

Licence and Tags

All persons, except residents 13 years of age and under, require a salmon fishing licence and tags to angle for Atlantic salmon. A general fishing licence is only required for persons who fish in non-tidal waters for any species other than Atlantic salmon. The salmon licence is no longer valid after all the tags are used.

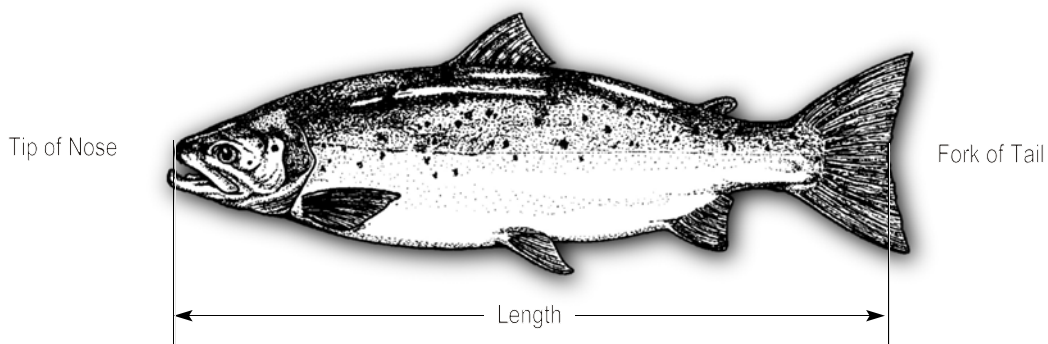
Non-Residents (all ages)	(Seasonal)	- \$ 142.96
Non-Residents (all ages)	(7-Day)	- \$ 57.48
Residents (under 16 years)		- \$ 11.59
Residents (16 years & over)		- \$ 38.19
Residents (13 years & under)		- See Explanation Below
(All fees include H.S.T.)		

Residents 13 years of age and under have the option of either purchasing their own salmon licence and tags or they may fish under the supervision of a person who is in possession of a valid salmon licence and tags. For those persons fishing under supervision, any grilse caught and retained must be tagged with the supervising person's tag. No person shall angle for Atlantic salmon except with an artificial fly. An artificial fly is defined as a single hook, or double hook or two single hooks dressed with materials likely to attract fish and to which no weight, spinning device or natural bait is attached. Only barbless or pinched barb hooks are permitted on artificial flies when fishing for Atlantic salmon in Salmon fishing Areas 19, 20 and 21. In Salmon Fishing Area 18, barbless or pinched barb hooks are required from October 1 to October 31 only (see salmon angling seasons for details).

***Please Note: Non-residents do not need a guide to fish for salmon.**

Size and Bag Limits

No person shall retain any Atlantic salmon that is 63 centimeters (24.8 inches) or more in length. The salmon should be measured from the tip of the nose to the fork of the tail, as per the following diagram:



These large salmon shall be returned alive to the water immediately.

Daily limit	- 2 in any one day (Unless stated Otherwise)
Season limit	- 4 in the aggregate in any year

Note: Where a person is angling and has not caught and retained the applicable daily or yearly catch limit for salmon, that person may catch and release in any day 4 Atlantic salmon (except where otherwise provided). Once the season limit of 4 grilse has been retained, salmon angling must stop for the year.

Tagging

All persons who purchase a resident, non-resident seasonal or a non-resident 7-Day salmon licence will receive a total of 4 tags. All grilse which are caught and retained must immediately be tagged through the mouth and gill cavity with a tag whose number corresponds with the licence number of the angler who caught the fish. For children 13 and under fishing under supervision, the tag number must correspond to the person's licence number accompanying them. The tag must be securely locked.

No person while fishing shall be in possession of a used or altered salmon tag or a tag that does not correspond to their licence number.

No person shall be in possession of an untagged grilse.

The tag shall remain on the grilse until such time as that grilse is prepared for consumption.

Notice

This is a summary prepared for the information and convenience of the salmon anglers in Nova Scotia only, and has no legal force or effect. This should be used in conjunction with the Anglers Handbook issued by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. The original Acts and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law. These Regulations are subject to change at any time.

For further information or clarification, please contact the Department of Natural Resources Officer or the Federal Fisheries Officer in your area.

"Tag a Prize, Not a Salmon"

Support Live Release of Atlantic Salmon and You could Win Great Prizes

The Nova Scotia Salmon Association (NSSA) has been a leading volunteer organization promoting the wise management and conservation of wild Atlantic salmon and trout stocks. In 2006 NSSA introduced a contest called "Tag a Prize, Not a Salmon" designed to encourage live release of Atlantic salmon. Anglers who return three of their four salmon tags along with their name, telephone number and mailing address will be eligible to win great prizes. NSSA is continuing with this program for the 2009 angling year in the hope that each angler will do their part to ensure that salmon populations continue to thrive and that sport fishing continues to be a popular pastime in Nova Scotia. For more information on this program please visit the NSSA website at www.novascotiasalmon.ns.ca

Aquatic Invasive Species

The intentional or accidental movement of fish or other aquatic organisms from one river to another can negatively affect Atlantic salmon populations through competition, predation, disease, and changes to the ecosystem. While the threat from invasive species such as chain pickerel and smallmouth bass to salmon is already apparent in some of our rivers, a fresh water algae has been recently documented in several rivers in Quebec including the Matapedia which flows into the Restigouche on the Quebec/New Brunswick border. *Didymosphenia germinata*, or 'didymo' can form extensive algal mats on rocky streambeds under the right environmental conditions and its appearance greatly reduces the esthetic appeal of salmon streams giving the impression the water is polluted. This is not the case as the algae in fact thrives in nutrient-poor water and is non-toxic to human or aquatic life.

Although not present in Nova Scotia, it is possible this algae could be transferred here by fishing or boating equipment which has come into contact with the microscopic cells from other rivers.

By adopting some simple measures such as washing your fishing and boating equipment thoroughly in hot water or allowing gear to dry in the sun for at least five days before transporting it to another water body will reduce the chance of spreading aquatic invasive species such as didymo. It has been suggested that felt soled waders are an especially good vector for this organism because they take a long time to dry and provide tiny spaces for the cells to adhere.

More information on didymo and other aquatic invasive species can be found at: www.invadingspecies.com/

