

# SALMON SPORT FISHING IN QUÉBEC

2009 SEASON

FISHING PERIODS • CATCH LIMITS



## new measure

TO OBTAIN THE UPDATES, EXCEPTIONS TO THE FISHING PERIODS BY ZONE AND MAPS OF THE ZONES: [www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/salmon-rules](http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/en/salmon-rules)

Québec 

## Table of contents

Note : In this brochure, the masculine gender designates both women and men according to the context. In addition, to make the text easier to read, the term Department, when used alone, designates the ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, Faune Québec sector.

<b>Main new elements</b> .....	3
<b>General regulations</b> .....	3
• Definitions.....	3
• Right to fish.....	3
• Information on fishing licence.....	4
• Tagging and registration of salmon.....	5
• Fishing methods.....	6
• Fishing quotas and length limits.....	7
• Returning salmon to the water.....	7
• Transport, possession and identification of fish.....	8
• Information to non-residents.....	8
• Prohibited activities.....	8
• Protection of wild habitats.....	8
• Driving in vulnerable environments.....	9
• Special rules for certain territories.....	9
<b>Fishing elsewhere than in salmon rivers</b> .....	10
<b>Index of salmon rivers</b> .....	11

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\* Some are also members of the Table nationale de la faune



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## Salmon sportfishing - Main rules - 2009 Season

### Main new elements

- New rules concerning fishing tackle that may be used in a salmon river, see page 6.
- Prohibition on using a hook with more than two points in a salmon river during a salmon fishing period, see page 6.
- Prohibition on using more than two artificial flies in a salmon river, see page 6.
- Possibility for a person to have in his possession, under certain conditions, fishing tackle within less than 100 metres of a body of water where its use is prohibited, see page 6.
- Establishment of a licence to replace a licence that has been lost, stolen or rendered unusable, see page 4.
- New fishing rules in Rivière Ouelle and La Grande Rivière (Zone 2).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Matapédia and its tributaries (Zones 1 and 2).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Dartmouth (Zone 1).
- New fishing rules in Petite rivière Cascapédia (Zone 1).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Madeleine (Zone 1).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Port-Daniel (Zone 1).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Ristigouche (Zone 1).
- New fishing rules in Rivière Sainte-Anne (Zone 1).
- Closure of salmon fishing in Rivière Mont-Louis (Zone 21).
- Certain tributaries of the Escoumins, Godbout, and Trinité rivers (Zone 18) henceforth have a salmon river status.
- Obligation to avoid injuring as much as possible a fish that is released under all circumstances, see page 7.
- New catch limits for char in certain sectors of Rivière Saint-Jean (Zone 28).
- New catch limits for char in certain sectors of Rivière Sainte-Marguerite and Rivière Saint-Jean (Zone 28).
- Obligation to register a salmon by telephone with an office of the Department if no registration process is specifically indicated, see page 5.
- Ban on fishing using hooks intentionally manipulated to hook or pierce any part of the fish, see page 8.
- Closure of salmon fishing in certain tributaries of salmon rivers (Zone 1).

The publication **Salmon Fishing - 2009** recalls the main rules for fishing for anadromous Atlantic salmon. However, it does not replace the official texts of the laws and regulations. Anglers are invited to read the specific conditions that apply to the locations that anglers usually frequent.

In this publication, these new elements are highlighted in grey and the addition of an icon .






### General regulations

This publication deals mainly with salmon fishing in salmon rivers. The species referred to are anadromous Atlantic salmon as well as any other species of fish in salmon rivers.

### Definitions

This publication deals mainly with Salmon Sportfishing in salmon rivers. The species referred to are anadromous Atlantic salmon as well as any other species of fish in salmon rivers.

In this publication, the following words and expressions mean or designate:

- **Anadromous**: fish leave the sea to spawn up rivers.
- **Angling**: fishing by means of a line or a rod and line to which are attached hooks or artificial lures that may be baited. This definition includes fly fishing, but does not include fishing by means of a night line. 
- **Artificial lure**: a spoon, simulated minnow, artificial fly or any other device made of feathers, fibres, rubber, wood, metal, plastic or similar materials that has one or more hooks. 
- **Char**: brook trout and Arctic char, anadromous and freshwater, unless otherwise indicated.
- **Fishing**: to catch or attempt to catch fish by any means whatsoever.
- **Fly fishing**: fishing by means of a fly line mounted on a rod designed specifically for that type of fishing and to which artificial flies are attached (see Fishing methods, page 6). 
- **Landing net**: a bag-shaped net mounted on a frame such that any dimension of the net does not exceed 90 cm.
- **National park**: designates a national park of Québec, except where stipulated otherwise in the text.
- **Resident**: any person domiciled in Québec and having resided there for a period of 183 days during the year previous to their fishing activities or application for a licence
- **Salmon pool**: area within a salmon river identified as such by one or several signs.
- **Salmon**: refers to anadromous Atlantic salmon.
  - **Large salmon**: a salmon measuring 63 cm or longer.
  - **Small salmon**: a salmon measuring less than 63 cm.
- **Sea trout**: designates anadromous brook trout.
- **Weighted core line**: a fly line that, when folded firmly and then released, remains folded. 
- **Weighted down line**: a fly line to which an external weight is attached. 

### Right to fish

Every person has the right to engage in fishing lawfully. However, the effect of this right is not to grant an angler priority of use of a public territory in relation to other outdoor enthusiasts, just as it does not give him exclusive right to that territory.

Moreover, no person may knowingly hinder a person who is fishing lawfully and who lawfully entered the property where he is located. "Hindering" someone may, among other things, include the following elements:

- Preventing access by anglers to fishing sites to which they have lawful access;
- Disturbing or frightening a fish by a human, animal or any other presence, a noise or an odour;
- Rendering ineffectual bait, lure, tackle or gear used for fishing.

In no case may the right to fish limit property rights. A landowner may enjoy his property as he sees fit and may grant or refuse access to an angler who wants to enter his property. The sharing of the territory by users must take place in a spirit of harmonious cohabitation and ethical behaviour.

## Information on fishing licence

When sportfishing, you must have your fishing licence with you, and be prepared to present it, on request, to a wildlife protection officer or assistant. To be valid, the licence must be **signed** by the person who issued it as well as by the holder and must contain the required information in the appropriate spaces on the licence .


## Where can you obtain a licence?

An Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence can only be obtained from wildlife reserves, salmon fishing zecs or outfitting operations that offer services related to salmon fishing, as well as from certain licence distributors. To find out the name of an authorized distributor, contact an office of the Department.

Licence rates	Resident**	Non-resident
<b>Sport fishing for Atlantic salmon*</b>		
Annual licence	\$35.40	\$119.56
Day licence	\$13.91	\$29.86
Mandatory catch and release	\$13.91	\$29.86
<b>Sport fishing (for species other than Atlantic salmon)*</b>		
Under 65 years of age	\$14.35	\$52.23
65 years of age or over	\$10.81	\$52.23
7 consecutive days	s. o.	\$34.07
3 consecutive days	\$7.05	\$21.22
Day licence	s. o.	\$8.15
Mandatory catch and release***	\$4.54	\$4.54
* Rates do not include the amount of \$2.70 paid to the Fondation de la faune du Québec. Taxes are not included.** See definition of Resident, page 4.*** Licence only valid when the holder uses the services of an outfitter.		

## Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence

In order to fish for Atlantic salmon, a person must be the holder of an Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence. This licence is required to fish for salmon throughout Québec as well as to fish every species of fish during a salmon fishing season in a salmon river or a salmon river sector.

In the event of the loss or theft of the Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence (annual or for one day), obtain a **replacement licence** for a nominal fee to continue fishing. These replacement licences are available from the Department's licence sales agents. 

A salmon fishing licence expires when the tag or tags issued with the licence have been used up or when the salmon fishing season ends or at the end of the day for which the licence is valid.

## Sportfishing licence (for species other than Atlantic salmon)

This licence provides a **general** authorization to fish for sportfishing species in Québec. This licence is not valid for fishing for salmon or fishing for other species in salmon rivers during salmon fishing seasons, except in the western branch of rivière Aux Rochers, downstream from Boulevard des Îles, in Port-Cartier, bridge to its mouth (Small Wharf sector). However, with this licence, it is possible to catch species other than salmon in certain salmon rivers mentioned in this brochure in zones 1, 2, 3, 18 to 21, 23, 27 and 28 outside the salmon fishing seasons. If this licence is lost or stolen, or when it becomes unusable, you must purchase another one to continue fishing.

## Fishing under another person's licence

The Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence authorizes the children under 18 years of age of a holder, or those of his spouse, to fish without this licence. A person between 18 and 24 years of age, who has his valid student's card and the licence of one of his parents or of the spouse of the latter, can also fish without a licence.

The same thing applies to any person under 18 years of age or to any student, aged 18 to 24 years of age, who has on hand his valid student's card, who is fishing under the supervision of a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the holder of that licence. In these cases, the total quantity of fish caught in a day must not exceed the quantity authorized for the licence-holder. These conditions apply to all salmon fishing licences.

## Fête de la pêche Fishing Fest

For residents, a licence is not required to fish during the *Fête de la pêche Fishing Fest*, on June 13, 14 and 15, 2008. On that occasion, any species of fish may be fished during the stipulated periods according to the species and at the places where fishing is authorized. Every salmon caught under these conditions must be released where it was caught. It should also be noted that the permission granted to fishers to fish without a licence on this occasion **in a wildlife territory (zec, national park or wildlife sanctuary), a communal wildlife area or an outfitting establishment with exclusive rights does not exempt them from having to pay the other fees and tariffs charged for the practice of this activity.**

## Licence restrictions

No one may purchase or hold:

- more than one annual salmon fishing licence, subject to what is stipulated above;
- more than a day licence per day, subject to what is stipulated above;
- a day licence if already has purchased or have in possession an annual licence;
- a day licence if already has caught and kept 7 salmon during the same year.

\* see *Anadromous Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence*, page 4.

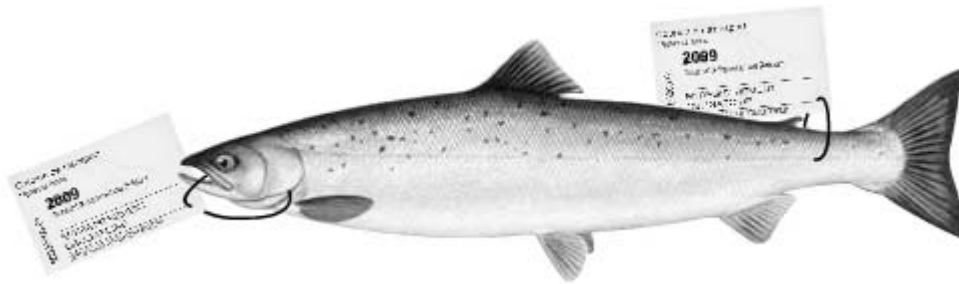
The mandatory catch and release licence may be purchased at any time, even though you may already hold an annual or a day licence. Moreover, anyone who holds a mandatory catch and release licence, or anyone who holds or has already purchased a day licence, can purchase the annual anadromous Atlantic salmon sportfishing licence.

## Tagging and registration of salmon

### Mandatory tagging of salmon

The **annual licence** is issued with seven tags for the mandatory tagging of salmon caught and kept. The **day licence** is issued with a single tag. The licence and the tag are valid for the day specified on the licence only. Note : During the season, no one may take more than seven salmon (see *Fishing quotas and length limits*, page 7)

Whoever **catches and keeps** a salmon must immediately detach the valid tag that was issued to him with the licence and, by respecting the order in which the tags are attached to the licence, attach it to the fish. In a national park, wildlife sanctuary, a zec or the rivière Ouelle and rivière Du Gouffre, the tag affixed to the salmon must come from the person who **hooked** the fish, even though someone else may have reeled in the fish. It is prohibited for anyone to have in his possession a salmon that is not properly tagged. However, the tag may be removed when preparing the salmon for human consumption.



### Mandatory registration of catches

Anyone who **catches and keeps** a salmon must, within 48 hours of leaving the fishing area, produce his licence and have the fish registered by a person or an association authorized by the Department in either a salmon fishing outfitter operation, a wildlife sanctuary or a salmon fishing zec. At the time of registration, the salmon must be presented whole or eviscerated, the fisher must allow it to be weighed and measured and must permit any punching of the tag, the taking of any sample or the performance of any scientific expertise. In the case of a wildlife sanctuary, the salmon must be presented whole.

When a self-registration process is available at a control station, the fisher completes the registration of his salmon according to the established procedure. Lastly, the fisher can register his salmon by telephone where such a possibility is offered for a river or a group of salmon rivers. If no registration process is stipulated, a fisher must register the salmon that he caught in an office of the Department.

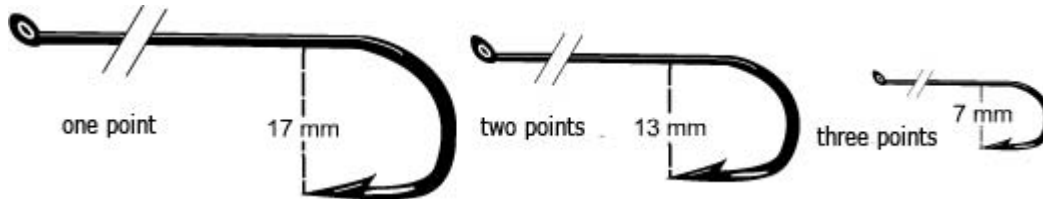
Note: Upon request from a wildlife protection officer, a person must have his salmon registered immediately.

## Fishing methods

In most salmon rivers or parts of salmon rivers mentioned in this publication, only fly fishing is authorized. In this case, when fly fishing, you must abide by the following rules:

- Fly fishing must be practiced by means of an unweighted fly line, mounted on a rod designed specifically for that type of fishing; 🦅
- during a salmon fishing period, only a single fly totaling a maximum of two points must be used to fish for every species; 🦅
- outside a salmon fishing period, up to two flies totaling a maximum of three points may be used, if fishing for species other than salmon is authorized; 🦅
- the artificial fly must not be attached to a weighted core line (see Weighted core line, see page 00) ; 🦅
- artificial fly may be composed of a combination of hooks that takes into account the size of the hooks illustrated to actual size below; such fly must never have more than three points;
- flies may have attachments made of silk, metal wire, wool, fabric, fur, feathers or other similar materials. Brass, copper, aluminum or plastic tubes may be part of the fly, as well as a straight pin. Waddington shafts are **authorized**. Metal heads and eyes are **forbidden**; 🦅
- fly must not have spinning or waving parts, nor be equipped with weights to facilitate sinking;
- fly must not be baited unless stipulated otherwise in this brochure;
- the possession of any other fishing tackle is strictly forbidden on a body of water reserved for fly fishing or within 100 m of such a body of water, except for:
  - when such tackle is found in a vehicle (except a boat) or a building;
  - when a person is only crossing or walking alongside waters reserved for fly fishing in order to fish in other waters where the use of that tackle is permitted. In this case, when the forbidden tackle is a hook other than an artificial fly, the latter must not be attached to the line and if this person is also in possession of a rod, it must be rendered inoperative in one of the following ways:
    - disassembled in sections;
    - assembled without a reel being attached to it;
    - stored in a closed case. 🦅

The biggest size of hook allowed when the flies is equipped with:



Note: There is no restriction on shank length.

When authorized, **angling** in a salmon river is practiced using a line equipped indistinctly with lures, hooks or flies, baited or not. Hooks may be multiple. A lure or a fly count as a hook. 🦅

When salmon fishing is allowed, use must be made of only **one** fly totaling a maximum of **two** points to fish for every species. When salmon fishing is prohibited but other species may be fished, use may be made of two artificial flies totaling a maximum of three points. 🦅

The following table summarizes the information pertaining to the maximum number of hooks and points authorized:

When **angling** is permitted in a salmon river:

Place or period concerned:	Maximum number of hooks or artificial lures	Maximum number of points that the hook or combination of hooks may have
In a salmon river during a period when salmon fishing is permitted. 🦅	1	2
In a salmon river during a period when salmon fishing is forbidden. 🦅	3	3

When only **fly fishing** is permitted:

Place or period concerned:	Maximum number of artificial flies	Nombre maximal de points que peut comporter la mouche ou la combinaison de mouches
In a salmon river during a period when salmon fishing is permitted. 🦅	1	2
In a salmon river during a period when salmon fishing is forbidden. 🦅	2	3

## Other conditions

Other specific conditions concerning hook size and the use of worms as bait apply to certain stretches of salmon rivers. Specific conditions for a given stretch of river can be found in the online publication Salmon Fishing in Québec.

## Fishing quotas and length limits

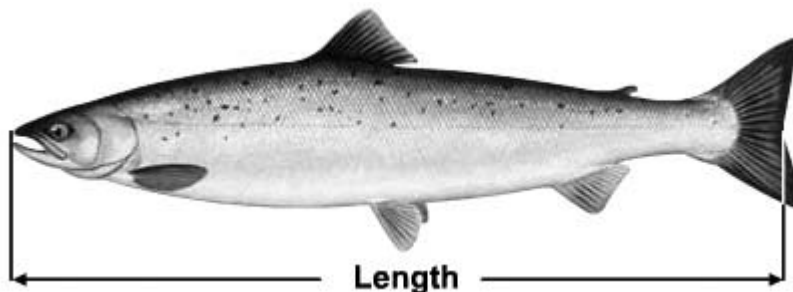
### Fishing quotas

The **daily fishing quota** includes fish caught and kept and excludes all fish thrown back. The fisher must include in his daily quota the fish caught and kept by the persons fishing under the authority of his licence. In the case of salmon, when a catch and release limit applies, the fisher must include in his limit the salmon caught and released by the persons who are fishing under the authority of his licence. These conditions also apply to the day licence holder. The holder of a licence to fish for salmon with mandatory release cannot keep any salmon caught under this licence. He may, however, keep the other fish that he catches under this licence, provided that he respects the applicable regulations, notably concerning the seasons and catch limits. The **seasonal sportfishing limit** for salmon caught and kept in Québec is **seven**.

However, when fishing in a salmon river in zones 1, 2, 3, 18, 21, 27 and 28, you must cease **all fishing** for the day once you have caught and kept during the course of that day, in one or more segments of these rivers, a number of **salmon** corresponding to the highest daily quota for these rivers. Also, it is prohibited to fish in other salmon rivers located in these same zones during the same day. It is prohibited to continue fishing for a species on a given day in a given water body (salmon river or a segment thereof) once the daily quota for that species in that water body has been caught and kept, unless fishing is carried on in another water body where the daily quota for that species is higher.

### Length limits

It is prohibited to catch and keep or to have in one's possession a salmon measuring less than 30 cm in length.



Note: The length of a salmon is measured from the tip of the snout to the fork of the caudal fin.

## Returning salmon to water

Every person shall immediately release, whether dead or alive, in the waters from which it was caught, and being careful to refrain from injuring it as much as possible, any salmon: 🚫

- of unauthorized length;
- captured during a period or in a place where this fishing is prohibited;
- captured when using unauthorized tackle;
- captured when the quota has been reached;
- captured by anyone who does not hold a sportfishing licence for salmon or a valid tag, or by anyone who is fishing under a mandatory catch and release licence;
- captured by anyone who catches a salmon in a place or by hooking a part of the body other than the mouth.

Sport fishers can voluntarily release the salmon that they have caught and that they are entitled to keep. From a conservation perspective and in a sporting spirit, the Department as well as the Fédération québécoise pour le Saumon atlantique and the Fédération des gestionnaires de rivières à saumons du Québec invite fishers to limit themselves to three releases per day. Depending on the availability of the resource, a management organization could suggest a smaller number of releases. To give the salmon the best possible chances of surviving, the following method should be employed.

## Fish released method

- If you regularly return salmon to the water, use a barbless hook by breaking this make it easier to remove the hook without injuring the salmon.



- Gently remove the hook with hands or pliers. If the hook is deeply imbedded, cut the fishing line; the hook will eventually disintegrate and thus do less harm to the fish.
- Do not tire the salmon. A prolonged struggle will decrease its chances of survival.
- Handle the salmon under water and avoid touching its eyes or gills. A fish out of water quickly begins to lack oxygen. Keep your hands moistened. Do not use a tailer. Use a small mesh cotton net.
- Revive the salmon by holding it underwater horizontally with its head facing the current. If it is floating on its side, revive it gently move it back and forth underwater so that water passes through its gills. Release it as soon as it begins to struggle.

## Transport, possession and identification of fish

Individuals who transport fish or have fish in their possession must, upon the request of a wildlife protection officer or wildlife protection assistant, identify themselves and state where the fish were caught.

Individuals who have in their possession, **other than in their place of permanent residence**, fish caught while sportfishing, must keep them in a condition to enable determination of the species (enough skin must be left in place to enable identification), length, and number. Where a length limit applies, the fish must be transported in a manner enabling determination of its length. It is forbidden to export outside Québec fish taken while sportfishing and whose sale is prohibited.

However, when leaving Québec, a person is allowed to take with him any tagged salmon caught while sport fishing whether the person caught the fish or it was given to him. When leaving Québec, he may also take with him any other species of fish that he caught or that was given to him, up to a quantity equal to the authorized possession limit for this species.

## Information to non-residents

Non-residents must hold a sportfishing licence to fish anywhere in Québec. Holders of a New Brunswick licence are treated the same as holders of a Québec sportfishing licence for the purposes of angling in the Patapédia (zone 2) and Ristigouche (zones 1 and 2) salmon rivers. Fish caught in these waters and kept are considered caught in Québec and must be included in the daily fishing quota and possession limits.

Non-residents who wish to fish north of the 52<sup>nd</sup> parallel, or east of the Saint-Augustin river (zone 19 south), must use the services of an outfitter. For more information, contact the Nord-du-Québec or the Côte-Nord Department regional office.

## Prohibited activities

- It is forbidden to fish using hooks intentionally manipulated to hook or pierce the salmon or any part of the fish, except in the case where the fish takes the hook in its mouth. Consequently, it is forbidden to keep a salmon caught in this manner. 🚫
- It is prohibited to catch and keep a fish fit for human consumption and let it spoil.
- It is prohibited to engage in angling and fly fishing simultaneously. It is prohibited to use more than one line at a time.
- It is prohibited to use, for the purpose of removing a salmon from the water:
  - a net other than a landing net;
  - a tailer, the fully extended length of which exceeds 2 m;
  - a gaff, of whatever kind.
- It is prohibited to purchase, sell, trade or offer to purchase a salmon that comes from a natural environment. It is also prohibited to purchase, sell or have in one's possession fish caught in such a way.
- It is prohibited to use a spear, bow or crossbow to fish for salmon or to fish in a salmon river.
- It is prohibited to fish from any bridge that crosses a salmon river or its estuary.
- It is prohibited to fish in a salmon river from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. To find out what time the sun rises or sets, consult a local newspaper of the region that you want to visit or the following web site: [www.hia-ihc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise\\_e.html](http://www.hia-ihc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/sunrise_e.html). Please note that the data mentioned on that site are expressed according to **Eastern Standard Time**.
- It is prohibited to fish from less than 25 yards (22.9 metres) downstream from the lower entrance of any fish ladder or migratory pass in operation and of any obstacle or space used by the fish to jump.
- It is prohibited to fish other than by angling less than 500 m downstream from any point of the mouth of a salmon river in Zones 18, 19, 20, 27 and 28 or of a salmon river in Zone 21 situated north of the Saint-Laurent.
- It is prohibited to have in one's possession, whether on a salmon river, on its banks or within 100 m of said river, any unauthorized fishing tackle, except under the conditions stipulated in the Fishing Methods section. 🚫

## Protection of wildlife habitats

Anglers should be reminded that the law protects wildlife habitats. Thus it is forbidden for anyone to engage without authorization in an activity likely to modify a biological, physical or chemical element belonging to the habitat of an animal or a fish. In the case of an angler or vacationer, this may mean, for example:

- spilling oil, gasoline or any other toxic substance or waste material in any place, but particularly in a lake, marsh, swamp, flood plain or a waterway, in the case of the fish habitat;
- traversing such waterways or along a river bank or sandbank in a motorized vehicle;
- constructing a dam on such waterways, which, in addition to preventing the free run of fish, may modify their habitat;
- removing gravel from the bed of such a waterway, or backfilling. Remember that even minor operations can cause damage to the fish habitat.

If you witness such acts, report them to a wildlife conservation officer via **S.O.S Poaching at 1 800 463-2191**, or a wildlife protection office. Remember that any environment where there is water, even periodically, in spring, for example, may be vital for fish. To find out more about the applicable regulations, contact an office of the Department.



## Driving in vulnerable environments

Vehicles traffic in certain vulnerable environments is regulated as well. It should be understood that it is forbidden to drive:

- in motor vehicles over sandhills on State property;
- in motor vehicles other than snowmobiles:
  - on beaches, and offshore bars, in marshes or swamps located on the littorals (sandbanks) of the fleuve Saint-Laurent downstream from the Laviolette bridge, of the Saint-Laurent estuary and gulf, of the baie des Chaleurs, and of the islands situated there. However, this restriction is meant to prevent, neither engagement in legal fishing related activity, free movement on paths identified for this purpose and prepared in conformity with the law, nor access to a private property;
  - in the peat bogs on State property, south of the fleuve Saint-Laurent, its estuary, and the golfe Saint-Laurent.

To find out all of the regulations applicable to circulating in a vehicle in fragile environments, consult the ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs du Québec, which is responsible for the application of this regulation, at 1 800 561-1616 or visit this Web site at the following address: [www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca/](http://www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca/).

## Special rules for certain territories

In Québec, salmon is mostly found in the Saint-Laurent seaway, including the Saguenay river, along coastal areas and in the many salmon rivers that drain into the preceding waters (see Map of salmon rivers in Québec, page 00 ). Specific conditions apply to salmon rivers, particularly with regard to daily quotas, fishing seasons and tackle which can vary from river to river and, on occasion, from one stretch to another of the same river.

A salmon river may be managed by several organizations at the same time, with the end result being that some sectors of the river may have the status of a zec, others that of a wildlife sanctuary or national park and still others that of an outfitting operation with exclusive rights. Some sectors may also be on private property. In addition to the sportfishing conditions listed above, fishers must respect the requirements relating to each territory that they wish to frequent. The number of fishers may be limited on a stretch of river in a wildlife sanctuary, an outfitting operation, a national park or a zec. For salmon rivers or salmon river sectors that are not managed by an organization and that are not on private property, access is open. For more information, contact the regional office in question.

## Nord-du-Québec

To fish in zones 17 and 22 to 24, anglers must also comply with the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and Nouveau-Québec territories. These territories are subdivided into three categories. To fish on Category I and II lands, fishers must obtain authorization from and comply with the conditions imposed by the Cree, Inuit or Naskapi authorities concerned. For more information, contact the Nord-du-Québec regional office.

In addition, to fish in the salmon rivers located on Category III lands of **Zone 23**, the holder of a fishing licence for residents must first register by indicating the planned fishing dates and locations for his fishing stay, with an outfitter operating an outfitting establishment on these rivers or with one of the following landholding corporations:

- the Qiniqtiq Landholding Corporation located in Kangiqsualujjuaq;
- the Nayumivik Landholding Corporation located in Kuujjuaq;
- the Arqivik Landholding Corporation located in Tasiujaq;
- the Naskapi Landholding Corporation located in Kawawachikamach.

At the end of his stay, this holder must register the salmon taken and caught at the above-mentioned places or with one of the following hydroplane bases: lac Margane, lac Pau, lac Squaw, lac Louise (Manic 5) or lac Stewart (Kuujjuaq). He must also state the actual fishing dates and locations. 🗺️

## Outfitting operations

These businesses offer anglers accommodation and a variety of services and equipments. Some hold exclusive fishing rights over parts of lands of the State domain delimited for this purpose. Sportfishing regulations apply. For further information, contact the outfitting operation concerned.

A special regime applies in the Northern Québec region (Zones 17 and 22 to 24). Consult the regional and local offices of the Department of that region on this subject.

## Wildlife sanctuaries (including Parc national de la Gaspésie)

To fish on these territories, you generally must make a reservation. You must also acquire a right of access or an authorization to fish, as the case may be, and comply with the date, time and location specified. When you are done fishing or at the end of your stay, you must report all fish caught on a daily basis at the place indicated for this purpose. The fisher must present the whole salmon that he caught so that it can be measured and recorded. Moreover, to be allowed to be in the possession of fishing tackle on these territories, a person must hold a right of access or an authorization to fish. For more information, contact the management organization responsible for the territory that you wish to frequent.

## Private property

Before entering private property, you must obtain the owner's permission and consider yourself his guest. Fishing regulations apply on private property. Some landowners of the Bas-Saint-Laurent and Capitale-Nationale regions have entered into an agreement with the authorities of the Department concerning wildlife management and the access of fishers to their property. It is prohibited to fish on these properties or from them without the prior authorization of the owner or his representative. On lands that are subject to such an agreement, the Department prosecutes persons who fish without authorization. For more information, contact the regional office in question.

## Zecs

A controlled salmon sportfishing zone (zec) is a river where fishing management has been delegated to a non-profit organization, which you can join by becoming a member. To fish in controlled zones (zecs), anglers must register and comply with the date, time and location specified on the proof of registration. The proof of registration must be carried and shown upon request to wildlife protection officers or their assistants, or to land wardens. The proof of registration may also be placed on the dashboard of the vehicle so as to be read from the outside of the vehicle. Finally, this document must be returned when you leave the zec and all fish catches must be reported. For more information, you can contact the body responsible for managing the zec.

## Fishing elsewhere than in salmon rivers

It is also possible to go angling or fly fishing for salmon outside the salmon rivers listed in this booklet. In such cases, you must comply with the quotas and fishing seasons set for these fishing zones, as indicated in the following chart:

1, 2, 3, 7, 15, 18, 19 south, 21, 27, 28	1	from June 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2009 to August 31, 2009
8	1	Year round
20	1	from June 15, 2009 to August 31, 2009
23 north, 24	1	from June 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2009 to September 7, 2009

Note : Salmon fishing licence mandatory.

## Index of salmon rivers

The following index allows you to rapidly identify salmon rivers.

River	Number	River	Number	River	Number	River	Number
Aguanus .....	66	Godbout.....	44	Mingan.....	59	Port-Daniel.....	10
Anglais, aux.....	41	Gouffre, du.....	31	Mistassini.....	42	Port-Daniel, Petite rivière.....	9
Baleine, à la.....	117	Bras du Nord-Ouest		Mitis .....	26	Renard, du.....	95
Bec-Scie .....	114	Le Gros Bras		Mitis .....	26	Rimouski.....	27
Elsie (lake)		Mare, de la		Mistigouèche		Ristigouche .....	3
Bell.....	97	Petit Bras, le		Moisie .....	50	Ristigouche.....	3
Belles-Amours, des .....	88	Grand Pabos, du .....	14	Caopacho		Rochers, aux .....	49
Betsiamites.....	40	Grand Pabos, du .....	14	Eau Dorée, à l'		MacDonald	
Bonaventure .....	8	Grand Pabos Ouest, du .....	13	Joseph		Ronald	
Bonaventure Ouest		Grand Pabos Ouest, du .....	13	Katchipitonkas		Romaine .....	60
Garin		Grande Rivière, la .....	16	Ouapetec		Puyalon	
Hall		Grande Rivière, la .....	16	Nipissis		Saint-Augustin .....	81
Mourier (brook)		Gros Mécatina, du .....	78	Nipisso		Saint-Augustin Nord-Ouest.....	80
Reboul		Gros Mécatina, du (lake)		Taoti		Saint-Jean .....	18
Bouleau, au .....	53	Huile, à l'.....	90	Truite, Petite rivière à la		Saint-Jean Sud	
Box (brook).....	98	Jacques-Cartier .....	30	Wacouno		Saint-Jean .....	34
Bradour Est.....	89	Cassian		Mont-Louis, de.....	22	Saint-Jean .....	58
Cailloux, aux.....	112	Ontarizi		Musquanousse .....	70	Saint-Jean .....	58
Calumet, du .....	47	Jupitagon.....	56	Île, à l' (lake)		Saint-Paul.....	86
Cap-Chat .....	24	Jupiter.....	110	Marie-Claire (lake)		Sainte-Anne .....	23
Cap Chat, Petite rivière		Kécarpoui .....	79	Missu (lake)		Sainte-Anne Nord-Est	
Pineault (brook)		Kedgwick .....	1	Musquanousse (lake)		Sainte-Anne .....	23
Cap-Chat .....	24	Quigley (brook)		Outardes, des (lake)		Sainte-Marguerite .....	36
Cascapédia.....	6	Kegaska.....	68	Musquaro.....	69	Sainte-Marguerite Nord-Est.....	37
Angers		Kegaska (lake)		Nabisipi.....	65	Sainte-Marguerite Nord-Ouest	
Branche du Lake		Koksoak.....	116	Napetipi .....	84	Sainte-Marie .....	113
Mineurs, des (brook)		Delay		Natashquan .....	67	Saumon, au (brook).....	87
Cascapédia, Petite rivière.....	7	Gué, du		Nétagamiou .....	75	Saumons, aux .....	94
Cascapédia Est, Petite rivière		Mélèzes, aux		Nouvelle.....	5	Sheldrake .....	54
Cascapédia Ouest, Petite rivière		Laval .....	39	Nouvelle, Petite rivière		Épinettes, d'	
Chaloupe, de la .....	100	Jacques, à (lake)		Mann (brook)		Sud-Ouest, du .....	28
Chaloupe, Petite rivière de la .	101	Loutre, à la.....	111	Olomane .....	72	Trinité, de la.....	45
Chécatica.....	83	Loutre, Petite rivière de la.....	96	Ouelle .....	29	Chaude	
Chécatica (lake)		Maccan .....	102	Grande Rivière		Grande Rivière	
Chicotte .....	107	MacDonald .....	91	Sainte-Anne		Vauréal .....	93
Coacoachou .....	73	Madeleine .....	21	Ouelle .....	29	Veco .....	78
Corneille, de la.....	61	Magpie.....	57	Grande Rivière		Vieux Fort, du .....	85
Tanguay (lake)		Malbaie .....	17	Rat Musqué		Fournel, (lake)	
Coxipi.....	82	Malbaie .....	32	Patapédia .....	2	Head Stone	
Dartmouth.....	20	Snigole		Patate, à la .....	92	Nord-Est, du	
Dauphiné .....	99	Malbaie .....	32	Pavillon, du.....	105	Vieux Fort, du (lake)	
Escoumins, des .....	38	Mars, à.....	35	Pentecôte .....	48	Washicoutai .....	71
Étamamiou .....	74	Martin (brook) .....	104	Dupont		Andilly (Ardilly) (lake)	
Feu, du (lake)		Matamec .....	51	Petit Pabos, du .....	15	Aune, d' (lake)	
Foucher (lake)		Matane .....	25	Petit Pabos, du .....	40	Couillard (lake)	
Gagnon (lake)		Matane, Petite rivière		Petit Mécatina, du.....	76	Courtemanche (lake)	
Manet (lake)		Matane.....	25	Porc-Épic, du		Pachot (lake)	
Riverin (lake)		Matapédia.....	4	Petit Saguenay .....	33	Washicoutai (lake)	
Triquet (lake)		Assemetquagan		Portage		Watshishou.....	63
Ferrée .....	103	Causapsal		Piashti.....	62	Watshishou, Petite rivière.....	64
Feuilles, aux .....	115	Humqui		Pigou .....	52	York .....	19
Franquelin.....	43	Humqui Nord		Plats, aux.....	106		
Galiote .....	108	Milnikek					
George .....	118	Moulin, du (Millstream)					
George .....	118						

