

1. Create a PowerPoint or poster of 10 common species of freshwater fish commonly caught in Manitoba.
2. Your presentation should include the name of the fish, a picture, where the fish is commonly found and the unique characteristics of this fish.
3. Include the limits imposed on each species of fish and the master angler size.
4. Include a slide or section on your poster that outlines regulations in Manitoba for ice fishing.

WELL-KNOWN FISH SPECIES OF MANITOBA

Manitobans are invited to nominate their favourite native fish species and help select the provincial fish. Some of Manitoba's most well-known fish species include:

- Channel catfish – Channel catfish are found in southern Manitoba in the Red, Assiniboine and Winnipeg rivers, channel catfish are top-level predators that actively feed on goldeye and other fish. Over the last 20 years, channel catfish have gone from being regarded as a coarse fish to being a highly valued angling species.
- Freshwater drum – Freshwater drum are found in the Red and Assiniboine rivers, lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg as well as the lower Nelson River. They consume a variety of small fish and use their large grinding teeth to crush shelled prey such as small clams and crayfish. Large groups of freshwater drum are unique, as they produce a sound that can be heard through the water.
- Goldeye – Goldeye belong to an ancient order of bony-tongued fishes and are found in southern and central Manitoba, and as far north as the Churchill River watershed. Smoked 'Winnipeg goldeye' is the most popular form of consumption and a staple in the commercial fish trade.
- Lake sturgeon – Today, lake sturgeon are found in the Red, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Hayes and Nelson rivers, and are one of the most unique fish in Manitoba. They are the largest and longest living fish with a life span close to 100 years and have a skeleton made of cartilage rather than bone.
- Lake trout – Lake trout are among the largest species of fish in Manitoba and are found in the cold, clear, deep lakes in the Canadian Shield and in a number of stocked waters in Manitoba's Parkland region. They are one of a small number of species that spawn in the fall and are top-level predators, consuming whitefish, cisco and white sucker.
- Lake whitefish – Lake whitefish are found in cooler, deeper lakes and streams throughout much of northern and central Manitoba, one of a small number of species that spawn in the fall. Lake whitefish are historically important to First Nations, Métis, and Aboriginal domestic fisheries, and were a food staple in Manitoba during the latter part of the fur trade.
- Northern pike – Northern pike are found throughout much of the province and are one of the most widely distributed fish. Northern pike are highly sought after by recreational anglers and are the second most important species to Manitoba's commercial fishery in northern Manitoba. Due to their wide distribution and large size, northern pike are considered the top-level predator in many of Manitoba's lakes and rivers.

- Sauger – Sauger are found in lakes, rivers, and streams throughout much of Manitoba. While similar to but smaller than walleye, sauger have distinct characteristics such as black striations on their dorsal fins. In Manitoba's recreational fishery, sauger are commonly caught and regarded as high-quality eating.
- Walleye – Walleye are found throughout much of the province and are the most valuable recreational and commercial fish in the province. They are also culturally important to First Nations, Métis and Aboriginal communities as a food source.
- Yellow perch – Yellow perch are found throughout most of the province, with the exception of a number of northern Manitoba watersheds. Their abundance, wide distribution and availability close to shore make them readily accessible for shoreline anglers. Yellow perch are among the most common first catch of young anglers.

BAIT

Night crawlers and earthworms may be used as bait in all fishing divisions in Manitoba. They may be imported to Manitoba in a sterile medium such as paper mulch, but not in soil. Anglers importing night crawlers or earthworms into Canada must obtain a permit. To obtain a permit or for more information, contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Dispose of unused worms in the trash.

Leeches, frogs and salamanders (water dogs) may also be used as bait in all divisions. However, they may not be imported.

Possession of crayfish is prohibited.

Offal (fish cleaning remains) may be used as bait in all divisions.

Frozen or preserved bait fish may be imported into Manitoba and used in all fishing divisions. However, anglers importing frozen or preserved bait fish into Canada may require permit(s). For more information, contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Live bait fish may not be imported into Manitoba.

Live bait fish may not be used or possessed in the Northwest, North Central and Northeast Divisions, including the Bloodvein and Gammon rivers. Live bait fish may be used and possessed in the Southern Division, except in the following areas:

- Stocked Trout Waters
- Duck Mountain Provincial Forest and Park
- Turtle Mountain Provincial Park
- Porcupine Provincial Forest
- Whiteshell Provincial Park
- Winnipeg River (from Seven Sisters Dam to the Ontario border)
- Atikaki and South Atikaki Provincial Parks

Those anglers in possession of purchased live bait fish must have a Live Bait Fish Transfer and Use Receipt issued by the dealer. Anglers may catch their own bait fish, but must kill them before transporting them away from the water where they were caught.

Only the following fish may be used as bait:

chub	trout-perch	tullibee (cisco)
shiner, except carmine shiner	stickleback	sculpin
mudminnow	fathead minnow	darler
sucker, except bigmouth buffalo	bluntnose minnow	dace

No angler may be in possession of more than 4 litres of bait fish of which no more than 15 dozen can be live bait fish (excluding suckers and tullibee, which have no limit).

Yellow perch, goldeye, and mooneye, that have been caught by angling, may also be used as bait and may be used as live bait fish where use of live bait fish is allowed. Anglers may only possess a legal limit of these species. Common carp, goldfish, and rainbow smelt, except for purchased frozen smelt, may not be used as bait.

Note: dispose of bait possessed in an Aquatic Invasive Species Control Zone before leaving the shore.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS)

Set fines for AIS offences are in effect. To stop the spread of AIS, you must:

1. **CLEAN** i.e., remove AIS and aquatic plants (i.e., weeds) before leaving the shore of the waterbody.
2. **DRAIN** all water from the watercraft and water-related equipment before leaving the shore. All drain plugs must be kept out while transporting watercraft over land.
3. **DRY** completely or decontaminate water-related equipment before placing into another waterbody.
4. **DISPOSE** of bait possessed in an AIS Control Zone prior to leaving the shore, regardless of a three day Live Bait Fish Transfer and Use Receipt.
5. **DECONTAMINATE** IF watercraft or water-related equipment were used last in an AIS Control Zone and before placing into another waterbody.

For more information, visit: Manitoba.ca/StopAIS

FISH REMAINS

Fish cleaning remains must not be left on beaches or shorelines. At sites such as boat launches, campgrounds, lodges, etc., fish remains must be placed in containers provided for that purpose.

DIP NETTING, CAST NETTING, SEINING, AND MINNOW TRAPPING

An angling licence is required while dip netting, cast netting, seining, or minnow trapping. In most waters these activities are allowed at any time of the year. Check for closures on specific waters in the divisional sections of this guide.

Species that may be kept include suckers, common carp, burbot, bullheads, tullibee, chub, shiners, darters, dace, fathead minnow, bluntnose minnow, mudminnow, trout-perch, stickleback, sculpin and whitefish. All other species must be released immediately. Live fish may not be transported away from the waters where they were caught. Fish must be dead before transporting. Water from the waterbody may not be transported away from the shore. General creel limits apply.

Dip nets may not be larger than one square metre. Seine nets and cast nets may not be larger than three square metres. Minnow traps must not be larger than 65 cm long and 35 cm in diameter, and must have the fisher's name and address marked on them.

SPEAR FISHING

Spear fishing is the taking of fish with a handheld spear or spear gun (pneumatic or rubber band powered) while swimming. Spear fishing is allowed in all areas of the province open to angling. For safety reasons do not spear fish near areas used for swimming, boat launching, or docking.

Angling seasons, limits and licence requirements apply. Fisher's may possess only one limit of fish, whether taken by spear fishing or angling.

You may not spear fish for lake sturgeon, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, muskellunge, arctic grayling, arctic char, brown trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, splake or other trout hybrids. Only face mask, flippers and snorkel may be used to take the following species (i.e. no scuba equipment): walleye, sauger, northern pike, channel catfish, black crappie, mooneye, goldeye, lake trout and lake whitefish.

Scuba or snorkelling equipment may be used for species other than those listed above. For safety courses and information please contact your local scuba dealer.

BOW FISHING

Bow fishing (the shooting of fish with archery equipment) is permitted for common carp and suckers only. Bow fishing is not permitted during the general closure. Angling seasons and licence requirements apply. A fish arrow and at least 20-kg test line must be used. Using a crossbow to fish is illegal.

HOLDING AND RELEASING FISH

Fish being legally retained may be held live only while you are actively fishing, and they must be held within 25 m of you.

If you release fish, they must be released unharmed into the water from which they were taken. They must not be tagged or marked in any way, unless authorized by a permit.

COMPETITIVE FISHING EVENTS

Persons and organizations holding fishing derbies or tournaments that have 25 or more participants must obtain a free Competitive Fishing Event Licence four weeks prior to the event. A licence can be obtained online at: www.manitobaecensing.ca or at a regional Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development office (see page 17). Contact a regional office for more information.

All participants must have a Manitoba Angling Licence unless exempt (see page 3). All walleye, sauger, trout, smallmouth bass, and channel catfish entered must be released. All fish caught and retained for use in a Competitive Fishing Event are considered to be in possession and part of the angler's daily limit. Event organizers and all participants must adhere to the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Regulation under The Water Protection Act. Further restrictions may be imposed. Set fines for AIS offences are in effect.

Licence Fees (includes GST)

	Conservation	Regular
Resident Senior (Manitobans 65 and over) ... Free		See Resident regular licence
Resident (Manitobans age 16-64).....	\$19.20	\$25.10
Canadian Resident (age 16 and over)	\$28.00.....	\$47.65
Non-resident (age 16 and over)	\$37.85	\$62.35

Note: An administration fee will be added to all angling licence fees above, except Resident Senior Conservation Licence.

New angling licence types and fees to take effect April 1, 2023.

Angling Licences

All persons, except those exempt below, who engage in angling, dip netting, cast netting, seining, minnow trapping, spear fishing, and bow fishing, must have a Manitoba Angling Licence on their person.

Licences are valid from May 1, 2022 through April 30, 2023. Licences must be signed to be valid, and are not transferrable or refundable. The time of licence validity has no impact on season dates. See page 8 for general season dates.

Manitoba Resident Seniors

A "Manitoba Resident Seniors Conservation Licence" is for seniors (65 and over) who have permanently resided in Manitoba for at least six months and is valid for a conservation limit of fish only. Manitoba seniors wanting a regular limit of fish must buy a regular resident licence.

Conservation Licence

A Conservation Licence entitles the holder to the same rights as a Regular Licence holder except for reduced limits for some species: 4 walleye/sauger, 4 pike, 1 lake trout, 1 channel catfish, 2 smallmouth bass and 2 stocked trout. Limits for other species remain the same.

Resident or Non-resident?

A resident is a person who has lived in Manitoba for the immediate past six months. A Canadian resident is a person who has lived elsewhere in Canada for the immediate past six months. Any person who has not lived in Manitoba or Canada for the immediate past six months is a non-resident and must purchase a non-resident licence.

LICENCE EXEMPTIONS

The following people may angle without a licence:

- Any youth under the age of 16 who has permanently resided in Manitoba for at least six months. Manitoba youth under the age of 16 have all the rights and privileges of those holding a Regular Licence, including their own regular limit of fish. All other regulations apply. Proof of age is required when checked by a Conservation Officer.
- Any Canadian resident or non-resident youth under the age of 16. The person must fish with a licence holder, or someone exempt from holding a licence, and their catch must be applied to the limit of that person. A Canadian resident or non-resident youth under 16 who wishes to have a separate limit must buy a licence.

STATUS INDIANS

Status Indians do not require an angling licence. They are exempt from angling regulations including seasons, limits, and gear restrictions when fishing for food. Proof of status is required when checked by an Officer (see page 17).

NATIONAL PARKS

A Manitoba Angling Licence is not valid for fishing in National Parks. Contact Parks Canada for details on fishing licences and regulations in National Parks. www.pc.gc.ca.

Purchase an Angling Licence

There are **three** options to obtain a Manitoba Angling Licence:

- Online at www.manitobaenergising.ca
- In-person at select issuers. A list of issuers is available online. Call ahead to ensure angling licences are sold.
- By phone at 1-877-880-1203. Allow 10 business days for delivery of angling licence. Please provide your correct mailing address.

Angling licences must be printed, signed and carried on you when fishing. Licences may not be carried electronically. **For online orders, you are responsible for printing your own licence.**

First time customers: An account will need to be created, no matter which method you use to obtain your angling licence. You will be provided with a Customer Identification Number (CID#) to use for all your future orders. When obtaining an angling licence, please ensure you select the correct residency.

Returning customers: To obtain an angling licence, you will require your Customer Identification Number (CID#) in order to access your existing account whether done online, by phone, or in-person at a participating issuer. You were assigned a CID# when you ordered an angling licence or other licence/permit in 2021. Online accounts can also be accessed by using your registered secondary identification number and password.

A Manitoba Senior Conservation Angling Licence remains free of charge.

For more information, visit: www.manitobaenergising.ca or call 1-877-880-1203.

General Regulations

Recreational fishing in Manitoba is governed by regulations made under The Provincial Fisheries Act and the Fisheries Act of Canada. This guide provides a summary of those regulations. The actual regulations in force, not necessarily those in this guide, shall apply. Regulations other than those under the Fisheries Act of Canada may also apply while fishing, e.g. regarding Aquatic Invasive Species, the use of boats, motors, vehicles, etc. For more details on regulations contact your local Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development Office (see page 17).

NOTE:

- Open fires are prohibited in Burning Permit Areas of Manitoba from April 1 to November 15, unless the fire is in an approved fire pit. If approved fire pits are not available, shore lunches and other meals must be cooked over a camp stove. For more information on Burning Permit Areas, contact your Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development office.
- Littering is prohibited (under the Environment Act) and regulations are enforced by Officers.
- Open liquor (including beer) is prohibited in boats, vehicles and ice fishing shelters (under the Liquor and Gaming Control Act) and regulations are enforced by Officers.

ANGLING AND ICE FISHING

Angling is fishing with a hook and line. The use of any unusual or special gimmicks is often illegal and best avoided. Hooks or lures must not be spring-loaded.

Anglers may use only one rod and line, except during ice fishing when two may be used. Only two hooks or lures may be used per line. Anglers must, when fishing in open water, keep their line in sight at all times and when ice fishing stay within 50 m of the line.

ICE FISHING SHELTERS

Ice fishing shelters must be removed by March 12, 2023 on the Red River, by March 31 in the rest of the Southern Division and by April 15 in the Northwest, North Central and Northeast Divisions, or when requested to do so by a Conservation Officer due to unsafe ice conditions. All ice fishing shelters must clearly display the owner's name and address. Shelters must be stored or disposed of away from the shore and on private property. Manitoba Parks and Protected Spaces Branch requires that ice fishing shelters in provincial parks meet size, location and use standards and may not be used for overnight sleeping accommodation. For more information including specific details, please contact your local Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development Office.

General Limits

NOTICE OF INDIVIDUAL REGULATIONS

The possession and size limits listed below are general, provincial regulations, and apply to most Manitoba waters. A number of waters and fishing divisions in Manitoba have special, individual regulations. These exceptions and/or additions to the general regulations are found in the individual fishing divisions on pages 8-10; 13; 16-17.

Species	Conservation Licence	Regular Licence	Species	Conservation Licence	Regular Licence
Arctic Char	8	8	Smallmouth Bass		
Arctic Grayling - only one may exceed 40 cm.....	3	3	- only one may exceed 40 cm.....	2	4
Black Crappie.....	6	6	Stocked Brook, Brown, & Rainbow Trout; Splake & other Trout hybrids; & Arctic Char (any species or combination)		
Brook Trout (except stocked trout waters)			- only one may exceed 45 cm	2	3
- none may exceed 45 cm.....	1	1	Sturgeon.....	0	0
Brown & Black Bullhead	25	25	Walleye (Pickerel) & Sauger (either or combined)		
Channel Catfish - none may exceed 60 cm	1	4	- only one may exceed 55 cm	4	6
Freshwater Drum - none may exceed 60 cm	10	10	White Bass	25	25
Goldeye & Mooneye (either or combined).....	10	10	Whitefish.....	25	25
Lake Trout - only one may exceed 65 cm.....	1	2	Yellow Perch (Southern Division)	25	25
Largemouth Bass.....	0	0	- all other divisions	no limit	no limit
Muskellunge.....	0	0	All Other Species.....	no limit	no limit
Northern Pike (Jackfish)					
- only one may exceed 75 cm.....	4	6			
Rock Bass.....	6	6			

Limits and Possession

Fish are considered to be in possession if they are not immediately released into the water from which they were taken. Possession limits are the same as daily limits in Manitoba. You may possess no more than one limit of each kind of fish at any time. This includes all fish you have in hand, camp, transportation, at home or for use in a competitive fishing event. The limits on this page apply to most Manitoba waters. Special limits on specific waters are listed in the individual fishing divisions (pages 8-10; 13; 16-17).

Measuring a Fish

Total fish length is measured from the most anterior part of the head to the most posterior part of the tail laid flat (i.e. not pinched). See page 19 for an illustration. Note: 2.54 cm = 1 inch.

High Quality Management Waters

High Quality Management Waters may have reduced possession and size limits to protect and maintain high quality fisheries. They are listed in the individual fishing divisions (pages 8-10; 13; 16-17).

FISHWAYS (FISH LADDERS)

Fishways are used to assist fish passage through, over or around barriers. Please respect these structures when in use and do not disturb the fish. Remember, it is a violation to fish (including dip netting, seining and minnow trapping) within 23 metres of a fishway.

HANDLING, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF FISH

Live fish may not be transported away from the waters where they were caught, except under the authority of a permit issued by Wildlife and Fisheries Branch.

Fish must not be handled, transported or disposed of in a way that will allow it to spoil. Water from the waterbody may not be transported away from the shore or used to transport or store fish.

Fish must be transported and stored so that the number, species, and size of fish can be readily determined by a Conservation Officer. Six square centimetres of skin must be left on each fillet. Fish cannot be transported or stored in a solid frozen block of fillets or in a processed state such as canned.

If due to extenuating circumstances, you need to transport fish belonging to another angler, in addition to your own limit, you must obtain a Fish Transportation Loadslip from a Manitoba Natural Resources and Northern Development Office (see page 17).

Persons transporting fish into Manitoba that were caught outside Manitoba should obtain physical proof of the origin of the fish before it is transported.

BORDER WATERS

Anglers who are on or in the immediate vicinity of lakes or rivers that cross a Manitoba border may have only a Manitoba limit of fish.

Anglers may have either a Manitoba or Ontario Angling Licence (or be exempt from holding one) to fish on all of Davidson Lake, Frances Lake, Garner Lake, High Lake, Mantario Lake, Moar Lake and Ryerson Lake, and either a Manitoba or Saskatchewan Angling Licence (or be exempt from holding one) to fish on all of Lake of the Prairies upstream from the Shellmouth Dam; only one licence is required.

Anglers who have an Ontario Angling Licence may fish on the Manitoba portion of Artery Lake without a Manitoba Angling Licence.

Catch and Release Tips

- Play your fish as little as possible.
- Return it to the water quickly.
- Don't hold it by the eyes or gills.
- Don't squeeze its belly.
- Never release fish that have been held on a stringer.
- Don't recommend fizzing of fish.

Licensed Outfitters

If you will be using an outfitter, please book with a licenced outfitter who is licenced to offer angling. A list of licenced outfitters is available online at: https://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/permits_licenses_approvals/lic-res-tourism-operators/index.html