

RC7

11-21-12

ATTN: Bristol Bay BOF Comments
Board Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
FAX: 907-465-6094

Enclosed are 25 copies of information I would like to submit in support of the Bristol Bay Proposal #3 requiring Barbless hooks on non-retention fly fishing waters. I would like these to be submitted and accepted as Record Comments.

I have also included an amendment to Proposal #3, of which I am the author.

My contact number is 907.227.8719.

Thank you,

Brian Kraft

Amended/Substitute language for Proposal #3

Put new regulations into affect on January 1, 2015 to allow sport anglers and guides to use up existing hook inventory.

Define Barbless hooks as a "hook that has is smooth from the eye to the point." Barbless hooks are currently manufactured and thus there is no need to worry about whether the barb has been pinched down sufficiently to be considered smooth when fishing in areas that require a barbless hook.

If it is necessary to have a definition that addresses hooks with barbs that have been pinched down, the following definition from the California state fishing regulations can be used:

"Barbless hook is a fish hook from which the barb or barbs have been removed or completely bent closed or which is manufactured without barbs"

I would also like to exclude the rivers and lakes of the Wood Tikchik State Park from falling under this proposal. Some of the fisheries in that area require the use of a very small nymph when fly-fishing. These hooks, some as small as size #22, have a very small barb. Even though this barb is very small it does help the angler land some of these larger wild rainbow Trout. The barb is so small that it does not inhibit the angler from quickly removing the hook once the fish has been landed. The duration of handling the fish has been one of the main issues that have prompted this proposal.

Submitted by Brian Kraft

A sample of States and one Province that have barbless hook requirements, define barbless hooks, or suggest that use of barbless hooks has conservation implications. Also included is a summary of a study done by the North American journal of fisheries management.

- 1) Montana
- 2) Nevada
- 3) Pennsylvania
- 4) New Mexico
- 5) Idaho
- 6) Wyoming
- 7) Utah
- 8) Washington #
- 9) Michigan
- 10) Colorado
- 11) Ontario
- 12) California * **
- 13) Study by N. AM.J. Fish Mgt

Washington has a barbless hook requirement and the commission that regulates the fishery stated that it has not resulted in any significant change in catch rates.

- California bans barbed hooks in over 100 bodies of water as per CCR T14, section 7.50.
-

** California defines a barbless hook in CCR T 14 chapter 1.19 as a fish hook from which the barbs have been removed or completely bent closed or which is manufactured without barbs.

Note: all states that have a barbless requirement define barbless hooks in a manner very similar to the definition in Ontario and California

Submitted by Brian Kraft

MONTANA

Drought Tips for Anglers

Fish will feel the stress caused by low flows, higher water temperatures and competition for space and food. Low water conditions in spring and fall can cause spawning failures and increased predation on young fish. Also, fish will "group up" to take advantage of pools where the water is deeper and cooler -- making them more vulnerable to anglers and predators. If conditions worsen, fish are lost to stress from the higher water temperature, lower oxygen levels, and reduced resistance to disease. These threats can impact adult trout numbers in future years.

To help preserve a threatened fishery anglers can:

- Fish in the cool morning hours -- low water flow and rising temperatures combine to stress fish.
- Try another location, if water is low at a favorite fishing spot.
- Be alert for fishing closures on streams hardest hit by drought.
- Work with water users to try to conserve flow.
- Report fish kills to the local Fish, Wildlife & Parks office.

~~Anglers who practice catch and release fishing can minimize the stress they place on fish:~~

- ~~Use barbless hooks.~~
- Land fish quickly once they are hooked.
- Keep fish in the water as much as possible while handling them.
- Limit the amount of time fish are handled.
- Wet hands before attempting to remove the hook.
- Handle fish gently.
- Take care not to touch a fish's gills.

On streams experiencing extreme drought conditions and high water temperatures anglers may want to avoid catch and release fishing as it is difficult for trout to recover under these conditions.

Drought Tips for Irrigators

Thousands of trout that have migrated from low-water streams into irrigation ditches can be saved if water diversions are gradually reduced at the end of each irrigation period, according to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks fisheries staff.

Irrigators can save trout with a three-day water-reduction plan. Three days before irrigators plan to close off their diversions, they should cut the water flow in half. Then, within the next 24 to 48 hours, cut the flow in half again. The following day the diversion can be completely shutdown.

The gradual water reduction triggers an upstream movement that causes trout to move out of the ditch and back to the main stream or river channel. Concern for the state's fish populations is heightened by the continuing drought conditions.

NEVADA

General Statewide Regulations

Unprotected Fish: Unprotected fish are all species not classified as game or protected (game fish are listed on page 11). Unprotected fish may be taken by bow and arrow, hook and line, dipnet, cast net, minnow seine or minnow trap, and, except where prohibited, by spear. In the Colorado River and Lakes Mead and Mohave, the taking of fish by bow and arrow is prohibited within 1/2 mile of any dock or swimming area.

Artificial Lures: "Artificial Lures" means any device with a hook or hooks attached which is made partly or entirely of rubber, wood, metal, glass, plastic or feathers. (Please note: "Power Bait ®" or similar products are not considered artificial lures).

Artificial Lures with Single Barbless Hooks: A "single barbless hook" means a fish hook having one point, manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been bent completely closed or filed off. Double or treble hooks having a common shank are not a single barbless hook even when the barbs are closed or filed off. When single barbless hooks are required, only one single barbless hook may be attached to each hook eye or ring of the lure.

Only artificial lures may be used in the following waters:

The Collection Ditch at Ruby Lake NWR in Elko County.

Hinkson Slough on the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County.

Tonkin Springs Reservoir in Eureka County.

~~Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used in these waters:~~

Andorno Creek in Humboldt County.

Colman Creek in Humboldt County.

North Fork of Battle Creek in Humboldt County.

Knott Creek Reservoir *including inlet and outlet streams* in Humboldt County.

Hobart Reservoir, its tributaries and Franktown Creek downstream to Red House.

Truckee River and diversion ditches and tributaries above the I-80 bridge, which is upstream from Crystal Peak Park to the California state line.

Catnip Reservoir in Washoe County.

South Fork of the Humboldt River from the access causeway for the Lucky Nugget subdivision upstream to Lee.

East Walker River from 1/4 mile above the confluence of the East Walker River and Sweetwater Creek downstream to 1/2 mile below the confluence of the East Walker River and Red Wash Creek.

Marlette Lake including tributaries and outlet stream in Carson and Washoe Counties.



Single
Barbed Hook



Single
Barbless Hook



Treble Hook



General Statewide Regulations

Note: All game fish must be dead before being transported away from the body of water where caught.

Northern Pike: Northern Pike are not classified as gamefish; they are a prohibited species. Anglers wishing to keep northern pike to eat are required to kill them upon capture. Additionally, anglers who wish to assist in the removal of northern pike from the waters of the state and who wish to dispose of them may do so without regard for Nevada's wanton waste laws.

Game Fish Transportation: Game Fish taken under the authority of a fishing license or fishing permit may not be transported alive from the body of water where the game fish is taken. It is not illegal to keep game fish alive and in a live well, net or on a stringer while at the body of water from which they are caught. Anglers must kill fish to be transported away from the body of water. Under no circumstances can game fish be transported in a manner which would allow for their release alive at another body of water. The transport and release of live wildlife without a permit is illegal.

Bullfrogs: There is no license requirement or limit on bullfrogs if they are taken by gig, spear, bow and arrow, or by hand. However, a license is required to take bullfrogs by hook and line. Season is open year around anytime of the day or night in waters that are open to fishing or frogging.

Crayfish: A fishing license is required for those 12 and older to capture crayfish for fishing or personal consumption. There is no limit on crayfish, but they may not be taken for commercial purposes.

Coldwater Game Fish (see pages 42-43): Coldwater game fish are: Bonneville cutthroat trout, Lahontan cutthroat trout, Snake River (Yellowstone) cutthroat trout, Kokanee salmon, Atlantic salmon, brook trout, brown trout, bull trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, redband trout, mountain whitefish, and any hybrid thereof.

Warmwater Game Fish (see pages 42-43): Warmwater game fish are: black bullhead, brown bullhead, channel catfish, white catfish, striped bass, white bass, largemouth black bass, smallmouth black bass, spotted bass, black crappie, white crappie, yellow perch, Sacramento perch, bluegill sunfish, green sunfish, redear sunfish, walleye, and any hybrid thereof.

Protected Fish and Amphibians: Protected fish and amphibians are those species listed in NAC 503.065, 503.075 and 503.067. There is no open season on fish or amphibians classified as protected. For a list of protected fish and amphibians, check our web site at www.ndow.org.

Interstate Waters Fishing and License Information

For information on fishing on interstate waters and license requirements:

Lake Tahoe and Topaz Reservoir, see page 28-29.

Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River, see pages 39-41.



Pennsylvania

SUMMARY BOOK

HOW TO RELEASE FISH-Catch and Release

Some waters are managed strictly as “Catch and Release” waters. Every angler should expect and be prepared to release some portion of his catch. Minimum size limits require that fish less than the minimum must be released. Creel limits require that fish caught in excess of the limit must be released. Closed seasons require the release of fish species caught during a season when keeping them is not permitted. Just as important, catch and release has become a popular and preferred method of angling. The idea for both voluntary catch and release and catch and release required by regulations is that the fish survive to grow larger, and perhaps reproduce, and perhaps then can be caught again. The number of fish that survive depends on several factors, including the length of the fight, where the fish is hooked, water temperature, and how the fish is handled and released.

To give fish released the best chance for survival, follow these recommended guidelines:

1. ~~Use a landing net.~~
2. **Play fish quickly.**
Try to land your fish as quickly as possible and don't play the fish to exhaustion.
3. **Use a landing net.**
4. **Keep the fish in the water.**
The chance of a fish being injured increases the longer it is held out of water.
5. **Wet your hands.**
Wet your hands, your net, and other materials that may come in contact with the fish.
6. **Hold the fish upside down while removing the hook.**
This can often pacify the fish and reduce handling time.
7. **Remove hooks quickly.**
Hemostats or long-nose pliers are essential tools for quickly removing hooks.
8. **Cut the line.**
When it is not possible to remove the hook without harming the fish, cut the line.
9. **Don't touch the gills.**
Do not handle fish by placing your fingers in the gill slits.
10. **Hold the fish upright underwater after hook removal and allow it to swim away under its own power.**
If necessary, hold the fish out of the current until it revives.
11. **Fish that are bleeding from the mouth or gills due to hook removal do not survive after being released back into the water.** Anglers may be charged with violating the Fish and Boat Code by failing to immediately release the fish unharmed. If regulations permit, the angler should keep the fish and have it count towards his or her daily limit..

Summary Book Index

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New Mexico Fishing Rules and Regulations

New Mexico Outdoor Sports & Recreation

State Fishing Licenses

Find Fishing License Requirements & Fishing License Info for Your State

www.TakeMeFishing.org

All persons 12 years or older, while fishing in New Mexico, must have on their person a current New Mexico fishing license (exceptions: Indian reservations and private class A lakes). In addition, a Wildlife Habitat Stamp is required by all anglers over age 12 to fish on all US Forest Service and US BLM lands in New Mexico. The regular license year is April 1 to March 31, 24 hours a day, all year long.

You may fish without a license or Habitat Stamp on June 3 (National Fishing Day) and September 30 (National Hunting and Fishing Day). All other rules apply.

Call 1-800-ASK-FISH for fishing reports, new stockings, how to fish and habits of fish, 24 hours a day.

- Daylight hours are from 30 minutes before sunrise to sunset.
- Winter trout waters are stocked with hatchery-reared trout between Nov. 1 and March 31: Bag limit is 5 per day.
- Summer catfish waters are stocked with big catfish during May, June and July and have a 2 catfish bag limit.
- Use only one pole in trout waters from Nov. 1 to Mar. 31.
- Two poles may be used in warm waters.
- The 2 catfish per day limit on summer catfish waters is in effect year round.

Statewide bag limits:

- Striped bass - 1 per day.
- Black bass - 5 per day.
- Walleye - 5 per day, 14 inch minimum size.
- Northern pike - 10 per day.
- Catfish - 15 per day (all species except bullheads)(2 per day limit applies in all summer catfish waters)
- Crappie - 20 per day.
- White bass, white bass/striped bass hybrids - 25 per day.
- All other warm water game fish - 20 per day. (bluegill, bullheads, sunfish, yellow perch)

Possession limits - twice the daily bag limit.

Trout and Kokanee:

5 per day, 10 in possession. Up to 2 cutthroat trout may be included in the limit.

Cutthroat trout - 2 per day, 2 in possession. (any trout with red slash marks below the jaw is considered a cutthroat.)

Gila trout - It is unlawful to possess Gila trout. Most waters with pure strain Gila trout are closed to fishing.

Kokanee salmon - It is unlawful to possess kokanee salmon at Heron Lake, Willow Creek and Pine River during the closed season Oct. 1 to Nov. 14.

Middle Fork Salmon River (see Salmon River, Middle Fork and tributaries)

M.K. Nature Center

- Closed to fishing

Owyhee River and tributaries

- Bass limit is 6, any size may be kept

Oxbow Reservoir (between Brownlee Dam and Oxbow Dam)

- January 1 through June 30 - bass limit is 0, catch-and-release
- July 1 through December 31 - bass limit is 2, none between 12 and 16 inches

Payette Lake

- Lake trout limit is 1, none over 30 inches

Payette River, Middle Fork and tributaries

- Southwest Region general rules apply

Payette River, North Fork

Section: From Payette Lake upstream, including tributaries

- Kokanee limit is 0, catch-and-release

All other sections of the Payette River, North Fork - Southwest Region general rules apply

Payette River, South Fork and tributaries (except the Middle Fork Payette drainage)

- Trout limit is 2

Rapid River and tributaries (tributary to the Little Salmon River)

- Trout limit is 2

Roosevelt Lake

- Trout limit is 0, catch-and-release
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Sage Hen Reservoir tributaries

- December 1 through June 15 - closed to fishing
- June 16 through November 30 - trout limit is 2

Salmon River

- Trout limit is 6; only trout with a clipped adipose fin, as evidenced by a healed scar, may be kept

Salmon River tributaries

Section: Those tributaries from the mouth of the Salmon River upstream to the mouth of the Middle Fork Salmon River (except Crooked Creek, Little Salmon River, and South Fork Salmon River)

- Trout limit is 2

Section: Those tributaries from the mouth of the Middle Fork Salmon River upstream (except: North Fork Salmon River, Lemhi, Pahsimeroi, East Fork Salmon River, and Yankee Fork Salmon River)

- December 1 through Friday before Memorial Day weekend - trout limit is 0, catch-and-release
- Saturday of Memorial Day weekend through November 30 - Salmon Region general rules apply

Salmon River, Middle Fork and tributaries

(includes: Bear Valley, Big, Camas, Elk, Loon, Marsh, Sulphur creeks, and tributaries)

- Trout limit is 0, catch-and-release
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Salmon River, South Fork and tributaries

(includes: Johnson Creek, East Fork South Fork Salmon River, Secesh River, Lake Creek, Summit Creek and tributaries)

- Trout limit is 0, catch-and-release
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Serene Lake (an alpine lake in the Hazard Creek drainage)

- Trout limit is 2, none under 20 inches
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Snake River

Section: Lewiston upstream to Hells Canyon Dam

- Bass limit is 6, any size may be kept
- Open to the harvest of trout all year, trout limit is 6; only trout with a clipped adipose fin, as evidenced by a healed scar, may be kept

Section: Brownlee Dam upstream in the Southwest Region - Southwest Region general rules apply

Squaw Creek and tributaries

- Trout limit is 2

Stibnite Pond (Glory Hole)

- Trout limit is 0, catch-and-release
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Tule Lake (an alpine lake near Warm Lake)

- Trout limit is 2, none under 20 inches
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Warren Creek

- Trout limit is 2

Wilson Springs Trophy Pond

- All species limit is 0, catch-and-release
- ~~No bait allowed, barbless hooks required~~

Southwest Region

WYOMING

Yellowstone

National Park
ID: 17111

Explore This Park

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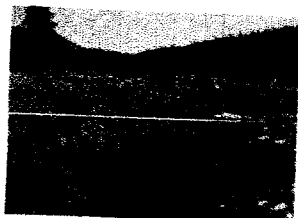
Fishing Season Dates and Fishing Regulations

The fishing season begins the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend (usually the last weekend in May) and extends through and includes the first Sunday in November. Exceptions are noted within the *Exceptions to General Regulations* table within the [Fishing Regulations](#) handbook (2.8 MB pdf). Also note that there are areas within the park that are permanently closed to human entry and disturbance, have seasonal area and trail closures, off-trail travel and daylight hour limitations, and party size recommendations. See the **Bear Management Area restrictions** within the [Yellowstone Backcountry Trip Planner](#) for specific rules and information.

In addition, some streams may be temporarily closed to fishing on short notice to protect fish populations in mid-summer due to low water levels and high water temperatures.



A young angler holding a brook trout caught at Jette Lake



Angler fly fishing the blue-ribbon waters of the Gibbon River.

Recent Regulation Changes and Barbless Hook Requirement

To reduce competition, predation, and hybridization stress on native fishes, Yellowstone has increased harvest limits of rainbow and brown trout in waters where they co-exist with cutthroat trout and fluvial arctic grayling. Two areas with differing regulations now exist: the *Native Trout Conservation Area* and the *Wild Trout Enhancement Area*. A map of these areas and list of the regulation changes are found within the handbook, which can be downloaded below. In addition, Yellowstone has adopted a **barbless hook rule** to reduce handling time and injury, and improve the overall condition and appearance of fishes, especially in heavily fished waters.

- [Fishing Regulations](#) handbook (2.8 MB pdf)
- [Yellowstone Backcountry Trip Planner](#)

[Back to main fishing page](#)

Did You Know?

UTAH

Utah Fishing License 2012

Information and Where to Buy Your UT Fishing License

License Links

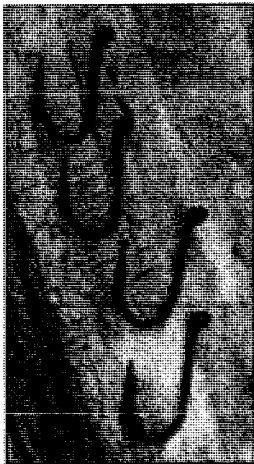
- Barbless Fishing
- Utah Division of Wildlife
- Resources

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State Fishing Licenses

Find Fishing License Requirements & Fishing License Info for Your State

www.lakeexchange.org



Set of 16 assorted barbless hooks: \$5.99

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Interested in fishing in Utah? You'll need to buy the right license if you want to fish in 2012. Here's the deal...

Where to Buy Your 2012 Utah Fishing License

Getting your Utah fishing license for 2012 online is one option. You need to provide your Social Security Number. If you're not comfortable giving that information out online, you can also buy one in person or over the phone at 1-800-221-0659. The phone line is available 24/7 and will get you an authorization number you can use immediately.

A basic resident fishing license is \$26. A license for ages 12-13 is \$5, or \$21 if you're over 65. For a little extra, you can also get reciprocal permits for Wyoming Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell. There's also a lifetime license program.

Try something new this year: Barbless hooks are safer (for you and the fish), allow you to set the hook faster, and ... (read more).

Interesting Facts About the Utah Fishing License 2012

Utah's annual Free Fishing Day was June 2 in 2012, and will probably be June 1 in 2013 (the first Saturday in June).

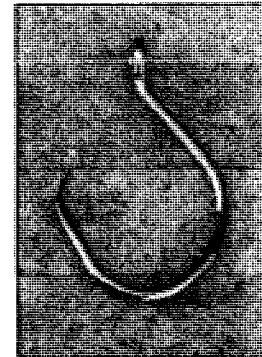
If you're looking for a new favorite fishing spot, check out the Fishing Reports map to see where fishing is hot, good, or fair.

You can read the regulations in the Utah 2012 Fishing Guidebook as a PDF or an ebook. See the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources for more info about **Utah fishing licenses for 2012**.

Why not take a look at barbless fishing?

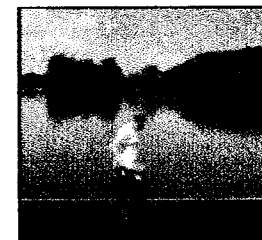
Where to Fish

- Arizona
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Wyoming
- All States



Try barbless hooks now for only \$1.99...

In Pictures



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The Seattle Times

Winner of a 2012 Pulitzer Prize

Travel / Outdoors



WASHINGTON

Reel Time Fishing Northwest

Mark Yuasa covers fishing and outdoors in the Pacific Northwest. A Seattle native, Mark is a lifelong angler who grew up near the banks of Lake Washington, and has been covering fishing and outdoors for more than 19 years for The Seattle Times. Read his regular fishing report every Thursday, and the outdoor notebook every Sunday.

August 2, 2012 at 11:26 AM

Barbless hooks required for salmon fishing in some Willapa Bay rivers and creek

Posted by Mark Yuasa

State Fish and Wildlife has implemented a barbless hook restriction for salmon fishing to parts of Willapa Bay tributaries where anti-snagging rules are currently in place.

They include the North River from Salmon Creek up to Fall River; South Fork Willapa River from mouth to bridge on Pehl Road; Naselle River from Hwy. 101 bridge to Hwy. 4 bridge; and Bear River from mouth (Hwy. 101 bridge) to Lime Quarry Road.

The rule is now in place through Nov. 30 for South Fork Willapa and Naselle rivers, and from Aug. 16 to Nov. 30 for Bear and North rivers.

All areas require release of wild chinook and chum.

MICHIGAN



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Sylvania Wilderness Area Regulations

The following special provision lakes in Gogebic County are subject to the regulations that follow: Banks, East Bear, West Bear, Clark, Corey, Cub, Deer Island, Dorothy, Elsie, Fisher, Florence, Germain, Glimmerglass, Golden Silence, Hay, Helen, High, Honey, Jay, Johnston Springs, Katherine, Kerr, Likuis, Lois, Loon, Louise, Marsh, Moss, Mountain, Snap Jack, Trapper, and Whitefish Lakes.

Seasons

Statewide seasons apply on all fish species, except that no fishing shall be allowed before the last Sat. in April or after Oct. 31 of each year.

Size Limits

- Lake trout: not less than 30 inches.
- Walleye: not less than 20 inches.
- Northern pike: not less than 30 inches.
- All other species: no size limit.

Possession Limits

- Largemouth or smallmouth bass must be returned immediately to the water without injury, and may not be possessed on the special provision lakes of the Sylvania Wilderness Area.
- Northern pike, walleye, lake trout: not more than 1 fish of any of these species.
- All other species: 10 singly or in any combination of species.

Method of Take

- Hook and line fishing only, not to exceed 3 lines to which may be attached a total of 6 hooks on all lines. All hooks attached to a manufactured artificial lure shall be counted as 1 hook.
- ~~Only artificial lures with barbless hooks may be used.~~ "Artificial lure" means any lure that is man-made, in imitation of or as a substitute for natural bait, used to attract fish for the purpose of taking them, and shall include artificial flies.
- Live bait, dead or preserved bait, organic or processed food, or scented material may not be used or possessed at any time on special provision Sylvania Wilderness Area lakes.

[Michigan.gov Home](#) | [DNR Home](#) | [Report All Poaching 1-800-292-7800](#) | [Office of Regulatory Reinvention](#) | [Contact DNR](#) | [State Web Sites](#)
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COLORADO

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History

Catch and Release Fishing

The numbers of fish important to anglers are declining for a variety of reasons. Anglers often catch fish that the law requires them to return to the water, such as rainbows in the Gunnison.

Fish become stressed through capture and handling which upsets their blood chemistry. The effects can be cumulative and decimate a fish. We recommend these actions to increase the survival chances of a catch and release fish:

- Bring the fish in as quickly as possible.
- Use barbless hooks or ~~use barbs with needle nose pliers~~
- Minimize handling the fish. Be sure your hands or net is wet before touching the fish. Use a net with knotless mesh.
- Keep the fish in the water. It preserves its protective slime coat.
- Use a hook disgorger to remove hooks in the throat. Do not remove a deep hook, but cut the line just above the lure.
- Use a heavy leader line, which exerts maximum pressure on the fish.
- Gently hold fish in water facing upstream to allow it to gain equilibrium and add oxygen to its blood. Release it when it struggles.

How Do I Get to the River?

The easiest access to the Gunnison River is to drive the East Portal Road. This road is extremely steep (15% grades) with hairpin curves. Vehicles with an overall length (including trailer) greater than 22 feet are prohibited. Fishing within 200 yards downstream of Crystal Dam is prohibited. The East Portal Road is closed in winter.

Anglers seeking a more secluded experience can hike one of the inner canyon routes. Due to the steep, rocky terrain, these extremely difficult scrambles should only be attempted by those in excellent physical condition. **A free backcountry permit is required**, and can be obtained at the South Rim Visitor Center, North Rim Ranger Station, or East Portal registration board. A backcountry permit is not required for day use anglers entering the national park from East Portal.

[More inner canyon information »](#)

Did you know?



Poison ivy is abundant at the bottom of Black Canyon. It can grow over 5 feet tall along the Gunnison River.

- Capture of Bullfrogs and Snapping Turtles

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/LetsFish/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_165367.html

ONTARIO

Hooks and Lines

An angler may use only one line, unless otherwise stated in the regulations.

Two lines may be used when angling from a boat in parts of the Great Lakes (refer to the Exceptions to the Zone Regulations for the zone in which you are fishing).

Two lines may be used for ice fishing

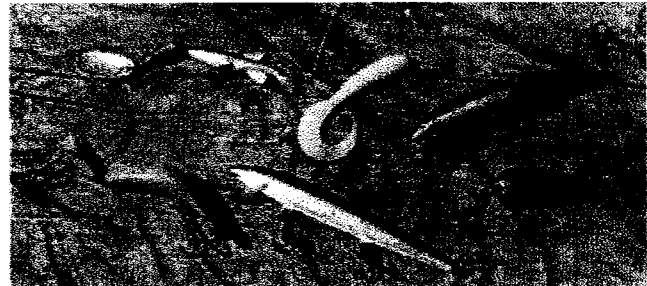
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/LetsFish/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_165366.html

except in a limited number of waters (refer to the Exceptions to the Zone Regulations for the zone in which you are fishing). You must be within 60 m (197 ft.) at all times of any line or tip-up you are using when ice fishing and you must have a clear and unobstructed view of the lines being used at all times.

A fishing line must not have more than four hooks attached. A hook includes a single-pointed or multiple-pointed hook on a common shaft but does not include a snagger or spring gaff. The number of hooks includes any single-pointed or multiple-pointed hooks that are part of a lure.

Barbless Hooks

A barbless hook means a hook that was made without a barb or has had its barb either completely removed, or compressed so that it is completely in contact with the shaft of the hook.



Lead Sinkers and Jigs

It is illegal to use or possess lead fishing sinkers or jigs in Canada's national parks and wildlife areas. More information is available from the Canadian Wildlife Service http://www.cws-scf.ec.gc.ca/flf-ppsp/index_e.cfm.

Artificial Lure

An artificial lure means a spoon, plug, jig, artificial fly or other such device that is designed to catch fish by means of angling.

Bait

There are some areas of the province where the use of any form of organic bait is not allowed. (Organic bait includes live or dead animals, plants or parts.) Refer to the Exceptions to the Zone Regulations for the Zone in which you are fishing.



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A meta-analysis of hooking mortality of nonanadromous trout.

Taylor, MJ | White, KR

North American Journal of Fisheries Management [N. AM. J. FISH. MANAGE.]. Vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 760-767. 1992.

The results of 18 studies of hooking mortality of nonanadromous trout were integrated with meta-analysis. Studies were coded for all variables suspected of having a relationship to rates of hooking mortality. The analysis showed that trout caught on bait died at higher rates than trout caught on artificial flies or lures, that fish caught on barbed hooks had higher mortality rates than fish caught on barbless hooks, that brown trout *Salmo trutta* had lower mortality rates than other species of nonanadromous trout, and that wild trout died at higher rates than hatchery-reared trout. Other variables, including size of hooks, number of hooks, and water temperature, did not show a statistically significant relationship to hooking mortality. The results of this review should assist fisheries management agencies in refining and developing policies regarding fisheries regulations.

Descriptors: Article Subject Terms bait fishing | catching methods | fishery management | fishery regulations | fishing gear | hooks | mortality causes | mortality factors | sport fishing | Article Taxonomic Terms *Salmo trutta*



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