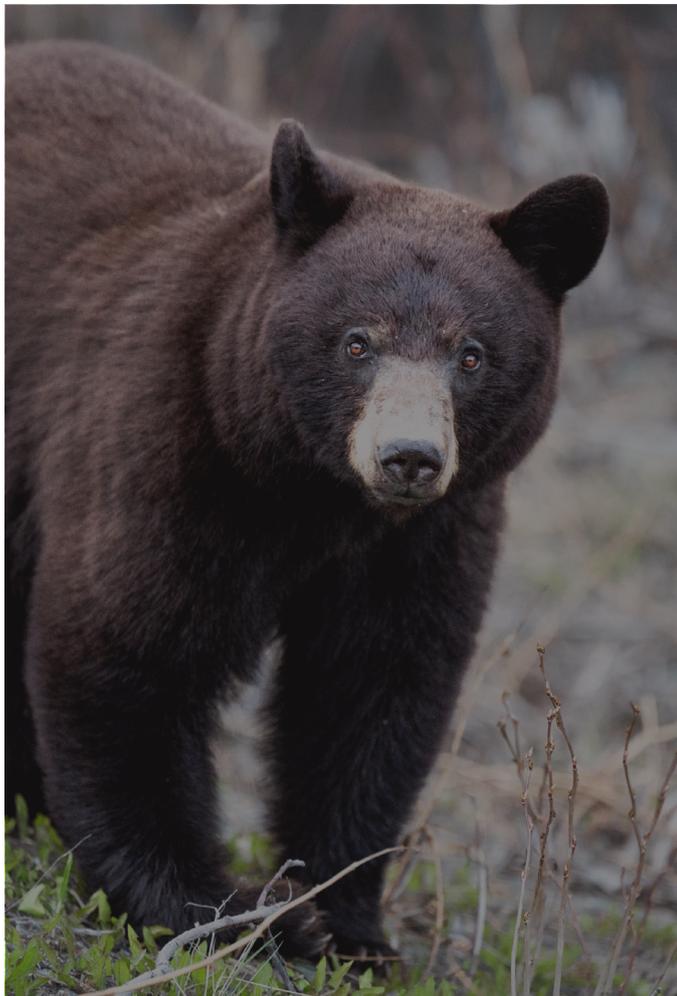




NEWSLETTER

JULY 2021



**COMMUNITY-BASED
FISH AND WILDLIFE
WORKPLAN 2020-
2025**

**SOUTHERN LAKES
FISHING**

**GRIZZLY HUNTING
BAN**

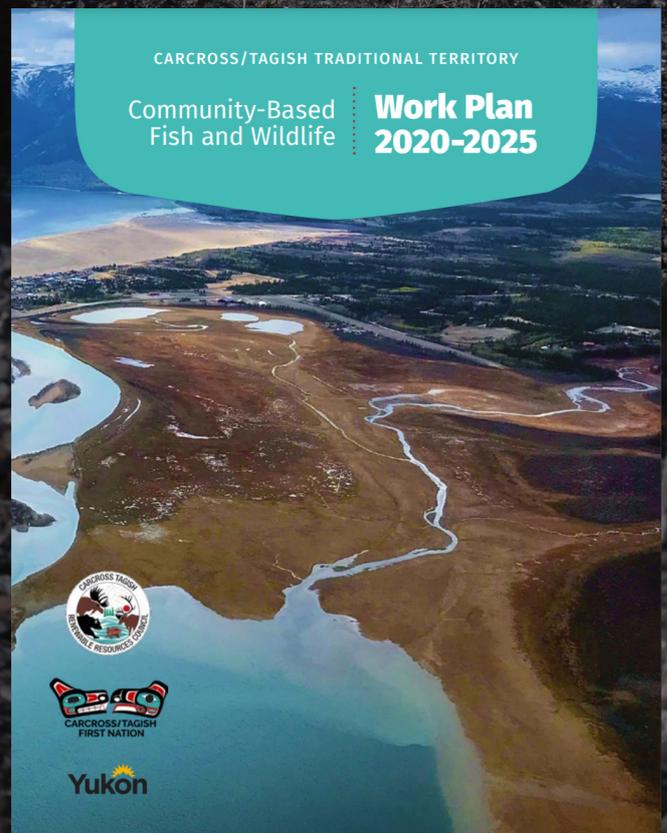
AND MUCH MORE

COMMUNITY-BASED FISH AND WILDLIFE WORKPLAN

The Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resource Council (C/TRRC) partnered with Yukon Government (YG) and Government of Carcross Tagish First Nation (GC/TFN) to develop a five-year management priority plan for fish, wildlife, and their habitat within the Carcross/Tagish Traditional Territory. The plan includes short and long-term objectives with actions identified for each of the three partners. The objectives were developed with community input, government partners, and a working group. The CTRRC welcomes feedback from the community, as your voice in managing local renewable resources.

The Workplan is divided into categories including The Water & the Land, The Animals, and The People. To view the Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan in full, visit our website at www.ctrcc.ca. Or, send us an email to carcrossstagishrrc@gmail.com to request a copy.

The C/TRRC would like to thank Tami Grantham and Karlie Knight of the Government of Carcross/Tagish First Nation; Lars Jessup and Ryan van der Marel of the Government of Yukon, Fish and Wildlife Branch; and Seki Giardino, Ken Reeder, Tish Reeder, and Don Toews of the Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resource Council planning team for all of their hard work and effort to publish the Workplan.



ROADSIDE GRIZZLY HUNTING BAN

The Minister of Environment has approved a hunting regulation change to prohibit the hunting of grizzly bears along highways in the Southern Lakes. The initiative was first recommended by C/TRRC in 2014. The Council hosted a number of public meetings on the proposal and grizzly bear management over a five year period which were very well attended. The high level of support for the change from residents in the region was a major factor in its ultimate approval by government. The C/TRRC would like to thank the public for their active role in the matter. The ban will take effect during the 2022 hunting season.

COUNCIL HOSTED EVENTS DURING COVID-19

The C/TRRC takes pride in working closely with community members to ensure local voices are heard in planning and decision-making processes. As part of that commitment, C/TRRC community involvement includes supporting local events. Under normal circumstances, the C/TRRC would be hosting gatherings, supporting education initiatives, and inviting the public to council meetings. However, the past two years have been a bit different due to Covid-19 gathering restrictions.

The C/TRRC had intended to host an On The Land Gathering this summer. The focus of the On The Land Gathering was to be surrounding the Community-Based Fish and Wildlife Workplan 2020-2025. We are continually adapting our plans to work under Covid-19 guidelines. C/TRRC is working towards hosting our gathering on-the-land, in early Fall. However, if the weather gets too cold to meet on-the-land, we will host our event in-a-building instead!

The C/TRRC had planned to send Council Members to local fishing hot-spots over the summer to hand out fish measuring tapes, and fish education brochures. C/TRRC has had to postpone this involvement until next year.

The C/TRRC looks forward to welcoming the public back to our events soon. Keep up with the C/TRRC on Facebook for updates.



WOLF COLLARING PROGRAM

The C/TRRC supported and participated in the wolf collaring and tracking program to provide information on wolf numbers, pack ranges, denning sites and diet when it was initiated in the winter of 2019-20 with the understanding that it would be trapper based and that trappers would do all of the live capture work. However, biologists who delivered and managed the program concluded in late winter of 2021 that the number of wolves captured and collared by trapping was too low for a good study. Additionally, a few collared wolves were lost due to mortality. Project managers proposed to collar some additional wolves using aerial helicopter capture techniques and C/TRRC agreed that this would be acceptable provided they consulted with all trappers in the region before proceeding. However, initial helicopter work in March 2021 raised some serious issues with trappers and did not result in any additional wolves collared. The C/TRRC requested YG to stop the helicopter work.

FISHING IN THE SOUTHERN LAKES

The Southern Lakes region is home to the largest concentration of fresh water, fresh water fish, and naturally, angling in the Yukon Territory. As such, the C/TRRC has a key responsibility to manage fish, their habitats, and angling. The C/TRRC has led the initiative on fish education by installing informative and interpretive signage at high traffic fishing areas through partnering with Yukon Government, and Government of Carcross/Tagish First Nation.

Underwater housing shortage

Crise du logement aquatique

Lake Trout require clear, cold water to survive. Little Atlin Lake is relatively shallow, with limited Lake Trout habitat. The natural features of this lake will limit how many Lake Trout can live here. Recent studies show there are fewer than 7,000 Lake Trout in Little Atlin Lake.

Since Lake Trout are slow-growing and don't mature and spawn until they are between 7 and 13 years old, this small population is very vulnerable. The Department of Environment, Carcross/Tagish First Nation, Taku River Tlingit First Nation, and the Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resource Council are working together to better understand the Little Atlin Lake population and the pressures upon it, and management measures that will ensure its survival.

Le touladi a besoin d'eau claire et froide pour survivre. Le lac Little Atlin, relativement peu profond, renferme un habitat restreint répondant aux besoins de l'espèce. Compte tenu de ces caractéristiques naturelles, le lac peut accueillir un nombre assez restreint de touladis. De récentes études ont montré qu'il y avait moins de 7 000 touladis dans le lac Little Atlin.

Poisson à croissance lente, le touladi ne se reproduit pas avant l'âge de 7 à 13 ans. La petite population du lac Little Atlin est donc très vulnérable. Le ministère de l'Environnement, la Première nation des Tlingits de la rivière Taku et le Conseil des ressources renouvelables de Carcross/Tagish étudient conjointement la population de touladis du lac et les pressions qu'elle subit, dans le but d'établir des mesures de gestion visant à assurer sa survie.

You can help the population of Lake Trout of Little Atlin Lake by practicing responsible angling:

- Use single barbless hooks.
- Use long shore poles for quick releases.
- Use artificial baits, not bait.
- Keep a record of how the catch was reduced intentionally and stress.

Vous pouvez contribuer à la protection de la population touladi de Little Atlin en pratiquant la pêche à la ligne de manière responsable:

- Utilisez un hameçon simple et sans arête.
- Utilisez des appâts artificiels, pas de bêt.
- Tenez à jour le nombre de poissons que vous avez réduits intentionnellement et le stress.

Yukon

Respect it now to enjoy it forever

The Nares River is an important migratory waterway for several Yukon freshwater fish, including Arctic Grayling, Lake Trout, and their favorite prey, Least Cisco. This location is a spawning ground for cisco and grayling, as well as an important feeding ground for Lake Trout. However, a recent research partnership between the Carcross/Tagish Renewable Resources Council and the Carcross/Tagish First Nation has illustrated a decline in cisco within the Nares River.

Prenez-en soin aujourd'hui pour en profiter demain

La rivière Nares est un cours d'eau migratoire important pour plusieurs espèces de poissons d'eau douce du Yukon, comme l'omble arctique, le touladi et leur proie préférée, le cisco sardine. Ce lieu est une zone de frai pour le cisco et l'omble, ainsi qu'une importante aire d'alimentation pour le touladi.

De récentes études réalisées en partenariat par le Conseil des ressources renouvelables de Carcross/Tagish et la Première nation de Carcross/Tagish montrent un déclin du cisco dans la rivière Nares.

While the Carcross Bridge is a popular place to catch fish, angling from bridges can be detrimental to successful live-release angling. Handling fish with care, keeping them in the water, and reducing physical stress. Fishing from a bridge can also increase hook injuries, especially for larger fish. Lake Trout are fish we pull out of the water.

Le pont de Carcross est un lieu de pêche populaire, mais lever un poisson à partir d'un pont peut être nuisible à une pêche réussie. Manipuler les poissons avec soin, les garder dans l'eau et réduire au minimum son stress physique. En pêchant à partir d'un pont, on risque d'aggraver les blessures causées par l'hameçon en remorquant le poisson, surtout si c'est un grand poisson comme le touladi.

While angling is a fun way to spend time outdoors, please enjoy this resource with respect and only release fish when required by size or catch limits are reached.

Bien sûr, la pêche est une activité de plein air amusante, mais elle doit être pratiquée de manière respectueuse. Démontrez à l'eau les poissons immédiatement lorsque vous le devez, en respectant les limites de taille et de prise, et évitez de pêcher quand vous avez atteint votre limite de prise.

Yukon

Small, but old

In Yukon, small-bodied Lake Trout are found in lakes that lack Lake Whitefish. Though they can live for many decades eating small insects, without Lake Whitefish for food these Lake Trout remain quite small.

Lewes Lake is a relatively small lake, with few deep, cold areas that Lake Trout need to survive. With no whitefish to eat and limited suitable habitat, Lewes Lake will naturally support only a small population of trout.

Petit format, vieux poisson

Au Yukon, certains touladis n'atteignent jamais une grande taille. On trouve généralement ces touladis matures dans les lacs sans carpes. Leur longévité demeure toutefois la même que celle des touladis de grande taille, soit 40 à 50 ans.

Le lac Lewes est une étendue d'eau relativement petite comportant seulement quelques zones profondes d'eau froide essentielles à la survie du touladi. Sans carpes pour se nourrir et disposant d'un habitat convenable, mais restreint, la population de touladis du lac Lewes demeure très petite.

Angling is a popular way to enjoy Yukon's natural environment and spend time outdoors. To help ensure the Lake Trout population in Lewes Lake remains healthy, please practice safe and respectful live-release methods:

- Treat fish gently.
- Keep the fish wet at all times.
- Release in cool water.
- Limit the amount of fish caught and released.

La pêche à la ligne est une activité amusante permettant de profiter de la nature environnante et de passer du temps en plein air. Pour protéger la population de touladis dans le lac Lewes, veuillez pratiquer des méthodes sûres et respectueuses de remise à l'eau des poissons vivants.

En pêchant à partir d'un pont, on risque d'aggraver les blessures causées par l'hameçon en remorquant le poisson, surtout si c'est un grand poisson comme le touladi.

- Manipulez les poissons délicatement.
- Gardez les poissons dans l'eau en tout temps.
- Relâchez les poissons dans l'eau froide.
- Limitez le nombre de poissons que vous pêchez puis relâchez-vous à l'eau.

Yukon

Over the past two years the C/TRRC, led by former Chair Ken Reeder, has been working towards building and installing fish cleaning tables for popular fishing areas in the Southern Lakes. The fish cleaning tables will lead users towards a single location to clean their harvest, helping to minimize the impact on the habitat and reduce wildlife conflict. Look for these tables to be installed next year.

Don Toews of the C/TRRC is playing an active role within the newly reformed Angling Working Group (AWG). The AWG aims to manage key priorities surrounding fish, fish habitat, and angling in the Yukon Territory including: Conflicts Between Users, Catch and Release, Traditional Knowledge, Modernizing Regulations, and Site and Species Specific Regulations.

C/TRRC GIVEAWAY

Subscribe to the C/TRRC newsletter for updates and a chance to win prizes! The giveaway in the next newsletter will be this great C/TRRC gear! One winner will be drawn at random for each edition of the C/TRRC Newsletter!

To enter, send us an email to carcrossstagishrrc@gmail.com to be added to the list. Then, read the next edition of our newsletter to see if you're the winner!





YOUR COUNCIL

The CTRRC is the local management body for fish, wildlife and forestry in the Carcross Tagish First Nation Settlement area.

The Council is your voice in managing local renewable resources.

We provide strong input into planning and regulation processes by raising public awareness of specific issues and by providing local and traditional information. The Council also plays an important advisory role to territorial, federal and First Nations governments and the Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board.

The CTRRC is comprised of 8 Council members including 2 alternate members. Three members and 1 alternate are each nominated by the First Nation and the Yukon Government. Your current members are:

Edna Helm (Acting Chair), Seki Giardino, Don Toews, Jacques Jobin (alternate), Zena McLean (alternate). Andrew Serack is Executive Director.

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