

NOTE: This map is designed to aid sportsmen in locating fishing areas. The boundaries shown are on a small scale and cannot be considered legally proper or exact. For exact description see boundaries in AREA section of proclamation



1985 UTAH

FISHING REGULATIONS and INFORMATION

issued by

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1596 West North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

William H. Geer, Acting Director

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HOW TO USE THIS PROCLAMATION

1. General information such as general seasons, license requirements, bag limits and methods of angling is printed in the first section of the proclamation. Read these regulations first, **before** going fishing.
2. Consult the AREA map to determine in which management area your fishing waters are located.
3. Turn to that AREA section in the proclamation. Read the AREA seasons and limits. Also check to see if the regulations of the specific water you are concerned with differ from the GENERAL and AREA regulations.
4. If the water is not listed in the AREA exceptions, then the area and general regulations will apply.

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES PROCLAMATION OF THE WILDLIFE BOARD FOR FISH, CRAYFISH AND BRINE SHRIMP 1985

After due investigation, we, the Utah State Wildlife Board by authority granted us under the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah (Section 23-14-18), hereby proclaim the following regulations governing the taking of all fish, brine shrimp and crayfish from the waters of Utah. These regulations will be effective January 1, 1985, through December 31, 1985, unless otherwise amended by Wildlife Board action. All dates herein mentioned shall be inclusive.

As a conservation measure, any water or area may be closed to fishing by posting with suitable signs and markers and without further notice. It is unlawful for any person to damage, move, remove or destroy any signs, placards or floating markers ordered placed in any part of this State by the Wildlife Board to enforce provisions of this Proclamation or other actions of the Wildlife Board.

Sections A, B, C, F and G set forth general rules and regulations. Where more localized and specific regulations are given in these and other sections of this Proclamation, the more specific regulations take precedence.

A. GENERAL FISHING SEASON

A.1. The general season for fishing waters of the State of Utah shall be January 1, 1985, through December 31, 1985 — 24 hours each day. EXCEPTIONS are listed separately elsewhere in this publication under AREA (Section D) designations. All dates are inclusive.

A.2. **NONGAME FISH, CRAYFISH AND BRINE SHRIMP:** It is lawful to take nongame fish, crayfish and brine shrimp for personal, noncommercial purposes. Nongame fish, crayfish and brine shrimp may be taken only during the **open** season set for taking game fish in a given body of water.

A.3. As a conservation measure, any water or area may be closed to fishing by the Wildlife Board without notice by posting with signs and markers.

B. LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

B.1. Any person 12 years of age or older must have in possession a valid fishing license to fish for any fish, crayfish or brine shrimp in Utah. Exceptions for some interstate waters are provided in Section F.

B.2. All persons licensed to fish in Utah are required to purchase a Trout Stamp before fishing for trout. Exceptions to this requirement are disabled persons, nonresidents fishing with 1 or 5 day license, and anglers fishing the interstate waters of Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell.

B.3. **Resident Juveniles**
B.3.1. Resident juveniles less than 6 years of age may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed angler. Fish taken **must** be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

B.3.2. Resident juveniles 6 through 11 years of age may fish without a license. In this case, the bag limit is equivalent to one-half of the full daily bag and possession limit.

B.3.3. Resident juveniles under 12 years of age may purchase a resident fishing license. In this case, full daily bag limits apply.

B.4. **Nonresident Juveniles**
B.4.1. Nonresident juveniles under 12 years of age may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed adult angler. Fish taken **must** be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

B.4.2. Nonresident juveniles under 12 years of age may also purchase a nonresident fishing license. In this case, full daily bag limits apply.

C. BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

C.1. The possession limit is identical to the daily bag limit. This means a person may not harvest in one day or have in possession more than 1 daily bag limit of each species regardless of the number of days spent fishing. Consuming the fish on the same day on which caught does not allow the angler to exceed the daily bag limit.

C.2. The following daily bag limits apply statewide to licensed anglers, EXCEPT where listed otherwise for specific waters in AREAS Section D:

Trout, salmon and grayling in the aggregate	8 fish
Whitefish	20 fish
Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6 fish
Striped bass — not more than 2 can exceed 30 inches	10 fish
Walleye	6 fish
Channel catfish	8 fish
Bullhead catfish	24 fish
Bluegill	20 fish
Crappie	50 fish
Bonneville cisco	30 fish
Northern pike	6 fish
White bass	No Limit
Yellow perch	No Limit
Crayfish	No Limit
Nongame fish species	No Limit
Brine shrimp	Ten pounds

C.3. Juveniles

C.3.1. Resident juveniles less than 6 years of age fishing without a license must be in the company of a licensed angler, and the fish taken **must** be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

C.3.2. Resident juveniles 5 through 11 years of age fishing without a license may possess a limit equivalent to one-half of the daily bag and possession limit.

C.3.3. Resident juveniles fishing with a resident fishing license may possess a full daily bag limit.

C.3.4. Nonresident juveniles under 12 years of age fishing without a license must be in the company of a licensed adult angler, and the fish taken **must** be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

C.3.5. Nonresident juveniles under 12 years of age fishing with a nonresident fishing license may possess a full daily bag limit.

D. WATERS WITH SPECIAL BAG LIMITS

D.1. It is unlawful to fish in waters having special bag limits while having fish in possession in excess of that limit.

E. COMPLETELY PROTECTED SPECIES

E.1. The following fish species cannot be taken in any manner without written permission from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources:

Colorado squawfish	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>
Bonytail chub	<i>Gila elegans</i>
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>
Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>
Least chub	<i>Leucichthys phlegothontis</i>
Woundfin	<i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i>
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>
Virgin River chub	<i>Gila robusta seminuda</i>
June sucker	<i>Chasmistes liorus</i>
Virgin River spinedace	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinis</i>

F. FISHING IN INTERSTATE WATERS

General Rules

F.1.1. Only 1 daily limit of fish may be taken by each licensed angler licensed in either or both states. An angler is entitled to only 1 limit per day even if licensed in both states.

F.1.2. Reciprocal fishing stamps for Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell must be signed across the face by the holder in the same manner as his name appears on the fishing license and attached to the holder's fishing license. Reciprocal stamps are valid on a calendar year basis.

F.1.3. Anglers are subject to the rules and regulations of the state in which they are fishing.

F.1.4. The holder of a valid Utah fishing license may fish the Utah portions of all interstate waters.

Bear Lake

F.2.1. The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing license may fish any place on Bear Lake.

F.2.2. See other special Bear Lake regulations under AREA 1 section.

Lake Powell

F.3.1. Any person possessing a valid Arizona license may fish in the waters of Lake Powell within Arizona without a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp, and any person possessing a valid Utah license may fish in the waters of Lake Powell within Utah without an Arizona reciprocal fishing stamp.

F.3.2. Any person qualifying as an Arizona resident having in his possession a valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp shall be permitted to fish within the Utah boundaries of Lake Powell.

F.3.3. Any person qualifying as a Utah resident having in his possession a valid Utah fishing license and an Arizona reciprocal fishing stamp shall be permitted to fish within the Arizona boundaries of Lake Powell.

F.3.4. **Juveniles** under the age of 14 may fish without a license. Creel and possession limits shall be the same as for licensed anglers EXCEPT only one-half the legal limit of trout may be taken. Youths not required to buy a license have the option to buy a license which will entitle them to a full daily bag limit.

F.3.5. Any person properly licensed pursuant to the regulations set forth above may fish in any and all waters of Lake Powell and may enter said waters from any point.

F.3.6. See other special Lake Powell regulations under AREA 5 section. Example of license requirements to fish Lake Powell:

TO FISH UTAH PORTION		TO FISH ARIZONA PORTION	
Resident Utah License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Resident Arizona License	Arizona Reciprocal Stamp
Nonresident Utah License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Arizona License	Arizona Reciprocal Stamp
Utah License Required		Utah License Required	
Utah Residents 14 and Over		Utah Residents 14 and Over	
Utah Residents Under 14		Utah Residents Under 14	
Arizona Residents 14 and Over		Arizona Residents 14 and Over	
Arizona Residents Under 14		Arizona Residents Under 14	
Nonresidents of Utah or Arizona 14 and Over		Nonresidents of Utah or Arizona 14 and Over	
Nonresidents of Utah and Arizona Under 14		Nonresidents of Utah and Arizona Under 14	

F.4. Flaming Gorge Reservoir

F.4.1. A person having in possession a valid Wyoming fishing license must have in his possession a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp to fish in the Utah part of Flaming Gorge Reservoir. A person having in possession a valid Utah fishing license must have in his possession a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp to fish in the Wyoming portion of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

F.4.2. Any nonresident of Utah not having in possession a valid Wyoming fishing license and who would be required by Utah law to purchase a nonresident Utah fishing license to fish Utah waters, in order to be entitled to fish the Utah part of Flaming Gorge Reservoir, will be required to purchase an appropriate nonresident Utah fishing license. Conversely, any nonresident of Wyoming not having in possession a valid Utah fishing license and who would be required by Wyoming law to purchase a nonresident Wyoming fishing license to fish Wyoming waters, in order to be entitled to fish the Wyoming part of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir, will be required to purchase an appropriate nonresident Wyoming fishing license.

F.4.3. Persons who are either residents or nonresidents of Utah and who are not required by Utah law to purchase a Utah fishing license may fish the Utah part of Flaming Gorge Reservoir under such laws and regulations of Utah as may from time to time be in effect, and under such mutual regulations as the Wyoming Commission and Utah Board from time to time establish. Conversely, persons who are either residents or nonresidents of Wyoming and who are not required by Wyoming law to purchase a Wyoming fishing license may fish the Wyoming part of Flaming Gorge Reservoir under such laws and regulations of Wyoming as may from time to time be in effect, and under such mutual regulations as the Wyoming Commission and the Utah Board from time to time establish.

Juveniles

F.4.4. Utah and Wyoming resident juveniles under 12 years of age are not required to have a license or stamp to fish any portion of the reservoir.

F.4.5. Utah and Wyoming nonresident juveniles under 12 years of age are not required to have a license or stamp to fish any portion of the reservoir. However, they must be accompanied by a licensed adult angler and their creel limit included as part of the daily bag limit of the accompanying licensed angler.

F.4.6. Wyoming resident juveniles 12 and 13 years of age are not required to purchase a license to fish any part of the reservoir. However, a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp is required to fish in Utah.

F.4.7. Utah resident juveniles 12 and 13 years of age must have a Utah license to fish in Utah and a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp is required to fish in Wyoming.

F.4.8. A nonresident of Utah and Wyoming 12 and 13 years of age must possess a Utah license or a Wyoming license and Utah stamp to fish in the Utah portion of the reservoir.

F.4.9. Any nonresident under 12 years of age in Utah and 14 years of age in Wyoming holding a Utah or Wyoming license may fish in the respective state portion of the reservoir for which they hold a license. A reciprocal fishing stamp is required to fish in the entire reservoir.

F.4.10. Youths not required to buy a license have the option to buy a license and appropriate stamps which will entitle them to a full daily bag limit.

F.4.11. Except on Sheep Creek (as provided in Section 0.3.13.), fishing is permitted on reservoir tributary streams up to the maximum reservoir water elevation under the same regulations that apply to the reservoir.

Example of license requirements to fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir:

UTAH PORTION		WYOMING PORTION	
Resident Utah License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Resident Wyoming License	Wyoming Reciprocal Stamp
Nonresident Utah License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Wyoming License	Wyoming Reciprocal Stamp
Utah License Required		Utah License Required	
Utah Residents 14 and Over		Utah Residents 14 and Over	
Utah Residents Under 14		Utah Residents Under 14	
Wyoming Residents 14 and Over		Wyoming Residents 14 and Over	
Wyoming Residents Under 14		Wyoming Residents Under 14	
Nonresidents of Utah and Wyoming 14 and Over		Nonresidents of Utah and Wyoming 14 and Over	
Nonresidents of Utah and Wyoming Under 14		Nonresidents of Utah and Wyoming Under 14	

G. METHODS OF ANGLING

G.1. It is unlawful to take or attempt to take game fish by any means other than angling, EXCEPT as provided for the use of set lines, spearfishing and cisco dipnetting.

G.2. Use of more than 1 rod, pole, trollboard, etc., is illegal.

G.3. Snagging and gaffing are illegal, EXCEPT that a gaff may be used to land fish caught by lawful means.

G.4. Chumming is prohibited.

G.5. Angling is permitted with any bait, EXCEPT corn, hominy, any live fish and game fish or parts thereof. Dead Bonneville cisco may be used in Bear Lake, and dead yellow perch and the eggs of all fish species are permitted for bait. The possession of corn and hominy when fishing is illegal.

G.6. Fishing with live crayfish is legal only on the water where the crayfish are captured.

G.7. Angling is permitted with any two lures, EXCEPT no lure shall have more than 3 hooks. No line shall have attached to it more than 2 baited hooks or 2 artificial flies.

G.8. Artificial light is permitted, EXCEPT when spearfishing.

G.9. Chemicals, explosives, electricity and poisons are unlawful for use to catch or kill fish. Persons or companies who want to use any of these means to catch or kill fish in any waters of the state must have written approval of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

G.10. When angling through the ice, no ice hole shall exceed 12 inches in any dimension, EXCEPT at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake where no hole shall exceed 18 inches.

G.11. It shall be unlawful to fish from a raft or boat with motor attached in any water designated motors not allowed, or from a raft or boat in any water designated boats not allowed.

G.12. It is unlawful to take or harass any fish by shooting at with firearm or pellet gun, strike with club, hands or other device, or build obstructions for catching or chasing in any manner.

Archery Fishing

G.13.1. Fishing with use of a bow and arrow is permitted for the taking of nongame fish in all waters only during the fishing season for those waters. A fishing license is required for archery fishing and fish killed must be disposed of properly.

Spearfishing

G.14.1. Deer Creek Reservoir and Fish Lake are open to taking of trout by scuba and snorkel spearfishing between June 1 and September 5.

G.14.2. The daily bag and possession limit shall be 2 fish. Spearfishing shall be permitted from sunrise to sunset, and attracting or immobilizing fish by use of artificial light at any time is prohibited.

G.14.3. A spearfishing permit is required in addition to a fishing license and may be obtained without charge from the Salt Lake Office of the Division of Wildlife Resources or any of its regional offices.

Set Line Fishing

G.15.1. Set lines may be used to take game fish in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho State line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals, Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (U-30), Malad River, Green River below the Colorado State line, Colorado River above Lake Powell, San Juan River and Utah Lake.

(Proclamation continued on page 2)

PROCLAMATION

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- G.15.2. Conventional angling with one pole is permitted concurrent with set line fishing.
- G.15.3. No more than two set lines per angler may be used and they shall not contain more than 30 hooks in the aggregate.
- G.15.4. When fishing set lines, the angler must be on the surface or bank of the water being fished.
- G.15.5. Any set line must have attached a legible tag with the name and address of the angler.

H. TAKING NONGAME FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- H.1. It is lawful to take nongame fish (except those listed in E.1.) and crayfish for personal noncommercial use by angling or with traps, liftnets, handlines or seines, provided that:
- H.1.1. Seines must not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- H.1.2. Not more than 5 handlines may be used to take crayfish. Such a handline is one line, held in the hand or with a rod, without any hook, to which is tied bait so that the crayfish grasps with its claws.
- H.1.3. All nongame fish taken (EXCEPT those listed in E.1.) must be killed immediately upon removing them from the water.
- H.1.4. All crayfish must be killed upon transporting from the body of water where taken.

I. POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

- I.1. All fish possessed in the field or in transit must be kept in such a manner that (a) the species of fish can be readily identified, (b) the number of fish can be readily counted, and (c) the size of the fish can be readily measured where size limits apply. Fish filets must have attached sufficient skin to include the conspicuous markings of their species.
- I.2. Anglers must not have more than one daily bag limit in possession at any time.
- EXAMPLE: If you take 8 rainbow trout in one day and eat 4 of them, you may only take 4 more the next day. You may not take more fish the first day even after eating the 4 fish.
- I.3. A legal limit of game fish may accompany a bona fide fishing license holder within the state or when leaving the state.
- I.4. A person may lawfully possess or transport dead game fish on a donation certificate or a seller's receipt from a registered commercial pond owner. These documents must specify the number and species of fish donated or purchased; the license or certificate number; name, address and signature of the donor or seller; and the place where the game fish were taken. It is unlawful to transport game fish possessed on a donation certificate across state lines.

J. TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- J.1. It is unlawful for any person, EXCEPT Utah licensed seiners, or properly registered commercial fish installations or bait dealers, to possess or transport live fish. This section does not preclude the use of live fish stringers, live wells or hold-type cages as part of the normal angling procedures.
- J.2. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured without written permission from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- J.3. Brine shrimp may be possessed and transported live. A separate Certification of Registration is required for any commercial operations (Rules and Regulations Governing Seining and Bait Dealers).
- J.4. It is lawful to possess and transport tropical and goldfish species intended for exhibition or commercial purposes.

K. FISHING ON WILDLIFE DIVISION PROPERTIES

- K.1. All waters of state fish-raising or spawning facilities are CLOSED to angling. State watershed management areas are CLOSED to angling, except as posted.

L. RELEASE OF TAGGED OR MARKED FISH

- L.1. It is unlawful to tag or mark game fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest.

- L.2. It is illegal to introduce any tagged, fin clipped or marked fish into the water or to tag, fin clip or mark any fish and return it to the water without prior written approval from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

M. UTE INDIAN LANDS

- M.1. Indian Trust Lands of the Uintah–Ouray Reservation are administered separately from state, private and other federal lands. Anglers should observe tribal regulations for fishing on Trust Lands of the reservation. Any person wishing additional information on fishing should contact the Ute Indian Tribe, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

N. TRESPASS

- Any person entering upon privately owned land of any other person, firm or corporation which is properly posted, without permission from the owner or person in charge, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- Any person who upon request of the owner or person in charge of private land shall refuse to immediately leave such private land, whether posted or not, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- Any person who without the owner's permission shall obstruct any entrance or exit to private property is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- Any person convicted of violating any provisions of this section while in the act of hunting or fishing may have his license, certificate or permit relating to the activity engaged in at the time of such violation revoked by the Division, and such person may not obtain another license, certificate or permit for that activity until a period of one year shall elapse from the date of revocation.
- Private property shall be deemed posted properly when "No Trespassing" signs and/or a minimum of 100 square inches of fluorescent or bright yellow paint (on exterior fenceposts, trees; or when metal fenceposts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted) are displayed at all corners, and at all fishing streams that cross property lines, and along all roads, and trails, gates and rights-of-way entering such land. Posting must be confined to privately owned land under the control of an individual, group or organization and is not valid in restricting access to public lands other than lands controlled by public agencies posted as conservation measures.
- Any landowner desiring enforcement of this provision must notify the Division of Wildlife Resources in writing 14 days prior to the opening of any hunting and fishing season that property is posted in the prescribed manner and that unless anyone has written permission to hunt or fish on the property, the landowner expects the Division to apprehend and prosecute the trespasser.

This section shall not apply to peace or conservation officers in the performance of their duties.

Any person, firm or corporation desiring to permit hunting on privately owned property by the owner or owners and not others, except by permission, may post a special sign "Hunting By Permission Only."

"Hunting by Permission Cards" will be provided to landholders by the Division upon request, for use in granting access to such lands.

Written permission is not required for access to lands posted "Hunting by Permission"; verbal permission is sufficient for access to such lands.

P. DEFINITIONS

- P.1. AGGREGATE: When applied to daily bag and possession limits, the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction, i.e., "Trout and salmon in the aggregate."
- P.2. ANGLING: Fishing with rod, pole, tipup or trollboard, etc., held in the hands of, or within 10 feet of, the person fishing and having attached thereto a single line with legal hooks, baits or lures as permitted in this Proclamation.
- P.3. AQUATIC WILDLIFE: Any species of fish, crustaceans or aquatic insects.
- P.4. ARTIFICIAL FLY: Any fly made by the method known as fly tying. Spinners, wobblers or any attractor blades or devices or any bait may not be used with any fly when fishing "flies only" waters. Weighted jigs are lures and do not qualify as artificial flies.
- P.5. ARTIFICIAL LURE: Any device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers or elastic with hook or hooks attached. The term artificial lures includes devices

- commonly known as jigs, crankbaits, spoons, spinners, hardware, pop gear, flat-fish, etc. No bait or digestible substance of any kind may be used when fishing "artificial lures only" waters.
- P.6. BAG LIMIT: Maximum limit, in number or amount, of fish, crayfish or brine shrimp, which may lawfully be taken by any one person during one day. It is unlawful to have more than one bag limit of each designated species in possession at any time.
- P.7. BAIT: Any digestible substance such as worms, cheese, salmon eggs or earthworms. Legal baits are described in Section G.5. Methods of Angling.
- P.8. CHUMMING: Placing into the water of any substance or material, including, but not limited to, fish or parts thereof, which is not affixed to a hook or J line and which may tend to attract fish to the place where the substance or material is placed.
- P.9. DISABLED PERSON: A resident who is blind, paraplegic or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches.
- P.10. DOMICILE: The place where an individual has a true, fixed permanent home and principal establishment, and to which place that individual has, whenever absent, the intention of returning.
- P.11. FISHING: Any effort made to take, kill, injure, capture or catch any fish, crayfish or brine shrimp.
- P.12. FLOAT TUBE: A floating device capable of supporting one person. Not considered a boat or a raft.
- P.13. GAME FISH: Trout – rainbow, albino rainbow, cutthroat, brown and golden; char – brook trout, lake trout (mackinaw), and splake; salmon – kokanee, whitefish; Bonneville cisco; crappie; yellow perch; largemouth and smallmouth bass; channel catfish; bullhead catfish; bluegill; northern pike; walleye; grayling; white bass and striped bass.
- P.14. LAKE OR RESERVOIR: The standing water level existing at any time within the lake or reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is NOT considered part of the lake or reservoir.
- P.15. LENGTH MEASUREMENT: The length between the tip of the nose and the tip of the tail fin (total length). Total length is the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body (see drawing below).



- P.16. MINNOW: All members of the family of fish classified as Cyprinidae (chub, dace, goldfish, minnow, shiner, squawfish and carp); Cyprinodontidae (killifish) and Poeciliidae (mosquitofish). The term "minnow" does not include the fry or fingerlings of any species not in these three families; i.e., small trout are not minnows.
- P.17. MOTOR: All electric and internal combustion motors.
- P.18. NONGAME FISH: All fish species not listed as game fish. These include carp, suckers, chubs and minnows.
- P.19. NONRESIDENT: Any person who does not qualify as a resident.
- P.20. POSSESSION: All fish that are hooked, landed and not immediately released are considered in the possession of the person hooking the fish. The possession limit is equal to 1 daily bag limit unless otherwise specified. This includes fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.
- P.21. RESIDENT: Any person who has been domiciled in the State of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license and who does not claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country. Utah residents leaving Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States or

- for religious or educational purposes and who do not claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country shall not lose their residency. A member of the armed forces of the United States who is not on temporary duty in this state and does not claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country is a resident for purposes of this chapter as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in the state. A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a wildlife division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident. Dependents of a member of the armed forces who do not claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country may qualify as residents under this chapter after living in the state for 60 consecutive days immediately prior to purchasing a license. Nonresidents attending an institution of higher learning in the State of Utah as full-time students and who do not claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country may qualify as Utah residents for license purposes after having been physically present in the State of Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license. This license becomes invalid upon the purchase of a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- P.22. SET LINES: An unattended line anchored at one end to a nonmoving object and not attached to a fishing pole.
- P.23. SINGLE HOOK: A hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.
- P.24. SNAGGING OR GAFFING: Attempting to take a fish in such a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily in its mouth. Snag or gaff hooks are hooks with or without handles used to take fish by snagging. A gaff or landing net may be used in landing fish already caught by lawful means.
- P.25. TAKE: To hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife or any attempt to commit any of these acts.
- P.26. TROUT: All species of the family Salmonidae EXCEPT whitefish.
- P.27. WASTE: Protected wildlife that has been abandoned, allowed to deteriorate or used in a manner not normally associated with beneficial uses of the species involved.
- P.28. WATERS OF THE STATE: Any waters within the boundaries of the State of Utah, except those within the Trust Lands of Indian Reservations.
- P.29. WHITEFISH: Members of the trout family distinguished by large scales, small mouth and silver color. For the purpose of these regulations, there are 3 species: mountain whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni*, found in many streams; Bonneville whitefish, *Prosopium spilolatus*; and Bear Lake whitefish, *Prosopium abyssicola*. The latter two are found only in Bear Lake.
- P.30. WILDLIFE: Any form of animal life generally living in a state of nature.

It is provided by law that the above rules and regulations shall have the full force and effect of law. Any violation shall be considered a misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted as such. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

Adopted by the Utah State Wildlife Board on the 9th day of November, 1984.

UTAH STATE
WILDLIFE BOARD
By WARREN T. HARWARD
Chairman of the Board
WILLIAM H. GEER
Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE, ss

On this 9th day of November, 1984, personally appeared before me William H. Geer, Acting Director of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, acting on behalf of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, who duly acknowledged to me that he signed the foregoing Proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board and that the same has been duly adopted and filed and will be published in accordance with the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah.

By DOUGLAS L. PAX
Notary Public residing
in Salt Lake County

My Commission Expires: July 10, 1987

GENERAL INFORMATION

IT IS UNLAWFUL

Following are some laws which may concern anglers and which are unlawful by statute. They are listed here for your information. If you would like to refer to the exact wording, please consult Title 23, Utah Code Annotated.

- It is unlawful:
- To introduce to any waters of this state any species of aquatic wildlife without first securing written permission from the Wildlife Board, 23-15-12.
 - For any person to import or export any species of live wildlife, or to release from captivity imported wildlife without first securing written permission from the Division of Wildlife Resources, 23-13-5.
 - To sell or transport protected wildlife or to seine for any kind of protected aquatic wildlife in any waters of the state except as provided by the Wildlife Board, 23-15-8.
 - To take any protected aquatic wildlife or eggs of same from any water of the state, except as provided by the Wildlife Board, 23-15-7.
 - To hold in captivity at any time any protected wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Board, 23-13-4.
 - To develop or operate any private water for a private fishing or fish installation without first securing a certificate of registration from the Division of Wildlife Resources. No such installation can be developed on natural lakes or natural flowing streams or reservoirs constructed on natural stream channels, 23-15-10.
 - To refuse to produce for examination to an officer any required license, permit, tag, devices or apparatuses used for taking any wildlife, 23-20-25.
 - To enter properly posted privately owned land without permission from the owner or person in charge, 23-20-14.
 - To refuse to immediately leave privately owned land when requested to do so by the owner or person in charge, 23-20-14.
 - To obstruct, without the owner's permission, any entrance or exit to private property, 23-20-14.
 - To waste, or permit to be wasted or spoiled, any protected wildlife, 23-20-8.
 - To divert, without existing water rights, water from any stream, lake or reservoir which would endanger the protected aquatic wildlife in it, 23-15-3.
 - To pollute any waters necessary for wildlife purposes or containing protected aquatic wildlife, crustaceans and aquatic insects, 23-15-6.
 - To aid or assist any other person to violate any provisions of the Wildlife Resources Code or any regulations promulgated from it, 23-20-23.

STOP ILLEGAL FISH PLANTS

Help yourself to years of pleasure on Utah's prime fishing lakes by not transferring fish and other aquatic wildlife to other waters – leave them where you find them.

Several prime Utah fishing waters have recently been seriously impacted by illegal fish and crayfish plants. This activity includes nongame fish and also some game fish species.

Unlawful fish movement is a major threat to quality sport fisheries. The Division of Wildlife Resources has specific management programs on most waters. An individual taking fish management into his own hands always hurts, rather than helps, long-term fishing opportunities. Many of these introduced species either prey on game fish or compete strongly for food and space. Others adversely impact game fish reproduction or they become too abundant and stunt.

- Who transfers fish and other aquatic wildlife from one lake to another?
1. Anglers who feel they know what is best.
 2. Anglers using live fish as bait.
 3. Recreationists unaware of the consequences.

Transportation of live fish and crayfish is illegal. What's more, it's costly — to each of us. The angler stands to lose some of the finest freshwater fishing available. The people of Utah stand to lose millions of dollars in revenue through closed or unproductive fisheries.

Small lakes infested with undesirable fish can be treated with a very costly natural organic substance called rotenone. The cost to treat large lakes is usually prohibitive. Once they are infested, many management options are lost and game fish production is seriously diminished. The best answer to undesirable fish is not treatment, but prevention. The answer is you!

Don't move live fish or aquatic wildlife from one body of water to another for any reason!

Do report any such moves you see, including the use of live fish for bait!

LOOK FOR TAGS ON YOUR FISH

Fish biologists often study survival, growth and movement by inserting small numbered tags in fish they sample. Those tags will usually be found near the dorsal (back) fin. If you find a tag with a Division of Wildlife address on it, you can assist with the studies by sending the tag number, along with species, length and weight of the fish and place and date it was captured to a Division of Wildlife Resources office. You will be notified of the information we have concerning that tag number and your information will be included in Division of Wildlife Resources studies.

Do not tag or in any way, mark fish you intend to release. Such activity is specifically forbidden in this proclamation. It compromises Utah Division of Wildlife Resources studies and other scientific research efforts.

THE TROUT STAMP AND TROUT WATERS

Fishing in waters not considered trout waters, such as Utah Lake, Willard Bay Reservoir, Pelican Lake, Cutler Reservoir, Yuba Reservoir, Redmond Lake, Gunlock Reservoir, Huntington North Reservoir, and the Bear River below Cutler Reservoir, Green River below Colorado state line, Colorado River, and the San Juan River, will not require a trout stamp. However, when fishing in waters that contain trout in combination with other fish, such as Pineview Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Steinaker Reservoir, Brough Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir, etc., anglers are urged to have the stamp. If you catch a trout or are using trout fishing techniques, you are required to have a trout stamp and will be in violation if you do not.

YEAR-ROUND FISHING

This year marks the beginning of a new approach to Utah's fishing regulations, year-round fishing. Most lakes and streams will be open to fishing all year, but in some cases reduced limits or closures have been imposed where excessive harvest is expected or for other biological reasons. Past experience on Utah's year-round waters, and from other states, indicates that in most cases overharvest is not a problem since fishing pressure is usually light in the winter. Year-round fishing will increase angling opportunity and will also allow for better management since some reservoirs can provide better fishing in the cold months.

Another major advantage will be reduction of the opening day crowd, which was causing severe overcrowding of facilities at lakes around the state.

In 1985, no stocking changes will be made. Spring stocking also will not change, and normal quotas will be stocked prior to the Memorial Day weekend, the first big weekend of the summer season. As a result, only fish which survive the summer will be available during the winter. Over the next few years, DWR management and stocking may be modified as necessary to adjust to year-round fishing.

We want everyone to be able to enjoy Utah's fishery resource, all of it, year round. So take advantage of the sunny winter days: check out the sport of ice fishing, dress warmly, and most of all, enjoy!

IMPORTATION, COLLECTION AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

Separate regulations govern the importation, exportation, collection and possession of live wildlife. Many nonnative species and forms of animals are prohibited in Utah because of potential adverse effects on native wildlife. It is unlawful to collect, possess, import or export any species of live wildlife without first obtaining a certificate of registration. Persons contemplating importing or possessing any species are strongly urged to obtain a copy of the Proclamation for Importation Collection and Possession of Live Wildlife. A copy of this proclamation and applications for these certificates may be obtained at any Division office. A letter of application must be submitted to the Director Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in advance of the date the certificate is needed.

PRIVATE PONDS

There are separate regulations which govern keeping aquatic wildlife in private ponds. It is illegal to have fish in a private pond or to purchase, transport or import fish for a private pond without first having a Certificate of Registration for each pond. All Certificates of Registration are valid for a calendar year and must be renewed annually. Applications for a certificate and a copy of the regulations for private fish ponds and private fish installations are available at all Division regional offices.

HELP KEEP YOUR FISHING WATERS CLEAN

The sun is just peeking over the mountain as you head to the shore of your favorite fishing spot at a remote backcountry lake. Scattered along the shoreline are the remains of the last person's trip: a plastic bag blowing around in the early-morning breeze, a pop can bent in half, an empty jar of salmon eggs, and the fly covered guts of eight rainbow trout.

Litter and improper disposal of fish entrails continues to be a problem at many of Utah's fine fish waters. Here are a few suggestions:

- 1- Pack out anything you take with you: wrappers, cans, bait containers.
- 2- Take a few minutes to clean the area around you, even if that means cleaning up after someone else.
- 3- When cleaning fish, take an extra plastic bag along for fish guts and discard later in a garbage can. If cleaning fish in a boat, either puncture the air bladder and let the entrails sink at least 100 feet from shore, or use the plastic bag idea. Never leave fish remains on or near shore. Burying fish entrails doesn't work; scavenging animals often dig them up and scatter them.
- 4- At Scofield, Strawberry, Pineview, Deer Creek or Panguitch Lake, don't dispose of fish entrails in the water. These lakes are experiencing serious water quality problems.

WILD TROUT FISHERIES

"Wild Trout" refers to special management of some fisheries, primarily all stream fisheries, which rely on natural reproduction to sustain the trout population. Such fisheries are rare in Utah, since most fishing in this dry state occurs on reservoirs where most trout are unable to spawn. The majority of our rivers and streams also do not now support natural reproduction, due to water diversion, channelization and siltation. Brook trout and cutthroat trout are able to sustain fishable populations in many higher elevation streams, and because of the remote locations and the brook trout's ability to overpopulate, most of these streams are managed without special regulations. Brown trout occur at lower elevations and in some streams are able to reproduce and build substantial populations. Since brown trout are less catchable than rainbow trout and favor heavy cover, many of these populations are also managed without special regulations.

When good reproductive streams are located in areas of easy access, trout can be overfished. Without special restrictive regulations to lower the harvest to a point where natural reproduction can sustain the fishery, these streams have to be stocked with hatchery fish or else fishing becomes poor. Many of the popular Wasatch front streams fall into this category. If hatchery fish are not stocked, natural reproduction can sustain the population only if restrictive measures are implemented such as reduced harvest or catch and release of most fish.

To ensure the maximum survival of those fish which are caught and then released, lure and fly only regulations are necessary. Experience and many scientific studies have shown that from 30% to over 70% of fish caught on bait and then released die. Lures and flies, however, have post-release mortality rates well below 10%. The number of hooks or the presence or absence of barbs makes little difference in the mortality rates. The primary mortality factor is how deep in the mouth the fish is hooked, and bait generally is taken in deeper than artificial baits.

Deciding which streams should be managed for wild trout and which should be stocked is not easy. The Division of Wildlife Resources in most cases considers the desires of the fishermen in setting regulations, but Utah's anglers are divided on this subject. Standard management using stocked fish costs more, but usually satisfies larger numbers of anglers. It is favored by people who prefer to use bait, who don't want to learn to fly fish or use lures and is good for children just learning to fish. Many people want to eat their catch, and this is encouraged under standard management.

Wild trout management may be cheaper, since no hatchery fish are required. Fishing is usually good, since most fish are released alive, and the wild fish are "wilder" and more wary than stocked trout. Usually more large fish are present in the population than in streams under standard management. This type of fishing is favored by those who want to enjoy the fishing experience, but aren't very interested in taking many fish to eat.

Factors other than angler desires have to be considered in establishing wild trout fisheries. Among these are the stream's potential for reproduction. Annual water flows, productivity, fish habitat, spawning habitat and juvenile cover are also important in determining if a stream can sustain a suitable fish population without stocking. Expected fishing pressure is also a factor, since some mortality and harvest will occur, even with catch-and-release regulations. Alternative fishing sites in the area are also important, since some people will choose to fish elsewhere rather than switch methods. Utah's stream resource is very limited. Artificial reservoirs provide the bulk of the fishing, and they are very well suited to standard management and to high-catch regulations. The few remaining quality streams, however, are unique, and many people feel they deserve special considerations in management.

As a result, more consideration is being given to managing for the natural productivity of these streams, as well as to managing for the Bonneville and Colorado River subspecies of cutthroat trout – the only trout truly native to Utah. With proper management and regulations, the wild trout streams of Utah can provide for unique and quality fishing on a sustained basis for years and generations to come.

OUTDOOR MANNERS

- Always leave the area as you found it...or better.
- Carry out all nonburnable wastes created by your visit. Burn with care all combustible materials.
- If you build a fire, keep it small and always under control; completely quench when abandoned.
- Respect the rights of others.
- Observe all laws, including traffic, firearms and property.
- Be conservation minded; support the sound management of the resources we all use.
- Keep your vehicles on authorized roads.
- Protect culinary and other clean waters as much as possible. Dump waste water a minimum of 150 feet from springs, lakes and streams.
- When necessary, provide a good wilderness toilet. This can be done by digging a hole not more than 8 to 10 inches deep and at least 200 feet from springs, lakes and streams. Cover the waste with 4 to 6 inches of topsoil.
- Do not camp near water facilities used by wildlife and livestock.
- Make sure you are aware of the availability of potable drinking water or carry enough for your needs.
- Avoid unnecessary predicaments. Carry extra gas and essential auto tools.
- Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return. Carry proper clothing and a first aid kit.

SAFETY ON ICE

Winter provides a variety of outdoor activities for Utah sportsmen, but it also requires recognition of potentials for trouble.

One area where care and caution should be exercised is traveling across ice. Each year a few unfortunate individuals make hasty and careless judgments about the condition and strength of ice, and the end result is all too often tragedy.

The Division of Wildlife Resources urges Utah sportsmen to be aware of the dangers inherent in snowmobiling or walking across ice, and to remember these rules of thumb when venturing out on ice:

- 1- New ice is stronger than old ice.
- 2- Slush ice (white frosty looking ice) is only about half as strong as clear blue ice.
- 3- River ice is considerably weaker than lake ice, and continuous travel over the same route across ice will tend to weaken it.
- 4- Ice may have weak spots in areas of currents or springs.

Caution Urged

Anglers intending to participate in winter fishing pastimes, are urged to exercise extreme caution when going onto ice-covered waters, especially when taking vehicles such as snowmobiles onto the ice. The thickness and strength of the ice should be carefully tested. Use the following outline to judge ice strength. Remember this is for clear ice, if ice has a slushy appearance, it's only half as strong.

- Two inches of ice will generally support one adult of average size on foot.
- Three inches of ice will support a small group of people, providing they walk in single file and remain well spaced.
- Ice over twelve inches thick will usually support the weight of a car.

Fishermen should think about safety, too, when drilling or chopping holes in ice. The hole should not be made too large in order to avoid the possibility of others stumbling into your unseen hole.

In addition, you should be aware of the possible dangers of exposure and hypothermic conditions while fishing on the ice. Be certain that clothing is warm, at least partially wind-proof and that it will repel wetness. When winds add to the chill factor, cover vital body-heat areas such as head, wrists, back of neck and ankles.

If an accident should occur and a fellow sportsman falls through the ice, remember to offer help by extending a pole or rope or article of clothing. Keep weight evenly distributed on the ice by spreading arms and legs as you move toward the hole. Use extreme caution. It is vital to the victim that warmth and dry clothing be found as soon as possible. If no other source is available, use one or two people to provide body heat in a prewarmed sleeping bag. The old adage about an "ounce of prevention" holds true when fishing through the ice.

PROCEDURES TO REPLACE LOST LICENSES AND LICENSE REFUNDS

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources cannot legally refund the purchase price of any hunting or fishing license, stamp or certificate of registration for any reason.

When any license has been lost or destroyed, the licensee may purchase a duplicate of the original from the Wildlife Resources Offices in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Springville, Price, Cedar City or Vernal for one-half of the original license price or \$5.00 whichever is less. An affidavit for verification of the original license will be required. Duplicates are not available for 1, 5 or 10 day fishing licenses.

PUT THEM BACK ALIVE

Utah anglers are sometimes required by law to return fish to the waters live. Many fishermen also return fish voluntarily. By following a few simple rules you can be certain that released fish will live to be caught again.

TIME is of essence. Play and release fish as rapidly as possible. A fish played gently for too long may be too exhausted to recover.

KEEP FISH IN THE WATER as much as possible when handling it. This prevents suffocation and injury.

GENTLENESS in handling is essential. When removing the hook, do not squeeze the fish or place your fingers in its gills.

UNHOOKING the fish as rapidly as possible with longnosed pliers **Unless Fish is Deeply Hooked**. If deeply hooked, it may be best to cut the leader and leave the hook in. Noncorrosive (plated) hooks and treble hooks should never remain in released fish.

REVIVING the fish in the water by holding it gently and facing it upstream in the current until it becomes reoxygenated. Move it slowly back and forth to help it regain and maintain its equilibrium.

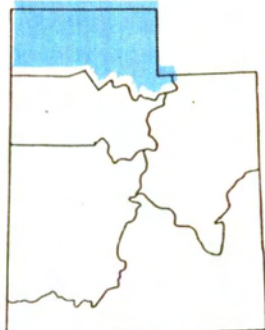
FISHING TACKLE should be artificial flies and/or lures for anglers who want to return fish to the water alive. These fishing methods normally do not hook as deeply as bait fishing and survival is much higher. If you are catching many small fish, switch to artificial lures to increase survival of the released fish.

HELP STOP POACHING
CALL 1 (800) 662-3337

O. SPECIFIC WATER REGULATIONS

AREA 1

Bear River, Raft River, Weber and Ogden River Drainages and all other waters in Box Elder and Davis Counties



O.1. Year-round fishing, and general bag and possession limits apply to all waters except there is a special winter limit on all rivers and streams (including all impoundments of the Logan and Blacksmith Fork Rivers) of 4 trout from January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31. Other modifications are listed below:

O.1.1. BEAR LAKE:

- See Interstate Waters Section F.2. for license requirements.
- Trout limit is 6 fish, only 2 over 16 inches and no more than 2 lake trout.
- Whitefish limit is 20 fish.
- Cisco may be taken with a hand held dip net January 1 to February 15. Net opening must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When netting through ice, the hole size is unrestricted. The cisco limit is 30 for adult license holders and 15 for unlicensed juveniles age 6 through 11. Cisco taken by children under 6 years of age must be included in the limit of an accompanying licensed adult.
- The mouth of Swan Creek into lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 to July 1.
- Idaho and Utah resident license holders may fish the entire lake, only 1 daily bag limit may be taken from either or both states.
- Cisco taken from Bear Lake may be killed and used as bait in Bear Lake.

O.1.2. BIG SPRING CREEK: Same daily bag and possession limit as Bear Lake.

O.1.3. BLACKSMITH FORK RIVER: Approximately one-half mile above the second dam as posted, upstream to its source, the season limits for Area 1 apply, but only 1 trout over 13 inches may be taken. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

O.1.4. EAST CANYON CREEK: From East Canyon Reservoir upstream to Interstate 80 CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

O.1.5. EAST CANYON RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.1.6. EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER: Upstream from Porcupine Reservoir CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

O.1.7. FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.1.8. LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS: CLOSED January 1 through January 14 and November 16 through December 31.

O.1.9. MANTUA RESERVOIR: (and all tributaries below the dike access road): CLOSED entire year.

O.1.10. NEWTON RESERVOIR: CLOSED July 1 through September 30.

O.1.11. PINEVIEW RESERVOIR: Minimum bass size limit of 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

O.1.12. SPRING CREEK RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.1.13. STODDARD SLOUGH:

- From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source, no gear restrictions. Trout limit 8 fish. CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to Weber River, ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY. Trout limit 4 fish. CLOSED November 1 through December 31.

O.1.14. SWAN CREEK: CLOSED April 15 through July 1.

O.1.15. WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.1.16. WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR:

- Only 2 walleye may be larger than 16 inches.
- Inlet channel east of south boat harbor buoys, as posted, CLOSED March 1 through April 29.

AREA 3

All waters in the Green River Drainage: Major tributaries are Blacks Fork, Henrys Fork, Ashley Creek, Duchesne River, Strawberry River, Price River, Huntington Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Ferron Creek



O.3. Year-round fishing, and general bag and possession limits apply to all waters except where modified below:

O.3.1. ASHLEY CREEK:

- From Steinkner (Thornburg) diversion to mouth of Ashley Gorge, trout limit 6 fish, no more than 2 brown trout. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

O.3.2. BROWN DUCK BASIN (Uinta Mountains):

- All streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clements Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek, CLOSED May 1 through July 15.

O.3.3. ECCLES CREEK (Carbon County): CLOSED April 15 through July 14.

O.3.4. ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES: All tributaries to Electric Lake CLOSED April 15 through July 14.

O.3.5. FAIRVIEW LAKES: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.3.6. FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR:

- See Interstate Waters Section F.4. for license requirements.
- A licensed angler is allowed only 1 bag limit per day, even if licensed in both states.
- A licensed angler is allowed a limit of 8 trout or salmon in the aggregate, EXCEPT no more than 2 lake trout may be taken. For legally unlicensed anglers, limit 4 trout or salmon in the aggregate, EXCEPT no more than 1 lake trout may be taken.
- Only 1 trout, of any species, larger than 20 inches may be taken by either adult or juvenile.
- Bass and catfish limit 10 fish in the aggregate.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 1 lure.

O.3.7. GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Uinta Mountains): All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED May 1 through July 15.

O.3.8. GREEN RIVER:

- From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Colorado State Line, trout limit 3 fish - 2 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches. All other trout must be released immediately. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

- From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Indian Crossing Raft Ramp. Motors not allowed.
- From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to confluence with Colorado River, channel catfish limit 24 fish.

O.3.9. HUNTINGTON CREEK:

- Huntington Creek and all tributaries above Electric Lake, CLOSED April 15 through July 14.
- From Flood and Engineer canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam. ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.

O.3.10. JONES HOLE CREEK: Trout limit 6 fish, no more than 2 brown trout. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

O.3.11. RED CREEK RESERVOIR (Duchesne County): CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.3.12. ROCK CREEK: The Upper Stillwater Dam construction zone, CLOSED as posted.

O.3.13. SHEEP CREEK: From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary, CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

O.3.14. SOLDIER CREEK RESERVOIR: This water will be combined with Strawberry Reservoir - (see "Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries" Section O.3.16).

O.3.15. STARVATION RESERVOIR: CLOSED to taking bass. Any bass caught must be returned to the reservoir immediately.

O.3.16. STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (including the tributaries in the Soldier Creek portion of the enlarged reservoir):

- Trout limit 4 fish.
- CLOSED January 1 through June 30.

O.3.17. STRAWBERRY RIVER: From Soldier Creek Dam downstream to the mouth of Red Creek, CLOSED January 1 through June 30 and October 16 through December 31. ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.

O.3.18. WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER: CLOSED January 1 through June 30 and December 1 through December 31. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

AREA 2

All waters flowing into Utah Lake, and Jordan River Drainage and all waters in Tooele County



O.2. Year-round fishing, and general bag and possession limits apply to all waters except there is a special winter limit on all rivers and streams of 2 trout from January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31. The bag and possession limit for walleye on all tributaries to Utah Lake is 2 fish. Other modifications are listed below:

O.2.1. BURRISTON POND:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.2. DEER CREEK RESERVOIR: Trout limit 2 fish and bass limit 2 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.2.3. MAPLE LAKE:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.4. McCLELLAN RESERVOIR:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.5. PAYSON RESERVOIR:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.6. PROVO RIVER:

- From Olmstead Diversion Dam to the County Road 241 bridge, directly south of Woodland, trout limit 8 fish in the aggregate, which may include only 2 of each of the following species: brown, brook or cutthroat. No fish over 15 inches may be

- taken. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- From Interstate 15 downstream to Utah Lake, CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.

O.2.7. RED BUTTE CREEK: CLOSED entire year.

O.2.8. RED BUTTE RESERVOIR: CLOSED to general public. OPEN to disabled veterans of the United States Armed Services who are patients in the Veterans Hospital.

O.2.9. RED CREEK RESERVOIR (near Payson):

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 31 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.10. SILVER LAKE FLAT RESERVOIR:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.2.11. SPANISH FORK RIVER:

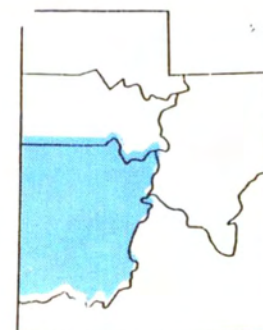
- Walleye limit 2 fish.
- From Interstate 15 downstream to Utah Lake, CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. February 1 through April 30.

O.2.12. TIBBLE FORK RESERVOIR:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

AREA 4

All waters in Sevier River Drainage and all waters in Juab, Millard and Beaver Counties and Hamlin Valley Wash, Iron County: Major tributaries are San Pitch River, Salina Creek, Lost Creek, Asay Creek, Panguitch Creek, Beaver River, and East Fork Sevier



O.4. Year-round fishing, and general bag and possession limits apply to all waters except where modified below:

O.4.1. ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

- Boats not allowed.

O.4.2. BIRCH CREEK (Juab County): CLOSED entire year.

O.4.3. DUCK CREEK: CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.4. DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE:

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Boats not allowed.

O.4.5. EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER: Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir, CLOSED January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.6. ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS, UPPER AND LOWER: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.7. MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through June 30 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.8. MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR:

- CLOSED January 1 through September 14.
- Trout limit 4 fish.

O.4.9. NEWCASTLE RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish from January 1 through

- May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.10. NINE MILE RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.11. OTTER CREEK: From Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to Angle Diversion, CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

O.4.12. OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Trout limit 6 fish May 25 through November 30.

O.4.13. PALISADE LAKE:

- Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Motors not allowed.

O.4.14. PANGUITCH LAKE:

- CLOSED March 16 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- January 1 through March 15 trout limit 4 fish.

O.4.15. TROPIC RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.4.16. TROUT CREEK (Juab County): CLOSED entire year.

AREA 5

All waters in the Colorado River Drainage (except Green River Drainage): Major tributaries are Virgin River, San Juan River, Escalante River, Fremont River, Muddy River, Indian Creek, Mill Creek and Dolores River

O.5. Year-round fishing, and general bag and possession limits apply to all waters except where modified below:

O.5.1. BLANDING RESERVOIR #3: Boats not allowed.

O.5.2. BLANDING RESERVOIR #4: Boats not allowed.

O.5.3. BOWNS RESERVOIR, LOWER: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.4. COLORADO RIVER: From Lake Powell upstream to Colorado state line, channel catfish limit 24 fish.

O.5.5. FISH LAKE:

- Trout limit 4 fish, any combination of species, January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.
- Trout limit 8 fish May 25 through November 30, no more than 4 lake trout and splake in the aggregate.

O.5.6. FORSYTH RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.7. FOY LAKE: Motors not allowed.

O.5.8. KOLOB CREEK: Above Kolob Reservoir CLOSED entire year.

O.5.9. KOLOB RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24

- and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.10. LAKE POWELL:

- See Interstate Waters Section F.3. for license requirements.
- Crappie limit 50 fish.
- Channel catfish limit 24 fish.
- Trout limit 10 fish.
- Largemouth and smallmouth bass limit in the aggregate 10 fish.
- Striped bass limit 10 fish, only 2 over 30 inches.
- Striped bass must be kept whole while on the reservoir, but may be filleted upon reaching a base camp or moored houseboat.
- Walleye limit 10 fish.
- For juveniles under 14 years of age, the creel limit is the same as for adults EXCEPT one half of the legal limit for trout.

O.5.11. MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish from January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.12. MONTICELLO LAKE: Motors not allowed.

O.5.13. OAK CREEK RESERVOIR (UPPER BOWNS RESERVOIR): CLOSED January 1 through June 30 and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.14. PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR: Motors not allowed.

O.5.15. POSEY LAKE: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.

O.5.16. RECAPTURE RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through June 30.

O.5.17. SAN JUAN RIVER: Channel catfish limit 24 fish.

O.5.18. TWIN CREEK (Tributary to Fish Lake): CLOSED entire year.

O.5.19. WIDE HOLLOW RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 24 and December 1 through December 31.



CRAYFISH CARE

Possession of live crayfish away from the water where they were captured is now illegal. This was done to stop the alarming spread of an introduced crayfish throughout the state. Crayfish are already decreasing trout growth in some lakes, have eliminated vegetation in others and may be reducing the success of bass reproduction.

Unfortunately, this makes the care of crayfish for consumption more difficult, since most people have kept them alive to avoid spoilage. We suggest that the easiest way to legally take crayfish home is to pull off tail and claws at the lake and keep on ice. If you will be away from home for some time, it would be advisable to take a small stove and boil the crayfish (or the tail and claws) and keep cool.

Crayfish provide excellent eating. We hope that the small amount of extra effort needed to care for your catch is not too inconvenient. Protecting our fishing waters should be worth a little extra effort.

UINTA MOUNTAIN FISHING BOOKLETS

LAKES OF THE HIGH UINTAS, a series of handy booklets containing brief descriptions and pictures of lakes along with maps of the drainages in the Uinta Mountains are being updated, and enlarged. Five revised booklets are completed and are now on sale for \$1 each and \$5 a set at all Division of Wildlife Resources offices. (Please add \$1 for mail orders.) Booklets now available are: Ashley Creek Drainage, Dry Gulch and Uinta River Drainages, Duchesne River Drainage, Provo and

Weber River Drainages, and Yellowstone, Lake Fork and Swift Creek Drainages, Blacks Fork, Bear River Drainages, and the Rock Creek Drainage.

Each booklet contains valuable information about the lakes in each specific drainage system; the setting, size, elevation, depth, trails, camping and, of course, fishing opportunity. Additional booklets detailing the remaining drainages will be available every one or two years as fishery management efforts continue.

Estimated Effort and Catch by Licensed Anglers in Utah

	1968	1973	1977	1981
Total Number of Licenses Sold	289,894	383,622	429,876	409,672
Total Number of Days Spent Fishing	2,259,094	2,794,978	3,515,174	3,242,126
Total Number of Fish Harvested	7,978,530	9,603,930	10,287,763	10,605,584
Average Number of Fish Caught Per Person Per Year	29.7	27.2	30.16	28.16
Average Rate of Catch Per Hour	0.88	0.86	0.73	0.82

"An Equal Opportunity Employer" This program receives Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration. Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, age, sex or national origin. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, write: The Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C. 20240.

FISH IDENTIFICATION

Anglers in Utah must be able to identify various sport fish. This is particularly true now that some possession and size limits are listed by species. The drawings below illustrate the most prominent distinguishing characteristics for each species. A description of the colors and spotting patterns is included.



Rainbow Trout

Body color usually olive to greenish-blue on the back; belly white to silvery; sides usually show a prominent red or pink streak. This marking is indistinct or absent in young. Fish from lakes sometime lose essentially all color and appear silvery-pink. Irregular spots on back, sides, head, dorsal fin and tail. No teeth on back of tongue.



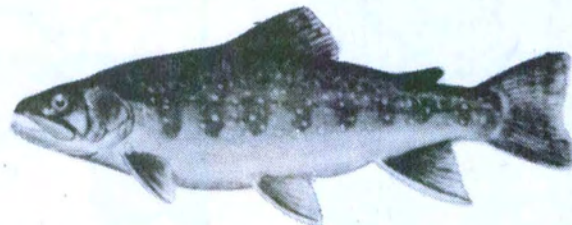
Cutthroat Trout

Body color is variable. Back may be steel-gray to olive-green. Sides may be yellow-brown with red or pink along the belly. Slash marks on either side of the throat beneath the lower jaws may be crimson-red or orange. Fins uniform color with no white tips. Scattered spots are usually round and black, more closely grouped toward the tail (the Snake River strain has profuse spottings, with many small irregular spots). Teeth on back of tongue. May hybridize in wild with rainbow.



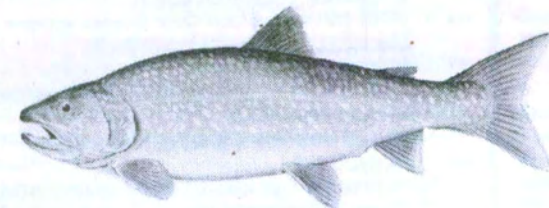
Brown Trout

Back brown or olive with large black spots. Sides light brown to yellowish, with numerous black and also red-orange spots surrounded by light blue ring. Adipose fin in young fish may be orange. Few, if any, spots on tail. Tail square, not forked.



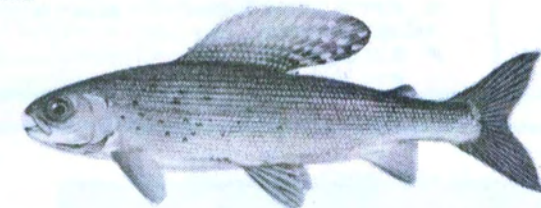
Brook Trout

Color ranges from olive, blue-gray or black on the back to white on the belly. Belly and lower fins may turn brilliant red in spawning males. Upper body and dorsal fin have mottled or worm-like markings. Red spots, with or without bluish rings around them, are evident on the side though they are not numerous. The most distinguishing marks are the white and then black stripe along the foreedge of the lower fins. Tail square or slightly forked.



Lake Trout (Mackinaw)

Not as highly colored as other trout. Dark gray or gray-green above, belly light gray or white. Light gray irregular shaped spots or lines on the back, sides, dorsal fin and tail. No white edging appears on lower fins, as in brook trout. Tail deeply forked.



Arctic Grayling

Gray to olive-green on the back, sides silvery to light purple and bluish-white on the belly. The most distinguishing characteristic is the long, high, brilliant purple and blue dorsal fin. There are teeth on the tongue.



Kokanee Salmon

Back greenish-blue with faint speckling. The sides and belly are silvery. No distinct spotting on dorsal fin or tail as in the rainbow. Anal fin rays generally number 14 to 16 and are not less than 13 (trout have less than 13 rays). During spawning in the fall, skin becomes "leathery" and turns dark red to bright scarlet and the head turns dusky green.



Mountain Whitefish

Back and fins are light brown, and the sides and belly are silver and white. There are no spots. Tail deeply forked and body is deep and round. Mouth small with no teeth. Large fleshy adipose fin. Scales large and rough. There are two other whitefish species, Bonneville whitefish and Bear Lake whitefish, which inhabit only Bear Lake. These are difficult to distinguish and are not segregated in the bag limit.



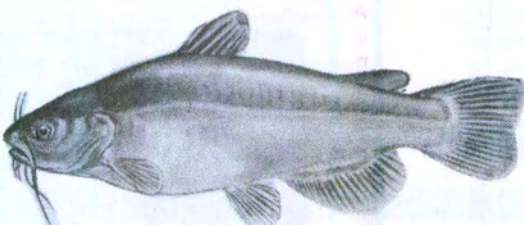
Bonneville Cisco

This member of the whitefish family has been segregated out for the purpose of these regulations. Light in color, except during the breeding season, when they become brassy colored. Cisco have a long sharply pointed snout with a projecting lower jaw. Body is thin and appears streamlined. Rarely attains a length of over 7.5 inches.



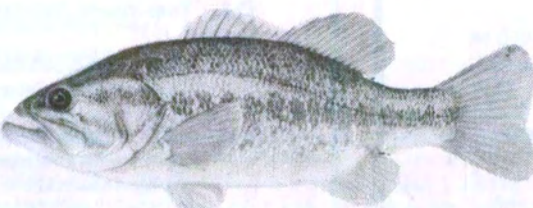
Channel Catfish

No scales. Tail deeply forked with pointed lobes. Body pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. Spots vary from a few to many over much of its body. Older fish may not have spots. Barbels extend from the chin and upper jaw. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines.



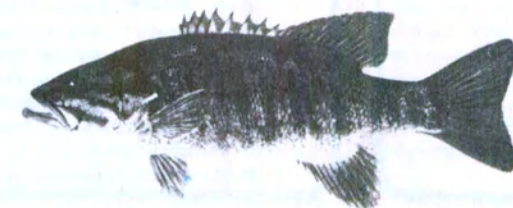
Black Bullhead Catfish

No scales. Tail only slightly forked, with rounded lobes. Adults are blackish, dark olive or dark brown. The belly is yellow, greenish-white, or white. Chin barbels are entirely black. The pectoral fin spine is smooth.



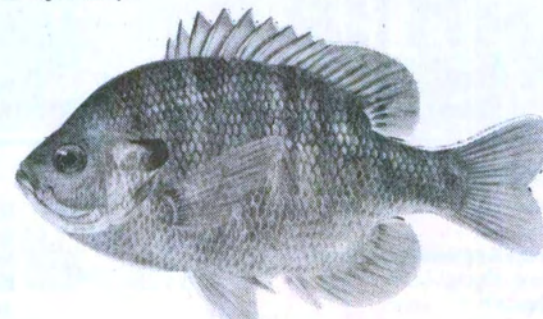
Largemouth Bass

Dark green on back and sides, silvery below. Belly is greenish-white. A broad, dark band on the sides which consists of irregular patches touching together. Dorsal fin with 9-10 sharp spines, nearly separated from the soft rays by a deep notch. Upper jaw when closed extends at least to rear edge of eye in adults - usually beyond.



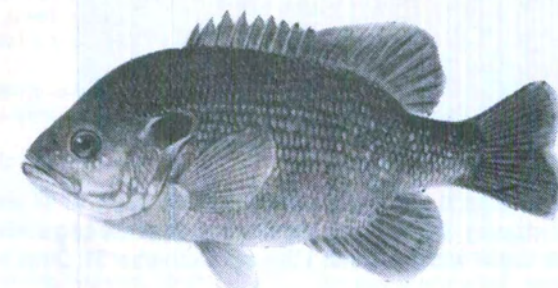
Smallmouth Bass

Dark olive to brown on back, sides bronze, belly white. Five dark vertical bands on sides. Eyes reddish. Dorsal fin with 9-10 sharp spines without a deep notch separating them from the soft rays. Upper jaw when closed does not extend beyond the rear edge of the eye.



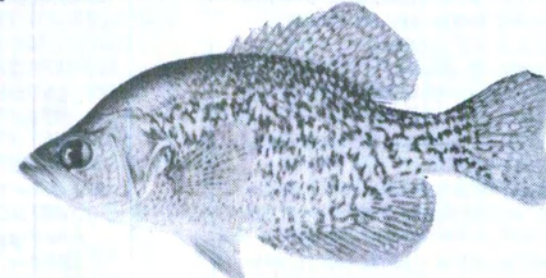
Bluegill

Very colorful. Light to dark blue to bright purple. In breeding season, the breast of the male is red. Gill covers often blue with a black spot on the rear of the "ear flap." Faint vertical bars on the side. Dorsal fin has 10 spines followed without interruption by 10 or 12 rays. The mouth is small and when closed, barely reaches the front of the eye. Body deep for its length and compressed from side to side.



Green Sunfish

Each scale is flecked with yellow or emerald green. Back and sides olive-green, and lower belly yellowish-copper or brassy. Body is short, stocky and deeply compressed from side to side. The gill cover has a broad, light margin, and it often has a black spot on the flap. The gill cover bone is stiff all the way to the margin which is different from most other sunfish.



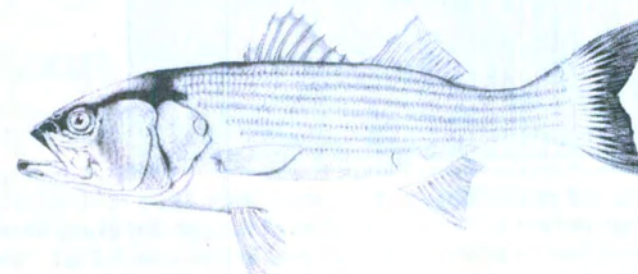
Black Crappie

Silver-olive with numerous black or dark green splotches on the sides. Forehead is dished and the snout is turned up. Five or more anal spines and 7 or 8 dorsal spines. Base of the dorsal fin is about the same length as the base of the anal fin. Body compressed from side to side.



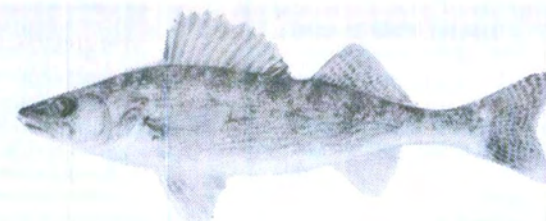
White Bass

Dark gray to black on the back, with bright silvery sides and white belly. The sides have dark stripes or lines (about 5 are above the lateral line). There are 13 or 14 rays in the dorsal fin, and 11 to 13 in the anal fin. Body strongly compressed from side to side.



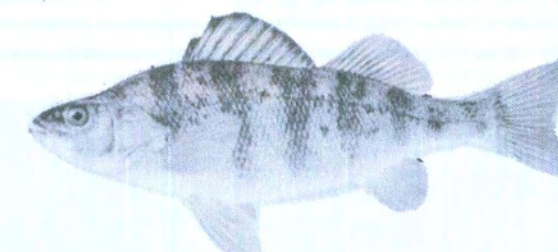
Striped Bass

Body olive-green above, shading through silvery on sides to white on belly, with brassy reflections. There are 7 or 8 longitudinal dark stripes following the scale rows. A spiny dorsal fin is barely separated from a soft dorsal fin. The tail is forked. Body cylindrical in shape.



Walleye

Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller family member, the yellow perch. Color is a brassy-olive buff sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. No distinct bars on the sides, but rather an overall mottling of black or brown. Large dark blotch at rear base of dorsal fin, and the lower lobe of tail fin is white-tipped. The tail fork is moderate.



Yellow Perch

Rich yellow to brassy-green with 6 to 8 dark vertical bars on the sides, dark green back. No "canine" teeth. The belly is whitish. The dorsal fin has two sections, the front one containing 12 to 14 sharp spines and the rear 12 to 13 soft rays.



Northern Pike

Color extremely variable depending upon the water from which it is taken. Usually bluish-green to gray on back with irregular rows of light yellow or gold spots. Snout broad and shaped like a duck bill. Body long and slender with the dorsal and anal fins well back toward the tail.

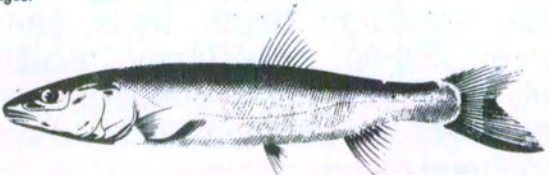
PROTECTED SPECIES

The fish described in this section are native to the Colorado River Drainage. Five of the six fish described are threatened with extinction. The remaining species, the roundtail chub, is still common but the threatened fish are frequently mistaken for it. If you catch any of these fishes, immediately return them unharmed to the water. Your knowledge and willingness to protect these species, may significantly affect the outcome of their preservation.



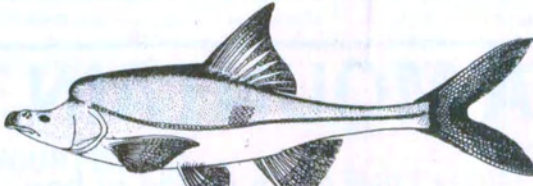
Roundtail Chub

No hump. Mouth at end of snout, EXTENDS ONLY TO FRONT OF EYE. Usually 9 dorsal and 9 anal fin rays. Sides silvery-gray, dark on dorsal surfaces. Seldom grows longer than 13 inches. No spot at base of tail. This species is OFTEN MISTAKEN for the Colorado squawfish. It has been given protection even though it is still common throughout the Green and Colorado river drainages.



Colorado Squawfish

No hump. Mouth at end of snout, extending to rear of eye. Usually 9 dorsal and 9 anal fin rays. Olive-green back with silvery-white belly. A wedge-shaped dark spot at base of tail distinguishes young squawfish. Today it has disappeared from the Lower Colorado Basin, and is rare in the Upper Basin. May be caught in the Yampa, Green, White or Colorado rivers.



Humpback Chub

Rounded, nearly scaleless hump. Snout overhangs mouth. Usually 9 dorsal fin rays and 10 anal fin rays. Sides silvery-gray, darker on dorsal surfaces. Found in the canyon reaches of the Colorado River Basin's large rivers.



Bonytail Chub

No hump. Mouth at end of snout, extends to front of eye. Rear part of body with a thin, pencil-like portion in front of tail. Usually 10 or more dorsal and 10 anal fin rays. Sides silvery-gray, dark on dorsal surfaces. Formerly common in the Green River and may still be present anywhere along the Green and Colorado rivers.



Razorback Sucker

A narrow keel-like bone forms a hump along the back, which is knife-like when viewed from top. Snout overhangs mouth. Usually 14-15 dorsal fin rays. Olive-brown to black on back; yellowish-white belly. Once abundant in the mainstream rivers of the Colorado River Drainage from Wyoming to New Mexico, this species is found in small numbers through most of the free-flowing stretches of these rivers.



Virgin River Chub

No hump. Olive to brownish-black, and silvery sides and belly. Common to the Virgin River, below LaVerkin Springs.

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY CHANGE
TO THE PROCLAMATION
FOR FISH, CRAYFISH AND BRINE SHRIMP

I, William H. Geer, by authority granted in Section 23-14-8 of the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah, hereby change specific regulations governing the taking of fish as follows:

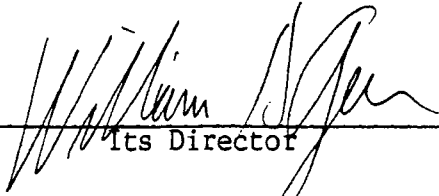
The closed season for fishing on Newton Reservoir from July 1, 1985, through September 30, 1985, (Section 0.1.10) is rescinded, and Newton Reservoir is open to fishing during those dates.

This rule was modified to allow harvest of a rapidly increasing yellow perch population.


This emergency action changes only those sections of the 1985 proclamation of the Wildlife Board for fish, crayfish and brine shrimp indicated above. All other provisions of this proclamation remain in full force and effect.

UTAH STATE DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

By


Its Director

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1985.


Notary Public residing in Salt Lake County

My Commission Expires:

2-1-89