

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,

- <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 2016 FIN at Frog Lake

Frog Lake (5832 ha) is located 200 km east of the city of Edmonton. From September 6-9, 2016, twelve gill nets captured 1 Spottail Shiner, 54 White Suckers, 229 Lake Whitefish, 8 Northern Pike, and 157 Yellow Perch from Frog Lake.

Walleye

The mean catch rate of Walleyes was 0/net-night. The corresponding FSI score for the current mature density of Walleye was assessed at **functionally extirpated**.

Frog Lake historically had Walleye. The FSI indicates extirpation was due to high commercial and recreational fishing, and low water levels may have reduced spawning habitats and contributed to the extirpation.

Northern Pike

The mean catch rate of mature Northern Pike was 0.7/net-night (Figure 1). The corresponding FSI score for the mature density of Northern Pike was assessed at **very high risk**.

The length distribution shows very low and unstable recruitment, and very low densities of all size classes of Northern Pike (Figure 2). Historically, Frog Lake had an

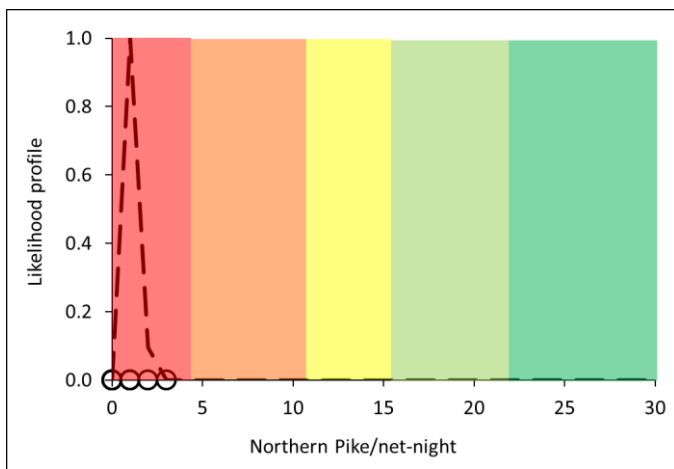


Figure 1 - The FIN catch rate of mature Northern Pike from Frog Lake, 2016. Dashed line is the mean likelihood catch rate (0.7 fish/net-night), with individual net data as hollow circles (n=12 nets).

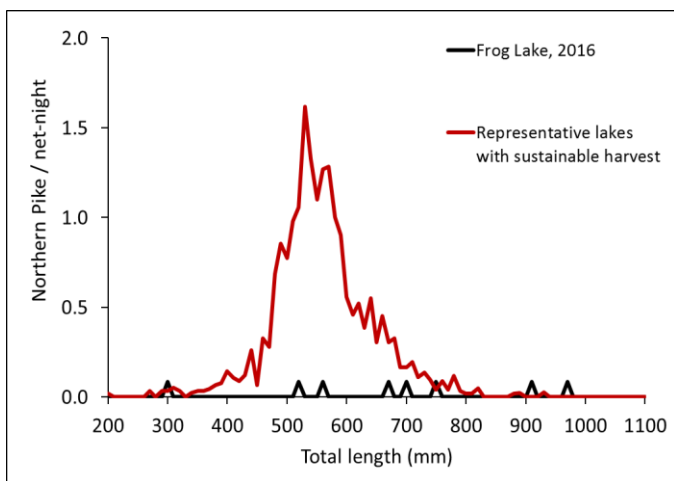


Figure 2 – FIN sample showing size of Northern Pike from Frog Lake, 2016. The red line indicates the average length distribution of pike from 6 Alberta lakes supporting long-term sustainable harvests of pike.

abundant stock of Pike; overfishing and habitat issues likely contributed to its current FSI status.

The 2016 FIN sample represented approximately 0.1% of the estimated Northern Pike population size.

Summary

The FSI status of the Walleye stock in Frog Lake is **functionally extirpated**.

The current FSI status of Northern Pike in Frog Lake is **very high risk**. Dependant on management objectives, stringent conservation efforts are necessary to recover this stock.

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.