

STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1990 FISHING PROCLAMATION

OF THE WILDLIFE BOARD FOR FISH AND CRAYFISH

The Utah Wildlife Board has set the requirements for taking fish and crayfish pursuant to R608-13 (Taking Fish and Crayfish). Any violation of R608-13 is a misdemeanor and will be prosecuted as such. Each act in violation shall constitute a separate offense.

This proclamation expires December 31, 1990, unless modified or rescinded by Board action. All dates are inclusive.

R608-13-3 sets forth general rules. Where more localized and specific rules are given, the more specific rules take precedence.

CHANGES FOR 1990

1. The definition of a float tube was changed to clarify the fact that it is a boat, but is mentioned specifically regarding its use for fishing on certain waters.
2. The statewide striped bass limit is now 20.
3. Steinaker Reservoir has been closed to spearfishing.
4. Starvation Reservoir is now open to spearfishing.
5. The restricted area on Big Spring Creek (Bear Lake) has been changed from State Highway 30 to Lamborn Diversion.
6. Numerous tributary streams closed for protection of spawning fish have had some date and time changes for their openings. These are all noted in the Provisions for Specific Waters section of the proclamation. Please consult R608-13-5 before fishing any tributary.
7. Birch Creek Reservoir will be open to year-round fishing.
8. Causey Reservoir Tributaries are closed from January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30 to protect spawning cutthroat trout.
9. The Logan River and all its tributaries from the Card Canyon Bridge to the Idaho State Line will be an artificial flies and lures only area. The trout limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). For unlicensed anglers under 12, trout limit is 2 (2 under 12 inches or 1 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). Only 1 trout can be a cutthroat or a rainbow. All other trout must be immediately returned to the river.
10. Mantua Reservoir is closed to fishing from April 1 through May 31.
11. Spring Creek Reservoir is privately-owned and will not be open to public fishing.
12. All tributaries to Utah Lake west of I-15 will be closed from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. from February 1 through April 30.
13. On the Provo River from the Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream to Deer Creek Reservoir Dam the limit is 2 brown trout under 15 inches; all rainbow and cutthroat trout must be immediately returned to the river. Also from the Charleston Bridge to the County Road 241 bridge the limit is 2 trout. All trout over 15 inches must be immediately returned to the river, artificial flies and lures only.
14. Bullock, Cottonwood and Steinaker reservoirs are closed to the harvest of bass.
15. Currant Creek has a trout limit of 6 and only two may be cutthroat. From Water Hollow Canyon to the headwaters is an artificial fly and lure only area.
16. Currant Creek Reservoir now has a trout limit of 6 and only two may be cutthroat.
17. Flaming Gorge Reservoir fish size limit applies only to lake trout. No lake trout may be kept between 26 and 36 inches. Catfish limit is now 6, as is the bass limit.
18. Huntington North Reservoir is open to the harvest of bass under 13 inches.
19. The Left Fork of Huntington Creek is closed to the harvest of cutthroat trout, artificial flies and lures only.
20. Red Creek Reservoir and its tributaries are closed January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30. Trout limit is 6 during open period.
21. Strawberry River, below Soldier Creek Dam, is closed January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30 with a trout limit of 6. Only one fish may be larger than 16 inches and all cutthroat trout must be immediately released. Only artificial flies and lures may be used.
22. On the West Fork Duchesne River the trout limit is 6 of which only 2 may be cutthroat.
23. The East Fork of the Sevier River (Kingston Canyon) now has a year-round trout limit of 6.
24. Manning Meadow Reservoir is closed to fishing.
25. At Minersville, Otter Creek and Piute reservoirs and on the Sevier River downstream from Piute Reservoir for 5 miles the trout limit is 6.
26. The trout limit is 4 at Pine Valley Reservoir.
27. Quail Creek Reservoir is closed.
28. At the Boulder Mountain Lakes in Wayne and Garfield counties fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

HOW TO USE THIS PROCLAMATION

Step 1 - The general rules, Page 2. Please read and become familiar with these rules first.

Step 2 - Read R608-13-4 for season dates and bag limits.

Step 3 - When you are ready to go fishing, consult the state map in this proclamation to determine in which management area your fishing waters are located.

Step 4 - Go to that area in R608-13-5, Provisions for Specific Waters. Check with the exceptions listed to see if the rules of the specific water you want to fish differ from the rules you read in step 1.

Step 5 - If the water is not listed in these exceptions, then the general rules apply.

Step 6 - Definitions page 2, explains important terms used in this proclamation. Please read them to make sure you understand their meaning.

Step 7 - For some facts and information which will help you be a better angler and understand fisheries management, read pages 10-12.

FREE Guide to Fishing Areas

A popular and useful pamphlet available at no cost from Division of Wildlife Resources offices is the UTAH HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDE.

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R608-13-1 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Under authority of UCA 23-14-18, 19 and 20, these rules provide the procedures, standards, requirements and limits for taking fish and crayfish.

The specific dates, areas, limits, stamps, permits a person may possess, and other administrative details, which may change annually and are pertinent to these rules, are published herein.

R608-13-2 DEFINITIONS

- (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).
- (2) **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.
- (3) **Aquatic wildlife.** Any species of fish, crustaceans, aquatic insects, or amphibians (UCA 23-13-2(1)).
- (4) **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.
- (5) **Artificial lure.** Any device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with hook or hooks attached.
- (6) **Bag limit.** Maximum limit, in number or amount, of aquatic wildlife which may lawfully be taken by any one person during one day (UCA 23-13-2(2)).
- (7) **Bait.** Any digestible substance including, but not limited to, worms, cheese, salmon eggs or marshmallows. Legal baits are described in R608-13-3(C)(1) Baits.
- (8) **Chumming.** Dislodging or depositing in the water any substance, not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.
- (9) **Division.** The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- (10) **Fishing.** To take fish or crayfish by any means.
- (11) **Float tube.** An inflatable floating device not to exceed 48 inches in any dimension capable of supporting one person. Under state boating law (UCA 73-18-2), a float tube is a boat.
- (12) **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; tiger muskellunge; and striped bass.
- (13) **Lake.** The standing water level existing at any time within the lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.
- (14) **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.
- (15) **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).
- (16) **Motor.** All electric and internal combustion motors.
- (17) **Nongame fish.** All fish species not listed as game fish. This includes carp, suckers, chubs and minnows.
- (18) **Nonresident.** Any person who does not qualify as a resident (UCA 23-13-2 (18)).
- (19) **Possession.** Includes actual and constructive possession (UCA 23-13-2 (22)).
- (20) **Possession limit.** One bag limit. This includes fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.
- (21) **Proclamation.** For purposes of these rules, proclamation is the document containing the current annual fish and crayfish season dates, bag and possession limits, areas open and administrative detail as passed by the Wildlife Board, and rules pertaining to those species.
- (22) **Protected wildlife.** All wildlife species of fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, brine shrimp, crayfish, and mammals (UCA 23-13-2(27)).
- (23) **Reservoir.** The standing water level existing at any time within the reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.
- (24) **Resident (UCA 23-13-2(29))**
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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 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.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) Absentee landowners who pay property taxes on land they own in Utah do not qualify as a resident.
- (25) **Set line.** A line anchored at one end to a nonmoving object and not attached to a fishing pole.
- (26) **Single hook.** A hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.
- (27) **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.
- (28) **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 (UCA 23-13-2(32)).
- (29) **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 (UCA 23-13-2(34)).
- (30) **Tributary.** A stream or streams feeding a larger stream, lake or reservoir, including the entire drainage.
- (31) **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).
- (32) **UCA.** Utah Code Annotated.
- (33) **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 (UCA 23-13-2(37)).
- (34) **Wildlife.** Any species of vertebrate animal life except feral animals generally living in a state of nature (UCA 23-13-2(39)).

R608-13-3 GENERAL RULES

This section sets forth general rules. Where more localized and specific provisions are given, the more specific take precedence.

(A) 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 (UCA 23-19-1).

June 9, 1990 has been designated FREE FISHING DAY in Utah. On that day only, no license is required. All other provisions of this proclamation are in effect.

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 (UCA 23-19-38).

R608-13-3 GENERAL RULES (Continued)

Some interstate waters have separate licensing requirements. See R608-13-3(A)(2) Interstate Waters.

(1) AGE REQUIREMENTS

(a) 12 Years and Older

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

(b) Residents Under 12 Years of Age

- A resident, 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.

- A resident, 6 through 11 years of age, may fish without a license. In this case, the bag limit is equivalent to one-half of the specified bag and possession limit; **OR**

A resident, 6 through 11 years of age, may purchase a resident (age 12 and under 16) fishing license. In this case, full bag limits apply.

(c) Nonresidents Under 12 Years of Age

- A nonresident, 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**

A nonresident, under 12 years of age, may purchase a non-resident fishing license. In this case, full bag limits apply.

(2) 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 must be 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 limit of fish may be taken and possessed by each angler even if licensed in both states.

(a) 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 specific Bear Lake provisions under R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS.

(b) Lake Powell

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.

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.

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 provisions set forth above may fish in any and all waters of Lake Powell and may enter said waters from any point.

See other specific Lake Powell provisions under R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS.

(c) 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 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 bag limit.

See other specific Flaming Gorge provisions under R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS.

(3) FEES

• 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

Blind, paraplegic, or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities, upon furnishing satisfactory proof of this fact to the Division (available at Division offices only)50

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.

• 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

(a) Reciprocal Fishing Stamps

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

(b) Set-line Permit

For use with annual fishing or combination license (available at Division offices only) 10.00

• 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 84405
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

(B) 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 (UCA 23-20-25).

R608-13-3 GENERAL RULES (Continued)

(C) FISHING METHODS

Game fish may be taken only by angling, set line (R608-13-3(C)(3)), spearfishing (R608-13-3(C)(2)) and cisco dipnetting (R608-13-5(A)(1)). Also see nongame fish (R608-13-3(C)(5)).

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 (R608-13-3(C)(5)) or setlining (R608-13-3(C)(3)).

Angling is permitted with any two lures, except no lure may have more than three hooks. No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks or two artificial flies, except for set lines noted in R608-13-3(C)(3).

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 dipnetting at Bear Lake, see R608-13-5(A)(1).

The use of boats or boats with motors for fishing is unlawful on some waters of the state. Because float tubes are boats, they may not be used in boating restricted zones of any water. Waters with restrictions for the use of boats or float tubes are specified in R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS. Boaters should be aware that other agencies may have further restrictions on the use of boats or motors on some waters.

(1) BAITS

Fishing is permitted with any bait, except corn, hominy, any live fish, and any game fish or parts thereof. 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, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Newton, Pineview and Sevier Bridge (Yuba) reservoirs.

Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake.

(2) SPEARFISHING FOR GAME FISH

Deer Creek Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir, Fish Lake and Flaming Gorge Reservoir are open to taking game fish by means of scuba and snorkel spearfishing from June 1 through September 5. The bag and possession limit is two game fish. No more than one lake trout greater than 20 inches may be taken at Fish Lake. At Flaming Gorge Reservoir, no lake trout between 26 and 36 inches may be taken and only one lake trout greater than 36 inches may be taken.

See R608-13-3(C)(5) for spearfishing nongame fish.

Spearfishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset. Use of artificial light at any time is prohibited for spearfishing.

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.

(3) SET-LINE FISHING

A set line may be used to take fish only in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.

Angling with one pole is permitted concurrent with set-line fishing.

No more than one set line per angler may be used and it must not contain more than 15 hooks.

A set-line permit is required in addition to a current valid annual fishing or combination license. This set-line permit is available for TEN DOLLARS at Division offices only.

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

A set line must have one end attached to a nonmoving object and must have attached a legible tag with the name, address and set-line permit number of the angler.

(4) PROHIBITED FISH

The following fish species are prohibited and may not be taken without first obtaining a certificate of registration from the Division:

Colorado squawfish	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>
Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>
Least chub	<i>Iotichthys phlegethontis</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>

(5) TAKING NONGAME FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC WILDLIFE

Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken by licensed anglers for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing 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. Carp may be taken from the Colorado and Green rivers by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.

Nongame fish, EXCEPT prohibited fish listed in R608-13-3(C)(4), may be taken by angling or with traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, spear or seine (see R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS for exceptions); and crayfish may be taken by angling or with traps, liftnets, handlines or seine, 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.

(D) POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

(1) 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 fillets 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 R608-13-3(G)(1) Donating.

It is unlawful for any person to take more than one bag limit or have in possession more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.

A person may lawfully possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event. This document must specify the number and species of fish being transported; the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond owner or short-term fishing event sponsor; the name, address and signature of the installation, pond owner or short-term fishing event sponsor; and the date and place where the fish were purchased or caught.

A licensed angler can possess and transport a legal limit without additional documentation.

R608-13-3 GENERAL RULES (Continued)

(2) LIVE AQUATIC WILDLIFE

It is unlawful for any person, except operators of properly registered commercial fish installations, private ponds or short-term fishing events, 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.

UCA 23-13-14 provides that unlawful introduction of any live fish or crayfish into a water is a Class A misdemeanor that is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,500 and/or a jail sentence up to 12 months.

(E) 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 authorization from the Division.

(F) 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 (UCA 23-20-19).

(G) DISPOSAL OF WILDLIFE

(1) 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 (UCA 23-20-9).

(2) 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 (UCA 23-20-6).

(3) WASTING

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

(H) AIDING AND ASSISTING

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

(I) 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 (UCA 23-14-8). As a conservation measure, any water or area may be closed to fishing by posting with suitable signs or markers.

(J) 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 (UCA 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 and 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 (UCA 23-20-15).

It shall be unlawful to remove, destroy or deface any Division signs that are properly posted to provide information relating to a specific water or Division-owned lands. It shall be unlawful to fail to abide by the posted laws on Division lands.

No person shall operate a recreation vehicle in connection with acts of vandalism, harassment of wildlife or domestic animals, burglaries or other crimes, or damage to the environment which includes pollution of air, water or land, abuse of the watershed, impairment of plant and animal life or excessive mechanical noise (UCA 41-22-13).

(K) INDIAN LANDS

Indian Reservation and Trust Lands are administered separately from state, private and other federal lands. Wildlife users must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while on Trust Lands of the reservations.

(L) TRESPASS (UCA 23-20-14)

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.

R608-13-4 GENERAL SEASON DATES, AND BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

Where more localized and specific provisions are given in R608-13-3 and R608-13-5, the more specific provisions take precedence.

(A) CLOSED AREAS

All waters of state fish-raising and spawning facilities are CLOSED to fishing. State waterfowl management areas are CLOSED to fishing except as posted or as listed under R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS.

(B) GENERAL SEASON DATES

The general season for fishing waters is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are listed separately under R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS.

(C) GENERAL SEASON BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

The following bag and possession limits apply statewide, except where listed otherwise in R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS. No prohibited fish may be taken (see R608-13-3(C)(4)).

*Trout, salmon and grayling in the aggregate, except that no more than two shall be lake trout	8 fish
*Whitefish	10 fish
Bonneville cisco	30 fish
*Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6 fish
Striped bass	20 fish
*Walleye	6 fish

R608-13-4 GENERAL SEASON DATES, AND BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS (Continued)

*Channel catfish	8 fish
Bullhead	24 fish
*Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate	50 fish
*Crappie	50 fish
Northern pike	6 fish
*Tiger muskellunge (hybrid)	1 fish
White bass	No Limit
Yellow perch	No Limit
Grayfish	No Limit
Nongame fish species	No Limit

*On some waters, bag or size restrictions apply. See R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS for variations.

It is unlawful for any person to take more than one bag limit or have in possession more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.

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 specific bag or size limit while having

fish in possession in violation of that limit.

Fish not meeting the size, bag or species provisions on specified waters must be returned to the water immediately.

• Residents Under 12 Years of Age

A resident, less than 6 years of age, must be in the company of a licensed angler, and the fish taken must be included in the bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.

A resident, 6 through 11 years of age, fishing without a license may possess a limit equivalent to one-half of the specified bag and possession limit.

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

• Nonresidents Under 12 Years of Age

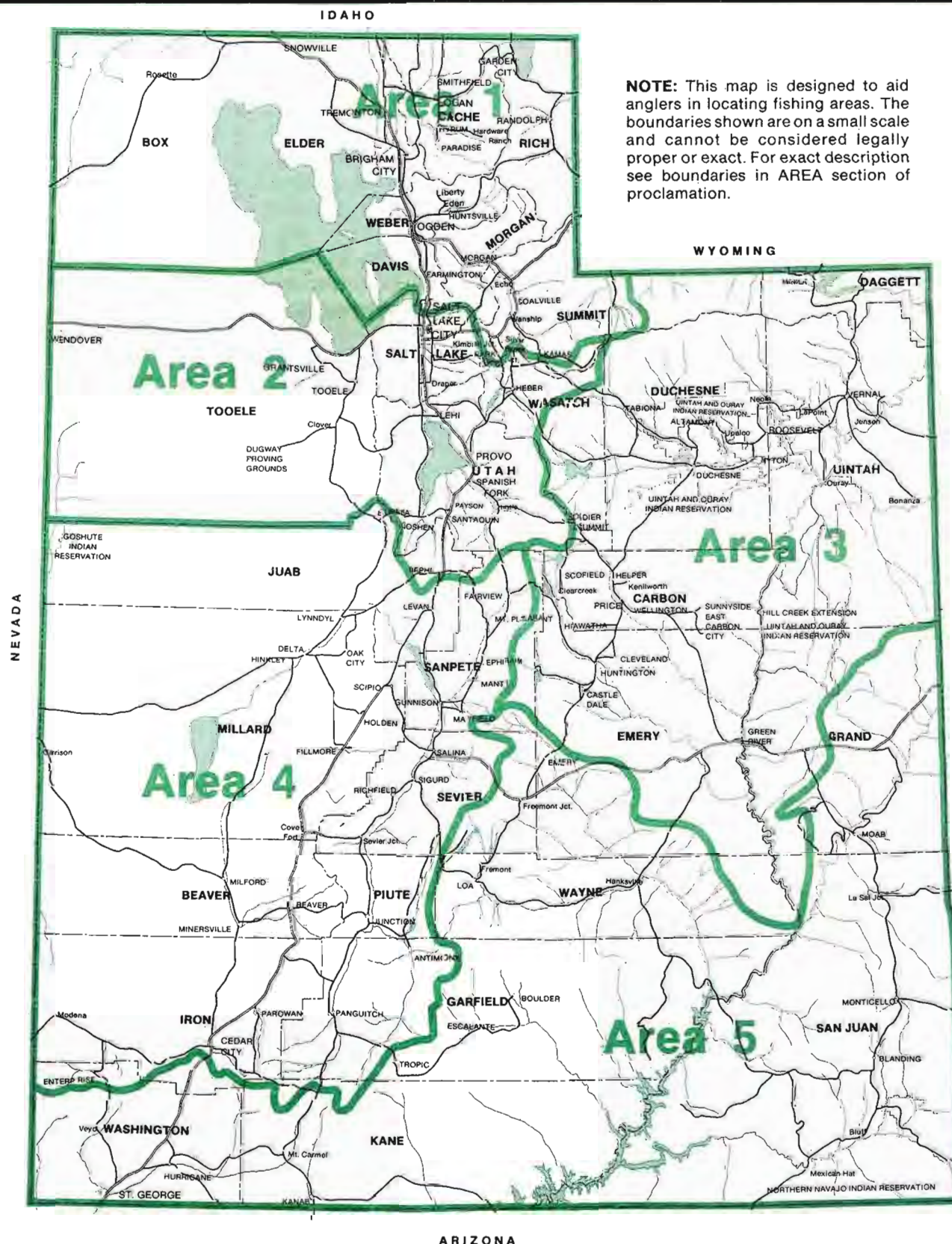
A nonresident, under 12 years of age, fishing without a license must be in the company of a licensed adult angler, and the fish taken must be included in the bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.

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

R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

The provisions set forth in this section take precedence over the general rules in R608-13-3 and R608-13-4.

For waters not listed in this section, general rules apply.



ARIZONA

R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS (Continued)

(A) AREA 1

BEAR RIVER, RAFT RIVER, WEBER AND OGDEN RIVER DRAINAGES AND ALL WATERS IN BOX ELDER AND DAVIS COUNTIES

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:

- (1) **BEAR LAKE**
 - See R608-13-3(A)(2)(a) for license requirements.
 - The mouth of Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) out into the lake as buoyed or posted, CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
 - The mouth of Swan Creek into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
 - Trout limit 6, only 2 over 16 inches and no more than 2 lake trout.
 - Cisco limit 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.
 - Whitefish limit 20.
- (2) **BEAVER CREEK (Weber County, tributary to South Fork Ogden River)**
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.
- (3) **BIG SPRING CREEK (tributary to Bear Lake)**
 - From Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) out into the lake 2,000 feet or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
 - Same bag and possession limit as Bear Lake.
- (4) **BLACKSMITH FORK**
 - Approximately one-half mile above the second dam as posted, upstream to its source, trout limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). For unlicensed anglers under 12, trout limit is 2 (2 under 12 inches or 1 under 12 inches and one over 18 inches). All other trout must be immediately returned to the river. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (5) **CAUSEY RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 25, trout limit 4.
- (6) **CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.
- (7) **EAST CANYON CREEK**
 - From East Canyon Reservoir upstream to the Mormon Flat Historical Marker (Little Emigration Canyon). CLOSED August 16 through September 30.
- (8) **EAST CANYON RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 25, trout limit 4.
- (9) **EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR**
 - Upstream from Porcupine Reservoir, CLOSED August 16 through September 30.
- (10) **ENTERPRISE DITCH**
 - See STODDARD SLOUGH.
- (11) **FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
- (12) **HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR**
 - Fishing from boats and float tubes is unlawful.
- (13) **HONEYVILLE (COLD SPRINGS) PONDS**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
- (14) **HYRUM RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (15) **LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS**
 - CLOSED January 1 through January 16 and November 14 through December 31.
- (16) **LOGAN RIVER (from Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the Idaho state line, including all tributaries)**
 - Trout limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). For unlicensed anglers under 12, trout limit is 2 (2 under 12 inches or 1 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). All other trout must be immediately returned to the river.
 - Only 1 trout can be a cutthroat or a rainbow.
 - ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (17) **LOST CREEK RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through May 25, trout limit 4.
- (18) **MANTUA RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED to fishing April 1 through May 31.
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (19) **NEWTON RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (20) **OGDEN RIVER**
 - See South Fork Ogden River.
- (21) **PINEVIEW RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum tiger muskellunge size 30 inches. All tiger muskellunge less than 30 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (22) **PORCUPINE RESERVOIR**
 - 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.
- (23) **ROCKPORT RESERVOIR (Wanship Reservoir)**
 - Bass limit 2 larger than 12 inches. All bass less than 12 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (24) **SOUTH FORK OGDEN RIVER**
 - January 1 through May 25, trout limit 4.
- (25) **STODDARD SLOUGH (Enterprise Ditch)**
 - From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source, CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
 - From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to where it goes west under the freeway (Interstate 84), trout limit 2, ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (26) **SWAN CREEK (tributary to Bear Lake) from the mouth into lake 2,000 feet or as buoyed**
 - CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
- (27) **WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
- (28) **WILLARD BAY INLET CHANNEL**
 - East of south boat harbor buoys, as posted, CLOSED March 1 through 6:00 a.m. April 30.
- (29) **WHITNEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.

(B) 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)

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:

- (1) **AMERICAN FORK CREEK**
 - West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
 - Walleye limit 2.
- (2) **BEER CREEK (Benjamin Slough, tributary to Utah Lake)**
 - West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
 - Walleye limit 2.
- (3) **BURRASTON PONDS**
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (4) **DEER CREEK RESERVOIR**
 - Minimum bass size 12 inches. All bass less than 12 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (5) **DRY CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)**
 - West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
 - Walleye limit 2.

R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS (Continued)

(B) AREA 2 (Continued)

- (6) **GRANTSVILLE RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.
- (7) **HOBBLE CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)**
— West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2.
- (8) **MAPLE LAKE**
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (9) **McCLELLAN RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (10) **PAYSON RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (11) **PROVO RIVER**
— CLOSED from the Highway U.S. 40 bridge at Hailstone Junction upstream as posted.
— From Olmstead diversion dam upstream to Deer Creek Reservoir the limit is 2 brown trout under 15 inches. All rainbow and cutthroat trout must be immediately returned to the river. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
— From the Charleston Bridge to County Road 241 bridge directly south of Woodland, the limit is 2 trout. All trout over 15 inches must be immediately returned to the river. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
— West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
— Utah Lake to Olmstead Diversion Dam, walleye limit 2 fish.
— CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish by methods other than angling from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Utah Lake.
- (12) **RED BUTTE CREEK**
— CLOSED
- (13) **RED BUTTE RESERVOIR**
— CLOSED to general public. OPEN to disabled veterans of the United States Armed Forces who are domiciled in veterans' hospitals.
- (14) **RED CREEK RESERVOIR (near Payson)**
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (15) **SETTLEMENT CANYON RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats is unlawful. Fishing from float tubes is lawful.
- (16) **SILVER LAKE FLAT RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.
- (17) **SPANISH FORK RIVER**
— West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2.
- (18) **SPRING CREEK (tributary to Utah Lake)**
— West of I-15 CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.
— Walleye limit 2.
- (19) **TIBBLE FORK RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.
- (20) **VERNON RESERVOIR**
— Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.
- near the mouth of Ashley Gorge, trout limit 6, no more than 2 may be brown trout. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (2) **BROWN DUCK BASIN (Uinta Mountains)**
— All streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek, CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
- (3) **BULLOCK RESERVOIR**
— CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (4) **COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR**
— CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (5) **CURRENT CREEK**
— Trout limit 6, only 2 may be cutthroat.
— From Water Hollow Canyon upstream to headwaters (including tributaries to Current Creek Reservoir). ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (6) **CURRENT CREEK RESERVOIR**
— Trout limit 6, only 2 may be cutthroat.
- (7) **DUCK FORK CREEK (Manti Mountain)**
— CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 14 from Duck Fork Reservoir upstream to its headwater.
- (8) **ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES**
— All tributaries to Electric Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30. Boulger Creek is only CLOSED from Electric Lake upstream to Boulger Reservoir.
- (9) **FAIRVIEW LAKES**
— Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (10) **FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR**
— See R608-13-3(A) for license requirements.
— Licensed anglers, limit 8 trout or salmon in the aggregate, no more than 2 may be lake trout. Only 1 lake trout may exceed 36 inches. All lake trout between 26 and 36 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
— Unlicensed anglers under age 14, limit 4 trout or salmon in the aggregate, only 1 may be lake trout. All lake trout between 26 and 36 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
— Catfish limit 6.
— Smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate, limit 6.
— No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- (11) **GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Uinta Mountains)**
— All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 14.
- (12) **GREEN RIVER**
— CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish, EXCEPT that carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.
— Channel catfish limit 24.
— From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to the Colorado state line, trout limit is 3 (2 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches). For unlicensed anglers under age 12, trout limit is 2 (2 under 13 inches or 1 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches). All other trout must be immediately returned to the river. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
— From Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Indian Crossing Raft Ramp, fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (13) **HUNTINGTON CREEK**
— Above Electric Lake, see R608-13-5(C)(8).
— From Flood and Engineer canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam, ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.
- (14) **HUNTINGTON NORTH RESERVOIR**
— Largemouth bass limit 4. All bass over 13 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (15) **JONES HOLE CREEK**
— Trout limit 6, no more than 2 may be brown trout.
— ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(C) 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

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:

- (1) **ASHLEY CREEK**
— From Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant

R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS (Continued)

(C) AREA 3 (Continued)

- (16) **LEFT FORK HUNTINGTON CREEK** (confluence of Huntington Creek upstream to the confluence of Scad Valley Creek)
 - CLOSED to cutthroat trout harvest. All cutthroat trout caught must be immediately returned to the creek.
 - ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (17) **PELICAN LAKE**
 - Bluegill and green sunfish limit 20 in the aggregate.
- (18) **RED CREEK RESERVOIR AND TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.
 - Trout limit 6.
- (19) **SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES** (all drainage streams EXCEPT Gooseberry Reservoir and Bensch Pond)
 - All tributaries to Scofield Reservoir CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.
 - Trout limit 4.
- (20) **SHEEP CREEK**
 - From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary, CLOSED August 16 through October 31.
- (21) **STEINAKER RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (22) **STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR**
 - January 1 through August 19.
 - Trout limit 16.
 - CLOSED August 20 through December 31.
- (23) **STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. May 26 and August 4 through December 31.
 - Trout limit 4.
- (24) **STRAWBERRY RIVER** (downstream from Soldier Creek Dam)
 - CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.
 - Trout limit 6, only one over 16 inches, all cutthroat trout caught must be immediately returned to the river.
 - ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
 - No overnight camping on Division land.
- (25) **WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER**
 - Trout limit 6, only 2 may be cutthroat.
 - ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- (26) **WHITE RIVER** (Uintah County)
 - CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.
 - Channel catfish limit 24.

(D) 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.

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:

- (1) **ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
 - Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- (2) **BIRCH CREEK** (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)
 - CLOSED.
- (3) **BOULDER MOUNTAIN LAKES, WAYNE AND GARFIELD COUNTIES** (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder, Boulder Top, Griffin Top and Escalante Mountain) EXCEPT Pine Lake and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County.
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (4) **DUCK CREEK**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.

- (5) **DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
 - Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- (6) **EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER**
 - Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir, CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
 - Kingston Canyon, including all portions of the river and spillway ponds between Otter Creek and Piute reservoirs, trout limit 6.
- (7) **ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES** (tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs)
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
- (8) **MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR**
 - CLOSED.
- (9) **MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR**
 - Cement outlet channel between dam and spillway pond, approximately 200 feet long, CLOSED.
 - Trout limit 6.
- (10) **OTTER CREEK**
 - Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to Angle Diversion, CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
 - Trout limit 6.
- (11) **OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR** (and spillway ponds immediately downstream from dam)
 - Trout limit 6.
- (12) **PALISADE LAKE**
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (13) **PANGUITCH LAKE**
 - January 1 through May 25, trout limit 4.
- (14) **PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES**
 - All tributaries to Panguitch Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30. Blue Springs Creek is only CLOSED from Panguitch Lake upstream to the Bunker Creek Road Bridge (approximately one mile upstream from Panguitch Lake).
- (15) **PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**
 - CLOSED January 1 through May 25.
- (16) **PIUTE RESERVOIR**
 - Trout limit 6.
 - CLOSED to smallmouth bass harvest (catch and release only). All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- (17) **SCIPPIO LAKE**
 - Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the lake.
- (18) **SEVIER RIVER** (downstream from Piute Reservoir for 5 miles to the Dry Creek Road Bridge)
 - Trout limit 6.
- (19) **TROUT CREEK** (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)
 - CLOSED.

(E) 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

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:

- (1) **BLANDING RESERVOIR #3 and #4**
 - Fishing from boats is unlawful. Fishing from float tubes is lawful.
- (2) **BOULDER MOUNTAIN LAKES, WAYNE AND GARFIELD COUNTIES** (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder, Boulder Top, Griffin Top and Escalante Mountain) EXCEPT Pine Lake and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County.
 - Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.
- (3) **COLORADO RIVER**
 - CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish, EXCEPT that carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.
 - Channel catfish limit 24.

R608-13-5 PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS (Continued)

(E) AREA 5 (Continued)

(4) FISH LAKE

- January 1 through May 25, 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 26 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.

(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 reservoir.

(7) IVINS RESERVOIR

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

(8) KOLOB CREEK

- Upstream from Kolob Reservoir, CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.

(9) LAKE POWELL

- See R608-13-3(A)(2)(b) for license requirements.
- Crappie limit 20.
- Channel catfish limit 25.
- Striped bass limit 20.
- Walleye limit 10.
- Unlicensed anglers under 14 years of age may take a full bag limit.

(10) LOWER SAND COVE RESERVOIR

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

(11) LOYDS LAKE (South Creek Reservoir)

- Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.

(12) MONTICELLO LAKE

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(13) OAK CREEK RESERVOIR (UPPER BOWNS RESERVOIR) AND TRIBUTARIES

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 30.

(14) PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- Trout limit 4.

(15) QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR

- CLOSED.

(16) SAN JUAN RIVER

- Channel catfish limit 24.

(17) TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake)

- CLOSED.

(18) UPPER SAND COVE RESERVOIR

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

(19) VIRGIN RIVER

- CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.

Adopted by the Utah Wildlife Board on the 3rd day of November, 1989.

UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

By Robert G. Valentine
Chairman of the Board

By Timothy H. Provan
Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH)
) ss
COUNTY OF DAVIS)

On this day of November, 1989, personally appeared before me Timothy H. Provan, Director of the Division of Wildlife Resources, acting on behalf of the Division of Wildlife Resources and as Secretary of the Wildlife Board, and Robert G. Valentine, 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.

Dolores F. Roberts
Notary Public Residing in Davis County

My Commission Expires: January 15, 1993

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

RIPARIAN HABITAT

What Is A Riparian Area?

In simple terms, riparian areas are the healthy green zones along the banks of creeks or rivers, around springs, bogs, lakes, reservoirs and ponds. They are among the most productive and useful ecosystems found on public or private lands and have great value to man and wildlife.

They can and do vary greatly in their nature and character. In some areas of the state, riparian areas are characterized by a zone of broad-leaf trees and shrubs between a stream or creek and the pine trees, firs or cedars. In other areas the riparian zone may be made up of willows and meadow grasses. At lower elevations and in drier climates, they may be gems in the midst of desert habitat. They are characterized by meadow grasses mixed with small broad-leaf plants, rushes, shrubs and a limited number of shade trees and serve as a kind of oasis to many forms of wildlife and even domestic stock animals.

All riparian areas, whether they are on public or private lands, share one common characteristic—they are of great value to both wildlife and man.

Proper Management of a riparian area benefits man as well as the wildlife that thrives there. Positive characteristics include a high water table and increased water storage capacity; high forage production; shade for stock animals and wildlife; cooler waters and improved fish habitat; high water quality; high wildlife habitat diversity; healthy root systems that stabilize banks and reduce erosion; better flood control; and higher late summer stream flows.

Poor Management or overuse of riparian areas results in a low water table and reduced water storage capacity; limited or nonexistent forage production; warmer water flows and poor fish habitat; low water quality; limited wildlife or livestock use; unstable banks and increased erosion; little or no flood control and reduced late summer stream flows.

Why Are Riparian Areas So Valuable?

Riparian areas are of great value and considered critically important to man, his livestock and wildlife. They are the most important ecosystems

on private and public lands. In riparian areas, you will see a greater diversity of plant life as well as wildlife species as compared to adjoining ecosystems.

Healthy riparian systems purify water as it moves through the vegetation by removing sediment, and act like a giant sponge that retains water within the stream banks and ground water aquifers. The root systems and healthy stream banks along upper watershed streams can absorb and dissipate the force of spring flood waters before they reach valuable agricultural or grazing lands in lower valleys.

Many wildlife species (including big game, small game, upland birds, waterfowl, non-game species and fish) are dependent upon the unique and diverse habitat niche offered by riparian areas. They provide food, water, shelter, nesting areas, and cover and are valuable forage areas for big game and livestock. Healthy stream banks also help to maintain proper spawning and rearing areas for game fish.

We also recognize riparian areas for their value to recreationists who camp, fish, hunt, hike, boat and water ski. Preserving our riparian habitat or restoring poorly managed or neglected areas has become a critical issue for all Utah sportsmen, recreationists and landowners.

WHAT'S IT WORTH TO YOU AS A CONCERNED LANDOWNER?

"The Dollars and Sense of It All"

As a concerned state agency, the Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) has developed a new conservation "Easement" program to assist landowners in maintaining or rebuilding riparian habitat on private lands. There are numerous possible benefits to the landowner, wildlife, livestock, the land itself and the outdoor enthusiasts of this state. First, though...

WHAT IS AN EASEMENT?

By definition, an easement is a right or privilege a person or group may have to another's land. A conservation easement is an interest in a given property deeded to the DWR which prohibits uses of that property which are incompatible with conservation objectives. A landowner who makes

an easement donation retains in possession of the property, is free to maintain traditional uses and may even sell the land subject to the mutually agreed upon terms and conditions of the easement.

Because of the diversity of private lands within the state as well as the wide-ranging possible benefits to landowners, wildlife and recreationists, no two easements will ever be alike. In some cases, the DWR will seek only to maintain healthy riparian ecosystems on private lands. Fencing riparian areas may help protect these important ecosystems. In other cases, rebuilding or restoring habitat through the labors of the DWR or volunteer groups may be the primary goal. Replanting or reseeding areas is sometimes required to get a damaged area back on its feet. Cooperative efforts with stockmen for controlled grazing is another objective. In some cases, public access to outdoorsmen for recreational use may be desirable. Division personnel may build fence crossings, as well as post access and usage signs that encourage sportsmen to use the resources wisely as well as respect the privilege to trespass on private lands.

Every effort will be made to ensure the landowner and his private lands are protected and that he can utilize his lands as he sees fit. The DWR's goal, as well as the landowner's, should be to protect riparian areas so that they remain in an undeveloped state; that trout streams remain natural and productive; that water storage and utilization remains at an optimum level; that the ecological community remains healthy so wildlife and recreationists can utilize and appreciate our riparian areas for generations to come.

If you are interested in how this program can benefit you, the landowner, consider that it may mean monetary payments to you one time or possibly on a regular basis. There are also possible property tax benefits, income tax benefits, inheritance tax benefits and protection of your properties from forced sales to meet estate or inheritance tax obligations.

Also, keep in mind that if restoration work is required, much of the labor and actual costs will be handled by the DWR or volunteer organizations who welcome the challenge of offering Mother Nature a helping hand.

If you would like to know more about the Easement Program, either call 530-1241 or write to the Aquatic Habitat Supervisor, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, 1596 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116.

INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (Continued)

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 laying 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 a 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 address, phone numbers, and make 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 entrees 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.

- Name, address, telephone number, and Utah fishing or combination license number and fishing stamp (on applicable waters) of the person taking the fish.
- Common name of the fish.
- Weight—in pounds and nearest whole ounce or nearest tenth of pound.
- The total length in inches from tip of snout to tip of tail, and girth in inches (in front of the forward edge of the dorsal fin).
- Name of lake or stream and exact location in that water where the fish was caught.
- Date and time of day taken.
- Type of gear used—trotting, angling, set line, archery, or spear gun.
- Kind of bait or name of lure.
- Name of Division personnel who witnessed the species identification and weight OR all necessary documents required in Section 2 and 3 concerning names and signatures of witnesses and pictures of fish.

CURRENT RECORD FISH TAKEN BY HOOK AND LINE

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LOCATION
BASS, Largemouth	1974	10 lb 2 oz	Lake Powell
BASS, Smallmouth	1983	6 lb 12 oz	Midview Reservoir
BASS, Striped	1989	40 lb 0 oz	Lake Powell
BASS, White	1970	4 lb 1 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 S.L. Marshes
CATFISH, Channel	1978	32 lb 5 oz	Utah Lake
CHUB	1987	1 lb 11 oz	Starvation Reservoir
CRAPPIE, Black	1982	2 lb 11 oz	Lake Powell
GRAYLING, Artic	1989	1 lb 1 oz	Whiskey Island Lake
PERCH, Sacramento	1987	2 lb 12 oz	Garrison Reservoir
PERCH, Yellow	1984	2 lb 11 oz	Sevier Bridge Res.
PIKE, Northern	1986	22 lb 0 oz	Sevier Bridge Res.
SALMON, Kokanee	1984	5 lb 5 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
SCULPIN, Mottled	1987	0 lb 1.12 oz	Spring Creek
SUCKER, Bluehead	1988	2 lb 6 oz	Weber River
SUCKER, Flannemouth	1985	2 lb 7 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
SUCKER, Utah	1988	6 lb 6 oz	Weber River
SUCKER, White	1985	1 lb 12 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
SUNFISH, Green	1988	0 lb 12 oz	Montez Creek Res.
TROUT, Albino	1987	1 lb 2 oz	Joel Valley Reservoir
TROUT, Brook	1971	7 lb 8 oz	Boulder Mountain
TROUT, Brown	1977	33 lb 10 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
TROUT, Cutthroat	1930	26 lb 12 oz	Strawberry Reservoir
TROUT, Golden	1977	0 lb 13.5 oz	Atwood Creek
TROUT, Lake	1988	51 lb 8 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
TROUT, Rainbow	1979	26 lb 2 oz	Flaming Gorge Res.
WALLEYE	1989	14 lb 10 oz	Starvation Reservoir
WHITEFISH, Bonneville	1982	4 lb 10 oz	Bear Lake
WHITEFISH, Mountain	1989	4 lb 7 oz	Provo River

CURRENT ARCHERY AND SPEARFISHING RECORD FISH

BASS, Largemouth	1989	3 lb 10 oz	Steinaker Reservoir
CARP	1989	5 lb 4 oz	Fish Lake
PERCH, Yellow	1988	0 lb 5 oz	Fish Lake
SUCKER, Utah	1988	3 lb 12 oz	Fish Lake
TROUT, Rainbow	1989	1 lb 10 oz	Fish Lake
TROUT, Splake	1989	2 lb 15 oz	Fish Lake

CURRENT SET LINE RECORD FISH

CATFISH, Channel	1975	31 lb	Utah Lake
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CONSERVATION POOLS/ STABILIZED LAKES

The Division of Wildlife Resources has in the past, and is presently pursuing, opportunities to enhance fishing recreation on Utah's lakes and reservoirs. In an effort to preserve aquatic habitat "Conservation Pools" and "Stabilized Lakes" are acquired to provide the environment needed to sustain fish populations on a year-round basis.

The term conservation pool refers to a given volume of water that is maintained in a reservoir basin. In most cases, conservation pools are acquired from irrigation companies to provide needed fish habitat, and is the minimum water level to which the company may release water from the reservoir.

Stabilized lakes on the other hand are reservoirs that are maintained at a given water level to provide recreational fishing. These reservoirs or lakes are kept at a constant volume and the water level is fluctuated only when it becomes necessary to protect fish populations or satisfy dam safety requirements.

Conservation pools and stabilized lakes are extremely important in the management of Utah's fisheries. The following is a list of conservation pools and stabilized lakes that have been acquired by the Division of Wildlife Resources in an effort to preserve aquatic habitat.

CONSERVATION POOLS

Name of Water	Year Acquired	Acre Feet	County
Yankee Meadows Reservoir	1940	1300	Iron
Enterprise Reservoir	1942	200	Washington
Scofield Reservoir	1944	8,000	Carbon
Navajo Lake	1958	3,000	Kane
Red Creek Reservoir	1959	128	Duchesne
Lower Bown Reservoir	1959	725	Garfield
East Park Reservoir	1960	1,300	Uintah
Porcupine Reservoir	1960	1,500	Cache
Blanding Reservoir No. 3	1961	64	San Juan
Tibbie Fork Reservoir	1963	166	Utah
Big Sandwash Reservoir	1965	1,200	Duchesne
Blanding Reservoir No. 4	1965	219	San Juan
Minersville Reservoir	1965	2,000	Beaver
Johnson Valley Reservoir	1965	2,500	Sevier
Pelican Lake	1966	4,500	Uintah
Whitney Reservoir	1967	500	Summit
Upper Woodruff Reservoir	1968	450	Rich
Birch Creek Reservoir	1968	400	Rich
Mill Site Reservoir	1968	2,000	Emery
Gunlock Reservoir	1970	2,300	Washington
Silver Lake Flat Reservoir	1971	100	Utah
Newcastle Reservoir	1974	500	Iron
Brough Reservoir	1975	1,145	Uintah
Kents Lake Reservoir	1977	300	Beaver
Paragonah Reservoir	1980	350	Iron
Long Park Reservoir	1980	3,000	Daggett
Oak Creek Reservoir	1982	370	Garfield
Cottonwood Reservoir	1983	700	Uintah
Woods Pond	1989	6	Iron

STABILIZED LAKES

Name of Water	Year Acquired	Surface Acres	County
Gooseberry Pond	1938	25.0	Sanpete
Duck Creek Springs	1939	7.5	Kane
Aspen-Mirror Lake	1939	3.0	Kane
Pine Lake	1947	80.0	Garfield
Monticello Lake	1954	3.5	San Juan
Browne Lake	1958	54.0	Daggett
Anderson Meadow Lake	1958	8.7	Beaver
Sheep Creek Lake	1959	80.0	Daggett
Barker Reservoir	1960	13.0	Garfield
Lower Barker Reservoir	1960	5.0	Garfield
Long Willow Bottom Reservoir	1960	5.0	Garfield
Round Willow Bottom Reservoir	1960	9.0	Garfield
Joe Lay Reservoir	1960	4.0	Garfield
Mill Hollow Lake	1962	17.1	Wasatch
LeBaron Lake	1965	23.0	Beaver
Foy Lake	1966	4.9	San Juan
Ferron Reservoir	1974	55.0	Sanpete
Bullock Reservoir	1977	90.0	Uintah
Duck Fork Reservoir	1977	42.0	Sanpete
Willow Lake	1977	25.0	Sanpete
Wrigley Springs Reservoir	1980	12.7	Sanpete
Calder Reservoir	1980	100.0	Uintah
Matt Warner Reservoir	1980	356.0	Uintah
Manning Meadow Reservoir	1988	55.0	Piute
Deep Lake	1988	5.0	Sanpete
Shingle Mill Lake	1988	2.0	Sanpete
Daggett Lake	1989	44.0	Daggett
Jesson Lake	1989	22.0	Daggett
Tamarack Lake	1989	64.0	Daggett

RESTORATION OF STRAWBERRY VALLEY FISHERIES:

THE TIME HAS COME

The time for restoration of Utah's premier trout fishery, Strawberry Reservoir, has finally come. During 1989, agencies working towards implementation of the interagency plan to restore this important fishery made significant progress in two areas: 1) elimination of undesirable fish, and 2) stream rehabilitation.

ELIMINATION OF UNDESIRABLE FISH

After waiting several years for the quantity of rotenone (the fish toxicant) needed to eliminate undesirable fish from Strawberry Reservoir, the chemical supply companies have notified the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) that they can supply the chemical for a 1990 treatment. The treatment of the reservoir has been scheduled for the month of August. The streams will be treated twice. Once in August while the reservoir is treated and a second time in October.

Elimination of undesirable fish from Strawberry Valley is the largest chemical fish eradication project ever attempted. The reservoir will have a surface area of approximately 14,000 acres and approximately 161 miles of streams will be treated. Over one million pounds of powdered rotenone and four thousand gallons of liquid rotenone will be required. The first treatment of the streams will begin on August 3 and continue through August 25. The second stream treatment will begin on October 1 and continue through October 20. Approximately 24 men will work full time on this aspect of the project. The reservoir treatment will begin on August 20 and continue through August 24. Approximately 180 men will work full time to accomplish this job.

Plan your fishing trips for the early part of the summer. Recreation closures will be in effect during the treatment periods. Access to the streams and the reservoir will be controlled. These areas will be marked with signs. Modification to fishing regulations will include raising the limit to 16 fish on the reservoir on January 1, 1990; opening the tributaries to fishing on May 26, 1990 (a 4 fish limit will remain in effect); close fishing on the tributaries from August 3 through December 31, 1990; and close fishing on the reservoir from August 19 through December 31, 1990.

Reestablishment of the trout fishery will begin in October. Stocking rates have been adjusted so that the maximum number of trout will be planted in the reservoir following treatment. By May 1990, approximately 2.7 million fish will be stocked and catchable size trout should be available for anglers.

Three game fish species will be stocked in the reservoir: sterile rainbow trout, kokanee salmon and Bear Lake cutthroat trout. These fish should help control the nongame fish and provide an excellent fishery due to their unique biological adaptations. Bear Lake cutthroat trout eat small chubs and suckers. Kokanee salmon compete with chubs and suckers for food. Rainbow trout have always done well in Strawberry Reservoir, but they are being sterilized to prevent them from hybridizing with cutthroat trout.

STREAM REHABILITATION

Strawberry Valley is one of the few locations in Utah that offers the potential to produce enough young fish each year through natural reproduction to sustain a major trout fishery. Maximizing trout reproduction and recruitment of young-of-the-year trout and salmon to the reservoir through stream habitat management, therefore, will be extremely important. In addition, stream habitat management in reservoir tributaries will play a vital role in the control of nongame fish. Habitat management is critical in reestablishing quality trout fishing in Strawberry Valley.

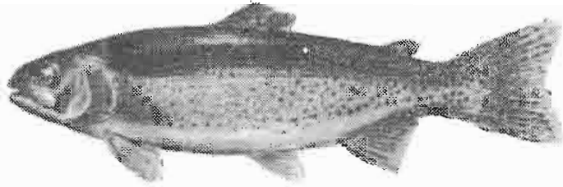
In 1988, an interagency/citizen team developed a stream rehabilitation plan. This plan was after consultation with participants of earlier teams and review of previous recommendations. It represents an interagency, interdisciplinary approach. In general, five major categories of rehabilitation were identified: 1) reestablishment of historic flows in streams; 2) bank stabilization through livestock exclusion, placement of instream structures, and elimination of aerial herbicide application; 3) closure of some roads; 4) removal of migration barriers; and 5) placement of instream structures to replace and enhance spawning gravels for trout.

On October 16, 1989 a significant action towards rehabilitation of the valley's streams occurred. Administration of 56,775 acres of land surrounding Strawberry Reservoir was transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the U.S. Forest Service. Along with the transfer, congress appropriated 3 million dollars for improvement of fishery and wildlife values on those lands. Some of the projects the Forest Service has identified include streambank stabilization on the Strawberry River, spawning habitat improvements, reestablishment of willows along streams, raising water tables, and construction of fences. The Forest Service is currently involved in the NEPA process (seeking public direction) for the management of those lands. All anglers are encouraged to comment during this process.

More than 10 years ago the first plan that addressed stream rehabilitation in Strawberry Valleys was prepared. That plan dealt with restoring historic flows to four streams. Since that time, biologists, administrators, anglers, and cattlemen alike, have been working on plans for restoration of Strawberry Valley streams. To date, however, few stream sections have been rehabilitated. Stream rehabilitation needs to begin as soon as possible. The condition of streams in the valley are essential to the recovery of this vital fishery. It is now up to the Uinta National Forest to assist in the establishment of one of the largest wild trout fisheries in the western United States.

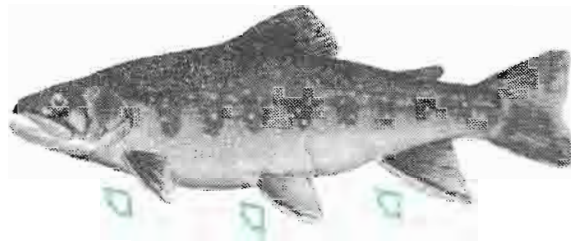
FISH IDENTIFICATION

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.



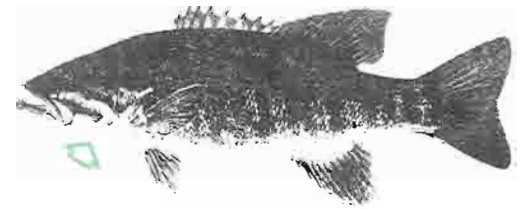
Rainbow Trout

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 sometimes lose essentially all color and appear silvery-pink. Irregular spots on back, sides, head, dorsal fin and tail. No teeth on back of tongue.



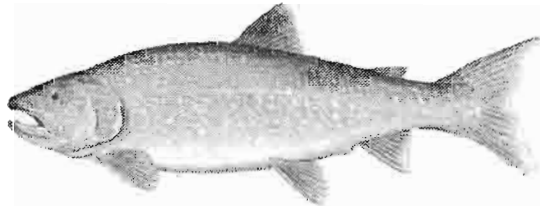
Brook Trout

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.



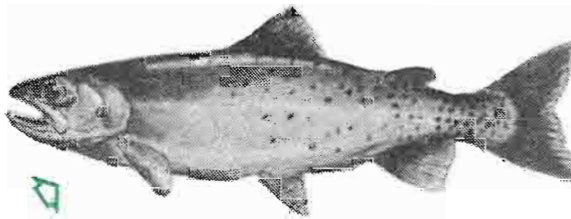
Smallmouth Bass

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.



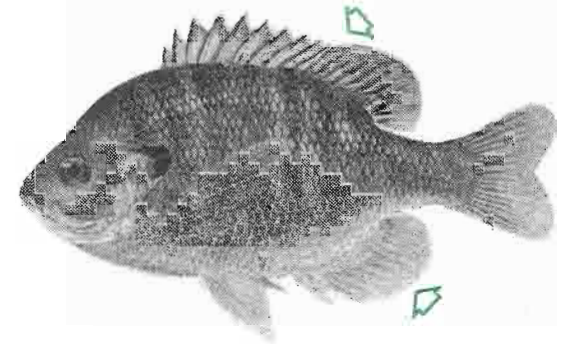
Lake Trout (Mackinaw)

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.



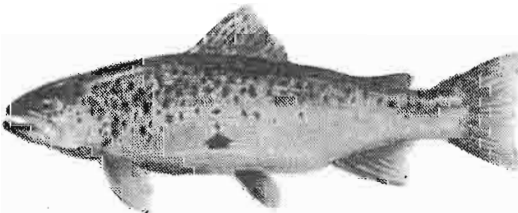
Cutthroat Trout

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.



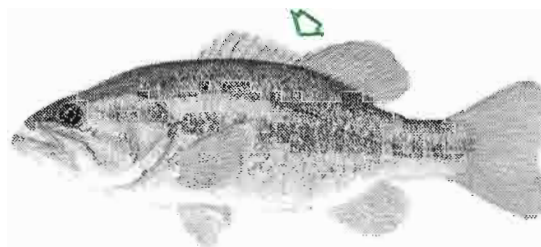
Bluegill

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.



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.



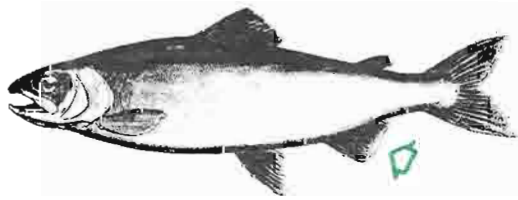
Largemouth Bass

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.



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.

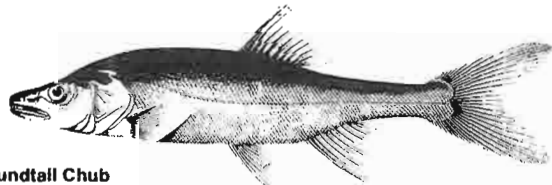


Kokanee Salmon

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.

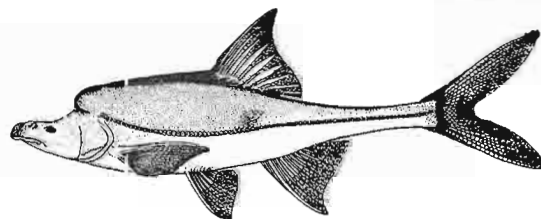
COMPLETELY PROTECTED SPECIES—ILLEGAL TO POSSESS

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 fins 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.



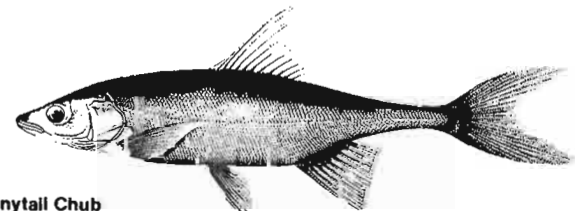
Humpback Chub

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.



Virgin River Chub

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



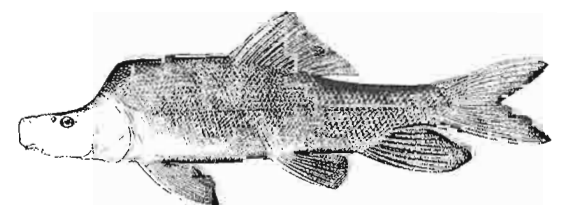
Bonytail Chub

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.



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.



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.