



Brown Trout (German trout)
Identification: • golden brown colour, paler colour in the lakes
Features: • brown and black spots on its sides, back, and adipose and dorsal fins
 • a few orange spots with pale haloes on its sides
Size: • weight ranges from 1.0 to 5.4 kg (2 to 12 lbs.)
Habitat: • favours slower stretches of water, eddies in rivers
 • prefers cold clean water (18°C), but is tolerant of warmer water
Spawning: • spawns in rivers from October to February
Habits: • eggs hatch in spring
 • does not die after spawning
Food: • feeds on insects, fish, worms, and spawn
 • surface feed more than other trout
 • preferred feeding times are dawn and dusk
 • in streams, takes wet and dry flies, worms, spawn, and spinners
 • in lakes, found closer to the shore than other trout and salmon
 • most often caught by trolling spoons



Coho Salmon (silver salmon, blue back)
Identification: • differs from chinook salmon by having white gums in a dark mouth
Features: • small black spots confined to the caudal fin and above the lateral line
 • silver sides, steel grey back, white belly
 • average size 2.2 to 4.5 kg (5 to 10 lbs.)
 • found in Lake Ontario at depths of 16 to 60 m (49-197 ft.)
 • prefers water that is 12-14°C (53-57°F)
Spawning: • at ages 3-4, moves into the rivers in the fall to spawn
Habits: • does not eat when spawning
 • both males and females die after spawning
Food: • feeds on alewife, smelt, insects and crustaceans
Angling: • in streams, takes spinners, spawn, and spawn imitations
 • in lakes, may be caught by trolling spoons and salmon baits



Chinook Salmon (king salmon)
Identification: • black spots on the head, back and both lobes of the caudal fin
Features: • mouth lining black with black gums
 • blue green head and back with silver sides
Size: • average weight 9.0 kg (20 lbs.)
 • largest caught in Lake Ontario to date was 21.0 kg (47 lbs.)
Habitat: • found in Lake Ontario at the depths of 15-60 m (49 -197 ft.)
 • prefers water that is 12-14°C (53 - 57°F)
Spawning: • usually spawns at age 4
 • moves into the rivers in the fall to spawn
Habits: • does not eat when spawning
 • males and females die after spawning
Food: • feeds on alewife, smelt, insects, and crustaceans
Angling: • caught in Lake Ontario by trolling spoons, plugs, dodgers, and flies
 • in streams in the fall, readily takes spawn and spinners



Atlantic Salmon (lake Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon)
Identification: • silvery on sides and below, back and head may be brown, green, or blue
Features: • tail and fins may become dark
 • body is very trout like; can be mistaken for brown trout during spawning
Size: • average weight 900-1800 g (2-4 lbs.)
 • can be over 16 kg (35 lbs.)
Habitat: • found in the shallow upper layers of Lake Ontario following breakup
 • gradually retreating to cooler, deep waters as summer advances
 • as water temperatures cool in the fall, the salmon return to shallower water
Spawning: • spawns at ages 3-5 in the fall
Habits: • spawns in fresh water streams and rivers
 • does not eat when spawning
 • eggs hatch in 110 days
Food: • aquatic insects and small fish
Angling: • in streams, takes spinners, spawn, and spawn imitations
 • in lakes, may be caught by trolling spoons and salmon baits



Rainbow Trout (Kamloops trout, steelhead)
Identification: • heavily spotted along side and the caudal and dorsal fins
Features: • back is green to greenish blue; sides silvery
 • often has a pinkish band along its sides
Size: • in small bodies of water averages 200 g (7 oz.)
 • in Lake Ontario 0.9 to 6.8 kg (2 to 15 lbs.)
Habitat: • prefers cold, clean water (13°C)
 • found in both lakes and streams
Spawning: • reaches adulthood in 3-5 years
Habits: • mainly spawns in the spring, but also enters rivers in the fall
 • does not die after spawning
Food: • insects, fish, and spawn
Angling: • in streams, takes wet and dry flies, worms, corn, spinners, spawn, and spawn imitations
 • in lakes, may be taken with minnows, worms, spoons, and plugs



Brook Trout (Speckled trout)
Identification: • back is olive green to dark brown; silvery white below
Features: • small well-defined spots on sides
 • anal, pelvic and pectoral fins have a white leading edge
Size: • averages 0.5 kg (1 lb.)
Habitat: • found in cold, clear well-oxygenated streams and lakes
 • prefers summer water temperatures below 20°C (68°F)
Spawning: • spawns in the fall
Habits: • reaches adulthood at ages 2-3
 • spawns mainly on gravel beds in the shallows of stream headwaters
Food: • mainly insect larvae, crustaceans, fish, and worms
Angling: • wet or dry flies, spin casting, or live bait
 • trout that most readily accepts angler's bait



Northern Pike (great northern pike, jackfish, snake)
Identification: • light oval spots on dark green becoming lighter on the side
Features: • wavy dark bands on the dorsal, anal, and pelvic fins
 • duck-like jaws
 • 10 pores on underside of jaw
Size: • average weight 1-2 kg (2-4 lbs.), but may reach 5 kg (11 lbs.)
Habitat: • prefers shallow, well-vegetated areas in warm water
 • frequently found in less than 1m (3 ft.) of water
Spawning: • matures at 2-4 years of age
Habits: • spring spawner on vegetated floodplains of rivers, marshes, and bays immediately after ice-out
 • eggs hatch in 12-14 days
Food: • almost exclusively fish but will eat small animals
Angling: • trolling or casting with spoons, plugs, spinners, or spinner baits
 • still-fishing with baitfish at the edge of weed beds



Walleye (pickerel)
Identification: • back is olive brown to golden-brown in colour
Features: • undersides milk-white or yellow-white
 • many sharp teeth
 • opaque eye that is very light sensitive
 • averages 1.4 kg (3 lbs.)
Size: • prefers large, shallow, turbid lakes
Habitat: • often found in up to 15 m (50 ft.) of water
Spawning: • spawns in spring or early summer
Habits: • spawns on rocky areas in rivers below in-stream obstructions
 • reaches maturity in 2-4 years
Food: • mainly small fish, but may eat worms or crayfish
Angling: • still-fishing with live minnows
 • artificial lures such as spinners, spoons, plugs, or jigs
 • sunrise and sunset are most productive



White Bass (silver bass, white lake-bass)
Identification: • several rows of dark horizontal stripes
Features: • back is grey in colour, silvery sides, and white belly
Size: • average weight 230 g (8 oz.)
Habitat: • prefers clear, moderately deep, cool water with gravel and rock shoals
 • will move into the shallows at night to feed
Spawning: • first spawns at age 3
Habits: • moves into estuaries or onto shoals to spawn in the spring
 • eggs hatch in about 48 hours
Food: • fish, invertebrates, and insects
Angling: • best caught during the spring in the river mouths
 • spinners and baitfish are most successful
 • at night may be taken with surface lures



Smallmouth Bass (black bass, brown bass, bronzeback bass)
Identification: • jaw extends to mid-point of eye
Features: • 8-15 thin vertical bars
 • green to golden-brown back blending into golden sides and a cream-coloured belly
Size: • average weight 1 to 1.4 kg (2-3 lbs.)
Habitat: • prefers cool clear water
 • often found near rock shoals and areas with a rocky bottom
Spawning: • reaches adulthood at 3-6 years
Habits: • spawns in late spring and early summer
Food: • aquatic insects, crayfish, frogs, and fish
Angling: • takes crank baits, plugs, flies, spinners, and spinner baits
 • still-fishing with worms, frogs, crayfish, leeches, and minnows



Largemouth Bass (black bass, green bass, bucketmouth)
Identification: • jaw extends past the eye
Features: • broad dark horizontal stripe
 • dark green back blending into lighter green side and belly
Size: • average weight 0.5-1.4 kg (1-3 lbs.), but may reach 2.3 kg (5 lbs.)
Habitat: • found near weedbeds, logs, stumps, and other sunken objects
 • prefers warm water less than 6 m (20 ft.) deep
 • reaches maturity in 3-5 years
Spawning: • spawns in late spring to early summer
Habits: • eggs hatch in 3-5 days
 • aquatic insects, crayfish, frogs, and fish
 • caught along weedbeds and sunken objects
 • takes surface plugs, crankbaits, spinners, spinner baits, and flies
 • caught still-fishing with worms, leeches, frogs, and crayfish



Carp (German carp, European carp, leather carp)
Identification: • two barbels on each side of the upper jaw
Features: • saw-edged spiny dorsal fin ray
 • large thick scales
Size: • back is dark green to brown becoming yellowish on the belly
 • average weight 2 kg (4 lbs.), but fish over 7 kg (15 lbs.) are common
Habitat: • warm, shallow water with much aquatic vegetation
 • carp are tolerant of poor environmental conditions
Spawning: • reaches maturity in 3 years
Habits: • spawns in early spring and summer in weedy or grassy shallows
 • eggs hatch within 3-6 days
Food: • feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation and insects
Angling: • taken by fishing the bottom with corn kernels, doughballs, or worms
 • still-fishing with the aid of a float is most effective



Bowfin (dogfish, mudfish)
Identification: • dark olive, lustrous above, lighter below
Features: • yellow brown head with dark horizontal bars
 • black spot twice the size of eye on tail
 • large and rounded tail
Size: • average weight 900-1300 g (2-3 lbs.)
 • Can be over 6800 g (15 lbs.)
Habitat: • marsh or vegetated bays of warm lakes and rivers
 • can withstand high temperatures and stagnant water
Spawning: • spawns at ages 3-5 in the spring
Habits: • spawn in shallow vegetated water in lakes and rivers
 • eggs hatch in 8-10 days
Food: • aquatic insects, frogs, crayfish, and small fish
Angling: • taken using live bait and lures fishing near bottom
 • provides considerable sport when taken with light tackle



Black Crappie (crawpie, calico bass, speckled bass)
Identification: • depressed forehead
Features: • 7-8 dorsal spines
 • dark spots or blotches on silvery coloured sides
 • dark green to black colour
Size: • average weight 230 g (8 oz.), but may reach 0.5 kg (1 lb.)
Habitat: • found in shallow, warm water bays having abundant growth of aquatic vegetation
 • prefers clear water with sandy and mud bottoms
Spawning: • first spawns at ages 2-4
Habits: • spawns in late spring or early summer
 • eggs hatch in 3-5 days
Food: • aquatic insects, other invertebrates and small fish
Angling: • takes worms, baitfish, and a variety of artificial lures such as spinners, jigs, and flies
 • provides considerable sport on light tackle and fly fishing equipment



Pumpkinseed (sunfish, punky, sun bass, yellow sunfish)
Identification: • red spot on gill cover
Features: • cheeks and gill covered with wavy blue streaks
 • rusty coloured blotches on orange-yellow sides and belly
 • back is greenish olive in colour
 • average weight 115-215 g (4-8 oz.)
Size: • found in shallow, sheltered areas of lakes and slow-moving rivers
Habitat: • prefers areas with submerged vegetation and brush cover
Spawning: • reaches maturity in 2 years
Habits: • spawns in late spring to early summer in the shallows of ponds, or slow-moving streams
 • eggs hatch in as little as 3 days
Food: • insect larvae, snails, and small fish
 • food is taken off the bottom and at the surface
Angling: • easily caught on worms, grasshoppers, small spinners, and flies
 • provides considerable sport on light tackle and fly fishing equipment



Rock Bass (red-eye bass, goggle eyes)
Identification: • large reddish eyes
Features: • dark spots forming horizontal rows on olive brown sides
 • 11-12 dorsal spines; 5-7 anal spines
Size: • average weight 115-230 g (4 - 8 oz.)
Habitat: • prefers clear pools and protected rocky areas
 • often associated with smallmouth bass and pumpkinseed
Spawning: • spawns in late spring to early summer in areas as diverse as swamps and gravel shoals
Habits: • eggs hatch in 3-4 days
Food: • aquatic insects, crayfish, and small fish
Angling: • readily taken on worms, minnows, flies, and small spinners
 • fights hard on light tackle and fly fishing equipment





Yellow Perch (lake perch, American perch)
Identification: • dark green back blending into yellow sides
Features: • 6 to 8 broad dark vertical bars present along sides
Size: • average weight 180 g (60 oz.), but may reach 0.5 kg (1.1 lb.)
Habitat: • yellow perch are adaptable to a variety of habitats
 • prefers open, clear water with aquatic vegetation and a mud, sand, or gravel bottom
Spawning: • first spawns at ages 3-4
Habits: • spawns in the spring in lake shallows or tributary rivers
 • eggs hatch in 8-10 days
Food: • aquatic insects, crayfish, and small fish
Angling: • taken by still-fishing near the bottom with worms or baitfish
 • perch strike lightly and a float may aid in detecting a bite



White Sucker (common sucker, eastern sucker)
Identification: • dark gold to brown back and silvery sides
Features: • overhanging snout with a thick lipped mouth
Size: • average weight 0.5 kg (1 lb.)
Habitat: • found on the bottom of rivers and lakes
Spawning: • first spawns at 3-4 years old
Habits: • in the spring, moves into rivers to spawn
 • eggs are scattered over river bed and adhere to substrate
 • eggs hatch in 2-3 weeks
Food: • aquatic larvae, vegetation, and worms
 • feeds on the bottom
Angling: • taken by dip nets during the spring spawning run
 • can be caught still-fishing on the bottom with a small hook baited with a worm or doughball
 • best eaten in the spring when taken from cold water






Brown Bullhead (brown catfish, mudcat, common catfish)
Identification: • dark barbels on chin
Features: • square tail fin
 • thick saw-toothed spines on dorsal and pectoral fins
 • dark brown becoming creamy on the belly
Size: • average weight 230 g (8 oz.) but may exceed 0.9 kg (2 lbs.)
Habitat: • found in shallow, warm water near sand or mud bottoms
 • tolerant of very poor environmental conditions
Spawning: • first spawns at age 3
Habits: • spawns in late spring to early summer in mud or sand
 • eggs hatch in 6-9 days
Food: • insect larvae, crayfish, snails, and aquatic vegetation
 • feeds at night on the bottom, using barbels to locate food
Angling: • taken by still-fishing with worms, doughballs, stinkbaits and baitfish
 • the reddish colour flesh is surprisingly delicious

Glen Haffy 1  

Airport Rd. south of Hwy. 9

rainbow trout



At Glen Haffy, fishing is fun for the whole family. Rainbow trout are raised in the Authority's own fish hatchery for stocking in public ponds here. You can bring your own tackle or rent equipment for the day. At the nearby Headwaters Trout Ponds your group can rent a private pond and waterside cabin.

Albion Hills 2   

Hwy. 50 north of Bolton

brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, yellow perch, rock bass




Albion Hills is a great spot for fishermen looking to spend a weekend away from the city. Enjoy a stay at the Albion Hills Campground where you can cook your catch over an open campfire. Call (416) 661-6600, ext. 203 for campground information or reservations.

Heart Lake 3  

Heart Lake Rd. north of Hwy. 7 from Hwy. 410

rainbow trout, largemouth bass, sucker

The heart-shaped lake offers a beach and swimming area, as well as trout and bass fishing. Try your luck from shore, or rent a rowboat and explore the lake.

Wilcox Lake 4   

North Lake Rd. east of Yonge St.

pike, white sucker, largemouth bass



Wilcox Lake is one of the small lakes on the Oak Ridges Moraine. This lake offers a healthy pike fishery with a spawning area at the west end of the lake. With a public boat ramp there is easy access to the water. Swimming and windsurfing are also popular at the lake.

Claremont 5  

Westney Rd. north of 7th Concession Rd.

brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, cheek chub, pumpkinseed

The Claremont Field Centre is one of several outdoor environmental education centres operated by Toronto and Region Conservation. Conservation begins with education as students enjoy hands-on learning experiences. Call us at (416) 661-6600, ext. 352 for more information about conservation field centres.

Greenwood 6  

north of Hwy. 401 off of Westney Rd.

trout, white sucker, brown bullhead, salmon

Greenwood Conservation Area offers great early season trout fishing in the pristine Duffins Creek. You can land brown, brook, or rainbow trout here. Greenwood also offers an extensive network of hiking trails.

Community Development for Multicultural Environmental Stewardship

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's **Community Development for Multicultural Environmental Stewardship Program** is a unique endeavour initiated in conjunction with the Trillium Foundation and Environment Canada. This program provides excellent opportunities for diverse community groups to get involved in their community's natural environment through 'hands-on' training and education in environmental stewardship and site restoration activities.




The Multicultural Environmental Stewardship program aims at:



- Integrating emerging cultural groups into environmental stewardship and ecosystem regeneration projects;
- Identifying and eliminating barriers that limit the participation of diverse communities in environmental management activities;
- Helping diverse communities to acquire environmental skills that can be applied in their neighbourhood or shared with other projects related to community environmental stewardship, and
- Increasing opportunities for employment.

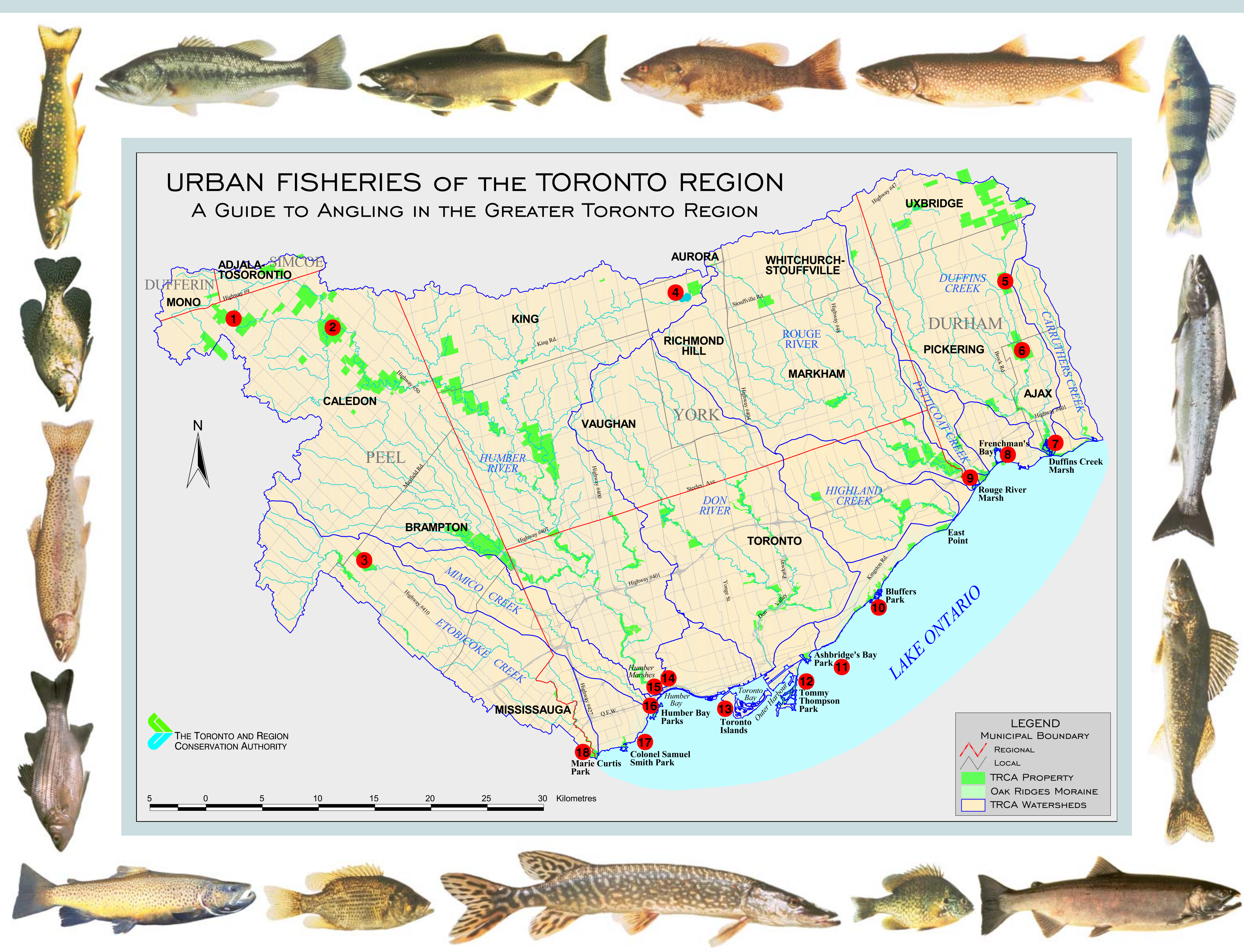
To find out more about our Community Environmental Stewardship Program and how you can participate in this program, call (416) 661-6600, extension 237.


Fishing Regulations

The Ministry of Natural Resources publishes a summary of the regulations that govern fishing in Ontario called the Ontario Sport Fishing Regulations. It can be obtained free of charge at any office of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Vital information regarding size, catch and possession limits, licences, fish sanctuaries, and open seasons are found in this booklet.

 site reference  fishing  boat launch

 public campground  conservation field centre/interpretive area



Marie Curtis Park 18  

Lakeshore Rd. East, east of Dixie Rd.

salmon, trout, carp, perch, white sucker



Marie Curtis Park has a variety of special features available to the public - a supervised beach, public boat launch and moorings, and a pedestrian bridge linking the east and west sides of the park. This is a great park for the family, with wading pools, a playground area, and baseball diamond. It is handicapped accessible and has public washrooms.

Colonel Sam Smith Park 17   

Kipling Ave. south of Lake Shore Blvd. West

salmon, trout, carp, shad, pumpkinseed, pike, bass, white sucker



One of the waterfront's newest parks, it harbours several unique habitat creation projects. Bring the whole family to view the snake hibernaculum and amphibian ponds. There is a yacht club, boardwalk, wildflower meadows, as well as seven self-guided interpretive trails. This park has picnic shelters and is easily accessible.

Humber Bay Park 16  

end of Park Lawn Rd. south of Lake Shore Blvd.

salmon, trout, carp, bass, perch, walleye, white sucker



Humber Bay Park is divided by the Humber River; on the west side is the Humber Bay Boating Federation, a sailing school and a public boat launch. On the east, several small ponds are used for model boating and fly casting. The fishing pier offers easy wheelchair access.

Humber River Marsh 15  

south of Lake Shore Blvd. West, Humber River

salmon, trout, carp, pike, perch, bass, white sucker

Humber River Marsh offers abundant wildlife and bird watching opportunities. A scenic lookout close to a parking area on the west side of the South Kingsway, gives the best viewing. Enjoy the trail on foot or with your bike. Bring along your fishing rod to try and catch trout or salmon.

Grenadier Pond 14  

High Park Blvd. west of Parkside Dr.

carp, white sucker, pumpkinseed, bass, pike



Grenadier Pond is a perfect spot to bring the family for a picnic, fishing day, or for nature appreciation along one of the many trails in High Park. Visit a historic home, stroll through the manicured gardens, or take a break at the restaurant. There are many opportunities to sit under a shade tree and enjoy the view.

Toronto Islands 13  

ferry from foot of Bay St.

salmon, trout, carp, pike, perch, bass, bowfin, white sucker, black crappie


The Toronto Islands are more than a dozen small islands each having different characteristics. The islands have a public marina, two yacht clubs, restaurants and snackbars, the city airport, a children's park, bicycle paths and bike rentals, beaches, and more.

Duffins Creek Marsh 7  

South of Squires Beach Rd., east to Jodrell Park Rd., south of Frisco Rd.

salmon, trout, carp, pike, perch, bass, white sucker

Duffins Creek Marsh is a unique natural area comprised of a large network of marshes which are home to a variety of species. You can launch a small vessel here, and it is a popular family destination for picnics, fishing, and nature walks. Take in the sights of the marsh along the walkway here.

Frenchman's Bay 8 

Liverpool Rd. south of Hwy. 401

salmon, pike, carp, bullhead, bluegill, bowfin, white sucker



Frenchman's Bay is a large, shallow bay where a large number of fish species can be found. In addition to fishermen along the shore, you can see sailboats or windsurfers on the bay. Some enjoy the sandy beach or a walk along the lake shore.

Rouge River Marsh 9  

Lawrence Ave. east of Port Union Rd.

salmon, trout, pike, carp, bullhead, bass, white sucker



The Rouge River Marsh is a popular place to go in the summer to enjoy the sandy beach on Lake Ontario, at Rouge Beach Park. This beach offers supervised swimming and public washrooms. There is a public boat launch, and the West Rouge Canoe Club makes its home here. The large marsh complex offers many opportunities for recreational fishing.

Bluffers Park 10  

foot of Brimley Rd.

salmon, trout, carp, pike, perch, bass, white sucker



The sandy cliffs of Bluffer's Park offer many scenic lookouts over Lake Ontario. Bluffer's Park has four yacht clubs which make up its boating federation. You will find a supervised beach, public washrooms, snackbar, and a restaurant and licensed bar here. There is a public boat launch and 500 slip public marina.

Ashbridge's Bay 11  

Coxwell Ave. south of Lake Shore Blvd. East

salmon, trout, pike, carp, white sucker

In the summer, Woodbine Beach is the most popular spot in Ashbridge's Bay Park. This park area is very accessible and is connected to the Waterfront Trail. There are public boat launches, a marina, and public mooring sites. With a licensed restaurant, a boardwalk and scenic lookouts, this park is great for the whole family.

Tommy Thompson Park 12  

Lake Shore Blvd. West at the foot of Leslie St.

trout, pike, carp, bullhead, black crappie, bass, walleye

Tommy Thompson Park is a significant stopover for migratory birds - more than 290 bird species have been observed. The park is open year-round, on weekends and holidays only, and is a favourite place to enjoy cycling, walking, jogging, or nature appreciation. Interpretive programs are offered in the summer.

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) serves its local community by working to improve the quality of the region's lands and waters. The TRCA is:

- a leader in the protection and restoration of 125 wildlife "species of concern," with a special focus on wildlife habitat
- Canada's leader in urban conservation management, planning, and the protection and regeneration of our rivers, lakes, streams, waterfront, wetlands, forests, and table lands
- one of the world's largest public landowners and protectors of environmentally important lands (13,350 hectares/ 33,000 acres) and watersheds in an urban area
- a promoter of the diversity and quality of life in the region by providing access to conservation lands for outdoor recreation, nature interpretation, and heritage appreciation serving 1.2 million visitors annually
- a Canadian leader in lifelong learning and environmental education for adults and more than 200,000 students annually

For more information on The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, call us at (416) 661-6600, or visit our website at <http://www.trca.on.ca>

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