ANGLER HARVEST SURVEY

DEZADEASH LAKE 2006

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Key Findings

- Dezadeash Lake fish harvest is within sustainable limits.

- We estimate 3,037 hours of angling effort were expended by 798 anglers in 370 parties in 2006, for an average of 3.8 hours per angler. These results are moderate for a fishery on a medium-sized lake.

- 72% of the estimated angler effort originated from Dalton Trail Lodge. Lodge anglers had better success for all species than non-Lodge anglers.

- Overall angler success, as measured by number of lake trout caught per hour of angling, was slightly above average compared to other Yukon fisheries surveyed to date but success was lower than in 2000.

- Success for Northern pike and Arctic grayling was up from past surveys and near or above Yukon averages.

- 873 lake trout were caught but 92% were released, resulting in very low harvest.

- 1,165 Northern pike and 1,271 Arctic grayling were caught but most (over 98%) of these fish were released.

- We estimate 87 kilograms of lake trout was harvested over the summer by anglers. Other sources of harvest throughout the year are assumed to be low for these game fish species.

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Introduction

Dezadeash Lake is in the southwest Yukon within the traditional territory of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations. Its northern corner is located approximately 40 kilometers south of the community of Haines Junction along the east side of the Haines Road. The road parallels the lake for approximately 14 kilometers. It is a moderate sized (82.5 km^2) lake and very shallow (mean depth 4.1 meters, maximum depth 6.0 meters), which is very unusual in the Yukon. There is a Yukon Government campground and boat launch located just off the highway towards the southern end of the lake, and a few dwellings/cabins scattered along the west and south shores. A fishing lodge, Dalton Trail Lodge, is located in the northwest corner of Dezadeash Lake. The area is very windy causing the lake to often be rough and difficult for boating.

Dezadeash Lake has been identified as a priority by management agencies and advisory bodies. As a result, the fishery has been assessed on four previous occasions: 1991, 1995, 2000 and 2001.

The 2006 survey was done to monitor

- effort by both tourist and resident anglers;
- characteristics of the fishery and patterns of use;
- success rate of anglers for all species of fish; and
- levels of harvest in relation to productive capacity.

In addition to collecting information about the fishery, contractors

- collected biological data from anglers catches;
- provided anglers with information about regulations; and
- established a fisheries management presence.

Harvest Regulations

Dezadeash Lake has been under *high quality management* or *conservation water* angling regulations since 1991. These regulations protect the larger spawning fish and encourage the harvest of smaller fish, while allowing the retention of a trophy fish if caught. Single barbless hooks have been required since 1998. Lake trout catch limits are 2 fish per day and in possession with all fish between 65cm and 100cm required to be released; only one lake trout larger than 100cm is allowed. Arctic grayling catch limits are 4 fish per day and in possession with all fish between 40cm and 48cm required to be released; only one Arctic grayling larger than 48cm is allowed. Northern pike catch limits are 4 fish per day and in possession with all fish between 75cm and 105cm required to be released; only one Northern pike larger than

105cm is allowed. General catch and possession limits apply to all other species.

The regulation history for Dezadeash Lake is detailed in Appendix 1.

Methods

Survey

Angler harvest surveys, also called creel surveys, are conducted on a number of Yukon recreational fisheries each year. These surveys, in combination with other fish- and fishery-related assessments are used to determine if the angler effort and harvest are sustainable under the existing regulation regime.

In 1990 the Yukon Government adopted survey methodology and related analysis software developed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Lester and Trippel, 1985). The Yukon Government endeavors to conduct this type of survey on key Yukon fisheries every five years or as angler patterns and management concerns dictate. This frequency allows for the detection of significant changes in either harvest or effort and for the ability to take any necessary management actions in a timely manner.

Surveys consist of a field worker conducting face to face interviews with anglers on selected sample days throughout the summer. Anglers are asked a standard set of questions used to characterize the social and biological aspects of the fishery. Data gathered includes:

- How much time did anglers spend fishing?
- What fishing methods did anglers use?
- How did anglers fish (boat, shore, etc…)?
- Were anglers guided?
- Where were anglers from?
- What type of visitor were anglers (day users, campers, etc…)?
- What kinds of fish were anglers trying to catch?
- How many fish did anglers catch?
- How many fish did anglers release?

Any additional information offered by anglers relating to any aspect of their experience is also recorded.

Results of the survey directly contribute to management decisions that ensure that fisheries are sustainable.

The field worker also collects biological data from the catch of cooperative anglers. Biological data gathered includes: length (mm), mass (g), sex, maturity, the collection of an ageing structure appropriate to the species, as well as the collection of stomachs for diet analysis. Any additional information as to general health and condition of the fish is recorded by the field worker (e.g., abnormalities, disease, lesions).

Weather over the entire sample day is subjectively assessed by the field worker as to its effect on angling activity (no possible adverse effect, possible adverse effect, definite adverse effect).

Survey timing varies depending on management objectives, key species and the fishery, but typically runs from ice out in the spring until either just after Labour Day or to the end of September. The survey is subdivided into several related subsets or periods, rather than pooling across the entire survey, to allow more detailed assessment of the data. For example, data are typically subdivided into several seasonal periods (usually 3 or 4) which are further partitioned into weekends and weekdays. Sample days are selected from the total number of available days within the survey period to ensure that sample size in each period is sufficient to allow analysis and to weight sampling toward the periods with the greatest angler use based on previous surveys and knowledge of the fishery. We attempt to sample at least 20% of the survey days.

Sample days are 14 hours long, 8:00AM to 10:00PM. On sample days, all agreeable angling parties are interviewed by the field worker and angling parties observed but not interviewed are recorded.

Analysis

At the completion of the survey, the data is entered and analyzed using the computer program CREESYS (1985) developed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Laboratory analysis is conducted by Environment Yukon on samples of harvested fish to determine stomach contents and ages.

Lake Productivity

Waterbody productivity estimates are calculated using physical characteristics of the lake (average depth and total dissolved solids), along with average annual air temperature at the lake. Ryder's morphoedaphic index (1974) is used and incorporated into Schlesinger and Regier's (1982) equation for calculation of maximum sustained yield (MSY) for all species. Calculation of MSY for individual species is based on partitioning the biomass by species based on the most recent population survey data. Following O'Connor (1982), 15% of MSY provides an "optimum" sustained yield which maintains high quality fisheries on light to moderately exploited lakes.

2006 Dezadeash Lake Survey

The survey began June 1 (ice out) and concluded September 30, 2006.

Roving survey methodology was used, meaning the field worker was stationed at the campground and boat launch near the south end of the lake, but travelled north up the Haines Road several times per day investigating angler use at other popular lake access locations as well as conducting interviews with both guides and clients at Dalton Trail Lodge (Figure 1). Angling parties were interviewed when they were encountered or at the end of their fishing trip. Previous surveys and local knowledge were used to identify

areas of access to be surveyed. The creel contractor also monitored any other angling activity that was occurring.

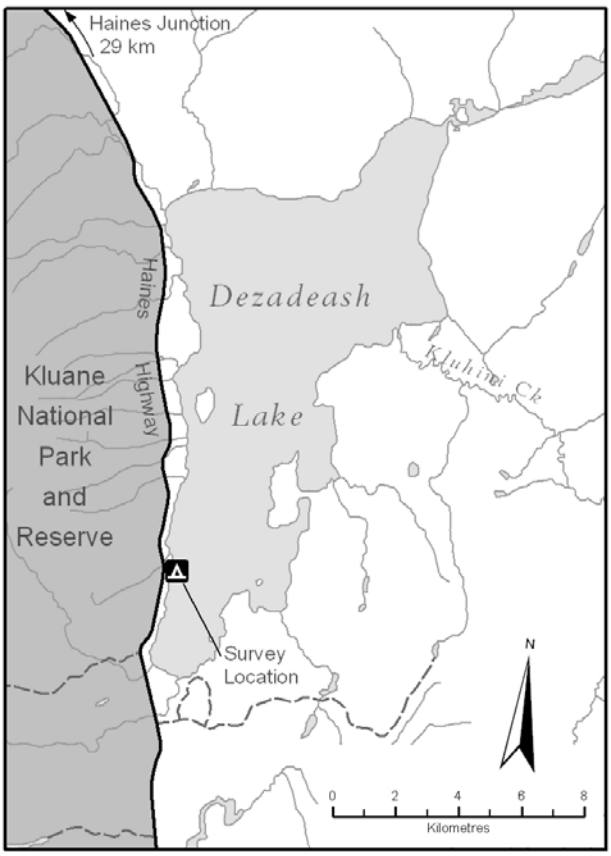

Figure 1. Location of 2006 Dezadeash Lake angler harvest survey.

The survey period was partitioned into 6 time periods (weekends and weekdays in June, July and August/September) and 2 location strata (Dalton Trail Lodge and "Other") for a total of 12 strata. Of the 122 day survey period, 41 days were sampled, resulting in a sampling effort of 34%.

Although data were gathered with roving survey methodology, almost all data met access survey methodology rules, so data were analyzed using access methodology which provides a more robust estimate. Data analysis was divided into two parts. In the first part, data were combined across all 12 periods and strata, and in the second part results were compared among time periods and strata. All data were analyzed at the party level.

2006 Results: All Periods Combined

Effort

We estimate a total of 3,037 hours of angler effort were expended by 798 anglers in 370 parties on Dezadeash Lake over the 2006 survey period. This works out to an average of 24.9 angler hours per day for all anglers over the entire survey, or an average of 3.8 hours per angler. These estimates are based on the field worker observing 856 hours of angler effort expended by 225 anglers in 149 groups.

Fishing Methods

Combinations of methods (mostly spin casting and fly casting) were the most popular method of fishing in Dezadeash Lake in 2006, followed by spin casting and then fly casting (Table 1). The remainder of anglers trolled.

Table 1. Fishing Methods, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Method of Fishing	Percent of Parties
Combinations	34%
Spin casting	28%
Fly casting	22%
Trolling	16%

Methods of Access

Over half of anglers accessed the Dezadeash Lake fishery from motorboats in 2006 (Table 2).

Table 2. Angler Access Methods, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Access Method	Percent of Parties
Motorboat	56%
Shore	41%
Canoe	3%

Guided Anglers

In 2006, 18% of anglers were formally guided on Dezadeash Lake; all were clients of Dalton Trail Lodge. Clients of the Lodge also fish without the services of a guide and are included in the 82% of parties not guided.

Angler Origin

Anglers of "other" origin, predominantly Europeans, were by far the most abundant fishers at Dezadeash Lake in 2006 (Table 3); a majority of these were guests of Dalton Trail Lodge. Next most frequent group was American anglers largely from Alaska, followed by Whitehorse anglers. The local angler category includes immediate residents as well as people from Haines Junction. However, none of the anglers surveyed reported being from Haines Junction.

Table 3. Angler Origin, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Origin	Percent of Parties
Other (mostly Europeans)	68%
U.S	24%
Whitehorse	16%
Local	5%
Non-resident Canadians	1%
Yukon	0%

Visitor Type

In 2006, most Dezadeash Lake anglers stayed at Dalton Trail Lodge, which falls under the "private campground" category (Table 4). Next largest category was campers at the Yukon Government campground. There were a number of day users but no Crown land campers.

Table 4. Angler Visitor Type, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

User Type	Percent of Parties
Camper – Private campground	60%
Camper –Yukon Government campground	27%
Day users	14%

Weather

Weather at Dezadeash Lake in 2006 had an adverse effect on fishing activity (Table 5). A majority of the effect was from wind, which is consistent with the reputation of Dezadeash Lake.

Table 5. Sample Day Weather, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Did Weather Affect Angling?	Percent of Parties
No possible adverse effect	24%
Possible adverse effect	34%
Definite adverse effect	41%

Targeted Species

Anglers targeting a particular species were more successful than those that did not (Table 6). Northern pike data were the most notable in this category. Although only 32% of anglers specifically targeted Northern pike, those anglers were responsible for 94% of the Northern pike catch and 100% of the Northern pike harvest. Twenty percent of anglers were targeting Arctic grayling, and were responsible for 72% of the catch and 75% of the Arctic grayling harvest. Sixty one percent of anglers were targeting lake trout, and they were responsible for 96% of the lake trout catch and 95% of the lake trout harvest.

Table 6. Catch and Harvest by Anglers Targeting Specific Species, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

	Percent of Parties	Percent of Total Catch	Percent of Total Harvest
Lake trout	61%	96%	95%
Arctic grayling	20%	72%	75%
Northern pike	32%	94%	100%

Catch and Harvest

Arctic grayling, Northern pike and lake trout were all caught in reasonably high number (Table 7). However, the retention rate for all species was very low with only an estimated 67 lake trout (8% of the catch) and a negligible number of all other species harvested.

Table 7. Angler Catch and Harvest, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

	# Caught		# Kept		Retention Rate (Observed)
	Observed	Estimated	Observed	Estimated	
Lake trout	320	873	25	67	8%
Lake whitefish	1	6	0	0	0%
Arctic grayling	324	1,271	4	20	1%
Northern pike	350	1,165	3	7	1%

Estimated angler success rates, calculated over the entire survey as numbers of fish caught per hour of angling effort (CPUE), is presented for all anglers (regardless of target species) and species anglers (those targeting a specific species) in Table 8. As expected, anglers targeting a specific species were more successful than general anglers for all species, but particularly for Arctic grayling, as they are targeted in prime habitats in which they congregate, usually near creek inlets. Lake trout results for both categories are slightly above Yukon averages. Anglers targeting Arctic grayling and Northern pike had excellent results, and lake whitefish were seldom angled for (never targeted) with very few caught.

Table 8. Estimated Catch per Unit of Effort (Fish/Hour), Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

	All Anglers CPUE	Species Anglers CPUE
Lake trout	0.29	0.35
Lake whitefish	0.00	n/a
Arctic grayling	0.42	1.44
Northern pike	0.38	0.73

2006 Results: Comparisons between Periods

Effort

Mean daily angler effort by Dalton Trail Lodge anglers was higher than effort by non-Lodge anglers in all periods except June weekends (Figure 2). Weekday effort was higher than weekend effort in all periods, with the highest levels of effort in July. This varies a bit from typical Yukon fishery patterns where effort is often highest in early summer and tapers off over the season.

Fishing Methods

Fishing methods were relatively consistent over the summer other than almost all of the trolling was in June periods. Methods were dominated by spin casting and fly casting or combinations of the two in all periods and areas.

Guided Anglers

All guided parties originated from Dalton Trail Lodge and were encountered in the June and July periods. There was significant angling activity from the Lodge in August/September, but parties were not formally guided.

Angler Origin

Anglers of "other" origin (mostly European) occurred in all periods and was the only category originating from Dalton Trail Lodge. Locals were lightly scattered through most periods. Whitehorse and American anglers were only present on weekends, and no Americans fished in the August/September period of the survey.

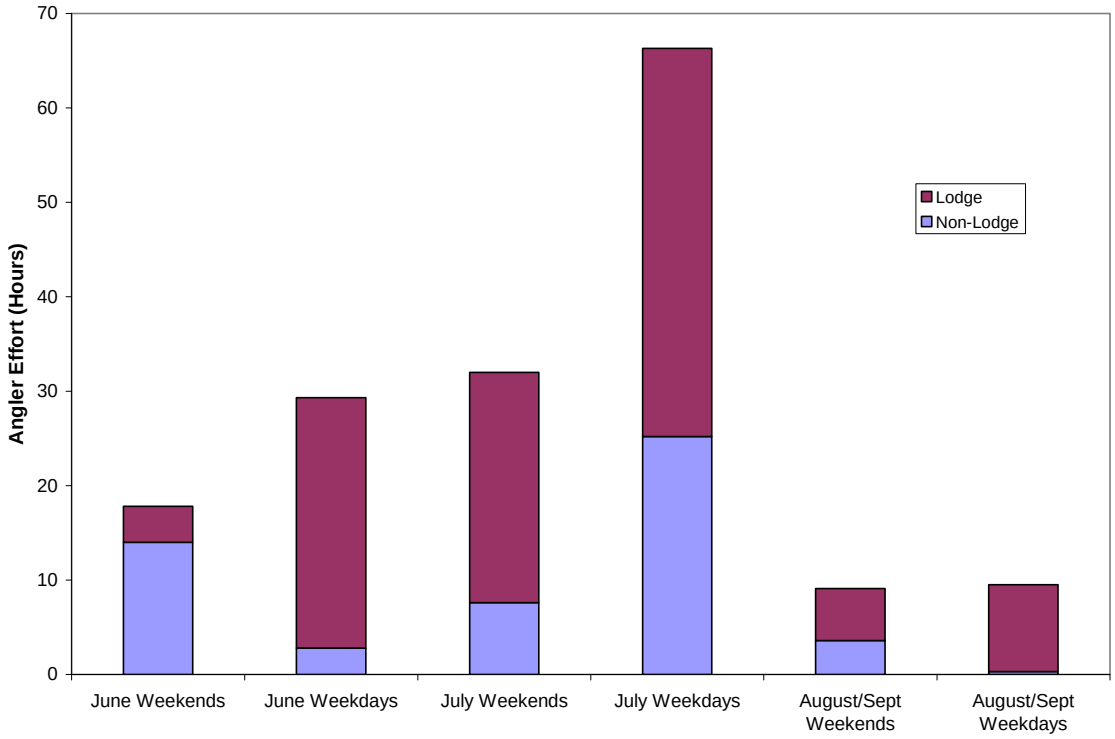

Figure 2. Estimated Angler Effort per Day, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Visitor Type

Dalton Trail Lodge clients were the only users interviewed through the Lodge portion of the survey. Yukon Government campground users and day users were present in all periods except no campground users were interviewed on July weekends and no day users were interviewed on August/September weekdays.

Weather

The influence of weather on angling activity was not analyzed by period.

Catch

CPUE is presented for non-Lodge anglers in Table 9. Lake trout CPUE was reasonable over the summer, but was much higher on June weekends than in other periods (Table 7). Arctic grayling, Northern pike and lake whitefish CPUE was low in periods in which they were angled for.

CPUE for Lodge anglers is presented in Table 10. Lodge anglers angled more heavily and with much greater success than non-Lodge anglers. CPUE for lake trout was good in all periods and followed a similar trend to non-Lodge anglers with increased success in early summer dropping off over the summer. Northern pike were also consistently angled for with highest CPUE in the middle of summer. Arctic grayling CPUE increased over the summer. Lodge anglers did not angle for or catch lake whitefish.

Catch per unit effort patterns for lake trout are consistent with typical Yukon summer patterns. Success is high in the spring following ice out and then drops as water temperature rises. Northern pike patterns are also typical, but Arctic grayling are a bit unusual likely because of increased effort by Lodge anglers for this species in later summer.

Table 9. Estimated Catch per Unit of Effort (Fish/Hour) by Period, Non-Lodge Anglers, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

	Lake Trout	Lake Whitefish	Arctic Grayling	Northern Pike
June weekends	0.80			0.01
June weekdays	0.18		0.00	0.00
July weekends	0.20		0.00	
July weekdays	0.12	0.01	0.31	0.05
August/September weekends	0.19			
August/September weekdays				

Table 10. Estimated Catch per Unit of Effort (Fish/Hour) by Period, Lodge Anglers, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.				
	Lake Trout	Lake Whitefish	Arctic Grayling	Northern Pike
June weekends	0.80			0.67
June weekdays	0.42		0.03	0.28
July weekends	0.62		0.49	1.16
July weekdays	0.18		0.56	0.74
August/September weekends	0.26		0.72	0.37
August/September weekdays	0.20		1.06	0.07

Biological Data

Eleven lake trout were sampled for biological data. Mean fork length was 479 mm, and mean weight was 1,300 g, with a mean condition factor of 1.19. This was a very high condition factor (relationship between length and weight) for lake trout in Yukon and indicated "fat" fish. Sample size was small, but there was a good representation of size classes up to the bottom of the slot limit (Figure 3). Estimated weight of lake trout harvested by anglers over the summer (harvest estimate x mean weight) was 87 kilograms.

To date, only 4 of the sampled lake trout have been aged. Average age was 8 years (ranging from 6 to 14 years) with the most common age being 6 years. Average age was slightly younger than typical results, and likely related to the small sample size. Note that young fish (less than 6 years in this lake) are not vulnerable to angling gear and regulation did not allow harvest of larger fish (with the exception of one very large trophy). These segments of the population are therefore under represented in the sample.

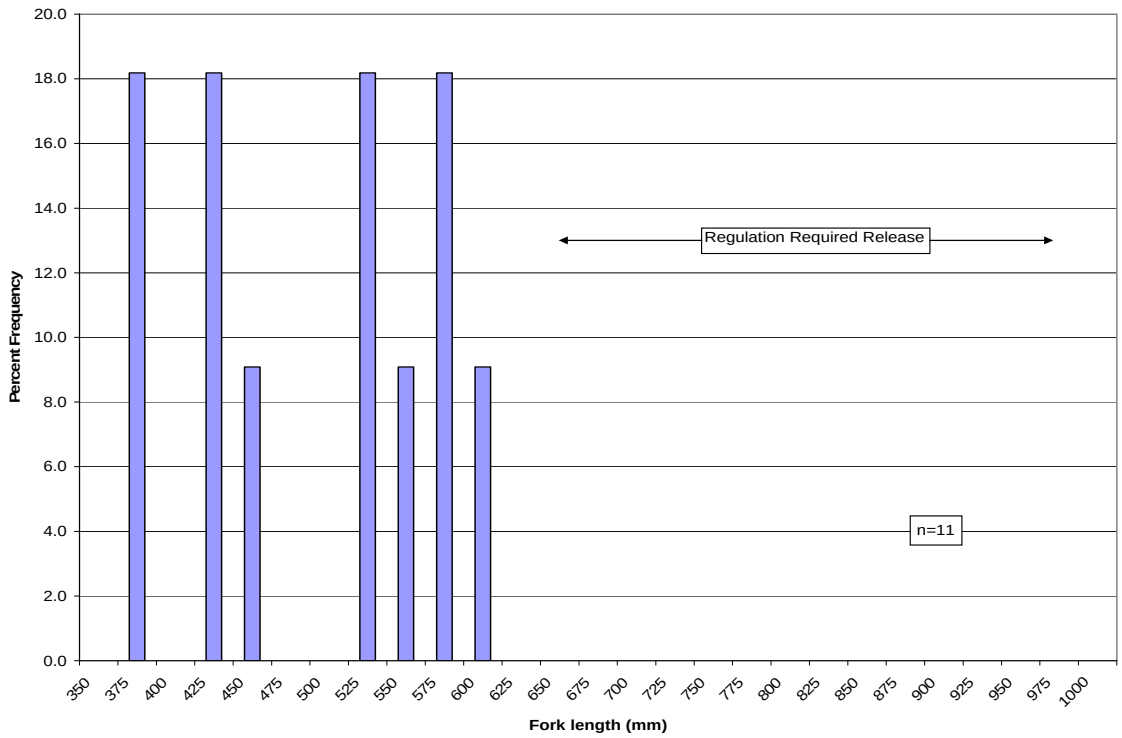

Figure 3. Sampled Lake Trout Fork Length Frequency Distribution, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Survey 2006.

Diet analysis was not done on sampled lake trout.

No other species were sampled for biological data over the survey.

Comparison with Previous Surveys

Angler harvest surveys were previously done on Dezadeash Lake in 1991, 1995, 2000, and 2001. These surveys used similar methods and are directly comparable with the 2006 survey. However, the 1995 survey ended in the middle of September and the 2001 survey was done only in September. For ease of comparison the 2001 survey is not fully presented here.

Effort

Estimated summer open water angler effort over the past 15 years increased on Dezadeash Lake and is moderate compared to other Yukon waterbodies (Table 11). We estimated 3,037 angler hours of effort over the 2006 survey. This estimate was significantly increased over the 1991 survey (which did not include Lodge anglers) and almost double the two most recent surveys done in 1995 and 2000.

Table 11. Total Estimated Angler Hours, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.	
Year	**Hours**
2006	3,037
2000	1,686
1995	1,769
1991	527

Fishing Methods

Fishing methods have shifted away from trolling as the dominant method in the 1990s to domination by spin casting and fly fishing in 2006. This is reflective of the Lodge influence.

Methods of Access

Methods of access have been dominated by motorboats in all surveys, although there was a decline in 2006 to 54% and a corresponding increase in shore anglers. Canoes continued to be used infrequently.

Guided Anglers

Formally guided parties increased over the surveys to a high of 26% in 2000, but declined to 18% in 2006, although a portion of non-guided anglers still originated from the Lodge in 2006.

Angler Origin

Angler origin has shown a relative decline in local and non-resident Canadian anglers over the surveys and an increase in "other" anglers (mostly from the Lodge) (Table 12). The proportion of anglers from Whitehorse origin has varied over the years.

Table 12. Origin of Anglers (Percent of Parties), Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.				
	2006	**2000**	**1995**	**1991**
Local	5%	9%	17%	10%
Whitehorse	16%	3%	25%	5%
Yukon	0%	0%	2%	0%
Non-resident Canadians	1%	17%	5%	37%
U.S.	11%	16%	11%	44%
Other (usually Europeans)	68%	55%	39%	3%

Visitor Type

Visitor type at Dezadeash Lake has been dominated by day users in all years, although this category does include Lodge anglers. Yukon Government campground users were at the highest level to date in 2006 at 27%. These data were not collected in 1991.

Weather

The field worker's subjective assessment of weather effects on angling activity over entire sample day indicates that weather was similarly poor in all years (Table 13). Most of the adverse effects are from wind. Sample day weather data was not collected in 1991.

Table 13. Weather Effects on Angling Activity (Percent of Parties), Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.

	2006	2000	1995	1991
No possible adverse effect	24%	13%	29%	n/a
Possible adverse effect	34%	49%	35%	n/a
Definite adverse effect	41%	38%	36%	n/a

Catch and Harvest

Lake trout catch estimates for 2006 were very similar to 2000 estimates and well above results from the early 1990s (Table 14). The number of lake trout harvested in 2006 increased slightly from 2000 (Table 15) although a very large proportion of the lake trout catch was released.

Lake whitefish catch was very small in 2006, and none were retained. Catches of lake whitefish have been incidental and sporadic in all years.

Arctic grayling catches increased substantially in 2006 to triple the results from past surveys (Table 14). Retention remains very low (Table 15). Most of this catch was from Lodge clients shore angling in the evenings.

Northern pike catches also showed a substantial jump in 2006 to more than triple previous results (Table 14). Very few Northern pike were retained, with 2006 showing the lowest harvest numbers across surveys to date (Table 15).

Table 14. Estimated Number of Fish Caught, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.

	2006	2000	1995	1991
Lake trout	873	866	407	36
Lake whitefish	6		8	
Arctic grayling	1,271	359	411	158
Northern pike	1,165	338	328	50

Table 15. Estimated Number of Fish Kept, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.				
	2006	**2000**	**1995**	**1991**
Lake trout	67	38	65	29
Lake whitefish	0		0	
Arctic grayling	20	5	43	21
Northern pike	7	9	33	10

Estimated CPUE (number of fish per angler hour) over the entire survey is the statistic that most truly reflects the changes in the fishery. Dramatic decreases in CPUE for a particular species could indicate problems in terms of the health or status of the fish species in question.

Lake trout CPUE dropped from 2000 results, but remained above early 1990s results (Table 16). Results were good and slightly above the Yukon average for lakes surveyed to date.

Table 16. Estimated Catch per Unit of Effort (Fish/Hour), Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.				
	2006	**2000**	**1995**	**1991**
Lake trout	0.29	0.51	0.23	0.07
Lake whitefish	0.00		0.00	
Arctic grayling	0.42	0.21	0.23	0.30
Northern pike	0.38	0.20	0.19	0.09

Arctic grayling CPUE results were increased over past results, mostly as a result of more targeting than usual. Results were near Yukon averages.

Northern pike CPUE has steadily increased over the surveys to results that were above Yukon averages. This increase was partially due to the slight increase in the number of anglers targeting Northern pike, 32% in 2006 versus 22% in 2000 and 24% in 1995.

The CPUE data for lake whitefish is low, reflective of the incidental nature of the catch and the very low catch numbers.

Fishery Sustainability

Angling regulations on Dezadeash Lake have changed little since 1991 other than the requirement for single barbless hooks since 1998/99 and the 2004/05 season when “slot limits” were changed to a maximum size limit for one season before being changed back (Appendix 1).

Productivity calculations (see Methods section) predict Dezadeash Lake could sustain a total annual lake trout harvest of about 1,000 kilograms while maintaining a high quality fishery. However, this is likely an overestimate as the shallow mean depth of Dezadeash Lake, which contributes to very high production estimates, also causes much of the lake to be too warm in summer to support lake trout (MacKenzie-Grieve, 2004). During warm water periods lake trout are forced by their thermal tolerances to aggregate in cool water inflow areas along the west side of the lake until water cooling occurs in the lake proper.

The estimated lake trout harvest from this summer's angling was 87 kilograms. This was slightly increased over the estimated harvest in 2000 but well below the high estimate in 1995 (Table 17). All of these estimates were very low for a Yukon recreational fishery and reflective of the large component of live release angling that takes place on Dezadeash Lake.

Table 17. Estimated Summer Lake Trout Harvest by Anglers, Dezadeash Lake Angler Harvest Surveys.

	# of LT	Mean Wt (Kg)	Harvest Estimate (Kg)
2006	67	1.3	87
2000	38	1.7 (est.)	65
1995	65	2.3	147
1991	29	1.4	41

A minimal ice fishery occurs on Dezadeash Lake but it has never been formally monitored. Anecdotal information suggests that effort and harvest are minimal, mostly targeting burbot with setlines.

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations subsistence harvest occurs on Dezadeash Lake primarily in the ice covered season. Most effort is in the Six Mile area targeting whitefish and suckers (LaRocque, 2007). Although specific harvest data was not available, current harvest of lake trout is assumed to be low.

When all known sources of harvest are compiled, we estimated that slightly over 100 kilograms of lake trout were harvested in 2006. This amount was well below predicted sustainable yields for Dezadeash Lake. There was likely some incidental mortality from the very high levels of live release taking place on Dezadeash Lake (more than 90% of lake trout were released) but even this addition does not increase the harvest to a level of concern.

This level of harvest should maintain a quality fishery on Dezadeash Lake into the future.

The status of the Dezadeash Lake fishery is scheduled to be assessed again in 2011.

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Appendix 1. Dezadeash Lake angling regulation changes 1989 to 2006.

Year	Species	Catch limit	Possession limit	Size restrictions
1989/90*	Lake trout	5	10	none
	Arctic grayling	5	10	none
	Northern pike	5	10	none
	Whitefish	5	10	none
1990/91		Barbless hooks only		
	Lake trout	3 1 only over 80cm	6	Only one fish over 80cm
1991/92	Lake trout	2 none between 65 and 100cm	2	Only one fish over 100cm
	Arctic grayling	4 none between 40 and 48cm	4	Only one fish over 48cm
	Northern pike	4 none between 75 and 105cm	4	Only one fish over 105cm
1998/99		Single barbless hooks only		
2004/05	Lake trout	2	2	Release all fish over 65cm
	Arctic grayling	4	4	Release all fish over 40cm
	Northern pike	4	4	Release all fish over 75cm
2005/06	Lake trout	2 none between 65 and 100cm	2	Only one fish over 100cm
	Arctic grayling	4 none between 40 and 48cm	4	Only one fish over 48cm
	Northern pike	4 none between 75 and 105cm	4	Only one fish over 105cm

* Yukon Government received responsibility for freshwater fisheries management from the Federal Government in 1989.