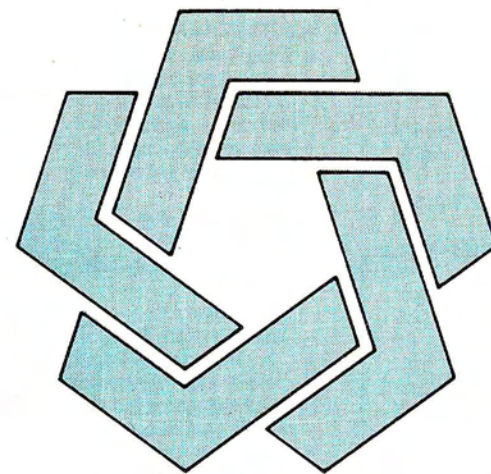


NOTE: This map is designed to aid sportsmen in locating fishing areas. The boundaries shown are on a small scale and cannot be considered legal proper or exact. For exact description see boundaries in AREA section of proclamation.



1987 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 in Section D., Specific Water 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

1987

After due investigation, we, the Utah Wildlife Board by authority granted us under Title 23, Utah Code, hereby state 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 These rules will be effective January 1, 1987 and will remain in effect until modified or rescinded by Board action. All dates are inclusive.

Sections B and C 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. DEFINITIONS

- 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).
- Angling.** Fishing with rod, pole, tipup, handline or trollboard, held in the hands of, or within 10 feet of, the person fishing and having a single line with legal hooks, baits or lures attached.
- Aquatic wildlife.** Any species of fish, crustaceans, aquatic insects, or amphibians (23-13-21).
- Artificial fly.** Any fly made by the method known as fly tying. Weighted jigs, lures, spinners, attractor blades, or bait do not qualify as artificial flies.
- Artificial lure.** Any device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with hook or hooks attached.
- Bag limit.** Maximum limit, in number or amount, of aquatic wildlife which may lawfully be taken by any one person during one day (23-13-22).
- Bait.** Any digestible substance including, but not limited to, worms, cheese, salmon eggs or marshmallows. Legal baits are described in B.3.a. Baits.
- Chumming.** Depositing in the water any substance, not attached to a hook, which may attract fish.
- Division.** The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- Fishing.** To take fish, crayfish or brine shrimp by any means (23-13-21(1)).
- Float tube.** A floating device capable of supporting one person and not considered a boat or a raft.
- Game fish.** Trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake (mackinaw) and splake); kokanee salmon; grayling; whitefish; Bonneville cisco; crappie; yellow perch; largemouth and smallmouth bass; channel catfish; bullhead; bluegill; green sunfish; northern pike; walleye; white bass; and striped bass.
- 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.
- Length measurement.** 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.
- 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).
- Motor.** All electric and internal combustion motors.
- Nongame fish.** All fish species not listed as game fish. This includes carp, suckers, chubs and minnows.
- Nonresident.** Any person who does not qualify as a resident (23-13-2(18)).
- Possession.** Includes actual and constructive possession (23-13-2(22)).
- Possession limit.** One daily bag limit. This includes fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.
- Protected wildlife.** All wildlife species of fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, brine shrimp, crayfish, and mammals (23-13-2(27)).

22. 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 this state 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 this state 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.
- Absentee landowners who pay property taxes on land they own in Utah do not qualify as a resident (23-13-2(29)).

23. Set line.

A line anchored at one end to a nonmoving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

24. Single hook.

A hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

25. 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.

26. Spoiled.

Impairment of the flesh quality of any form of wildlife beyond which point a reasonable and prudent person would consider it unfit for human consumption (23-13-2(32)).

27. Take.

To hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife or any attempt to commit any of these acts (23-13-2(34)).

28. Trout.

All species of the family Salmonidae except whitefish and cisco. (Trout includes rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon and grayling).

29. 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 (23-13-2(37)).

30. Whitefish.

Mountain whitefish, *Prosopium williamsoni*, found in many streams; Bonneville whitefish, *Prosopium splonotus*; and Bear Lake whitefish, *Prosopium abyssicola*. The latter two are found only in Bear Lake.

31. Wildlife.

Any species of vertebrate animal life except feral animals generally living in a state of nature (23-13-2(39)).

B. GENERAL RULES

This section sets forth general rules. Where more localized and specific rules are given in this and other sections of the proclamation, the more specific rules take precedence.

1. LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS

No person shall engage in fishing for protected wildlife as provided by this proclamation without first having procured the necessary fishing or combination license, permit and tag as herein provided and having at the time such license, permit and tag on his person; nor shall any person lend, transfer, sell, give or assign his license or any permits or tag belonging thereto or the rights granted by such license, permit or tag. It is unlawful for any person to use or have in his possession while fishing, any license or permit not issued to him (23-13-1).

Sales of all licenses, certificates or permits are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division except in those instances where the opportunity to participate in the specific activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained is withdrawn by the Division, Wildlife Board, or Board of Big Game Control (23-13-38).

Some interstate waters have separate licensing requirements. See B.1.b. Interstate Waters.

a. Age Requirements

(1) 12 Years and Older

Any person 12 years of age or older must have in possession a current valid fishing or combination license to take any fish, crayfish or brine shrimp.

(2) Residents Under 12 Years of Age

(a) 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) 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 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.

(3) Nonresidents Under 12 Years of Age

(a) 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.

b. Interstate Waters

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.

Anglers are subject to the rules of the state in which they are fishing. The holder of a current valid Utah fishing or combination license may fish the Utah portions of all interstate waters.

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

(1) Bear Lake

The holder of a current valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish any place on Bear Lake proper.

See other special Bear Lake rules under D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES.

(2) Lake Powell

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

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

Any person qualifying as a Utah resident having in his possession a current valid Utah fishing or combination license and an Arizona reciprocal fishing stamp is permitted to fish within the Arizona boundaries of Lake Powell.

Persons under the age of 14 may fish without a license. Creel and possession limits are the same as for licensed anglers.

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.

See other special Lake Powell rules under D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES.

(3) Flaming Gorge Reservoir

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.

Persons under the age of 14 may fish in any portion of Flaming Gorge Reservoir without a fishing license. A current valid fishing license is required for all persons 14 years of age or older to fish on Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Any person possessing a current valid Wyoming fishing license may fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir within Wyoming without a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp, and any person possessing a current valid Utah fishing or combination license may fish Flaming Gorge Reservoir within Utah without a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp.

Any person possessing a current valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp is permitted to fish within Utah in the waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Any person possessing a current valid Utah fishing or combination license and a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp is permitted to fish within Wyoming in the waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Unlicensed persons under the age of 14 may take only one-half the daily bag limit.

Persons under the age of 14 eligible to buy a license under Utah or Wyoming rules may do so and are allowed a full daily bag limit.

See other special Flaming Gorge rules under D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES.

c. Fees

(1) Resident License Fees

Combination fishing and hunting (16 years and over)	\$35.00
Annual fishing	
Age 6 and under 12 (optional)*	8.00
Age 12 and under 16	8.00
Age 16 and under 65	18.00
65 and over	9.00

Five-day fishing	
Age 12 and under 16	4.00
Age 16 or older	9.00

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

(2) 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

(3) Reciprocal Fishing Stamps

Flaming Gorge Reservoir (for use with Wyoming resident license)	5.00
Lake Powell (for use with Arizona resident licenses)	8.00

d. Division Offices

Main Office (801/533-9333)
1596 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
Northern Regional Office (801/479-5143)
515 East 5300 South, Ogden, Utah 84403
Central Regional Office (801/489-5678)
1115 North Main Street, Springville, Utah 84663
Northeastern Regional Office (801/789-3103)
152 East 100 North, Vernal, Utah 84078
Southern Regional Office (801/586-2455)
622 North Main Street, Cedar City, Utah 84720
Southeastern Regional Office (801/637-3310)
455 West Railroad Avenue, Price, Utah 84501

2. EXHIBIT OF LICENSE, STAMP AND WILDLIFE

All persons while engaged in hunting, trapping, or fishing, or while transporting wildlife, shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit the required license, permit, tag or certificate of registration; any device or apparatus in his possession used for hunting, trapping, or fishing, or any wildlife in his possession (23-20-25).

3. FISHING METHODS

Game fish may be taken only by angling and by use of set lines (B.3.c.), spearfishing (B.3.b.) and cisco dipnetting (D.1.b.(1)).

Angling is fishing with one rod, pole, tipup, handline or trollboard, held in the hand of, or attended by, the person angling, and having a single line attached with legal hooks, baits, or lures. Attended means the angler must be within ten feet of equipment being used at all times. Fishing with more than one line is illegal, except for crayfishing (B.3.e.) or setting (B.3.c.).

Angling is permitted with any two lures, except no lure may have more than 3 hooks. No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks or two artificial flies, except for set lines noted in B.3.c.

Artificial light is permitted, except when spearfishing.

Obstructing waterways and use of chemicals, explosives, electricity, poisons, crossbows, firearms or pellet guns are unlawful to take aquatic wildlife. Persons or companies who want to use any of these means to take fish in any waters of the state must have written approval of the Division.

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

Chumming is prohibited.

When angling through the ice, no ice hole may exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake where no hole may exceed 18 inches. For cisco dip netting at Bear Lake, see D.1.b.(1).

a. Baits

Fishing 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.

The possession of corn or hominy when fishing is illegal.

Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

Using live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish are captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in Deer Creek, Newton, Hyrum and Sevier Bridge (Yuba) reservoirs.

(Continued)

PROCLAMATION

Continued

b. Spearfishing

Deer Creek Reservoir, Steinaker Reservoir and Fish Lake are open to taking fish by means of scuba and snorkel spearfishing between May 31 and September 5.

The daily bag and possession limit is two game fish. No more than one lake trout greater than 20 inches may be taken at Fish Lake.

Spearfishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset. Attracting or immobilizing fish by use of artificial light at any time is prohibited.

A spearfishing permit is required in addition to a current valid fishing or combination license and may be obtained without charge from all Division offices.

c. Set Line Fishing

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; San Juan River; and Utah Lake.

Conventional fishing with one pole is permitted concurrent with set line fishing.

No more than two set lines per angler may be used and they must not contain more than 30 hooks in the aggregate.

When fishing set lines, the angler must be in attendance within 100 yards on the surface or bank of the water being fished.

Any set line must have attached a legible tag with the name, address and current valid fishing or combination license number of the angler.

d. Completely Protected Fish

The following fish species are completely protected and may not be taken without prior written permission from the Division:

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 phlegenthonis</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>

e. Taking Nongame Fish and Other Aquatic Wildlife

Nongame fish, crayfish and brine shrimp may be taken for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open season set for a given body of water. The Green, Colorado, White (Uintah County) and Virgin rivers are closed to the taking of nongame fish; however, carp may be taken from the Green River with archery equipment.

It is lawful to take nongame fish except B.3.d. Completely Protected Fish by angling or with traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, spearing or seines; and it is lawful to take crayfish by angling or with traps, liftnets, handlines or seines, provided that:

Crayfish may not be taken with game fish or parts thereof, or any substance illegal for angling.

Seines must not exceed 10 feet in length or width.

No more than five lines may be used to take crayfish. Lines used for crayfishing can be held in the hand or used with a rod and must not have hooks attached. Bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claws.

All legally taken nongame fish must be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water.

All crayfish must be killed before transporting from the body of water where taken.

4. POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

a. Dead Aquatic Wildlife

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 so species can be identified.

A legal limit of game fish may accompany a bona fide fishing license holder within the state or when leaving the state. A person may lawfully possess or transport a legal limit of fish when accompanied by a donation letter. See B.7.a. Donating.

It is unlawful for any person to have more than one daily bag limit in possession at any time.

A person may lawfully possess or transport dead fish on a seller's receipt from a registered commercial pond owner. This document must specify the number and species of fish purchased; the certificate number of the registered pond owner; the name, address and signature of the seller; and the date and place where the fish were purchased.

b. Transportation of Live Aquatic Wildlife

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.

It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

Brine shrimp may be possessed and transported alive. A separate certificate of registration is required for any commercial operations (see Rules and Regulations Governing Commercial Fishing and Dealing Commercially in Aquatic Wildlife).

5. RELEASE OF TAGGED OR MARKED FISH

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

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

6. CHECKING STATIONS AND ROADBLOCKS

It is unlawful for any person to fail to stop at roadblocks or checking stations where a stop sign or red or blue light is displayed (23-20-19).

7. DISPOSAL OF WILDLIFE

a. Donating

A person may lawfully possess a legal limit of fish when accompanied by a donation letter. This letter must specify the number and species of fish donated; the fishing license number of the person who caught the fish; the name, address and signature of the donor; and the date and place where the fish were taken (23-20-9).

b. Purchasing or Selling

It is unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, offer for sale or barter, or to obtain for sale, purchase or barter, any protected wildlife, or parts of them (23-20-6).

c. Wasting

It is unlawful to waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or any part of them (23-20-8).

8. AIDING AND ASSISTING

It is unlawful for any person to aid or assist any other person to violate any rule (23-20-23).

9. EMERGENCY CLOSING

The Director of the Division shall have authority to declare emergency closed or open seasons in the interest of the wildlife resource of the state (23-14-8). As a conservation measure, any water or area may be closed to fishing by posting with suitable signs or markers and without further notice.

10. DAMAGE OF PROPERTY

It is unlawful for any person to deface, damage, move, remove or destroy any signs, placards or floating markers ordered placed, permitted to be placed, or caused to be placed in any part of this state by the Wildlife Board to enforce provisions of this proclamation or other actions of the Wildlife Board (23-20-13).

It is unlawful for any person, without the consent of the owner or person in charge of any privately owned land, to tear down, mutilate, or destroy any sign, signboard or other notice which regulates trespassing for purposes of hunting, trapping, or fishing on this land; or to, without such consent, tear down, deface, or destroy any fence or other enclosure on this privately owned land, or any gate or bars belonging to any such fence or enclosure (23-20-15).

11. INDIAN LANDS

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 must contact the Ute Indian Tribe, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

12. 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 (23-20-14).

C. SEASON DATES AND BAG LIMITS

This section sets forth general rules. Where more localized and specific rules are given in other sections of this proclamation, the more specific rules take precedence.

1. CLOSED AREAS

All waters of state fish-raising or spawning facilities are CLOSED to fishing. State waterfowl management areas are CLOSED to fishing except as posted or as listed under D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES.

2. SEASON DATES

The general season for fishing waters is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are listed separately under D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES.

3. BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

The following daily bag limits apply statewide, except where listed otherwise in D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES. No completely protected fish may be taken (see B.3.d.).

*Trout, salmon and grayling in the aggregate, except that no more than two shall be lake trout	8 fish
Whitefish	20 fish
Bonneville cisco	30 fish
*Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6 fish
Striped bass	10 fish
*Walleye	6 fish
*Channel catfish	8 fish
Bullhead	24 fish
*Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate	50 fish
*Crappie	50 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

*On some waters, bag or size restrictions apply. See D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES for variations.

It is unlawful for any person to have more than one daily bag limit in possession at any time. This means a person may not harvest in one day or have in possession more than one daily bag limit of each species regardless of the number of days spent fishing. Consuming the fish on the same day they were taken does not allow the angler to take more fish and exceed the daily bag limit.

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.

It is unlawful to fish in waters having a special bag or size limit while having fish in possession in violation of that limit.

a. Residents Under 12 Years of Age

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.

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.

Residents 6 through 11 years of age fishing with a resident fishing license may possess a full daily bag limit.

b. Nonresidents Under 12 Years of Age

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.

Nonresidents under 12 years of age fishing with a nonresident fishing license may possess a full daily bag limit.

D. SPECIFIC WATER RULES

The rules set forth in this Section D take precedence over the general rules in Sections B and C. For waters not listed in Section D, general rules apply.

1. AREA 1: Bear River, Raft River, Weber and Ogden River drainages and all other waters in Box Elder and Davis counties.

a. GENERAL RULE

Year-round fishing. General bag and possession limits apply; winter bag limit 4 trout from January 1 through May 22 on all rivers and streams.

b. EXCEPTIONS

(1) BEAR LAKE

- See B.1.b.(1) for license requirements.
- The mouth of Big Spring Creek from the fish trap or weir out into the lake as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through June 30.
- The mouth of Swan Creek into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through June 30.
- Cisco may be taken with a hand-held dip net January 1 through February 13. Net opening must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When netting through ice, the hole size is unrestricted.
- Trout limit 6, only 2 over 16 inches and no more than 2 lake trout.
- Cisco taken from Bear Lake may be killed and used as dead bait in Bear Lake.

(2) BIG SPRING CREEK

- CLOSED April 15 through June 30.
- Same daily bag and possession limit as Bear Lake.

(3) BLACKSMITH FORK

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

(4) BLACKSMITH FORK IMPOUNDMENTS

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

(5) EAST CANYON CREEK

- From East Canyon Reservoir upstream to the Mormon Flat Historical Marker (Little Emigration Canyon), CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

(6) EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR

- Upstream from Porcupine Reservoir, CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

(7) FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(8) HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats and float tubes is unlawful.

(9) HONEYVILLE (COLD SPRINGS) PONDS

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(10) HYRUM RESERVOIR

- Dead yellow perch or parts of them are permitted for bait.

(11) LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS

- CLOSED January 1 through January 16 and November 14 through December 31.

(12) LOGAN RIVER IMPOUNDMENTS

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

(13) MANTUA RESERVOIR

- Bass limit 2 larger than 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

(14) NEWTON RESERVOIR

- Dead yellow perch or parts of them are permitted for bait.

(15) PINEVIEW RESERVOIR

- Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

(16) PORCUPINE RESERVOIR

- Daily bag and possession limit 24 kokanee salmon and trout in the aggregate, no more than 8 of which may be brown trout, cutthroat trout or splake, in combination.

(17) ROCKPORT RESERVOIR (Wanship Reservoir)

- CLOSED to bass harvest (catch and release only). All bass taken must be immediately returned to the water.

(18) SPRING CREEK RESERVOIR

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(19) STODDARD SLOUGH

- From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source, CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to Weber River, trout limit 2, ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(20) SWAN CREEK

- CLOSED April 15 through June 30.

(21) WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(22) WILLARD BAY INLET CHANNEL

- East of south boat harbor buoys, as posted, CLOSED March 1 through April 30.



2. AREA 2: Provo River, Jordan River and Utah Lake drainages and all waters in Tooele County (includes Burraston Ponds and Salt Creek in Juab County).

a. GENERAL RULE

Year-round fishing. General bag and possession limits apply; winter bag limit from January 1 through May 22 is 2 trout on all rivers and streams and 4 trout on all lakes and reservoirs.

b. EXCEPTIONS

(1) AMERICAN FORK CREEK

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(2) BEAR CREEK (Benjamin Slough, tributary to Utah Lake)

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(3) BURRASTON PONDS

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(4) DEER CREEK RESERVOIR

- Dead yellow perch or parts of them are permitted for bait.

(5) DRY CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(6) HOBBLE CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(7) MAPLE LAKE

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(8) MCCLELLAN RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(9) PAYSON RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(10) PROVO RIVER

- From Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream (not including Deer Creek Reservoir) to the county road 241 bridge directly south of Woodland, the limit is 2 trout. All trout over 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(11) RED BUTTE CREEK

- CLOSED.

(12) RED BUTTE RESERVOIR

- CLOSED to general public. OPEN to disabled veterans of the United States armed forces who are domiciled in veterans' hospitals.

(13) RED CREEK RESERVOIR (near Payson)

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(14) SETTLEMENT CANYON RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats is unlawful.

(15) SILVER LAKE FLAT RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(16) SPANISH FORK RIVER

- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(17) SPRING CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)

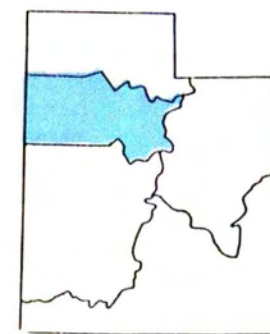
- West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
- Walleye limit 2.

(18) TIBBLE FORK RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(19) VERNON RESERVOIR

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 2.
- Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.



3. 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 and Ferron Creek.

a. GENERAL RULE

Year-round fishing. General bag and possession limits apply.

b. EXCEPTIONS

(1) ASHLEY CREEK

- From Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge, trout limit 6, no more than 2 brown trout. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(2) BIG SANDWASH RESERVOIR (Duchesne County)

- Trout limit 6.

(3) BROWN DUCK BASIN (Uinta Mountains)

- All streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemmets Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek, CLOSED January 1 through July 14.

(4) ECCLES CREEK (Carbon County)

- CLOSED January 1 through July 14.

(5) ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES

- All tributaries to Electric Lake CLOSED January 1 through July 14. Boulder Creek is only CLOSED from Electric Lake upstream to Boulder Reservoir.

(6) FAIRVIEW LAKES

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

(7) FISH CREEK (and all its tributaries from Scofield Reservoir upstream to Gooseberry Reservoir)

- Trout limit 8, only 2 may be larger than 13 inches.

(8) FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR

4. AREA 4:

All waters in Sevier River Drainage, Millard, Beaver and Iron counties, and a small portion of Kane County including Navajo Lake and Duck Creek. Major tributaries are San Pitch River, Salina Creek, Lost Creek, Asay Creek, Panguitch Creek and Beaver River.

a. GENERAL RULE

Year-round fishing. General bag and possession limits apply.

b. EXCEPTIONS

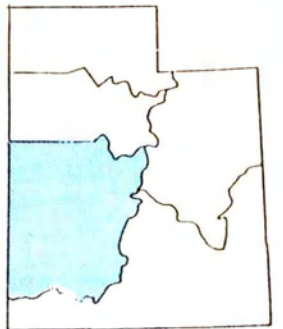
- (1) **ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
 - Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- (2) **BIRCH CREEK (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)**
 - CLOSED.
- (3) **DUCK CREEK**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (4) **DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
 - Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- (5) **EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER**
 - Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir, CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
 - Kingston Canyon, including all portions of the river and spillway ponds between Otter Creek and Piute reservoirs, January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4; May 23 through December 31, trout limit 6.

(6) ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES (tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs)

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (7) **MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- (8) **MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
 - May 23 through December 31, trout limit 6.
- (9) **NEWCASTLE RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED to smallmouth bass harvest (catch and release only). All bass taken must be immediately returned to the water.
- (10) **NINE MILE RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
- (11) **OTTER CREEK**
 - Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to Angle Diversion, CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (12) **OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR (and spillway ponds immediately downstream from dam)**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
 - May 23 through December 31, trout limit 6.
- (13) **PALISADE LAKE**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(14) PANGUITCH LAKE

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
- (15) **PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (16) **PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (17) **PIUTE RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
 - May 23 through December 31, trout limit 6.
 - CLOSED to smallmouth bass harvest (catch and release only). All bass taken must be immediately returned to the water.
- (18) **SCIPLO LAKE**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
- (19) **SEVIER BRIDGE (YUBA) RESERVOIR**
 - Dead yellow perch or parts of them are permitted for bait.
- (20) **TROUT CREEK (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)**
 - CLOSED.



5. 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.

a. GENERAL RULE

Year-round fishing. General bag and possession limits apply.

b. EXCEPTIONS

- (1) **BLANDING RESERVOIR #3 and #4**
 - Fishing from boats is unlawful.
- (2) **COLORADO RIVER**
 - CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.
 - Channel catfish limit 24.
- (3) **FISH LAKE**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4, no more than 2 may be lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 may be a lake trout larger than 20 inches.
 - May 23 through December 31, trout limit 8, no more than 2 may be lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 may be a lake trout larger than 20 inches.
- (4) **FORSYTH RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.
- (5) **FOY LAKE**
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (6) **GUNLOCK RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.

(7) IVINS RESERVOIR

- CLOSED.
- (8) **JOHNSON RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED.
- (9) **KOLOB CREEK**
 - Upstream from Kolob Reservoir, CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- (10) **LAKE POWELL**
 - See B.1.b.(2) for license requirements.
 - Crappie limit 20.
 - Channel catfish limit 25.
 - Striped bass limit 10.
 - Walleye limit 10.
 - Unlicensed anglers under 14 years of age may take a full daily bag limit.
- (11) **LOWER SAND COVE RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
- (12) **LOYDS LAKE (South Creek Reservoir)**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(13) MONTICELLO LAKE

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (14) **OAK CREEK RESERVOIR (UPPER BOWNS RESERVOIR)**
 - CLOSED January 1 through June 30.
- (15) **PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR**
 - Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- (16) **QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the water.
- (17) **SAN JUAN RIVER**
 - Channel catfish limit 24.
- (18) **TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake)**
 - CLOSED.
- (19) **VIRGIN RIVER**
 - CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.
- (20) **WIDE HOLLOW RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.



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 7th day of November, 1986.

UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

By Jerry H. Little
Chairman of the Board

By William H. Geer
Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH

COUNTY OF SALT LAKE

On this 7th day of November, 1986, 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 Jerry H. Little, 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 Title 23, Utah Code, and the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, Chapter 46a, Title 63.

Clea D. Chidester

Notary Public Residing in Salt Lake County

My Commission Expires: September 11, 1989

GENERAL INFORMATION

STOP ILLEGAL FISH PLANTS - WHY?

Fish species that are growing in the wrong place, and causing problems could be termed weed fish. A gardener would never intentionally introduce a weed into his garden spot, but there are people who move fish from water to water—affecting the fishery much the same way as weed seed in the garden. This biological littering of live fish in areas where they do not occur naturally is a serious matter. It can be compared with other forms of aquatic pollution in that it is an act that is frequently impossible to reverse. Listed below are some case histories of this problem in Utah.

Huntington North Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with bluegill and crayfish

Huntington North Reservoir was stocked experimentally by the Division with largemouth bass in 1977. The reservoir had a large population of Utah chub, and the management plan was to see how well the bass would do using the chub as forage. Before any results were determined, someone stocked bluegill and crayfish in the reservoir. This caused problems with the bass and chub experiment by adding more forage for the bass. Currently, the reservoir is overpopulated with bluegill, crayfish, and chubs. It may be possible to restore balance in this reservoir, but the cost and down time are expected to be high.

Bluegill have also been unlawfully introduced into Steinkner, Wide Hollow, and Newton reservoirs. Each of these plants has also had an adverse impact.

Deer Creek Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with walleye and crayfish

For many years Deer Creek Reservoir has provided excellent trout and perch fishing. Largemouth bass were also important for a few dedicated anglers. Several years ago walleye were unlawfully introduced, and more recently crayfish. It is now apparent that the walleye are going to successfully establish themselves in the reservoir, and the crayfish are abundant.

This means that the days for trout management in this important reservoir are numbered, and future management will have to center around the walleye. Loss of this important trout fishery will be a serious blow to Wasatch Front anglers. This problem is further complicated by the fact that the walleye have access to the Provo River, and we are not sure what effect the walleye may have on the brown trout fishery.

Opportunities for warm and coolwater fisheries are increasing in Utah, but good trout fisheries are being lost at an alarming rate due to unlawful warmwater fish stocking. Both present and future generations stand to lose if these unlawful stocking practices continue.

Scotfield Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with crayfish

Scotfield Reservoir is one of the top three or four trout fisheries in Utah. Chemically renovated in 1977, this water now sustains nearly 300,000 man-hours of fishing pressure annually. The harvest in 1984 was 222,900 trout. Recent surveys indicate that the chub population is still very low, and that carp have increased but are not causing problems.

This \$1,000,000 (annual recreational value) fishery has now been impacted by an unlawful plant of crayfish. No one is certain just what the impact will be; however, in some trout fisheries crayfish have removed weed beds that are essential to cutthroat production. In other waters with this problem there has been serious competition for food.

Just what the crayfish will do in Scotfield remains to be seen. There is no known way to remove the crayfish, now that they have been introduced. Fish toxicants used to renovate lakes have no effect on crayfish. Other waters where crayfish have been unlawfully introduced include: Newcastle, Big Sandwash, Steinkner, Deer Creek, Bullock, Cottonwood, Starvation, Recapture, and Kins Lake reservoirs. The full impact of these introductions will not be known for several years.

Pineview Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with black crappie and other species

Water quality problems have seriously hampered fishery management options at Pineview. This water provided an exceptional trout fishery, for a short time, after chemical treatment in 1970. More recent trout stocks have shown poor returns, and trout management has now been discontinued.

Part of the problem was caused by black crappie being unlawfully introduced into the reservoir in 1977. This species has provided some good fishing, but now appears to be overpopulated and stunting. This is characteristic of crappie when stocked into small waters. Future management at Pineview will likely be hampered by a dominant crappie population.

Crappie have also been unlawfully introduced into Rush Lake, Utah Lake, and Minersville Reservoir. There are other game fish species more suited for these waters and the long-term outlook for the crappie introductions is negative.

Newton Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with yellow perch and bluegill

Newton Reservoir was chemically treated in 1981 and provided good trout fishing for a three year period. This was a project that seemed to be popular with most of the local anglers but also had some opposition from warm water

enthusiasts. Yellow perch, bluegill, and probably largemouth bass were unlawfully introduced immediately following the treatment. This reservoir now is overpopulated with small perch and bluegill and provides a poor fishery. Trout management has been discontinued.

It is quite apparent that the individuals who have made these plants do not understand that the balance between predator and prey fish species is difficult to establish and even more difficult to maintain. These factors are not well understood in the western United States, and biologists need an opportunity to study these relationships without biological littering. Other waters where yellow perch have been unlawfully introduced include: Hyrum Reservoir, Pineview Reservoir, and Fish Lake. The perch from Fish Lake have migrated into Johnson Reservoir and are also causing problems in that water.

Strawberry Reservoir - Unlawfully stocked with Utah chub

Many people may not realize that Utah chub were native to the Bonneville Basin but did not inhabit the waters of the Green and Colorado River drainages (i.e., Strawberry and Price rivers). It is quite likely that the chub was reintroduced into Strawberry Reservoir after the chemical renovation project was completed in 1961; because the chub were not discovered back in the reservoir until 1973. In most waters chubs normally show up within a two or three year period following renovation if they were not totally eradicated. The chubs reintroduced were probably used as bait, and the unused bait was released into the reservoir. The Division is now considering an expenditure of \$1,300,000 to bring Strawberry back to a manageable balance. Sportsmen will hear more about the details of the proposal during 1987. Other waters where Utah chub may have been recently introduced include: Bridger Lake (High Uintas) and Panguitch Lake.

Red Fleet and Steinkner Reservoirs - Unlawfully stocked with largemouth bass

Both Red Fleet and Steinkner are potentially outstanding trout fisheries. Unlawful introductions of largemouth bass have seriously reduced this potential. This is not to say that these waters have no potential for bass, but that these areas are much more favorable for cold water management. The bass in this type of water grow very slowly and often become overpopulated.

Certainly, there are anglers that would prefer the Division to manage one or both of these waters for warm water species. It would be well if some compromise can be struck to provide both types of fishing in this area. Future discussions, to include public input, may be necessary to resolve this situation. Largemouth bass have also been unlawfully stocked recently into Blanding, Millisite, Wide Hollow, Brough, and Bullock reservoirs. All of these stocks have had an adverse impact, producing poor bass and trout fisheries.

In this short article we have attempted to provide some of the problems and implications associated with unlawful fish plants. There are many other instances where unlawful stocks have been made which are not described in this report. It is extremely important that people learn the implications of unwise or accidental release of any fish or other aquatic species. Almost every unlawful stocking in Utah has had a detrimental impact. We are hopeful that both individual and organized sportsmen will do their utmost to stop this serious problem.

One of the primary objectives of the Fisheries Section is to provide a variety of fishing around the state. Fisheries managers have been challenged to be innovative, and bring as many waters as possible into production. This does not mean that we have thrown caution to the wind. All species changes are carefully reviewed, and biologists are required to prepare a written proposal which outlines the problem and need, possible fish source, costs, and various other implications such as disease and possible impacts to other waters where the introduced species could migrate.

This effort to provide diversity has taken some serious setbacks because some individuals have taken matters into their own hands and have made unlawful stockings of fish or other aquatic wildlife. Some of these actions have had catastrophic results and the damage in many cases is irreversible.

The Division has worked closely with the media to publicize this problem. There has been a favorable public response to these appeals, but there are individuals who persist in these activities. In 1985, the State Legislature made it a Class A Misdemeanor to move or stock any species of wildlife unlawfully. Class A Misdemeanors carry a maximum penalty of \$2,500 fine and one year in jail. Also, the Wildlife Board has in place a reward system which encourages individuals to report violations (Call Toll Free 1-800-662-3337). The anonymity of those making these reports is assured and rewards are based on the accuracy of the information provided and whether a conviction can be made. These extreme measures are in line with the serious nature of these crimes. Sportsmen throughout the state need to become involved. It will take everyone's help to educate and/or punish those who insist in continuing these practices.

PUT THEM BACK ALIVE

Utah anglers are sometimes required, by law, to return fish to the waters alive. 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 or eyes.

UNHOOK the fish as rapidly as possible. A longnosed pliers works well for this. If a fish is deeply hooked, it may be best to cut the line or leader and leave the hook in. Noncorrosive (planted) and treble hooks should never be left in released fish. Unless you are fishing in a catch and release area only, fish deeply hooked by noncorrosive and treble hooks should be kept and counted in the creel.

REVIVE the fish in the water by holding it gently and facing it upstream in the current until it becomes reaccimated. In lakes, moving the fish slowly back and forth in the water will 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 fish as deeply as bait fishing and survival is much higher. If you are catching numerous small fish, switch to artificial lures to increase survival of the released fish.



STATE OF UTAH RECORD FISH RULES, PROCEDURES, AND CURRENT RECORDS

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources maintains current state record fish by species. The Division will recognize anglers who catch fish breaking a current record, and an attractive certificate will be awarded.

Certain procedures must be followed to qualify for certification of record fish. This article enumerates those procedures.

RULES

1. CATCHING THE FISH

To qualify for the state record, the fish must be caught legally by angling. However, a separate record fish category has been established for fish caught by other legal methods. These include set line, archery, and spear fishing.

2. IDENTIFYING THE FISH

The fish must be positively and properly identified. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is the sole judge. The fish is to be documented by Division personnel whenever possible.

If a Division employee is not available to verify identification, the angler must present a close-up, side view, color photo with the fish lying near a suitable, legible measuring stick. This should be done as soon as possible and before freezing. In the event the fish cannot be identified by the Division from the color photo, a certificate will not be issued.

3. WEIGHING THE FISH

Only one weighing is required. The fish must be weighed on an inspected, certified scale (most grocery store scales are certified and inspected). This weighing must be witnessed and certified in writing.

a. WITNESS AND CERTIFICATION

A Utah Division of Wildlife Resources employee should witness and certify the fish's weight and species in writing. If a Division employee is not available, the weigh-in must be witnessed by at least TWO UTAH RESIDENTS who are not members of the successful angler's family or fishing party. The witnesses must be 18 years of age or older, and must provide their addresses, phone numbers, and make a written statement that the weigh-in was on inspected scales, and attest to the accurate true weight of the fish.

4. Fish taken from Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Lake Powell, and Bear Lake, will be recognized if taken legally from any portion of these waters, provided that the fish must be weighed in Utah in accordance with Sections 2 and 3, of these rules. Page, Arizona, will also be accepted as an official weigh-in location.

5. TIME LIMIT FOR ENTREES

All entries must be made within 30 days of the date of catch. Pictures and other documentation must be received within 60 days.

6. REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

Applicants must provide the following information to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Fisheries Section, 1596 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116.

Endangered Colorado River Fishes

Anglers fishing the Green, Colorado, and White rivers should be especially alert to the presence of endangered fish species. They are illegal to possess. The Colorado squawfish and humpback chub readily take lures and bait. Each year anglers fishing these waters encounter a few of these rare fish. If you should catch one of these fish, or any fish you are unable to identify, carefully release it, unharmed, as quickly as possible. Report any catches of rare fish to the nearest Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) office or by calling: 533-9333. Some of these fish have been marked with a tag attached at the base of the dorsal fin. If you find a tag, do not remove it, but record the number and tag color and report it to the UDWR. Your assistance is needed to help conserve these fish species in their native habitat.

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 of 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 needed.

CURRENT RECORD FISH

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LOCATION
BASS, Largemouth	1974	10 lb 2 oz	Lake Powell
BASS, Smallmouth	1983	6 lb 12 oz	Midview Reservoir
BASS, Striped	1986	36 lb 10 oz	Lake Powell
BASS, White	1970	4 lb 3 oz	Utah Lake
BLUEGILL	1983	2 lb 3 oz	Pelican Lake
BULLHEAD, Black	1984	2 lb 7 oz	Utah Lake
CARP	1960	30 lb 0 oz	Great Salt Lake Marshes
CATFISH, Channel	1978	32 lb 5 oz	Utah Lake
CHUB, Utah	1986	0 lb 14 oz	Strawberry Reservoir
CRAPPIE, Black	1982	2 lb 11 oz	Lake Powell
GRAYLING, Arctic	1976	1 lb 1/2 oz	Uinta Primitive Area
PERCH, Sacramento	1986	2 lb 8 oz	Garrison Reservoir
PERCH, Yellow	1984	2 lb 11 oz	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
PIKE, Northern	1986	22 lb 0 oz	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
SALMON, Kokanee	1984	5 lb 5 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SUCKER, Flannelmouth	1985	2 lb 7 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SUCKER, Utah	1986	3 lb 14 oz	Deer Creek Reservoir
SUCKER, White	1985	1 lb 13 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SUNFISH, Green	1983	0 lb 9 oz	Steinkner Reservoir
TROUT, Brook	1971	7 lb 8 oz	Boulder Mountain
TROUT, Brown	1977	33 lb 10 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
TROUT, Cutthroat	1930	26 lb 12 oz	Strawberry Reservoir
TROUT, Golden	1977	0 lb 13 1/2 oz	Atwood Creek
TROUT, Lake	1985	41 lb 4 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
TROUT, Rainbow	1979	26 lb 2 oz	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
WALLEYE	1984	12 lb 11 oz	Utah Lake
WHITEFISH, Bonneville	1982	4 lb 4 oz	Bear Lake
WHITEFISH, Mountain	1984	4 lb 6 oz	Upper Provo River

Help Keep Your Fishing Waters Clean

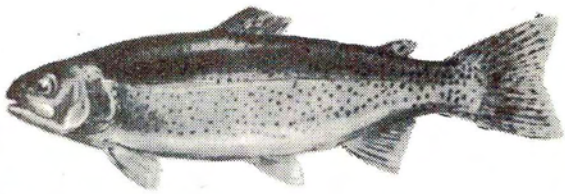
Scotfield, Strawberry, Pineview, and Panguitch Lake have serious water quality problems. At these lakes, DO NOT dispose of fish entrails in the water or on the lakeshore. Carbon County Ordinance No. 184 specifically prohibits disposal of fish entrails into and along the shoreline of Scotfield Reservoir.

On all fishing waters, either clean you 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.

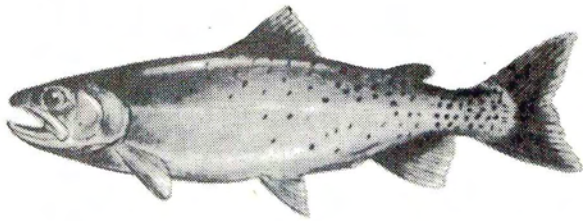
Please do your part to help keep your fishing water clean.

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.



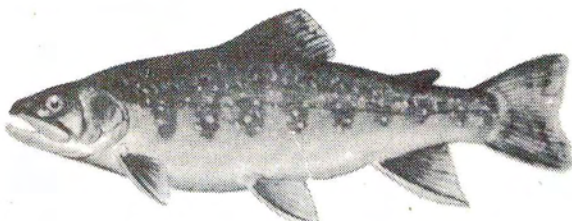
Rainbow Trout
Body color usually olive to greenish-blue on the back; belly white to silvery; sides usually show a prominent red or pink streak. This marking is indistinct or absent in young. Fish from lakes sometime lose essentially all color and appear silvery-pink. Irregular spots on back, sides, head,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



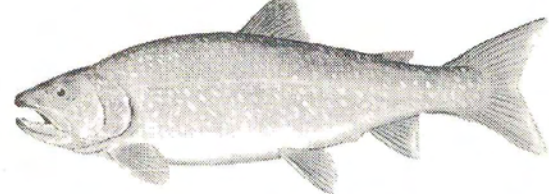
Cutthroat Trout
Body color is variable. Back may be steel-gray to olive-green. Sides may be yellow-brown with red or pink along the belly. Slash marks on either side of the throat beneath the lower jaws may be crimson-red or orange. Fins uniform color with no white tips. Scattered spots are usually round 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.



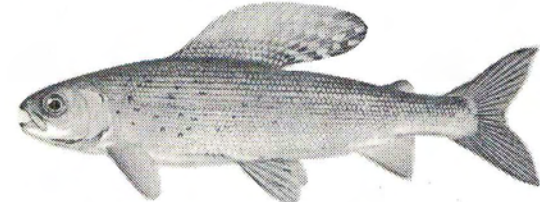
Brown Trout
Back brown or olive with large black spots. Sides light brown to yellowish, with numerous black and also red-orange spots surrounded by light blue ring. Adipose fin in young fish may be orange. Few, if any, spots on tail. Tail square, not forked.



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.



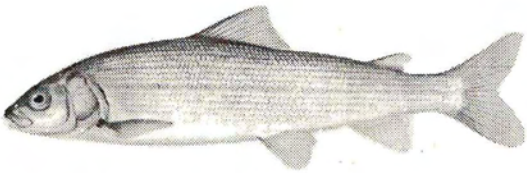
Lake Trout (Mackinaw)
Not as highly colored as other trout. Dark gray or gray-green above, belly light gray or white. Light gray irregular shaped spots or lines on the back, sides, dorsal fin and tail. No white edging appears on lower fins, as in brook trout. Tail deeply forked.



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.



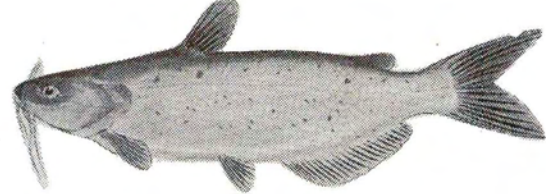
Kokanee Salmon
Back greenish-blue with faint speckling. The sides and belly are silvery. No distinct spotting on dorsal fin or tail as in the rainbow. Anal fin rays generally number 14 to 16 and are not less than 13 (trout have less than 13 rays). During spawning in the fall, skin becomes "leathery"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



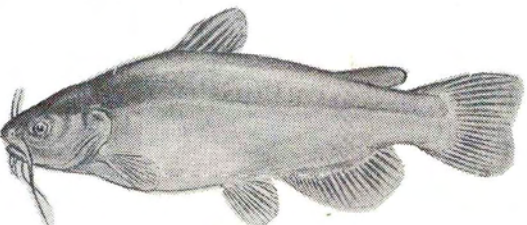
Mountain Whitefish
Back and fins are light brown, and the sides and belly are silver and white. There are no spots. Tail deeply forked and body is deep and round. Mouth small with no teeth. Large fleshy adipose fin. Scales large and rough. There are two other whitefish species, Bonneville whitefish and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



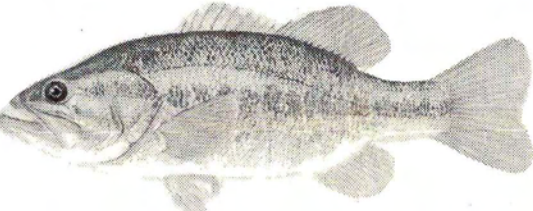
Bonneville Cisco
This member of the whitefish family has been segregated out for the purpose of these regulations. Light in color, except during the breeding season, when they become brassy colored. Cisco have a long sharply pointed snout with a projecting lower jaw. Body is thin and appears streamlined.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



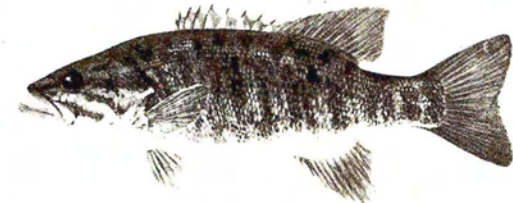
Channel Catfish
No scales. Tail deeply forked with pointed lobes. Body pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. Spots vary from a few to many over much of its body. Older fish may not have spots. Barbels extend from the chin and upper jaw. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines.



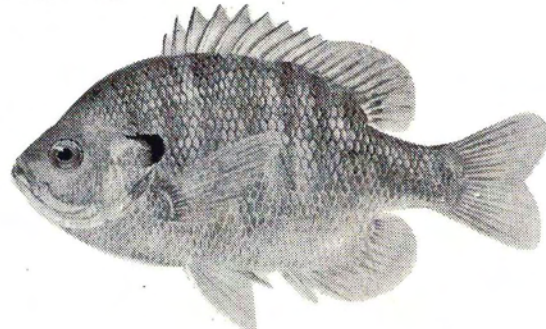
Black Bullhead Catfish
No scales. Tail only slightly forked, with rounded lobes. Adults are blackish, dark olive or dark brown. The belly is yellow, greenish-white, or white. Chin barbels are entirely black. The pectoral fin spine is smooth.



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. Lower 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.

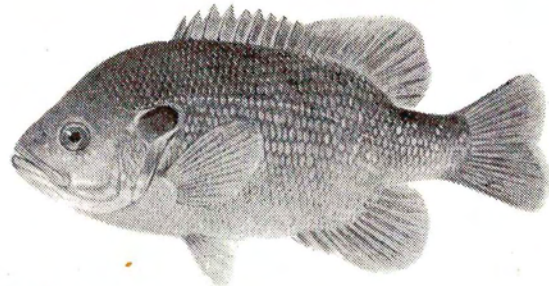


Bluegill
Very colorful. Light to dark blue to bright purple. In breeding season, the breast of the male is red. Gill covers often blue with a black spot on the rear of the "ear flap." Faint vertical bars on the side. Dorsal fin has 10 spines followed without interruption by 10 or 12 rays. The mouth is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

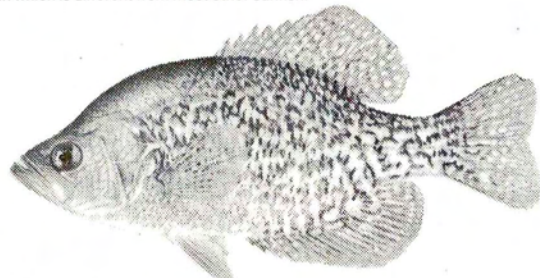
FISHERMAN'S GUIDE TO THE HIGH UINTAS

A set of ten booklets have been published to describe the lakes of the High Uintas. Over 650 lakes in 19 drainages are managed to provide fishing in this unique area.

The new booklets sell for \$1.00 each and provide improved maps, updated trail descriptions, and pertinent information about each lake. They are available at each of our regional offices and the Salt Lake office.



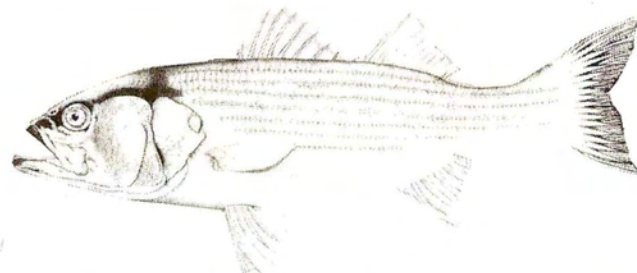
Green Sunfish
Each scale is flecked with yellow or emerald green. Back and sides olive-green, and lower belly yellowish-copper or brassy. Body is short, stocky and deeply compressed from side to side. The gill cover has a broad, light margin, and it often has a black spot on the flap. The gill cover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



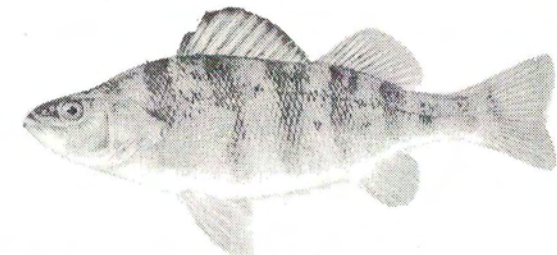
White Bass
Dark gray to black on the back, with bright silvery sides and white belly. The sides have dark stripes or lines (about 5 are above the lateral line). There are 13 or 14 rays in the dorsal fin, and 11 to 13 in the anal fin. Body strongly compressed from side to side.



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.



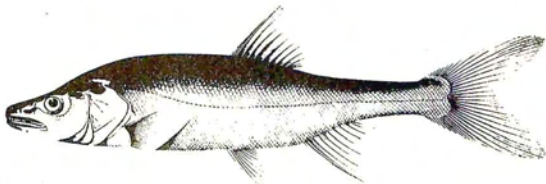
Yellow Perch
Rich yellow to brassy-green with 6 to 8 dark vertical bars on the sides, dark green back. No "canine" teeth. The belly is whitish. The dorsal fin has two sections, the front one containing 12 to 14 sharp spines and the rear 12 to 13 soft rays.



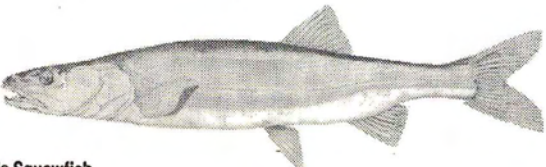
Northern Pike
Color extremely variable depending upon the water from which it is taken. Usually bluish-green to gray on back with irregular rows of light yellow or gold spots. Snout broad and shaped like a duck bill. Body long and slender with the dorsal and anal fins well back toward the tail.

COMPLETELY PROTECTED SPECIES — ILLEGAL TO POSSESS

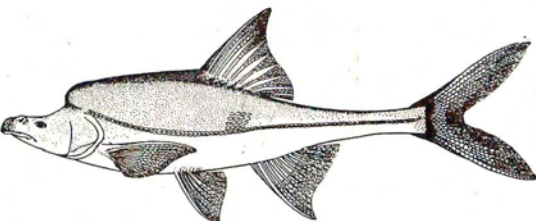
The fish described in this section are native to the Colorado River Drainage. Five of the six fish described are threatened with extinction. The remaining species, the roundtail chub, is still common but the threatened fish are frequently mistaken for it. If you catch any of these fishes, immediately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



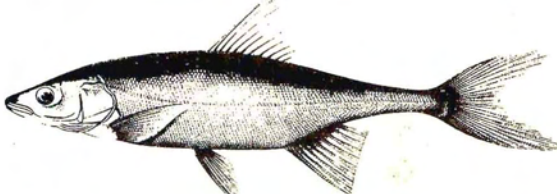
Roundtail Chub
No hump. Mouth at end of snout, EXTENDS ONLY TO FRONT OF EYE. Usually 9 dorsal and 9 anal fin rays. Sides silvery-gray, dark on dorsal surfaces. Seldom grows longer than 13 inches. No spot at base of tail. This species is OFTEN MISTAKEN for the Colorado squawfish. It has been given protection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

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