

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.



1986 UTAH

FISHING PROCLAMATION and INFORMATION

issued by

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1596 West North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

William H. Geer, Director

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES OFFICES:

Salt Lake City
1596 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84116
801/533-9333
Fishing Information (recorded) 530-1298
Fish and Wildlife Update (recorded) 532-2473

Springville
1115 North Main Street
Springville, UT 84663
801/489-5678

Cedar City
622 North Main Street
Box 606
Cedar City, UT 84720
801/586-2455

Ogden
515 East 5300 South
Ogden, UT 84403
801/479-5143

Vernal
152 East 100 North
Vernal, UT 84078
801/789-3103

Price
455 West Railroad Ave.
Price, UT 84501
801/637-3310

HOW TO USE THIS PROCLAMATION

Step 1 — General rules such as seasons, license requirements, bag limits and methods of angling are printed in the first section of the proclamation. Read and become familiar with these rules first, before going fishing.

Step 2 — When you are ready to go fishing, consult the map to determine in which management area your fishing waters are located.

Step 3 — Turn to that AREA section on page 3 of these rules. Read the AREA seasons and limits. Also check with the exceptions listed to see if the rules of the specific water you are concerned with differ from the GENERAL and AREA rules.

Step 4 — If the water is not listed in these exceptions, then the area and general rules will apply.

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES PROCLAMATION OF THE WILDLIFE BOARD FOR FISH, CRAYFISH AND BRINE SHRIMP 1986

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 rules governing the taking of all fish, brine shrimp and crayfish from the waters of Utah. These rules will be effective January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986, and will remain in effect unless otherwise amended or express written exception is granted 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 or 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.

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

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

A. GENERAL FISHING SEASON

- A.1. The general season for fishing waters of the State of Utah shall be January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986 — 24 hours each day. EXCEPTIONS are listed separately elsewhere in this publication under specific water rules (Section M). All dates are inclusive.
- A.2. All waters of state fish-raising or spawning facilities are CLOSED to angling. State waterfowl management areas are CLOSED to angling, except as posted.
- 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 or 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. A valid combination license is considered a valid fishing license. EXCEPTIONS for some interstate waters are provided in Section F.
- B.2. **Resident Juveniles**
- B.2.1. Residents 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.2.2. Residents 6 through 11 years of age may fish without a license. In this case, the daily bag limit is equivalent to one-half of the full daily bag and possession limit, OR Residents 6 through 11 years of age may purchase a resident (age 12 and under 16) fishing license. In this case, full daily bag limits apply.
- B.3. **Nonresident Juveniles**
- B.3.1. Nonresidents 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, OR Nonresidents under 12 years of age may purchase a nonresident fishing license. In this case, full daily bag limits apply.

C. BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

- C.1. It shall be unlawful for any person to have more than 1 daily bag limit in possession at any time. 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 water rules (Section M):

Trout, salmon and grayling in the aggregate, EXCEPT that no more than 2 shall be lake trout	8 fish
Whitefish	20 fish
Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6 fish
Striped bass	10 fish
Walleye	6 fish
Channel catfish	8 fish
Bullhead catfish	24 fish
Bluegill	20 fish
Crayfish	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 - a weekly bag and possession of —	Ten pounds

C.3. Resident Juveniles

- C.3.1. Residents less than 6 years of age must be in the company of a licensed angler, and the fish taken must be included in the daily bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.
- C.3.2. Residents 6 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. Residents 6 through 11 years of age fishing with a resident fishing license may possess a full daily bag limit.
- C.4. **Nonresident Juveniles**
- C.4.1. Nonresidents 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 daily bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.
- C.4.2. Nonresidents 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 a special bag or size limit while having fish in possession in violation of that limit.

E. COMPLETELY PROTECTED SPECIES

- E.1. The following fish species cannot be taken in any manner and are illegal to possess without prior 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>Notropis phlegathensis</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

- F.1. **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 the holder's name appears on the fishing license, and attached to the fishing license. Reciprocal stamps are valid on a calendar year basis.
- F.1.3. Anglers are subject to the rules 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.
- F.2. **Bear Lake**
- F.2.1. The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing license may fish any place on Bear Lake proper.
- F.2.2. See other special Bear Lake rules under specific water rules (Section M).
- F.3. **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 allow them to take a full daily bag limit.
- F.3.5. Any person properly licensed pursuant to the rules 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 rules under specific water rules (Section M).

TO FISH UTAH PORTION

Resident Utah License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Utah License	Resident Arizona License	No License Required	Utah Resident License	Nonresident Arizona License	Arizona Reciprocal Stamp	Resident Arizona License

TO FISH ARIZONA PORTION

- F.4. **Flaming Gorge Reservoir**
- F.4.1. These rules pertain only to Flaming Gorge Reservoir proper, at the standing water elevation existing at the time of fishing. Tributaries to Flaming Gorge Reservoir are governed by the fishing rules of the state in which they are located.
- F.4.2. Juveniles under the age of 14 may fish in any portion of Flaming Gorge Reservoir without a fishing license. A fishing license is required for all persons 14 years of age or older to fish on Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
- F.4.3. Any person possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license may fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir within Wyoming without a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp, and any person possessing a valid Utah fishing license may fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir within Utah without a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp.
- F.4.4. Any person having in his possession a valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp shall be permitted to fish within Utah in the waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
- F.4.5. Any person having in his possession a valid Utah fishing license and a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp shall be permitted to fish within Wyoming in the waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
- F.4.6. Unlicensed juveniles under the age of 14 may take only one-half of the daily bag limit for sport fish.
- F.4.7. Youths eligible to buy a license under Utah or Wyoming rules may do so and will be allowed a full daily bag limit.

Examples of license requirements to fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir:

TO FISH UTAH PORTION

Utah Resident License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Utah License	Wyoming License	No License Required	Utah Resident License	Wyoming Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Wyoming License	Wyoming Resident License

TO FISH WYOMING PORTION

Utah Resident License	Utah Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Utah License	Wyoming License	No License Required	Utah Resident License	Wyoming Reciprocal Stamp	Nonresident Wyoming License	Wyoming Resident License

G. METHODS OF ANGLING

- G.1. It is unlawful to take or attempt to take game fish by any means other than angling (as defined in N.2), EXCEPT as provided for the use of set lines (Section G.12), spearfishing (Section G.11), and cisco dipnetting (Section M.1.1).
- G.2. Use of more than one line, rod, pole, or trollboard is illegal, EXCEPT for crayfishing (H.2.4) or setting (G.12.3).
- 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. **Baits**
- G.5.1. Angling is permitted with any bait, EXCEPT corn, hominy, any live fish and any game fish or parts thereof; however, the eggs of all fish species are permitted for bait.
- G.5.2. The possession of corn or hominy when fishing is illegal.
- G.5.3. Using live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish are captured. Also, see rule in Section J.2.
- G.5.4. Crayfish may not be taken with game fish or parts thereof, or any substance illegal for angling.
- G.5.5. Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait in Bear Lake. Dead yellow perch may be used as bait in Deer Creek, Newton, Hyrum and Sevier Bridge (Yuba) reservoirs.
- G.6. Angling is permitted with any 2 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.7. Artificial light is permitted, EXCEPT when spearfishing.
- G.8. 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.9. When angling through the ice, no ice hole shall exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, EXCEPT at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake where no hole shall exceed 18 inches.
- G.10. It is unlawful to take or harass any fish by shooting at with a firearm or pellet gun; or obstruct a waterway for catching or harassing fish.
- G.11. **Spearfishing**
- G.11.1. All waters are closed to taking game fish, EXCEPT Deer Creek Reservoir, Steinkjer Reservoir and Fish Lake which are open to scuba and snorkel spearfishing between May 31 and September 5.
- G.11.2. The daily bag and possession limit shall be 2 game fish. At Fish Lake no more than 1 lake trout greater than 20 inches may be taken. Spearfishing shall be permitted from sunrise to sunset, and attracting or immobilizing fish by use of artificial light at any time is prohibited.
- G.11.3. 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.
- G.12. **Set Line Fishing**
- G.12.1. 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.
- G.12.2. Conventional angling with one pole is permitted concurrent with set line fishing.
- G.12.3. No more than two set lines per angler may be used and they shall not contain more than 30 hooks in the aggregate.
- G.12.4. When fishing set lines the angler must be in attendance within 100 yards on the surface or bank of the water being fished.
- G.12.5. Any set line must have attached a legible tag with the name, address and valid fishing license number 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), 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.
- H.2. It is lawful to take nongame fish (EXCEPT those listed in E.1) by angling or with traps, bow and arrow, iftrnets, spearing or seines; and it is lawful to take crayfish by angling or with traps, iftrnets, handlines or seines, provided that:
- H.2.1. A crossbow may not be used to take any aquatic wildlife.
- H.2.2. Crayfish may not be taken with game fish or parts thereof, or any substance illegal for angling.
- H.2.3. Seines must not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- H.2.4. 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.2.5. All nongame fish taken must be either released or (EXCEPT those listed in E.1) killed immediately upon removing them from the water.
- H.2.6. All crayfish must be killed before transporting from the body of water where taken.

(Proclamation continued on page 2)

PROCLAMATION

Continued from page 1

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 fillets must have attached sufficient skin to include the conspicuous markings so species can be identified.
- I.2. It shall be unlawful for any person to have more than 1 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 a legal limit of dead game fish on a seller's receipt from a registered commercial pond owner, or a donation letter. These documents must specify the number and species of fish purchased or donated; the certificate number of the registered pond owner or the fishing license number of the person who caught the fish; the name, address and signature of the seller or donor; and the date and place where the game fish were taken.

J. TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- J.1. It is unlawful for any person, EXCEPT operators of properly registered commercial fish installations, 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 normal angling procedures while on the same water in which the fish are taken.
- J.2. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.
- J.3. Brine shrimp may be possessed and transported alive. A separate certificate of registration is required for any commercial operations (See Rules Governing Commercial Fishing).

K. RELEASE OF TAGGED OR MARKED FISH

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

L. 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 property 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.

N. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROCLAMATION

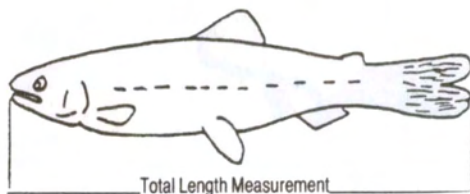
- N.1. AGGREGATE: The combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction, i.e., "Trout and salmon in the aggregate."
- N.2. ANGLING: Fishing with rod, pole, tipup or trollboard, held in the hands of, or within 10 feet of, the person fishing and having attached thereto a single line with legal hooks, baits or lures as permitted in this Proclamation.
- N.3. AQUATIC WILDLIFE: Any species of fish, crustaceans or aquatic insects.
- N.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.
- N.5. ARTIFICIAL LURE: Any device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with hook or hooks attached. No bait or digestible substance of any kind may be used when fishing "artificial lures only" waters.
- N.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.
- N.7. BAIT: Any digestible substance, including but not limited to, worms, cheese, salmon eggs or marshmallows. Legal baits are described in Section G.5.
- N.8. CHUMMING: Depositing in the water any substance, not attached to a hook, which may attract fish.
- N.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.
- N.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.
- N.11. FISHING: Any effort made to take, kill, injure, capture or catch any fish, crayfish or brine shrimp.

N.12. FLOAT TUBE: A floating device capable of supporting one person and not considered a boat or a raft.

N.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.

N.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.

N.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.



N.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.

N.17. MOTOR: All electric and internal combustion motors.

N.18. NONGAME FISH: All fish species not listed as game fish. These include carp, suckers, chubs and minnows.

N.19. NONRESIDENT: Any person who does not qualify as a resident.

N.20. POSSESSION: The word possession includes actual and constructive possession. Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally own. 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.

N.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.

N.22. SET LINE: A line anchored at one end to a nonmoving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

N.23. SINGLE HOOK: A hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

N.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.

N.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.

N.26. TROUT: All species of the family Salmonidae EXCEPT whitefish and cisco.

N.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.

N.28. WATERS OF THE STATE: Any waters within the boundaries of the State of Utah, except those within the trust lands of Indian reservations.

N.29. WHITEFISH: Members of the trout family distinguished by large scales, small mouth and silver color. For the purpose of these rules, there are 3 species: mountain whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni*, found in many streams; Bonneville whitefish, *Prosopium spilonotus*; and Bear Lake whitefish, *Prosopium abyscicola*. The latter two are found only in Bear Lake.

N.30. WILDLIFE: Any form of animal life generally living in a state of nature.

It is provided by law that the above rules 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 Wildlife Board on the 1st day of November, 1985.

UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

By Joann S. Bowns

Chairman of the Board

By William H. Geer

Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE: ss

On this 1st day of November, 1985, personally appeared before me William H. Geer, Director of the Division of Wildlife Resources, acting on behalf of the Division of Wildlife Resources and as Secretary of the Wildlife Board, and Joann S. Bowns, Chairman of the Wildlife Board, who duly acknowledged to me that they signed the foregoing proclamation of the Wildlife Board and that the same has been duly adopted, filed and published in accordance with the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah and the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, Chapter 46a, Title 63.

By Clea D. Chidester
Notary Public Residing in Salt Lake County

My Commission Expires:

September 11, 1989

GENERAL INFORMATION

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: RESERVOIRS

Most fishing in Utah occurs on reservoirs. Other than the small alpine lakes in the Uinta and Boulder Mountains, we have few natural fishing lakes, with Bear Lake, Utah Lake and Panguitch Lake about the only exceptions. Even many natural lakes have been modified to control their water levels so that virtually all major fishing waters in Utah are artificially fluctuated.

Fluctuating reservoirs are more difficult to manage for fishing than natural lakes. Wide fluctuations restrict or reduce the growth of aquatic plants which produce insects to feed the fish. Fluctuations also limit the amount of fish food organisms produced on the lake bottoms. Important cover areas for bass, bluegill and other warmwater fish can be eliminated as water levels drop, and spawning success for these species can be decreased if water levels drop at the wrong time of year.

Most species of trout require streams for spawning and their early life stages. Unfortunately, most of our streams have been altered or dewatered by man and frequently are incapable of producing sufficient reproduction to support a reservoir fishery. Flaming Gorge Reservoir is the only major trout water where significant amounts of spawning support the fishery. In this case, it is only because the lake trout and kokanee are able to spawn within the lake itself.

As a result, virtually all of our reservoir trout fisheries are supported by stocking. Under optimum conditions the trout are stocked as fingerlings, about three inches long. The natural productivity of the reservoir allows these fish to survive and grow, and by the next year, they are a foot long and ready to catch.

Unfortunately, optimum conditions don't always exist. Most reservoirs in Utah were built to provide irrigation or municipal water and under normal operation would be drawn down severely every fall. Reservoir fluctuations are controlled by the water users and are manipulated for their primary use, not to provide good fishing. Under low water conditions, young trout would be severely crowded and subjected to low levels of dissolved oxygen during the winter, resulting in high mortality or complete die-off.

To prevent this situation, the Division of Wildlife Resources has tried to purchase

conservation pools in reservoirs subject to large annual drawdowns. A conservation pool is a legal water storage right in a reservoir and provides for a given level below which the reservoir may not be drained. This provides enough water for young trout or warmwater fishes to survive the winter and be available for fishermen the next spring. Without the conservation pool, we could manage these fisheries only by stocking catchable-sized fish (9-10 inches) each spring — but at a cost of more than five times that of stocking fingerlings. This would also require construction of several additional hatcheries. Unfortunately, we have not been able to purchase conservation pools in all of the reservoirs which might need one, so some reservoirs are still severely drawn down in many winters.

Warmwater reservoirs managed with species such as largemouth and smallmouth bass, bluegill, crappie, perch, walleye and others are managed based on natural reproduction. These fish can spawn successfully in the reservoir environment as long as fluctuations are not too great or at the wrong time of year. Conservation pools may be essential for these species too, however, since survival over the winter is still essential to have good fishing the next spring.

Competition is another serious problem for stocked fingerlings. Rough fish, such as Utah chubs, carp or suckers, frequently become extremely abundant in our reservoirs. When that happens, they outcompete young trout for food, reducing their growth and lowering survival. As rough fish numbers increase, we have to stock larger and larger fish to keep survival high enough to support the fishery. This approach works, for a while, but greatly increases the cost of management and places extra demands on the hatcheries.

Once the rough fish become very abundant, the trout fishery can collapse, and removal of the rough fish becomes necessary to restore the fishery. Removal is accomplished by chemical treatment with rotenone, a natural organic fish toxicant which is safe for birds and mammals. Treatments can be expensive, but the value of the improved fishing and restoring a collapsed or declining fishery usually exceeds treatment costs within a few months after reopening. Treatment effects can be long-

lasting if a nearly complete kill is obtained and rough fish are not reintroduced. As one example, the 1961 treatment at Strawberry Reservoir has yielded excellent fishing until just this past year.

While treatment is the most effective and certain way of dealing with rough fish, experiments are presently underway to find alternative means of dealing with them. One approach is to stock a coolwater predator which feeds on chubs but does not affect trout. Smallmouth bass may be one such fish, and a trial is presently underway at Rockport Reservoir.

Another approach is to change management to warmwater or coolwater predators instead of trout. This has been done at Starvation Reservoir, but few anglers are presently fishing for the walleye there. Hopefully, use will increase now that Starvation is open for taking smallmouth bass. This alternative has one drawback in that a fishery based on predators cannot produce as many fish as one based on plankton eating trout.

Kokanee may also have value in lakes with abundant chubs. Kokanee (landlocked sockeye salmon) are particularly adapted to feed on small plankton and appear to be able to outcompete the chubs. Kokanee are expanding rapidly at Flaming Gorge in spite of abundant chubs and suckers, while rainbow trout are doing poorly.

Predation is another problem facing fingerling trout stocked in reservoirs. Trophy-sized trout, such as lake trout or large brown trout, and many species of warm and coolwater fish, such as walleye, largemouth bass or northern pike, can take a serious toll of stocked fingerling. Large trout are usually not a serious problem, since their numbers are controlled by stocking levels and by angler harvest. Only at Flaming Gorge are the lake trout, which spawn naturally, able to seriously affect stocked trout.

Warm and coolwater predators are a much more serious problem for stocked fingerlings. Since these predators reproduce readily, they can easily get out of control, and can ruin good fisheries. Management options include switching management completely to warmwater predators, as at Starvation Reservoir, supporting the trout

fishery with expensive catchable-sized trout, as at Pineview Reservoir, or stocking advanced fingerlings (five inches) during late fall when bass are less active, as at Steiner Reservoir. Managing trout in waters with most species of warmwater predators is at best an expensive proposition and at worst, impossible. In trout waters switched to warmwater management, fish production is reduced, and fishing pressure has declined dramatically.

The majority of reservoirs in Utah are coldwater and are managed with trout. This is due to generally high elevation and a short growing season. In reservoirs where temperatures might be suitable for either trout or warmwater species, maximum production of fish (and fishing) can be achieved by managing with trout. This is because fish, being cold blooded, grow fastest at the upper end of their preferred temperature range. Also, trout feed at a lower trophic level than warmwater predators. That is, trout feed on zooplankton and insects, where bass and walleye feed largely on fish which feed on zooplankton and insects. As a result, a reservoir's annual production of zooplankton and insects can support far more trout than it can bass or walleye.

Deciding which species to manage for in a reservoir, then, has to depend on several factors. Suitability of a species for the reservoir's temperature pattern is one important factor. Ecological factors, such as food availability, the presence or absence of competitors or predators and physical habitat, are also important considerations. Angler desires are a third consideration, since we try to provide a diversity of angling opportunity to satisfy the diverse interests of Utah's anglers. Increasing emphasis is also being placed on mixed species management, where several compatible species, such as rainbow trout and smallmouth bass, are managed together.

Reservoir management can be a difficult enterprise, but it is the major management approach used in Utah. As long as overwinter survival can be assured and competition and predation can be controlled, excellent fishing can be provided in a very cost-effective manner. Without successful reservoir management, there wouldn't be much fishing in Utah at all!

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!

CALL
1-800-662-3337

FISHING LICENSE AND STAMP FEES

Resident License Fees	
Combination fishing and hunting (16 years and over)	35.00
Annual fishing (age 16 and under 65)	18.00
Juvenile (age 6 and under 12)	8.00*
Juvenile (age 12 and under 16)	8.00
Senior (65 and over)	9.00
Nonresident License Fees	
Annual fishing	40.00
Five-day fishing	15.00
One-day fishing	5.00
One-day fishing stamp to extend 1 and 5 day license	5.00
Reciprocal Fishing Stamps	
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	5.00
Lake Powell (for use with Arizona resident licenses)	8.00

*Optional license may be purchased by individuals ages 6-11 wanting a full bag limit.

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.

WHAT DO UTAH ANGLERS WANT?

During the next two years, fisheries researchers will be assessing the harvest and fishing preferences of Utah anglers. You may receive a questionnaire or a telephone call asking for your help. We will be looking for two things: actual counts of your fishing trips and numbers and species of fish caught (we use this for long-term trend data); and information about what type of fishing and fish species you prefer, attitudes toward management strategies and other characteristics about why you fish where you fish.

We need your support and assistance in these studies. If you receive a questionnaire or phone call, please respond. We really do need your input. Future fisheries management depends, in part, on what Utah anglers want. This is your chance to let us know and to have a say in fisheries management.

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 property 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.
- To throw, discard or permit any glass, trash or garbage or any substance which would mar or impair the scenic aspect or beauty upon private or public lands or WATERWAYS, 41-6-114.

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.

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.

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.

IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, COLLECTION OF AND POSSESSION OF LIVE 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, Exportation, Collection of 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.

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 the 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.

UNHOOK 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.

REVIVE 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.

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. 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.

Seven revised booklets are completed and are now on sale for \$1 each and \$7 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, Black Fork, Bear River Drainages, and the Rock Creek Drainage. Additional booklets detailing the remaining drainages will be available every one or two years as fishery management efforts continue.

M. SPECIFIC WATER RULES

AREA 1

Bear River, Raft River, Weber and Ogden River drainages and all other waters in Box Elder and Davis counties

M.1. Year-round fishing; general bag and possession limits apply. Except the winter limit is 4 trout from January 1 through May 23 on all rivers and streams. Other exceptions are listed below:

- M.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.
— 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 mouth of Swan Creek into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 to July 1.
— Cisco taken from Bear Lake may be killed and used as dead bait in Bear Lake.
- M.1.2. BIG SPRING CREEK: Same daily bag and possession limit as Bear Lake.
- M.1.3. BLACKSMITH FORK: 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.**
- M.1.4. BLACKSMITH FORK IMPOUNDMENTS: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.5. EAST CANYON CREEK: From East Canyon Reservoir upstream to the Mormon Flat Historical Marker (Little Emigration Canyon) CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

- M.1.6. EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR: Upstream from Porcupine Reservoir CLOSED August 16 through September 30.
- M.1.7. FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.8. HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats and float tubes is unlawful.
- M.1.9. HONEYVILLE (COLD SPRINGS) PONDS: CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.10. HYRUM RESERVOIR: Dead yellow perch or parts thereof are permitted for bait.
- M.1.11. LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS: CLOSED January 1 through January 17 and November 16 through December 31.
- M.1.12. LOGAN RIVER IMPOUNDMENTS: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.13. MANTUA RESERVOIR:
— Bass limit 2 fish larger than 15 inches, all bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
— Trout limit 2 fish.
- M.1.14. NEWTON RESERVOIR: Dead yellow perch or parts thereof are permitted for bait.
- M.1.15. PINEVIEW RESERVOIR: Minimum bass size limit of 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

- M.1.16. ROCKPORT RESERVOIR (Warship Reservoir): CLOSED to taking bass. Any bass caught must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- M.1.17. SPRING CREEK RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.18. STODDARD SLOUGH:
— From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source, no gear restrictions. Trout limit 8 fish. CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
— From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to Weber River, **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.** Trout limit 2 fish.
- M.1.19. SWAN CREEK: CLOSED April 15 through July 1.
- M.1.20. WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.1.21. WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR: Walleye limit 6 fish, only 2 may be larger than 16 inches.



AREA 2

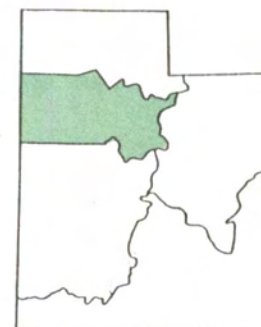
Utah Lake Drainage, and the Jordan River Drainage and all waters in Tooele County (Burrison Ponds and Salt Creek are in Area 2)

M.2. Year-round fishing; general bag and possession limits apply. Except the winter limit from January 1 through May 23 is 2 trout on all rivers and streams and 4 trout on all lakes and reservoirs. Other exceptions are listed below:

- M.2.1. AMERICAN FORK CREEK:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.2. BEAR CREEK (Benjamin Slough) — Tributary to Utah Lake:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.3. BURRISTON POND: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.4. DEER CREEK RESERVOIR: Dead yellow perch or parts thereof are permitted for bait.
- M.2.5. DRY CREEK — Tributary to Utah Lake:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.6. HOBBLE CREEK — Tributary to Utah Lake:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through

- April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.7. MAPLE LAKE: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.8. MCCLELLAN RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.9. PAYSON RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.10. PROVO RIVER:
— From Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream (not including Deer Creek Reservoir) to the county road 241 bridge directly south of Woodland, the season limits for Area 2 (M.2.) apply but shall not include more than 2 brown, brook or cutthroat trout in the aggregate. No trout over 15 inches may be taken. **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**
— West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.11. RED BUTTE CREEK: CLOSED entire year.
- M.2.12. RED BUTTE RESERVOIR: CLOSED to general public. OPEN to disabled veterans of the United States Armed Services who are patients in the Veterans Hospital.

- M.2.13. RED CREEK RESERVOIR (near Payson): Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.14. SETTLEMENT CANYON RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats is unlawful.
- M.2.15. SILVER LAKE FLAT RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.16. SPANISH FORK RIVER:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.17. SPRING CREEK — Tributary to Utah Lake:
— CLOSED west of I-15 between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2 fish.
- M.2.18. TIBBLE FORK RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.2.19. VERNON RESERVOIR:
— Trout limit 2 fish from January 1 through May 23.
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.



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

M.3. Year-round fishing; general bag and possession limits apply. Exceptions are listed below:

- M.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.**
- M.3.2. BIG SANDWASH RESERVOIR (Duchesne County): Trout limit 6 fish.
- M.3.3. BROWN DUCK BASIN (Uinta Mountains): All tributaries in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek, CLOSED January 1 through July 14.
- M.3.4. ECCLES CREEK (Carbon County): CLOSED January 1 through July 14.
- M.3.5. ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES: All tributaries to Electric Lake CLOSED January 1 through July 14.
- M.3.6. FAIRVIEW LAKES: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
- M.3.7. FISH CREEK (and all its tributaries from Scofield Reservoir upstream to Gooseberry Reservoir): Trout limit 8 fish, only 2 may be larger than 13 inches.
- M.3.8. FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR:
— See Interstate Waters Section F.4. for license requirements.
— 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 unlicensed anglers under age 14, the limit is 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.
— 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 3 lures.
- M.3.9. GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Uinta Mountains): All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through July 14.
- M.3.10. GREEN RIVER:
— From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Colorado State Line:
a. The trout limit is 3 fish — 2 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches. For unlicensed anglers under age 12 the trout limit is 2 fish — 2 under 13 inches or 1 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches. All other trout must be released immediately.
b. **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**
— From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Indian Crossing Raft Ramp, fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
— From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to confluence with Colorado River, the channel catfish limit is 24 fish.
- M.3.11. HUNTINGTON CREEK:
— Above Electric Lake, Huntington Creek and all its tributaries are CLOSED January 1 through July 14.
— From Flood and Engineer canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam, **ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.**

- M.3.12. JONES HOLE CREEK: Trout limit 6 fish, no more than 2 brown trout. **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**
- M.3.13. PONTOWN CREEK: Trout limit 8 fish, only 2 may be larger than 13 inches.
- M.3.14. RED CREEK including RED CREEK RESERVOIR (Duchesne County): CLOSED January 1 through April 30.
- M.3.15. ROCK CREEK: The Upper Stillwater Dam construction zone, CLOSED as posted.
- M.3.16. SANDWASH RESERVOIR (Duchesne County): See Big Sandwash Reservoir (M.3.2).
- M.3.17. SHEEP CREEK: From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary CLOSED August 16 through September 30.
- M.3.18. SOLDIER CREEK RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES: Soldier Creek Reservoir is now part of Strawberry Reservoir (see M.3.19).
- M.3.19. 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.
- M.3.20. 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.**
- M.3.21. WEST FORK DUCHESNE: CLOSED January 1 through June 30. **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**



AREA 4

All waters in Sevier River Drainage (including the southeast portion of Juab County), all waters in Millard and Beaver counties and Hamblin Valley Wash, Iron County. Major tributaries are San Pitch River, Salina Creek, Lost Creek, Asay Creek, Panguitch Creek, Beaver River, and East Fork Sevier (Sevier Bridge (Yuba) Reservoir, Chicken Creek, and waters on Deep Creek Mountain are in Area 4)

M.4. Year-round fishing; general bag and possession limits apply. Exceptions are listed below:

- M.4.1. ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE:
— CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
— Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- M.4.2. BIRCH CREEK (Juab County): CLOSED entire year.
- M.4.3. DUCK CREEK: CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.4. DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE:
— CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
— Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- M.4.5. EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER: Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.6. ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES (Upper and Lower Reservoirs): CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.7. KOOSHAREM RESERVOIR: CLOSED entire year.

- M.4.8. MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR: CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- M.4.9. MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR:
— Trout limit 4 fish from January 1 through May 23.
— Trout limit 6 fish May 24 through December 31.
- M.4.10. NINE MILE RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.11. OTTER CREEK: From Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to Angle Diversion CLOSED January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.12. OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR:
— Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
— Trout limit 6 fish May 24 through December 31.
- M.4.13. PALISADE LAKE:
— Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

- M.4.14. PANGUITCH LAKE: Trout limit 4 fish from January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.15. PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES: CLOSED from January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.16. PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES: CLOSED from January 1 through May 23.
- M.4.17. SQUIPO LAKE: Minimum bass size limit of 12 inches. All bass less than 12 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
- M.4.18. SEVIER BRIDGE (YUBA) RESERVOIR: Dead yellow perch or parts thereof are permitted for bait.
- M.4.19. TROUT CREEK (Juab County): CLOSED entire year.



AREA 5

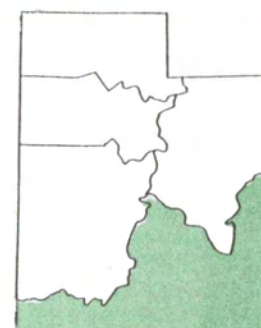
All waters in the Colorado River Drainage (except Green River Drainage). Major tributaries are Virgin River, San Juan River, Escalante River, Fremont River, Muddy River, Indian Creek, Mill Creek and Dolores River.

M.5. Year-round fishing; general bag and possession limits apply. Exceptions are listed below:

- M.5.1. BLANDING RESERVOIR #3 and #4: Fishing from boats is unlawful.
- M.5.2. COLORADO RIVER: From Lake Powell upstream to Colorado state line the channel catfish limit is 24 fish.
- M.5.3. FISH LAKE:
— Trout limit is 4 fish January 1 through May 23, but no more than 2 lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 lake trout larger than 20 inches may be taken.
— Trout limit is 8 fish May 24 through December 31, but no more than 2 lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 lake trout larger than 20 inches may be taken.
- M.5.4. FORSYTH RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.
- M.5.5. FOY LAKE: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.5.6. IVINS RESERVOIR: Minimum bass size limit of 12 inches. All bass less than 12 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

- M.5.7. KOLOB CREEK: Above Kolob Reservoir CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- M.5.8. LAKE POWELL:
— See Interstate Waters Section F.3. for license requirements.
— Crappie limit 20 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.
— Walleye limit 10 fish.
— For unlicensed anglers under 14 years of age, full daily bag and possession limits apply, EXCEPT the trout limit is 5 fish.
- M.5.9. MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish from January 1 through May 23.

- M.5.10. MONTICELLO LAKE: Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- M.5.11. OAK CREEK RESERVOIR (UPPER BOWNS RESERVOIR): CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- M.5.12. PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR: Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- M.5.13. QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR: Minimum bass size limit of 12 inches. All bass less than 12 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
- M.5.14. SAN JUAN RIVER: Channel catfish limit is 24 fish.
- M.5.15. SOUTH CREEK RESERVOIR (San Juan County): CLOSED entire year.
- M.5.16. TWIN CREEK — Tributary to Fish Lake: CLOSED entire year.
- M.5.17. WIDE HOLLOW RESERVOIR: Trout limit 4 fish January 1 through May 23.



HELP KEEP YOUR FISHING WATERS CLEAN

Scofield, Strawberry, Pineview and Deer Creek reservoirs and Panguitch Lake have serious water quality problems. At these lakes, **DO NOT** dispose of fish entrails in the water or on the lakeshore.

On all fishing waters, either clean your catch away from the lake, or place entrails in a plastic bag for later disposal. By doing this, you are doing your part to help keep excessive nutrients from re-entering the water.

Please do your part to **help keep your fishing waters clean.**

"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.



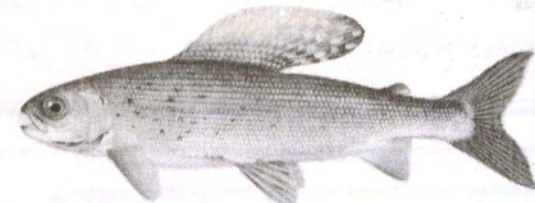
Brook Trout

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 (Mackinew)

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.



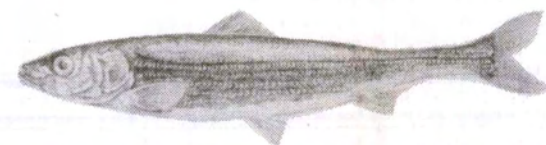
Kokanee Salmon

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.



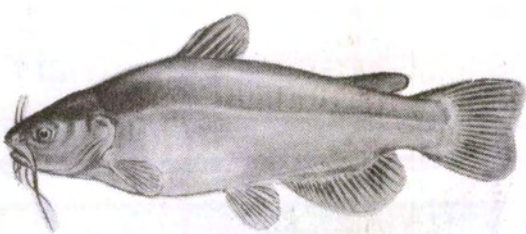
Bonneville Cisco

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.



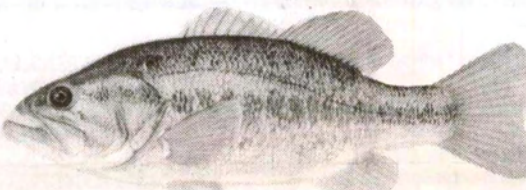
Channel Catfish

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.



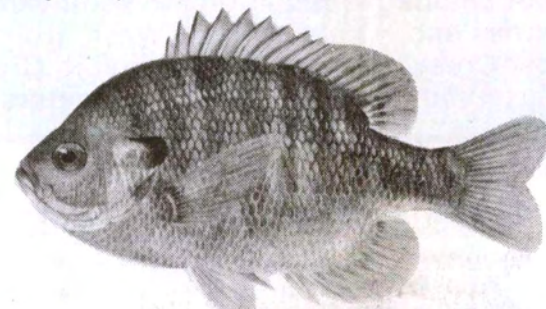
Largemouth Bass

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.



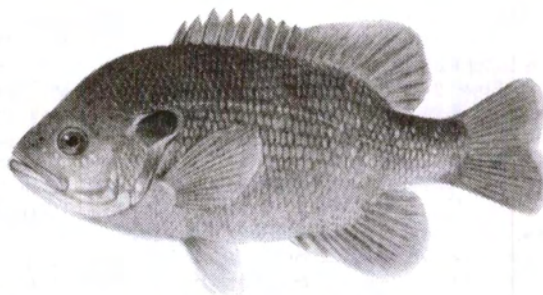
Smallmouth Bass

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.



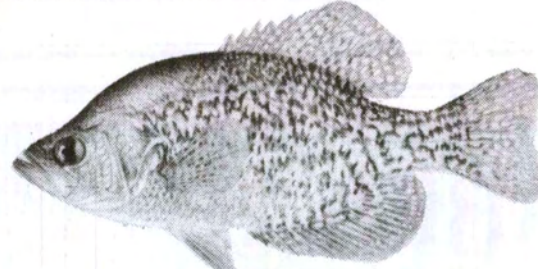
Bluegill

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.



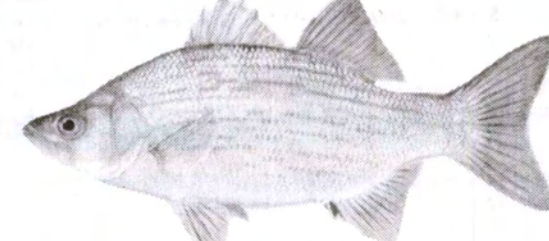
Green Sunfish

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.



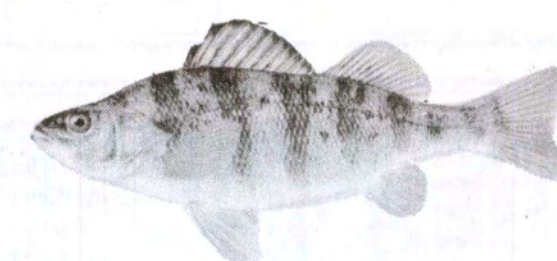
Striped Bass

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.

COMPLETELY PROTECTED SPECIES — ILLEGAL TO POSSESS

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.

