly as possible.
- Use a net with soft knotless mesh as this will minimize scale loss.
- Minimize handling your catch while releasing and whenever possible unhook fish at the water surface. For larger fish too difficult to unhook in the water, bring them on board and lay on a wetted surface to help reduce scale loss and protect their slimy coating. Remove the hook quickly with needle-nose pliers or surgical haemostats while handling the fish carefully but securely, then release the fish gently back to the water. This will cause less stress and damage to the fish. For a salmon under 30 cm, unhook it at the water surface to minimize handling. For a larger salmon, if it is too difficult to unhook it in the water, bring it on board, remove the hook quickly and release it. This will cause less stress and damage to the fish.
- Do not touch the fish near its eyes or handle a fish by its gills.
- To avoid injury, support the fish when lifting by placing one hand around the base of its tail and the other under its belly. Keep it horizontal and be careful not to squeeze it too hard or you can cause damage to its internal organs.

- Return the fish to the water by maintaining your grip on the fish's tail and supporting its belly. Help revive it in the water by moving it back and forth slowly to increase water flow over the gills until it feels strong enough to swim out of your hands.
- Some fish may be hooked deep inside the mouth. If this is the case, cut the line as close to the hook as possible and leave it in. The hook will erode in time.

## Licensing

### Acquiring a Tidal Licence Online

Tidal waters sport fishing licences are available province-wide from authorized vendors. A list of vendors is available

on the DFO Recreational Fishing website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/licence-permis/Vendors-vendeurs-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/licence-permis/Vendors-vendeurs-eng.htm)

Your Tidal Fishing Licence and Salmon Conservation Stamp can be obtained easily, quickly and securely online at:  [www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm](http://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm)



#### Important Note Regarding Fishing for Halibut:

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

A tidal waters sport fishing licence:

- is required to fish for **any** species of finfish or shellfish.
- is not transferable.
- is not valid unless signed by the licence holder.
- can be obtained in person; a parent may obtain a licence for a child under age 16; and a licence can be obtained for a spouse.
- must be produced on request by a fishery officer, conservation officer or fishery guardian, so ensure you have your licence with you while fishing or transporting your catch.
- if purchased online must be printed and carried while fishing so that you can immediately record your chinook or lingcod catch on the licence in ink.
- children under 16 years old are required to obtain a licence, however there is no fee.

- an annual **Salmon Conservation Stamp** must be affixed to licences held by anglers, both adult and juvenile, wishing to **retain** any species of Pacific salmon.
- annual licences are valid from date shown on the licence until the following March 31.
- licences of a shorter duration expire at midnight on the final day of validity.

## Lost or Destroyed Licences

If a licence is lost or accidentally destroyed, a replacement licence must be obtained prior to resuming fishing. You may acquire a replacement licence at no cost from any licence vendor or online. The record of catch that was on the previous licence must be transferred to the replacement licence. It is illegal to hold more than one licence.

## Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence Fees

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

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

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

## Unlawful Actions



### It is illegal to:

- fish for finfish and/or shellfish without a valid licence.
- catch and retain salmon if your licence does not have a valid Salmon Conservation Stamp attached to it.
- wilfully foul hook or attempt to foul hook any fish other than herring, Pacific sardine, mackerel, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance and squid.
- possess more than your daily and/or possession limit (see glossary page 90) other than at your ordinary residence.

- fish for salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead with a barbed hook. This includes within the tidal portions of any stream including the Fraser River.
- angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
  - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a fishing line;
  - in tidal waters any number of hooks attached to a fishing line may be used if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait;
  - in tidal waters when fishing for herring, Pacific Sardine, mackerel, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid you may use any number of hooks on a fishing line.
- angle in a Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). See page 12 for more information on RCAs.
- kill, harm, harass, capture or take a species listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened under the *Species at Risk Act* (see page 12).
- use spears to fish for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon, octopus and shellfish, except shrimp.
- fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of a release clip.
- leave a fishing line unattended in the water.
- use explosives or chemicals to molest, injure or kill fish.
- use gaff hooks in angling except as an aid to landing a fish.
- use torches or artificial lights while sport fishing, except when they are submerged and attached to a fishing line, within 1 m of the fishing hook.
- catch or attempt to catch any fish with snares.
- fail to release with the least amount of harm any fish caught that you may not lawfully retain, and when releasing a fish you must return it to the water from which it was caught immediately.
- release live fish into any fish habitat except fish that is immediately returned to the waters from which it was caught.
- trap or pen fish on their spawning ground, or in rivers or streams leading to spawning grounds.
- buy, sell, barter or attempt to buy, sell or barter any fish caught by sport fishing.
- possess any fish caught while sport fishing that is dressed or packed in a manner so that the species cannot be easily identified, measured where size limits are applicable, is of hatchery origin where hatchery salmon are allowed, or the number of fish readily counted where limits are applicable. This includes removing the carapace, or shell, from any crab.

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

## Daily and Possession Limits

- A daily limit is provided for each individual species.
- Daily limits for salmon are listed in the salmon tables however management measures for salmon are subject to frequent change in season.
- Prior to fishing it is recommended that you visit the Recreational Fishing website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm) for current information on the area you will be fishing.
- For those species of shellfish and all finfish other than salmon not listed in this guide, the daily limit is 20.
- Possession limits (the most fish you may have other than at your ordinary residence) are twice the daily limit for each species.
- Halibut management measures are determined annually so please check with your local DFO office for the most current information or check the DFO Recreational Fishing website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)
- If you fish both tidal and non-tidal waters the same day, the daily limit is inclusive for both tidal and non-tidal areas.
- Fish are still in your possession if you are having them delivered on your behalf to your ordinary residence or have given them to a commercial processor to be processed for your future use. The requirements pertaining to possession limits will no longer apply once your catch has arrived at your ordinary residence.

## How to Find Updates

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

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

You can find current information from three sources:

### 1. DFO Recreational Fishing Website

 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)

## 2. Fishing Information Phone Line

Call **1-866-431-FISH (3474)** for recorded fishing information, including paralytic shellfish poisoning and red tide closures. If calling from Greater Vancouver, call **604-666-2828**.

## 3. Local DFO Office

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

# Observe, Record, Report (ORR)



## Help to protect your fisheries resource

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

### Observe what a person is doing:

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

### Record what you observe:

As soon as possible write down on paper what you have observed.

- Note the date, time and location (e.g., nearest town, fishing location, stream, address)
- Identity or description of the violators (e.g., height, weight, hair colour, age, number of violators, clothing worn).
- Record the boat or vehicle description (e.g., licence of vehicle, registration number of boat, vessel length, colour, make, type, distinguishing features).
- What evidence is there that might still be at the scene (e.g., catch, fish offal, gear used in the offence, etc.).

### Report the violation

As soon as possible call DFO's ORR phone line: **1-800-465-4336**

or in Greater Vancouver:

**604-607-4186**

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

**1-877-952-RAPP (7277)**

For more information on the Observe, Record and Report system visit:



**[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/points/ORR-ONS-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/points/ORR-ONS-eng.htm)**

## \$2000.00 Reward!

DFO is working with the British Columbia Wildlife Federation to make you aware that they will offer rewards of up to \$2,000 for information leading to charges being laid against a person harming fish and wildlife and their habitat, as well as those who may damage private property belonging to the mining, and forestry industries, farmers, ranchers or other private concerns. Call the ORR line or the RAPP line to report violations first. Then for information on the British Columbia Wildlife Federation reward, contact the BC Wildlife Federation at **1-888-881-2293**.

**You may be eligible for a cash reward.**

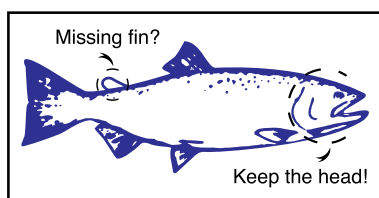
## Recreational Fishery Monitoring & Reporting

**A shared responsibility for conservation, stewardship and careful harvesting of the fisheries resource is essential.**

Fisheries and Oceans Canada conducts catch monitoring surveys on recreational fisheries throughout the tidal waters of B.C. and also in some freshwater locations. Information collected through these programs may include the times and locations that you fished, the number of fish that you kept or released, the incidence of hatchery marked chinook or coho salmon or the size of fish. The information that you provide, along with online surveys and estimates of angling effort collected from aerial surveys or on-the-water vessel counts, is required to manage our fisheries resources in a sustainable manner.

Fishery technicians are stationed at selected marinas, boat ramps and along rivers, and may approach you to ask questions about your fishing. They may also ask to examine your catch to collect biological samples such as tissue for DNA stock identification analysis or scales for age analysis. Heads from adipose-clipped chinook and coho should be taken to Salmon Head Recovery Depots (see page 82) for the recovery of coded wire tags for stock identification and age analysis. In addition to these surveys, many recreational fishing guides, fishing lodges and independent anglers maintain logbooks and collect biological samples to contribute information to the catch monitoring program.

The information you provide about your fishing trip is important for the conservation and management of fish stocks in B.C. When stock status is unknown management must be precautionary. This can result in reduced angling opportunities so the information you provide helps to maintain the fisheries you now enjoy.





# Packaging and Transporting Your Catch

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

## Identify, Count, Weigh and Measure Fish

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

In the case of salmon that you possess being of hatchery origin, proof of a hatchery mark must be visible on the salmon.

If you prefer not to keep your fish whole, there are guidelines that will help you to prepare and conveniently package your catch so that it is in compliance with the regulations.

For additional details on packaging, ask at any DFO office for the brochure *Package Your Fish Properly for Transport*. This brochure may also be viewed at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/publications/docs/package-emballage-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/publications/docs/package-emballage-eng.htm)

Fish that you have caught and are preparing for immediate consumption while you are away from your ordinary residence is considered as part of your daily limit and possession limit, until it has been consumed. Once the fish has been consumed it no longer is considered part of your possession limit. Daily limits still apply even if all or part of your catch is consumed on the day it was caught.

## Commercially Processed Fish

**If you send your fish to a licensed fish processor it is still considered to count towards your possession limit until it has reached your ordinary residence.**

- You should retain a copy of the delivery slip provided to you by the processor and a shipping tracking number for any processed fish that you are shipping and not transporting yourself to your ordinary residence.
- Recreationally caught shellfish may not be commercially processed until after it has arrived at your ordinary residence.

**Canning sport caught finfish or shellfish outside a person's ordinary residence is NOT allowed in B.C.** (See page 91 for glossary definition of *ordinary residence*)

## Transporting Sport Caught Crab

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

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

## Transporting Someone Else's Catch

To transport another person's sport-caught fish, you must carry a letter from that person with their signature, stating you are authorized to transport the fish.

The letter must state:

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

The person who has asked you to transport his catch should also retain a copy of the letter of authorization.

If you are not a Canadian resident, check with customs officials in your country for regulations concerning the importation of your catch.

**Even though you may have someone else transport your catch to your ordinary residence which you intend to use, you have not given up possession of that fish. You may not fish and have more fish in your possession other than what is provided by law until fish that is being transported for you has arrived at your ordinary residence.**



## Species at Risk Act

### SARA: What it means for recreational fishing

Under SARA, you cannot kill, harm, harass, capture, take, possess, collect, buy, sell or trade a species listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened under SARA. It is also illegal to destroy the critical habitats they use for living, rearing young, feeding or breeding.

### How can YOU help?

As a recreational fisher, your activities bring you into contact with many of these species. You can also help protect them by:


- Providing information about sightings:  
For marine mammals and turtles: **1-866-I SAW ONE (472-9663)**  
For sharks: **1-877-50-SHARK (507-4275)**
- Reporting violations to: **1-800-465-4336**
- Avoiding conflict with marine mammals while boating or angling
- Educating yourself and helping to educate others about species at risk and the legislation

For a list of aquatic species at risk in British Columbia visit the DFO SARA website at:  [www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/index-eng.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/species-especes/index-eng.htm)

## Rockfish Conservation Strategy

### Help Protect B.C.'s Rockfish

Your help is needed to protect and conserve inshore rockfish. The Inshore Rockfish Conservation Strategy is designed to alleviate further rockfish population declines and includes Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) where no finfish hook and line fishing is allowed, and lowered daily and possession limits in areas that are still open to harvest.

You can assist in rockfish recovery by knowing what areas are closed to finfish hook and line fishing to protect them and changing fishing areas or techniques if you find that you are encountering a large number of rockfish. Maps and descriptions of all 164 RCAs in B.C. are available on DFO's website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acs/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acs/index-eng.htm)

## B.C.'s Family Fishing Weekend

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

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

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is also encouraging Canadian residents to try their hand at fishing in any tidal waters of the province on the Father's Day weekend by offering British Columbians an opportunity to fish without a licence to harvest groundfish and shellfish. If you wish to fish for and retain salmon you will require both a free tidal water fishing licence but a fee will apply to the Salmon Conservation Stamp you will require. You can acquire these online at:



[www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm](http://www-ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/nrls-sndpp/index-eng.cfm)

All tidal area closures and recreational fishing limits and restrictions still apply. For details prior to fishing in tidal waters go to:



[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/SFG-GPS-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/SFG-GPS-eng.htm)

For information on the B.C. Family Fishing Weekend, please visit:



[www.gofishbc.com/home.aspx](http://www.gofishbc.com/home.aspx)

# Salmon

## Points to Remember

Prior to fishing, check the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 24 and the Closures section starting on page 57 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear. In-season management measures can be found at the DFO Recreational Fishing website at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)

In addition, you may contact a DFO office in the area where you will be fishing. A list of DFO offices can be found on the inside front cover of this guide or at:

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/locations-bureaux-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/locations-bureaux-eng.htm)

### Gear

- Barbless hooks are required for all salmon and sea-run trout fishing. Barbless treble hooks are acceptable in most areas, however barbless single hooks are a requirement in many tidal areas of coastal rivers as well as areas requiring special management measures. These areas are described in the accompanying tables.
- If you are pinching a barbed hook, the barb must be crimped flat. Partially crimped barbs are not in compliance to this regulation.
- It is illegal to catch and retain or attempt to catch salmon by wilfully foul hooking. Salmon that are foul hooked accidentally in the ocean may be retained. A salmon intentionally or accidentally foul hooked in any lake or stream including the tidal portions of coastal streams, must be released immediately to the water from which it was caught with the least amount of harm.
- There is no limit to the number of fishing rods a licensed angler may use in tidal waters, other than the tidal waters of the Fraser River where the limit is one line per angler.
- It is illegal to angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
  - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River where you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a bar rig.
  - in tidal waters you may use any number of hooks attached to a fishing line if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait and not arranged in such a fashion to catch more than one fish. This does not apply in those areas restricted to the use of only one single barbless hook.



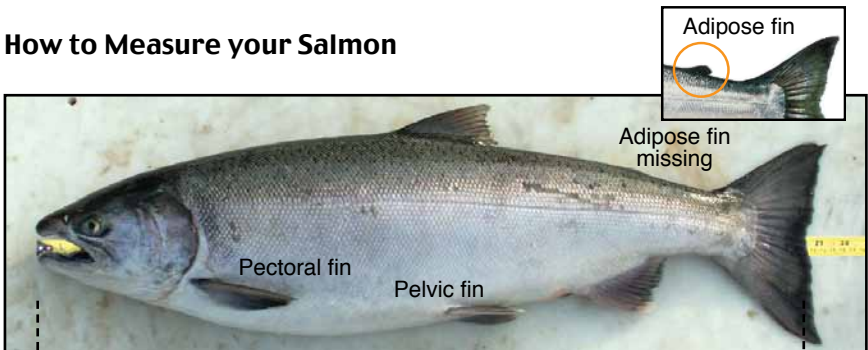
Barbless hook

- It is illegal to fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of a release clip. A release clip allows you to detach the fishing line from the downrigger line when the fish takes the lure or when you set the hook, allowing the fish to be retrieved by rod and reel or if not using a rod and reel, a separate handline.

## Limits

- Incidental catch must be released alive, and in a manner that causes it the least harm to the place from which it was taken.
- The aggregate daily limit (total daily limit) for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is four. Individual species limits also apply.
- The aggregate possession limit for all salmon from all waters is twice the daily limit. No person may have in their possession more than eight salmon in aggregate, except at a place of ordinary residence.
- The coast-wide daily limit for chinook is two. The total chinook annual limit is 30 from any tidal waters, of which at most:
  - 10 may be caught in the tidal waters of the Fraser River;
  - 15 may be caught in the waters of Areas 12 to 18, 28 and 29 and that portion of Area 19 north of Cadboro Point;
  - 20 may be caught in portions of Area 20 (20-5 to 20-7) and that portion of Area 19 (19-1 to 19-4) south of Cadboro Point.
- Unless otherwise specified in the limit table, all retained chinook must measure 45 cm or more from tip of nose to fork of tail. All coho, sockeye, pink and chum must measure 30 cm or more.
- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all chinook retained.

## How to Measure your Salmon



The length of a fish is measured from the tip of the nose to the fork in the tail by laying the fish on top of a measuring device.

## Salmon Sport Head Recovery Program

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



### Did you catch a Hatchery Marked Salmon?

Every encounter with a coho or chinook missing an adipose fin provides important information for fisheries management. A coded-wire tag (CWT) has been inserted into the nose of some of these fish as juveniles to provide specific information about their age and origin. CWT data is collected and analyzed to fulfill Canada's obligations under the *Canada-US Pacific Salmon Treaty*. This information is required to sustain the resource by improving stock assessments of abundance and survival.

If you catch a hatchery marked coho or chinook, remove the head and gills, attach a completed "head label" with the catch date and location, and submit the head to a Sport Head Recovery Depot (see page 82). Once the head is dissected you will receive information about your catch and will be entered in a prize draw.

By participating in the Salmon Head Recovery Program, you will be contributing necessary information that helps provide sport fishing opportunities. For more information call toll free **1-866-483-9994** or visit the Recreational Fishing website at:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)

## Salmon Tagging

### Salmon Tagging Studies

Each year, DFO studies the migration and growth of salmon in several areas of the B.C. coast by marking fish with numbered external tags, usually located near the dorsal fin. Floy tags are brightly coloured tags that look like a piece of string about five inches long. Petersen disk tags are small round plastic disks. Should you locate a tag on a fish you catch, report the tag number along with information on where the fish was caught to your nearest DFO office, or mail it to: **Doug Herriott, Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 6N7**



Pit tags, *passive integrated transponders*, are sometimes used in fisheries programs and may be found in the internal body cavity of a fish while you are cleaning it. Approximately 23 mm long by 3 mm around, they are made of glass with a tightly wound copper wire visible inside. Should you find a PIT tag, please turn it into your local Fisheries and Oceans office and include details of where and when the fish containing the tag was caught.



# Salmon Identification

Before fishing for salmon, ensure that you are familiar with the species that you might encounter, how to identify them, and are aware of how many you may retain in the area you are fishing. Use the photos beginning on this page to ensure that you are familiar with at least three distinguishing characteristics to properly identify all species of salmon.

## Chinook (also known as spring, tyee and king)

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



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



Chinook have a flowing V-shaped, silvery tail often covered with spots.

The tail becomes squarer as the chinook reaches adult stage.

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



*Missing fin?  
Keep the head!  
(see page 16)*

### Did you know...

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

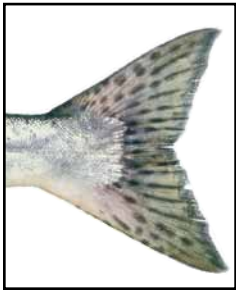
## Pink (also known as humpy)

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

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



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



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



### Did you know...

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

## Sockeye (also known as red salmon)

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

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



There are no teeth on the base of the tongue.

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



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



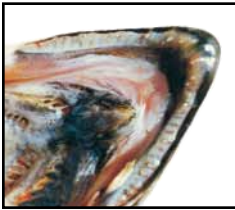
### Did you know...

Some juvenile sockeye salmon do not migrate out to sea, but became “landlocked” in freshwater because of geologic changes during the last Ice Age in the streams they now inhabit. These fish are known as “kokanees”.

## Coho (also known as blueback and silver)

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

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



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



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



*Missing fin?  
Keep the head!  
(see page 16)*

### Did you know...

Coho salmon are often found in many urban streams and are often seen spawning in very small tributaries to larger systems.

## Chum (also known as dog salmon)

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

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



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



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



### Did you know...

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

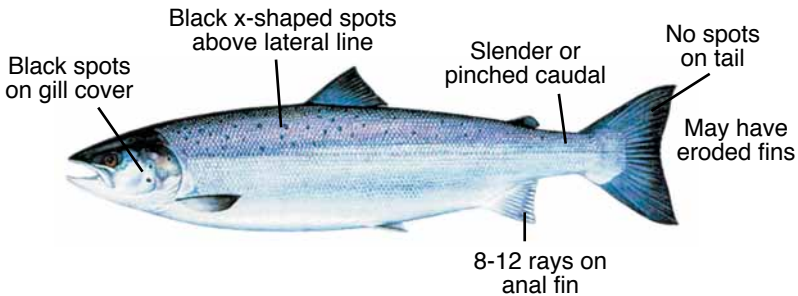


## Exotic Alert: Atlantic Salmon in B.C.

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

- eight to 12 anal fin rays (Pacific salmon have 13 to 19 rays).
- very noticeable, large, black spots on the gill cover (not common on Pacific salmon).
- may have very noticeably eroded or worn fins from containment in net-pens.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada biologists are interested in acquiring as much information about Atlantic salmon recoveries as possible. Please note the date and location of the catch, as well as other details such as bait type and depth if possible. If you choose to eat the fish, please retain the non-edible portions (head, gut, and carcass), frozen if possible. Otherwise, please keep the fish whole and freeze it if possible, to prevent deterioration of the tissues. The department may wish to recover the fish from you.



Contact the Atlantic Salmon Watch Program with sightings and/or recoveries at: **1-800-811-6010**

### Did you know...

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

# Trout

See page 40 in the finfish limits and management measures table for further information on trout. Trout includes steelhead, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, brown trout and bull trout.

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

For more information on the management of trout in British Columbia see:

 [www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/)

## Steelhead

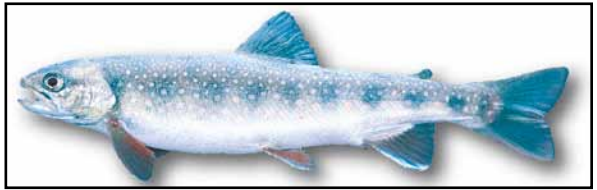
Steelhead have slender lateral profiles, small black spots on their backs and uniform spots on their square tails. They do not have teeth in the throat at the back of the tongue.



Steelhead

## Dolly Varden

Dolly Varden have small heads, oval snake-like bodies, and white leading edges on their lower fins.



Dolly Varden

## Cutthroat

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



Cutthroat



## Salmon Tidal Waters Fishing Limits and Management Measures

Dates in this table are inclusive. Dates, limits and gear subject to in-season change. Check with your local DFO office or web site [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm) to confirm the fishery openings. Those same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (e.g., limits in Area 23 apply in Area 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include Areas 101 to 111, 130, 142, 121, and 123 to 127. In addition to restriction for salmon some areas are closed to fishing for all finfish. Please consult the Closures section of this guide.

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
All	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31	2	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
	Chum	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Areas 1 - 27 & 29	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	Except for the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Area 28	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	TBD	Subareas 28-1 to 28-5
	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9 and 28-11 to 28-14
	Pink	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	Subareas 28-8 and 28-10. Shore fishing only
Areas 13 to 18	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31	TBD	Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
Areas 20 to 25	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31	TBD	Open times, daily quota and management measures to be announced prior to season.
Areas 1 to 10	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	The daily limit is 2 coho over 50 cm in the tidal portions of all streams on Haida Gwaii (Areas 1 2E and 2W) other than Pallant Creek and Braverman Creek.
Areas 11 to 29	Coho	Jun 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked only	Except in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
Areas 11 to 29	Coho	Jun 1-Dec 31	TBD	Open times, daily quota and management measures to be announced prior to season.
Areas 1 to 6	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	4	
Areas 7 to 10	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	0	
Areas 11 to 29	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	TBD	Open times, daily quota and management measures to be determined prior to season.

**Use the limits above unless otherwise described in the management measures below or view updates found at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)**

### In-Season Salmon Management Measures

Area 1	Chinook	May 15-Oct 15	0	Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point.
	Chinook	Jun 15-Oct 31	0	Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westacott Point.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31	2	The daily limit is 2 coho over 50 cm in the tidal portions of all streams on Haida Gwaii.
Area 2	All Salmon	Apr 1-Mar 31		Shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary, a single barbless hook restriction applies.
	All Trout	Apr 1-Mar 31	0	In tidal section of the Tiell River. A single barbless hook restriction also applies.
	Sockeye	May 15-Aug 15	0	Fairfax Inlet shoreward of a line from Magneson Point to Reid Point.
		Apr 1-Mar 31	0	West of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31	2	The daily limit is 2 coho over 50 cm in the tidal portions of all streams on Haida Gwaii.

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
Area 2 continued	Pink/Chum	Aug 15-Oct 31	0	Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between 2 boundary signs on either side of Sachs Ck. estuary.
Area 3	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31		The daily quota for chinook salmon is one in the tidal portions of the Gingolx (Kincolith) River from the Gingolx Highway Bridge downstream to boundary signs located near the mouth.
Area 6	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31		The daily limit for coho in the tidal portions of all streams flowing into Area 6 is the same as the freshwater limit for those streams shown in the Freshwater Salmon Supplement for Region 6 in this guide.
Area 9	All Salmon	Jun 1-Sept 15		Rivers Inlet Special Management Zone (SMZ) – in those waters at the head of Rivers Inlet inside a line between fishing boundary signs located at Rutherford Point and McAllister Point: no person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line which has a weight attached that is greater than 227 grams (8 ounces) or an attracting device that is not affixed directly to a hook. The seasonal limit during this period is two (2) chinook salmon greater than 45 cm. You may retain only two chinook salmon in this area between the dates specified. All chinook retained in this area shall be recorded on the licence as being taken in Area 9 SMZ.
Area 10	All Salmon	Jun 20-Nov 30	0	Smith Inlet: the waters of Wycless Lagoon lying southerly of the boundary sign near the entrance.
Area 11	Coho	Jun 1-Dec 31	2	Subareas 11-1 and 11-2, 12-14 and Area 111. Only 1 coho may be wild after Aug 1. Additional opportunities are being considered; contact a local DFO office for details.
		Apr 1-Dec 31	2	Subareas 11-3 to 11-10 (Inside of Nakwakto Rapids), 2 coho per day.
Area 12	All Salmon	Aug 1-Sep 30		Subarea 12-16, the waters of Hardy Bay shoreward of a line from a boundary sign on the Keltic Seafoods wharf to a boundary sign on the opposite shore (inner portion of Hardy Bay): you may only use a single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank.
		Aug 1-Sep 30		Subarea 12-16, the mouth of the Keogh River within a 400 m radius of the shore: you may only use a single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank.
		Aug 1-Sep 30		Subarea 12-17, those waters inside a line that starts at a boundary sign approx. 1.9 km northwest of the Cluxewe River mouth, then to 50°37.53' N, 127°12.21' W, then to 50°36.98' N, 127°09.53' W, then 200° true to a boundary sign on the shore: You may only use a single pointed hook that measures no more than 15mm between the point and shank.
	Chinook	Jan 1- Dec 31	2	Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
Aug 1-Oct 31		0	Subarea 12-19, Broughton Strait southerly of a line from Ledge Point to the light on the southern end of Haddington Island, then to the light on Yellow Bluff on Cormorant Island, then following the southerly shoreline to a boundary sign on Gordon Bluff, then to Lewis Point on Vancouver Island).	
Area 13	All Salmon	Jul 15-Sep 30		Subareas 13-3 and 13-5, those waters of Discovery Passage and the Campbell R. inside a line true E of fishing boundary sign at Orange Pt. to mid-channel, then SE down the middle of the channel to intersection of a line running from a boundary sign on the southern end of Hidden Harbour breakwater, then true E to Quadra I. is restricted to the use of a single-pointed barbless hook. Use of natural bait is prohibited. No person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line which has a weight attached that is greater than 168 grams/6 ounces, or with an attracting device that is not affixed directly to the hook.

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
Area 13 continued	All Salmon	Jul 15-Sep 15		Vessels under motor power are prohibited in subarea 13-5 in the waters bounded on the south by a line from a sign bearing the graphic of a crossed-out propeller ("No Propellers") at the boat ramp on Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with Shag Rock on Quadra Island, and on the north by a line from the tip of Tyee Spit 185 m east in line with April Point, and on the west by a line from the low water mark between the north and south boundaries.
	Chinook	May 1-Sep 30	0	Bute Inlet from Alpha Bluff from a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shore, north to the head of Bute Inlet.
Area 14	All Salmon	Aug 1-Oct 15		A single hook restriction (barbless if salmon or trout fishing) applies to the waters of the Courtenay River mouth and the adjacent shoreline.
	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31	0	Subarea 14-14: Comox Harbour.
		May 1-Aug 31	0	Subarea 14-11: Baynes Sound inside a line from the Cape Lazo Light, then to the P-54 Bell Buoy on Comox Bar, then to Longbeak Point, then to the mouth of Hart (Washer) Creek.
		Jun 1-Jun 30	0	Waters inside a line from 49°46.74' N, 124°59.06' W near Kitty Coleman Prov. Park boat launch, then NE to 49°47.35' N, 124°57.68' W, then south to 49°45.14' N, 124°54.32' W, then SW to the navigation light at Little R. Ferry Dock.
		Jun 1-Jun 30	0	Those waters around Sentry Shoal within a 1.50 nautical mile radius of the Sentry Shoal Marker Buoy.
		Jun 15-Aug 15	0	Lambert Channel bounded from a fishing boundary sign off Nile Creek, N along Vancouver shoreline to Mapleguard Pt., then along the Harbour limit boundary to the S point of Chrome Island, then to the S tip of Denman Island then N along the shore to Whalebone Pt., then to Shingle Spit on Hornby Island then along the shore to Norman Pt., then S from Norman Pt. 2.4 nautical miles to the position 49°28.25' N, 124°36.54' W, and back to the Nile Creek fishing boundary sign.
Area 15	Chinook	Jan 1-Sep 30	0	Portion of Subarea 15-6 (Toba Inlet) E of a line from boundary sign at Snout Pt. to boundary sign on opposite shore.
		Jun 15-Aug 15	0	Waters of Algerine Passage and Shearwater Passage bounded by a line from the southern point of Harwood I. S to the navigational light on Rebecca Rocks then NW to the east-most point to Vivian I. then N to navigational buoy at Mystery Reef then W to the navigational marker on Atrevida Reef, then S to the north-most point of Harwood I. then along the western shore of Harwood I. back to point of commencement at the southern tip of Harwood I.
Area 17	All Salmon	Jul 15-Oct 15		A single barbless hook no greater than 15 mm from point to shank restriction applies in that portion of Departure Bay west of a line running from 49°12.600' N, 123°57.350' W, near the Pacific Biological Station to the light on Brandon Island at 49°12.427' N, 123°57.571' W to the westernmost BC Ferry dock located at approximately 49°11.672' N, 123°57.372' W. Only artificial flies with one single hook having a barbless point may be used in that portion of Nanaimo Harbour shoreward of a line from the end of the southernmost dock located at the Nanaimo Yacht Club (49°10.614' N, 123°56.336' W) to the Pedestrian Fishing Pier (Crab Dock) located at Swy-a-lana Lagoon 49°10.264' N, 123°56.051' W.
	Chinook	Aug 1-Oct 15	0	Subarea 17-4, except for those waters southeasterly of a line from Shingle Point to Pilkey Point, and Subareas 17-5 to 17-7, 17-9, 17-13 to 17-17 (Northumberland Channel, Pylades Channel, Stuart Channel), and a portion of Subarea 17-12 inside a line from Tinson Point to Snake Island Light and the RCA boundary, to the southern Five Finger Island group and to the RCA boundary starting at the Horswell Channel Buoy at 49°12.93' N, 123°56.03' W, to north of Horswell Bluff at 49°12.93' N, 123° 56.47' W.
0			Subareas 17-18 to 17-20 and a portion of Subarea 17-12 inside a line from Icarus Point on Vancouver Island true north 2 nautical miles, then northwesterly to the Navy buoy in Ballenas Channel, then to Nankivell Point at the entrance to Schooner Cove on Vancouver Island.	

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
Area 18	All Salmon	Aug 1-Sep30		A single barbless hook no greater than 15 mm from point to shank restriction applies in portions of Subareas 18-7 & 18-8 (Cowichan Bay and Satellite Channel) from the Tidal Water Boundary Sign located at 48°44.640' N, 123°37.744' W (near the Hecate boat ramp) to Cherry Pt. and shoreward of 8 boundary markers at approximately 48°44.569' N, 123°37.376' W; 48°44.540' N, 123°37.019' W; 48°44.523' N, 123°36.684' W; 48° 44.344' N, 123°35.869' W; 48° 44.232' N, 123°35.387' W; 48°43.982' N, 123°34.798' W; 48°43.531' N, 123°33.961' W; and 48°43.258' N, 123°33.599' W.
	All Salmon	Oct 10-Jan 15		Only a single-pointed hook may be used in a portion of Subarea 18-10 in the waters of Fulford Harbour inside or northwest of a line between a fishing boundary sign located near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the northern shore of Fulford Harbour across to a boundary sign on the opposite harbour shore.
	Chinook	Aug 1-Oct 15	0	Subareas 18-7 and 18-8, that portion of Subarea 18-7 that lies north of a line from a fishing boundary sign on Vancouver Island near 48°46.179' N, 123°34.654' W to a fishing boundary sign on Saltspring Island southeast of Burial Islet near 48°45.992' N, 123°33.777' W and south of a line from a fishing boundary sign on Saltspring Island approximately 1.5 nautical miles east-southeast of Musgrave Pt. near 48°43.982' N, 123°31.418' W to a fishing boundary sign on Vancouver Island approximately 0.5 nautical miles northwest of Cherry Pt. near 48°43.197' N, 123°33.708' W.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	0	Subareas 18-6 to 18-8, 18-10 (Fulford Harbour, Satellite Channel, Shute Passage, Sansum Narrows).
Area 19	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31	2	Subareas 19-5 to 19-12 (north of Cadboro Point): minimum size limit is 62 cm.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	0	Subareas 19-7 to 19-10 (Saanich Inlet).
			2	Subareas 19-1 to 19-4 (S. of Cadboro Point): minimum size limit is 45 cm. Opening date to be announced prior to season.
Area 20	Chinook	Jul 15-Oct 25	0	Subareas 20-1 and 20-2 inside or northerly of a line from Owen Point to the Port San Juan Light and Whistle Buoy then to Woods Nose.
		Aug 1-Oct 15	0	Sooke Inlet, Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin, N of a line from Muir Point to Possession Point.
Area 22	All Salmon	Aug 1-Oct 31	0	Nitinat Lake northeasterly of a line from Windy Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore. Only one single pointed barbless hook may be used in the tidal waters of Nitinat Lk inside a line from Whyac Pt to Tsuquanah Pt.
	Sockeye	Apr 1-Mar 31	0	Nitinat Lake.
Area 23	All Salmon	Apr 1-Mar 31		Only one single-pointed barbless hook may be used in that portion of Subarea 23-1, northerly of a line from a fishing boundary sign in upper Alberni Harbour situated at 49°14.19' N, 124°50.23' W then through the southernmost point of Hoik Island then to the flashing green light at the mouth of the Somass River then due east to a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shore to the tidal water boundary sign at Paper Mill Dam on the Somass River.
	Chinook	Aug 1-Sep 30	0	Subareas 23-2 and 23-3 southerly of a line from a fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Chesnucknuw Creek to a fishing boundary sign on the western shore of Alberni Inlet, and easterly of a line from Star Point to a fishing boundary sign at the mouth of Handy Creek.
Area 24	Chinook	Aug 1-Dec 31	0	

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
Area 26	All Salmon	Jul 15-Oct 15	0	Subareas 26-2 to 26-5 and 26-9.
				A portion of Subarea 26-6 inside of a line from the most westerly point of Union Island northwesterly to a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shore of Vancouver Island.
				Malksope Inlet in Subarea 26-8 inside a line from fishing boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to the inlet.
Area 27	Chinook	Aug 1-Sep 30	0	Subareas 27-7 to 27-11 in Quatsino Sound east of the Cliffe Point Light including Holberg Inlet and Neroutsos Inlet.
Area 28	All Finfish	Aug 1-Dec 31		A single barbless hook no greater than 15 mm from point to shank restriction applies in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BC Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour River.
				Two single barbless hooks in tandem, each no greater than 15 mm from point to shank may be used in Burrard Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the 14 St. Pier to Prospect Light to the north tower of Lions Gate Bridge.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31	2 hatchery marked coho per day	Subareas 28-1 to 28-7 and 28-9.
		Jun 1-Dec 31	2 hatchery marked coho per day	Subareas 28-8 and 28-10. Shore fishing only.
		Apr 1-Sep 30	2 hatchery marked coho per day	Subareas 28-11 to 28-14 Burrard Inlet east of Iron Workers Memorial Bridge at Second Narrows, Indian Arm and Port Moody Arm.
		Oct 1-Mar 31	Non-retention	
Open times, daily limits, and management measures for wild coho will be announced prior to season.				

Area	Species	Open Times	Daily Limit	Location and Management Measures
Area 29, excluding the tidal portion of the Fraser River	In Area 29 other than the tidal portion of the Fraser River angling gear permitted for salmon fishing shall include only one line per angler to which is attached a lure or bait with one single barbless hook. A person may angle in the tidal portion of the Fraser River with two single hooks attached to a fishing line each of which has a barbless point. The lower and upper tidal fishing boundaries of the Fraser River are described on the back of the inside folder at the front of this guide.			
	Chinook	Apr 1-Mar 31		Minimum size limit is 62 cm.
	Coho	Apr 1-Mar 31	2 hatchery marked coho per day	Subarea 29-3 and 29-10 easterly of a line from Gower Point to the Tango 10 Light Buoy, then to the northern tip of Lulu Island.
Area 29, tidal portion of the Fraser River only.	All Salmon	Jan 01-Jul 15	<i>No fishing for salmon</i>	
	Chinook	Jul 16-Dec 31		Minimum size limit is 30 cm.
		Jul 16-Aug 31		Open times, daily quota and management measures to be announced prior to season.
		Sep 1-Dec 31	4	Only one of which may be greater than 62 cm.
	Coho	Sep 03-Oct 4 2013 Sep 02-Oct 3 2014	0	No fishing for coho.
		Oct 05-Dec 31 2013 Oct 04-Dec 31 2014	2 hatchery marked coho per day	
	Pink	Jul 16-Dec 31	4	
	Chum	Jul 16-Dec 31	4	
All Finfish	Sep 03-Oct 4 2013 Sep 02-Oct 3 2014		Bait ban in effect.	

# Finfish (Other than Salmon)

## Points to Remember

Check the Recreational Fishing website at:



[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)

and the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 38 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear. You may also contact your local DFO office.

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

### Gear

- A person who is angling in tidal waters for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance or squid may use any number of hooks on a fishing line.
- There is no limit to the number of fishing rods a licensed angler may use in tidal waters, except in the tidal portion of any stream or river where the limit is one. Refer to the map and description of Fraser River tidal boundaries inside the front cover of this Guide.
- It is illegal to angle with a fishing line to which more than one hook, artificial lure or artificial fly is attached except:
  - in the tidal portion of the Fraser River where you can use two hooks, artificial lures or artificial flies, attached to a bar rig.
  - in most tidal water areas you may use any number of hooks attached to a fishing line if the hooks are used in combination to hold a single piece of bait and not arranged in such a fashion to catch more than one fish. This does not apply in those areas restricted to the use of only one single barbless hook.
  - when fishing for herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sardine, mackerel, Pacific sand lance or squid you may use any number of hooks attached to a fishing line, other than in those areas restricted to the use of only one single barbless hook.
- It is illegal to use an unattended line or “setline”.
- It is illegal to fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than 1 kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of a release clip. A release clip allows you to detach the fishing line from the downrigger line when the fish takes the lure or when you set the hook, allowing the fish to be retrieved by rod and reel or if not using a rod and reel, a separate handline.
- A gill net used when fishing for eulachon and smelt cannot exceed 7.5 m in length. Mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm. A floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the operator must be attached to each end of the net. Only one gill net may be fished at a time.



- A dip net used when fishing for eulachon, herring, mackerel, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance, Pacific sardine or smelt must be hung on a frame measuring no more than 90 cm in its greatest dimension. The bag may be no longer than 1.5 times the greatest dimension of the frame.

## Other

- You must immediately record in ink on your licence all lingcod retained from Areas 12 to 19, excluding Subarea 12-4, and Subareas 20-5 to 20-7 and 29-5.
- No person who is fishing for recreational or sport purposes shall waste any fish suitable for human consumption. The use of any finfish suitable for consumption as bait in trap fishing is prohibited however fish offal, herring, mackerel, Pacific sardine and anchovy may be used.
- Incidental catch must be released alive, and in a manner that causes it the least harm to the place from which it was taken.
- It is illegal to have any sport caught halibut on board any vessel on which there are fish destined for sale.
- It is recommended that you DO NOT consume the liver from groundfish caught near coastal industrial sites due to possible dioxin and furan contamination. Muscle tissue (fillets) of all coastal groundfish and other finfish species is not affected.
- It is recommended you eat only those spiny dogfish measuring less than 60 cm due to the relatively high levels of mercury in the tissues of larger (and older) dogfish.
- Be aware of hook and line, downrigger and trap gear entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. For more information, visit:



[www.venus.uvic.ca/notice-to-mariners/](http://www.venus.uvic.ca/notice-to-mariners/)

## Lingcod

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

## Rockfish

Rockfish stocks, particularly in the Strait of Georgia, are at low levels of abundance. Avoid rockfish by fishing away from rocky reef areas as these are key habitats for rockfish. As rockfish rarely survive after being caught keep what you catch within your limit and move to another area or change gear or your fishing method if you have reached your rockfish limit.

For additional information about Rockfish Conservation Areas and permitted sport fishing activities in these areas, refer to page 12.

## Sturgeon

There is no retention of sturgeon in all tidal waters. If fishing in the tidal waters of the Fraser River, single barbless hooks are required.

## Smelt

Fishing for smelt in Stanley Park requires special consideration of other users of the seawall. When fishing with dip nets or gillnets be mindful not to impede passing pedestrians or cyclists. Please clean up scales and parts of the fish that may make the seawall slippery for others.

Pacific Spirit Park includes all beaches from the Fraser River's North Arm around Point Grey to Acadia Beach, near Spanish Banks Beach. Park hours are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., from the start of Daylight Saving Time to Labour Day and during the remainder of the year from 8 a.m. to dusk.

## Halibut

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

To reduce mortality on released fish the use of circle hooks is recommended when fishing with bait. The point on circle hooks should not be offset from the hook shank. Halibut have a good survival rate when properly released by removing the hook or cutting the line close to the hook.

### Halibut Length/Round Weight Table

Length (cm)	Round weight (kg)	Length (inches)	Round weight (lbs)
80	6.1	31	13.4
85	7.4	33	16.3
90	9.0	35	19.8
95	10.7	37	23.6
100	12.6	39	27.8
105	14.8	41	32.6
110	17.2	43	37.9
115	19.8	45	43.7
120	22.8	47	50.3
125	26.0	49	57.3
130	29.5	51	65.0
135	33.3	53	73.4
140	37.5	55	82.7
145	42.0	57	92.6
150	46.9	59	103.4

Length (cm)	Round weight (kg)	Length (inches)	Round weight (lbs)
155	52.2	61	115.0
160	57.8	63	127.4
165	63.9	65	140.9
170	70.4	67	155.2
175	77.3	69	170.4
180	84.7	71	186.7
185	92.5	73	203.9
190	100.9	75	222.4
195	109.7	77	241.9
200	119.1	79	262.6
205	129.0	81	284.5
210	139.5	83	307.6
215	150.6	85	332
220	162.2	87	357.6
225	174.5	89	384.6

## Groundfish Tagging

### Halibut

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) has an ongoing



Satellite tag

tagging program to monitor halibut migration and mortality. A plastic-coated wire tag is attached to the dark-side cheek tissue of the halibut. Dart tags may also be found on or near the head or embedded in the body. Additionally, halibut may be tagged with large electronic satellite tags attached to the dark side just below the dorsal fin, which records temperature and depth. Satellite-tagged halibut may have the entire tag body (see photo) or only the plastic leader and dart, meaning that the tag body has detached from the fish. Each type of tag has a unique number and IPHC printed on the side.

If you catch and retain a tagged halibut, please: record the tag number, the recovery date, location and depth; fish length, sex, and include the ear bones if possible; remove the tag and dart from the satellite tag and send it along with your name and address to: **International Pacific Halibut Commission, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98145-2009; or call (206) 634-1838.**

For each returned wire tag and satellite tag leader a reward will be given of either \$5.00 or a baseball cap. Please indicate which reward you would prefer. A \$500 reward is given for satellite tag bodies.

### Lingcod

The Department's Pacific Biological Station has tagged lingcod to determine migration and abundance. The tag is a small yellow plastic tube inserted on the left side just below the first dorsal fin. If you catch a tagged lingcod, please make a note of the date, location and method of capture. Then call Schon Acheson, **604-666-2658.**

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

## Identification of Finfish

### Basking Shark

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



Basking shark

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

Report your sightings to the Basking Shark Sightings Network.

- Toll Free: **1-877-50-SHARK (507-4275)**
- Email: **BaskingShark@dfo-mpo.gc.ca**
- **[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/species-especies/elasmobranch/sightings-signalez-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/species-especies/elasmobranch/sightings-signalez-eng.htm)**

### Eulachon

Eulachon, also known as oolakan and candlefish, are small (20 to 25 cm) fish found from Alaska to California. They are distinguished from other smelt by the presence of common centre rings, running parallel to each other, on the gill plate and having the pelvic fins in front of the dorsal fin. In recent years their numbers have decreased substantially and management measures to protect eulachon are in effect.



Eulachon

### Flatfish

As larvae, flatfish resemble other fish in having an eye on each side of their head. However, the skull changes so that both eyes are on one side of the head when they become young



English sole

adults. Both eyes are on the dark-coloured side of the body, while the other side is eyeless and white. Flatfish lie on the bottom with the dark-coloured side up; some can change colour to match their surrounding environment. Flatfish are

oval or diamond-shaped and have long dorsal and anal fins. Most flatfish are “dextral”, which means the eyes and pigment are on their right side.

## Greenling

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

Most are inshore species foraging in rocky habitat or kelp and eelgrass beds. Kelp greenlings, the species most encountered by recreational fishers, can reach approximately 50 cm in length, and have small mouths and five centre lines on each side. The sexes are coloured differently: males are brown with blue spots on the head and back, while females are golden-brown with red spots.



Kelp greenling

## Halibut

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

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



Pacific halibut

## Herring

Pacific herring are silvery fish that form huge schools. They are blue-green on the back and silver below, with large, toothless mouths and large eyes.

Unlike shad or sardines, they have no spots and they have large scales, unlike smelts. Although they can reach lengths of 46 cm, most in B.C. are less than 25 cm.



Pacific herring

## Lingcod

Lingcod are large predators with huge mouths armed with numerous sharp teeth. They are brown with darker marks of different colours, spots or shades on the back and sides. Female

lingcod grow to 150 cm, although males rarely exceed 100 cm. Lingcod inhabit inshore waters and are also found further offshore.



Lingcod

## Mackerel

Two species are commonly referred to as mackerel in B.C. One is the Chub or Pacific mackerel which is a streamlined fish with two dorsal fins and a series of five small finlets between the second dorsal and tail. They have blue-green backs with wavy irregular vertical lines; can reach more than 60 cm in size, although most are around 45 cm. The other species is Jack mackerel which is similar in appearance except that the second dorsal fin is long with only a single finlet following. These fish are blue-green above and silvery below with a series of large scales along the lateral line. They are generally larger than Chub mackerel, reaching about 80 cm.



Chub mackerel

## Pacific Sardine

Also known as pilchard, Pacific sardine are very prevalent along the West Coast some years. They average about 30 cm in length.



Pacific sardine

## Rockfish

Rockfish are bass-like in appearance, with large mouths and eyes, spines on the head and gill plates, and prominent fins. Colour varies between species with shallow water rockfish generally having dark colours (green, brown or black) and deep water species usually orange or red. There are 37 species of rockfish known from British Columbia. Depending on the species, rockfish can range from 18 cm in length up to 120 cm. Keep what you catch and move to another area if you have reached your rockfish limit.



Quillback rockfish



Yelloweye rockfish

## Smelt

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



Surf smelt



## Spiny Dogfish

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



Spiny dogfish

## Sturgeon

Sturgeon are a cartilaginous, almost prehistoric-looking fish that can grow to six m long and weigh over 600 kg. Their elongate body usually ranges from greenish grey on the back



Sturgeon

to light grey or white on the belly. Instead of scales, their bodies have five rows of large armour-like plates known as scutes. They have long noses and projecting mouths, located on the lower part of the head, accompanied by four fleshy whiskers known as barbels. There are two species of sturgeon in B.C., the white sturgeon and the green sturgeon. Both occur along the coast in inshore waters and in medium to larger river systems. When observed, green sturgeon, the rarer and smaller of the species, are usually encountered further offshore. Critical populations of sturgeon are protected in British Columbia under the *Species at Risk Act* and because of this they are only available for catch and release fishing.

## Surfperch

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



Pile perch



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

Dates in this table are inclusive. Dates, limits and gear subject to in-season change. Check with your local DFO office or website [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/recl/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/recl/index-eng.htm) to confirm fishery openings.

The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (e.g., limits in Area 23 apply in Area 123) unless otherwise specified. The offshore waters include Areas 101 to 111, 130, 142, 121, and 123 to 127. In addition to the gear and daily limits restrictions for finfish in this table, some areas are closed to fishing for all finfish at certain times of the year therefore please consult the Closures section of this guide.

Species	Area	Daily Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Codfish	1 to 29	8	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	Species includes: Pacific Cod, Pollock and Hake but does not include Lingcod.
Eulachon	1 to 29	0	Apr 1-Mar 31	N/A	Due to conservation concerns harvesting of eulachon is prohibited.
Greenling	1 to 29	3	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	
Halibut	1 to 29	TBD	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	Open times, daily quota and management measures to be announced prior to season.
Herring	1 to 29	20 kg	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Harvesting of herring roe from marine plants or plants placed in the water for the purpose of harvesting herring roe is prohibited.
Lingcod	1 to 10 101 to 110, 130 & 142	3	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	
	12-1 to 12-13, 12-15 to 12-48, 20	1	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	Annual limit of ten (10). Minimum length is 65 cm with head on and 53 cm for head off including the tail. Subarea 12-4 excluded. Area 20 east of a line from Sheringham Point to the International Boundary.
	13 to 19, Subarea 29-5	1	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	Annual limit of ten (10). Minimum length is 65 cm with head on and 53 cm for head off including the tail. Record catch on your licence.
	11, 12-14, 20* to 27	3	Apr 1-Nov 15	Hook and line, spear	Area 20 west of a line from Sheringham Point to the International Boundary.
	28, 29 (except for Subarea 29-5)	0	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns, there is no fishing for lingcod in these areas.
Mackerel	1 to 29	100	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, dip net, herring jig, cast net	
Northern Anchovy	1 to 29	20 kg	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	See gear in Points to Remember section on page 30 for restrictions that pertain to dip nets.
Pacific Sand Lance	1 to 29	5 kg	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Also known as Needlefish. See gear in Points to Remember section on page 30 for restrictions that pertain to dip nets.
Pacific Sardine	1 to 29	100	Apr 1-Mar 31	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Also known as Pilchard. See gear in Points to Remember section on page 30 for restrictions that pertain to dip nets.
Perch	1 to 29	8	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Includes all species of perch, pile perch and shiners.

Species	Area	Daily Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Rockfish	1 to 10	5	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 5, no more than 3 may be yelloweye.
	12 to 20*	1	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	*Special management zone in Area 20 that applies here is east of a line from Sheringham Point to the international boundary.
	13 to 19, Subarea 29-5	1	To be announced	Hook and line, spear	
	11, 20* to 27	3	Apr 01-Mar 31	Hook and line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 3, no more than 2 may be yelloweye. *Special management zone in Area 20 that applies here is west of a line from Sheringham Point to the International boundary.
	28, 29-1 to 29-4 and 29-6 to 29-17	0	Closed	N/A	Due to conservation concerns, there is no fishing for rockfish.
	1 to 29	Ensure you check the red Closures section of this guide, starting on page 57, and DFO's website at <a href="http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm">www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm</a> to confirm the fishery openings and limits.			
Rockfish: Bocaccio	1 to 29	Management measures for Bocaccio rockfish are being considered. Notice of future measures to protect Bocaccio will be posted at: <a href="http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm">www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm</a>			
Sablefish	1 to 29	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Also known as Blackcod.
Sculpin	1 to 29	8	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Includes Cabezon, Pacific Staghorn Sculpin and all other sculpin species.
Shark, Including Basking, Tope, Bluntnose Sixgill, Blue, Brown Cat & Great White	1 to 29	0	Closed	N/A	There is no fishing for these species of shark.
Salmon Shark	1 to 29	1	Apr 01-Mar31		Hook and line and spear fishing while diving.
Spiny Dogfish	1 to 29	4	Apr 01-Mar 31	Hook and line	
All other shark species	1 to 29	0	Closed	N/A	Other shark species incidentally encountered must be released.
Skate	1 to 29	1	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and Line	
Smelt	1 to 27	20 kg	Apr 1-Mar 31	Gill net, dip net	See gear in Points to Remember section on page 30 for restrictions that pertain to gill nets and dip nets.
	28 to 29	20 kg	Aug 16-Jun 14	Gill net, dip net	Fishery is open only from 8:00 AM Thursday to 8:00 AM Monday. See gear in Points to Remember section on page 30 for restrictions that pertain to dip nets.
Sole/Flounder	1 to 29	8	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line, and spear fishing while diving	Includes all species of flounder and sole, but not halibut.
Sturgeon	1 to 29	0	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Catch and release only.


Species	Area	Daily Limit	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Trout	1 to 10	2	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Species includes hatchery steelhead only, and hatchery or wild cutthroat, brown and dolly varden. Only 1 fish per day may be greater than 50 cm. Daily limit is 0 in the tidal waters of Tlell River in Area 2. Minimum length is 30 cm.
	11 to 29	2	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	Retention of hatchery marked fish only. No retention of wild fish south of Cape Caution. Minimum length is 30 cm.
Tuna, Albacore	1 to 29	20		Hook and line	
Tuna, All other species	1 to 29	20		Hook and line	
Wolfeel	1 to 29	0	Apr 1-Mar 31	N/A	Catch and release only.
Other Species	1 to 29	20	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hook and line	

IN-SEASON MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Area 2	The waters shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary: a single barbless hook restriction applies April 1 to March 31.
Area 9	Rivers Inlet Special Management Zone from June 1 to September 15, in those waters of Rivers Inlet inside a line between fishing boundary signs located at Rutherford Point and McAllister Point, no person shall angle with a fishing line or downrigger line which is attached to a weight that is greater than 277 grams (8 ounces) or an attracting device that is not affixed directly to hook. All chinook retained in this area shall be recorded on the licence as being taken in Area 9 SMZ.
Area 14	The waters of Puntledge River mouth and the shoreline, a single barbless hook restriction applies August 1 to October 15.
Area 18	Subarea 18-10: Fulford Harbour northwesterly of a line between a fishing boundary sign located near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the north shore of Fulford Harbour across the harbour to a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shore, only one single-pointed hook may be used October 10 to January 15.
Area 22	Only a lure or bait with one single-pointed barbless hook may be used August 1 to October 31.
Area 23	Subarea 23-1: Port Alberni Harbour and the lower Somass River northerly of a line from Harbour Quay to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: only a single-pointed barbless hook may be used January 1 to December 31.
Area 28	From August 1 to December 31, it is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BC Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour River. Hooks must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and the shank of the hook. If fishing for salmon, cutthroat trout or steelhead trout, hooks must be barbless.
	It is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BC Railway bridge downstream to the fishing boundary signs located on the west and east shore of the Seymour River from August 1 to December 31. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and the shank of the hook. If fishing for salmon, cutthroat trout or steelhead trout, hooks must be barbless.
Area 29	Two single barbless hooks in tandem, each no greater than 15 mm from point to shank may be used in Burrard Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the 14 St. Pier, to Prospect Light, to the north tower of Lions Gate Bridge.
	Barbless hooks are required when fishing for ALL finfish in the tidal waters of the Fraser River. The lower and upper tidal fishing boundaries of the Fraser River are described on the back of the inside folder at the front of this guide.
	Bait ban in effect for all species in tidal portion of Fraser River from September 3 to October 4, 2013 and September 2 to October 3, 2014.

# Shellfish

## Points to Remember

**The harvesting of abalone, an endangered species in British Columbia, is prohibited.**

- Shellfish includes all aquatic invertebrates including crabs, clams, mussels, scallops, oysters, cockles, sea urchins, prawns and shrimp. Squid, sea cucumbers, and octopus are also managed as shellfish in British Columbia.
- Check with your local DFO office, or online, and the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 53 to confirm fishery openings, limits and gear.
- For information on shellfish contamination please check the following website for details of any closures:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/biotox/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/biotox/index-eng.htm)  
For additional information on the types of shellfish contamination see the section on the next page.
- Harvesting shellfish from clam or oyster aquaculture sites is prohibited without permission from the lease holder.
- Special limits apply for shellfish in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve. Consult the Fishing Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 53.
- It is illegal to harvest shellfish from closed or contaminated areas. Some areas are closed year-round for the harvest of some species of shellfish for conservation or health reasons. Check the Closures section starting on page 57 for the area you are fishing.
- Bivalve shellfish includes clams, oysters, mussels and cockles. It is very important before harvesting these species to ensure that there are no Red Tide and/or Sanitary Contamination closures in the area in which you are harvesting. These types of closures are not listed in this guide, as they change VERY OFTEN and QUICKLY in season.

### Gear

- Check the Limits and Management Measures table starting on page 53 for additional requirements for shellfish (crab & prawn) traps and rings.
- You may not spearfish or use chemicals to harvest octopus.

### Handling your catch

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

- Crabs must be measured immediately and undersized crabs must be immediately released gently to the water. Throwing crabs into the water from elevated heights of wharves and docks is harmful to crab and a violation.
- Bivalve shellfish that you harvest may be shucked or cooked while in the field (e.g., on a beach), however they must remain in a condition where they can be readily counted and identified until such time as they arrive at your ordinary residence. Crabs must have their carapace (shell) attached so they can be readily counted, measured and identified until such time as they arrive at your ordinary residence.
- For conservation purposes, fishers are asked to voluntarily release prawns carrying eggs under their tail.
- Never hang your bivalve shellfish off docks or the side of a vessel when travelling, as the waters you may be in could be contaminated.

## Types of Shellfish Contamination

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

Programs such as the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program (CSSP) are undertaken by DFO, Environment Canada, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to ensure that areas are safe for shellfish harvesting. Areas that exceed the allowable limits of any harmful substances are closed to shellfish harvesting.


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

The Government of Canada is enhancing controls to ensure that shellfish which could possibly become contaminated or affected by waste water effluent are prevented from reaching consumers. New Conditional Management Plans are being developed for key priority areas to strengthen detection, notification and response. This will assist us to act quickly to close shellfish harvest areas should an emergency discharge to occur at any waste water treatment plant.

Algal blooms usually occur during the warmer months of June to October, but can also be present any time of the year.



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

Prior to harvesting shellfish, check to ensure that the area where you intend to harvest is open. Contact a local DFO office for closures details, call 1-866-431-3474, or visit the DFO website:  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/index-eng.htm)

## Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP or “Red Tide”)

Microscopic marine organisms produce toxins that can accumulate in bivalve shellfish such as clams, oysters, mussels and scallops. This condition is not always visible in the water and is not always red. Eating bivalves contaminated with Red Tide can lead to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), a serious illness that may be fatal.

Only bivalve shellfish accumulate the toxin by filter-feeding; other shellfish such as shrimp are not affected. Crabs and predatory molluscs such as moon snails may concentrate the toxin in their viscera. Discard the viscera of crabs if they are harvested in areas closed for PSP. In areas open to butter clams, discard the siphon (neck), gills, and liquid released during cooking. In areas open for scallops, discard the roe and viscera.

**Cooking does not destroy the PSP toxins.**  
**As the conditions for PSP can occur rapidly,**  
**closures due to PSP are NOT listed in this Guide.**

**Consumption risks:** Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning can be fatal.

**Be aware of the symptoms:** Symptoms of PSP include tingling of the lips and tongue that may spread to fingers and toes, headache, or dizziness. As the effect of the toxin progresses, there could be a loss of muscular coordination, paralysis, and an inability to breathe.

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

## Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP or Domoic Acid)

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

**Consumption risks:** Although there have been no reported illnesses from ASP in B.C., the toxin has been found in B.C. shellfish.

**Be aware of the symptoms:** The symptoms of this illness are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and memory loss.

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

## Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP)

Diarrhetic shellfish poisoning is caused from the ingestion of toxin-contaminated bivalve shellfish and crustaceans. Mussels are the most common species affected and associated with diarrhetic shellfish illness.

**Consumption risks:** The first diarrhetic shellfish poisoning outbreak in B.C.'s history occurred in August 2011 when over 60 people became ill from eating cooked mussels. DSP is caused when shellfish ingest toxin producing algae.


**Be aware of the symptoms:** DSP symptoms can consist of diarrhea, nausea, abdominal cramps, chills, vomiting and headaches. DSP symptoms occur fairly rapidly beginning between 30 minutes to 15 hours after eating contaminated shellfish. The symptoms usually start in one or two hours. The recovery period is within 3 days. There are no known complications from diarrhetic shellfish poisoning. If you suspect you have a severe case of DSP or should problems persist you should immediately seek medical attention.

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

## Sanitary Contamination

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

**Consumption risks:** Consumption of raw or partially cooked bivalve shellfish from contaminated areas increases the risk of illness, especially for individuals with certain medical conditions or with compromised immune systems. Fully cooking the shellfish may destroy the common micro-organisms of public health concern.

**To reduce the risks:** Immediately prior to harvesting, check to ensure that the area where you intend to harvest is open. Full descriptions of sanitary contamination closures are not listed in this guide. Visit  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/index-eng.htm) for maps and descriptions.

## Vibrio Parahaemolyticus (VP)

VP is a bacteria that is naturally found in our coastal waters. It is more prevalent in the summer with warmer water temperatures and can concentrate in filter feeding bivalve shellfish. An area may be open to shellfish harvesting, however the shellfish may still contain VP.


**To reduce the risks:** Store bivalve shellfish frozen at -18 degrees Celsius, or refrigerate at 4 degrees Celsius, and cook the shellfish for five minutes at 60 degrees Celsius. Only harvest shellfish at the water's edge when the tide is



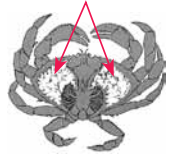
going out. Refrigerate immediately. Wash your hands after handling raw seafood; use only treated drinking water to rinse ready-to-eat seafood.

**Consumption risks:** Should you feel illness such as diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, contact your doctor or local health authority.

### Dioxin

Consumption advisories have been put in place for shellfish contaminated by dioxins and furans. The restrictions apply to recreational harvesting of certain species at specific sites, usually around industrial sites. In crab, some kinds of contamination are primarily concentrated in the hepatopancreas. While this portion of the crab is not usually eaten, some individuals may consume it. Consumption advisories pertain to this portion of the crab only. Visit  [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/shell-coquille-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/shell-coquille-eng.htm) for more information on areas of concern.



Hepatopancreas



## Maa-nulth Treaty Lands

In 2006, the governments of Canada and British Columbia signed an historic agreement with the Maa-nulth First Nations. In accordance with that agreement, some sites in Areas 23 and 26 are restricted to shellfish harvesting by Maa-nulth Treaty members only.

For detailed maps of these sites please visit:

 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm)  
 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm)

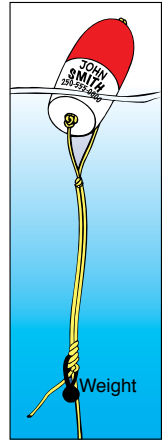
## Saanich Inlet Sponge Reefs Advisory

To protect cloud sponge reefs in Saanich Inlet, it is recommended that fishers avoid fishing trap gear in waters less than 40 m deep at Henderson Point, Willis Point, Christmas Point, McCurdy Point; at the mooring buoy northwest of Senanus Island; at Repulse Rock; at the point south of Misery Bay; and adjacent to the Bamberton cement plant.

# Shellfish Traps and Rings

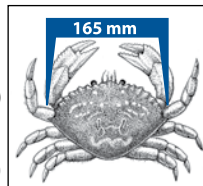
## Marking, Buoys and Buoy Lines

- All traps for crab, shrimp or prawn fishing must be marked with a floating tag or buoy bearing the fisher's name, including traps tied to a vessel or dock or fished from shore.
- Only one name may be associated with the trap and it must be legibly printed in a colour contrasting to the background and not less than 7.5 cm in height.
- A contact phone number is helpful in case your trap is lost and may soon be a legal requirement.
- All single traps must be marked with a buoy. **If two crab traps are attached to one ground-line, you may mark the ground-line with only one buoy.**
- Buoys must be highly visible and of sufficient size for the tides and current in your fishing area so as not to submerge.
- Household plastic jugs, bottles or Styrofoam chunks are not recommended for use as buoys as they are difficult to see in the water, difficult to mark with identification, and tend to deteriorate and sink. The use of standardized buoys is being reviewed and may become a requirement.
- Ensure that your buoy line doesn't float and become entangled in boaters' props. Either use sinking line or, if you use floating line, attach a weight to keep the excess line below the surface of the water at all tide levels without sinking the buoy.
- No person who is fishing for recreational or sport purposes shall waste any fish suitable for human consumption. The use of any finfish suitable for consumption as bait in trap fishing is prohibited however fish offal, herring, mackerel, Pacific sardine and anchovy may be used.
- Keep navigation channels clear of buoys and lines. Any fishing gear that hinders or impedes safe navigation may be removed under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.
- Mechanical devices may be used to recover traps.

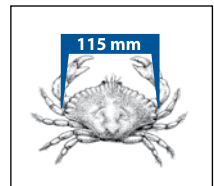


## Crabs and Crab Gear

- **Dungeness crab** must measure at least **165 mm** (photo on page 50)
- **Red Rock crab** must measure at least **115 mm** (photo on page 50)



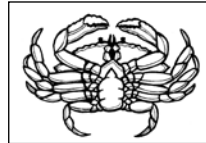
Dungeness crab



Red Rock crab

- A crab is measured in a straight line through the **widest part of the carapace**, or shell.
- Harvesters are advised to measure crabs **using a calliper device**
- Undersized crab must be returned to the water immediately.
- The carapace must remain attached until consumed or until the crab arrives at your ordinary residence.

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



Female




Male

- All crab traps **must** have a section in the top or sidewall that has been secured by a length of untreated cotton twine no greater than No. 120. This twine is often referred to as **rot cord**. On deterioration this must produce a rectangular opening with a minimum size of 7 cm x 20 cm, or a square opening with a minimum size of 11 cm x 11 cm. This regulation is intended to ensure that if the trap is lost, the section secured by the cord will rot, allowing captive crabs to escape, and preventing the trap from continuing to fish. On traps with a rigid frame and a freely opening hinged lid the trap lid must be secured by a loop of no greater than #120 untreated cotton twine such that the trap lid will open freely when the rot cord is broken. No other fastenings may impede the hinged lid of the trap from opening.
- It is illegal to use more than two rings, dip nets or traps or a combination of these to fish for crabs. It is illegal to use snares in catching or attempting to catch fish or crabs.
- Crab may only be harvested by trap, ringnet, dipnet or hand picking.
- It is illegal to use snares, rakes, spears or other pointed instruments to catch or attempt to catch crabs.



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

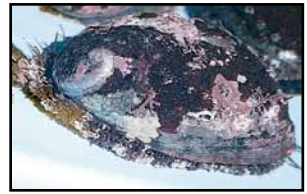
## Shrimp and Prawn Gear

- **The maximum number of shrimp and prawn traps that may be fished by any individual is four traps.**
- A maximum of four traps may be fished on a single bottom line (ground line).
- If **three or more** traps are set together on a single ground line, then a **floating tag or buoy** is required **at either end** of the ground line.
- Only **one fisher's traps** may be set on a single ground line.
- When fishing for shrimp or prawns, consider releasing **female prawns bearing eggs** and release all non-targeted species quickly to the water
- Prior to fishing, check for changes to shrimp and prawn management measures in **Saanich Inlet, Stuart Channel, Alberni Inlet** and other areas.
- Seasonal closures and other in-season management measures may be introduced to protect adult females carrying eggs.
- Be aware of trap gear entanglement risks in the vicinity of the UVIC Venus project in Pat Bay, Saanich Inlet. Visit  [www.venus.uvic.ca/notice-to-mariners/](http://www.venus.uvic.ca/notice-to-mariners/)

# Shellfish Identification

## Abalone

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



Northern abalone

**Due to serious conservation concerns, Northern Abalone is listed as endangered under the Federal *Species at Risk Act*. It is illegal to fish for abalone, to harm or harass them or to have in your possession any abalone or any part of abalone including its shell.**

## Clams

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

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



Butter clam



Manila clam



Littleneck clam



Varnish clam



Razor clam

## Crabs

Crabs have three to four pairs of walking legs and a pair of claws that are used for feeding and defence. Female crabs carry egg clusters on the underside of their bodies. The female's abdomen has a wide "beehive" shape; the male's has a narrow "lighthouse" shape. **It is illegal to possess female Dungeness or Red Rock crabs.**

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



Dungeness crab



Red Rock crab

## Mussels

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



Blue mussel

## Oysters

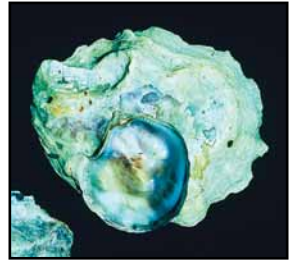
Pacific oysters are large shellfish that are the primary species cultured in southern B.C. Their shells are thick with a rough sculptured appearance. Shell colour varies: the outside is a combination of browns, greens and grays, often with sharp purple fluting near the edges. The interior is white and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



Pacific oyster



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



Olympia oyster

## Scallops

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



Spiny scallops

## Shrimp and Prawns

Shrimp have two body sections protected by a hard outer covering called a carapace. They sport antennae, eyes, mouthparts, and feeding and walking legs. The muscular abdomen extends behind the carapace and has swimming legs and a fan-like tail. Most shrimp live three years: one as a juvenile, one as a male and one as a female. Five of the 85 species of shrimp found in B.C. are of interest to fishers: coonstripe, humpback, smooth and spiny pink shrimp, and prawns. Coonstripe shrimp are red-brown with irregular brown and white oblique lines on the carapace and abdomen. Humpback shrimp are red-tan with dark red and bright white markings. Pink shrimp are uniform translucent red. Prawns, the largest shrimp in B.C. (25 cm in length), are red with white horizontal bars on the carapace and at least two pairs of white spots on the abdomen.



Coonstripe shrimp



Pacific prawn



Coonstripe shrimp, also known as dock shrimp, live in shallow water on or near pilings and floats; humpback shrimp on soft or hard bottoms; pink shrimp on soft bottom; and prawns in rocky areas.

## Squid

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



Opal squid

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

## Shellfish Tenures

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

### **Maa-nulth First Nations intertidal bivalves set-aside areas**

Areas 23 to 26 have beaches closed to the harvest of intertidal bivalves between the high water mark and the low water mark. These “Inter-tidal Bivalve Harvest Areas” are set aside for the use of Maa-nulth First Nations members only. These beach descriptions and bivalve descriptions can be found on the DFO Recreational Fishing site found at



[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm)

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm)

## Shellfish Tidal Waters Fishing Limits and Management Measures

Dates in this table are inclusive. Dates, limits and gear may change from year to year. Check with your local DFO office or web site [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/recl/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/recl/index-eng.htm) to confirm the fishery openings.

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

Species	Area	Daily Quota	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Abalone	1 to 29	0	Closed	N/A	<b>ENDANGERED SPECIES.</b> Closed for conservation purposes.
Barnacles, Giant	1 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Barnacles, Goose	1 to 27	2 kg	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Clams, All	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) concerns.
	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Butter	12 to 27	25	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	All species aggregate daily limit combined Areas 1 to 27 is 75. It is illegal to use any mechanical apparatus or dredge for harvesting clams. <b>Pacific Rim National Park (Area 23) aggregate daily limit:</b> 8 razors, 3 geoducks, 12 horse clams, 24 littleneck or manila clams, and 0 butter clams and maximum aggregate of all clam species is 24. Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination. Check for closures due to PSP. Clam harvesters are encouraged to fill in holes to reduce predation on exposed juvenile clams.
Clam, Horse	12 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	
Clam, Littleneck	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Manila	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Softshell	12 to 27	25	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Clam, Varnish	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Clam, Razor	Subarea 1-5	50	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
	12 to 27	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging	
Cockles	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 27	25	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	
Geoduck	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 27	3	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging & picking	
Limpet/Whelk	1 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Subject to PSP or contamination closures. Consult your local DFO office or DFO website.
Mussel, Blue	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Mussel, California	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	<b>Pacific Rim National Park (Area 23) daily limit:</b> 12. Combined aggregate daily limit of all mussel species is 75. Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination.
	12 to 27	25	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	

Species	Area	Daily Quota	Open Times	Management Measures
Crab, All Species Combined	1 to 10, 21 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Maximum of 2 ring nets, dip nets or traps or combination of these per fisher. Ensure gear is properly marked. Hand picking is permitted including by diving. No sharp-pointed instruments are permitted for harvesting crab. It is illegal to use snares in catching or attempting to catch crabs. Maximum aggregate (combined total) daily limits are in place and includes individual limits on those species listed below excluding shore crab.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	
Crab, Alaska King	1 to 10, 21 to 27	2	Apr 1-Mar 31	Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock, Box, Puget Sound and Alaska King in Areas 1-10 and 21-27 is 6; and in Areas 11-20, 28 and 29 is 4.  Minimum size limit for Dungeness Crab is 165 mm measured across the widest breadth of the shell. Minimum size limit for Red Rock Crab is 115 mm measured across the widest breadth of the shell. It is prohibited to possess female Dungeness and Red Rock crabs.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	0	Closed	
Crab, Box and Puget Sound King	1 to 29	1	Apr 1-Mar 31	
Crab, Dungeness	1 to 10, 21 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	
Crab, Red Rock	1 to 10, 21 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	
Crab, Shore	1 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	
	28 and 29	0	Closed	
Crab, Other	1 to 29	4	Apr 1-Mar 31	

**Area specific Crab Management Measures:**

**Area 12, within the Nimpkish River Estuary Special Management Area:** from Jun 15 to Sep 14, the daily limit for all crab species, other than King or Box crab, is reduced to two. Only dip nets, ring nets or hand picking is permitted in Subarea 12-19 within those waters at the mouth of the Nimpkish River that lie inside a line that begins at a fishing boundary sign approximately 1.5 km easterly of Broad Pt., then continues to navigation aid N17, then to a fishing boundary sign located east of Willow Creek then following the shoreline of Vancouver Island to the point of commencement.

**Area 16:** Pender Harbour, east of a line drawn from Henry Point at 49°37.878' N and 123°03.443' W to Francis Peninsula at 49°37.497' N and 123°03.443' W, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets. The waters of Gunboat Bay inside a line from the B.C. Hydro lines at the entrance to Gunboat Bay, are closed to harvesting crab, all year.

**Area 19: within Sidney and Cordova Channels Advisory:** use at least a 27 cm diameter brightly coloured buoy in Sidney and Cordova Channels within an area bounded on the south by a line from Cowichan Head to D'Arcy Shoals to the southernmost point of Sidney Island, and bounded on the north from a point on Saanich Peninsula due east to the light on the north end of James Island, east to northeasterly to the light on the U2 navigation buoy in Sidney Channel, then true east to Sidney Island. Larger buoys are being tested by both commercial and recreational crab fishers in these channels to improve visibility. Larger buoys may be required in all trap fisheries in the future.

**Areas 28 and 29:** it is prohibited to fish for crabs from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise each day in Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9, 28-11, and that portion of Subarea 28-12 southerly of a straight line from a point on the eastern shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.072' N, 122°55.918' W on Turtle Head, to the most northerly point of Hamber Island, then to the most northerly point of Grey Rocks Island, then to a point on the western shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.024' N, 122°56.650' W. See map at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm)

**Area 28-8:** along the shore from Kitsilano Point westerly to Jericho Beach pier is open to daylight recreational fishing only. Check with Steveston DFO office, (604) 664-9250 or Langley DFO office, (604) 607-4150 for more information.

**Area 29:** there is no fishing for crab in the area around the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal and Deltaport. Refer to closures section on p. 57 for details. Check Crab Hepatopancreas Consumption Advisories, p. 45.

Species	Area	Daily Quota	Open Times	Gear	Management Measures
Octopus	1 to 29	1	Apr 1-Mar 31		Use of sharp pointed instruments and chemicals is prohibited.
Oyster, Olympia	1 to 29	0	Closed	N/A	To avoid inadvertently harvesting Olympia Oysters while you are harvesting Pacific Oysters, do not harvest any oyster less than 5 cm in diameter.
Oyster, Pacific	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. Details at your local DFO office.
	12 to 27	15 in the shell or 0.5L shucked	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Daily limit for oysters can be either shelled or shucked (unshelled), but not both. Harvesters are encouraged to shuck oysters on the beach and leave the shells there, or return oyster shells to the beach from where you collected them whenever possible. Consult your local DFO office. You will need permission to harvest oysters from marked oyster farms. Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination.
Scallop, all species	1 to 11	0	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP concerns. See special limit on Weathervane Scallops in Subarea 1-5. Consult your local DFO office.
Scallop, Pink and Spiny	12 to 27	75	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination.
Scallop, Rock	12 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination.
Scallop, Weathervane	Subarea 1-5	100	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	Within the waters of McIntyre Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands. Other portions of Areas 1 to 11 are closed for all species of scallop.
	12 to 27	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	Area 28 and 29 are closed to all bivalve harvest due to contamination.
Sea Cucumber	1 to 29	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	
Sea Urchin	1 to 29	12	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking, diving	
Shrimp/Prawn	1 to 29	200	Apr 1-Mar 31	Harvest by spear, ring net or trap.	You may harvest Dock shrimp by spear when diving. Maximum of 4 traps or ring nets or combination of these per fisher. The release of female prawns carrying eggs is encouraged for conservation. Some areas may experience in-season closures. Check with your local DFO office or <a href="http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm">www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm</a> to confirm fishery openings.
	13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 25 and 28				In Saanich Inlet, Stuart Channel, and Alberni Inlet, "pulse" fishing may be implemented after Labour Day weekend to increase prawn escapement and prawn abundance. Closures may be implemented January 01 to March 31 in waters around Quadra and Cortes Islands; the communities of Powell River and Lund; Sechelt and Salmon Inlets; Malaspina and lower Jervis Straits, Stuart Channel, Saanich Inlet, Alberni Inlet, Tahsis Inlet, Muchalat Inlet and Howe Sound, to allow the prawn spawning cycle to complete. Confirmation of these closures are made in-season. Consult your local DFO office or <a href="http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm">www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm</a>
Shrimp, Ghost	1 to 29, except 29-8	50	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand digging, hand pump	Species is also known as sand shrimp. There is no fishing for ghost shrimp in Subarea 29-8 from May 1 to August 31st annually.
	29-8	50	Apr 1-Apr 30 Sep 1-Mar 31		
Sand Dollar	1 to 29	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Sea Star	1 to 29	6	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	
Snail, Moon	1 to 29	2	Apr 1-Mar 31	Hand picking	Moon snails may be subject to PSP, check for closures. Consult your local DFO office or <a href="http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm">www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm</a> for details.

Squid, Opal	1 to 29	200	Apr 1-Mar 31	Cast net, jigging	
Squid, all other species	1 to 29	20	Apr 1-Mar 31	Cast net, jigging	This includes Humbolt Squid and Neon Flying Squid in the aggregate.
Other species	1 to 29	20	Apr 1-Mar 31	Various	The daily limit is per individual species not already listed in this guide.

#### CRAB HEPATOPANCREAS CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

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

# Closures

The closures listed on the following pages are arranged by Fishery Management Area. For closures consult the fold-out Area maps on the inside front cover of this Guide and then turn to the corresponding Area in this section.

**Salmon conservation measures and restrictions for other species come into effect annually. In addition to the closures listed below don't forget to also consult the Salmon Limit and Management Measures tables on page 24; the salmon fishing notices and information for other finfish and shellfish for the area you are fishing at the DFO Recreational Fishing website; or contact the DFO office in the area you are fishing. Contact phone numbers for DFO offices can be found inside the front cover of this guide.**



**[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)**

## Permanent Bivalve Shellfish Harvesting Prohibited Zones

No harvesting is permitted:

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

## Closures by Area

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### Areas 1, 101 and 142

#### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

#### Salmon:

Non-retention of chinook salmon is in effect **June 15 to October 31** in the waters of Masset Inlet and Masset Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westacott Point.

Non-retention of chinook salmon is in effect **May 15 to October 31** in the waters of Masset Inlet and Masset Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point.

#### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish**, with the exception of McIntyre Bay (Subarea 1-5),

#### Rockfish Conservation Area:

Fredrick Island.

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## Areas 2 and 102

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area Reserve. The following areas are closed to fishing any finfish or shellfish:

Burnaby Narrows: those waters of Subareas 2-13 and 2-16 inside a line commencing at 52°23.071 N, 131°20.427 W, east to 52°23.079 N, 131°22.79 W, following the southern shoreline of Kat Island east to 52°23.104 N, 131°22.193 W, then east to 52°23.303 N, 131°21.277 W, following the western shoreline of Burnaby Island south to 52°20.982 N, 131°20.427 W, then west to 52°20.733 N, 131°21.063 W, and then north following the eastern shoreline of Moresby Island back to the point of commencement.

Louscoone Estuary: those waters of Subareas 2-33 and 2-34 north of a line drawn from 52°11.828 N, 131°15.662 W, east to 52°12.269 N, 131°14.579 W.

Flamingo Estuary: those waters of Subarea 2-37 north of a line drawn from 52°14.523 N, 131°22.24 W, southeast to 52°14.245 N, 131°21.481 W.

Gowgaia Estuary: those waters of Subarea 2-41 east of a line drawn from 52°24.947 N, 131°32.13 W, southeast to 52°24.233 N, 131°32.021 W.

Cape Saint James: those waters of Subareas 2-19, 102-3, 130-3 and 142-1 inside a line commencing at 51°56.509 N, 131°01.547 W, southwest to 51°55.499 N, 131°02.468 W, then southeast to 51°52.493 N, 130°57.907 W, then south to 51°51.655 N, 130°57.780 W, then southeast to 51°50.395 N, 130°56.561 W, then northeast to 51°51.054 N, 130°54.702 W, then north to 51°53.826 N, 130°55.640 W, then northwest to 51°58.517 N, 130°59.468 W, and then west to 51°58.727 N, 131°00.620 W, and then following the southern shore of Kungit Island to the point of commencement.

SGang Gwaay: those waters of Subareas 2-31 and 142-1 inside a 3 km radius from the centre point on Anthony Island located at 52°05.655 N, 131°13.178 W.

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Lyell Island and South Moresby.

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## Areas 3 and 103

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.



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## Areas 4 and 104

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

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

### Shellfish:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Areas 5 and 105

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Areas 6 and 106

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Otter Passage; West Aristazabal Island; and Kitasu Bay.

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## Areas 7 and 107

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Goose Island and McMullin Group.

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## Areas 8 and 108

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Area:

West Calvert.

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## Areas 9 and 109

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

The waters shoreward of a line connecting two boundary signs off the mouth of the Wannock River are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to September 15**.

The waters shoreward of a line connecting two boundary signs off the mouth of the Chuckwalla and Kilbella rivers are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to September 15**.

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Area:

Fish Egg Inlet.

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## Areas 10 and 110

### Salmon:

Salmon may not be retained within the waters of Wyclees Lagoon in Smith Inlet lying southerly of the boundary sign near the entrance from **June 20 to November 30**.

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Area:

Smith Sound.

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## Areas 11 and 111

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Storm Islands and Scott Islands.

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## Area 12

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-12/area-secteur-12-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-12/area-secteur-12-eng.htm)

### **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

Bate-Shadwell Passage; Goletas Channel; Browning Passage-Hunt Rock; Bolivar Passage; Shelter Bay; Browning Islands to Raynor Group; Drury Inlet-Muirhead Islands; Hardy Bay-Five Fathom Rock; Numas Islands; Suquash; Haddington Passage; Burley Bay-Nepah Lagoon; Mackenzie-Nimmo; Wakeman Sound; Dickson Polkinghorne Islands; Nowell Channel; Greenway Sound; Belleisle Sound; Kwatsi Bay; Bond Sound; Thompson Sound; Salmon Channel; Weynton Passage; Eden-Bonwick-Midsummer-Swanson Islands; Port Elizabeth; Lower Clio Channel; Viscount Island; Havannah Channel; Upper Call Inlet; Cracroft Point South-Sophia Islands; and West Cracroft-Boat Bay.

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## **Area 13**

### **All Species:**

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

### **All Finfish, including Salmon:**

The waters in Loughborough Inlet from Cosby Point to the head of the inlet are **closed** to fishing for all finfish, all year.

Deepwater Bay inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at Separation Head to a fishing boundary sign at the northerly entrance of Deepwater Bay is **closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.**

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

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

Those waters inside a line from the float at the Cape Mudge Indian Village on Quadra Island at 50°01.393 N, 125°11.805 W, then true west at 270° for one nautical mile to a point at 50°01.391' N, 125°13.360' W, then southeast 160° true to a point at 49°58.260' N, 125°11.616' W, this being the intersection of a line drawn from the fishing boundary sign on Willow Point on the Vancouver I. shore

at 49°58.008' N, 125°12.489' W, to the Red Can Buoy light off Wilby Shoals, Discovery Passage at 49°58.969' N, 125°09.156' W, then to the Cape Mudge light on Quadra Island at 49°59.913' N, 125°11.736' W, are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to August 31**.

Those waters of Discovery Passage and the Campbell River inside a line true east of the fishing boundary sign at Orange Point to the middle of the channel, then southeasterly down the middle of the channel to the intersection of a line running from a boundary sign on the southern end of Hidden Harbour breakwater, then true east to Quadra Island, is **closed to fishing for all finfish October 1 to October 31**, except for the Campbell River Discovery Pier. The area around the Discovery Pier will remain open inside a line running true east 50 m into Discovery Passage at the north end of the pier, then southeasterly down Discovery Passage to the intersection of a line running true east 50 m at the south end of the Discovery Pier. The waters of Salmon Bay, bounded on the north by a line from Graveyard Point to the ferry landing on the opposite shore, and on the south by the downstream side of the first bridge upstream on the Salmon River are **closed to fishing for all finfish June 1 to December 31**.

### **Shellfish:**

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

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

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-13/area-secteur-13-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-13/area-secteur-13-eng.htm)

### **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

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

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## **Area 14**

### **All Species:**

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

### **All Finfish, including Salmon:**

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

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

### **Shellfish:**

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

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-14/area-secteur-14-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-14/area-secteur-14-eng.htm)

**Baynes Sound Management Plan Closures:** Some of Baynes Sound area closes when rainfall exceeds a threshold minimum over a 24 hour period.

**May 31 to September 30:** Tribune Bay

### **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

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

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## **Area 15**

### **All Species:**

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

### **Shellfish:**

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

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-15/area-secteur-15-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-15/area-secteur-15-eng.htm)

## Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Area 16

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Shellfish:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-16/area-secteur-16-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-16/area-secteur-16-eng.htm)

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Area 17

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

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

The tidal waters of the Chemainus River and off the Chemainus River mouth, commencing at Bare Point on Vancouver Island to the light on North Reef, to Sherard Point on Vancouver Island, then following the shoreline northerly to a boundary sign on the Chemainus River near the Bald Eagle Campground, then across the river to the opposite bank, then following the Vancouver Island shoreline northerly to the point of commencement, are **closed to fishing for all finfish July 15 to October 25**.



## **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-17/area-secteur-17-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-17/area-secteur-17-eng.htm)

## **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

Lasqueti South–Young Point; Ballenas Island; Nanoose–Schooner Cove; Departure Bay; Northumberland Channel; De Courcy Island North; Reynolds Point–Link Island; Gabriola Passage; Danger Reefs; Ruxton–Pylades Islands; Coffin Point; Thetis–Kuper Islands; Saltspring Island North; and Trincomali Channel.

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## **Area 18**

### **All Finfish, including Salmon:**

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

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

### **Shellfish:**

There is a restricted area in Ganges Harbour to provide a channel for navigation. **Crab floats** (buoys) must remain outside of the restricted area at all times. The area is described as those waters of Subarea 18-3 inside a line that commences at 48°51.52' N, 123°29.36' W, then to 48°50.47' N, 123°27.30' W, then to 48°51.47' N, 123°29.47' W, then to the point of commencement. A map is available at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/gangesharbour-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/gangesharbour-eng.htm)

## **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-18/area-secteur-18-eng.htm>

## **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

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

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## Area 19

### All species:

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

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

Haro Strait shoreward of a line from the Anacortes ferry dock in Sidney to the easternmost point of Cordova Spit where there is **non-retention of cutthroat trout, all year**.

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

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

### Shellfish:

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

There is a restricted fishing area in Tsehum Harbour to provide a channel for navigation. It is a dogleg channel approximately 112 m wide at the most easterly point, commencing at the northeast at 48°40.234' N, 123°23.850' W, southerly to 48°40.183' N, 123°23.916' W, then westerly for approximately 1050 m. The north side of the channel is bounded by the starboard red QR buoy directly across from the breakwater, and into the harbour by the starboard red navigation triangles. The southern side of the channel is in line with the northern tip of the breakwater at the entrance to Tsehum Harbour. At 48°40'25' N, 123°24'33' W is a transit from the marked wreck on the south shore to the small Islet just south of Kingfisher Point. The channel turns north and narrows to approximately 30 m, staying within the bounds of the marked navigation channel. The channel terminates at its northern end at 48°40'43' N, 123°24'45' W which is at the port green and white square. **Crab floats** (buoys) must remain outside of the restricted area at all times.

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-19/area-secteur-19-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-19/area-secteur-19-eng.htm)

## Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Area 20

### All species:

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

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Shellfish:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-20/area-secteur-20-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-20/area-secteur-20-eng.htm)

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Areas 21, 22, and 121

### All species:

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

### Salmon:

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

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

**Closed** to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

Pachena Point; Dare Point; and Carmanah.

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## Areas 23 and 123

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

### All species:

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

**Endeavour Hydrothermal Vents - Marine Protected Area:** Check with the Port Alberni DFO office for permitted fishing activities.

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

The following areas are **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 1 to September 31**: a portion of Alberni Inlet bounded on the north by line drawn 127° true from Hocking Point to a fishing boundary sign on the eastern shore of Alberni Inlet, and on the south by a line from a fishing boundary sign at Chesnucknuw Creek to a fishing boundary sign on the western shore of

Alberni Inlet; a portion of Subarea 23-3 bounded on the south by a line from a boundary sign on Vancouver Island on Mutine Pt. to the Chup Pt. Navigation Light, and on the north by a line from Star Point to a boundary sign at the mouth of Handy Creek; in Subarea 23-4 that portion of Rainy Bay inside a line commencing at a boundary sign on Seddall Island south of Ecoole, to a boundary sign on Chup Point excluding the channel that drains Fatty Basin; and a portion of Subarea 23-4 inside a line from a fishing boundary sign near the entrance to Poett Nook, to San Jose Islets, then to a boundary sign on Vancouver Island easterly of the south end of Congreve Island at position 48°55.25' N, 125° 01.21' W.

Uchucklesit Inlet northwesterly of a line drawn between Brooksby Point and Burrough Point is **closed to all fishing for finfish June 30 to October 31**.

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

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/swiftsuremap-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/swiftsuremap-eng.htm)

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-23/area-secteur-23-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-23/area-secteur-23-eng.htm)

Management Area 123: **Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.**

**Maa-nulth Treaty Areas:** The following beaches are set aside for the use of Maa-nulth First Nation members only: portions of Toquart Bay around Toquart River; the tidal flat at Maggie River; the tidal flat at Couer d'Alene Creek and the unnamed bay on the opposite shore of Effingham Inlet; Geer Islets and Meade Islets near Tzartus Island; northeast Numukamis Bay and the tidal flat adjacent to the Sarita River. Maps and a full description of these areas may be found at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s23-eng.htm)

### **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

Broken Islands Group and Folger Passage.

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## **Areas 24 and 124**

### **All species:**

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

### **All Finfish, including Salmon:**

The following areas are **closed to fishing for all finfish from August 1 to October 31**: That portion of Subarea 24-4 southerly of a line commencing on Flores Island at 49°18.005' N, 126°04.141' W, then to 49°18.250' N, 126°03.132' W, on McKay Island and following the McKay Island shoreline to 49°18.404' N, 126°01.939' W, then to 49°19.279' N, 126°01.399' W, on Vancouver Island;

Subarea 24-5: the waters of Herbert Inlet lying easterly of the meridian passing though 126°01.031' W, at Bawden Point;

that portion of Subarea 24-6 northerly of a line commencing at Kutcouc Point (49°14.961' N, 126°04.817' W) on Flores Island, to 49°14.637' N, 126°00.825' W, on Vancouver Island near the Chetarpe Indian Reserve;

that portion of Subarea 24-9 easterly of a line commencing at Ginnard Point (49°08.069' N, 125°51.169' W) on Meares Island, to 49°07.483' N, 125°51.811' W, on Vancouver Island then to the Subarea boundary at Auseth Point; and

Subarea 24-13 and that portion of Subarea 24-3 northerly of a line commencing at 49°24.640' N, 126°08.646' W, on Vancouver Island, to 49°24.562' N, 126°07.480' W, on Obstruction Island, to the Subarea boundary commencing at 49°25.419' N, 126°07.347' W, on Vancouver Island, then to 49° 24.990' N, 126°06.655' W, on Obstruction Island.

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

### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-24/area-secteur-24-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-24/area-secteur-24-eng.htm)

Management Area 124: **Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.**

### **Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

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

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## **Areas 25 and 125**

### **All Finfish, including Salmon:**

The following areas are closed to fishing for all finfish from July 15 to October 15:

that portion Subarea 25-1 in Muchalat Inlet lying east of a line designating the Gold River Harbour Limit;

that portion of Subarea 25-4 inside a line drawn between fishing boundary signs on opposite sides of the entrance to Hisnit Inlet;

that portion of Subarea 25-4, east of a line from a boundary sign located on Bligh Island at Concepcion Pt near 49°39.732' N, 126°28.815' W, to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Hanna Channel near 49°40.181' N, 126°28.166' W, to a boundary sign in Subarea 25-15 in Zuciarie Channel which is located on Bligh Island at 49°38.610' N, 126°29.884' W, across to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Zuciarie Channel at 49°38.338' N, 126°28.870' W, to the eastern boundary of 25-13;

that portion of Subarea 25-5 inside a line drawn between fishing boundary signs on opposite sides of Nesook Bay;

that portion of Subarea 25-5 inside a line drawn between fishing boundary signs on the opposite sides of the entrance to Head Bay;

that portion of Subarea 25-8 northwest of a line drawn between a boundary sign located on Nootka Island, directly northwest of Bodega Island, at 49°44.962' N, 126°38.006' W, to a boundary sign on the opposite shore of Tahsis Inlet at 49°44.966' N, 126°37.588' W, and all of Subarea 25-16;

that portion of Subarea 25-9 in Zeballos Inlet northwest of a line drawn from a flashing green light located on Vancouver Island at 49°54.424' N, 126°48.088' W, to a boundary sign located on the opposite shore of Zeballos Inlet at 49°54.819' N, 126°47.171' W, and all of Subarea 25-10;

that portion of Subarea 25-11 in Espinosa Inlet northwest of a line drawn from a point located on Vancouver Island at 49°55.444' N, 126°55.100' W, to a boundary sign located on the opposite shore of Espinosa Inlet at 49°55.444' N, 126°56.485' W; and

Subarea 25-12: the waters of Port Eliza lying northerly of the parallel passing through the northernmost point of Harbour Island at 49°51.633' N.

#### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-25/area-secteur-25-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-25/area-secteur-25-eng.htm)

Management Area 125: **Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.**

#### **Rockfish Conservation Area:**

West of Bajo Reef.

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## **Areas 26 and 126**

#### **Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-26/area-secteur-26-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-26/area-secteur-26-eng.htm)

Management Area 125: **Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.**

**Maa-nulth Treaty Areas:** The following beaches are set aside for the use of Maa-nulth First Nation members only: portions of Malksope Inlet–Bunsby Islands; a portion of Kashutl Inlet at the mouth of the Kauwinch River; a portion of Tahsish Inlet at the mouth of the Artlish River; and a portion of Amal Inlet.

Maps and a full description of these areas may be found at:

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/tidal-maree/a-s26-eng.htm)

#### **Rockfish Conservation Area:**

Checleset Bay.

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## Areas 27 and 127

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

For a map showing the areas closed to bivalve shellfish harvesting in this area visit: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-27/area-secteur-27-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/contamination/sani/area-secteur-27/area-secteur-27-eng.htm)

Management Area 127: **Closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.**

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Area 28

### All Species:

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

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

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

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

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



### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

Those waters of Howe Sound easterly of a line between a boundary sign 300 m north of the mouth of Britannia Creek and the southern tip of Minaty Bay, are **closed to fishing for all finfish May 30 to August 15**.

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

### Shellfish:

No person shall fish for crabs from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise each day in Subareas 28-6, 28-7, 28-9, 28-11, and that portion of Subarea 28-12 southerly of a line from a point on the eastern shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.072 N, 122°55.918 W, on Turtle Head, to the most northerly point of Hamber Island, then to the most northerly point of Grey Rocks Island to a point on the western shore of Indian Arm at 49°19.024 N, 122°56.650 W.

See map at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crabclosureFN18-eng.htm)

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

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

### Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:

Area 28 is closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

### Rockfish Conservation Areas:

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

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## Area 29

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

### All Finfish, including Salmon:

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

### Shellfish:

In Area 29 there is no fishing for crab in the area around the Tsawwassen Ferry Terminal and Deltaport from a line starting at 49°1.566' N, 123°8.787' W, then to 49°01.464' N, 123°08.633' W (the yellow marker labeled TB), then to 49°01.214' N, 123°08.578' W (the red marker labeled T8), then to 49°00.887' N, 123°08.644' W (the red marker labeled T6), then to 49°00.696' N, 123°08.922' W (the red marker labeled T4), then to 49°00.489' N, 123°09.201'

W (the red marker labeled T2), then to 49°00.323' N, 123°08.189' W, at the B.C. Ferry western docking pylon, then to 49°00.6' N, 123°7.75' W, following the B.C. Ferry property coastline to 49°00.470' N, 123°7.582' W, then to 49°00.230' N, 123°07.440' W, at the northeast point of the Tsawwassen Breakwater, then to 49°00.134' N, 123°07.725' W, at the southwest point of the Tsawwassen Breakwater, then to 49°00.130' N, 123°11.270' W, then to 49°00.910' N, 123°11.270' W, then to 49°00.666' N, 123°10.082' W, at the western end of Deltaport dock, then following along the Deltaport causeway to 49°00.817' N, 123°9.530' W, and continuing along the Deltaport property coastline. A map showing the boundaries of this closed area may be found at: [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crab-crabe-tsaww-delta-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/opportunities-possibilites/crab-crabe-tsaww-delta-eng.htm)

**Bivalve Shellfish Contamination:**

Area 29 is closed to the harvest of all bivalve shellfish.

**Rockfish Conservation Areas:**

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

# General Information

## Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

Plants and animals which do not occur naturally in an area are referred to as aquatic invasive species and can be detrimental to our native populations of plants and animals. Your help in documenting aquatic invasive species in our waters is needed.

### European Green Crab

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

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



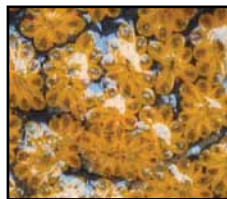
European green crab

### Tunicate Species

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

Invasive tunicates generally are found on a variety of submerged structures like docks, buoys, ropes, anchors, pilings and boat hulls. Many have the ability to overgrow native species affecting community structure and dynamics.

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



Golden star tunicate



Club tunicate

## How you can help

### 1. Report aquatic invasive species:

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

Please include the date and exact location (GPS if available). If possible, obtain individuals (solitary tunicates or crabs) or a small sample (colonial tunicates) and put the specimen in a sealed container with rubbing alcohol or freeze in a sealed plastic bag. Photos of the animals may also be sent to the above e-mail address.

### 2. Avoid the introduction of aquatic invasive species:

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

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

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

# Marine Mammals

The Marine Mammal Regulations, under the Fisheries Act, specifically prohibit the disturbance of marine mammals and guidelines for marine mammal viewing have been developed.

Do your part to protect marine mammals and follow the guidelines.

For more information, visit:

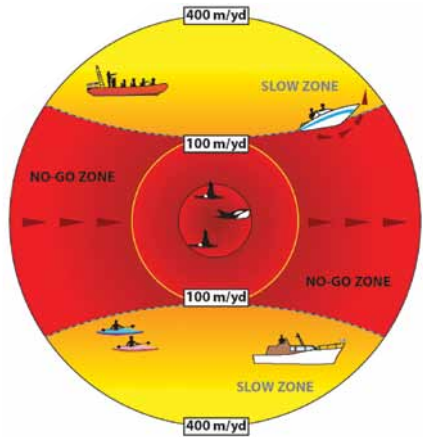
 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/mammals-mammiferes/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/mammals-mammiferes/index-eng.htm)

DO NOT:

- touch, move, disturb or harass any marine mammal
- try to feed marine mammals
- force seals or sea lions into the water
- encourage marine mammals to engage in an encounter

DO:

- call the Observe, Record and Report (ORR) line at **1-800-465-4336** if you see a marine mammal being harassed or harmed
- call the ORR line if you believe a marine mammal is sick, injured or abandoned

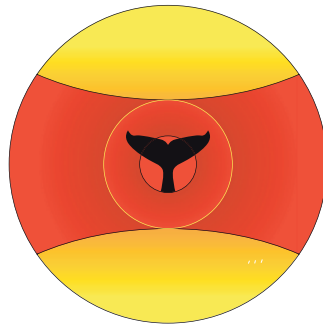


Do not get too close to marine mammals. Respect these boundaries.

**Keep your distance from all marine mammals, including seals and seal pups. It is illegal to disturb any marine mammal in Canada including intentional interaction. Violators face potential fines of up to \$100,000.**

## Commercial Whale Watching

If a commercial whale watch vessel is flying a Whale Target flag the vessel is in the presence of whales. Please **slow down** and proceed with caution.



A whale watching vessel flying a Whale Target flag indicates the presence of whales.

## Whale Depredation

Depredation, the removal of fish from fishing gear, by killer whales has recently been reported by recreational fishers in B.C. This is a significant and growing problem.

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

DO NOT feed marine mammals. If whales appear to be interested in your activities it is recommended that you move away and fish in another area until the whales leave.

If you experience depredation by whales, please report the incident by email to [marinemammals@dfo-mpo.gc.ca](mailto:marinemammals@dfo-mpo.gc.ca) or by calling **250-756-7253**. Reporting incidents will assist DFO in preventing this problem from spreading.

For more information visit:

 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/mammals-mammiferes/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/species-especes/mammals-mammiferes/index-eng.htm)

## Reporting Marine Mammal Incidents and Sightings

To report sightings of marine mammals or sea turtles, contact the *B.C. Cetacean Sighting Network* by phone at:

**1-866-I SAW ONE (472-9663)**,

or by email at: [sightings@vanaqua.org](mailto:sightings@vanaqua.org)

You may also visit the website at:

 [www.vanaqua.org](http://www.vanaqua.org)

or for an online form you can use to report details of what you saw, visit:

 [www.wildwhales.org](http://www.wildwhales.org)




## Fishing in Parks

### National Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas

Parks Canada is dedicated to the protection and conservation of marine life in its national parks and national marine conservation areas (NMCA). Recreational fisheries in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve and the Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage site will be managed by Parks Canada in collaboration with DFO and others to ensure that marine life and their habitat will not be threatened by human activities.

Prior to fishing within these sites, consult the park website for the area to ensure you have the most up-to-date information and are aware of any closures or special management measures.

**Pacific Rim National Park Reserve:**

 [www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/pacificrim/index.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/pacificrim/index.aspx)

**Gulf Islands National Park Reserve**

 [www.pc.gc.ca/gulf](http://www.pc.gc.ca/gulf)

**Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site:**

 [www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/gwaiihaanas/index.aspx](http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/bc/gwaiihaanas/index.aspx)

**Proposed National Marine Conservation Area Reserve in the Southern Strait of Georgia:**

 [www.pc.gc.ca/straitofgeorgia](http://www.pc.gc.ca/straitofgeorgia)

## Sport Fishing Advisory Board

The Sport Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB) usually meets twice a year in the late spring and mid-winter to discuss and advise the Department on recreational fishing plans, recreational fishery regulations, and any areas of concern to the recreational fishing community. For more information on the SFAB or the SFAB process or to become involved, visit:



 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/sfab-ccps-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/sfab-ccps-eng.htm)

## SCUBA Divers

Sport fishing regulations apply to hand picking, hand digging and spear fishing by divers. Divers are advised to check the species tables and closure listings by Area to determine if there are any restrictions, daily quotas or closures that affect them as divers.

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

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

Flags are used to mark areas where diving is in progress. Boaters should reduce their speed and maintain a distance of 100 m from these areas or from vessels displaying dive flags.



Alfa (alpha) Signal Flag



Diver Down Signal Flag


## Marine Distress

If you witness a marine emergency, call the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre at: **1-800-567-5111** for assistance

## Boating Information

Transport Canada is responsible for regulating recreational boating activity. Follow safe navigation practices, respect vessels at anchor, and don't forget to take an accredited safe boating course!

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

 [www.boatingsafety.gc.ca](http://www.boatingsafety.gc.ca)

Visit the Cold Water Survival website:  [www.coldwaterbootcamp.com](http://www.coldwaterbootcamp.com)

## Marine (VHF) Radios

Know where you are at all times and be prepared in an emergency to accurately describe your location.

**Keep your marine VHF radio tuned to channel 16 and use it to issue a distress message. Channel 16 is used for EMERGENCY and CALLING purposes only. Once you have called another vessel on channel 16, move to a working frequency and continue.**

## Weather

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

## Tide Tables and Marine Charts

Information on tides, currents and water levels, and the purchase of marine charts can be found by visiting the Canadian Hydrographic Service website at:

 [www.waterlevels.gc.ca/eng](http://www.waterlevels.gc.ca/eng)


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



## Recreational Fisheries Awards

The National Recreational Fisheries Award recognizes outstanding contributions by individuals and organizations in conservation and development of recreational fisheries and fish habitat.


To obtain nomination forms, visit:

 [www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/rec/rfa-ppr/awards-prix-eng.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/rec/rfa-ppr/awards-prix-eng.htm)



# Salmon Sport Head Recovery Depots

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

 [www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)

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

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

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>Lower Mainland</b>				
Abbotsford	Hub Sports	33719 Essendene Ave	604-859-8316	public, year round
	Fred's Custom Tackle	32611 South Fraser Way	604-746-1481	public, year round
Agassiz	Chehalis Hatchery	16250 Morris Villy Rd RR1	604-796-2281	public, year round
	Kent Outdoor Sports	7046 Pioneer Ave	604-796-0006	public, year round
Chilliwack	Chilliwack Dart & Tackle	2 - 9120 Young Rd	604-793-9922	public, year round
	Chilliwack Hatchery	55205 Chilliwack Lk Rd	604-858-7227	public, year round
	D.F.O. Chilliwack	327 - 44500 S Sumas Rd	604-824-3300	public, year round
	Fred's Custom Tackle	1 - 5580 Vedder Rd	604-858-7344	public, year round
Coquitlam	Island 22	45695 Cartmell Rd	604-702-5024	public, year round
	Searun Fly & Tackle	110 - 1140 Austin Ave	604-931-5044	public, year round
Delta	Bridgeview Marine Ltd	8550 River Rd	604-946-8566	public, year round
	Stillwater Sports	4849 Delta St	604-946-9933	public, year round
Dewdney	Dewdney Trading Co	37148 Lougheed Hwy	604-826-7226	public, year round
	Inch Creek Hatchery	3862 Bell Rd.	604-826-0244	public, year round
Langley	Ponds Beautiful Trading Inc.	21797 - 61st Ave	604-534-9133	public, year round
Lions Bay	Lions Bay Marina	60 Lions Bay Ave	604-921-7510	public, year round
Mission	Belle's Sports	33089 - 1st Ave	604-826-8050	public, year round
North Vancouver	Capilano Hatchery	4500 Capilano Rd	604-666-1790	public, year round
	Highwater Tackle Limited	113 Lonsdale Ave	604-986-3239	public, year round
	Mosquito Creek Marina	415 Esplanade Ave	604-319-6745	public, year round
Port Coquitlam	Riverside Fly and Tackle	2847 Shaughnessy St	604-944-2479	public, year round
Richmond	Berry's Bait and Tackle	14651 Westminster Hwy	604-273-5901	public, year round
Squamish	Home Hardware Ltd.	#610 - 1200 Hunter Place	604-892-3711	public, year round
Squamish (Brackendale)	Tenderfoot Hatchery	1000 Midnight Way	604-898-3657	public, year round
Vancouver	Bon Chovy Fishing Charters	3269 W 30th Ave	604-763-5460	private
	Burrard Civic Marina	1655 Whyte Ave	604-733-5833	private
	J.O. Thomas and Associates	1370 Kootenay St	604-291-6401	public, year round
	Pacific Angler - Charter	1601 Bayshore Drive	604-872-2204	private
	Pacific Angler - Store	78 East Broadway	604-872-2204	public, year round
West Vancouver	Ocean Adventure Centre	1601 Bayshore Dr.	604-803-8593	private
	Sewell's Marina	6409 Bay Street	604-921-3474	public, year round
	Sunset Marina	34 Sunset Beach	604-921-7476	public, seasonal
White Rock	Thunderbird Marina	5776 Marine Drive	604-921-7434	public, year round
	Crescent Beach Marina	12555 Crescent Rd	604-538-9666	public, year round
<b>South Vancouver Island</b>				
Cowichan Bay	Pier 66 Marina	1745 Cowichan Bay Rd	250-748-8444	public, year round
	Bucky's Sport Shop Ltd	171 Craig St	250-746-4923	public, year round
Duncan	D.F.O. Duncan	5245 Trans Canada Highway	250-746-5150	public, year round

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>South Vancouver Island continued</b>				
Esquimalt	Esquimalt Anglers Association	1101 Munro St	250-385-9604	public, year round
Ladysmith	Ladysmith Fisherman's Wharf	837 Ludlow Rd	250-618-4720	public, year round
Lake Cowichan	Cowichan Fly & Tackle	82 South Shore Rd	250-749-4964	public, year round
Nanaimo	Brechin Boat Ramp	Zorkin Rd	866-483-9994	public, year round
	Gone Fishin'	600 - 2980 N Island Hwy	250-758-7726	public, year round
	Pacific Biological Station	3190 Hammond Bay Rd	250-756-7383	public, year round
Nanaimo (Ladysmith)	Nanaimo River Hatchery	2775 Rugby Rd	250-245-7780	public, year round
Nanosee	Beachcomber Marina Ltd	7 - 1600 Brynmarl Rd	250-468-7222	public, seasonal
	Fairwinds Schooner Cove Marina	3521 Dolphin Dr	250-468-5364	public, year round
Parksville	French Creek Marina Store	5 - 1025 Lee Rd	250-248-8912	public, year round
Sidney	Canoe Cove Marina Ltd	2300 Canoe Cove Rd	250-656-5566	public, seasonal
	Sidney Home Hardware	2356 Beacon Ave	250-656-2712	public, year round
Sooke	2 Reel Fishing Adventures	6734 West Coast Rd.	250-642-2948	private
	Becher Bay Marina	241 Becher Bay Rd	250-642-3816	public, seasonal
	Cheanuh Marina	4901 E Sooke Rd	250-478-4880	public, year round
	Eagle Eye Outfitters Ltd	6734 West Coast Rd.	250-642-7983	public, year round
	Otter Point Resort	7871 West Coast Rd		private
	Sooke Harbour Marina	6971 Westcoast Rd	250-642-3236	private
	Sooke Salmon Enhancement Society	1740 Whiffenspit Rd	N/A	public, year round
	Sunny Shores Resort & Marina Limited	5621 Sooke Rd	250-642-5731	public, seasonal
The Crab Shack	6947 West Coast Rd	250-642-4410	private	
Victoria	D.F.O. Victoria	4250 Commerce Circle	250-363-3252	public, year round
	Goldstream Boathouse	3540 Trans Canada Hwy	250-478-4407	public, year round
	Island Outfitters	3319 Douglas St	250-475-4969	public, year round
	Oak Bay Marine	1327 Beach Dr	250-598-3368	public, year round
Victoria (Metchosin)	Pedder Bay Marina	925 Pedder Bay Dr	250-381-5221	public, seasonal
Victoria (Metchosin)	Pedder Bay Marina	925 Pedder Bay Dr	250-478-1771	public, year round
<b>North and Central Vancouver Island</b>				
Campbell River	Brown's Bay Marina	15021 Brown's Bay Rd	250-286-0951	public, seasonal
	Campbell River Fisherman's Wharf	705 Island Hwy	250-287-7931	public, year round
	Coast Discovery Inn & Marina	1003 Island Highway	250-287-7455	public, seasonal
	D.F.O. Campbell River	315 - 940 Alder St	250-850-5731	public, year round
	Discovery Harbour Marina	1334 Island Highway	250-287-2614	public, year round
	Dolphin's Resort	4125 Discovery Dr	250-287-3066	public, seasonal
	Hidden Harbour Condos	1101 - 275 S Island Hwy	250-287-9379	private
	High Tide Seafoods	708 Island Hwy	250-850-1086	public, seasonal
	Painter's Lodge Holiday & Fishing Resort	1625 McDonald Rd	250-286-1102	private
	Quinsam Hatchery	4217 Argonaut Rd	250-287-9564	public, year round
	River Sportsman Outdoor Store	2115 Island Highway	250-286-1017	public, year round
Tyee Marine & Fishing Supplies	880 Island Hwy	250-287-2641	public, year round	

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>North and Central Vancouver Island continued</b>				
Comox	Comox Bay Marina	1805 Beaufort Ave	250-339-3141	public, seasonal
	Comox Gas N Go	1805 Beaufort Ave	250-339-4664	public, seasonal
Courtenay	D.F.O. Comox	148 Pt Augusta St	250-339-2031	public, year round
	Bates Beach Boat House	5726 Coral Rd	250-334-4154	public, seasonal
	Gone Fishin'	#3 - 2720 Cliffe Ave	250-334-2007	public, year round
	Kitty Coleman Beach PP	6120 Whitaker Rd	250-338-1332	public, seasonal
Deep Bay	Puntledge Hatchery	38 Powerhouse Rd	250-703-0907	public, year round
	Deep Bay Marina	180 Crome Rd	250-757-8664	private
	Deep Bay RV Park	5315 Deep Bay Dr	250-757-8424	public, seasonal
Kelsey Bay	Ship & Shore Marine	180 Crome Point Rd	250-757-8399	public, seasonal
	Kelsey Bay		250-282-0018	public, seasonal
Oyster River	Pacific Playgrounds Resort and Marina	9082 Clarkson Dr	250-337-5600	public, seasonal
	Salmon Point Resort RV Park & Marina	2176 Salmon Point Rd	250-923-6605	public, seasonal
Port Hardy	D.F.O. Port Hardy	8585 Wollason St	250-949-6422	public, year round
	Jim's Hardy Sports	119 - 8950 Grandville St	250-949-8382	public, year round
	Quarterdeck Marina	6555 Hardy Bay Rd	250-949-6551	public, seasonal
	Quatse River Hatchery	8400 Byng Rd	250-949-2395	public, year round
	Scotia Bay Resort		250-949-6484	public, seasonal
Port McNeill (Alder Bay)	Wildwoods Campsite	8009 Clyde Creek Rd	250-949-6753	public, seasonal
	Alder Bay Resort	1 Alder Bay Rd	250-956-4117	public, year round
Port McNeill (Hidden Cove)	Hidden Cove Resort	1 Hidden Cove Rd	250-956-3916	private
Port McNeill	Port McNeill Harbour Auth	1594 Beach Dr	250-956-3881	public, seasonal
	Port McNeill Fuel Dock	1488 Beach Dr	250-956-4044	public, year round
	Timberland Sport Centre	2 - 1705 Campbell Way	250-956-3544	public, year round
Qualicum	Big Qualicum Hatchery	215 Fisheries Rd	250-757-8412	public, year round
Telegraph Cove	Telegraph Cove Resort		250-928-3131	public, seasonal
Union Bay	Baynes Sound Oyster Co	5848 Island Hwy	250-335-2111	public, year round
<b>Southwest Vancouver Island</b>				
Bamfield	McKay Bay Lodge		250-728-3323	public, seasonal
	Mills Landing Cottages and Charters	295 Boardwalk	250-728-2300	public, seasonal
	Poett Nook Marina		250-758-4440	public, year round
	Seabeam Fishing Resort	346 Grappler Rd	250-728-3286	public, seasonal
Port Alberni (China Creek)	China Creek Marina	2011 Franklin River Rd	250-723-9812	public, seasonal
Port Alberni	DFO Port Alberni	4706 Tebo Ave	250-720-4440	public, year round
	Clutesi Haven Marina	5104 River Rd	250-724-6837	public, year round
	Gone Fishin'	5069 Johnston Rd	250-723-1172	public, year round
	Robertson Creek Hatchery	10888 Central Lake Rd	250-724-6521	public, year round
Port Renfrew	Gallaugher's Westcoast Fish Camp Ltd	Pachidah Road	250-647-5409	public, seasonal
	Pacific Gateway Marina	Parkinson Rd	250-412-5509	private
	Port Renfrew Community Dock	Juan De Fuca Hwy/ Cerantes Rd	250-647-5468	public, seasonal
	Port Renfrew Marina	Deering Road	250-483-1878	public, seasonal
Tofino	San Juan "12"	Pachidah Rd	604-749-6708	private
	Method Marine Supply	380 Main St	250-725-3256	public, seasonal
	Tofino Harbour Authority	40 - 4th St	250-725-4441	public, year round
	Trilogy Fish Company	630a Campbell St	250-725-2233	public, year round
	Marina West Motel	634 Campbell St	800-665-8922	public, seasonal
	West Street Dock	80 West St.	778-554-4231	public, seasonal

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>Southwest Vancouver Island continued</b>				
Toquart Bay	Toquart Bay Store and Campground	Toquart Bay Rd	250-726-8349	public, seasonal
Ucluelet	Canadian Princess Resort	1943 Peninsula Rd	250-726-7771	public, seasonal
	Island West Resort	1990 Bay St	250-726-7515	public, seasonal
	Longbeach Charters	1962 Bay St	250-726-3474	public, year round
	Ucluelet Harbour Authority	200 Hemlock	250-726-4241	public, year round
	West Coast Fish		250-766-8221	private
<b>Northwest Vancouver Island</b>				
Coal Harbour	Air Cab (Coal Hbr Gov't Dock)	Coal Harbour Rd	250-949-6371	public, seasonal
Esperanza Inlet (Flynn's Cove)	Flynn's Cove		250-332-5912	public, year round
Esperanza Inlet (Port Eliza)	Rodgers Fishing Lodge		250-332-2598	public, seasonal
Kyuquot (Walters Cove)	Fishing Kyuquot		250-332-5220	private
	Kyuquot Beach House		250-332-5350	private
	Murphy Sportfishing	SW of Spring Island	250-332-5904	private
	West Coast Resorts		250-332-5243	private
Nootka Sound	Chinook Lodge		250-287-3562	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Nootka Island)	Nootka Island Fishing Lodge		250-752-0455	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Three Bays Cove)	Nootka Sound Sport Fishing Charters		250-283-7194	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Galiano Bay)	Nootka Wilderness Lodge		250-850-1500	public, seasonal
Nootka Sound (Hanna Channel)	Tuta Marina & Campground	Nesook Dump Rd	250-283-7550	private
Port Alice	Port Alice Shopping Centre	1071 Marine Dr	250-284-3525	public, seasonal
	Port Alice Yacht Club	Marine Drive	250-284-3343	public, seasonal
Quatsino Sound	Hecate Cove Lodge		250-949-9966	private
Quatsino Sound (Quatsino)	Quatsino Lodge		250-338-7473	private
Tahsis	Conuma Hatchery	Head Bay Rd	250-283-7171	public, year round
	Westview Marina	775 S Maquinna Dr	250-934-7672	public, seasonal
Tlupana Inlet (Cougar Creek)	Cougar Creek Campground	Cougar Creek	250-283-7345	public, seasonal
Tlupana Inlet (Crittter Cove)	Crittter Cove Marina		250-283-7798	public, seasonal
Tlupana Inlet	Moutcha Bay Resort		250-218-2082	public, seasonal
Tlupana Inlet (Galiano Bay)	Nootka Sound Resort		250-483-3743	public, seasonal
Winter Harbour	Qualicum Rivers Fishing Resort		800-960-2040	private
	The Outpost		250-969-4333	public, seasonal
	Wayne Ridley's Fishing Charters	Winter Harbour	250-969-4200	private
	Winter Harbour Lodge		250-969-4293	public, seasonal
Zeballos	Zeballos Store	182 Maquinna Ave	250-761-4044	public, seasonal
<b>Southern Islands</b>				
Gabriola Island (Silva Bay)	Silva Bay Resort & Marina	3383 South Rd	250-247-8662	public, year round
Salt Spring Island (Ganges)	Salt Spring Marina & Rentals	124 Upper Ganges Rd	250-537-5810	public, seasonal
Thetis Island	Thetis Island Marina	Harbour Rd	250-246-3464	public, seasonal

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>Central Islands</b>				
Cortes Island	Cortes Bay Marina (Seattle Yacht Club)	1409 Red Granite	250-935-6361	private
	Cortes Market	908 Sutil Pt	250-935-6626	public, year round
Cortes Island (Whaletown)	Gorge Harbour Marina Resort	1374 Hunt Rd	250-935-6433	public, year round
Dent Island	Dent Island Lodge		250-203-2553	public, seasonal
Hornby Island	Ford's Cove Marina	10835 Central Rd	250-335-2169	public, year round
Quadra Island	April Point Lodge	900 April Pt Rd	250-286-1102	public, seasonal
	Heriot Bay Inn & Marina	673 Hotel Rd	250-285-3322	public, seasonal
Sonora Island	Sonora Resort and Conference Centre		604-233-0460	public, seasonal
Stuart Island	Arran Point Lodge		250-897-8476	private
	Eagle Creek Lodge		250-203-0002	private
	Morgan's Landing Retreat		250-287-0237	public, seasonal
	Nanook Lodge		250-287-0902	private
	Stuart Is Community Dock		250-202-3625	public, year round
	Warm Springs		604-813-4242	private
West Redonda Island	Refuge Cove General Store		250-935-6659	public, seasonal
<b>Northern Islands</b>				
Alert Bay	Shop-Rite Hardware Store	99 Fir St	250-974-2777	public, year round
Baker I (Cramar Pass)	Blackfish Lodge		250-949-1250	private
East Cracroft Island	Lagoon Cove Marina	East Crofton Island		public, year round
Gilford Is. (Echo Bay)	Pierre's Echo Bay Marina		250-713-6415	public, seasonal
Hanson Island	Pacific Outback Resort	Double Bay	604-888-2843	private
Knight Inlet	Bones Bay Lodge		509-844-7284	private
Malcolm Island (Sointula)	Sund's Lodge	Malcolm Island	250-973-6381	private
Minstrel Island	Sailcone Wilderness Lodge		250-334-8858	private
North Broughton Island	Sullivan Bay Resort	Sullivan Bay	604-629-9900	public, year round
West Cracroft Island	Coastal Springs Float Lodge		250-338-4727	private
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>				
Egmont	Bathgate's Store & Marina	6781 Bathgate Rd	604-883-2222	public, year round
	Egmont Marina Resort	16660 Backeddy Rd	604-883-2298	public, year round
Garden Bay	John Henry's Marinas Inc	4907 Pool Ln	604-883-2253	public, year round
	Pender Harbour Resort	4686 Sinclair Bay Rd	604-883-2424	public, seasonal
Gibsons	Gibsons Marina	675 Prowse Rd	604-886-8686	public, year round
Halfmoon Bay	Buccaneer Marina & Resort Ltd	5535 Sans Souci Rd	604-885-7888	public, seasonal
	Halfmoon Bay General Store	5642 Mintie Rd	604-885-8555	public, year round
	Secret Cove Marina	5411 Secret Cove Rd	604-885-3533	private
Lund	Lund Harbour Authority	1436 Hwy 101	604-483-4711	public, year round
Madeira Park	Coho Marina Resort	12907 Shark Ln	604-883-2248	public, seasonal
	DFO Madeira Park	12841 Madeira Park Rd	250-883-3050	public, year round
Powell River	Marine Traders	4446 Willingdon Ave	604-485-4624	public, year round
	Powell River Outdoors	4597 Marine Ave	604-485-2555	public, year round
Powell River (Sliammon)	Sliammon Hatchery	5073 Hwy 101	604-483-4111	public, year round
Sechelt (Wilson Ck)	Chapman Creek Hatchery	4381 Parkway Dr	604-885-4136	public, year round
Sechelt	Trail Bay Source for Sports	5504 Trail Ave	604-885-2512	public, year round

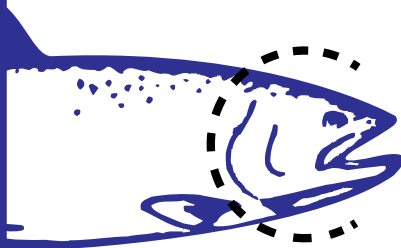
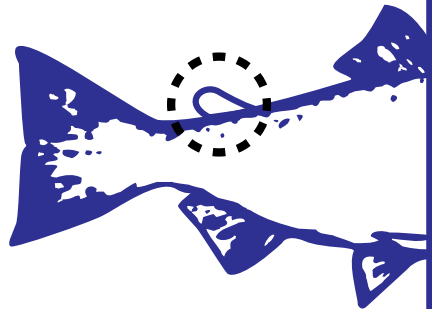
Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>Central Coast</b>				
Bella Bella	DFO Bella Bella		250-957-2363	public, year round
Bella Coola	Bella Coola Harbour Auth.	100 Hwy 20	250-799-5633	public, year round
	Hagensborg Shop Easy	1801 Hwy 20	250-982-2637	public, year round
	Snootli Hatchery	1450 Hwy 20	250-982-2214	public, year round
Dawson's Landing	Dawsons Landing		604-629-9897	public, year round
Denny Island	Central Coast Adventures	Kliiktoatli Harbour	705-331-3216	private
Denny Island (Shearwater)	Shearwater Marine Resort	Boat Harbour	250-957-2718	public, seasonal
Hakai Pass	Hakai Lodge	Meay Inlet	760-600-8414	private
	Joe's Salmon Lodge		888-452-8822	private
Hakai Pass (Adams Harbour)	Hakai Land and Sea Society		604-740-6597	private
Hakai Pass (Barney Point)	Ole's Lodge	Barney Point	250-287-8303	private
Milbanke Sound	West Coast Resorts	Louisa Cove	604-278-3130	private
Ocean Falls (Cousin's Inlet)	Ocean Falls Harbour Authority		250-289-3859	public, year round
Rivers Inlet	Black Gold Lodge	Goose Bay	604-941-3228	private
	Duncanby Lodge & Marina	Goose Bay	604-628-9822	public, seasonal
	Good Hope Cannery	Good Hope	604-244-8755	public, seasonal
	Legacy Lodge	Pendleton Bay	602-738-3599	private
Rivers Inlet (Sleepy Bay)	Rivers Lodge	Rivers Inlet	604-685-2127	private
Rivers Inlet	Sportsmans Club	Rivers Inlet	250-923-2689	private
<b>Northern Mainland</b>				
Caamano Sound	North King Lodge		800-253-3783	private
Dundas Island	Haa Nee Naa Lodge		250-628-3357	private
Kitimat	City Center Hardware	380 City Center	250-632-3522	public, year round
	Kitimat Hatchery	283 Haisla Blvd	250-639-9888	public, year round
Port Edwards	Maverick Foods	370 Skeena Drive	250-628-9958	public, year round
Prince Rupert	Bob's On the Rocks	Rushbrook Float	250-624-2627	public, seasonal
	DFO Prince Rupert	109 - 417 2nd Ave West	250-627-3409	public, year round
	Dolly's Fish Market	7 Cow Bay Rd.	250-624-6090	public, year round
	J & E Tackle	954 - 3rd Ave West	250-624-3545	public, year round
	J. O. Thomas & Associates	734 - 2nd Ave W	250-624-4026	public, year round
Smithers	Trayling's Tackle Shop	635 - 2nd Ave West	250-624-9874	public, year round
	McBike & Sport	1191 Main St	250-847-5009	public, year round
	Toboggan Creek Hatchery	8804 Owens Rd	250-847-4458	public, year round
Terrace	DFO Terrace	5235 A Keith Ave	250-615-5350	public, year round
	Deep Creek Hatchery	728 Kalum Lake Rd	250-635-3471	public, year round
	Fish Tales Tackle Shop	4640 Keith Ave	250-635-5667	public, year round
	Misty River Tackle	5008 Agar Ave	250-638-1369	public, year round
Wales Island	Northcoast Anglers	3217 Kalum St	250-635-6496	public, year round
	Eagle Pointe Lodge		888-988-8388	private
Work Channel	Dolphins North Resort		250-287-3066	private

Location	Depot	Address	Phone	Access
<b>Haida Gwaii</b>				
Englefield Bay	West Coast Resorts	Douglas Inlet/McNutt Pt	604-278-3130	private
Hippa Island	Charlotte Queen Adventure	Nesto Inlet	604-583-6556	private
	West Coast Resorts	Head of Nesto Inlet	403-387-8132	private
Langara Island	Langara Island Lodge	Langara Island	604-232-5532	private
	Langara Lodge	Henslung Cove	604-232-5532	private
	Oak Bay Marine - M.V. Charlotte Princess		250-598-3368	private
	West Coast Fishing Club - North Island Lodge	Beal Cove	604-233-9232	private
	West Coast Fishing Club - The Clubhouse		604-233-9232	private
Masset	DFO Masset	1590 Old Beach Rd	250-626-3316	public, year round
	Naden Lodge	1496 Delkatla Ave	250-626-3322	public, seasonal
Naden Harbour	Peregrine Lodge		604-940-1872	private
	Queen Charlotte Lodge		800-688-8959	private
Port Louis	West Coast Fishing Club - The Outpost	Port Louis	604-233-9232	private
Queen Charlotte City	Albion Fisheries	Government Wharf	250-559-4784	private
	DFO Queen Charl. City	137 Bay St	250-559-4413	public, year round
Sandspit	Bridgeview Marine Ltd	537 Beach Rd	250-637-5432	public, year round
<b>B.C. Interior</b>				
Chase	True Value Hardware	741 Shuswap Ave	250-679-3355	public, seasonal
Enderby	Ashton Creek General Store	895 Mable Lake Rd	250-838-2122	public, seasonal
	Kingfisher Interpretive Centre	2550 Mable Lake Rd	250-838-0004	public, year round
Kamloops	DFO Kamloops	985 McGill Place	250-851-4961	public, year round
	Wholesale Sports Kamloops	925 Notre Dame Dr.	250-377-3966	public, year round
Lumby	Shuswap Hatchery	Shuswap Falls Rd	250-547-6673	public, year round
Merritt	Spilus Creek Hatchery	4369 Sunshine Valley Rd W	250-378-2992	public, year round
Vernon	Kenkraft Sales Ltd.	7029 Highway 6	250-545-5101	public, seasonal



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

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



Cut off the head and remove the gills.

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

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

**For more information about the program call toll-free:  
1-866-483-9994**

**or visit:**

**[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm)**

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



## Glossary

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

**AGGREGATE** – the combined total number.

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

**BARBLESS HOOK** – a hook from which all barbs have been removed when manufactured, filed off or pinched flat. The shaft of a hook is the straight part between the eye and the bend.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DAYLIGHT HOURS** – one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Sunrise

and sunset means the times for those events as calculated by the National Research Council of Canada.

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

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

**FISH** – includes finfish, shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs in any stage of life, including eggs. It also includes any part or parts of fish.

**FISHING BOUNDARY SIGN** – Boundary signs may be posted to help you identify closed areas, the boundary of a management area or subarea, or to indicate the division between tidal and non-tidal waters. These signs may be either white triangles or white squares.

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

**GURDY** – a winch run by hand or power.

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

**INSIDE** - shoreward from a point or a boundary line towards the shoreline.

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

**LICENSED FISH PROCESSOR** – a person or business licensed by the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and registered with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to process sport caught fish.

**MANAGEMENT AREA** – has the same meaning as Area.

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

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

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

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

**OUTSIDE** - seaward from a point or a boundary line towards the open ocean

**POSSESSION LIMIT** – the number of fish of any species that an angler may have in his/her possession at any given time, except at a place of ordinary residence. Unless otherwise provided the possession limit is two times the daily limit for that species, however there may be exceptions for Halibut. The possession limit for chinook salmon from all waters (tidal and non-tidal) is four. The possession limit for other salmon from all waters is twice the daily limit. No person may have in their possession more than eight salmon in aggregate, except at a place of ordinary residence. Check the limits and management measures tables for specific limits by species.

**PROCESSED FISH** – any fish that is intended for consumption that has been cooked, canned, brined, smoked, salted, or prepared to prevent spoiling

**REGION** – means the fish and wildlife management Regions of the province as determined by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SPORT FISHING** – fishing by any means for recreational purposes. This includes angling, assisting in landing a fish, harvesting shellfish, and spearfishing. Sport fishing does not include fishing for commercial purposes, or fishing pursuant to an authority granted to an aboriginal person or designate for food, social or ceremonial purposes.

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

**TBD** - Open times, daily quota and management measures To Be Determined prior to season opening. Check the DFO website or your local DFO office for details.

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

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

**VISCERA** – internal organs of a fish.