

Winagami Lake FIN Summary

2020

Background

“How are the fish in my lake doing?” We need this answer to set appropriate fishing regulations, to understand and correct any problems with fish habitat, and to guard against invasive species. A healthy fish population and fish community means we can all enjoy the benefits of sustainable fisheries and healthy ecosystems. A standard method of assessing the status of fish populations is necessary to allow comparisons of fish sustainability across the years at a lake, and to compare to other lakes. In Alberta, we use an accepted standard of index netting for lake fisheries assessment. This method provides the necessary data on fish abundance, biological data (such as age and sex), and species diversity to assess sustainability.

Fall Index Netting (FIN)

Alberta Environment and Parks monitor Walleye and Northern Pike populations using standardized index netting (Morgan, 2002). Fall index netting occurs during late summer and fall when water temperatures are 10-15 °C. Standardized multi-mesh gill nets are set at random locations between 2 and 15 metres deep, set for 21-27 hours (i.e., a net-night), and then reset in new random locations. Information from Yellow Perch, Lake Whitefish, Burbot, minnow, and sucker species are also collected. The information collected from each fish includes length, weight, age, gender, and maturity. After sampling, if fish are appropriate for human consumption, Alberta biologists provide the fish to local Indigenous peoples or to persons on approved subsistence lists. Typically, a tiny proportion of the lake’s fish population (usually less than 1 or 2%) are killed in this sampling.

How is this information used?

Catch rates (i.e., number of fish captured per net-night) of Walleye and Northern Pike are an index of the populations’ abundance, with higher catch rates meaning there are more fish in the lake. The abundance of adult fish is compared to the standardized thresholds for 5 broad categories of risk to the long-term sustainability of the fish population, with higher densities of fish having lower risk (Table 1). The sizes and age of fish also tell us if problems with overharvest (e.g. too few fish living to old age) or habitat (e.g., poor spawning success) are a concern. Biologists use this information, as well as a variety of data on water quality, access, development, and habitat threats as part of Alberta’s Fish Sustainability Index (FSI).

The management goal for most Alberta fisheries is long-term sustainability, shown by the red lines on the graphs

below. Achieving this goal uses the netting data and the FSI to determine the most appropriate sport fishing regulations for a lake. This landscape-level assessment allows for consistent, broad temporal comparisons of fish sustainability and status.

For more information, please see Alberta’s FIN and FSI websites,

- <https://www.alberta.ca/fall-index-netting.aspx>
- <https://www.alberta.ca/fish-sustainability-index-overview.aspx>

Table 1 – Alberta’s Fish Sustainability Index risk thresholds for Walleye and Northern Pike using the standardized Fall Index Net (FIN) method. Note: Thresholds align with species management frameworks.

Mature Walleyes/net	Mature Pike/net	Risk to Sustainability
>29.0	>21.8	Very Low
20.3-29.0	15.3-21.8	Low
14.5-20.2	10.9-15.2	Moderate
5.8-14.4	4.4-10.8	High
<5.8	<4.4	Very High

Results of the 2020 FIN at Winagami Lake

Winagami Lake (4586 ha) is located 128 km west of the town of Slave Lake. From August 31 to September 2, 2020 14 nets captured 55 Lake Whitefish, 73 Northern Pike, 201 Walleyes and 4 Yellow Perch.

Walleye

The mean catch rate of Walleyes was 14.4/net-night. The catch rates of mature (Figure 1) and immature Walleyes were 14.2/ net-night and 0.1/ net-night, respectively. The corresponding FSI score for the current mature density of Walleyes was assessed at **high** to **moderate** risk.

The length distribution shows no recruitment, weak abundance of 310 mm to 480 mm Walleye and very abundant 490 mm to 640 mm fish (Figure 2). The Walleye in Winagami Lake are a stocked and naturalized population. The weak recruitment may be due to poor habitat conditions (e.g., oxygen limitations due to being hypereutrophic waterbody).

The 2020 FIN sample represented approximately 0.5% of the estimated mature Walleye population size.

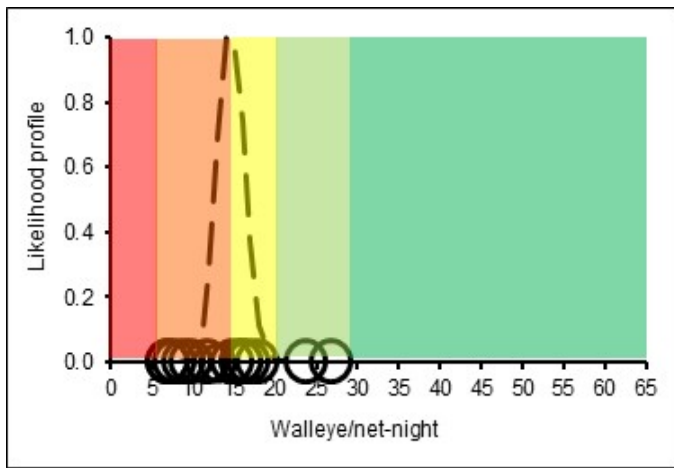


Figure 1 - The FIN catch rate of mature Walleyes from Winagami Lake, 2020. Dashed line is the mean catch rate (14.2 fish/ net-night), with individual net data as hollow circles (n=14 nets).

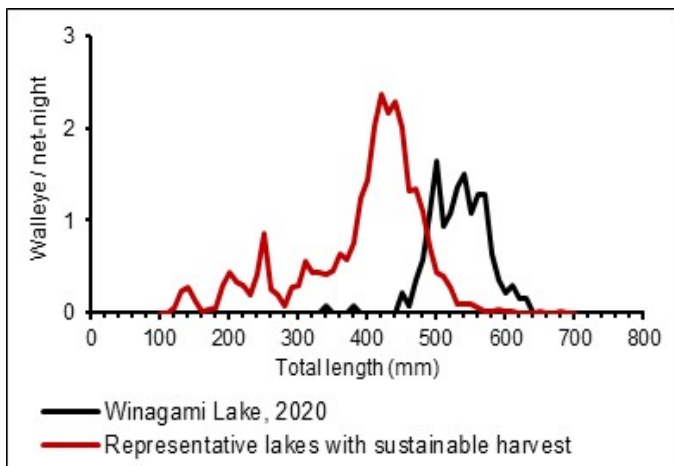


Figure 2 – FIN sample showing size of Walleyes from Winagami Lake, 2020. The red line indicates the average length distribution of Walleye from 5 Alberta lakes supporting long-term sustainable harvests of Walleye.

Northern Pike

The mean catch rate of mature Northern Pike was 5.2/net-night (Figure 3). The corresponding FSI score for the current mature density of Northern Pike was assessed at **very high to high** risk.

The length distribution shows very poor recruitment, a low abundance of 430 mm to 640 mm fish and no large pike (Figure 3).

The 2020 FIN sample represented approximately 0.1% of the estimated mature Northern Pike population size.

Summary

The status assessments of Walleye from 2006 to 2015 indicated improving densities and a **low** risk status. The 2020 assessments shows a decline in status to a **high to moderate** risk. To ensure the sustainability of this population and fishery, conservation-based management is necessary to support the quality harvest management objective.

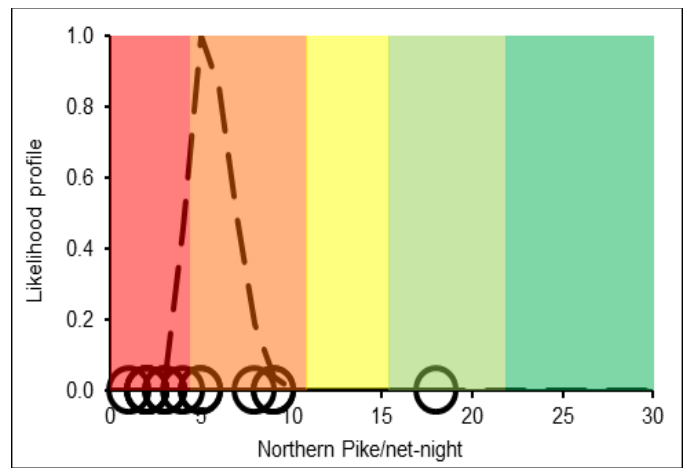


Figure 3 - The FIN catch rate of mature Northern Pike from Winagami Lake, 2020. Dashed line is the mean catch rate (5.2 fish/ net-night), with individual net data as hollow circles (n=14 nets).

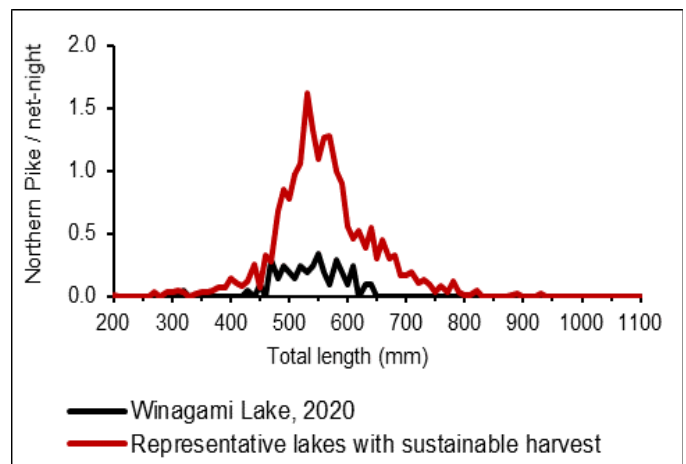


Figure 4 – FIN sample showing size of Northern Pike from Winagami Lake, 2020. The red line indicates the average length distribution of pike from 6 Alberta lakes supporting long-term sustainable harvests of pike.

The status assessment of Northern pike from 2006 to 2015 indicated improving densities and a **moderate** risk status. The 2020 assessments shows a decline in status to **very high to high** risk status. Based on the management objective of sustainable harvest, strict conservation-based management is required to recover this population and fishery.

Literature

Morgan, G.E. 2002. Manual of Instructions-Fall Walleye Index Netting. Percid Community Synthesis, Diagnostics and Sampling Standards Working Group. Laurentian University, Sudbury Ontario.