

**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 Fisheries Management Objective for most Alberta fisheries is **long-term sustainability**, shown by the red lines on the graphs below. Achieving this objective 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,

- <http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/fisheries-management/fall-index-netting/default.aspx>
- <http://aep.alberta.ca/fish-wildlife/fisheries-management/fish-sustainability-index/default.aspx>

Table 1 – Alberta’s Fish Sustainability Index risk thresholds for Walleye and 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 2015 FIN at Wabamun Lake**

Wabamun Lake (8031 ha) is located 70 km west from the city of Edmonton. From September 21 to 24, 2015, ten gill nets captured 82 Lake Whitefish, 70 Northern Pike, 251 Walleye, 8 White Suckers, and 1 Yellow Perch from Wabamun Lake.

**Walleye**

The mean catch rate of Walleyes at this stocked fishery was 24.9/net-night. The catch rates of mature (Figure 1) and immature Walleye were 4.1/net-night and 20.8/net-night, respectively. The corresponding FSI score of **very high risk** for the current mature density of Walleye was all composed of stocked fish, however the immature Walleye smaller than 300mm are naturally produced.

The length distribution shows strong recruitment from the abundant stocked adults and fry (Figure 2). This population appears to be showing promising signs of restoration.

The 2015 FIN sample represented approximately <0.1% of the estimated Walleye population size.

**Northern Pike**

The mean catch rate of mature Northern Pike was 6.5/net-

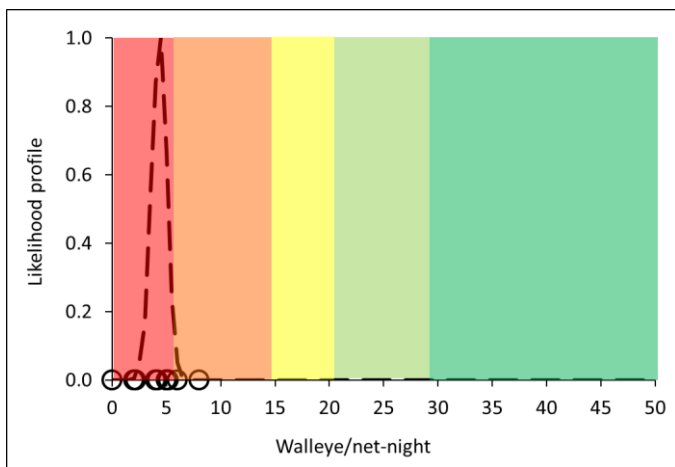


Figure 1 - The FIN catch rate of mature Walleyes from Wabamun Lake, 2015. Dashed line is the mean likelihood catch rate (4.1 fish/net-night), with individual net data as hollow circles (n=10 nets).

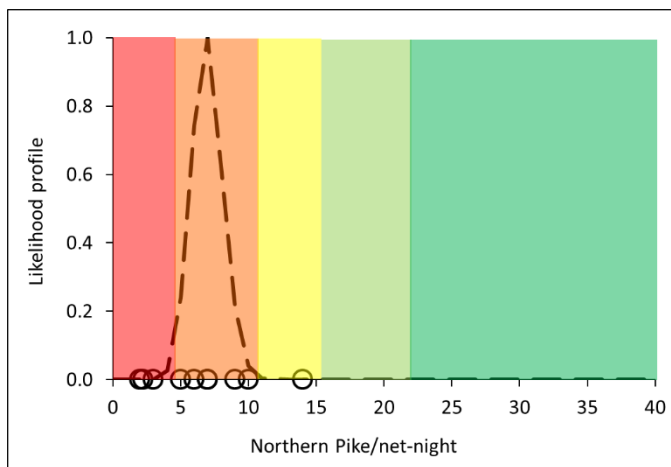


Figure 3 - The FIN catch rate of mature Northern Pike from Wabamun Lake, 2015. Dashed line is the mean likelihood catch rate (6.5/net-night), with individual net data as hollow circles (n=10 nets).

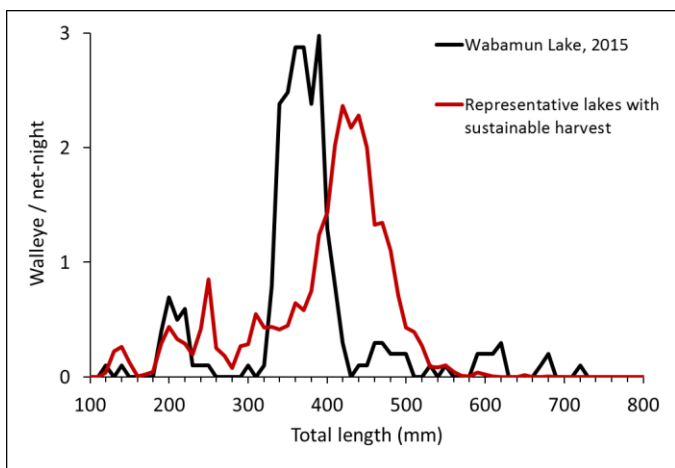


Figure 2 – FIN sample of showing size of Walleyes from Wabamun Lake, 2015. The red line indicates the average length distribution of Walleye from 5 Alberta lakes supporting long-term sustainable harvests of Walleye.

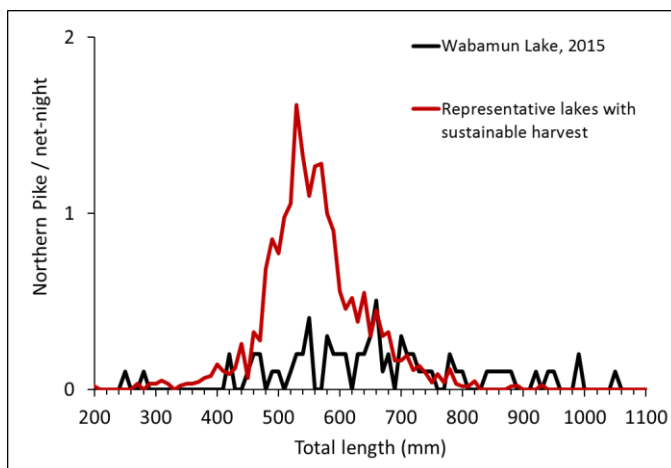


Figure 4 – FIN sample showing size of Northern Pike from Wabamun Lake, 2015. The red line indicates the average length distribution of Pike from 6 Alberta lakes supporting long-term sustainable harvests of Pike.

night (Figure 3). The corresponding FSI score for the mature density of Northern Pike was assessed at **high risk**.

The length distribution of Northern Pike shows irregular recruitment and low density of small adult Pike, but good representation of fish larger than 770 mm (Figure 4).

The 2015 FIN sample represented approximately <0.1% of the estimated Northern Pike population size.

### Summary

The Walleye in Wabamun Lake were reestablished between 2010 and 2014 by transferring adults and stocking fry from Lac Ste. Anne. Recovery of this fishery is dependent on consistent recruitment of young Walleye, and although initial

results look promising several more years of natural recruitment will be necessary for recovery, therefore the FSI status is **very high risk**.

The 2015 FIN assessment showed a decrease in density of mature Pike and FSI status to **high risk**. The irregular recruitment is a concern and careful management remains necessary. However, there is an opportunity for anglers to catch and release a broad size-range of Northern Pike.

### 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.