

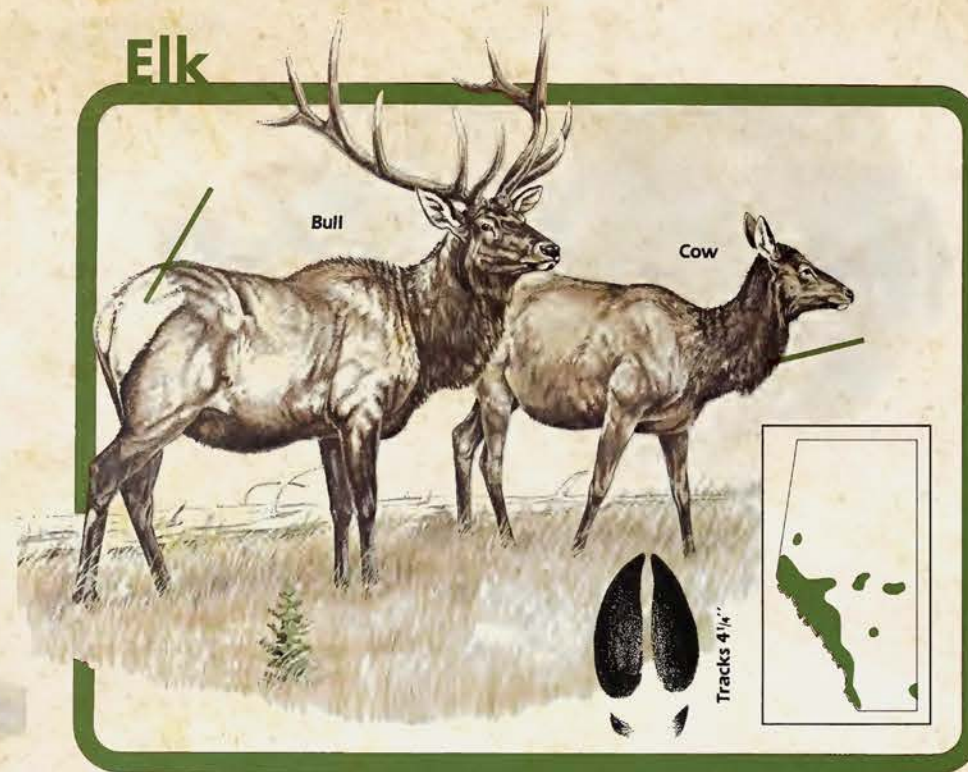


Pine Creek Wildlife Guide

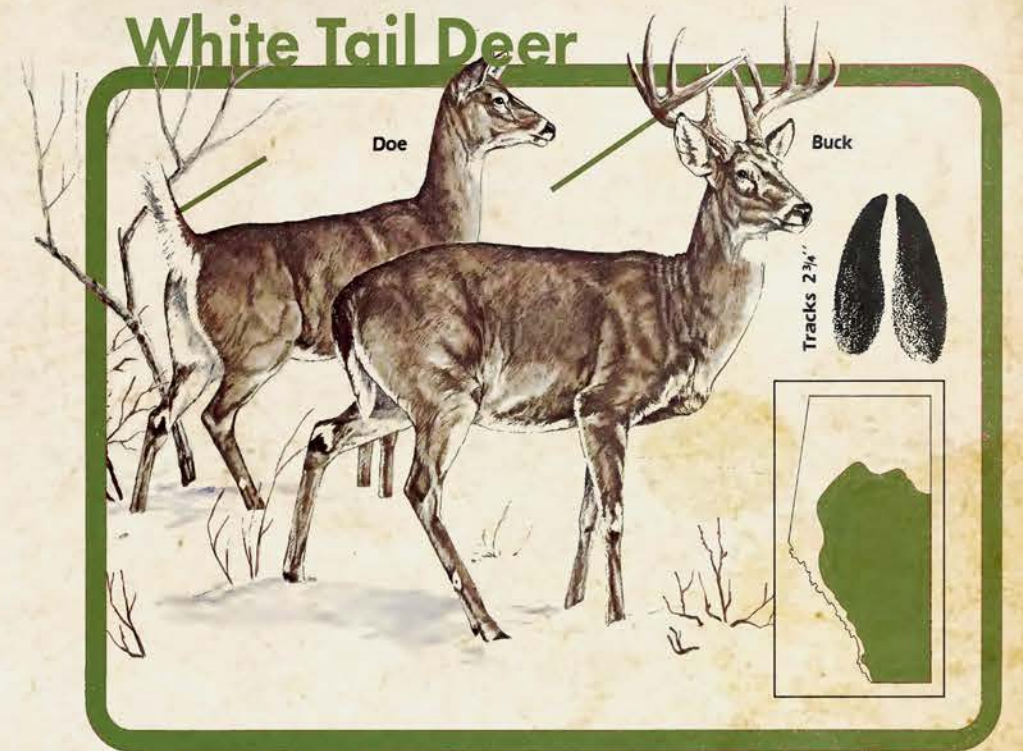
Mule Deer



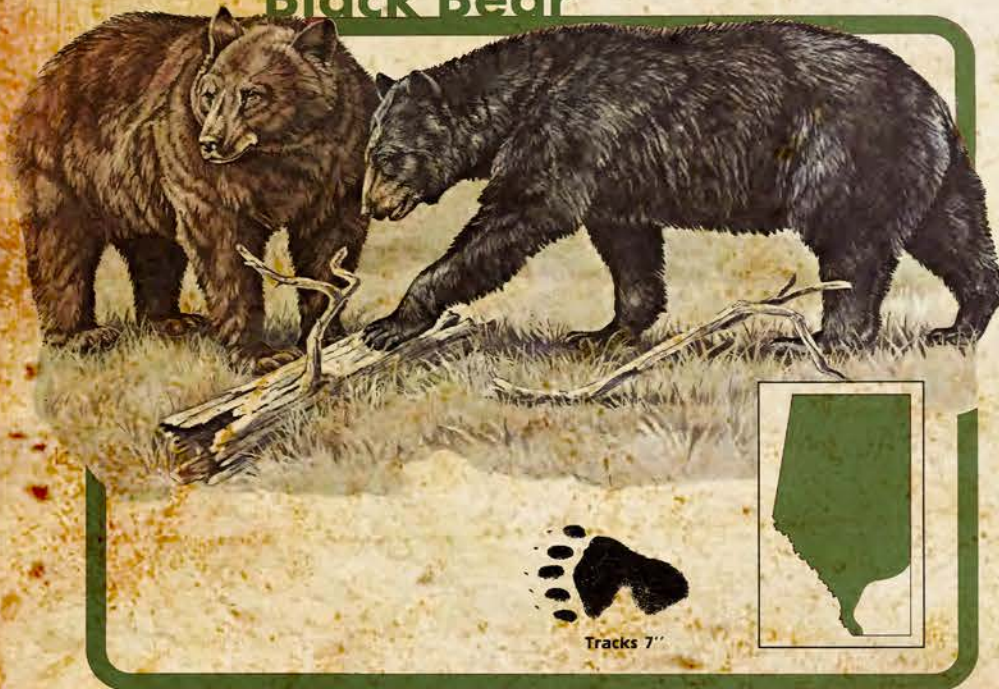
Elk



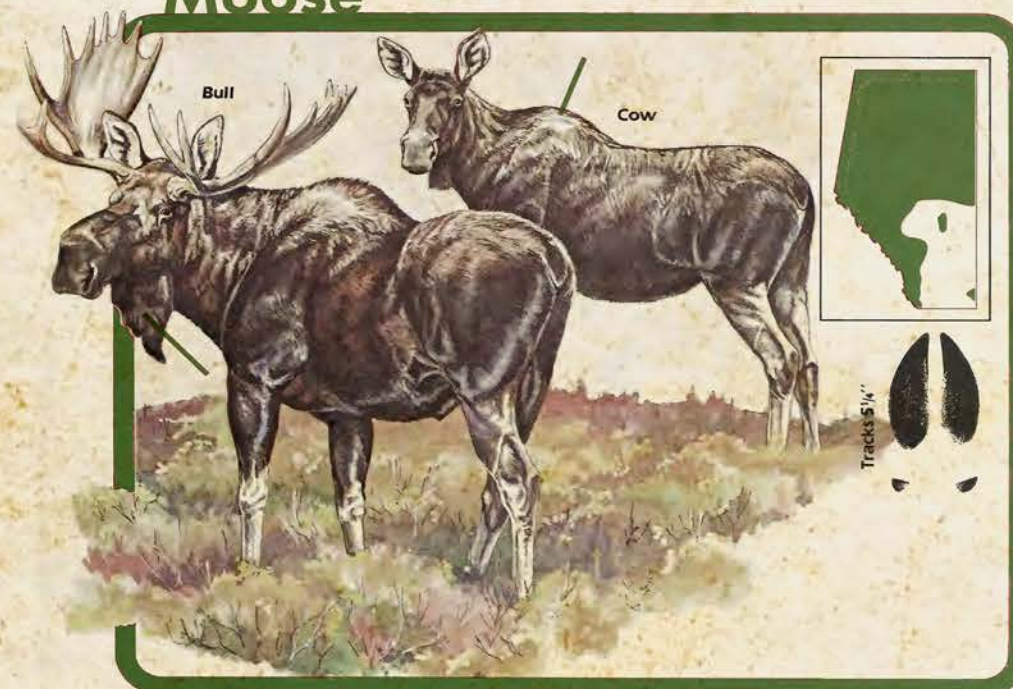
White Tail Deer



Black Bear



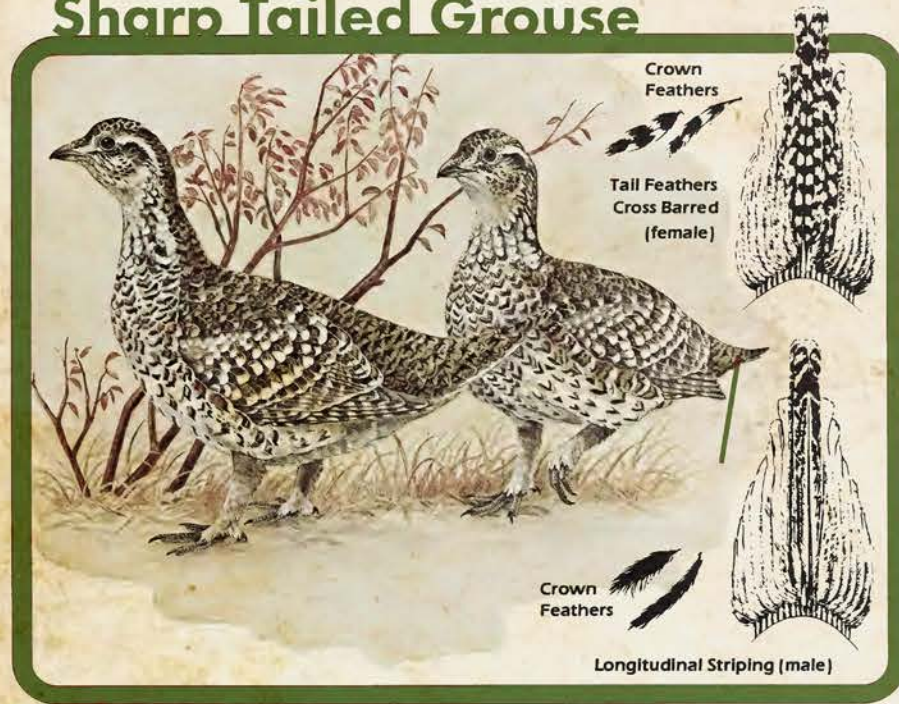
Moose



Covote



Sharp Tailed Grouse



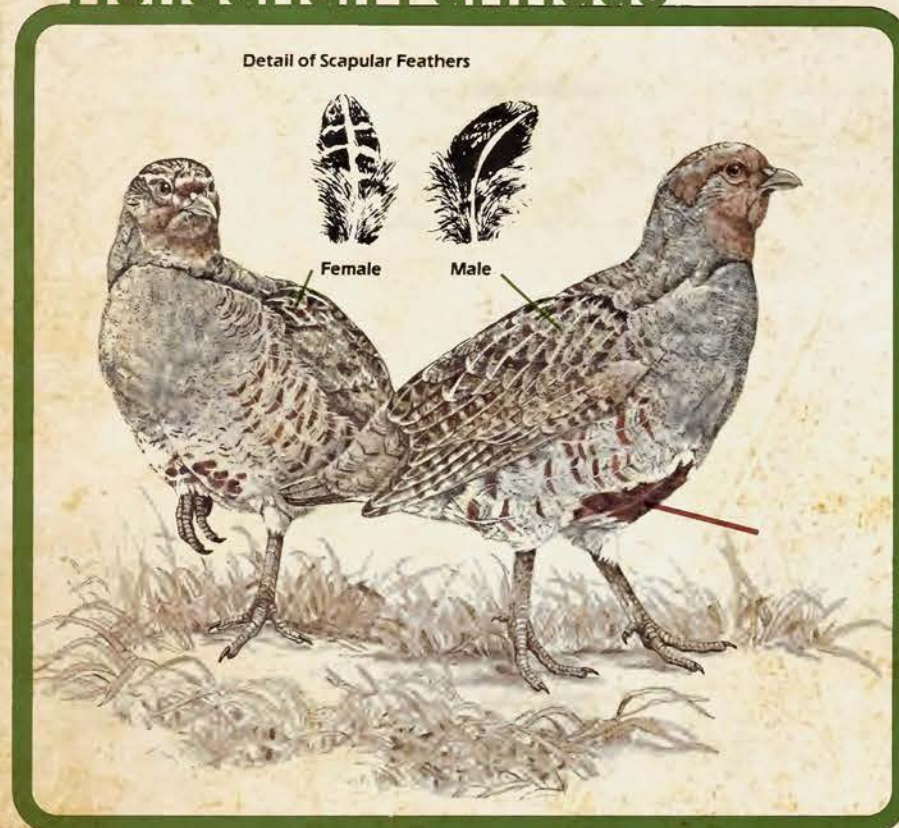
Ruffed Grouse



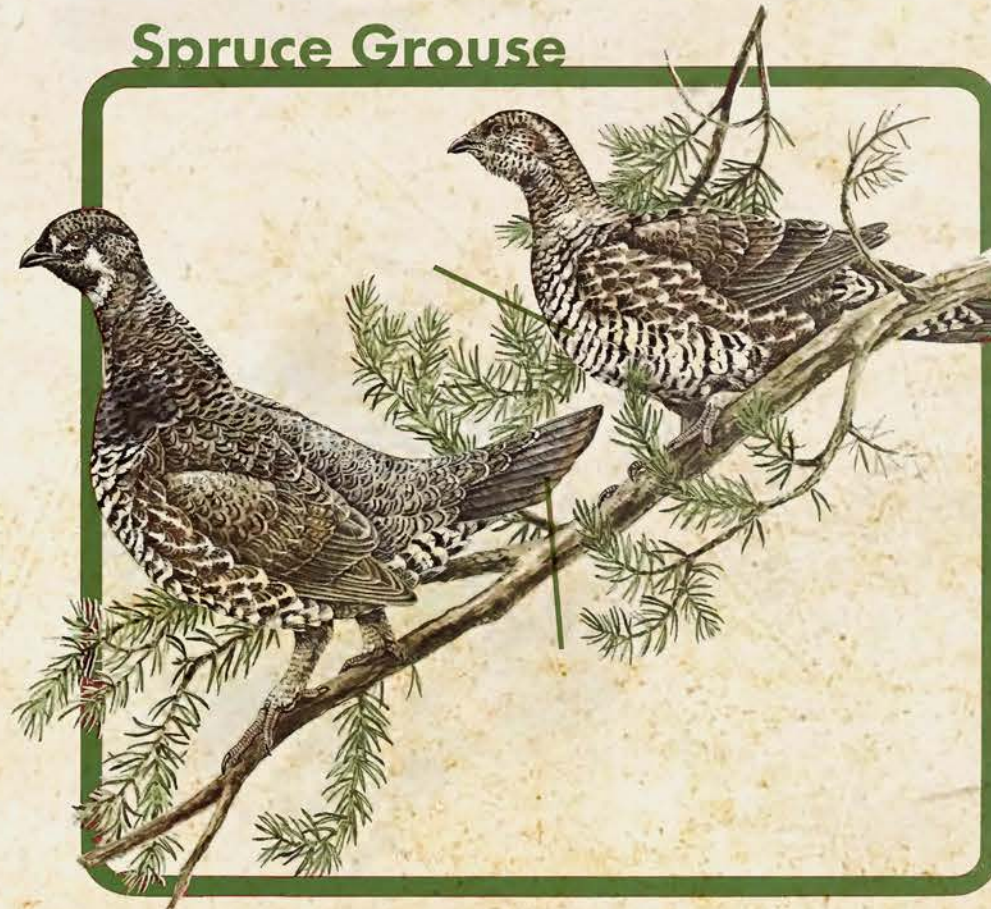
Ring Necked Pheasant



Hungarian Partridge



Spruce Grouse



Willow Ptarmigan





Beaver



White-tailed
Jackrabbit



Porcupine



Snow Goose



Canada Goose



White Fronted Goose

Skunk



Black Billed Maapie



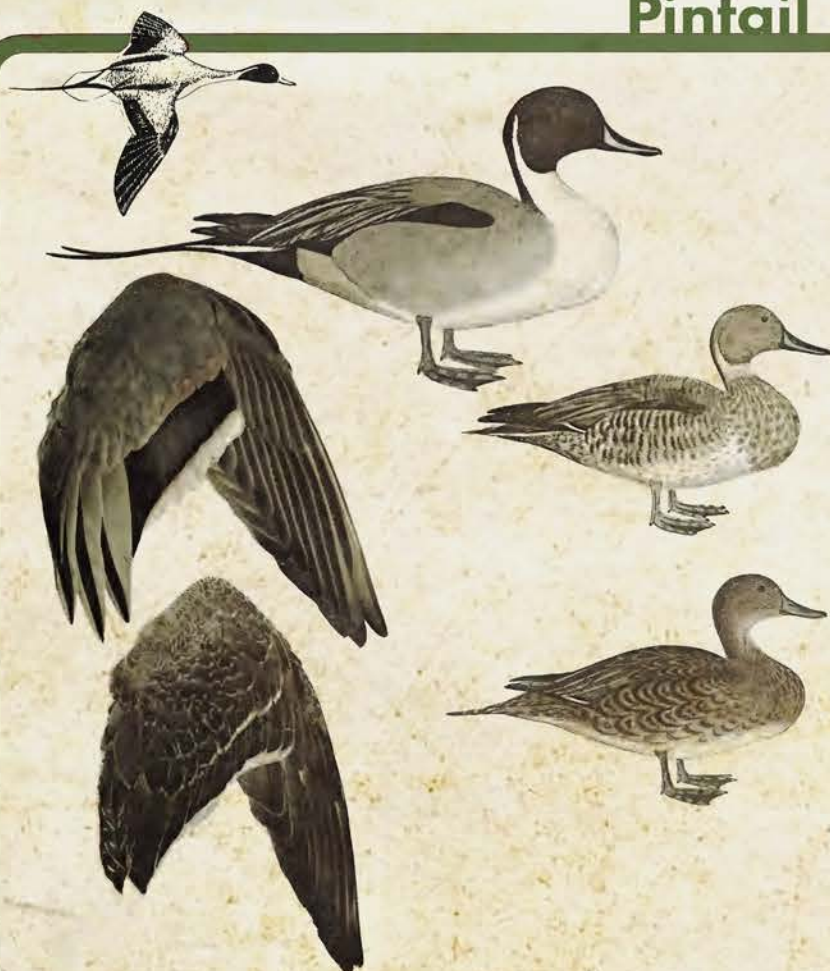
Crow



Green Winged Teal



Pintail



Mallard



Great Horned Owl



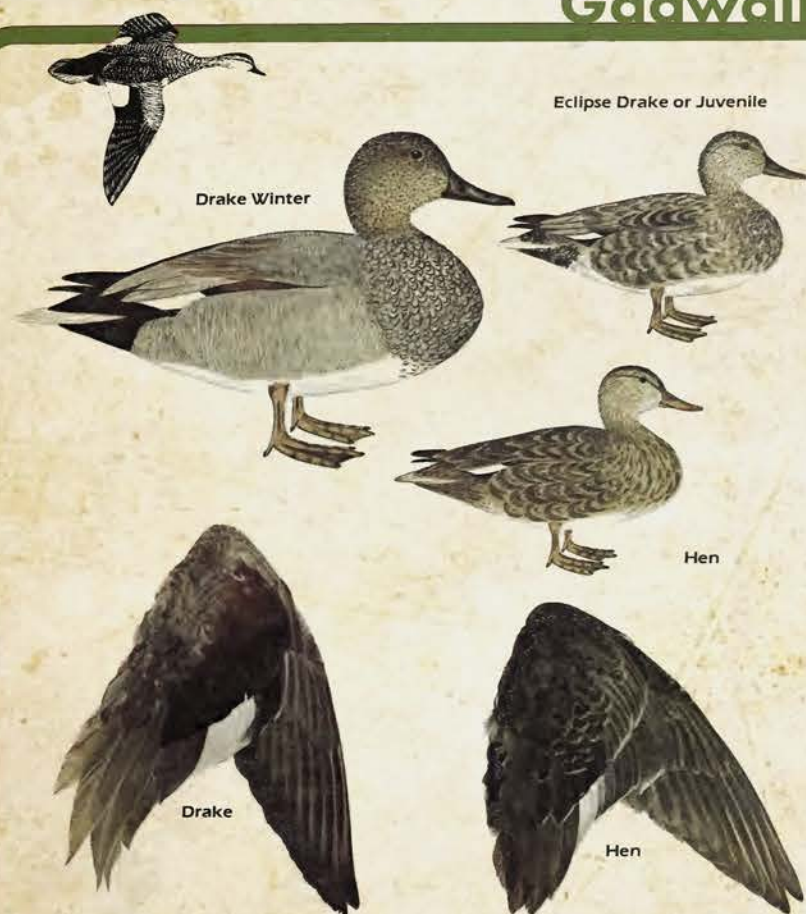
Blue Jay



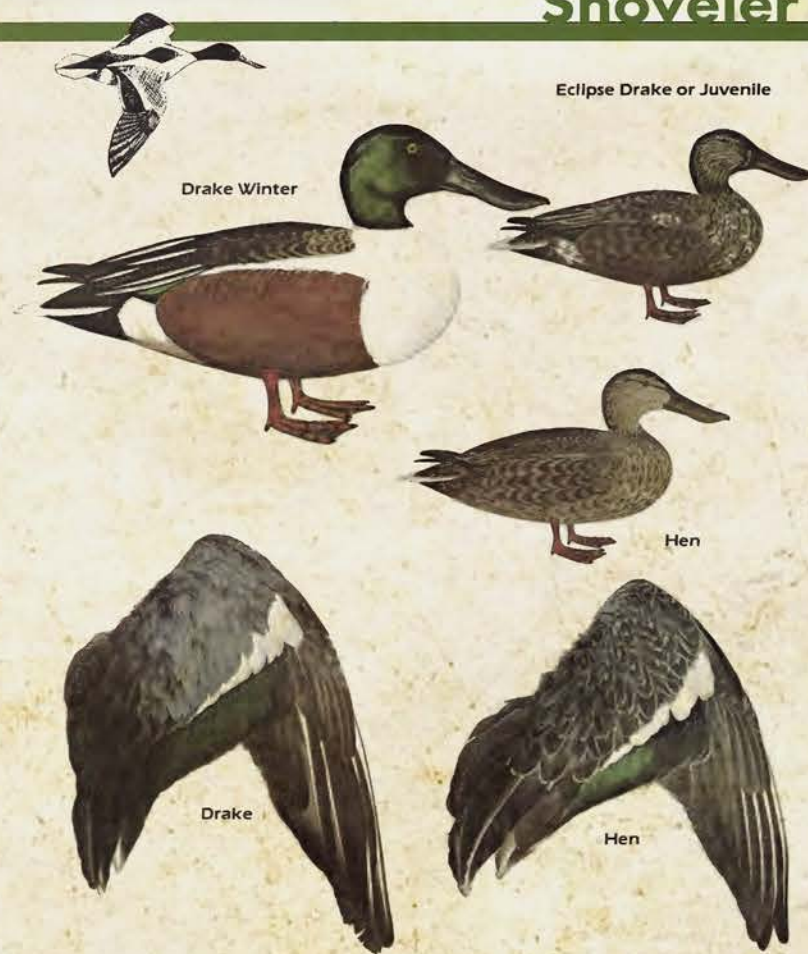
Red-Tailed Hawk



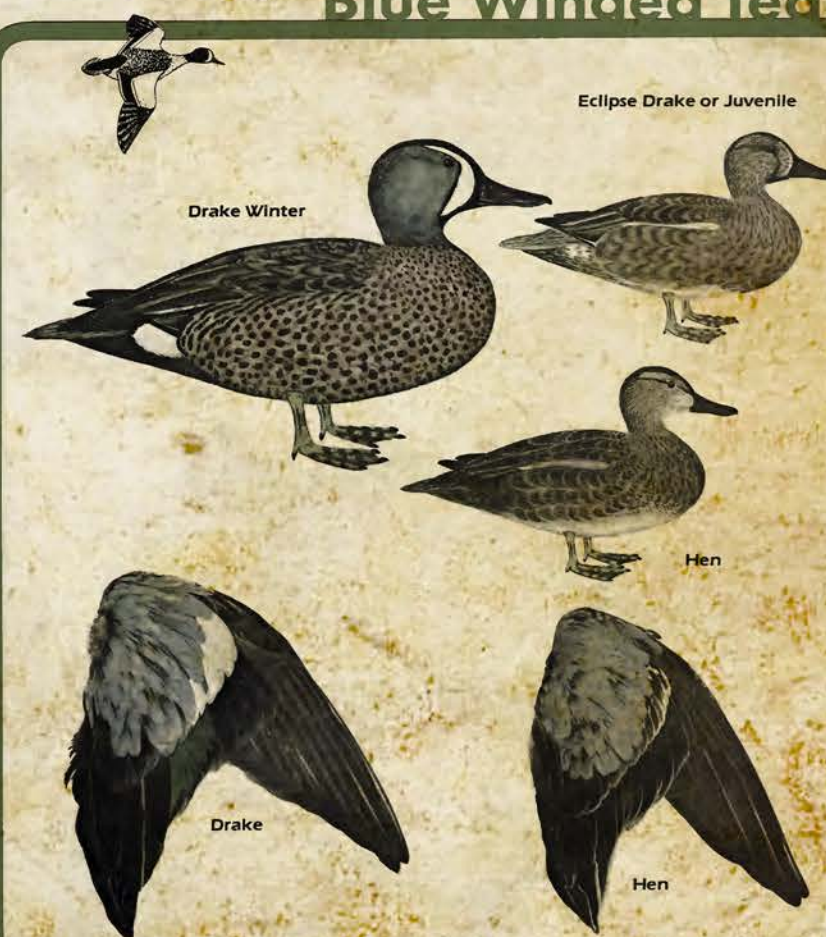
Gadwall



Shoveler



Blue Winged Teal



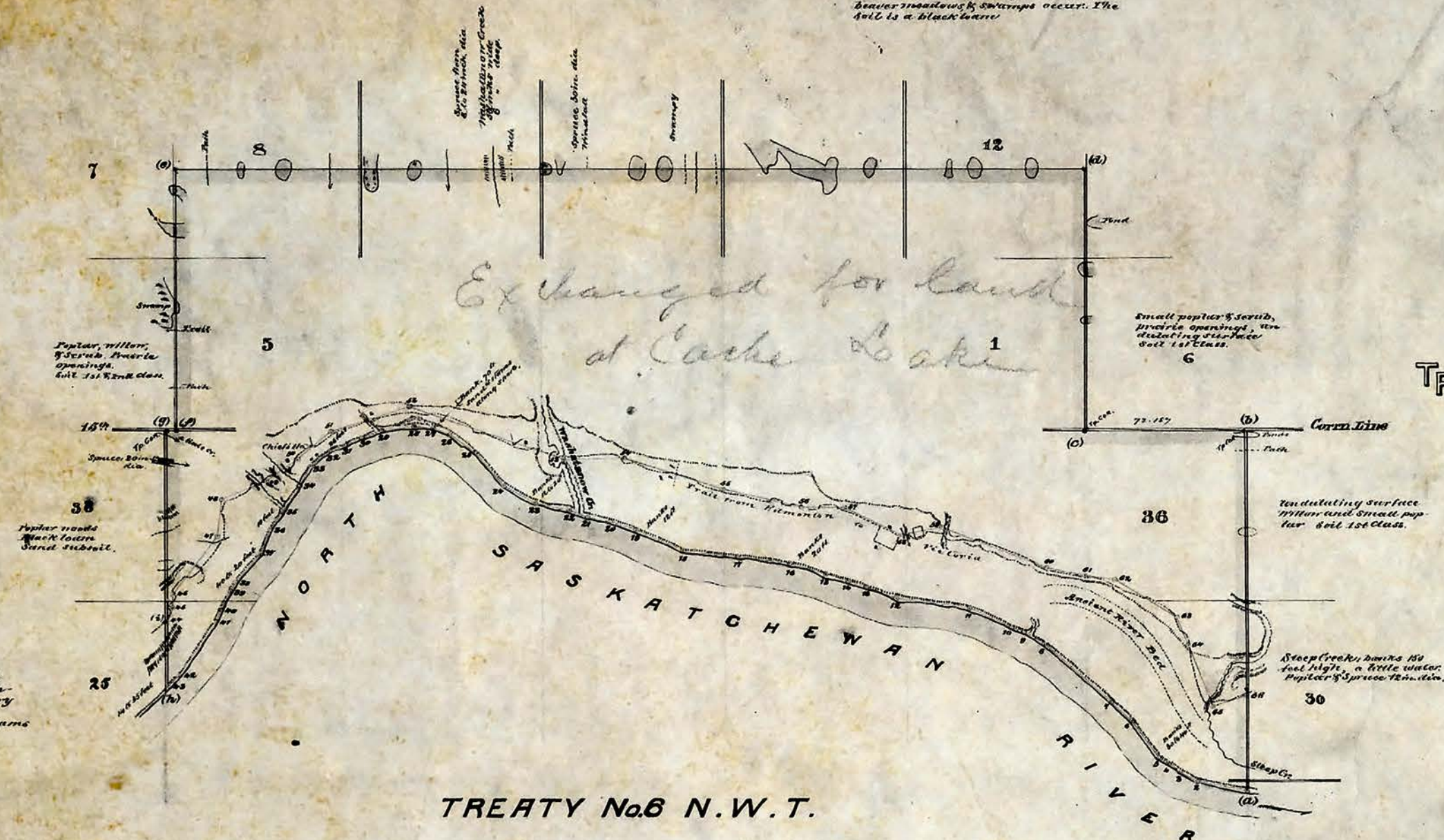
11.12	N	82.30	N	82.96
12.13	N	64.14	N	14.47
13.14	N	73.10	N	8.66
14.15	N	71.38	N	10.33
15.16	N	73.13	N	17.10
16.17	N	82.49	N	23.46
17.18	N	82.33	N	34.24
18.19	N	56.00	N	22.48
19.20	N	71.58	N	12.84
20.21	N	78.53	N	18.09
21.22	N	69.08	N	8.18
22.23	N	78.02	N	15.94
23.24	N	61.41	N	13.66
24.25	N	38.54	N	20.05
25.26	N	53.11	N	13.73
26.27	N	69.04	N	8.57
27.28	N	84.43	N	6.38
28.29	S	88.17	N	15.06
29.30	S	68.00	N	9.88
30.31	S	66.00	N	8.78
31.32	S	70.11	N	7.62
32.33	S	49.11	N	11.38
33.34	S	29.30	N	10.47
34.35	S	33.29	N	13.12
35.36	S	35.08	N	9.52
36.37	S	21.37	N	11.53
37.38	S	40.19	N	17.82
38.39	S	27.26	N	4.65
39.40	S	29.05	N	9.20
40.41	S	17.82	N	5.78
41.42	S	34.22	N	25.48
42.43	S	44.49	N	6.56

(h)	(g)	North	116.26
(g)	(f)	East	4.88
(f)	(e)	North	117.59

942.73

Sta.	Bearing	Dist.
44.45	N. 22.49° E.	6.66
45.46	N. 2.17° E.	6.30
46.47	N. 87.06° E.	32.72
47.48	N. 5.56° E.	15.86
48.49	N. 68.16° E.	12.00
49.50	N. 55.09° E.	18.94
50.51	N. 49.14° E.	19.13
51.52	N. 72.10° E.	37.00
52.53	S. 70.53° E.	23.07
53.54	N. 88.06° E.	26.45
54.55	S. 72.34° E.	46.86
55.56	S. 74.48° E.	35.93
56.57	S. 89.50° E.	19.40
57.58	S. 64.05° E.	27.81
58.59	N. 79.48° E.	19.30
59.60	S. 68.39° E.	49.90
60.61	S. 79.10° E.	17.73
61.62	S. 63.55° E.	13.16
62.63	S. 58.44° E.	32.82
63.64	S. 23.57° E.	13.63
64.65	S. 22.14° E.	29.45
65.66	N. 69.46° E.	15.79

Along the Northern Boundary the country is almost level and covered with poplar & willow. Some large scattered spruce in the valleys of creeks. Small sheltered prairie openings and numerous bawyer meadows & swamps occur. The soil is a black loam.



Along the valley of the Saskatchewan there are fine alluvial bottoms affording rich pasture, groves of poplar, hummocks of spruce, and a variety of berry bearing bushes. The surface is much broken by the valleys of numerous streams flowing into the river.

R. XX

R. XIX

Survey

OF

INDIAN RESERVE No. 126

for the band of

Chief Muskegwatic

AT

R. XIX

R. XVIII, W. 4TH I.M.

INDIAN AFFAIRS SURVEY RECORDS
No. 291
SCALE 40 CHAINS = 1 INCH

WASHATANOW OR HOLLOW HILL CREEK



walleye

Walleye have olive-green bodies with a white underbelly and sharp teeth. They prefer deep holes and rocky points, especially in early morning and evening. Best lures include jigs, crankbaits, and minnows. Alberta fishing regulations set size and possession limits.

Pine Creek Fishing Guide

North Saskatchewan River

Brook Trout



Brook trout have dark green backs with red and yellow spots along their sides. They prefer cold, clear waters and are often found near undercut banks and deep pools. Best caught in spring and fall, they respond well to spinners, small crankbaits, and fly patterns like nymphs and streamers. A fishing license is required, and regulations may limit harvest.

Burbot



A freshwater cod with a long, eel-like body, burbot prefer deep, slow-moving waters. Most active in winter, they can be caught through ice fishing with dead bait or jigging spoons. A license is required, and limits apply.

Dolly Varden Trout



Similar to brook trout but larger, Dolly Varden have dark green bodies with light spots. They favor cold, deep pools and are best caught with streamers, spinners, and jigs. Some areas may have harvest restrictions.

Brown Trout



Brown trout are golden-brown with black and red spots. They thrive in deeper pools and under submerged logs. Active year-round, they are best caught using minnows, spinners, and dry flies. Check provincial regulations for size and bag limits.

Cutthroat Trout



Recognizable by the red-orange slash under their jaws, cutthroat trout prefer clear, fast-moving waters with rocky bottoms. They bite best in spring and early summer on flies, small spinners, and worms. Catch-and-release regulations may apply in some areas.

Goldeye



A silvery fish with large eyes, goldeye prefer slow-moving sections of the river and backwaters. Active in summer, they readily take small crankbaits, spoons, and live bait. Goldeye are commonly harvested under general sportfishing regulations.

Lake Sturgeon



A prehistoric fish with bony plates along its body, lake sturgeon inhabit deep, slow-moving waters. A bottom-feeder, it is caught using worms and cut bait. Protected under conservation laws, sturgeon fishing is strictly regulated, often catch-and-release only.

Mountain Whitefish



A silvery fish with a small mouth, mountain whitefish prefer fast currents and deep runs. Most active in winter and early spring, they are caught with small flies, worms, and jigs. Alberta regulations outline bag limits for harvest.

Rainbow trout



A long, torpedo-shaped fish with a toothy grin, northern pike are ambush predators found in weedy bays and slow-moving waters. Active year-round, they strike spoons, jerkbaits, and soft plastics. Size restrictions apply for harvesting.

Lake Trout



A deep-water predator with a speckled gray body, lake trout are found in cold, deep sections of the river. They are best caught in spring and fall using large spoons, jigs, and live baitfish. Special licensing and size restrictions apply.

Northern Pike



A long, torpedo-shaped fish with a toothy grin, northern pike are ambush predators found in weedy bays and slow-moving waters. Active year-round, they strike spoons, jerkbaits, and soft plastics. Size restrictions apply for harvesting.

Yellow Perch



A small, golden fish with dark vertical stripes, yellow perch thrive in slow-moving backwaters and deeper holes. They bite well year-round on worms, small jigs, and spoons. Bag limits apply under Alberta fishing laws.