

2000/2001

BRITISH
TIDAL WATERS

SPORT FISHING GUIDE

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS

Sport Fishing Guide

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Whether you are visiting British Columbia for the first time or are a resident of the province, the beauty of our coastline is a marvel to behold. The spectacular scenery and wildlife and the diversity of outdoor activities make B.C. a desirable place to visit and to live.

British Columbia's fishing opportunities are one of its biggest attractions. People young and old from all over the world gravitate to

our Pacific coastal waters for the ultimate in fishing experiences. The variety of finfish and shellfish species found along our coastline is unbeatable!

To help ensure the health of our resource now and for tomorrow, Fisheries and Oceans Canada will continue to manage the fisheries with a strong commitment to conservation. This includes the move towards selective fishing, non-retention, using barbless hooks when salmon fishing, and enhancing fish habitat.

The Department works closely with volunteers, First Nations, fishing groups and community groups in a consultative process to protect the resource. You, too, can help to conserve and protect fish and fish habitat by participating in or supporting consultations either through your local Sports Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB) or fish and wildlife organizations. Why not become part of the solution!

May your fishing experience this year be enjoyable and rewarding.

Fish smart and be safe!

Herb Dhaliwal
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans
MP for Vancouver South-Burnaby

REGULATIONS TO REMEMBER

- Barbless hooks required for all salmon fishing
- Must have a licence to fish for finfish and shellfish
- To retain salmon, you must have a salmon conservation stamp
- Must immediately record in ink on your licence all chinook retained
- Must immediately record in ink on your licence all lingcod retained from Areas 11 to 20, 28 and 29
- Aggregate daily limit for salmon in tidal and non-tidal waters is 4
- If asked, you must allow a fishery officer, fishery guardian or RCMP officer to inspect your catch, licence and fishing gear
- Check for limits in the area you are fishing; changes may be made by Public Notice
- Field canning not allowed for any species
- Check guidelines for packaging and transporting your fish
- For specific opening and closing times, all dates are inclusive

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed in an easy-to-use format, with colour coding to help identify sections. All closures and restrictions are organized by area towards the back of the guide, under "Closures and Limits." You will find the statistical areas outlined in the fold-out map in this guide. The species restrictions are listed in the tables. Useful identification information can be found under the Salmon, Finfish and Shellfish sections.

Before you go fishing:

1. Check the map to find the area you are fishing in.
2. Check the table and find the species you are fishing to determine any restrictions.
3. Check the "Closures and Limits" section in your area for special closures.
4. Check with the local DFO office, the website, (604) 666-2828, or the Talking Yellow Pages (1-877-320-3467) for any recent regulation changes.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

It is illegal to:

- sport fish for finfish and/or shellfish without a licence.
- fail to record immediately, on your licence, in ink, any chinook salmon retained.
- fail to record immediately, on your licence, in ink, any lingcod retained, where required.
- fish with a fixed weight (sinker) greater than one kg except on a downrigger line, in which case the fishing line must be attached to the downrigger by means of an automatic release clip. The clip must free the fishing line from the downrigger line when the fish takes the lure, allowing the fish to be retrieved by rod and reel or separate handline.
- catch or attempt to catch fish by snagging, or with snares.
- use a set line — a fishing line left unattended in the water.
- use, on a line, gear designed to catch more than one fish at a time, except when fishing for herring, or in the tidal portion of the Fraser River.
- possess, except at place of ordinary residence, any fish caught while sport fishing that is dressed or packed so that the fish cannot be easily identified, counted or measured — see packaging guidelines.
- buy, sell, barter or attempt to buy, sell or barter any fish caught by sport fishing.
- use stones, clubs, firearms, explosives or chemicals to molest, injure or kill fish.
- trap or pen fish on their spawning ground, or in rivers or streams leading to spawning grounds.
- use a net of any kind while fishing for finfish, except:
 - a) a dip net may be used when fishing for herring, eulachon, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance, smelt, or sardines;
 - b) a dip net may be used when landing a fish caught by angling;
 - c) one gillnet or set net may be used when fishing for eulachon or smelts, provided the mesh size is greater than 25 mm but less than 50 mm, and the length is less than 7.5 m; a floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the owner must be attached to each end of the net;
 - d) a cast net is permitted when fishing for herring, northern anchovy or Pacific sand lance.
- use gaff hooks in angling except as an aid to landing a fish caught on a legal line or rod and reel.
- use torches or artificial lights while sport fishing, except when they are submerged and attached to a fishing line, within one metre of the fishing hook.

- use spears to fish for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and shellfish, except shrimp.
- sportfish for salmon and trout, except by angling.
- tend another recreational fisher's gear without possessing a licence yourself.
- retain salmon without a valid salmon conservation stamp affixed to your licence.
- dig, catch and retain or possess clams or oysters from a contaminated area. Check closures section under the area in which you are fishing.
- use any mechanical apparatus or dredge for harvesting clams.

PACKAGING YOUR CATCH

Your catch may be checked and inspected by enforcement authorities. Failure to comply with the *Fisheries Act* and its regulations may result in prosecution. The objective of the regulations is to enable enforcement authorities to readily determine the species, the number and, if applicable, the size and weight of fish caught, while it is in transit or at a locale other than your ordinary residence.

In most cases, residents and visitors will transport their sport-caught fish whole. However, if you prefer not to keep the fish whole, these guidelines will help you to prepare and package your catch to preserve the quality and comply with the regulations. If you are not transporting your fish whole, it must be packed so that the species of fish can be easily identified, counted and measured.

When packaging your catch, if a maximum size limit applies, the head and tail must remain attached until you prepare and consume your catch, arrive at your ordinary residence, or deliver your catch to a registered processing facility.

The head of your salmon can be removed only if the length with the head off is equal to or greater than the minimum legal size of that species for the waters in which it was caught. Leave the tail attached so the species can be determined. For example, if a chinook salmon is caught where the minimum size limit is 62 cm and it is filleted and packaged for transport, one of the fillets must have the tail attached and be at least 62 cm long. If necessary the fillet can be cut into two pieces; the tail must remain attached to one of the pieces. The fillets should be placed side by side in one bag making it obvious that they represent one fish, and the bag must be labelled with:

- a. the salmon species — eg., "one chinook"
- b. the number of fillets — "two fillets"
- c. the number of pieces — "four pieces"
- d. the angler's name.

The exception to these requirements is if your chinook salmon has a missing adipose fin. In this case, please remove the head and turn it in to a Salmonid Head Recovery Depot. The clipped fin may indicate the presence of a coded-wire nose tag used for research purposes.

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

When individuals are transporting or shipping fish they must package their fish separately and only have one name per package. However, they may share a container. It is recommended that the contents (number of fish, species and number of packages) be listed on the outside of the container to facilitate inspection.

When packaging crab, the carapace must remain attached to the body of the crab until you arrive at your ordinary residence.

YOU AND THE LAW

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

CANNING

Canning outside a person's ordinary residence of all sport-caught fish is not allowed in British Columbia. Persons in possession of sport-caught fish must ensure that the fish can be readily identified, counted, weighed and measured (Section 36 of the Fishery [General] Regulations under the *Fisheries Act*). Canning is permitted at a person's ordinary residence, and at establishments licensed to process sport-caught fish, where appropriate documentation stating species, numbers, weight and size of fish must be supplied.

CONSUMING YOUR CATCH

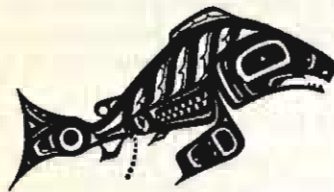
Fish caught by a sportfisher that is being prepared, cooked, or consumed away from the sportfisher's ordinary residence (i.e. while staying at a camp ground, overnighting on a boat, residing at a hotel, etc.) is included as part of the fisher's possession limit. The amount of fish a person is preparing to consume cannot exceed the possession limit. The head and tail of all finfish and the carapace (shell) of any crab caught should be retained until the fish has been consumed.

TRANSPORTING A 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. Check with customs officials in your country of residence for regulations concerning the importation of your catch.

The letter must state:

- the fisher's name _____
- complete address _____
- telephone number _____
- fishing licence number _____
- when and where the fish were caught _____
- the number, species and size of fish _____
- name of recipient _____
- address of recipient _____
- date of receipt _____



SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Since 1977, Fisheries and Ocean Canada's Salmonid Enhancement Program (SEP) has increased salmon production, conserved threatened stocks, contributed to sustainable harvests and encouraged public involvement in salmon enhancement. Salmon produced by SEP — through hatcheries, spawning channels and lake enrichment — account for about 10 to 20 per cent of the total annual Canadian catch. About 300,000 hatchery-produced salmon are caught by sport fishers each year.

Community involvement and partnerships are central to the program. SEP works with about 10,000 volunteers involved in "hands-on" enhancement projects. As well, about 150 groups are engaged in watershed stewardship under the SEP-inspired Streamkeepers Program. Restoring fish habitat is another key SEP activity in which many projects are carried out in partnership with community groups, other agencies and industry.

For more information about community involvement opportunities, call the Community Advisor in your area. For general inquiries, please call (604) 666-6614.

LICENCES

A tidal waters sport fishing licence is required to fish, spearfish or net, or to capture any species of finfish or shellfish. Annual licences are valid from date shown on licence to the following March 31. Licences of a shorter duration expire at midnight on the final day of validity. A licence is not transferable and is not valid unless signed by the licence holder. Licences must be obtained in person, except that a parent may obtain a licence for a child under age 16, and one may obtain a licence for a spouse. It must be produced on request by a fishery or conservation officer or guardian, so ensure you have your licence with you while fishing.

A salmon conservation stamp (\$6.42) must be affixed to licences held by anglers wishing to retain any species of Pacific salmon. Note that the stamp is an annual stamp.

Licences are available province-wide from more than 600 vendors, including sporting goods stores, resorts, service stations, marinas, charter boat operators and department stores. For further information about licensing, call 604-666-5835.

If a licence is lost, accidentally destroyed, or "forgotten at home," a replacement licence must be obtained prior to resuming fishing, and can be purchased for the same price as the original from any licence vendor. The vendor will ask you to complete and sign a Statement Concerning Loss describing the disposition of the original licence.

In the case of a 'forgotten licence', record any catch from the replacement licence on your original licence, and then return the replacement licence to DFO with an explanation. It is illegal to hold more than one licence.

Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence Fees

Category	Resident	Non-resident
Adult annual	\$22.47	\$108.07
5-day	\$17.12	\$ 34.17
3-day	\$11.77	\$ 20.33
1-day	\$ 5.62	\$ 7.49
Senior annual (65 years of age and over)	\$11.77	\$108.07
Juvenile annual* (Under 16 years of age)	free	free
Salmon conservation stamp	\$ 6.42	\$ 6.42

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS - April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Chinook	1 to 2, 101, 142	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	Only one may be over 77 cm until Sept. 1, excluding Area 2E.
	3 to 11	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	North of Cariboro Pt Fraser River tidal waters — see p. 112-117 for specific regulations
	12 to 19 28 to 29	62 cm	2	4	15	All Year	Hook & line	South of Cariboro Pt to Sheringham Pt
	19 to 20	45 cm	2	4	20	All Year	Hook & line	West of Sheringham Pt, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 — only one may be over 77 cm
	20 to 23, 121, 123 to 127	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	No fishing for chinook from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15 Check with local DFO offices for details.
	23 to 24	45 cm	2	4	30	Until July 31; Oct. 18 to Mar. 31	Hook & line	After July 15: no fishing for chinook except in selected terminal areas only
	25	45 cm	2	4	30	Until July 15	Hook & line	After July 15: only one may be over 77 cm. See p. 109-110 for further restrictions
	26 to 27	45 cm	2	4	30	All Year	Hook & line	North of Cape Bail: No fishing for coho until August 19.
	1 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Waters of Misset Inlet.
	1, 101, 102-1	30 cm	1	2	N/A	Aug. 19-Dec. 31	Hook & line	Subarea 2-4: daily limit is 4 in Cumshewa Inlet
Chum	Subarea 1-6	30 cm	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Outside Special Management Zone. See page 70 for details.
	2	30 cm	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Inside Special Management Zone. See page 70 for details.
	3	30 cm	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Coho	3, 103	30 cm	1	2	N/A	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	Hook & line	

SALMON

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS – April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

SALMON

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Coho continued NEW: Salmon conservation corridor — see page 104 for details.	4, 104	30 cm	1	2	N/A	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	Hook & line	No fishing for coho until August 26.
	5	30 cm	1	2	N/A	Aug. 26-Dec. 31	Hook & line	Subareas 5-1 to 5-13 and 105-1 open only. No fishing for coho until August 26.
	6	30 cm	0	0	N/A	Closed	Hook & line	Subarea 6-1 is open all year, with a daily limit of 1.
	7 to 10	30 cm	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
	11 to 21 28 to 29	41 cm	0	0	N/A	Closed	Hook & line	Possible openings for coho in terminal areas. See p. 72-117 for openings.
	22, 25 to 26	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	None	
	23 to 24, 27	30 cm	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Check with local DFO offices for details.
	121 to 127	41 cm	0	0	N/A	Closed	Hook & line	Opportunities for hatchery coho may be announced.
Pink	1 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sockeye	1 to 8	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
	9 to 10, 22	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	None	
	11 to 21 24 to 29	30 cm	4	8	N/A		Hook & line	Dates for fishing opportunities to be announced.
	23	30 cm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	

Note: The combined daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal waters is 4. Coastwide daily limit for chinook is 2. Annual coastwide limit is 20. Aggregate daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon from tidal and non-tidal waters combined is 4. The same management measures apply to offshore waters as the corresponding inshore waters (eg. limits in 23 apply in 123) unless otherwise specified.

OTHER FINFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Codfish (includes Pacific cod, Torr cod, pollock, and hake)	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
Eulachon	1 to 27	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Gillnet, dip net	Gillnet cannot exceed 7.5 m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm.
	28, 29	None	0	0	N/A	Closed	Gillnet, dip net	Consult DFO for possible fishing opportunities.
Greenling	1 to 29	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
Halibut	1 to 29	None	2	3	N/A	Feb. 1 - Dec. 31	Hook & line, spear	
Herring	1 to 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	Harvesting of herring roe on kelp is prohibited
Lingcod (head off size limit is 53 cm)	1 to 10	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	65 cm	1	2	10	June 1 - Sep. 30	Hook & line, spear	Record your catch on your licence. East of a line from Sheringham Pt. to the International Boundary. (Area 20)
	20 to 27	65 cm	3	8	N/A	April 15 - Nov. 15	Hook & line, spear	West of a line from Sheringham Pt. to the International Boundary. (Area 20)
Mackerel	1 to 29	None	100	200	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, dip net, herring jig, cast net	
Northern Anchovy	1 to 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sand Lance (Needlefish)	1 to 29	None	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Pacific Sardine (Pilchard)	1 to 29	None	100	200	N/A	All Year	Dip net, herring jig, herring rake, cast net	
Perch	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Includes all species of perch, pile perch, and shiners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS – April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

OTHER FINFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Rockfish	1 to 11	None	8	18	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 8, no more than 3 may be Yelloweye.
	12 to 29	None	5	10	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	Aggregate daily limit for all rockfish is 5, no more than 2 may be Yelloweye.
Yelloweye Rockfish (Red Snapper)	1 to 11	None	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	These are counted as part of the aggregate limit on rockfish.
	12 to 29	None	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	
Sablefish (Black cod)	1 to 29	None	4	8	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sculpin	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Sixgill Shark	1 to 29	None	0	0	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Non-retention only.
Skate	1 to 29	None	1	2	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	
Smell	1 to 27	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year	Gillnet, dip net	Gillnet cannot exceed 7.5 m in length, mesh size must be greater than 25 mm and less than 50 mm.
	28, 29	None	20 kg	40 kg	N/A	All Year, except closed June 15 to Aug. 15	Gillnet, dip net	The fishery is open only from 8 am Thursday to 8 am Monday.
Sole & Flounder	1 to 29	None	8	16	N/A	All Year	Hook & line, spear	includes all species of flounder and sole but not halibut.
Sturgeon	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Non-retention only.
Trout (Includes Steelhead, Cutthroat, Brown, and Daily Varden Char)	1 to 10	30 cm	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Only 1 fish per day may be greater than 50 cm. Daily limit is 0 in tidal waters of Tlell River in Area 2. See p. 69.
	11 to 29	30 cm	2	4	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	Retention of hatchery marked fish only. No retention of wild fish south of Cape Caution.
All other species	1 to 29	None	20	40	N/A	All Year	Hook & line	

SHELLFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Abalone	1 to 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed all year for conservation purposes.
All clam species (except Razor Clam in 1-5)	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed all year due to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) – red tide concerns.
Razor Clam	1 (subarea 1-5 only)	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	Subarea 1-5 is the waters of McIntyre Bay on Queen Charlotte Islands.
	12 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	See p. 68-118 for specific closures. Lower Mainland area is closed to clam harvest. Check for closures due to PSP.
Butter Clam	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	
Horse Clam	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	Aggregate daily limit of clams (all species) = 75. Daily or possession limit for all species of clam cannot exceed individual species. Special limits apply in Pacific Rim National Park as follows: 8 razor clams; 3 geoducks; 12 horse clams; 24 littleneck or manila clams; 0 butter clams; maximum aggregate of all clam species = 24 clams.
Littleneck Clam	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	
Manila Clam	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand digging only	
Sofshell Clam	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand digging	
Vamish Clam	12 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Cockles	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	
Geoduck	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	3	6	N/A	All Year	Hand picking & digging	
Mussels – Blue	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Mussels – California	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	25	50	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	

Note: All of the Lower Mainland is closed to the harvest of brucine mollusks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIDAL WATERS SPORT FISHING SEASONS & LIMITS – April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001

SHELLFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Crab – Alaska King	1 to 10, 21 to 27	N/A	2	4	N/A	All Year	Maximum of 2 rings, dip nets, or traps or combination of these per person. Hand picking while diving or otherwise is permitted. No sharp-pointed instruments permitted for use in harvesting crab.	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed		Closed all year for conservation purposes.
Crab – Box	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	All Year	"Rot Cord" requirement for traps applies – see page 41.	Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock, and King crab in Areas 1 to 10, 21 to 27 = 6.
Crab – Dungeness	1 to 10, 21 to 27	165 mm	6	12	N/A	All Year		Aggregate daily limit of Dungeness, Red Rock crab in Areas 11 to 20, 28, 29 = 4.
	11 to 20, 28, 29	165 mm	4	8	N/A	All Year	Traps must have owner identification.	
Crab – Red Rock	1 to 10, 21 to 27	115 mm	6	12	N/A	All Year	Mechanical devices to pull up traps permitted.	
	11 to 20, 28, 29	115 mm	4	8	N/A	All Year		
Crab – Shore	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year		
Any species of crab not listed	1 to 29	N/A	4	8	N/A	All Year		
Octopus	1 to 29	N/A	1	2	N/A	All Year	No chemicals or sharp-pointed instruments	
Oysters in shell OR shelled (not both)	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	15	30	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Daily oyster limit can be either the shelled or unshelled limit – not both. Lower Mainland area is closed to oyster harvest.
	12 to 29	N/A	0.5 L	1.0 L	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Scallops – Pink & Spiny	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	

Note: All crab traps must have owner identification.

SHELLFISH

Species	Area	Min. Size Limit	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Annual Limit	Season Open	Gear Permitted	Comments
Scallops – Rock	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Scallops – Weathervane	1 to 11	N/A	0	0	N/A	Closed	N/A	Closed due to PSP – red tide concerns. Check local office for possible openings.
	12 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Aggregate daily limit of rock and weathervane scallops = 6.
	Subarea 1-5	N/A	100	200	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	Waters of McIntyre Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.
Sea Cucumber	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Sea Urchins	1 to 29	N/A	12	24	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Shrimp & Prawns in the shell OR head and thorax removed	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Spear while diving, ring net or trap. Max. 4 traps or ring nets or combination of these combined.	Traps and ring nets must have buoys attached clearly showing owner identification.
	1 to 29	N/A	2.5 kg	5 kg	N/A	All year		The release of prawns carrying eggs is recommended for conservation purposes.
Ghost Shrimp	1 to 29	N/A	50	100	N/A	All year	Hand digging & hand pump	
Giant Barnacles	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Goose Barnacle	1 to 29	N/A	2 kg	4 kg	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Limpets/Whelks	1 to 29	N/A	75	150	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Sand Dollars/Starfish	1 to 29	N/A	6	12	N/A	All Year	Hand picking	
Squid	1 to 29	N/A	5 kg	10 kg	N/A	All Year	Cast net, jigging	
All other species of shellfish	1 to 29	N/A	20	40	N/A	All Year	Various	

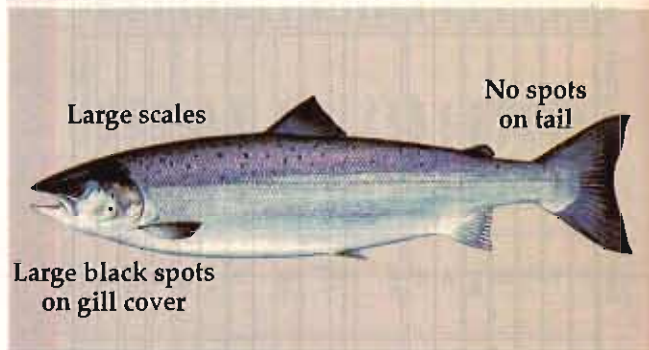
Note: Changes to the above regulations may be made by Public Notice; check with the DFD office where you are fishing. It is your responsibility to check the section on closures/limits for the special regulations in the area you are fishing (p. 58-118).

SALMON

Atlantic salmon

These fish are raised commercially in pens in the marine waters of B.C. and Washington State. They are distinguished from the Pacific salmon species by 2 to 3 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 is usually unspotted, and some may have eroded tails and/or dorsal fins. Federal and provincial biologists are interested in verifying these Atlantic salmon recoveries. Please note the date and location of the catch, keep the whole fish cool (do not clean) and freeze it, if possible, to prevent deterioration of the tissues. There is a small reward for Atlantic salmon catch information. Contact Andy Thomson (Atlantic Salmon Watch Project) at the Pacific Biological Station, by calling toll free 1-800-811-6010.

Atlantic salmon



YOU AND THE LAW

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

Chinook salmon/Saumon quinnat *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

France
saumon royale
Germany
Königs-lachs
Japan
masunosuke
Spain
salmon chinook

Chinook

Black gums and a silver, spotted tail distinguish the chinook from other salmonids. It has a lightly spotted blue-green back and is the largest, most prized game fish. The chinook lives from three to seven years. It weighs between 1.5 kg and 30 kg. Average-size chinooks are often known as springs in B.C. Those over 13.5 kg are called tyees, and in the U.S., chinook are called king salmon.



18 **Sockeye**

The sockeye is almost toothless, with numerous long gill rakers and prominent, glassy eyes. 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. Young sockeye remain in fresh-water nursery lakes a year or more before migrating to the sea.

Each sockeye salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



T. Pletcher copyright (photo)

Sockeye salmon/Saumon rouge

Oncorhynchus nerka

France
saumon rouge

Germany
Rotlachs, Blaurücken

Japan
benizake, benimasu, himemasu

Spain
salmon

Coho

Coho have white gums, black tongues and a few spots on the upper portion of their bodies and silver-coloured tails. They have a wide tail base. The cleithrum (collar of the fish, under the gillcover) is distinctly blue peppered or mottled. Bright silver with a metallic blue dorsal surface, coho usually live for three years and grow rapidly in their final year. They weigh between 1.3 kg and 14 kg. In the Strait of Georgia from April to early June, small coho passing from the grilse stage to maturity are called bluebacks.



T. Pletcher copyright (photo)

Coho salmon/Saumon coho

Oncorhynchus kisutch

France
saumon argenté

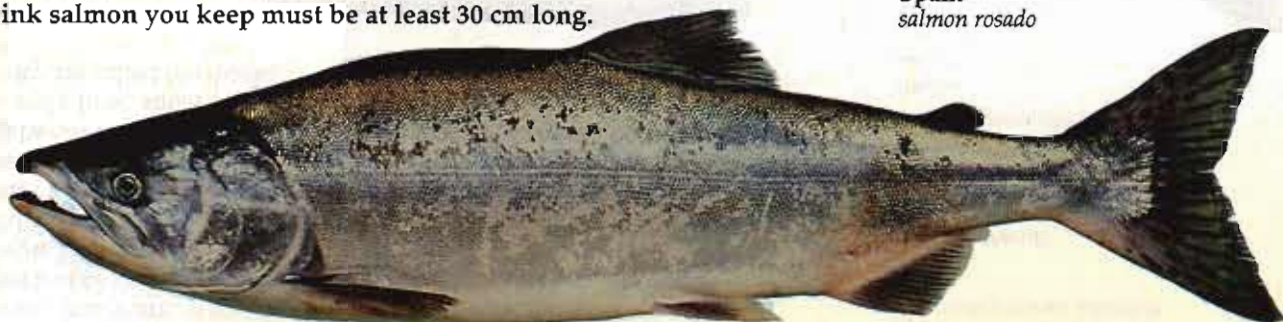
Germany
Slachslachs

Japan
ginzake, ginmasu

Spain
salmon

Pink salmon have tiny scales and a tail heavily marked with large oval spots. Unlike the other salmon species, the tail of a pink has no silver in it. In the sea, pinks have silver bodies with spotted backs. They are the smallest of the Pacific salmon, usually weighing about 2.2 kg, but occasionally reaching 5.5 kg. They are more abundant in northern waters in even-numbered years and in southern waters in odd-numbered years. Pinks live only two years.

Each pink salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



T. Pletcher copyright (photo)

Pink salmon/Saumon rose

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

France -
saumon rose

Germany
Buckellachs

Japan
sepparimasu, masu karafutomasu

Spain
salmon rosado

Chum

A white tip on the anal fin usually identifies a chum salmon. Resembling sockeye, but larger, chum have silvery sides and faint grid-like bars as they near spawning streams. The tail base is narrow and there is silver in the tail. 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.

Each chum salmon you keep must be at least 30 cm long.



T. Pletcher copyright (photo)

Chum salmon/Saumon k eta

Oncorhynchus keta

France
saumon k eta

Germany
Hundslachs, Ketalachs

Japan
sake, shake

Spain
salmon chum

How can you tell the difference?

Lower jaws

Tails

CHINOOK



The chinook has black gums at the base of its teeth and its mouth is dark. In some areas it is known as "black mouth."



The chinook has a flowing V-shaped, silvery tail that is generally covered with spots. The tail becomes more square as the chinook reaches adult stage.

COHO



The coho's gums at the base of the teeth are almost white. Its mouth is white, and its teeth are sharp and strong.



The coho has a square, silver-coloured tail with just a few scattered spots, usually on the upper portion of the tail. It has a wide tail base.

PINK



The mouth in a pink salmon is white, but the gums are black, as they are in a chinook. It does not have "teeth" on its tongue.



The pink salmon has a V-shaped tail covered with large oval spots. Its scales are very small.

How can you tell the difference?

Lower jaws

Tails

SOCKEYE



The lips are fleshy, the teeth are small and well-developed in both jaws. There are no teeth on the base of the tongue.



The tail is moderately forked and it does not show any black spots.

CHUM



The lips are fleshy with well-developed teeth in both jaws, but 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 caudal peduncle or wrist is slender.

Note: Anglers should use more than one distinguishing characteristic to properly identify all salmon. This would, for example, aid in identifying juvenile chinook from adult pink salmon.

For identification of salmon, check
www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/biosample/

Salmon Conservation

Five species of salmon are indigenous to the coastal waters of British Columbia. All may be taken in the tidal waters sport fishery under regulations set by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (see table and closures section for Area/time closures and special limits).

The combined daily limit for all species of Pacific salmon is 4. The aggregate daily limit for salmon in tidal and non-tidal waters is 4. Minimum size and daily limits for salmon vary, depending on the area fished.

A salmon conservation stamp must be purchased and affixed to the licence by all anglers who wish to retain any species of salmon they catch. Some of the proceeds are used for enhancement and habitat restoration projects administered by the Pacific Salmon Foundation.

It is the responsibility of anglers to make themselves aware of regulation amendments.

Coho

Wild coho stocks in some areas, especially in the Strait of Georgia, the Fraser River and the upper Skeena River, are experiencing serious decline. The reasons for this reduction in stocks are loss of habitat, historical over-fishing and, more recently, reduced survival in the ocean. This decline must be reversed if wild coho are to provide angling opportunities in the future. In consultation with advisory groups, Fisheries and Oceans Canada has prohibited all directed fishing on stocks of concern, and imposed restrictions where those stocks will be encountered.

Chinook

As a result of reduced harvest since 1995, escapements of chinook salmon in 1999 were above historic average levels and relatively stable. Poor returns are expected to systems along the west coast Vancouver Island and in the central coast of B.C. in 2000 because of El Niño events during the years these fish went to sea. Stringent measures will be needed this year in areas and times when these stocks are present. These measures will be developed in consultation with recreational fisheries advisors and will be announced by Public Notice.

Catch Monitoring

As a management strategy to help monitor migration routes and determine survival rates, coded-wire tags are implanted into the nose cartilage of a small proportion of hatchery and wild juvenile salmon. Through the Salmonid Sport Head Recovery Program, the heads of these salmon are recovered and the information is recorded. In the past, the adipose fin was clipped to indicate the presence of a coded-wire tag, and anglers voluntarily turned in the heads of clipped fish. Today, in order to provide opportunities for hatchery-only fisheries, the adipose fin is removed from all South Coast hatchery coho. As a result, anglers are no longer able to identify tagged coho by a missing adipose fin. Therefore, the head recovery program in the South Coast now has two components: a voluntary program to turn in the heads of chinook only, plus direct sampling for both coho and chinook.

Direct sampling of sport catch will be conducted at selected marinas and boat ramps in Areas 12 to 29. Technicians will identify the presence of coded-wire tags in coho and chinook using specialized hand-held tag detectors. If a tag is present, technicians will ask to remove the head or request that the head be submitted to a sport depot. If the head is removed, a South Coast Creel Survey Card will be issued to allow legal transport of the catch to your place of residence. If an RCMP, fishery enforcement or conservation officer asks to inspect your catch, please present this card:

<p>SOUTH COAST  CREEL SURVEY</p> <p><small>Thank you for participating in this year's survey.</small></p> <p><small>Please keep and present this card should a Fishery, Conservation or Peace Officer ask to inspect your catch.</small></p> <p><small>Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada</small></p>	<p><small>This catch was completed by a technician as authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the removal of the head and the recording of the mean-tooth, length measurements from salmonids containing a coded-wire tag.</small></p> <p>Species _____ Length (mm) _____</p> <p>Signature _____ Date _____</p>
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For more information on how to participate in the head recovery program, turn to page 62.

Information on fishing for salmon in fresh-water is available in the Salmon Supplement to the Freshwater Synopsis. It is available where provincial licences are sold.

Selective Fishing

For the protection of coho stocks of concern (those of the upper Skeena River in the north and the Thompson River in the south), there are no directed fisheries on these stocks. Where these stocks are expected to be prevalent, restrictions on fishing will be in place.

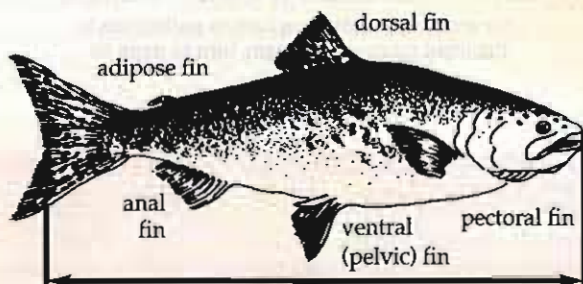
Only conservation-based fisheries will be allowed in all sectors – First Nations, recreational and commercial – and only selective fishing will take place. In the recreational fishery, selective fishing measures include:

- Non-retention of coho in certain areas throughout the coast.
- Barbless hooks for all salmon fishing.
- Time and area closures where stocks of concern are present.
- Catch monitoring programs to improve catch data.

To further refine selective fishing measures, more research in post-release mortality and into selectivity by fishing gear is planned.

Allocation Policy

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has embarked on a progressive path of policy initiatives through the New Directions series of discussion papers. The Allocation Framework Policy outlines 12 principles which guide the fisheries of the future. The framework is conservation-based and recognizes constitutional commitments to First Nations. After those requirements are secured, it gives priority for chinook and coho to the recreational sector. When and where abundance permits, commercial fisheries will also have access to these salmon stocks. This principle acknowledges the importance of the recreational fishery to the economy of British Columbia.



The length of a fish means the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail.

NON-RETENTION:

For Management and Conservation

In British Columbia, DFO regulations that require fish of a certain size or species to be released are significant management and conservation measures used in the recreational fishery. In many cases, without the practice of non-retention, large areas would have to be closed to sport fishing. Regulations for minimum size limits allow the opportunity for young salmon to mature and spawn or to reach a larger size before harvesting.

During the past ten years, results of hooking mortality studies by DFO and other agencies have shown survival rates as high as 85% to 95% of sport-caught chinook and coho, using both barbed and barbless hooks.

Techniques to remember:

- Do not exhaust a salmon when "playing" it on the line, bring it in quickly.
- For a salmon under 30 cm, unhook it at the water surface with a minimum of handling. For a larger salmon, if it is too difficult to unhook in the water, bring it onboard, remove the hook quickly and release it. This will cause less stress and damage. Remove the hook with needle-nose pliers or surgical hemostats.
- Barbless hooks are much easier to remove and pliers are rarely needed.
- To minimize scale loss use a soft knotless mesh net. Handle the fish securely. Keep it immobile while the hook is removed and quickly release it into the water.
- To avoid injury, support the fish when lifting by placing one hand around the base of its tail and the other under its belly. Do not lift it by the tail as this will stretch the vertebrae.
- To return the fish to water, release it at a 45 degree angle with the head pointing down and just above the waterline. If the fish is exhausted, take the time to revive it in the water by keeping a grip on its tail; wait until it is strong enough to swim out of your hands.
- Use large lures or artificial baits to reduce the incidental catch of undersize fish.
- 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.

Help Protect Our Waters From Exotic Species

Exotic species are plants and animals which do not occur naturally in an area. In marine waters, some exotic species have been introduced for commercial reasons. The Japanese oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) is a prime example of such a species on the West Coast. Other, not so welcome exotic species, may arrive in the ballast water of foreign ships, on the propeller or hull of recreational boats, through pet stores, research institutions, or with live imported bait or seafood.

A new marine exotic that was anticipated to arrive in British Columbia waters, the European green Crab (*Carcinus maenas*), has now arrived, with a few specimens recently collected in both Barkley Sound and Esquimalt Harbour. The green crab was introduced to the San Francisco estuary around 1989. This crab is a voracious predator of clams and oysters so is a potential threat to these important commercial species. For more information on this crab, see the DFO website: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/crab/GREENCR.HTML>.

Here's how you can help:

1. **Green Crab:** If you see this crab (illustrated below), collect it carefully (it pinches); freeze it, record the precise date and location found and contact Glen Jamieson, Pacific Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6, tel: 250-756-7223; fax: 250-756-7138.

2. Do not move any live marine animals from one body of water to another, or even from one part of the shore to another.

3. Be alert to remove fouling organisms from your hull and propeller before taking your boat from one body of water to another.



FINFISH – OTHER THAN SALMON

Please refer to the tables for complete list of species and daily limits.

Dogfish

Dogfish, from the shark family, is a whitemeat fish found along the Pacific coast. Due to relatively high levels of mercury in the tissues of large (and older) dogfish, it is recommended you eat only those fish measuring less than 60 cm. The daily limit is 20.

Dogfish



Eulachon

The daily limit for eulachon is 20 kg, except for Areas 28 and 29, Fraser River, where it is closed to fishing, all year. When fishing by means of a gillnet for eulachon or smelt, the net cannot exceed 7.5 m in length and the mesh size must be greater than 25 mm, but less than 50 mm.

Eulachon



Flatfish (Flounder and Sole)

The combined daily limit flounder and sole is 8.

English sole



Greenling

Most greenlings prefer shallow, rocky or weedy bottoms. These are colourful, aggressive fish which staunchly defend a small but definite territory. They are distinguished from the lingcod by their smaller mouths, which ends before their eyes, their bright colouring and their smaller size. The daily limit is 3.

Greenling

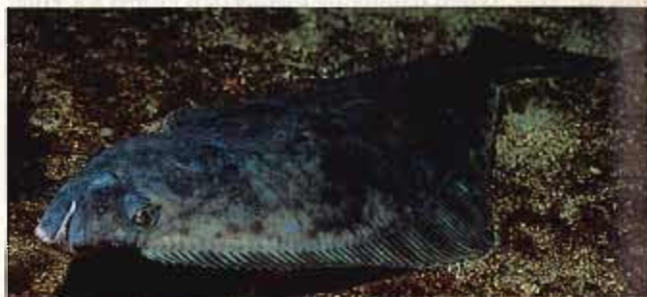


Halibut

No one may fish for or retain halibut from January 1 to January 31.

The daily limit for halibut is 2, and the possession limit is 3.

Pacific halibut



Herring

The daily limit for herring is 20 kg.

Pacific herring



Lingcod

Biological assessments have indicated that lingcod stocks in the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland are severely depressed and require protection if the stocks are to rebuild. A minimum size limit of 65 cm has been introduced in Areas 11 to 29 (Johnstone Strait, Strait of Georgia and west coast of Vancouver Island). The annual limit of lingcod is 10 in Areas 11 to 20, 28 and 29. Record your catch immediately on your licence in these areas.

See table for limits. Note: Meat can sometimes have a green tinge to it, which turns white when it is cooked.

Lingcod



Mackerel

Mackerel are small fish from the tuna and jack families which are frequently encountered off the west coast of Vancouver Island during years when warm waters from the El Niño current are prevalent. They are rarely found inside the Strait of Georgia.

The daily limit for mackerel is 100.

Mackerel



VIOLATIONS:

Observe, Record and Report (ORR)

Fish Violations, Littering,

Pollution – 1-800-465-4336

(465-4DFO)

Perch

This includes shiners, pile perch, surf perch, sea perch and kelp perch.

The daily limit for perch is 8.

Pile perch



Rockfish

Catch monitoring and research programs have indicated rockfish stocks in the Strait of Georgia are at very low levels of abundance. Rockfish are very slow growing and do not reproduce until they are quite old, from 7 to 18 years, depending on the species. They also live for a long time; the maximum age for yelloweye rockfish is 115 years and 76 years for quillback rockfish.

Unlike salmon, rockfish rarely survive after being caught, therefore one of the ways to ensure their survival is to avoid catching them. To this end the Department, in consultation with fishers, has implemented a series of rockfish protection areas that are closed to fishing for rockfish. Consultations with recreational, commercial and First Nations fishers will continue over the next year in order to develop a series of closed areas throughout the coast to ensure specific rockfish stocks are protected.

In the South Coast (Areas 12-29), the aggregate daily limit for all species of rockfish is 5, only 2 of which may be yelloweye.

In the North Coast (Areas 1-11), the daily limit for all species of rockfish is 8, only 3 of which may be yelloweye rockfish.

See foldout map for areas.

For the protection of rockfish, there is no fishing for rockfish in the following locations all year:

Inside a line from 50°36.5'N and 128°20.00'W on Vancouver Island near Cape Palmerston, thence true west to 50°36.5'N and 128°18.00'W, thence southerly to 50°28.00'N and 128°18.00'W, thence true east to

50°28.00'N and 128°06.00'W near Lippy Point (Area 27/127).

Inside a line from 50°48.00'N and 128°21.00'W on Vancouver Island near Frederiksen Point, thence northerly to 50°52.00'N and 128°20.00'W, thence true west to 50°52.00'N 129°00.00'W, thence true south to 50°42.00'N and 129°00.00'W, thence true east to 50°42.00'N and 128°20.5'W near Hanna Point (Areas 12, 111 and 127).

The waters of Ajax Bank inside a line commencing at 124°42.20'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°40.50'W; 49°38.75'N, thence to 124°41.60'W; 49°38.20'N, thence to 124°43.10'W; 49°39.55'N, thence to the point of commencement (Area 14).

The waters of Exeter Shoal inside a line commencing at 124°39.55'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°39.80'W; 49°40.00'N, thence to 124°34.40'W; 49°36.90'N, thence to 124°35.50'W; 49°36.20'N, thence to 124°38.90'W; 49°38.10'N, thence to the point of commencement (Area 14).

The waters surrounding Stubbs Island within one-half nautical mile of the shoreline (Area 12).

More areas may be identified throughout the year for the protection of rockfish. Check for updates.

Quillback rockfish



Yelloweye rockfish (red snapper)



Sardine

Pacific Sardines, commonly called pilchards, are a small migratory fish related to herring and shad. Sardines migrate to B.C. from California during the late summer and remain until the fall when they migrate back to California to spawn. They can be recognized by a row of black spots on the sides of the body under the scales. Sardines are most frequently encountered off the west coast of Vancouver Island during years when warm El Niño waters are prevalent. They are rarely found inside the Strait of Georgia.



Surf smelt



Sardine

Smelt

Smelt fishing is closed from June 15 to August 15 inclusive, in waters of the lower B.C. mainland east of a line from Reception Point on the Sechart Peninsula, to Thrasher Rock Light and to the most westerly point of the International Boundary in the Strait of Georgia. These same waters are also closed to sport fishing for smelt from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Thursday at all other times of the year. When fishing for smelt or eulachons by means of a gillnet, the net cannot exceed 7.5 m in length and the mesh size must be greater than 25 mm, but less than 50 mm.

A floating buoy clearly marked with the name of the owner must be attached to each end of the net.

The daily limit is 20 kg.

Stanley Park smelt fishers

Fishing for smelt in Stanley Park requires special consideration of other users of the seawall. Dip net fishers must ensure that they do not pull their net poles back into the paths of passing pedestrians or cyclists. Gillnetters should pick their nets in such a fashion as to avoid leaving scales and parts of the fish on the path, making it slippery for others. In addition, gillnets must not block or impede traffic on the seawall. Garbage and waste must be placed in Parks Board garbage cans, and public washrooms available in the park must be used at all times.

Pacific Spirit Park smelt fishers

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

Sturgeon

In all tidal waters there is no retention of sturgeon.

If fishing for sturgeon, an angler may only use one line, and must release any sturgeon caught. The B.C. government has also taken action to protect sturgeon in the non-tidal portion of the Fraser River, and have a tagging program in place. See the provincial regulations.

Sturgeon



Trout and Char

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

South of a line due west from Cape Caution: (see fold-out map)

- wild trout: catch and release only
- hatchery trout: 2, none of which may be smaller than 30 cm

North of a line due west from Cape Caution:

- hatchery and wild trout: 2, only one of which may be greater than 50 cm. None may be smaller than 30cm.

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

Your comments on the management of trout, char and sturgeon in tidal and non-tidal waters are welcomed.

Write to: Director, Fisheries Management Branch, BC Ministry of Fisheries, P.O. Box 9359 STN PROV GOVT, Victoria, BC V8W 9M2

Cutthroat trout



SHELLFISH

Shellfish is a popular term used to describe aquatic invertebrate animals (without a backbone) that are harvested. Many shellfish like clams, crabs and sea urchins have a hard outer shell, but there are also shellfish with shells reduced or even absent, such as squid, octopus and sea cucumbers.

Please consult the table for daily and possession limits, and check with the local DFO office for updates, or call (604) 666-2828, for shellfish information and Area closures.

Contamination

It is illegal to harvest bivalve molluscs from contaminated areas. Do not consume shellfish unless you know it has come from clean waters. Eating contaminated bivalve molluscs (shellfish with two shells), e.g., oysters, mussels, clams and rock-, swimming- and weathervane-scallops, can cause serious illness. The chief sources of contamination are paralytic shellfish poison, human sewage and agricultural runoff.

NOTE: Boundary Bay, Mud Bay, Semiahmoo Bay and the Strait of Georgia near the North Arm of the Fraser River are CLOSED to the harvest of bivalve molluscs. (See p. 118)

Vibrio Parahaemolyticus

Vibrio parahaemolyticus (Vp) is a type of bacteria that is naturally found in our coastal waters. In the summer when the temperature rises, the amount of this bacteria also rises in the water and the bivalve molluscs we consume. Vp can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea and vomiting. The best way to prevent any illness is to store shellfish at either frozen temperature of -18°C (0°F) or at a refrigeration temperature of 4°C (40°F), and to ensure that the shellfish is cooked for five minutes at a temperature of 60°C (140°F).

Care should be taken in handling all shellfish to avoid food contamination. For instance, cooked crabs should not be rinsed in contaminated water, and clams and oysters should not be held over the side of a vessel while travelling through contaminated waters. These precautions and cooking procedures do not have an effect on paralytic shellfish poison.

Paralytic Shellfish Poison

Paralytic shellfish poison (PSP, also known as red tide) and sewage contamination affect only bivalve molluscs. Other shellfish, such as shrimp, prawns, etc., and finfish are not affected.

People eating bivalve molluscs should be aware of the symptoms of PSP. The first indication of poisoning is numbness or tingling of the lips and tongue, which spreads to the fingers and toes. These symptoms are followed by a loss of muscular coordination, terminating in paralysis as well as inability to breathe.

At the first sign of such symptoms, induce vomiting, take a laxative and drink water with baking powder or baking soda, then seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Among the bivalve species, butter clams and scallops retain PSP for long durations, sometimes more than a year. The poison is likely to be concentrated in the siphon (neck) and gills of the butter clam. As a precaution, when butter clams are steamed open, discard the siphon, the gills and the liquid released during the steaming process.

COOKING DOES NOT DESTROY THE PARALYTIC SHELLFISH TOXIN.

Amnesic Shellfish Poison

Amnesic Shellfish Poison (ASP) is caused by a natural marine toxin called domoic acid which is produced by free-floating phytoplankton called diatoms. Domoic acid can accumulate to toxic levels in bivalve molluscs and in the visceral portion of crabs. As a precaution it is advised that the gut portion of crabs be removed and discarded prior to cooking.

Symptoms of domoic acid poisoning are nausea, vomiting, muscular weakness, disorientation and memory loss. Seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Dioxin Contamination

Dioxin and furan contamination has also caused the closure of some areas, and the issuance of safe consumption limits for the hepatopancreas (digestive gland) of crabs taken by recreational harvesters.

In the crab, the contamination is primarily concentrated in the hepatopancreas. While this portion of the crab is not usually eaten, it may be consumed by some individuals. The consumption advisories pertain to this portion of the crab. In some areas, where the levels of the contaminants in crab body meat is excessively elevated, harvesting is prohibited. The body meat consists of the



firm, solid white muscle tissue of the legs and central portion of the body. The diagram shows the location of the hepatopancreas in a crab (white areas).

It is recommended that anglers not consume liver from bottomfish caught near coastal pulp mills. Muscle tissue (fillets) of all coastal bottomfish and other finfish species is not affected.

Refer to dioxin closures and consumption advisories in the closures section, listed by area.

Abalone

Due to conservation concerns this fishery is closed to harvest of all abalone. Poaching threatens recovery of stocks; help stop illegal harvest and report violations.

Abalone



Clams

The lower mainland area is closed to clam harvesting. See pages 112 and 118 for descriptions of the area.

The area within 0.5 nautical miles around Mitlenatch Island (portions of Areas 13, 14 and 15) is closed to clam harvesting.

Check with the nearest Fisheries and Oceans Canada office for PSP closures; also refer to sewage and dioxin contamination closures and restricted areas in this guide. Daily limits vary according to area; see table.

The most effective method for digging manila clams is an ordinary short-tined garden rake. On beaches with extensive populations of littleneck clams, diggers use long-tined rakes. The butter clams, lying further below the surface and further down the beach, are usually dug with a garden-type, long-handled potato fork. Razor clams are dug individually with a short-handled, thin-bladed shovel. Harvesters are encouraged to fill in holes to reduce predation on exposed juvenile clams.

Native littleneck



Butter clam



Manila clam



Razor clam



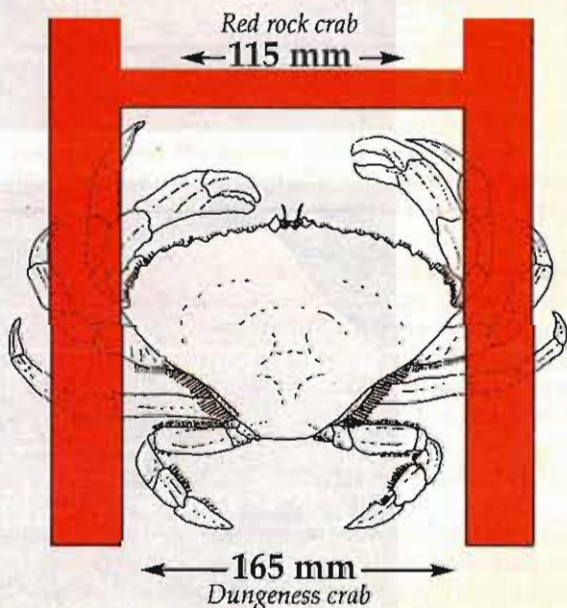
Shellfish Tenures

To harvest clams or oysters on oyster farms, a person must first obtain permission from the farm operator. This regulation is designed to protect fragile oyster and clam beds, which are clearly marked with **RED** concrete markers.

Recreational Reserves

Also, recreational reserves for the harvest of recreational bivalves only have been established throughout the Strait of Georgia and the west coast of Vancouver Island to protect various species. Check with the local DFO office to find locations of reserves.

Crabs



Dungeness crab must be at least 165 mm in width. Redrock crab must measure at least 115 mm. A crab is measured in a straight line through the widest part of the carapace, or shell, from outside the points. Harvesters are advised to measure crabs using a caliper device.

Pacific (Dungeness) crab



Red rock crab



■ All crab traps must have a section in the top or side-wall that has been secured by a length of untreated cotton twine no greater than No. 120. On deterioration this must produce a rectangular opening with a minimum size of 7 cm x 20 cm, or a square opening with a minimum size of 11 cm x 11 cm.

This regulation is intended to ensure that if the trap is lost, the section secured by the cord will rot, allowing captive crabs to escape and to prevent the trap from continuing to fish. To comply with the legislation, a person must remove a rectangular or square section of the trap and lace



that section back into the trap using untreated cotton twine, creating a space of the above dimensions.

- It is prohibited to have in one's possession shelled or shucked crab, except at a person's place of ordinary residence. See page 6 for details.

- All types of crab traps or rings must be marked with the name of the person who owns the gear (in printed solid black, capital letters, at least 75 mm high). If fishing from a dock or from shore, attach a tag marked with the owner's name to the line that has the trap or ring attached to its other end. If you are not fishing from a dock or from shore, the name must be marked on or securely affixed to a float or buoy that is on the surface of the water and has a line attaching it to the trap or ring. Only one name can appear on the float or buoy. It is recommended you include your telephone number. Floats used to mark crab gear must remain floating on the surface of the water and be adequately visible so as to pose no navigational hazard. Use non-floating line, or attach a weight to the line, as floating lines create navigational hazards. Household plastic jugs, bottles and styrofoam chunks tend to deteriorate and sink and are not recommended as floats.

- If two traps are tied together, it is considered a line of gear – you must put a buoy on each end.

- Crabs must be measured immediately and undersized crabs released immediately.

- No one may use more than two rings, dip nets or traps or a combination of these to fish for crabs.

- No one may use a jig, gaff, spear, rake or any other sharp-pointed instrument to take crabs.

- When harvesting crab, it is prohibited to use any gear other than ring nets or dip nets in Pender Harbour (Area 16), east of a line between Henry Point and Francis Peninsula (Note: Gunboat Bay is closed to crab fishing); and in Fulford Harbour (Area 18) between Eleanor Point and Isabella Point.

- Do not set gear in navigation channels.

- Mechanical devices may be used to recover traps.

- The carapace (shell) must remain attached to the crab until it is consumed or it arrives at your ordinary residence.

It is requested that harvesters voluntarily release female crabs to protect the stocks by allowing for maximum reproduction.



Male



Female

Check with the nearest Fisheries and Oceans Canada office for closures and refer to dioxin closures and consumption advisories in the closures section of this guide (listed by Area).

See the table for daily limits.

Crab watch program

At some provincial parks, a crab watch program has been put into effect to protect undersized crabs. By harvesting only legal size crabs, the breeding stock is protected.

Most crabs mature after four years and breed at least once before they reach legal size.

Report violators by calling (604) 666-3500, in Vancouver, or the toll-free Observe, Record and Report number: 1-800-465-4336.



Bivalve molluscs means shellfish with two shells, such as clams, oysters, scallops, mussels and cockles.

Mussels

See table for limits and note that in the Pacific Rim National Park the combined daily limit for mussels is 12.

North of Cape Caution (Areas 1 to 10) is closed to the harvest of all mussels due to PSP concerns.

Check with the nearest Fisheries and Oceans Canada office for PSP closures; also refer to sewage contamination closures listed in the closures section.

Blue mussels



California mussels

Octopus

The octopus has eight tentacles that sometimes stretch 4.8 m across in a 45 kg specimen. The octopus is a mollusc that is related to the squid, oyster, clam and snail. The giant Pacific octopus is the major species on the west coast and also the world's largest. It is illegal to use chemicals, or jigs, gaffs, spears, rakes or any other sharp-pointed instrument to take octopus. **Daily limit is 1.**

Pacific octopus



Oysters

See table for limits. North of Cape Caution is closed to the harvest of oysters due to PSP concerns.

The lower mainland area is closed to oyster harvesting. See pages 112 and 118 for descriptions of the area.

The area within 0.5 nautical miles around Mitlenatch Island (portions of Areas 13, 14 and 15) is closed to oyster harvesting.

Check with the nearest Fisheries and Oceans Canada office for PSP closures; refer also to sewage and dioxin contamination closures and restricted areas listed in the closures section.

Return oyster shells to the beach, preferably where you collected them. Oyster larvae survive at a much better rate if they settle on the old shells.

NOTE: Permission is required to harvest oysters from marked oyster farms.



Oyster

Scallops

See table for daily limits. North of Cape Caution (Areas 1 to 10) is closed to the harvest of rock, pink, spiny and weathervane scallops due to PSP concerns.

Check with the nearest Fisheries and Oceans Canada office for PSP closures; refer to the closures section for sewage contamination closures.



Rock scallop, open

Sea Cucumbers

The daily limit for sea cucumbers is 12.



Sea cucumber

Sea Urchins

The daily limit for sea urchins is 12.

Red sea urchin



Shrimp and Prawns

See table for limits.

You may sport fish for shrimp only by means of traps, ring nets, or spear while diving. Sport fishers using traps or nets are only permitted to use a maximum of 4 shrimp or prawn traps, ring nets, or a combination of these. A floating buoy must be attached to each end of each line of fishing gear or to each trap. The name of the owner of the gear must be clearly marked on the buoy (in printed solid black, capital letters, at least 75 mm high) and only one name can appear on a buoy. It is recommended you include your telephone number. A mechanical device may be used to recover traps.

Shrimp



Prawn

INFORMATION AND SAFETY

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Canada's role as a world leader in oceans and marine resource management is reaffirmed with the new *Oceans Act*, a legal framework developed to address the needs of our oceans and chart the course of how Canada will manage the oceans into the 21st century. The development of a strategy for oceans management is based on the principles of sustainable development, integrated management and a precautionary approach. Part of the strategy includes establishment of marine protected areas, to which the governments of Canada and British Columbia are committed on the Pacific coast. These marine protected areas will contribute to:

- protecting representative areas of high biodiversity;
- maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems;
- protecting habitats critical to all portions of species' life cycles, such as spawning areas, breeding colonies, nursery areas, migratory stopovers and feeding areas;
- providing natural marine environments for marine-related recreation and tourism activities;
- protecting marine and coastal areas of cultural and spiritual significance; and
- protecting vulnerable, unique or outstanding areas or features.

Race Rocks and Gabriola Passage have been identified as biologically rich and exceptional areas that could be potential Marine Protected Areas for the Pacific Coast, along with two offshore areas, the Endeavour Hot Vents and the Bowie Seamount area. They represent unique ecosystems that support diverse life forms that, in some cases, have not been identified elsewhere in the world. Discussions with stakeholders, including First Nations, is underway to determine whether these areas will be confirmed as Marine Protected Areas under the *Oceans Act*. For more information call (604) 666-1089 or access the Marine Protected Areas web page at <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/>

Several areas in the Strait of Georgia are closed to the harvest of all marine life by divers for the preservation of the unique underwater habitat. These areas are:

Area 13: The waters of 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 to the south by a line from the light on the end of the south Government Dock breakwater at Campbell River to Cape Mudge lighthouse.

Area 19: In the Victoria area, Ogden Point Breakwater, consisting of those waters inside a line from the navigation light at the western end of the causeway, thence to Brotchie Ledge Light, thence to Holland Point on Vancouver Island.

Area 28: Porteau Cove – Those waters east of a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign at the south shore of Porteau Cove to a fishing boundary sign on the north shore of Porteau Cove.

Whytecliff Park – Those waters adjacent to Whytecliff Park, to a distance 100 m offshore.

Point Atkinson Reef — Those waters from the southwest entrance to Starboat Cove, seaward in a southwesterly direction for 85 m, then westerly following the shoreline for 100 m, then northeast to a point on land.

Fishing for certain species is restricted in ecological reserves, such as Ten Mile Point, Race Rocks and Botanical Beach in the Victoria area.

Area 19, Race Rocks: Those waters shallower than the 40 m depth contour surrounding Great Race Rock, North Race Rock, West Race Rock and Rosedale Rock. No shellfish harvesting; no harvesting of lingcod or rockfish.

Area 19, Ten Mile Point: Those waters within one-third of a nautical mile of Cadboro Point navigation light: No shellfish harvesting.

Area 20, Botanical Beach: Those waters between the lowest tide level and the highest tide level between a fishing boundary sign 1,500 m northeast of San Juan Point following the shoreline southeasterly to a fishing boundary sign 250 m west of the mouth of Tom Baird Creek. No shellfish harvesting.

The following areas are also sensitive habitat areas and it is requested divers voluntarily comply in preserving them by not harvesting any marine life:

Area 14: The waters on 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.

Area 15: The waters 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**.

DIVERS

Sport fishing regulations apply to collecting and spear fishing by divers. All divers are required to have a current Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Licence to harvest finfish and shellfish (clams, mussels, oysters, crabs, shrimp, octopus or sea urchins). Refer to the table and individual species you wish to fish, for closures and limits.

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.**



The red and white flag carried on a buoy is used to mark areas where skin diving is in progress. Stay well clear at slow speed.

Seal Pups — Make sure your help is helpful

The period from May to September is pupping season for harbour seals. Pups are nursed and therefore dependent on their mothers for the first five or six weeks of life. However, mothers will often temporarily leave their offspring unattended on shore when they are at sea foraging for food. If you find a pup on the beach, give it a chance to reunite with its mother. Do not touch or pick up the pup, keep dogs and people away, and observe it only from a distance. People should intervene only if the pup's mother has not returned after at least 24 hours. Several facilities in British Columbia operate seal pup rehabilitation programs, the largest of which is run by the Vancouver Aquarium (685-3364; emergency pager 735-4777, May-October), whose staff can advise on how to handle the pups requiring assistance.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Creel Survey

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is continuing its sport fishing catch survey in the Strait of Georgia, portions of the west coast of Vancouver Island and other areas. At least 50 charter aircraft flights count sport fishing boats on the water, and trained interviewers stationed at marinas and boat launching ramps question 30,000 to 40,000 returning boaters each year.

Information about location and quantity of fish caught and duration of trip is combined with the overflight boat counts to estimate the catch of salmon and groundfish. Biological samples of chinook, coho and lingcod may also be taken during the interview.

The methods employed in the creel surveys are "state of the art" and have been shown to produce very reliable catch information. These creel surveys, in conjunction with a system of logbooks for catch information from fishing lodges, provide a comprehensive and reliable estimate of the recreational catch in B. C. tidal waters.

For further information contact: Laurie Nagy, Vancouver, (604) 666-7749 collect. For specific information on the survey on the west coast of Vancouver Island contact: Wilf Luedke, Nanaimo, (250) 756-7157 collect; or on the survey in the Strait of Georgia contact: Dick Nagtegaal, (250) 756-7063 collect.

Salmon

The Pacific Biological Station of Fisheries and Oceans Canada is studying the migration and growth of salmon in several areas of the British Columbia coast. Salmon that have been hooked and released from sport fishing and commercial trolling boats are marked with a red "spaghetti" tag just below the dorsal fin. If you catch one of these tagged fish, please return the tag to any Fisheries and Oceans Canada office or mail it to: Pacific Biological Station, 3190 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6. Attention: Clyde Murray.

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

A small number of salmon may also have the adipose fin clipped to indicate the presence of a wire tag in the fish's head. The fish head and the "spaghetti" tag may be submitted to the nearest Head Recovery Depot. See pages 61-65.

For further information, please contact: Clyde Murray, (250) 756-7175.



Halibut

The International Pacific Halibut Commission has an ongoing tagging program to monitor halibut migration and mortality. A plastic-coated wire tag is attached to the dark-side cheek tissue of the halibut. Dart tags may also be found on or near the head or embedded in the body. Each tag has a unique number and IPHC printed on the side. Fishers should retain all tagged halibut. If you catch a tagged halibut, please:

Record the tag number, the recovery date, location and depth; measure the fish; remove the tag and send it, along with your name and address, to: International Pacific Halibut Commission, P.O. Box 95009, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98145-2009, phone (206) 634-1838.



A reward will be given for each returned tag. Please indicate whether you wish to have the \$5.00 reward or a baseball cap sent to you.

Lingcod

DFO'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 ling cod, please make a note of the date, location and method of capture.

Contact one of the following persons (collect): Nevill Venables, 1898 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1H9, phone (604) 666-2658; or Wendy Mitton, Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6, phone (250) 756-7168.

A reward is offered for return of the tag along with the tag recovery information. Higher rewards of \$100.00 will be paid each year for a number of randomly selected tags.

Sturgeon

Studies are under way by the fisheries programs of the B.C. Ministry of Fisheries and the B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks to identify the spawning areas, distribution and habitat use of white sturgeon in the Fraser River watershed. Part of these studies involves tagging fish to determine fish movements. Marked fish may be identified by numbered, coloured plastic tags and / or a radio transmitter.

If you capture a marked fish, before releasing it please record:

1. location, date and gear used
2. colour and number of plastic tag
3. number of radio tag.

Please do not remove tags. Forward the information to: BC Ministry of Fisheries, Fisheries Management, P.O. Box 9359, STN PROV GOVT, Victoria, B.C., V8W 9M2, Attn: Dr. T. Down, phone (250) 387-9715.

CONSULTATION

DFO's Recreational Fisheries Division coordinates and develops policy and management strategies for B.C. recreational fisheries in tidal waters of B.C. It works closely with the Sports Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB) on recommendations to conserve and protect fish and to enhance the recreational fishing experience.

The SFAB was initiated in 1964 to advise the department and inform the public on B.C. sport fishing matters.

For further information contact: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 460-555 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3. Phone: (604) 666-6331.

RECREATIONAL FISHERIES AWARDS

The Recreational Fisheries Award recognizes outstanding contributions by individuals and organizations in conservation and development of recreational fisheries and habitat. To receive nomination forms and further information, contact your local DFO office or write to:

Recreational Fisheries,
Fisheries and Oceans Canada,
200 Kent Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

The deadline for nominations is April 1 of each year.

The B.C. winner in 1998 was Wayne Harling, who, as a member of many committees and organizations, has played a key role in lobbying, creating public awareness of recreational fishing issues, and promoting the conservation of fisheries.



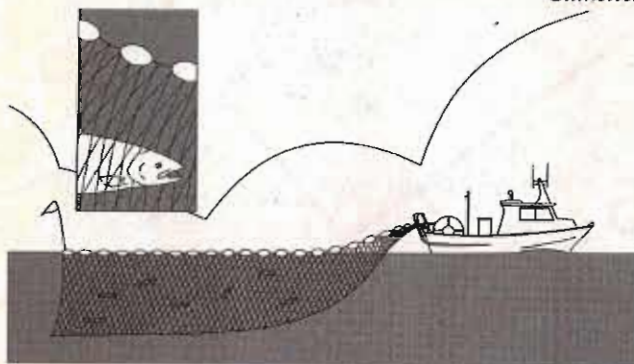
This flag indicates the commercial fishing vessel is under contract by Fisheries and Oceans Canada to conduct a test fishery for research purposes.

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING VESSELS

Commercial harvesting of salmon on Canada's West Coast features three specific vessel types and fishing methods: purse seine, gillnet and troll. They operate with complicated equipment that is easily damaged by interference from other vessels. Sport fishers should become familiar with the vessel types and stay out of their way for their own safety.

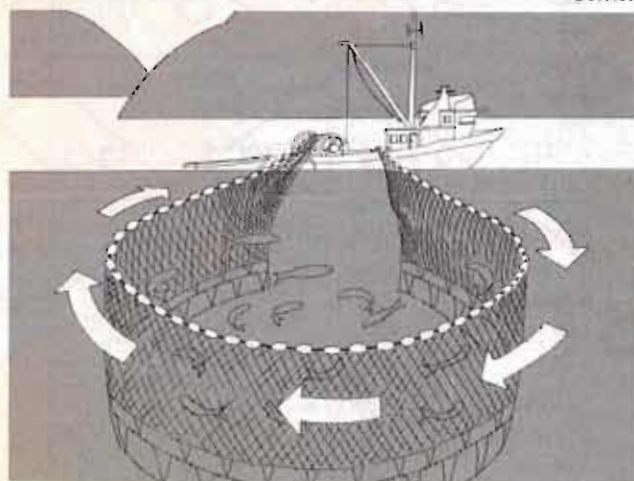
Gillnetters are smaller commercial fishing vessels with a net suspended in the water by floats and a lead line. Entangled fish are removed as the net is hauled in on a drum. Gillnetters often drift with tides and currents. Be conscious of the large floating buoy or at night, a single white light, that marks the trailing end of the vessel's net, which can extend as much as 550 m behind the vessel, at about 10 m in depth. Corks may be difficult to see in choppy waters.

Gillnetter



Seiners — the largest commercial fishing vessels in the salmon and herring fisheries — have a large hydraulic boom

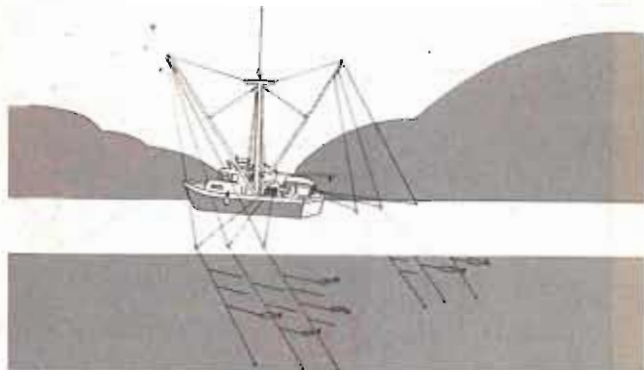
Seiner



and a take-up drum mounted aft. Be particularly careful of fixed beach lines and running lines while in the vicinity of seine vessels. These vessels do not have the ability to manoeuvre easily and sport fishers should make way.

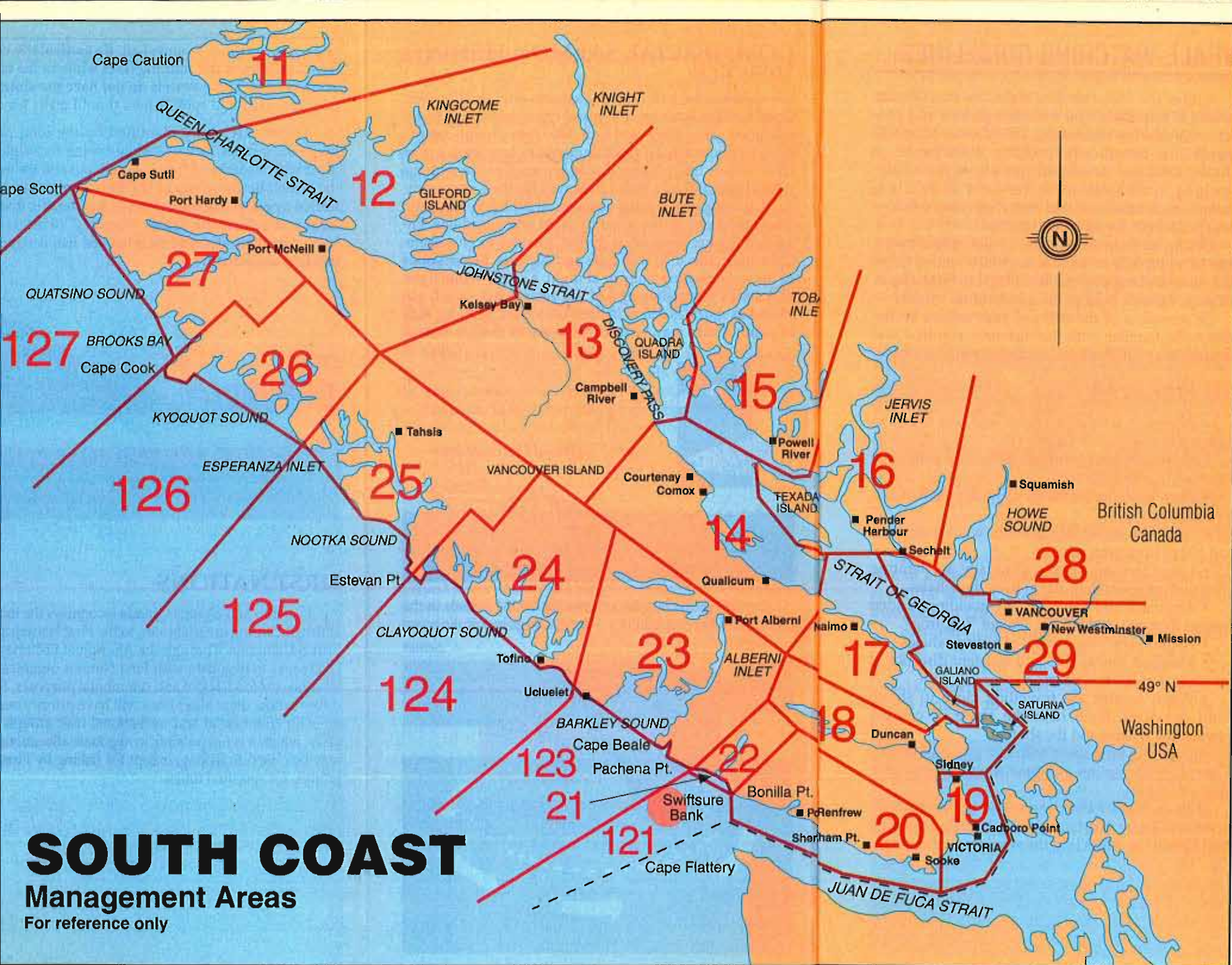
Trollers are easily identified by the long poles and hydraulic gurdies they use while fishing for salmon. Lines fitted with leaders and lures are paid out and trolled behind the vessel. Be conscious of the lines, supported by a float (called a pig), which can extend a considerable distance out from and behind the vessel. "Gurdies" (winches) retrieve lines from the water, and each hooked fish is removed and handled individually.

Troller



FIRST NATIONS

Fisheries and Oceans Canada recognizes the importance of fish, including invertebrates, to the First Nations people of British Columbia. Through the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy, DFO seeks to negotiate with First Nations organizations, allocations for food, social and ceremonial purposes. Subject to conservation, these allocations will have priority over allocations for commercial and recreational user groups. In some cases, where it is not possible to negotiate allocations, an area may be closed to fishing, except for fishing by First Nations groups, for specified times.



SOUTH COAST
Management Areas
 For reference only

WHALE-WATCHING GUIDELINES

Under the *Fisheries Act*, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is responsible for the management and protection of marine mammals. The Marine Mammal Regulations specifically prohibit disturbance of whales. DFO has developed guidelines for whale-watching in all areas along the coast of B.C. It is strongly recommended that vessel operators follow these guidelines for all whale species.

Diving or swimming with whales constitutes a type of approach to whales and falls under these guidelines and regulations. It is illegal to hunt, chase, disperse, drive or herd pods or individual whales.

Be conscious of the effect of your actions on the whales. Be familiar with the distances required and activities that will disturb or interfere with whales.

GUIDELINES:

- Approach whales from the side, not from the front or the rear.
- Approach no closer than 100 m and shift your motor into neutral or idle.
- Keep noise levels down — no horns, whistles or racing of motors.
- Start your motor only after the whales are more than 100 m from your vessel.
- Leave the area slowly, gradually accelerating when you are more than 300 m from the whales.
- Approach and depart slowly, avoiding sudden changes in speed or direction. Do not "leapfrog."
- Avoid disturbing groups of resting whales.
- Maintain low speeds and constant direction if travelling parallel to whales.
- When whales are travelling close to shore, avoid crowding them near the shore or coming between the whales and the shore.
- Limit the time spent with any group of whales to less than 30 minutes at a time when within 100 to 200 m of whales.

If there is more than one vessel at the same observation site, be sure to avoid any boat position that would result in encircling the whales.

Other guidelines include:

- Minimize the time spent and number of vessels with any one group of whales.
- Limit time as above and then move out to allow other vessels access to good viewing positions.
- Coordinate activities by maintaining contact with other operators and ensure that all operators are aware of the whale-watching guidelines.

Anyone wishing to study whales should check with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to ensure their proposed study activity is permissible and to determine whether or not they will require a scientific licence. For research activities that may require entry to Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve, individuals should contact B.C. Parks.

Killer whale



DFO is monitoring the distribution and migration of killer whales in the Strait of Georgia. If you see killer whales, please contact Graeme Ellis immediately at (250)756-7245.

Summary convictions for contravention of the *Fisheries Act* or its regulations carry a fine of up to \$100,000, a prison term up to one year, or both. Indictable convictions carry a fine of up to \$500,000, prison terms of up to two years, or both (*Fisheries Act* s.78).

Robson Bight (Michael Bigg) Ecological Reserve in western Johnstone Strait has been established for conservation and protection of killer whales and their habitat. It is requested recreational vessels do not enter the area, and that all boaters and fishers follow the guidelines. The protected marine area is bounded on the west by a line extending from the information sign at Sir John Henry Creek 1 km offshore; on the east by a line extending from the information sign at Schmidt (Peel) Creek to 1 km offshore.

101

LANGARA I.

Alaska
USA

British Columbia – Canada

DIXON ENTRANCE

NASS RIVER

3

CHATHAM SOUND

Prince Rupert

SKEENA RIVER

4

PORCHER I.

DOUGLAS CHANNEL

Kitimat

GRAHAM

Rose Pt.

Masset

1

MASSET INLET

BURNING ENTRANCE

PITT

HECATE STRAIT

WILLA I.

PRINCEPIE CHANNEL

ISLAND
BANKS ISLAND

GARDNER CANAL

5

RENNELL SOUND

ISLAND

Queen Charlotte City

SKIDEGATE INLET

Sandspit

WEBT

2

CUMSHEWA INLET

Louise I.

ESTEVAN GROUP

ROYAL ISLAND

CAAMANO SOUND

6

TASU SOUND

MORSEBY ISLAND

EAST

142

LAREDO SOUND

MATHIESON SOUND

7

MILBANKE SOUND

Bella Bella

8

BURKE CHANNEL

Bella Coola

Cape St. James

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND

FITZ HUGH SOUND

9

HAKAI PASS
CALVERT I.

RIVERS INLET

Dawson's Landing

10

Cape Caution

11

Cape Scott

VANCOUVER ISLAND

12

KNIGHT INLET



NORTH COAST

Management Areas

For reference only

SPECIAL PURPOSE BUOYS

ANCHORAGE



Used to mark the perimeter of designated anchorage areas; before anchoring in an area marked by these buoys, consult your chart for water depths.

CAUTIONARY



Used to mark dangers such as military exercise areas, underwater pipelines, race courses, seaplane bases and areas where no through channel exists; consult your chart for details of danger being marked.

MOORING



Used for mooring or securing vessels; be aware that a vessel may be secured to such a buoy.

KEEP OUT



Used to mark areas in which boats are prohibited; **do not enter** areas marked with these buoys.

CONTROL



Used to indicate speed limits, wash restrictions, etc.; obey the restriction illustrated within the orange circle.

INFORMATION



Used to display information such as locality, name, marina, campsite, etc.; be guided by information illustrated within the orange square.

GLOSSARY

Area — as defined by the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations. See the fold-out map in this guide. Areas or portions of Areas may be closed to fishing for conservation or contamination reasons. See closures and limits section.

Barbless hook — a hook from which all barbs have been removed when manufactured, filed off or pinched down flat against the shaft.

Daily limit — the maximum number of a species a person may retain in one day.

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

Fish — includes finfish, shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs in any stage of life, including eggs.

Foul hooking (Snagging) — a term used to describe hooking a fish in any part of its body other than the mouth. It is illegal to willfully foul hook a fish other than herring, northern anchovy, Pacific sand lance and squid.

Gurdy — a winch run by hand or power.

Hatchery fish — a fish marked by the absence of the adipose fin, or sometimes the ventral (pelvic), or pectoral fin, and having a healed scar in place of that absent fin.

Length of a fish — the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail; where there is no fork, to the tip of the tail.

Management area — has the same meaning as area.

Non-resident — a person who normally resides outside of Canada.

Non-retention — means that if a fish is caught it must be released.

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

Possession limit — the number of fish of a species that a fisher may have in his/her possession at any given time, except at place of ordinary residence. In most instances,

the possession limit is two times the daily limit for that species. There are exceptions; see tables.

Resident — a person who normally resides in Canada.

Selective fishing — a conservation-based management approach which allows for the harvest of target species or stocks, while avoiding and minimizing the harvest of less productive species or stocks (by-catch). The objective is to release alive and unharmed non-target stocks or species of concern.

Set line — a line with one or more hooks left unattended in the water. It is illegal to use a set line in tidal waters.

Spearfishing — fishing by means of a spear propelled by a spring, elastic band, compressed air, a bow or by hand. A sport fishing licence is required to spearfish. Spearfishing for salmon, trout, char, sturgeon and shellfish (except shrimp) is prohibited.

Sport fishing — fishing by any means for recreational purposes. This includes angling, assisting in landing a fish, harvesting shellfish, and spearfishing. Sport-caught fish may not be bought, sold or bartered.

Tagged fish — some finfish and crab have been tagged with a variety of tags to indicate involvement in different DFO research programs which provide valuable information on the species. If you catch a tagged fish, please return the tag to the address noted on the tag. Rewards are offered for returned tags.

Tidal boundaries — on streams or rivers may be designated by a white triangular sign near the mouth of a stream or river. 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.

Closures outlined in this book may be modified by Public Notice.

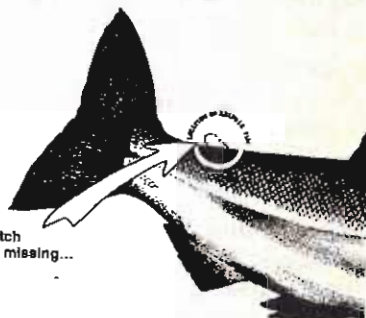
SALMONID SPORT HEAD RECOVERY PROGRAM



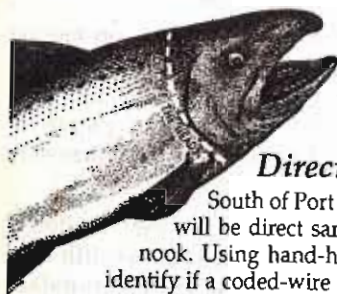
Is one of your chinook or coho missing its adipose fin?

Voluntary Head Recovery Program

Heads from chinook salmon with a missing adipose fin should be submitted to the nearest Sport Head Recovery Depot. Coho heads should be submitted only if the fish is caught north of Port Hardy (Areas 1 to 11).



1... Check any sport caught chinook or coho that you catch to see if the ADIPOSE FIN is missing...



2... If so, bring the head to a Salmonid Head Recovery "Depot" and fill out a label.

Direct Sampling Program

South of Port Hardy (Areas 12 to 29), technicians will be direct sampling sport caught coho and chinook. Using hand-held tag detectors, technicians will identify if a coded-wire tag is present in the fish and ask to remove the head or request the head be submitted to a sport depot. For more information, turn to page 25.

WIN!

A Trip for Two to:



OR

ONE OF 10
SHIMANO

ROD & REEL OUTFITS!

By participating in either of the above-mentioned programs, you will be entered into the Sport Head Recovery prize draw which takes place annually in December. You will also receive information on the origin of your fish.

DFO greatly acknowledges these sponsors for their generous support of the Salmonid Sport Head Recovery Program and their effort to encourage participation in salmon research and resource management.

SALMONID HEAD RECOVERY SPORT DEPOTS

This list is current as of February 2000. For more information please call collect (604) 291-6401.

LOWER MAINLAND (604)

ABBOTSFORD Fraser Valley Trout Hatchery 34345 Vye Rd. Hub Sports 33719 Essendene Ave.	852-5388 859-8316
AGASSIZ/KENT Chehalis River Hatchery 16250 Morris Valley Rd. Kent Outdoor Sports 7032 Cheam Ave.	796-2281 796-0006
BOWEN ISLAND Bowen Island Marina 19 Cardena Dr.	947-9710
BRACKENDALE Tenderfoot Hatchery 1000 Midnight Way	898-3657
BURNABY Bob's Sporting Goods 4150 E Hastings	298-8551
CHILLIWACK Chilliwack River Hatchery 55205 Chilliwack Lake Road Chilliwack Oart & Tackle #2 - 9120 Young Rd. Fred's Custom Tackle #1 - 5580 Vedder Rd. Gord's Tackle Box #6 - 7300 Vedder Rd. On the Way Store 46484 Chilliwack Lake Road	858-7227 793-9922 858-7344 858-5306 858-5757
Pointa Vista Café & Gen. Store 48710 Chilliwack Lake Road	824-1551
COQUITLAM Babcock Fly and Tackle #110-1140 Austin Ave.	931-5044
DELTA Bridgeview Marina 8550 River Road Stillwater Sports 4849 Delta St.	946-8566 946-9933
LANGLEY Langley Guns and Tackle 20568-C 56 Ave. Tight Lines Bait Company 21797 61st Ave.	530-7899 534-9133
LIONS BAY Lions Bay Marina 60 Lions Bay Ave.	921-7510
MAPLE RIDGE E & D Sports 22344 Lougheed Hwy. Gone Fish'n Tackle 22476 Lougheed Hwy.	463-4412 463-9520
MISSION/DEWONEY Dewdney Trading Co. 37150 Lougheed Hwy.	826-2776

Fraser's Sports 33365 1st. Ave. Inch Creek Hatchery 38620 Bell Road, Dewdney	826-9899 826-0244
NORTH VANCOUVER Capilano Hatchery 4500 Capilano Park Road Highwater Tackle 113 Lonsdale Ave.	666-1790 986-3239
PORT COQUITLAM Jaymer's Fishing Tackle 2847 Shaughnessy St.	944-2479
PORT MOODY Reed Point Marina 850 Barnet Hwy.	931-2477
RICHMOND Berry's Bait and Tackle 14651 Westminster Hwy. Steveston Chevron Marine 10850 Hollymount Dr. Foot of 6th Ave. Vancouver Marina 8331 River Road	273-5901 277-4712 278-3300
SQUAMISH Norm B. Smith Ltd. 1002 Industrial Way Paradise Valley Hardware Ltd. 1410 Winnipeg St.	892-5121 892-3711
SURREY Crescent Beach Marina 12555 Crescent Road	538-9666
VANCOUVER False Creek Marine Esso 1655 Whyte Ave. J.O. Thomas and Associates 1370 Kootenay St. Tad's Sporting Goods 8570 Granville Street	733-6731 291-6401 261-6540
WEST VANCOUVER Fisherman's Cove 5908 Marine Drive Sunset Marina #34 Sunset Beach	921-7333 921-7476

SUNSHINE COAST (604)

EGMONT Bathgate Gen. Store & Marina Egmont Marina Resort 11660 Backeddy Road	883-2222 883-2298
GARDEN BAY Duncan Cove Resort 4686 Sinclair Bay Rd. Irvines Landing Marina Irvines Landing Rd. John Henry's Marina 4907 Pool Lane	883-2424 883-2296 883-2253

GIBSDNS		
Gibsons Marina 675 Prowse Rd.	886-8686	
Hyak Marine 377 Gower Point Rd.	886-9011	
HALFMDON BAY		
Buccaneer Marina & Resort Sans Souce Rd., Secret Cove	885-7888	
Hallmoon Bay General Store 5642 Mintie Rd.	885-8555	
Silver Sands Resort 12077 Bryan Rd.	883-2630	
Secret Cove Marina 5411 Secret Cove Rd.	885-3533	
MADEIRA PARK		
Coho Marina Shark Lane	883-2248	
Lowas Resort 12841 Lagoon Rd.	883-2456	
POWELL RIVER		
Beach Gardens Marina 7074 Westminster Ave.	485-7734	
Marine Traders 6791 Wharf Street	485-4624	
Sliammon Hatchery Sliammon Road	483-4111	
RAGGED ISLANDS		
Ragged Islands Marine	483-8184	
SECHELT		
Chapman Creek Hatchery 4381 Parkway Dr.	885-4136	
Sechelt Hatchery E. Porpoise Bay Rd.	885-5562	
Trail Bay Sports 5504 Trail Ave.	885-2512	

PACIFIC RANGE INLETS (250)

KNIGHT INLET		
Knight Inlet Lodge	337-1953	
Chinook Cove Lodge	498-0227	
FLOATING LODGES (AREA 12) (250)		
Sailcone Wilderness Fishing Lodge	334-6858	

GEORGIA STRAIT/ JOHNSTONE STRAIT ISLANDS (250)

BERRY ISLAND		
Farewell Harbour Resort	974-8150	
BROUGHTON ISLAND		
Greenway Sound Marine Resort	949-2525	
CORTES ISLAND		
Cortes Bay Marina	935-6361	
Cortes Market Sutil Point Rd.	935-6626	
Gorge Harbour Marina Resort Hunt Rd., Whaletown	935-6433	
Whaletown General Store Whaletown	935-6562	
EAST CROFT ISLAND		
Lagoon Cove Marina		

GABRIOLA ISLAND		
Silva Bay Boatel & Store 3415 South Rd.	247-9351	
GILFORD ISLAND		
Echo Bay Resort Simoom Sound	956-2121	
HANSON ISLAND		
Double Bay Resort	949-2500	
HORNBY ISLAND		
Ford's Cove Marina Central Rd.	335-2169	
MAYNE ISLAND		
Active Pass Auto & Marine 424 Fernhill Rd.	539-5411	
MINSTREL ISLAND		
Minstrel Island Resort	949-0215	
NORTH BROUGHTON ISLAND		
Sullivan Bay Resort	949-2550	
OUADRA ISLAND		
April Point Lodge 900 April Point Rd. Quathiaski Cove	285-2222	
Herlot Bay Inn 673 Hotel Rd.	285-3322	
REFUGE COVE		
Refuge Cove Gen. Store	935-6659	
SALTSPRING ISLAND		
Salt Spring Marine Rentals Ltd. 122A Upper Ganges Rd.	537-9100	
SONORA ISLAND		
Sea Lion Rock Lodge	203-0075	
Sonora Resort & Conference Centre	970-9494	
SOUTH PENDER ISLAND		
Canada Customs 9802 Spalding Rd., Bedwell Harbour	629-3363	
Otter Bay Marina 2311 Mackinnon Rd.	629-3579	
STUART ISLAND		
Big Bay Marina & Resort	286-8107	
Dent Island Lodge	286-8105	
Eagle Creek Lodge	203-0002	
Morgan's Landing	287-9237	
Nanook Lodge	287-0902	
Warm Springs	341-0886	
Stuart Island Resort	286-8104	
TEXADA ISLAND		
Texada Boat Club Stuart St., Vananda	486-7435	
THETIS ISLAND		
Telegraph Harbour Marina Marina Dr.	246-9511	
Thetis Island Marina Harbour Rd.	246-3464	
SOUTH EAST VANCOUVER ISLAND (250)		
CHEMAINUS		
Chemainus Hatchery 2694 Mt. Slicker Rd.	246-9191	
COWICHAN BAY		
Pier 66 Marina 1745 Cowichan Bay Rd.	748-8444	

CROFTON		
Crofton Hardware 1586 Joan Ave.	246-2807	
DUNCAN		
Bucky's Sport Shop 171 Craig Street	746-4923	
Vancouver Is. Trout Hatchery 1080 Wharcliffe Rd.	746-7026	
LADYSMITH		
4 All Seasons Resort 3464 Yellow Point Road	245-4243	
Ivy Green Marina Rocky Cr. Road	245-4521	
Manana Lodge & Marina 4760 Brenton Page Rd.	245-2312	
LAKE COWICHAN		
H & H Guns & Sporting Supplies 19 - B South Shore Rd.	749-4102	
MILL BAY		
Mill Bay Marina 740 Handy Rd.	743-4112	
NANOOSE BAY		
Beachcomber Marina 1600 Brynmart Rd.	468-7222	
Schooner Cove Marina 3521 Dolphin Dr.	468-5364	
NANAIMO AREA		
Brechlin Point Fuel Oock 2000 Zorkin Rd.	753-6122	
Johnson's Hardware 39 Victoria Cres.	753-2531	
Nanaimo River Hatchery 2775 Rugby Rd.	245-7780	
Pacific Biological Station 3190 Hammond Bay Road	756-7175	
Sealand Tackle 1840 Stewart Ave.	754-1432	
SAANICH PENINSULA		
Anglers Anchorage 933 Marchant Rd., Brentwood Bay	652-3531	
Brentwood Marina 7172 Brentwood Dr., Brentwood Bay	852-3151	
Canoe Cove Marina 2300 Canoe Cove Rd., Sidney	656-5566	
Goldstream Boathouse 3540 Trans Canada Highway (near Goldstream Park)	478-4407	
Home Hardware 2356 Beacon Ave., Sidney	656-2712	
Port Sidney Marina 9835 Seaport Pl., Sidney	655-3711	
SOOKE		
Otter Point Resort 23 - 7871 West Coast Rd.	642-4446	
Pacific Lions Marina 241 Becher Bay Road	642-3816	
Pedder Bay Marina 925 Pedder Bay Rd.	478-1771	
Sidetrack Charters 1055 Portage Rd.	881-1801	
Sooke Sal. Enh. Society 1740 Whiffenspit Rd.	642-5490	
Sunny Shores Resort 5621 Sooke Road	642-5731	

VICTORIA		
Esquimalt Anglers Association 1101 Muir St.	385-9604	
Island Outfitters 3319 Douglas St.	475-4969	
James Bay Angler Assoc. 75 Dallas Road	389-9694	
Oak Bay Marina 1327 Beach Dr.	598-3369	
Ocean West Marine Fuels & Supplies Ltd. 22 Huron St.	388-7224	

NORTH EAST VANCOUVER ISLAND (250)

ALERT BAY		
Shop-Rite 99 Fir Street	974-2777	
BLACK CREEK/SARATOGA BEACH		
Pacific Playgrounds 9082 Clarkson Dr.	337-5600	
BOWSER		
Bowser Bill's Resort 6901 W Island Hwy.	757-8363	
Deep Bay Fishing Resort 5315 Deep Bay Drive	757-8424	
Seacroft Resort 85 Coburn Rd.	757-8474	
Ship & Shore Marine 180 Chrome Pt. Rd., Deep Bay	757-8399	
CAMPBELL RIVER AREA		
Big Rock Boat Rentals 985 South Island Hwy.	923-7121	
Brown's Bay Marina Brown's Bay Road	286-3135	
Campbell River Fishing Village 260 S. Island Hwy.	287-3630	
Campbell River Sportfish Rentals Hidden Harbour Condos 2104 - 27 S. Island Hwy.	287-7641	
Holiday Shores RV Park 3001 Spit Road	286-6142	
Klaus Sausage & Salmon House 708 Island Hwy.	287-2444	
Big Rock Store Boat Ramp 907 South Island Hwy.	923-1242	
Painters Lodge 1625 McDonald Rd.	286-1102	
Quinsam River Hatchery 4217 Argonaut Rd.	287-9564	
Rod & Reel Resort 3872 South Island Hwy.	923-5250	
Salmon Point Resort 2176 Salmon Point Road	923-6605	
Top Guides 1003A Island Hwy.	287-4475	
Tyee Marine 880 Island Hwy.	287-2641	
COMOX AREA		
Black Fin Marina 132 Port Augusta Ave.	339-4664	
King Coho Resort 1250 Wally Road	339-2039	

Tee Pee Park Campground Airforce Beach, Lazo	339-8211 Ext. 8483	NITINAT Nitinat Hatchery	745-3321
COURTENAY Bates Beach Boathouse 5726 Coral Road	334-4154	NOOTKA SOUND Nootka Island Fishing Camp	286-2694 752-0455
Happy's Source for Sports 256-6th St.	334-4143	Nu'tka Landing	1-800-665-7774
Jasper's Fishing Resort 5730 Coral Road	334-4141	PORT ALBERNI AREA China Creek Marina 2011 Franklin River Rd.	723-9812
Kitty Coleman Beach Park (end of Whitaker Rd.)	338-8586	Clutesi Haven Marina 5104 River Rd.	724-6837
Puntledge Hatchery Site 38, Powerhouse Rd.	338-7444	Gone Fishin 5069 Johnson Rd.	723-1172
PARKSVILLE French Creek Marina Store 5-1025 Lee Road	248-8912	Poett Nook Marina 2178 Cameron Drive	720-9572
PORT HARDY Jim's Hardy Sports 7125 Market St.	949-8382	Robertson Creek Hatchery Great Central Lake Road	724-6521
Port Hardy Marine Hardware 6465 Hardy Bay Road	949-6461	Harbour Sports 5405 Argyle St.	724-6505
Quarterdeck Marina 6555 Hardy Bay Road	949-6551	PORT ALICE Super Valu #4 1071 Marine Drive	284-3525
Quatse River Hatchery 5050 Hardy Bay Road	949-9022	PORT RENFREW Frank Elliott's Beach Road	647-5403
PORT MCNEILL Alder Bay Campsite Beaver Cove Rd.	956-4117	Port Renfrew Marina Gordon River Rd.	478-3674
Shell Marina (C.A.B.) 1488 Beach Drive	956-4044	West Coast Trail Motel Parkinson Rd.	647-5565
Timberland Sports #2 Pioneer Mall	956-3544	TAHSIS Conuma Hatchery Head Bay Rd.	283-7148
QUALICUM BEACH Big Qualicum Hatchery 215 Fisheries Rd.	757-8412	Westview Marina 775 S. Maquinna	934-7672
Costa Lotta Campground 300 - 5251 West Island Hwy.	757-8483	TOFINO Ocean West Industries 380 Main St.	725-3251
SAYWARD Salmon River Motel Cheryl Lynn Road	282-3364	Weigh West Marine Resort Charter Office 634 Campbell St.	725-3277
White River Court 1673 Sayward Rd.	282-3265	UCLUELET Canadian Princess Resort 1943 Peninsula Rd.	726-7771
SOINTULA Sund's Lodge	973-6381	Quest Charters Foot of Hemlock	726-7532
TELEGRAPH COVE Telegraph Cove Resort	928-3131	ZEBALLOS Rodger's Fishing Resort	286-2414
UNION BAY Baynes Sound Oyster Co. 5848 Island Hwy.	335-2111	The Tackle Shop 133 Maquinna Ave.	761-4292
Union Bay Station 5545 Island Hwy.	335-0312		

WEST COAST

VANCOUVER ISLAND (250)

BAMFIELD Hawkeye Industries	728-3455
Bamfield Kingfisher Marina	728-3228
Seabeam Fishing Resort 342 Grappler Rd.	728-3286
GOLD RIVER Chinooka Lodge	283-7286
Critter Cove Marina	283-7364
Gold River Petrocan 501 Muchalat Drive	283-7334

NORTHERN MAINLAND (250)

BELLA COOLA AREA Bella Coola-Atmarko Guiding Service Hagensborg	982-2298
Bella Coola Valley Seafoods	982-2713
Hagensborg Shop Easy Hwy. 20	982-2637
Cliff Kopas Store MacKenzie Hwy.	799-5553
Small Craft Harbour Office MacKenzie Hwy.	799-5633
Snootli Hatchery	982-2214
Tweedsmuir Lodge	982-2402

HAZELTON Kispiox Hatchery	842-6384
HOUSTON Paradise Sports 3443 9th St.	845-2892
KITIMAT City Center Hardware 380 City Center	632-3522
Cutty's Fly & Tackle 1110 Kingfisher Ave., S	632-5655
Kitimat Hatchery Halsia Blvd.	639-9888
KLEMTU Kitasoo Hatchery	839-1220
PRINCE RUPERT Oldfield Creek Hatchery Wantage Road	624-6733
Stingray Fishing Supplies 125-1st Ave. West	627-4767
Traylings Tackle Shop 635-2nd Ave. West	624-9874
SHEARWATER Shearwater Resort	957-2718
SMITHERS Toboggan Creek Hatchery	847-4458
Two Creeks & A River Store Highway 16W, Trout Creek	847-3440
TERRACE Northcoast Anglers 3217 Kalum St.	635-8496

QUEEN CHARLOTTE (250)

LANGARA ISLAND

Langara Lodge	Radio Telephone	Masset
Henslung Cove		Ch. 24
Vancouver Office		232-5532

QUEEN CHARLOTTE CITY

Meegan's Store	559-4663
Skidegate Landing	

SANDSPIT

Pallant Creek Hatchery	559-8695
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B.C. INTERIOR (250)

LUMBY

Shuswap Hatchery	547-6673
Shuswap Falls Rd.	

MERRITT

Spius Creek Hatchery	378-2992
4369 Sunshine Valley Rd., W	

PRINCE GEORGE

Northland Sports Sales	962-7071
8087 Hart Hwy.	

SICAMOUS

Spirit Pond Sports	836-4782
401 Finlayson St.	

FISHERIES & OCEANS OFFICES SPORT DEPOT PARTICIPANTS (250)

Chilliwack	(604) 792-1995	Prince Rupert	624-9137
Vancouver	(604) 666-6192	Terrace	635-2206
Masset	626-3316	Madelra Park	883-2313
Queen Charlotte City	559-4413	Victoria	363-3252
Kamloops	374-4322	Campbell River	850-5701
Prince George	561-5533	Salmon Arm	832-8037
Comox	339-2031	Bella Bella	957-2363
Port Hardy	949-6422	Delta	(604) 666-8266
Tofino	725-3468		

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS & PARKS OFFICES

SPORT DEPOT PARTICIPANTS (604)

Chilliwack	795-8422	Powell River	(250) 485-3612
Surrey	582-5219		

CLOSURES AND LIMITS

The closures and restrictions described in this guide are in effect but may be varied by Public Notice. Check with the Fisheries and Oceans Canada office (telephone numbers listed on the inside front cover) in the area in which you plan to fish for current information. All dates are inclusive.

Salmon closures and limits may be changed in season

Please call the Talking Yellow Pages, consult our website for updates: <http://www-comm.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca> or check with your local DFO office for updates.

AREAS CLOSED DUE TO SHELLFISH CONTAMINATION

Harvesting of any bivalve molluscs for any purpose is not allowed in the location and time period described in each closure. Bivalves include clams, oysters, scallops, mussels and cockles. Closures apply all year round unless otherwise stated.

This list may be revised in-season. Please phone (604) 666-2828 or check with the Fisheries and Oceans office nearest to the location of harvest for the latest update prior to harvesting.

PERMANENT BIVALVE HARVESTING CLOSURES

Any Canadian fisheries waters of the Pacific Ocean within 125 m of:

- any wharf, dock, platform or other structure used for vessel moorage; or
- any permanently anchored floating structures, including float homes, barges, platforms and vessels.

DIOXIN CLOSURES AND RESTRICTED AREAS

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

This section is organized by statistical area. Look up the Area (shown on the fold-out map) in which you plan to fish, and take note of the restrictions that apply.

North Coast Areas 1-11:

from Dixon Entrance to Cape Scott

When fishing for salmon, only barbless hooks may be used, coastwide.

Special restrictions in Special Management Zones apply for the protection of Upper Skeena and Thompson River coho. Fishing for coho salmon in these zones will not be allowed until stocks of concern have moved out of the area. Harvesting of more abundant species is permitted, provided such harvesting does not effect conservation objectives for stocks most at risk.

All of the North Coast is closed to the harvesting of bivalve molluscs due to PSP contamination concerns, except for razor clams and weathervane scallops in McIntyre Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

AREA 1

FINFISH

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

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Entry Point to Westcott Point are closed to chinook retention from June 15 to October 3.

The waters of Masset Inlet and Sound south of a line from Griffiths Point are closed to chinook retention, from May 15 to October 31.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns except for razor clams and weathervane scallops in the waters of McIntyre Bay. See table for limits.

AREA 2

FINFISH

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

The waters of Fairfax Inlet shoreward of a line from Magneson Point to Reid Point: non-retention of sockeye, May 15 to August 15. Catch and release of sockeye is permitted.

The tidal section of the Tlell River, closed to retention of pink salmon and all trout (including steelhead and Dolly Varden char). A single, barbless hook restriction also applies. Catch and release is permitted.

NOTE: The tidal water section of the Tlell River is that section of the river downstream from a tidal boundary sign 1.5 km upstream from the Highway 16 bridge. Tidal water regulations apply. A single, barbless hook restriction applies in these waters.

AREA 2 *continued*

The waters shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of the Copper River estuary and the Pallant Creek estuary, a single, barbless hook restriction applies all year.

The waters of Skidegate Inlet shoreward of a line between two boundary signs on either side of Sachs Creek estuary are closed to pink and chum salmon from August 15 to October 31.

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

The waters west of a line from Lawn Point to Gray Point: non-retention of sockeye, from April 1 to July 15.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 3

FINFISH

The waters of Subareas 3-3 and 3-7 inside a line running south and west from Eliot Point on Somerville Island to 130°37'W, thence north to the International boundary, and the waters of Subareas 3-8 to 3-18 are open to fishing for coho all year, with a daily limit of one. These waters are outside of the Special Management Zone.

The waters of Areas 103, Subareas 3-1 to 3-2, 3-4 to 3-5, and Subareas 3-3 and 3-7 outside of a line running south and west from Eliot Point on Somerville Island to 130°37'W, thence north to the International boundary are open for fishing for coho from August 26 to December 31, with a daily limit of one. These waters are inside the Special Management Zone.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 4

FINFISH

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

AREA 4 *continued*

mouth of Kloiya Bay, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to September 1.

Note: Tidal boundary, Skeena River: Tidal regulations apply downstream of a line from Mowitch Point to a boundary sign 2.5 km east of Veitch Point. Upstream of that line, non-tidal regulations apply.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

Dioxin contamination

Prince Rupert

The harvesting of crab is closed in Wainwright Basin and Porpoise Harbour.

AREA 5

FINFISH

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, closed to fishing for all finfish, July 1 to October 31.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 6

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 7

FINFISH

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

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 8

FINFISH

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, closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

AREA 8 *continued*

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 9

FINFISH

Shoreward of a line connecting two square white boundary signs off the mouth of the Wannock River is closed to fishing for all finfish, **July 14 to September 15.**

Shoreward of a line connecting two square boundary signs off the mouth of the Chuckwalla and Kilbella rivers is closed to fishing for all finfish, **June 2 to September 15.**

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 10

FINFISH

Smith Inlet — The waters of Wyclees Lagoon lying southerly of the boundary sign near the entrance: non-retention of all salmon, **June 20 to November 30.**

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

AREA 11

FINFISH

The waters of Seymour Inlet, including Nugent Sound and Frederick Sound, and the waters of Belize Inlet, including Mereworth Sound and Allison Sound, are **open for fishing for coho from August 1 to September 30.** Daily limit is one.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to PSP contamination concerns.

Central and parts of South Coast

Queen Charlotte and Johnstone straits and the Strait of Georgia — Cape Sutil to Cadboro Bay (Areas 12-19, 28 and 29): The minimum size limit for chinook is 62 cm, the daily limit is 2 and of the aggregate coastwide annual limit of 30, only 15 may be taken from the area described above.

When fishing for salmon, only barbless hooks may be used.

AREA 12

FINFISH

Those waters of Broughton Strait south of a line from Ledge Point on Vancouver Island to the light on the southern end of Haddington Island, thence to the light on Yellow Bluff on Cormorant Island, thence following the shore in an easterly direction to a marker on Gordon Bluff, thence to Lewis Point on Vancouver Island: **non-retention of chinook from August 1 to October 31.**

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 connecting two fishing boundary signs at the southern entrance to Wahshihlas Bay and at Rubble Point is closed to fishing for all finfish, **all year.**

The mouth of the Kakweiken River (Thompson Sound) shoreward of a line connecting two fishing boundary signs on each side of the entrance to Thompson Sound is closed to fishing for all finfish, **all year.**

The mouth of Scott Cove Creek shoreward of a line between fishing boundary signs located at Evangeline Point and on the point 1 km south from the mouth of Scott Cove Creek is closed to fishing for all finfish, **all year.**

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

Those waters inside of a line that starts at a boundary sign approximately 1.9 km northwest of the Cluxewe river mouth, thence 35° true for 400 m to a position of 50°37.53'N and 127°12.21'W, thence 288° true for approximately 3.3 km to a position of 50°36.98'N and 127°09.53'W, thence 200° true for approximately 400 m to the boundary sign on the shore: closed to the retention of pink salmon **from July 14 to September 15.** Only one single-pointed hook may be used during this period.

The mouth of the Wakeman River shoreward 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.**

Those waters off the mouth of the Nimpkish River shoreward of a line joining three fishing boundary signs located from a point on Vancouver Island shore approx. 1.5 km eastward of Broad Point, then to a navigational aid, then to a point approx. 1 km eastward of Willow

AREA 12 *continued*

Creek, then to the tidal water boundary signs approximately 100 m upstream of the Highway 19 bridge, are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The waters of Hardy Bay shoreward of a line connecting a boundary sign by the Seafood Products Wharf to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: non-retention of salmon and only one single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank may be used while fishing from August 1 to October 15.

The mouth of the Keogh River shoreward of a 400 m radius boundary from a boundary sign posted approximately 400 m north of the mouth of the Keogh River to a boundary sign posted approximately 400 m south of the mouth: only one single-pointed hook that measures no more than 15 mm between the point and shank may be used from August 1 to October 15.

Parson Bay bounded inside a line from Red Point on Harbledown Island to a marker on the most northwest point of Parson Island, from there following the northern shore to the most easterly point and from there true east to Harbledown Island is closed to fishing for all finfish, June 15 to October 13.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

That portion of Hardy Bay lying inside a straight line drawn from Daphne Point on the east side of Hardy Bay to Duval Point on the west side except the channel between Duval Island and Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Echo Bay, Gilford Island, lying within 300 m of any part of the boat moorage.

The waters and foreshore of Beaver Harbour, near Port Hardy, lying inside a straight line drawn from Thomas Point through Cormorant Rock to the shore of Vancouver Island, but not including the small unnamed island immediately to the south of Shell Island.

The waters and foreshore of Port Neville, including Baresides Bay, lying east of a straight line drawn from Collingwood Point to Hanatsa Point and thence due south to the opposite shore, and west of a north-south line drawn through the eastern tip of the largest unnamed islet.

The waters and foreshore of Hopetown Passage, Watson Island, lying inside a line drawn from Hopetown Point due east to the nearest point of land.

The waters and foreshore of Macgowan Bay, Drury Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore at 50°54.82'N and 127°08.72'W, thence southeasterly to

AREA 12 *continued*

50°54.65'N and 127°08.40'W on the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of a small unnamed bay, immediately west of the Everard Islets, Drury Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore at 50°53.38'N and 127°02.83'W, thence easterly to a point on shore at 50°53.36'N and 127°02.58'W.

The waters and foreshore of Shoal Harbour, Gilford Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore at 50°44.59'N and 126°30.30'W, thence easterly to a point on shore at 50°44.59'N and 126°30.12'W.

The waters and foreshore of Cohoe Bay, Blunden Harbour, lying inside a line drawn from a point of land on the north shore at 50°54.00'N and 127°14.64'W, thence south to a point on shore at 50°53.83'N and 127°14.28'W.

The waters and foreshore of Little Nimmo Bay, located east of a line drawn from the headland on the south side of the bay at 50°56.30'N and 126°41.25'W, thence northerly to a point on the northern shore at 50°56.40'N and 126°41.25'W.

The foreshore along the southeast side of Turnour Island from the headland at 50°36.30'N and 126°22.70'W, thence westerly along the foreshore to a point at 50°36.25'N and 126°22.95'W.

The waters and foreshore of the southwestern head of Sutherland Bay, Drury Inlet, located inside a line drawn from the rock shoal on the southern foreshore, thence to the rock shoal on the northern foreshore.

The foreshore of the eastern portion of Maple Cove located in Port Elizabeth, Gilford Island.

The waters and foreshore of the western bay of Double Bay, Hanson Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point on shore 200 m north of the Double Bay resort due east to an unnamed island and from the southernmost tip of the unnamed island due south to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Cutter Cove lying east of a line drawn from the southern headland of the cove, thence northerly to the westernmost point on the northern headland, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, inside a line drawn from the navigational light at Yellow Bluff, thence southeast to the cable crossing sign at 50°34.65'N and 126°55.30'W, thence eastward along the foreshore of Gordon Bluff to the end of Fir Street.

The foreshore and waters of Cormorant Island within a 300 m radius of the sewage discharge pipe starting at a point 50°36.05'N and 126°56.25'W.

AREA 13

FINFISH

Vessels under motor power are prohibited between July 14 and September 15, under regulations of the *Canada Shipping Act*. The area is bounded on the south by a line from the boat ramp on Tye Spit 185 m east in line with Shag Rock on Quadra Island; on the north by a line from the tip of Tye 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.

TYEE POOL



REBECCA SPIT JUNE 1-14

Those waters of Hoskyn Channel inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at the easterly side of the entrance to Conville Bay on Quadra Island to a fishing boundary sign on the south side of the entrance to Hjorth Bay on Read Island, and a line from a fishing boundary sign at Viner Point on Read Island to a fishing boundary sign at Rebecca Spit on Quadra Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 13 continued

HOLE IN THE WALL MAY 1 to JUNE 12

Those waters of Calm Channel bounded on the east and north by a line from a fishing boundary sign on Maurelle Island at Bernard Point, to a fishing boundary sign at Johnstone Bluff on the mainland, thence to the Harbott Point light, thence to a fishing boundary sign near the "old Church house" on Sonora Island, and on the southwest by a line from a fishing boundary sign on Sonora Island across Hole in the Wall to a fishing boundary sign on Maurelle Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



JOHNSTONE BLUFF SOUTH JUNE 30-JULY 14

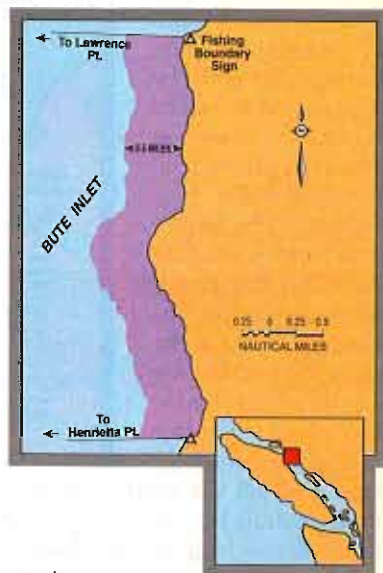
Those waters of Bute Inlet within 1 km of the mainland between a line drawn from the fishing boundary sign at Johnstone Bluff to Harbott Point light on Stuart Island and a line from Henrietta Point on Stuart Island true east to a fishing boundary sign on the mainland are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 13 *continued*

JOHNSTONE BLUFF NORTH JULY 13-31

Those waters of Bute Inlet within 1 km of the eastern shoreline between a line drawn from Henrietta Point on Stuart Island true east to a fishing boundary sign on the mainland and a line from Lawrence Point true east to a fishing boundary sign on the mainland are closed to fishing for all finfish.



LAWRENCE POINT LOG DUMP AUGUST 7-14

Those waters of Bute Inlet within 1 km of the western shoreline between a line drawn true south-east from a fishing boundary sign on the mainland shore northeast of Arran Rapids and a line from Lawrence Point to a fishing boundary sign on the opposite shoreline of Bute Inlet are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 13 *continued*

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.

The waters in Phillips Arm from Picton Point to the head of the inlet are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

The waters in Bute Inlet from Alpha Bluff to the head of the inlet, and in Orford Bay, 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 Island, to a boundary sign at the south entrance of Village Bay are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 30 to October 31.

It is prohibited to use anything but a single hook and artificial lures from July 14 until September 15 in the waters of Discovery Passage and Campbell River bounded by 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 the north end of Grouse Island to a fishing boundary sign on the most southerly piling at the Quadra Island ferry landing on Vancouver Island, then to the northwestern tip of the breakwater at the Sportfish Centre. These waters are closed to fishing for all finfish, September 16 to October 31.

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, are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 2 to December 1.

SHELLFISH

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

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

Harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to sewage contamination in the following areas:

The waters and foreshore of Quathiaski Cove, Quadra

AREA 13 *continued*

Island, including Grouse Island, lying inside a straight line drawn across the mouth of the cove.

The waters and foreshore of Mansons Landing, Cortes Island, lying within 900 m of the government dock, but not including Mansons Lagoon, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Von Donop Inlet, Cortes Island, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Heriot Bay, Quadra Island, lying within 250 m of the government float and the ferry wharf.

That portion of the foreshore from Middle Point, north of Duncan Bay, to a point on the foreshore midway between Pinecrest and Evergreen roads, Campbell River.

The waters and foreshore of Drew Harbour, Quadra Island, lying inside a straight line drawn from the northernmost tip of Rebecca Spit across the entrance of Drew Harbour to its western headland, from May 31 to September 30.

That portion of the foreshore of Gorge Harbour, Cortes Island, lying between a point on shore 300 m west of the Gorgeview Marina and a point on shore 300 m east of the government wharf, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Whaletown Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn from the north shore at 50°06.61'N and 125°02.82'W, thence south to 50°06.56'N and 125°02.82'W.

The intertidal foreshore of Discovery Passage from the southern boundary of the Campbell River harbour limit at 49°59.70'N and 125°13.70'W, thence southerly to Willow Point.

The intertidal foreshore of Discovery Passage and Oyster Bay from Willow Point southerly to the spit located west of Oyster Pond at 49°54.00'N and 125°09.00'W.

The waters and foreshore of Big Bay, Stuart Island lying

AREA 13 *continued*

inside a straight line drawn from Hesler Point to Whirlpool Point.

The waters and foreshore of Kelsey Bay and Salmon Bay lying inside a straight line drawn from the northern headland of Brasseau Bay through the Peterson Islet navigation beacon to a point on Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Loughborough Inlet lying inside a line drawn between the two headlands of the unnamed bay at the mouth of Grassy Creek.

The foreshore at the head of Forward Harbour.

The waters and foreshore of Coulter Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn from the northeastern point of the unnamed island in the bay due east to the nearest point of land and from the northwestern side of the unnamed island southwest to the nearest point of land.

The waters and foreshore of Phillips Arm, inside a line drawn from Bullveke Point on the western shore of Phillips Arm, thence southeasterly to Richard Point on the eastern shore.

Dioxin contamination

Campbell River (Elk Falls)

Except for the mouth of the Campbell River, which is closed to all crab fishing for conservation purposes, consumption of crab hepatopancreas harvested from Discovery Passage should not exceed 100 g/week. This area includes those waters north of a line from the Cape Mudge Lighthouse on Quadra Island true west to the shore of Vancouver Island and south of a line from Separation Head (Quadra Island) true west to Vancouver Island. Also, consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 100 g/week in the waters of Deepwater Bay, southeast of a line from Separation Head on Quadra Island 50° true to the opposite shore.

In the area bounded by the eastern shore of Quadra Island from Francisco Point, thence 5 km north along the shore, thence east from the shoreline to the 200 m contour, crab hepatopancreas should not be consumed.

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 135 g/week 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.

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 135 g/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).

MOST COMMON INFRACTIONS

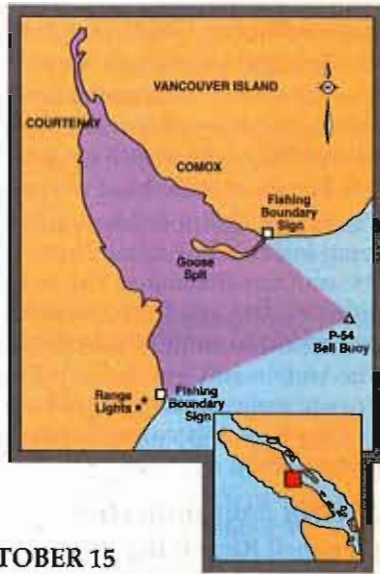
- fishing without a licence
- failure to record chinook catch
- catching, retaining and possessing undersized Dungeness crab
- catching, retaining and possessing undersized chinook
- fishing in a closed area

AREA 14

FINFISH

PUNTLIDGE RIVER MOUTH MAY 1 to JULY 31

The waters inside and northwesterly of a line from a fishing boundary sign on Willemar Bluff, to the P-54 bellbuoy, to a boundary sign on Vancouver Island near the Comox bar range lights, are closed to fishing for all finfish, except the shallow shore line in this area is open to fishing for all finfish except chinook. A single hook restriction applies.



AUGUST 1 to OCTOBER 15

These waters, Puntledge River mouth and shoreline: **non-retention of chinook. A single hook restriction remains in place for other finfish.**

Those waters of Comox Harbour and Baynes Sound inside of a line commencing at Cape Lazo light, thence to the P-54 Bell Buoy on Comox Bar, thence to Longbeak Point at the extreme north end of Denman Island, thence to the mouth of Hart (Washer) Creek on Vancouver Island: **non-retention of chinook, May 1 to October 15.**

The waters seaward of the mouth of Qualicum River and Little Qualicum River within a one-half mile radius, are closed to fishing for all finfish August 25 to October 15.

SHELLFISH

The waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Mitlenatch Island, are closed to harvesting clams and oysters, all year. The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited due to sewage contamination in the following areas:

The waters and foreshore of Comox Harbour lying inside a line drawn from the foot of Argyle Rd. at 49°36.88'N and 124°54.18'W to the road entrance gate to HMCS Quadra on Goose Spit at 49°39.75'N and 124°54.21'W then extending northeasterly along the low water boundary to the first prominent point of land at the south end of Cape Lazo at 49°42.06'N and 124°51.45'W.

AREA 14 continued

The waters and foreshore of Deep Bay, Baynes Sound, lying within 300 m of the government wharf.

The foreshore of Union Bay, Baynes Sound, lying between the southern headland of Union Bay and the foot of Tipton Road.

The foreshore of Base Flats from a northern boundary starting at 49°31.3'N and 124°50.2'W, extending northeasterly to the low water mark at 49°31.5'N and 124°49.5'W, thence along the low water mark to a point at 49°31.2'N and 124°49.3'W, then southeast to a point 125 m from the high water mark at 49°30.7'N and 124°49.8'W, then southeasterly along the foreshore to Fanny Bay wharf, and from there 50 m off shore to the point of land north of the Cougar Creek estuary, then in a straight line due east to a point 300 m south at Ship Point at 49°30.2'N and 124°48.4'W.

The waters and foreshore lying within a 300 m radius of the drainage ditch entering at the foot of Yambury Road, Eaglecrest.

The waters and foreshore of Qualicum Beach lying 400 m on either side of the mouth of Grandon Creek, and 250 m on either side of the mouth of Beach Creek.

The waters and foreshore of Kye Bay lying within a 500 m radius of the foot of Lazo Road.

The waters and intertidal foreshore of Eluna Bay, from the north side of Oyster River at a point at 49°52.35'N and 125°06.90'W to the south end of Elma Beach at a point at 49°50.40'N and 125°03.80'W.

The waters and foreshore of Wall Beach, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore at 49°18.12'N and 124°13.33'W, thence easterly to a point on the shore at 49°18.22'N and 124°13.08'W.

The waters and foreshore of the Englishman River, and Parksville Bay to French Creek, starting at a point east of the Englishman River mouth at the Rathtrevor Provincial Park northwest boundary at 49°19.60'N and 124°16.40'W, thence westerly through Parksville Bay to the French Creek marina quick-flashing red beacon.

Prior to harvesting shellfish in a provincial park or an area designated as an ecological reserve, please check with the local DFO office or park officials for limits and restrictions.

AREA 14 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay, Lasqueti Island, lying inside a line drawn from the southwestern tip of the headland at 49°29.60'N and 124°20.96'W, thence northerly to a point on the opposite shore at 49°29.70'N and 124°20.99'W.

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay inside a line starting from a point at the northern entrance to the Pepperland Marina at 49°28.45'N and 124°47.36'W, thence due east to 49°28.39'N and 124°45.96'W and, thence southerly to a point on shore, (east end of large concrete block retaining wall), at the end of Berray Road at 49°28.07'N and 124°46.27'W.

The waters lying within a 50 m radius of the mouth of the creek at the head of Boat Cove, Lasqueti Island.

The foreshore of Ship Point located within a 300 m radius from the its northern tip.

The waters that lie within a 250 m radius of the mouth of McNaughton Creek.

The waters and foreshore at the mouth of the Little Qualicum River, starting at the tip of the spit at 49°22.00'N and 124°29.88'W thence northwesterly to the end of the intertidal zone at 49°22.20'N and 124°30.20'W then westerly to the foot of the private road at 49°22.15'N and 124°31.05'W.

The waters and foreshore of the small bay northeast of Higgins Island in False Bay, Lasqueti Island, commencing from the point of land at 49°30.00'N and 124°21.23'W, thence southward to the southeast tip of the small island in the bay, thence eastward to the point of land at 49°29.53'N and 124°21.31'W.

The waters and foreshore at the mouth of Craig Creek, lying inside a line drawn from the west side of Madrona Point to the foot of Bay Drive.

The waters and foreshore of Mud Bay inside a 250 m radius arc starting at a point 49°28.72'N and 124°47.80'W, located at the Arbutus Bay Bed and Breakfast.

The waters and foreshore of Ship Peninsula inside a 100 m arc starting at a point 49°29.94'N and 124°47.55'W, approx. 1 km southeast of Ship Point.

The waters and intertidal foreshore from the boat ramp at Kitty Coleman Beach Provincial Park at 49°47.45'N and 124°59.60'W to the peninsula at the mouth of Little River at 49°44.55'N and 124°55.35'W.

The waters and foreshore of Baynes Sound inside a line commencing from the foot of Argyle Rd. at 49°36.88'N and 124°54.18'W to Mapleguard Point are under a man-

AREA 14 *continued*

agement plan that will periodically see all or a portion of this area closed depending on the rainfall and the bacteriological analysis results for water and shellfish. Please check with the local DFO office to determine the status of the area.

AREA 15

FINFISH

The waters of Toba Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from Brettell Point to the boundary sign on the opposite shore: **non-retention of all salmon, all year.**

SHELLFISH

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

The waters of that portion of Okeover Inlet bounded by a line from the government docks running northwesterly 321° true to the shoreline and back in a southeasterly direction along the shore to the dock, are closed to harvesting oysters from April 1 to September 15.

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The foreshore of Malaspina Strait lying between the northern headland of Scuttle Bay at 49°54.62'N and 124°37.83'W and Albion Point at 49°46.00'N and 124°27.80'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Freke Anchorage, Okeover Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the prominent point of land on the southern shore of Freke Anchorage at 49°57.93'N and 124°40.83'W thence 45° true to the opposite shore of Freke Anchorage.

The waters and foreshore of Lund Harbour lying inside a line drawn from the peninsula at the northern end of the harbour entrance to the point of land at the southern entrance to the government wharf.

The waters and foreshore of the area known as Prideaux Haven, including Melanie Cove and Laura Cove,

Fish must be dressed or packed so that the species of fish can be easily identified, counted and/or measured. Where a fish has been filleted, two whole fillets are considered as one fish, and the skin must not be removed from the fillet.

AREA 15 *continued*

bounded on the west by a line drawn along the shortest distance from Eveleigh Island to the shore of the mainland and on the north by a line drawn from Lucy Point on Eveleigh Island to the westernmost tip of Scobell Island and thence from the easternmost tip of Scobell Island to Coplestone Point, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Tenedos Bay lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of Bold Head northeast to the southern headland of the easternmost bay of Tenedos Bay, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore lying between Allies Island and west Redonda Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Roscoe Bay, west Redonda Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn along the shortest distance from the western shore of Protection Island to Cortes Island and inside a line drawn along the shortest distance from the eastern shore of Protection Island to Cortes Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Cortes Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn across the entrance to the bay, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Refuge Cove, West Redonda Island, lying inside a line drawn across the head of the cove, from a point on the north foreshore 400 m from the centre of the bulk oil storage tank situated near the head of the cove, to a point on the south foreshore 275 m from the centre of the bulk oil storage tank.

The waters and foreshore of Grace Harbour lying inside a line drawn from Moss Point to Scott Point, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Lang Bay located inside a line drawn from the eastern headland of Kelly Point at 49°46.28'N and 124°21.93'W, thence easterly to the point at 49°46.15'N and 124°20.67'W.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay immediately north of Turner Bay, Malaspina Peninsula, lying inside a line drawn from the southern headland of the bay due north to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of McRae Cove lying inside a line drawn due east from the western headland of the cove to the opposite shore.

The subtidal waters of Malaspina Strait from Willingdon Creek westward to 49°50.85'N and 124°32.29'W, thence southward to 49°48.24'N and 124°32.29'W, thence eastward to Grief Point.

AREA 15 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Sturt Bay inside a line from the southern point at 49°45.74'N and 124°34.16'W, thence northeasterly to a point at 49°45.80'N and 124°34.12'W.

The waters and foreshore of the westernmost portion of the head of Cortes Bay, Cortes Island, lying inside a line drawn from a point at 50°03.91'N and 124°56.15'W, thence south to the nearest point of land at 50°03.86'N and 124°56.15'W.

The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland at 49°45.65'N and 124°17.99'W, thence easterly to a headland on the opposite shore at 49°45.68'N and 124°17.70'W.

The waters and foreshore of Hernando Island located southeast of Cortes Island lying inside a line drawn from a point of land on the south shore at 49°58.25'N and 124°55.70'W, thence westerly approximately 800 m to a point of land at 49°58.65'N and 124°56.00'W.

AREA 16

FINFISH

The waters of Sechelt Inlet, south of a line between Four Mile Point and Carlson Point, are open to fishing for hatchery coho from June 30 to December 31. Daily limit is one.

Boundary signs are also posted to help you identify closed areas:



This white outline sign indicates a boundary of an area closed to sport fishing for any finfish.



This white, yellow or orange outline sign is a boundary marker for management areas, and when found at the mouth of a stream indicates the tidal mark. These may indicate boundaries of a closed area. Check your regulations.

AREA 16 *continued*

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.

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Pender Harbour, including Gunboat Bay and Bargain Bay, Sechelt Peninsula, lying east of a line drawn from the southernmost tip of the point between Farrington Cove and Duncan Cove to the Esso float at Donnely Landing, and north of a line drawn from the most southeasterly point of Francis Peninsula to the closest point on the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Secret Cove, Sechelt Peninsula, lying inside a line drawn from the point on the mainland nearest the northwest tip of Turnagain Island to the northwest tip of Turnagain Island, thence along the western shoreline of the island to the most southerly point on the said island, and thence southeast to the mainland opposite.

The waters and foreshore of Gillies Bay, Texada Island, lying within an 800 m radius of the mouth of Cranby Creek entering at the head of Gillies Bay.

The foreshore of Churchill Bay, Francis Peninsula, lying within a 200 m radius of the northernmost point of the bay.

The waters and foreshore of Smuggler Cove lying inside a line drawn from the Smuggler Cove Marine Park sign at the entrance to the cove to the opposite shore, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of Porpoise Bay, Sechelt Inlet extending from a point on shore at the southern boundary of Porpoise Bay Provincial Park, at 49°30.25'N and 123°45.00'W, thence southerly along the foreshore to the dock at 49°29.40'N and 123°44.95'W, thence westerly to the headland on the opposite shore at 49°29.45'N and 123°45.75'W, thence northerly along the foreshore to a point on shore at 49°29.75'N and 123°46.05'W.

The waters and foreshore of Vancouver Bay, Jervis Inlet, lying inside a radius of 300 m from the end of the northernmost breakwater fronting the dock.

The waters and foreshore of Halfmoon Bay lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of the unnamed island immediately east of Jeddah Point to the unnamed point in line with the south end of the Redroofs bridge.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay, locally

AREA 16 *continued*

known as Long Bay, immediately east of Potter Point, Tucker Bay, Lasqueti Island.

The waters and foreshore of Blind Bay on Nelson Island commencing from the unnamed headland at the south-eastern entrance of Telescope Passage, thence southwest to the point on Nelson Island north of Maynard Head.

The waters and foreshore of Maude Cove, Thunder Bay, lying inside a line drawn due west from the eastern headland of the bay to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Scottie Bay lying within a 100 m radius of the unnamed creek located at 49°30.72'N and 124°20.65'W, south of Lindbergh Island.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay east of Four Mile Point, Sechelt Inlet, extending from the western point at 49°31.40'N and 123°46.60'W, thence easterly to the foot of the boat launching ramp at 49°31.40'N and 123°46.40'W.

The foreshore of Thunder Bay located inside a line drawn from the mouth of Jefferd Creek, thence easterly to the northeast end of the beach at 49°46.52'N and 124°15.75'W.

The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland on the northwest side of the head of Davie Bay, thence easterly to the headland on the opposite side of the bay.

The waters and foreshore located within a 125 m radius of the mouth of Silversands Creek.

The waters and foreshore of Cook Bay, Texada Island.

The waters and foreshore of Princess Louisa Inlet inside a line drawn across the narrowest point at Malibu Rapids, from May 31 to September 30.

RED TIDE

An algal bloom that produces a toxin which is concentrated in bivalve molluscs; other shellfish such as shrimp are not affected. Eating contaminated bivalves can lead to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), a serious illness that may be fatal. This toxin is not destroyed by cooking. Phone the shellfish line at 666-2828 for updated information on closures.

AREA 17

FINFISH

NANAIMO HARBOUR JULY 14 to OCTOBER 23

The waters of Northumberland Channel and Nanaimo Harbour from Duke Point to a marker near the entrance to Descanso Bay on Gabriola Island, to Gallows Point on Protection Island, then northwesterly along the shore to the most western point, then true north to Newcastle Island, northwesterly along the shore to Shaft Point, to Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island, southerly along the shore to the Cedar Bridge on the Nanaimo River, across the bridge and northerly along the shore to Jack Point, following the Vancouver Island shore southerly to the point of commencement at Duke Point, are closed to fishing for all finfish, July 14 to October 23.



NOTE: The shoreline is defined as the waters inside and shoreward of the 2 m depth contour measured below the chart datum (0 tide).

YOU AND THE LAW

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

AREA 17 continued

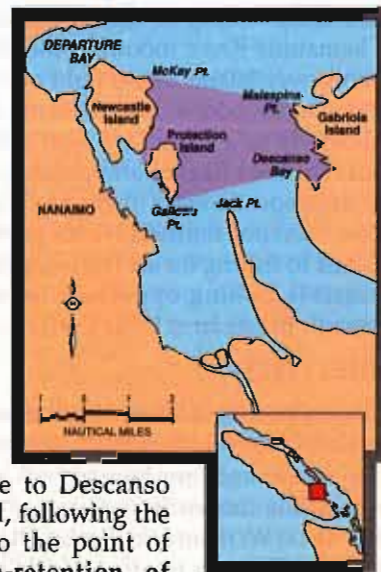
NORTHUMBERLAND CHANNEL JULY 14 to OCTOBER 23

The waters of Northumberland Channel from Duke Point following the shoreline southerly to a boundary sign at the northerly entrance to Dodds Narrows, across to Mudge Island following the shoreline northeasterly to a boundary sign at the northern entrance to False Narrows, across to a boundary sign on Gabriola Island, following the shoreline northerly to a navigation light at the southern entrance to Descanso Bay, across to the point of commencement: non-retention of chinook, July 14 to October 23. For possible fishing opportunities after this date, please consult the nearest DFO office.



NEWCASTLE ISLAND TO GABRIOLA ISLAND JULY 14 to OCTOBER 23

Those waters inside a line from Malaspina Point on Gabriola Island to McKay Point on Newcastle Island, southerly along the shoreline to the most southeasterly point on Newcastle Island, thence true south to Protection Island, in a straight line to Gallows Point, thence in a straight line to a navigation marker at the southern entrance to Descanso Bay on Gabriola Island, following the shoreline northerly to the point of commencement: non-retention of chinook, July 14 to October 23.



AREA 17 *continued*

WINCHELSEA ISLANDS

MAY 1-23

Those waters inside a line from Icarus Point on Vancouver Island true north 3.7 km, thence north-westerly to the Navy buoy in Ballenas Channel, thence to Nankivell Point at the entrance to Schooner Cove on Vancouver Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



That portion of the Nanoose River from the Cedar Bridge to boundary signs located approx. 400 m downstream of the Cedar Bridge, is closed to fishing for all finfish, from **October 24 to November 30**.

The tidal waters of the Chemainus River and off the Chemainus River mouth, commencing at Bare Point on Vancouver Island to the light on North Reef, to Sherard Point on Vancouver Island, thence following the shoreline northerly to a boundary sign on the Chemainus River near the Bald Eagle Campground, thence across the river to the opposite bank, thence following the Vancouver Island shoreline northerly to the point of commencement, is closed to fishing for all finfish, **July 14 to October 23**. For possible fishing opportunities after this date, please consult the nearest DFO Office.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Ladysmith Harbour lying inside a line drawn from Sharpe Point at 48°58.90'N and 123°46.00'W, thence southeasterly to a point southeast of Boulder Point at the foot of Clifcoe Road at 48°57.25'N and 123°44.90'W.

AREA 17 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Chemainus Bay lying inside a line drawn from Bare Point light at 48°55.80'N and 123°42.30'W to the outcrop on the northwest side of the mouth of Askew Creek at 48°56.00'N and 123°43.45'W.

The waters and foreshore lying inside a line drawn from the old wharf located about 600 m west of Sherard Point to the North Reef light, thence to the northernmost tip of Bare Point.

The waters and foreshore of Nanoose Harbour, Newcastle Island Passage lying inside a line drawn from Jack Point to Gallows Point on Protection Island, thence along the western shoreline to Bachelor Point, thence north-westerly to the entrance of a small lagoon at 49°11.18'N and 123°55.35'W on Newcastle Island and thence along the southwestern shoreline to Nares Point, including the waters south of a line drawn from Shaft Point to Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island.

The waters and foreshore of Departure Bay from Pimbury Point to Horswell Bluff at 49°12.76'N and 123°56.36'W.

The waters and foreshore of Degnen Bay, Gabriola Island, lying inside of a line drawn from the beach access at the foot of Gray Road on the west shore to the unnamed point immediately opposite on the east shore, northwest of Josef Point.

The waters and foreshore of Silva Bay, Gabriola Island lying within a line drawn from the southern tip of Law Point to the northwestern tip of Sear Island and thence southwesterly to the shoreline of Gabriola Island.

The waters and foreshore of Montague Harbour, Galiano Island, inside a line drawn from Winstanley Point, thence northerly to the base of the overhead cable tower on the northeastern foreshore of the harbour.

The foreshore of Gabriola Island lying between the unnamed point 350 m southeast of the foot of Shaw Road, and a point on land 200 m northeast of the said unnamed point.

The foreshore of Walker Hook, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the western tip of Walker Hook, thence due south to a point at 48°53.62'N and 123°30.17'W.

The waters and foreshore in the unnamed bay on the northwest side of Nanoose Harbour, northerly of a straight line commencing at the white boundary sign located on the foreshore approximately 30 m southwest of the foot of Parker Road, thence easterly to the boundary sign on the opposite shore across the unnamed bay.

The foreshore of Saltspring Island lying 1500 m northwest

AREA 17 *continued*

and 500 m southeast of the Malaview Estates sewage treatment plant outfall sign, southeast of Fernwood Point. The waters and foreshore lying within a 480 m radius of the unnamed creek entering Houstoun Passage, near the northern terminus of North End Road, Saltspring Island, 2.4 km northwest of the Fernwood Point Dock.

The waters and foreshore of Hammond Bay, Nanaimo lying inside a line drawn from the headland on the north side at 49°14.03'N and 123°57.65'W, thence southeasterly to Lagoon Head at 49°13.74'N and 123°56.85'W.

The waters and foreshore of the large bay on the west side of Tent Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Taylor Bay, Gabriola Island, lying within a 400 m radius of the most northeastern point of Taylor Bay.

The waters and foreshore of Descanso Bay, Gabriola Island, lying within a 70 m radius of the culvert entering the southern end of the bay.

The waters and foreshore of Pirates Cove, De Courcy Island, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The foreshore of Lantzville, from Peterson Road eastward to a point 50 m east of the Shoregrove Resort boat ramp.

The waters and foreshore of Duck Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside, that is eastward, of a line drawn due north from the first headland on the south side of Dock Point to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of the northern shore of Vesuvius Bay, Saltspring Island, from a point on the shore 150 m north of the ferry slip to a point on the shore 500 m southeast of the ferry terminal.

The foreshore of Booth Bay, Saltspring Island, lying east of the meridian passing through 123°33.57'W, and the waters and foreshore of Booth Inlet (also known as Booth Lagoon).

The waters and foreshore lying within a 400 m radius of the mouth of Porter Creek, Stuart Channel.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay located at 48°56.00'N and 123°35.75'W, on the northwest side of Saltspring Island.

The waters and foreshore of Descanso Bay, Gabriola Island from the point of land on the north side of the bay at 49°10.78'N and 123°51.61'W, thence west to a point on the opposite shore at 49°10.80'N and 123°51.67'W.

The waters and foreshore of Stone Cutters Bay, Saltspring

AREA 17 *continued*

Island, lying inside a line drawn due north from the first headland on the south side of Stone Cutters Bay to the opposite shore at 48°55.77'N and 123°35.57'W.

The waters and foreshore of Conover Cove, Wallace Island, lying inside a line drawn between the headlands at the entrance to the cove, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of the cove northwest of Conover Cove, Wallace Island, lying inside a line drawn from the northwesternmost point of the shoal at 48°56.65'N and 123°33.40'W, thence northeasterly to the end of the headland on the opposite shore, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Montague Harbour, Galiano Island, inside a line drawn from the southeastern tip of Gray Peninsula northeasterly to the base of the overhead cable tower on the northeastern foreshore of the harbour, from **May 31 to September 30**.

The waters and foreshore of Clam Bay and Telegraph Harbour; including the boat passage between Thetis and Kuper Islands, lying between, that is west, of a line drawn near the foot of Clam Bay Wharf Rd. at 48°59.34'N and 123°39.08'W to the opposite shore at 48°58.96'N and 123°38.43'W, and a line drawn from Donckele Point on Kuper Island to Foster Point on Thetis Island.

Dioxin contamination

Crofton

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas in a portion of Stuart Channel should not exceed 40 g/week. This area of Stuart Channel is bounded on the north by a line from Donckele Point on Kuper Island to the point at the southeastern entrance to Preedy Harbour on Thetis Island, thence to the most southern point of Dayman Island, thence to the most southern point of Scott Island, westerly to Sharpe Point on Vancouver Island, thence southwesterly across Ladysmith Harbour to a point on the shore 230° true from Sharpe Point; thence southerly along the shore of Vancouver Island to Grave Point; thence north of a line to Erskine Point on Saltspring Island; thence northerly along the shore to Parminter Point, thence west of a line to Josling Point on Kuper Island, thence northerly along the shore to the point of commencement at Donckele Point.

Nanaimo (Harmac)

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas harvested 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, should not exceed 105 g/week.

AREA 18

FINFISH

COWICHAN BAY AUGUST 1 to OCTOBER 31

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



ACTIVE PASS JUNE 2 to JULY 7

Those waters of Active Pass bounded on the southwest by a line from Crane Point to the light on Enterprise Reef, thence to Collinson Point on Galiano Island and on the north by a line from Salamanca Point on Galiano Island 45° true 1.9 km, thence 125° true 5.6 km, thence to Georgina Point on Mayne Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 18 continued

The waters of Fulford Harbour inside, or northwesterly, of a line between a fishing boundary sign near the navigation light and Jackson Rock on the north shore of Fulford Harbour, across to a boundary sign on the opposite shore: a single hook restriction applies, October 10 to January 15.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Cowichan Bay, including Genoa Bay and Boatswain Bank, lying inside a line drawn from Separation Point to Hatch Point.

The waters and foreshore of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying within a 305 m radius of the ferry slip.

The waters and foreshore of Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn in a due east-west direction through the quick-flashing red light on the southeast side of the harbour.

The waters and foreshore of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, including Walter Bay, lying inside or northwest of a straight line drawn from the western tip of Walter Bay Spit to the west end of Goat Island and thence westerly to the shore of Saltspring Island.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Burgoyne Bay, Saltspring Island, lying inside of a line drawn from 48°47.40'N and 123°31.71'W to 48°47.75'N and 123°31.54'W.

The waters and foreshore of Thieves Bay, North Pender Island.

The waters and foreshore of Bedwell Harbour, lying inside a line drawn from the Skull Islet reef to Hay Point, South Pender Island.

The waters and foreshore of Hope Bay, North Pender Island, lying inside, that is south of, a line drawn from the land end of the government dock to Auchterlonie Point on the opposite side.

The waters and foreshore of Maple Bay, lying inside a line drawn from a point on the west shore located at 48°49.06'N and 123°36.30'W, thence southeasterly to the eastern shore at 48°48.25'N and 123°35.72'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Horton Bay, Mayne Island, inside a line drawn from the rock outcrop west of Aitken Point at 48°49.80'N and 123°14.90'W, thence southeasterly to the headland at 48°49.60'N and 123°14.70'W, west of the public dock.

The foreshore of Village Bay, Mayne Island, lying inside a

AREA 18 continued

line drawn from a point on land 125 m north of the ferry dock to Crane Point.

The foreshore of North Pender Island, including Boat Nook, between Thieves Bay and Oaks Bluff.

The waters and foreshore of Selby Cove, Prevost Island, lying inside a line drawn across the entrance to the cove.

The waters and foreshore of Annette Inlet, Prevost Island, lying inside a line drawn across the narrowest point at the west end of the inlet.

The foreshore at the head of Boot Cove, Saturna Island, lying inside a line drawn northwest from the northern tip of the small hook of land on the eastern shore of the cove to the opposite shore.

The foreshore of Saanich Peninsula, from the Saanich Peninsula-Piers Island cable marker to Curteis Point.

The waters and foreshore of the head of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the north side at 48°51.82'N and 123°27.91'W to the opposite shore at 48°51.77'N and 123°28.00'W.

The waters and foreshore of Reef Harbour, lying inside a line drawn from the northeastern tip of Tumbo Island at 48°47.90'N and 123°04.45'W to Cabbage Island, thence along the northern shoreline of Cabbage Island to a point at 48°48.00'N and 123°05.25'W, and thence southward to a point on Tumbo Island at 48°47.75'N and 123°05.25'W, from May 31 to September 30.

The waters and foreshore of the unnamed bay at the north side of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the isthmus at 48°51.38'N and 123°29.10'W to the opposite shore at 48°51.50'N and 123°29.10'W.

The waters and foreshore of the three unnamed bays east of Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island, lying inside a line drawn from the western headland at 48°45.45'N and 123°24.85'W, thence due south to Louisa Rock, thence on a true bearing of 50° to the northeasterly headland at 48°45.50'N and 123°24.45'W.

The waters and foreshore of Satellite Channel on Saltspring Island from the triangular DFO boundary marker at Cape Keppel, thence northwesterly to the headland at Musgrave Point.

The waters and foreshore of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, east of the shellfish closure boundary to a line drawn across the narrows northwest of the B.C. Ferries dock, from the northern side of the narrows at 48°51.62'N and 123°27.69'W due south to the southern side of the narrows at 48°51.55'N and 123°27.69'W, from May 31 to Sept. 30.

AREA 18 continued

The waters and foreshore at the head of Port Browning, North Pender Island, inside a line drawn from the public wharf on the northern shore of Port Browning at 48°46.70'N and 123°15.95'W, thence southwesterly to the edge of the rocky shoal at 48°46.30'N and 123°16.35'W.

The waters and foreshore on the southern shore of Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island, from an abandoned wharf at 48°49.78'N and 123°27.65'W, then approx. 150 m eastward to 48°49.75'N and 123°27.53'W.

The waters and foreshore of James Bay, Prevost Island, from a point of land on the south shore at 48°50.43'N and 123°23.85'W, thence northeasterly to the north shore at 48°50.50'N and 123°23.72'W.

The waters and foreshore of Princess Margaret Cove located inside a line drawn from the southernmost point of Portland Island, thence southeast to the southernmost point of Hood Island, thence northeast to the unnamed island located north of the Tortoise Islets, thence north to the opposite point on Portland Island from May 31 to September 30.

Dioxin contamination

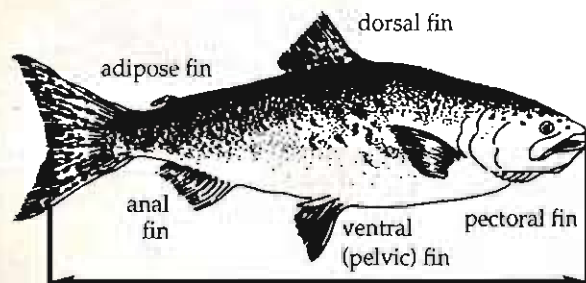
Consumption of crab hepatopancreas in Burgoyne Bay, Saltspring Island should not exceed 60 g/week; Maple Bay, 125 g/week.

Southern Vancouver Island:

Cadboro Point (Area 19) east to the International Boundary, to Sheringham Point (Area 20) south to the International Boundary.

The minimum size limit for chinook is 45 cm, the daily limit is 2 and of the aggregate coastwide annual limit of 30, only 20 may be taken from this area.

When fishing for salmon, only barbless hooks may be used.



The length of a fish means the distance measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail.

AREA 19

FINFISH

BAMBERTON (SAANICH INLET) SEPTEMBER 4-29

Those waters of Saanich Inlet inside a line from Sheppard Point to the most westerly point of Senanus Island, thence northwesterly to a fishing boundary sign on the north side of Bamberton, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



COAL ISLAND AUGUST 1-28

Those waters of Haro Strait inside a line from Killer Whale Point on Coal Island to the most westerly point of Little Shell Island, thence to the most southerly point of Ker Island, thence to the navigation light on Dock Island, thence to Greig Island, thence to Charmer Point on Coal Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 19 continued

Those waters of Saanich Inlet inside a line from Whiskey Point to Verdier Point are closed to all finfish, from September 18 to November 27.

Those waters of Finlayson Arm southerly of a line drawn true east from Christmas Point to the opposite shore are closed to all finfish, from September 4 to November 29.

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

There are also fishing restrictions in the ecological reserves of Ten Mile Point, Race Rocks and Botanical Beach in the Victoria area. See restrictions on page 47.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters in this area are closed to the harvest of butter clams, all year.

The waters and foreshore of Vancouver Island, lying inside a line drawn from the southernmost end of Coburg Peninsula (Esquimalt Lagoon) at 48°25.10'N and 123°28.29'W, thence southeasterly to Racon buoy at 48°22.53'N and 123°23.50'W, thence northeasterly to a point of land west of Gonzales Point at 48°24.58'N and 123°18.14'W, thence the foreshore to a point on shore, at 48°32.20'N and 123°21.82'W, parallel with the northern end of Parker Road, Cordova Bay.

The foreshore of Saanich Peninsula, from Curteis Point southward to a point on shore at 48°32.20'N and 123°21.82'W, parallel with the northern end of Parker Road, Cordova Bay.

The waters and foreshore of Saanich Inlet, including Mill Bay, extending from Hatch Point at 48°41.65'N and 123°32.00'W, thence southerly to the Bamberton Cement Company Dock at 48°35.35'N and 123°31.20'W.

The waters and foreshore of Thomson Cove, Saanich Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the northern headland of Thomson Cove to Henderson Point.

The waters and foreshore of Brentwood Bay, Saanich Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from Henderson Point at 48°35.89'N and 123°28.79'W to Willis Point at 48°34.65'N and 123°29.13'W.

The waters and foreshore of Coles Bay, Saanich Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from Yarrow Point to a point on the eastern shore of the bay 125 m south of the unnamed creek entering at 8600 Kleewyck Road.

AREA 19 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Finlayson Arm, Saanich Inlet, lying south of the power cables crossing the southern tip of Sawluctus Island.

The waters and foreshore of Quarantine Cove lying inside a line drawn from William Head to the southern end of Weir Beach.

The subtidal waters on the east side of Saanich Peninsula lying inside a line drawn from Cordova Spit southeast to the southernmost tip of James Island, thence southwest to the boat launching ramp at Island View Beach.

The waters and foreshore of northeastern Saanich Inlet lying inside a line drawn from Moses Point to Coal Point, thence southeasterly to the northern headland of Towner Bay, thence to Warrior Point, and thence to the end of the dock at the Institute of Ocean Sciences and thence southwesterly to the beach access road located at the foot of Briarwood Place at 48°38.83'N and 123°27.70'W.

The waters and foreshore of the west side of Squally Reach from a point 200 m south of the southernmost creek (Irving Creek) thence following the shoreline northwards along the 10 m depth line, to a point 200 m north of the northernmost creek.

Dioxin contamination

Victoria Harbour

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas harvested 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 should not exceed 135 g/week.

Penalties for contravention of the *British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations* include voluntary ticket payments up to \$1,000 and possible seizure and forfeiture of fishing gear and catch, or court-imposed fines up to \$100,000 on first offence and possible court-imposed forfeiture of fishing gear, catch, vessel or other equipment used in the commission of an offence. Licences may also be suspended or cancelled.

AREA 20

FINFISH

BEDFORD ISLANDS

OCTOBER 30, 2000 TO APRIL 30, 2001

Those waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca inside a line commencing at Smyth Head, thence 1.9 km toward Aldridge Pt., thence true south 1.9 km, thence true east 1.9 km, thence in a northerly direction to a fishing boundary sign on the shore of Vancouver Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish.



Those waters of Port San Juan easterly of a line from Owen Point to San Juan Point: **non-retention of chinook from July 14 to October 13.**

Those waters of Sooke Inlet, Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin inside, or northerly, of a line from Muir Point to Possession Point: **non-retention of chinook from August 1 to September 29.**

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Sooke Harbour and Sooke Basin lying inside a line drawn from the eastern tip of Whiffin Spit due east to a point on the opposite shore, thence along the shoreline to Company Point.

VIOLATIONS

Observe, Record and Report (ORR)
Fish Violations, Littering,
Pollution – 1-800-465-4336
(465-4DFO)

AREA 20 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Pedder Bay lying inside a line drawn from Cape Calver to William Head.

West Coast of Vancouver Island:

(That portion of Area 20 west of Sheringham Point-Area 27, including all outside Canadian waters.)

The minimum size limit for chinook is 45 cm, the daily limit is 2 and of the aggregate coastwide annual limit of 30, up to 30 may be taken from this area.

New for 2000

A salmon conservation corridor has been implemented for Areas 21 to 25 from the surfline to one nautical mile offshore. This applies in Area 25 after July 15 and in Areas 21 to 24 after August 1. In this corridor, there is no fishing for salmon after these dates.

AREA 121

OFFSHORE (Swiftsure Bank)

The waters of Swiftsure Bank, inside a line from 48°34.00'N and 125°06.00'W, thence to 48°34.00'N and 124°54.20'W, thence to 48°29.62'N and 124°43.40'W, thence following the International Boundary to 48°29.55'N and 124°56.20'W, thence in a straight line to the point of commencement, are closed to fishing for all finfish, all year.

AREA 22

FINFISH

All waters in this area are closed to sockeye, all year.

In the tidal waters of Nitinat Lake inside a line from Whyac Point to Tsuquanah Point, a single hook restriction applies, August 1 to October 31.

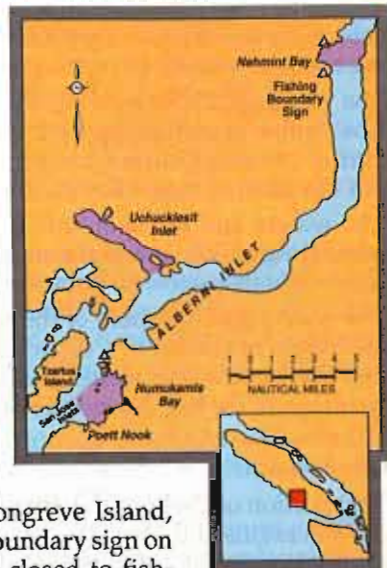
Those waters of the tidal portion of Nitinat River, upstream of fishing boundary signs near the mouth of the river, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to October 31.

AREA 23

FINFISH

ALBERNI INLET AUGUST 1 to OCTOBER 13

The waters of Alberni Inlet and Nahmint Bay between lines drawn easterly across Alberni Inlet from fishing boundary signs at the north and south ends of Nahmint Bay, and the waters of Numukamis Bay east of a line from the fishing boundary sign at the eastern side of the entrance to Poett Nook to San Jose Islet, then to the



southeastern tip of Congreve Island, then eastward to the boundary sign on Vancouver Island, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 1 to October 13. Also in these waters: non-retention of chinook and coho, October 16 to 31.

The waters of Uchucklesit Inlet west of a line from Brooksby Point to Burrough Point are closed to fishing for all finfish, June 30 to October 31.

The waters of Port Alberni Harbour from Paper Mill Dam to a line from a boundary sign at Harbour Quay Marina directly across the harbour just north of Hohm Island to a boundary sign on the western shore, a single hook restriction applies all year.



AREA 23 *continued*

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Bamfield Inlet and Grappler Inlet lying inside a line drawn from Aguilar Point light to the harbour limit on the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Ucluelet Inlet lying inside a line drawn from the tip of the southern headland of Spring Cove on Ucluth Peninsula to the tip of the southern headland of Stuart Bay on the opposite side.

The waters and foreshore of Cigarette Cove, Entrance Inlet, lying inside of a line drawn across the entrance to the cove at its narrowest point.

The waters and foreshore of the small unnamed bay immediately northeast of Congreve Island, lying inside a line drawn from the westernmost point of the southern headland of the bay due north to the opposite shore.

The foreshore of Alberni Inlet from River Point to a point 480 m south.

That portion of Useless Inlet, Barkley Sound, lying within a 150 m radius of the mouth of the unnamed creek, entering the north side of Useless Inlet, at 48°59.59'N and 125°03.45'W.

The waters of the cove in northern Roquefeuil Bay located inside a line drawn from the headland at 48°51.55'N and 125°06.30'W, thence southwesterly to the opposite headland at 48°51.45'N and 125°06.40'W.

The waters of the cove in southern Roquefeuil Bay located inside a line drawn from the headland at 48°51.15'N and 125°06.60'W, thence southwesterly to the opposite headland at 48°51.10'N and 125°06.70'W.

The waters and foreshore inside a 125 m radius of the mouth of the creek draining Crawford Lake into Sechart Channel.

The waters and foreshore of Julia Passage, Barkley Sound. The southern passage entrance closure boundary consists of a line drawn between a point on the Vancouver Island shore located at 48°57.10'N and 125°13.20'W, and the closest headland on the southern island of the Alma Russell Islands. The closure extends northeasterly to a line drawn from the north eastern tip of the northern most Alma Russell Island to the Vancouver Island shore.

AREA 24

FINFISH

Kennedy Cove, marked by two fishing boundary signs on the outer southwest corner and the outer northeast corner, is closed to fishing for **all finfish, all year**.

The waters of Shelter Inlet inside of a line from Starling Point (Flores Island) true north to Vancouver Island: **non-retention of chinook, August 1 to November 30**.

The waters of Herbert Inlet lying inside of a line from Bawden Point (Vancouver Island) true north to Vancouver Island: **non-retention of chinook, August 1 to November 30**.

Bedwell Sound, Fortune Channel, Tofino Inlet and Browning Passage: These waters inside of a line from Robert Point (Meares Island) to Kraan Head and Grice Point (Vancouver Island) to Schindler Point (Meares Island): **non-retention of chinook, August 1 to November 30**.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following area due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Van Nevel Channel and Duffin Passage bounded by a line from Usatzes Point to the eastern point of Beck Island, thence to the western point of Stockham Island, thence to the most southern tip of Stubbs

Attention Recreational Boaters
Be safe...be sure...get your card!



For more information on the new regulations
or for information on how to obtain a
Safe Boating Guide, phone 1-800-267-6687 or
visit the Canadian Coast Guard website at
<http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca>

AREA 24 *continued*

Island, thence south to the green navigation buoy, and thence directly east to the shore of Esowista Peninsula.

The waters and foreshore of Mikes Island in Browning Passage, Clayquot Sound, inside a 400 m radius circle centered on the most northwesterly point of Mikes Island.

The intertidal foreshore of Whitepine Cove, Herbert Inlet; including the beaches fronting the reserve at the head of Whitepine Cove.

AREA 25

FINFISH

Tlupana Inlet north of a line from Princess Royal Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore is closed to fishing for all finfish, July 14 to October 13.

Muchalat Inlet east of a line from the Gold River harbour limit is closed to fishing for all finfish, July 14 to October 13.

The heads of Tahsis Inlet north of a line from Mozino Point to a boundary sign on the opposite shore, and Zeballos Inlet, inside boundary signs at the entrance to the Zeballos Harbour, are closed to fishing for all finfish, August 29 to October 13.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Friendly Cove, lying inside a line drawn from Yuquot Point to the navigation light on San Rafael Island and thence due north to Nootka Island.

The waters and foreshore of Valdes Bay, Hisnit Inlet, Nootka Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the southern headland of Valdes Bay to the northwest tip of the unnamed island in the bay, thence due east to a point on shore of Valdes Bay.

The waters and foreshore of Kendrick Inlet, Nootka Island, within a 300 m radius of the Onion Lake Logging Company dock.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Tlupana Inlet, Nootka Sound, inside a line drawn from the unnamed point on the east side of the inlet immediately northwest of Perpendicular Bluff, due west to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Inner Basin, Nootka Island, lying inside a line drawn from the headland on the north side at 49°48.10'N and 126°47.06'W, thence south to a point on land at 49°47.76'N and 126°47.06'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Port Eliza, Esper-

AREA 25 *continued*

anza Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the southern tip of the small unnamed peninsula on the western shore of Port Eliza due east to the opposite shore.

The waters and foreshore of Santa Gertrudis Cove, Nootka Island, inside a line drawn from the point at the southern end of the cove entrance at 49°36.60'N and 126°36.51'W to the point on the northern end of the cove entrance at 49°36.14'N and 126°36.54'W, from May 31 to September 30.

Dioxin contamination

Gold River

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 70 g/week 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.

AREA 26

FINFISH

The waters of Tahsish Inlet and Fair Harbour inside a line from Markale Point on Vancouver Island to McGrath Point on Mocketas Island and then approx. 39° true to a boundary sign on Vancouver Island: non-retention of salmon, July 27 to October 31.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The foreshore at the head of Yaku Bay, lying inside a line drawn from the boundary of the southern intertidal foreshore at 50°06.25'N and 127°09.05'W to a point on the north side at a small unnamed bay at 50°06.40'N and 127°08.70'W.

The foreshore at the head of Hankin Cove, Kashutl Inlet. The foreshore at the head of McKay Cove, Kyuquot Sound. The waters and foreshore of Walters Cove, Kyuquot Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the western headland of Walters Cove to the Gayward Rock light, thence to the eastern tip of Rolston Island, thence to the western headland at the entrance of McKay Cove.

The waters and foreshore located inside a line drawn from the headland on the north side of the head of Malksope Inlet at 50°08.05'N and 127°26.00'W, thence southerly to the islet on the south side of the inlet at 50°07.50'N and 127°26.00'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Ououkinsh Inlet, north of an east-west line drawn through the northern tip of the southernmost Hisnit Islands.

AREA 26 *continued*

All that portion of the intertidal area of Kashutl Inlet from a point on land at 50°08.75'N and 127°16.74'W, thence easterly to the western tip of an unnamed island at 50°08.43'N and 127°16.26'W, thence northerly to the end of an unnamed peninsula at 50°08.61'N and 127°16.08'W.

The waters and foreshore of Chamiss Bay, Kashutl Inlet, lying inside a line drawn from the point on land at 50°04.40'N and 127°17.10'W, thence southeasterly to a headland at 50°03.95'N and 127°16.80'W.

The foreshore at the head of Cachalot Inlet, Kyuquot Sound.

The waters and foreshore at the mouth of the creek entering the southwest side of Johnson Lagoon at 50°11.12'N and 127°39.97'W.

The waters and foreshore at the head of Nasparti Inlet.

AREA 27

FINFISH

Quatsino Sound inside Cliffe Point: non-retention of chinook, August 1 to September 30.

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, June 26 to December 31.

That portion of Varney Bay from the Marble River tidal boundary, downstream to fishing boundary signs at the entrance of Varney Bay: non-retention of chinook, all year.

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of the bay at the mouth of Cleagh Creek, Quatsino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the eastern headland to the western headland of the bay.

The waters and foreshore lying within an 800 m radius of the creek entering at the settlement of Mahatta River, Quatsino Sound.

The waters and foreshore of western Koprino Harbour, Quatsino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the entrance to Spencer Cove at 50°30.00'N and 127°52.60'W, thence easterly to the most northern point of Schloss Island, thence northeasterly along the northwest side of Diggs Islet, thence to the most southerly group of trees on the east bank of the Koprino River at 50°30.40'N and 127°50.70'W.

AREA 27 *continued*

The waters and foreshore of Hecate Cove, Quatsino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from the eastern shore at 50°32.73'N and 127°35.58'W, thence west to a point on land at 50°32.73'N and 127°36.00'W.

The waters and foreshore of Winter Harbour, lying north of a line drawn from Greenwood Point to the mouth of Quashtin Creek, and west and south of a line drawn from the mouth of Denad Creek through the western tip of Wedel Island to the opposite shore of Winter Harbour.

The foreshore at the head of Holberg Inlet.

The waters and foreshore of Kokwina Cove, Quatsino Sound, lying inside a line drawn from a point of land on the western entrance at 50°31.52'N and 127°34.70'W, thence east to a point on shore at 50°31.52'N and 127°34.43'W.

The possession limit is the number of fish (all species) that an angler may have in his/her possession, at any given time, except at place of ordinary residence.

Shrimp, prawns: two single-day limits.

Other Shellfish: two single-day limits.

Hallbut: daily limit is 2,
possession limit is 3

Other fish, including salmon:
two single day limits

RAILWAY AWARENESS

DANGER: Please never fish from a railway bridge or cross a railway bridge to fish on the other side of a river. It is illegal to trespass on the private property and it is dangerous.

AREA 28

FINFISH

UPPER HOWE SOUND JUNE 1 to SEPTEMBER 25

Those waters of Howe Sound north of a line from Langdale Ferry Landing to a fishing boundary sign at Hope Point on Gambier Island, then following the southern shoreline of Gambier Island in a generally easterly direction to a fishing boundary sign at Halkett Point, then on a bearing of 62° true to a fishing boundary sign north of Alberta Bay on the mainland shore, are closed to fishing for all salmon, except these waters are open for pink salmon from August 1.

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

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

In those waters of Burrard Inlet, between a line from Point Atkinson southerly to a fishing boundary sign at Point Grey and the First Narrows Bridge are open to fishing for hatchery coho all year. Daily limit is two. The minimum size limit for coho is 30 cm.

It is prohibited to use more than two single-pointed hooks in tandem (as when fishing with bait) in the waters of Burrard Inlet near the mouth of the Capilano River from the 14th St. Pier to Prospect Light on the seawall of Stanley Park to the north tower of the Lions Gate Bridge from August 1 to December 31. Each hook must have a single point that measures no greater than 15 mm between the point and the shank of the hook.

It is prohibited to use more than one single-pointed hook in the tidal waters of the Seymour River from the BCR



AREA 28 continued

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.

The waters inside a line from Tye Point to a fisheries boundary sign at the foot of Pasco Rd, in Horseshoe Bay is open to fishing for coho from August 1 to October 15. Daily limit is one.

TOTAL FISHING CLOSURE

The following two 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 to a fishing boundary sign on the north shore of Porteau Cove.

Point Atkinson Reef — Commencing 200 m from the southernmost tip of Point Atkinson (125 m east of the lighthouse), extending northeasterly along the shoreline for 100 m to the entrance of Starboat Cove and extending 85 m offshore.

Whytecliff Park — Those waters adjacent to Whytecliff Park, to a distance 100 m offshore.

SHELLFISH

Burrard Inlet

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

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



AREA 28 *continued*

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The waters and foreshore of Burrard Inlet, Indian Arm and Vancouver Harbour lying inside, that is easterly and northerly, of a line drawn from the western end of the Fraser River North Arm jetty to Point Atkinson.

That portion of Horseshoe Bay lying inside a line drawn due east from the northern tip of Tyee Point to the opposite shore of Horseshoe Bay.

The foreshore of Plumper Cove, Keats Island, lying within a 300 m radius of the provincial park wharf, from May 31 to September 30.

The foreshore from Gower Point to Soames Point, Gibsons Landing.

The foreshore at the head of Port Graves, Gambier Island.

The foreshore lying within a 200 m radius of the Camp Fircom sewage outfall, Halkett Bay, Gambier Island.

That portion of the foreshore known as McNab Creek.

The foreshore lying 200 m to the west and 400 m to the east of the mouth of Potlatch Creek.

The foreshore of Deep Bay, Bowen Island, lying inside a line drawn from the red navigation beacon on the south shore of Deep Bay to the foot of Ocean View Road.

The foreshore at the mouth of Grafton Creek, Grafton Bay, Bowen Island.

Dioxin contamination

Howe Sound

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 55 g/week when harvested in the waters of Thornbrough Channel, bounded on the north by a line from McNab Point on the mainland southwest to Ekins Point on Gambier Island, and on the south by a line from a line from Gower Point to the southern tip of Home Island, thence north to Keats Island and along the western and northern shore to Cotton Point, thence west of a line to the government wharf at Gambier Harbour on Gambier Island.

Consumption of crab hepatopancreas should not exceed 130 g/week when harvested in the waters south of a line from Brunswick Point west to Irby Point on Anvil Island 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, as described above.

Tidal boundaries on rivers in Areas 28 and 29:
Brunette River: Burlington Northern Railway Bridge
Campbell 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 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.
Stave River: CPR Bridge
West Creek: CN Railway Bridge
Whonnock Creek: CP Rail line
York Creek: CP Rail line

AREA 29

FINFISH

GOWER POINT APRIL 17 to MAY 15

Those waters of the Strait of Georgia within 1.9 km of the shore between a line true south from a fishing boundary sign at Camp Byng and a line 145° true from a fishing boundary sign about 1.9 km east of Gower Point are closed to fishing for all finfish.



AREA 29 *continued*

The tidal portion of Fraser River: non-retention of sturgeon.

The waters inside a line one-half mile off of the Davis Bay dock to the Point Stalishan Breakwater is open for fishing for hatchery coho only from June 30 to December 31, Daily limit is two.

FRASER RIVER-PITT RIVER — TIDAL WATERS

The tidal portion of the Fraser River includes the Fraser River downstream of CPR bridge at Mission to a line drawn from a fishing boundary sign near the entrance to Canoe Passage to the fishing boundary sign on Westham Island, then following the westerly shoreline of Westham Island and Reifel Island to Pelly Point and Garry Point, then following the westerly shoreline of Lulu Island and Sea Island across the Iona Island causeway to Iona Island, then across the North Arm of the Fraser River, including those waters of the Pitt River downstream of CPR bridge. It is prohibited to use more than one line when sport fishing in the tidal waters of the Fraser River downstream from the Mission CPR bridge, including that portion of the Pitt River downstream from the CPR bridge at Mission. While only one line per angler may be used, gear designed to catch a maximum of two fish at one time (bar rig) is permitted in this area. Please refer to the Fraser River table for limits on salmon in these waters.

All dates are inclusive.

RED TIDE

An algal bloom that produces a toxin which is concentrated in bivalve molluscs; other shellfish such as shrimp are not affected. Eating contaminated bivalves can lead to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), a serious illness that may be fatal. This toxin is not destroyed by cooking. Phone the shellfish line at 666-2828 for updated information on closures.

AREA 29 *continued*

Fraser River Tidal Waters – Salmon Limits

Check the tables on pages 9-15 for limits on other species of fish, including shellfish.

Gear permitted: One line only; single hook only; bar rig; barbless hook.

DOWNSTREAM OF THE CPR BRIDGE AT MISSION

■ Chinook

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	10	May 1 to Dec. 31

Comments: May 1 to Aug. 31: Only one of these may be over 50 cm.

Sept. 1 to Dec. 31: None of these may be over 62 cm.

Record all retained chinook over 50 cm on your licence. Boundary Bay: non-retention of chinook, September 13 to December 31.

■ Chum

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	N/A	All year

■ Coho

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open

No fishing for coho

■ Pink

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open
30 cm	4	8	N/A	All year

■ Sockeye

Minimum size limit	Daily limit	Possession limit	Annual limit	Season Open

Management measures are under review

Please call the Talking Yellow Pages, consult our website for updates:

<http://www-comm.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca>
or check with your local DFO office for updates.

Note: Limits may be changed by Public Notice.

AREA 29 *continued*

SHELLFISH

The harvesting of bivalve molluscs is prohibited in the following areas due to sewage contamination:

The foreshore from the mouth of Chaster Creek to Gower Point.

The waters and foreshore of Boundary Bay, Mud Bay and Semiahmoo Bay lying inside, that is northerly, of the International Boundary Line.

The waters and foreshore in the Strait of Georgia lying inside a line drawn from the International Boundary through the westerly end of Tsawwassen causeway to the light at Sand Heads and thence to the western end of the Fraser River North Arm jetty.

That portion of Sargeant Bay, Sechelt Peninsula, within a 300 m radius of the mouth of the unnamed creek entering the northernmost area of the bay.

The waters and foreshore of Whaler Bay, Galiano Island, lying inside, that is southeast, of a line drawn 265° true from Cain Point to the western shore of Galiano Island.

CATCH TIPS

After ensuring your fish is of legal size, kill it immediately so that it keeps its flavour and freshness. Then put it in a cool place well out of the sun. Clean the fish as soon as possible in the following way: slit its belly and remove the entrails; wash the cavity clean, making sure not to miss the dark brown kidney line along the backbone. Remove the gills at the same time to help prevent spoilage. An insulated cooler box is an inexpensive, convenient way to keep the fish cool on the trip home. Ice, if available, keeps fish moist and fresh for longer periods.

OBSERVE, RECORD AND REPORT (ORR)

- 1-800-465-4336
- *Greater Vancouver: 666-3500*

Fishery officers are responsible for the enforcement of fisheries regulations, but the job is an enormous one. An important goal of enforcement is the prevention of violations before the damage is done. The watchful eyes of everyone can provide a strong deterrent to potential violators and stop offences before they happen.

How can you help?

Observe: Some common violations are:

- exceeding the daily bag limit
- fishing in a closed area
- using illegal gear
- selling fish taken in sport fishing
- damage to fish habitat, pollution

Record: Carry a pencil and record your observations:

- date, time and location (eg., nearest town, fishing location)
- identity or description of violators (eg., height, weight, hair colour)
- boat or vehicle description (eg., licence, colour, make)
- evidence at the scene

Report: Act immediately:

- report violations as soon as possible to DFO: 1-800-465-4336 (465-4DFO)
A priority system ensures that serious offences are addressed first.

WILDERNESS WATCH

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

For information call BC Wildlife Federation at 1-800-533-2293.

PACIFIC SALMON FOUNDATION

The Pacific Salmon Foundation is a non-profit, charitable organization dedicated to salmon restoration for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Foundation works with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to produce the salmon conservation stamp. This stamp must be purchased and affixed to the licence of each angler who wishes to retain any species of Pacific salmon. A portion of the revenues from the sale of the stamp will be used to fund projects supported by the Foundation. The Foundation also raises money from other sources and makes contributions to non-profit, volunteer-based organizations throughout British Columbia.

Since 1987 the Foundation has contributed \$2.7 million towards 255 projects in communities around the province. By partnering these funds with an additional \$10 million from other sources, the Foundation has made a significant contribution to salmon restoration.

For more information contact:
Pacific Salmon Foundation
Phone:
(604) 664-7664
<http://www.psf.ca>



IMPORTANT NUMBERS

(Area code for all numbers is 604, unless stated)

Search and Rescue or Diver Distress 1-800-567-5111
or ask operator for marine distress
Environmental Emergency (24-hour) 666-6100
Sport Fishing Information (24-hour) 666-2828
Sport Head Recovery Program (collect) 291-6401
Recreational Fisheries Division 666-6331
South Coast (Nanaimo) (250) 756-7192
North Coast (Prince Rupert) (250) 627-3409
Fraser River (Delta) 666-6512
Distress Safety and Calling Channel 16
Weather Broadcast Service Channels 21B, WX1,
WX2, WX3, WX4
Marine Mammal Sightings (250) 756-7253
Shellfish Information (24-hour) 666-2828
(includes PSP — red tide updates)

ORR 16
SH 571 B7 S66 2000/01

British Columbia tidal
waters sport fishing guide
170398 02014472 c.1

SH 571 B7 S66 2000/01

British Columbia tidal
waters sport fishing guide
170398 02014472 c.1

B.C. Salmon Sport Fishing Regulations

VICTORIA 953-9000
NANAIMO 741-9000
VANCOUVER 299-9000
Rest of BC CALL TOLL FREE 1-877-320-3467



Enter code "3467"
or "FINS"

Metric conversion — 2.5 cm = 1 in.; 1 kg = 2.2 lbs.

Examples:

30 cm = 11.8 in. 65 cm = 25.6 in.
41 cm = 16 in. 77 cm = 30.8 in.
45 cm = 17.7 in. 115 mm = 4.5 in.
62 cm = 24.4 in. 165 mm = 6.5 in.



**OBSERVE, RECORD AND
REPORT (ORR)**

**Fish and Wildlife Violations,
Littering or Pollution
Call toll-free 1-800-465-4336**