

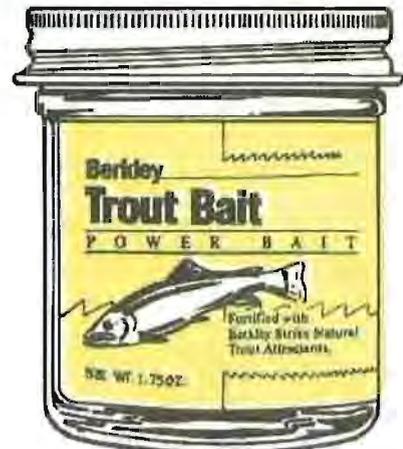
State of Utah  
**1991 Fishing Rules**  
Summary



**Special Notice**  
This summary covers  
January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1991  
Fishing rules begin on page 11.  
Please retain your copy.

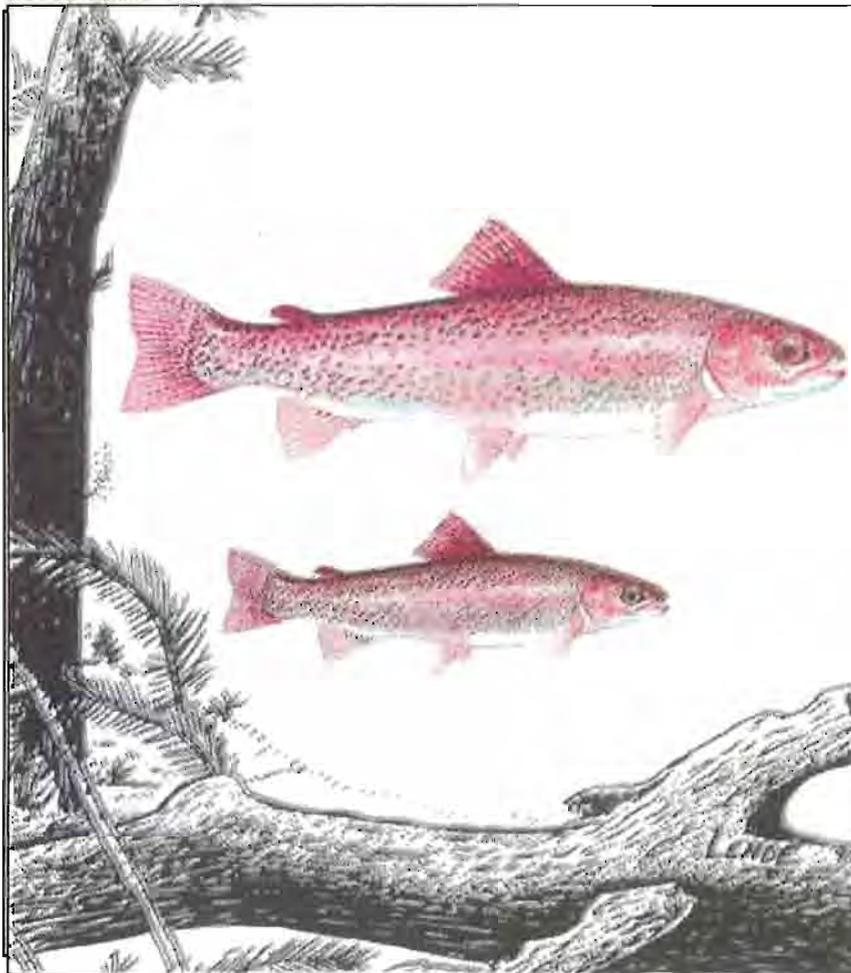
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Learn where to catch the big ones. Check out some great places to fish in Utah — turn to page 8.

## ON THE COVER

*Whether you're fishing for bluegill off an old pier on a farm pond or fly fishing for cutthroat trout on the Green River, Utah has a fishing opportunity you'll enjoy.*

*Fishing means family fun — families enjoying the state's fishing opportunities and parents teaching their children to love and protect Utah's great natural resources.*

Cover illustration by Larry Winborg, Farmington, Utah. For over two decades, Larry Winborg has been acknowledged internationally for his images created with oil, watercolor, mixed-media, and hand-pulled lithography. Winborg's talents have focused on creating images that are unique, requiring various mediums, techniques, and most importantly, artistic insight. The outstanding results of this philosophy can be seen in the people, landscapes, and numerous variations and combinations that Winborg creates.

Winborg has been recognized continuously by such organizations as the New York Society of Illustrators, and Outstanding American Illustrators, as well as publications like Sports Illustrated and Audubon Magazine.

Prints of the cover illustration are for sale. A portion of the sale price will be donated to the Utah Outdoor Resources Foundation — a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving Utah's unparalleled natural resources. For more information call 801 • 451-5310 or write *Winborg Editions* • 462 South 275 East • Farmington, UTAH 84025.

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## Greetings from Norman H. Bangerter, Governor of Utah



Greetings to all who fish our rivers, lakes and reservoirs. We take great pride in our sport fisheries. They are managed for the benefit and enjoyment of residents and visitors alike.

Utahns are proud of the quality fishing opportunities in the state. The variety of waters and species being managed offers some of the greatest recreational experiences found in the West. As Governor, I encourage each of you to take the time to enjoy this wonderful resource. It's a great way for individuals or families to relax and enjoy the outdoors.

Best of luck and good fishing to all.

**Norman H. Bangerter**  
*Governor*  
State of Utah

## A message from Timothy H. Provan, Director, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources



For those who have stood in swirling water and cast into a quiet pool for an elusive trout, watched a hawk in flight or recognized the power of a bull elk in an autumn glen, the appreciation for our natural resources to the quality of life is clear. Wildlife-related recreation slows the pace of life, eases the mind and inspires the heart.

As Utah grows and develops, one of our major challenges is to maintain the diversity and quality of our aquatic resources. To accomplish this, our vision must include improvements and the protection of our aquatic habitat, renovated and new fish culture facilities, better boating and angler access, implementation of an aquatic education program, and continued dialogue with anglers. These are necessary for us to continue the diversity of species, recreational experiences, and the appreciation of wild species to the human community.

**Timothy H. Provan**  
*Director*  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

**T**his proclamation was produced by UTAH FISHING Magazine under contract with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. This public-private collaboration has resulted in savings of public funds and also in a new, colorful format, more readable fishing rules and more fishing information. This proclamation has been produced for free distribution to those interested in fishing in Utah and is not to be sold.

UTAH FISHING Magazine was awarded the contract to produce this summary in a competitive bid. Contracting production and printing of hunting and fishing rules to private businesses has been done successfully in a number of other states and follows a trend toward more cooperation between public and private sectors.

Advertising sold in the publication paid for most of the production, printing and distribution costs that, in past years, have been paid for out of DWR funds. Selling advertising also allowed the use of a new magazine-style format, an increased number of informational articles, and the use of full color photographs.

Although every attempt has been made to sell advertising space to well established, reputable businesses, it is the responsibility of the buyer to determine the validity and intent of the advertising contained in this summary. The inclusion of advertising does not represent an endorsement by the the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources or by UTAH FISHING Magazine.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and UTAH FISHING Magazine are pleased to present this summary to the anglers who fish Utah's waters. We hope you will read it and enjoy it and we hope you will be wise stewards of Utah's wildlife resources.

**Bruce Schmidt**  
*Fisheries Chief*  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

**Sam Webb**  
*General Manager*  
UTAH FISHING Magazine



Continued from page 3

bass, striped bass, channel catfish, bullheads, perch, crappie, white bass, bluegill, northern pike, walleye and tiger muskie. Some of these fish are under-utilized and could stand a great deal more pressure.

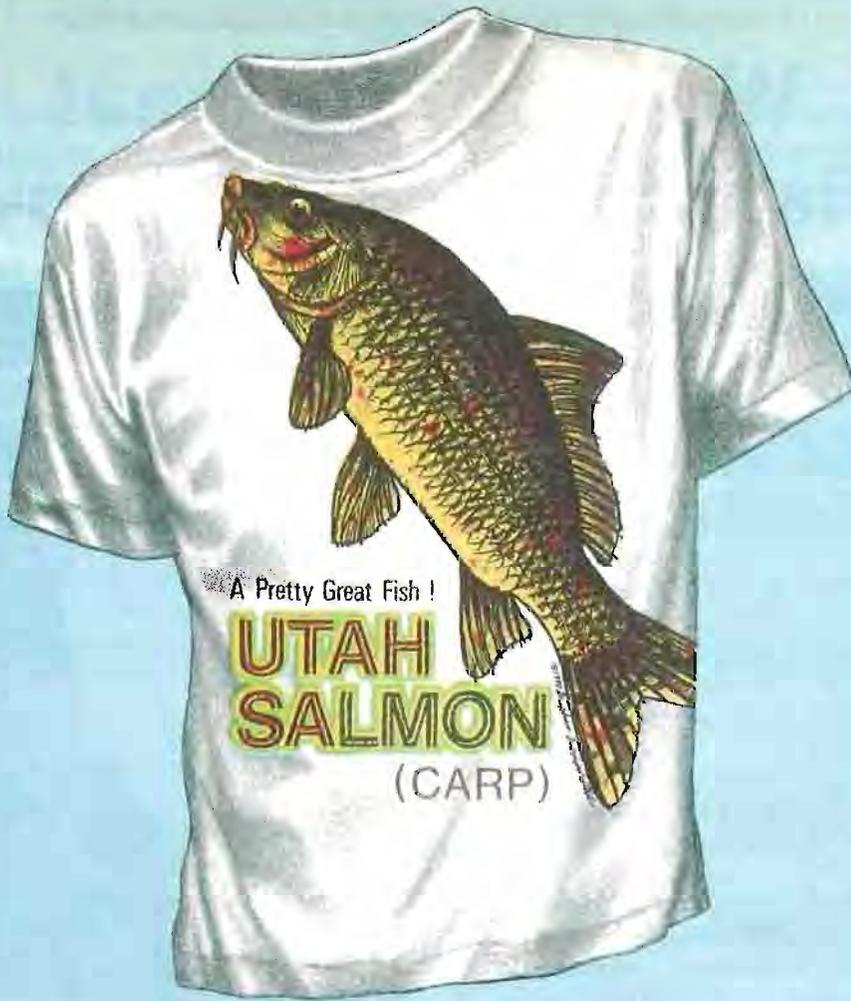
The variety of cool water fish has expanded far beyond the native cutthroat trout and mountain whitefish that originally inhabited Utah waters. Today you can fish for rainbow trout, brook trout, brown trout, lake trout, golden trout, albino trout, splake, perch, kokanee salmon and grayling.

Year-round fishing has also added diversity to angling opportunity. Now you can fish any day of the year, although some waters are closed at certain periods of the year, especially during spawning times. Most Utahns were not familiar with ice fishing when year-round angling was started in 1985. But fishing through the ice has quickly grown in popularity and now some anglers prefer it to any other type of fishing.

Finally, diversity of fishing opportunity has been achieved by imposition of special rules and special management techniques. Some streams have been set aside as artificial fly and lure-only waters. Slot limits have been imposed on several waters to produce more and bigger fish. Restrictions on harvesting cutthroat trout have been established on some waters to encourage this species to grow in size and number.

Perhaps the best example of success with special regulations is the Green River below Flaming Gorge Reservoir. It has become one of the premier trout streams in the country thanks to slot limits and artificial fly and lure-only requirements. The intent of special rules is to capture the natural abilities of a water and to take advantage of what a stream can produce on its own.

Many waters today are managed as family fisheries.

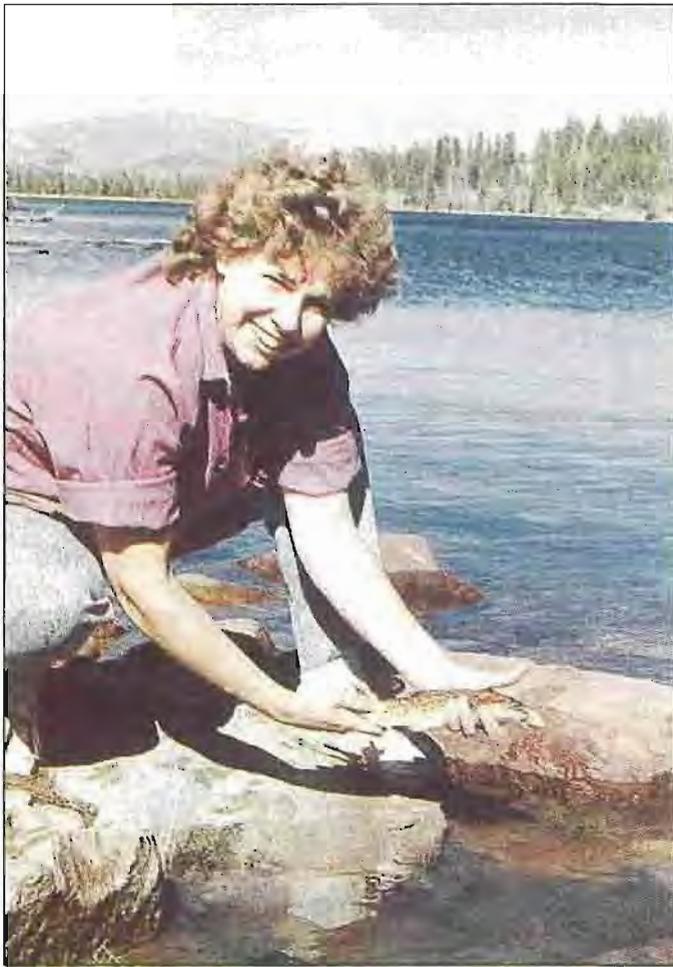


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*Utah's high country offers spectacular scenery and great fishing for cutthroat, brook and rainbow trout. The High Uinta Wilderness area and Boulder Mountains should be on every fisherman's list of places to visit this year.*

the line.

You can fish on very large lakes and reservoirs like Flaming Gorge, Lake Powell, Bear Lake or Strawberry Reservoir. Or you can find tiny hidden lakes in the high country. You can fish in a tiny, bubbling spring creek full of brook trout. Or you can wet a fly on the mighty Green River or the Provo River.

For a twelve-year-old on a bicycle, a farmer's pond, full of bluegill and catfish, can sometimes provide more fishing opportunity than the most intensively managed reservoir.

1991 is the year fisheries biologists expect Strawberry Reservoir to begin making a comeback. The big reser-

voir re-opened to fishing on January 1 after being treated in late summer of 1990. Fishing is expected to pick up by the fall of 1991 and return to its former glory within a few years.

DWR fisheries managers also hope to make headway in 1991 on their proposal to stock rainbow smelt in Lake Powell to restore its excellent striped bass fishing. The big lake holds plenty of stripers, but they are mostly small because their numbers have outgrown the forage supply. DWR biologists believe rainbow smelt will provide adequate forage, and will not harm threatened and endangered fish species.

Anglers can help this fishery by keeping the stripers they catch, up to the limit, of course. Reducing the population will lead to larger stripers at Lake Powell.

All in all, Utah provides everything necessary to keep an angler happy. The opportunities are there. But anglers must take advantage of them by trying new places, new techniques and new fish species. Sometimes one has to get out of one's comfortable rut to take advantage of all that Utah fishing has to offer. □

Others, like Bear Lake, Green River and Provo River, are more geared toward large fish and anglers seeking a trophy catch. Some, like Flaming Gorge, have a good mix. Trophy seekers can go after huge lake trout at the Gorge. Casual anglers can fish for rainbow trout, kokanee, catfish and smallmouth bass.

The result is a wide variety of fishing opportunity. A purist fly fisherman can find solitude on a secluded wild trout stream. And the avid bass fisherman with \$25,000 in technical gear can find excellent bass waters. A troller can use downriggers and fish finders to go after big cutthroat and lake trout. Or, fishing can be reduced to its simplest terms with the use of a lawn chair and a \$5 rod and reel with a worm or cheese on the end of

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# Get Hooked on Fishing

**F**ishing can be enjoyed by everyone. It can be a family or group sport where everyone participates or it can be done in solitude. It provides a chance to escape from the crowds or to join the crowds. Either way it's a lot of fun. Give it a try!

For those of you who are beginners and want to get more involved, here are a few suggestions.

Fishing is usually best in the early morning and later in the evening. That's when fish are the most active and feeding. However, fish will occasionally bite during the day, especially on cool or cloudy days or when the water is cold. Some fish, such as bluegill and perch, are often active all day long.

Most beginning anglers have their best luck using bait when fishing for trout or pan fish. There are a lot of different types of bait available but the two old standbys, worms and salmon eggs, will work in almost every circumstance. When fishing with worms, I prefer to use night crawlers.

The next trick is to float the bait just above the moss or mud on the bottom. The best way I've found to do this is to place the weights about two feet above the hook and then float the worm with a mini-marshmallow. You can also use floating cheese or any of the other floating baits available. In lakes and reservoirs with fairly shallow water, a plastic float (bobber or bubble) works well. These have the advantage of floating on the surface so they can be watched. When one suddenly dunks, you've got a fish.

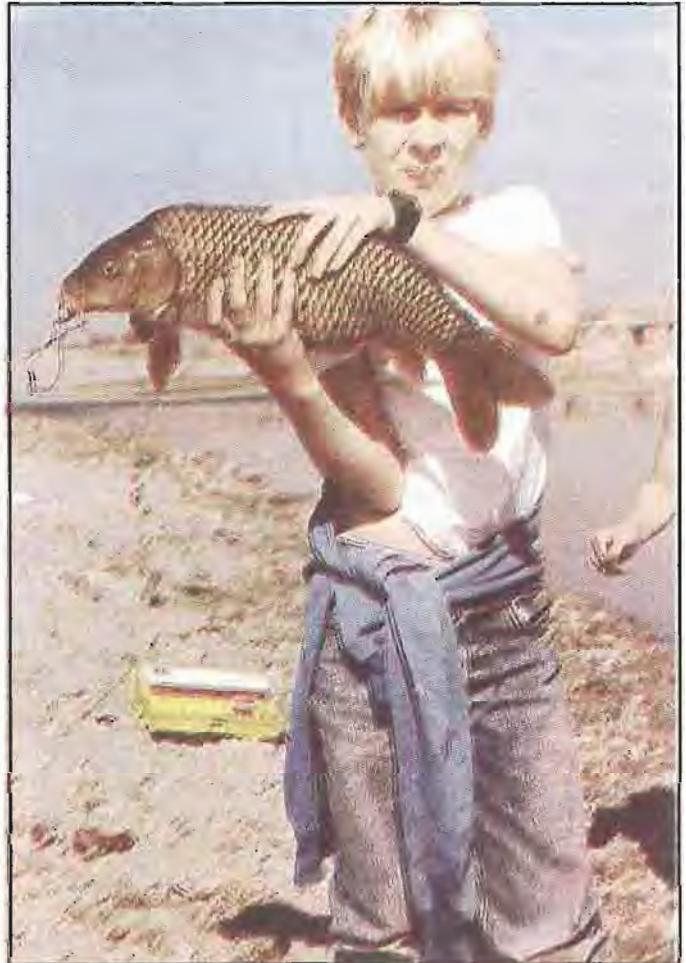
Fishing with lures is another

fun way to catch fish. Lures imitate live, natural foods such as minnows, frogs, crayfish or large insects. If you are going to fish for bass, walleye, northern pike or large trout a lure is a must.

Unlike bait fishing, which mostly involves waiting, the angler has to remain constantly involved with casting and retrieving the lure. This is good practice for a beginner and a mark of skill for the more experienced. When fishing with lures, it is best to try several different types, sizes and colors. Don't get discouraged, as it always seems like the fish prefer a lure you don't have. Sooner or later, one will work.

The next step is to choose the type of fish you want to catch. I commonly hear anglers say they are after whatever they can catch. Generally, they don't catch much because different fish species prefer different foods. Bass fishermen use different lures than trout fishermen and each lure is fished in its own unique way. The same holds true for walleye or catfish. Each kind of fish requires different techniques and baits or lures.

If you aren't sure which baits or lures a particular fish species prefers in the water you want to



*To a kid a fish is a fish! They don't care what kind of fish they catch. They just want to go fishing. Of course, the bigger the fish the better. Take a kid fishing this weekend!*

fish, check with a local sporting goods store or someone who regularly catches fish from the area.

The bottom line is to keep trying. Keep experimenting. Fish the lure or bait at a different depth. Retrieve the lure a little slower or faster. Fish a new section of the lake or stream. It may take you a trip or two to figure a water out, but before you know it, you will be an "expert" on that water and the "beginners" will be asking you for advice. □

**By Ron Stewart**

**Information Manager Northeastern  
Region**

# Where Can I Get Information on Fish and Fishing?

**E**ver find yourself wondering when a certain fish species spawns, how big a fish may get, where are the best areas to fish, what is the best bait for that certain species and thousands of other questions just like these? If you have, you are not alone. Similar questions are received daily by Utah's fisheries personnel. Frequently the answer is quite simple and can be answered by the biologist in a brief conversation. In other instances, the answer or request requires sending the person to a local library. Because the DWR gets so many inquires, we believe providing a general list of information sources would be of value to many anglers and to younger people working on school or scouting projects. Biologists enjoy helping the public; however, social and time consuming requests should be avoided so they can spend their time managing the resources.

The mention of any particular source is not an endorsement of it over other unmentioned sources. The following list is only a guide, as the sources of information are nearly endless.

• **Local libraries:** They contain many books (i.e., McClane's Fishing Encyclopedia; Fishing with Cap'n Bob and Matey) and magazines

with angling information. There are books on bass fishing, fly fishing, panfish, trout, etc. There are books that describe how to make fishing rods, lures, flies and even boats. Check out your local library.

• **Outdoor magazines:** There are literally hundreds of these (i.e.,

**Have a  
question?  
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Trout Unlimited, Outdoor Life, Field and Stream, Sports Afield, In Fisherman, etc.). UTAH FISHING Magazine, which is locally owned and produced, covers Utah fishing in detail. It is published 24 times each year and is a great way to keep informed about fishing in the state. Turn to page 10 for more information.

• **Newspapers, radio and TV:** Many of the states newspapers contain articles about fishing — check the outdoor and sports sections of your favorite paper. Several of the radio and TV stations devote special programming to cover outdoor issues with fish or fishing being a popular topic. Check your TV guide. There is also an excellent supply of video tapes on fishing available at most video stores and sporting goods stores.

• **Division of Wildlife Resources Offices:** The Wildlife Resources

Offices have materials such as the series of booklets on the *Lakes of the High Uintas* (a nominal fee is charged for each booklet); *Utah Hunting and Fishing Guide*; *Fishing Hot Line* — 596-8660; and lots of pamphlets on everything from what is catch-and-release fishing to how to identify a splake. You can also call one of the professional fisheries biologists or managers if you can't find an answer to your question anywhere else.

• **Sporting Goods stores and specialty shops:** Almost any of the stores that cater to anglers will be able to provide you with information about a particular fish or water. Just go on in and ask. You will always find friendly helpful people.

• **The UTAH FISHING Map & Guide:** This booklet, produced by UTAH FISHING Magazine shows and describes over 250 fishing waters in Utah. Each description includes kinds of fish available, camping and boating facilities, elevation, access, and fishing tips. The guide also lists lodges and marinas, fishing guide services, sporting goods stores, and bait and tackle dealers across the entire state. Turn to page 59 for more information on the UTAH FISHING Map & Guide.

The world of fish and fishing is an exciting place. Take the time to become more familiar with Utah's tremendous fishing resources either as an individual, a family or a group and then get out and enjoy them. You won't find any better fishing opportunities anywhere! □

**By Bill Bradwisch**  
**DWR Assistant Chief, Fisheries**

---

# 10 Great Places to Fish in Utah

**Bear Lake:** Contains lake trout (mackinaw) up to about 25 pounds and native cutthroat trout up to about 20 pounds; Bonneville cisco; Bonneville and Bear Lake whitefish; and perch. Elevation 5,990 feet. Located near Garden City via U.S. 89 past Logan or follow Utah highways 16 and 30 north from Evanston, Wyoming. Road goes north from Laketown around the west shore. Four state parks, campgrounds, boat ramps, picnic areas, motels, cafes, lodges and boat rentals. Reciprocal license agreement allows anglers from either Utah or Idaho to fish the entire lake. Slower fishing, but larger fish.

**Fish Lake:** Contains lake trout (mackinaw) up to 30 pounds; rainbow trout; splake (cross between a lake trout and a brook trout); and perch. Elevation is 8,700 feet. Take U.S. 90 to Sigurd then follow U-24 south to U-25. Lodges, cafes, cabins, Forest Service campgrounds, picnic areas, boat rentals, excellent boat ramps. Fun ice fishing for rainbow and splake and an occasional lake trout.

**Flaming Gorge:** Contains lake trout (mackinaw) up to 50 pounds; rainbow, brown trout to 20 pounds, smallmouth bass (excellent smallmouth fishery); world-class kokanee salmon (to five pounds); and catfish. Elevation 6,200 feet. From Vernal, travel north on U.S. 191 to Dutch John or U.S. 191 and U-44 to Manila. From Mountain View, Wyoming, take Highway 414 (Utah Highway 43) to Manila. Lodges, cabins, motels, trailer courts, Forest Service campgrounds, picnic areas, marinas, boat rentals, excellent boat ramps. Popular ice fishing area for lake trout. State record lake trout (51 pounds) came from this water.

**Green River:** Contains rainbow, brown, brook and cutthroat trout downstream from Flaming Gorge Dam to the Colorado border. Artificial flies and lures only in this area. World-class fly fishing for trout up to 12 pounds. Slot limits enforced. Guide services, float trips, raft rentals, campgrounds, lodges, cafes and motels in the area. From Vernal, travel north on U.S. 191 to Dutch John.

**Joes Valley Reservoir:** Near Orangeville, is an excellent trout fishery and has very nice camping facilities. Anglers wishing to launch boats will need to check and get updated information about launching facilities. This reservoir is stocked with splake (cross between a lake trout and brook trout) and rainbow trout and there are some cutthroat trout from the drainage. Splake fishing is particularly good through the ice and in early summer.

**Lake Powell:** Contains abundant striped bass, largemouth bass and smallmouth bass to 10 pounds, channel catfish to 30 pounds; bluegill and a few walleye. Elevation is 3,820 feet. Access at Wahweap, Warm Creek, Hite, Bullfrog and Halls Crossing. Lodges, motels, trailer courts, picnic areas, campgrounds, marinas, boat rentals and bait shops.

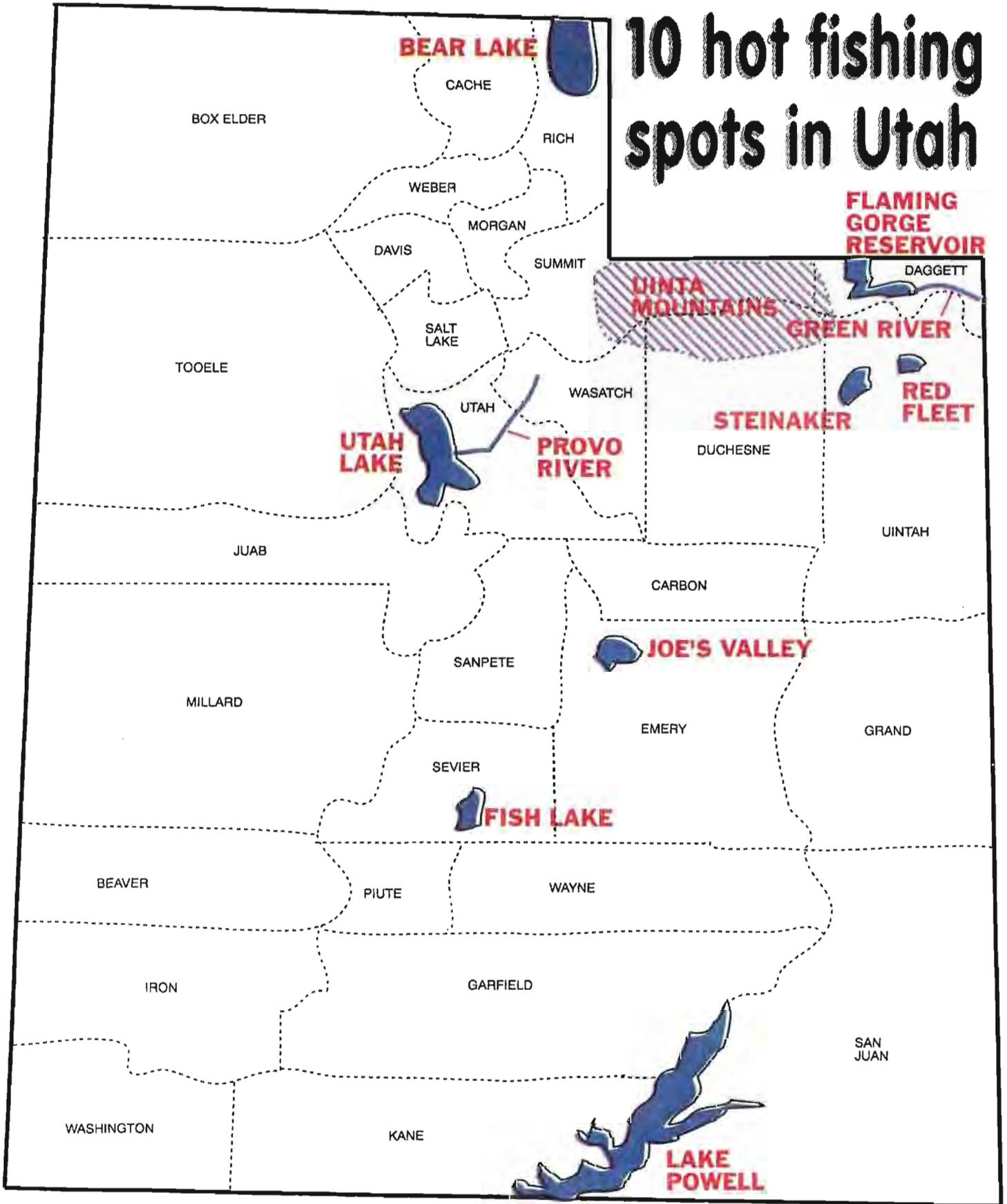
**Provo River:** Contains rainbow, brown and cutthroat trout; Rocky Mountain whitefish. From the Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream to Woodland - artificial flies and lures only. Excellent brown trout fishery with trout ranging up to 12 pounds. Size limits enforced. Limited camping in the area. Towns nearby provide lodging.

**Reservoirs Near Vernal:** Both Red Fleet and Steinaker reservoirs are expected to provide good fishing in 1991. Steinaker has had a low water level but has been stocked with both rainbow trout and largemouth bass. The bass are quite small and should be immediately returned to the reservoir until the population has recovered. At Red Fleet, the water level is better and there is a good population of trout and bass.

**Uinta Mountains:** The Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah contain over 1,000 natural lakes and more than 650 of these lakes support populations of game fish. Many of the lakes are in the High Uintas Wilderness area and are only accessible by hiking or horseback. Other lakes are easily accessed by car. Most of the lakes are above 7,000 feet in elevation and many are over 10,000 feet. The lakes generally contain only one or two species of trout: most commonly brook trout, cutthroat trout or rainbow trout. A few lakes contain albino trout or grayling. The Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) has published a series of 10 booklets entitled Lakes of the High Uintas which cover most of the fishable waters. The booklets are available at any of the DWR offices across the state. The booklets are an invaluable aid in planning fishing trips into the High Uintas.

**Utah Lake:** Contains white bass, walleye up to 15 pounds, channel catfish up to 30 pounds and bullhead catfish. State Park, marinas, boat ramps, camping, picnic areas, motels and hotels in nearby towns. Popular for walleye fishing in the spring. Excellent ice fishing for white bass in winter. □

# 10 hot fishing spots in Utah



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# 1991 Fishing Rules

## 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, 1991, 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 (R608-13-5) take precedence.

---

## 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, marshmallows or artificially manufactured baits. Legal baits are described in R608-13-3(C)(1) Baits (*page 19*).

(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).

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*Continued on page 12*

(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.

Continued on page 14



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# 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

**(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)).

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).

### FREE FISHING DAY

June 8, 1991 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).

Some interstate waters have separate licensing requirements. See R608-13-3(A)(2) Interstate Waters (page 15).

### (1) AGE REQUIREMENTS

#### (a) 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 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

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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, 6 through 11 years of age, may purchase a

nonresident 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 (page 28).

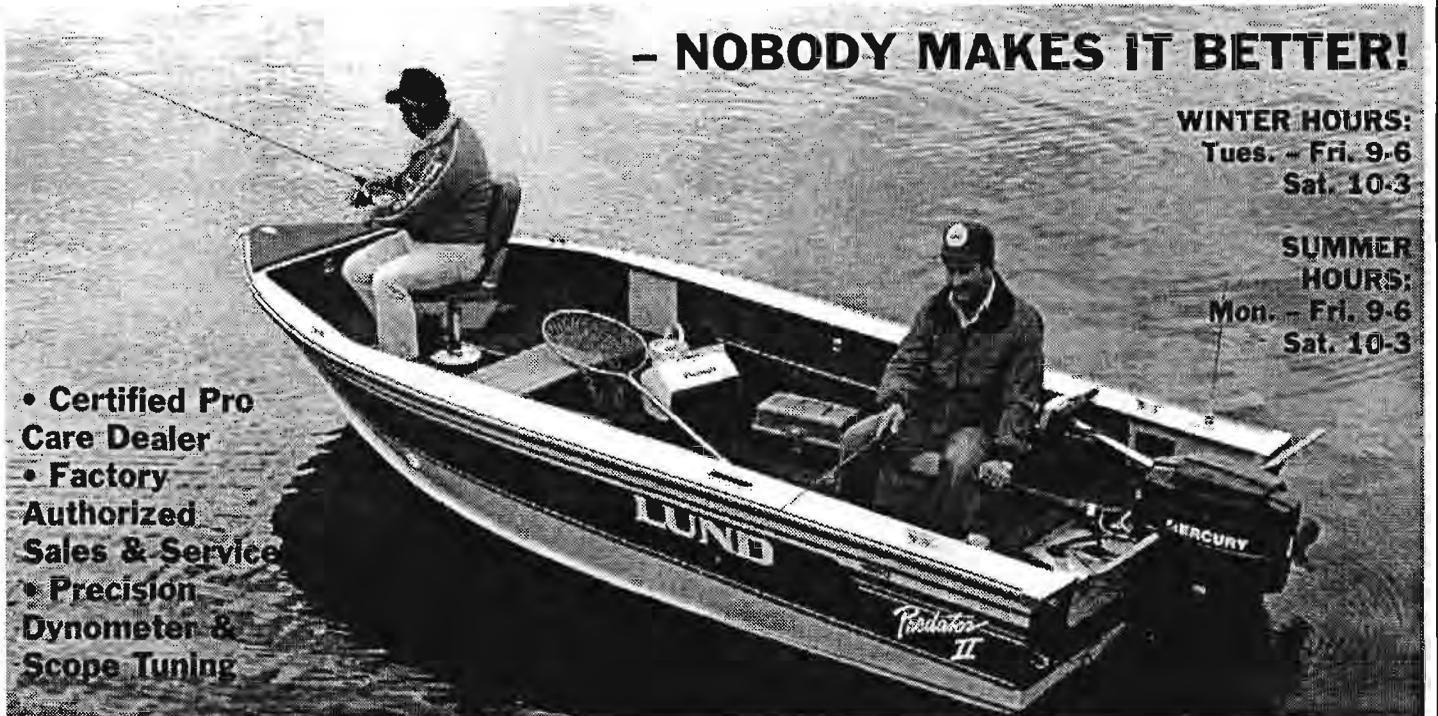
**(b) Lake Powell**

- 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

*Continued on page 16*

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*Continued from  
page 15*

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 (*page 37*).

**(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 (*page 32*).

**(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

**Age 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)  
.....\$0.50

**Mentally retarded**  
.....\$5.00

**Did you know?**

**A license may be purchased for children ages 6-11 for \$8 that will allow them to take a full limit of fish.**

**No license may be purchased for children under the age of six.**

*Continued on page 18*

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Gas charged. Includes installation. With coupon. Not valid with other offers. Most cars.

\*Prices subject to market fluctuations.

**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** (available at Division offices only)

For use with annual fishing or combination license

.....\$10.00

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(c) **Spearfishing Permit**  
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For use with current valid fishing or combination license  
.....\$5.00 (handling fee)

• **Division Offices**

**Main Office** (801/538-4700)  
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).

**(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)) (page 20).

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)) (page 20).

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 or lures, except for set lines noted in R608-13-3(C)(3) (page 20).

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) (page 28).

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) SPEAR-FISHING 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 from 26 through 36 inches may be taken and only one lake trout greater than 36 inches may be taken.

See R608-13-3(C)(5) (page 20) for spearfishing nongame fish.

Spearfishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset. Use of

*Continued on page 20*

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Continued from  
page 19

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 for a FIVE DOLLAR handling fee 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 (State Road 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 under these rules:

Colorado squawfish  
*Ptychocheilus lucius*

Bonytail chub  
*Gila elegans*

Humpback chub  
*Gila cypha*

Roundtail chub  
*Gila robusta*

Least chub  
*Iotichthys phlegethontis*

Woundfin  
*Plagopterus argentissimus*

Razorback sucker  
*Xyrauchen texanus*

Virgin River chub  
*Gila robusta seminuda*

June sucker  
*Chasmistes liorus*

Virgin spinedace  
*Lepidomeda mollispinis*

Gizzard shad  
*Dorosoma cepedianum*

### (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. However, carp may be taken from the Colorado and Green rivers by angling, archery, spear or scuba 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, scuba spearfishing 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:

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

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(b) Seines must not exceed 10 feet in length or width.

(c) 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.

(d) All legally taken nongame fish must be either released or killed immediately upon

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(e) 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 (page 22).

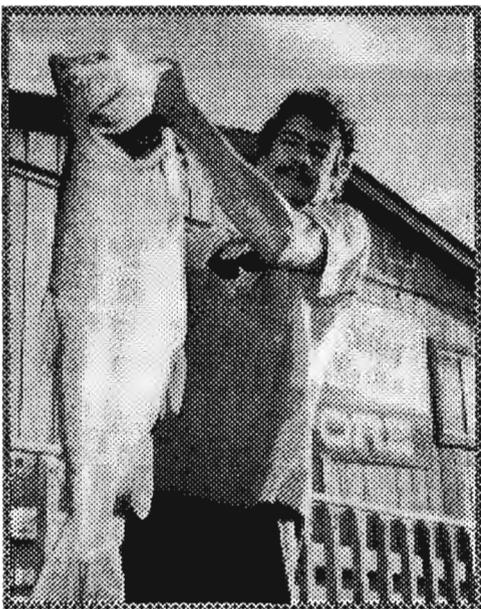
It is unlawful for any person to take more than one bag limit or have in possession more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.

A person may lawfully possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered

*Continued on page 22*

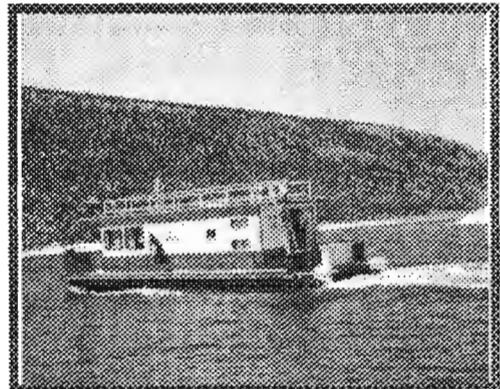
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**P.O. BOX 356, MANILA, UTAH 84046 UNDER PERMIT - ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST**

*Continued from  
page 21*

commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event.

This receipt shall 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.

## (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 taken.

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

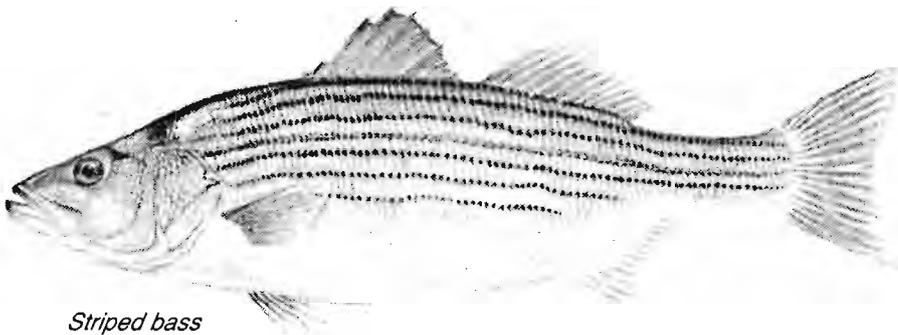
It is unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, offer for sale or barter, or to obtain for sale, purchase or barter, any protected wildlife, or parts of them (UCA 23-20-6).

### (3) WASTING

It is unlawful to waste or

*Continued on page 24*

# Angler's — We Need Your Help!



*Striped bass*

Lake Powell striped bass are too abundant for their food supply. We encourage you to catch and keep your limit!

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# ANGLERS' INN

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PRIVATE WATERS
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- DAIWA
- SIMMS
- CORTLAND
- PENN
- RANGER
- SHIMANO
- SHAKESPEARE
- SCIENTIFIC  
ANGLERS
- 25 OTHER  
BRAND NAMES

## 3 CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

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8925 S. 255 West, Sandy, UT 84070  
927 West Riverdale Rd., Ogden, UT 84403

466-3921  
566-3929  
621-6481

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 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 (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 fence posts, trees; or

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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.

**Did you Know?**

Children under the age of 6 must be accompanied by a licensed adult to ensure proper supervision. The fish caught by them must be included in the adult's bag limit.

# 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)) (page 20).

\*Trout, salmon and grayling in the aggregate, except that no more than two shall be lake trout.....8 fish

*Continued on page 26*

# ATTENTION

**UTAH FISHING is soliciting all types of freelance stories, articles and photos on all aspects of fishing. Articles can be fishing experiences, how-to, techniques and equipment, nostalgia, humor and profiles of prominent fishermen. Please send all articles or queries to LaVarr Webb, Managing Editor, P.O. Box 728, Centerville, UT 84014. Please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for articles and photos you wish to have returned.**



*Continued from  
page 25*

<b>*Whitefish</b>	10 fish
<b>Bonneville cisco</b>	30 fish
<b>*Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate</b>	6 fish
<b>Striped bass</b>	20 fish
<b>*Walleye</b>	6 fish
<b>*Channel catfish</b>	8 fish
<b>Bullhead</b>	24 fish
<b>*Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate</b>	50 fish
<b>*Crappie</b>	50 fish
<b>Northern pike</b>	6 fish
<b>*Tiger muskellunge (hybrid)</b>	1 fish
<b>White bass</b>	No Limit
<b>Yellow Perch</b>	No Limit
<b>Crayfish</b>	No Limit
<b>Nongame fish species</b>	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, 6 through 11 years of age, fishing with a nonresident fishing license may possess a full bag limit.

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## Strawberry Reservoir Anglers -

The Division of Wildlife Resources encourages you to voluntarily release all Bear Lake Cutthroat trout you catch. This will greatly enhance future management goals for this species.

## Did you know?

**Children 6-11 do not need a fishing license and they do not need to be accompanied by an adult. They may take half of a full limit of fish.**

**However, they can buy a license and take a full limit if they wish to.**

# R608-13-5 Provisions for Specific Waters

1991  
FISHING RULES

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



# 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.*

## (A) AREA 1

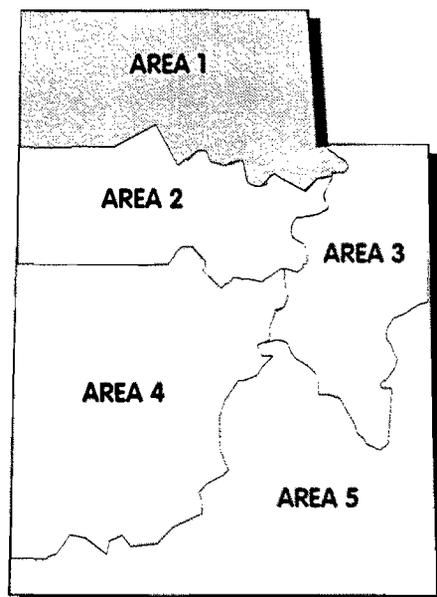
### BEAR RIVER, RAFT RIVER, WEBER AND OGDEN RIVER DRAINAGES AND ALL WATERS IN BOX ELDER AND DAVIS COUNTIES

*The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:*

#### (1) BEAR LAKE

- See LICENSE REQUIREMENTS (page 15).
- Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below state road 30) out into the lake as buoyed or posted, CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- Swan Creek and that area extending from its mouth into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- 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. July 13.
- #### (3) BIG SPRING CREEK (tributary to Bear Lake)
- See BEAR LAKE.
- #### (4) BLACKSMITH FORK (approximately one-half mile above the second dam as posted, upstream to its source)
- For licensed anglers, trout limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches). All other trout

must be immediately returned to the river.

- 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 24, trout limit 4.

#### (6) CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

#### (7) EAST CANYON CREEK

- (a) From East Canyon Reservoir upstream to the Mormon Flat Historical Marker (Little Emigration Canyon),
  - CLOSED August 16 through September 30.
- (b) From White's Crossing located approximately 2 miles upstream from Porterville upstream to the East Canyon Reservoir Dam
  - CLOSED November 1 through March 31.

#### (8) EAST CANYON RESERVOIR

- January 1 through May 24, trout limit 4.

#### (9) EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)

- CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

#### (10) ENTERPRISE DITCH

- See STODDARD SLOUGH (page 30).

**(11) FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

**(12) HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats and float tubes is unlawful.

**(13) HONEYVILLE (COLD SPRINGS) PONDS**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

**(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 18 and November 16 through December 31.

**(16) LOGAN RIVER**

(a) From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributaries in between.

- For licensed anglers, the aggregate trout and whitefish limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout can be a cutthroat, rainbow or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately returned to the river.

- For unlicensed anglers under 12, the aggregate trout and whitefish limit is 2 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout can be a cutthroat, rainbow or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately returned to the river.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(b) From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to Idaho state line, including all tributaries.

- For licensed anglers, the aggregate trout and whitefish limit is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout can be a cutthroat, rainbow or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately returned to the river.

- For unlicensed anglers under 12, the aggregate trout and whitefish limit is 2 (2 under 12 inches or 1 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout can be a cutthroat, rainbow or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately returned to the river.

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13, 1991.

**(17) LOST CREEK RESERVOIR**

- January 1 through May 24, 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

*Continued on page 30*



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OR QUIT  
COMPLAINING**

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and we need your help!**

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- Canyon cleanup projects
- Youth organization
- Monthly activities

*SALT LAKE COUNTY FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION*  
**PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

Continued from  
page 29

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 24, trout limit 4.

**(25) STODDARD SLOUGH**  
(Enterprise Ditch)

- (a) From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source
  - CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

(b) 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) and that area extending from the mouth into lake 2,000 feet or as buoyed

- See BEAR LAKE (page 28).

**(27) WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

**(28) WHITNEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

**(29) WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR**

- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is prohibited.

**(30) WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR INLET CHANNEL** (east of the reservoir to the second set of baffles approximately 1/2 mile)

- CLOSED March 1 through 6:00 a.m. April 30.
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is prohibited.

**(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**  
(east from Utah Lake to I-15)

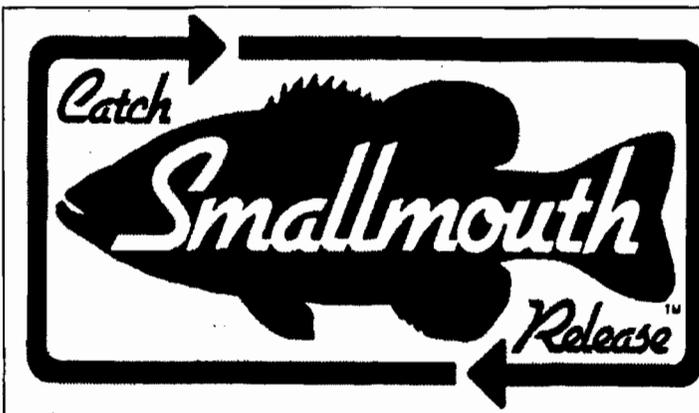
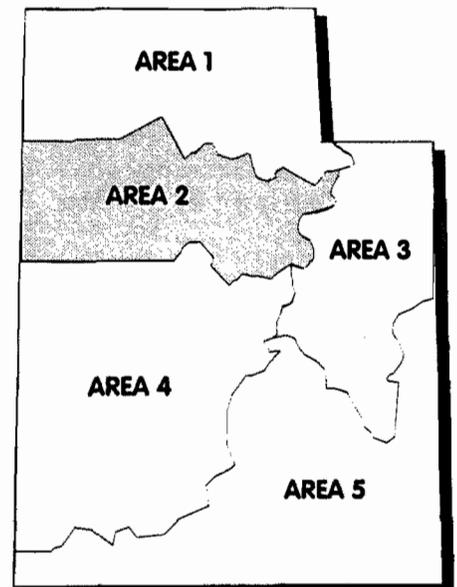
- CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.

- Walleye limit 2.

**(2) BEER CREEK** (Benjamin Slough, east from Utah Lake to I-15)

- CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.

- Walleye limit 2.



A conservation message from the Utah Smallmouth Association and Smallmouth Inc.  
3177 Jackson Ave. • Ogden, UT 84403  
(801) 399-5249

**(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** (east from Utah Lake to I-15)

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

**(6) GRANTSVILLE RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.

**(7) HOBBLE CREEK** (east from Utah Lake to 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**

**(a) East of Utah Lake to I-15**

- CLOSED between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., February 1 through April 30.

- CLOSED to taking of nongame fish by methods other than angling.

- Walleye limit 2 fish.

**(b) Upstream from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Deer Creek Reservoir**

- Brown trout limit 2 fish under 15 inches. All brown trout over 15 inches must be immediately returned to the river.

- CLOSED to cutthroat and rainbow harvest. All trout caught which have cutthroat or rainbow markings must be immediately returned to the river.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

**(c) From Charleston Bridge just above Deer Creek Reservoir upstream to County Road 241 bridge directly south of Woodland**

- Limit is 2 trout under 15 inches. All trout over 15 inches must be immediately returned to the river.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

**(d) From Highway U.S. 40 bridge at Hailstone Junction upstream as posted**

- CLOSED for construction

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of Jordanelle Dam.

**(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 or float tubes is unlawful.

**(16) SILVER LAKE FLAT RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats with internal combustion motors is unlawful.

*Continued on page 32*

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**Utah**

**(17) SPANISH FORK RIVER** (east from Utah Lake to I-15)

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

**(18) SPRING CREEK** (east from Utah Lake to 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.

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**(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 near the mouth of Ashley Gorge)

- Trout limit 2.
- 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 13.

**(3) BULLOCK RESERVOIR**

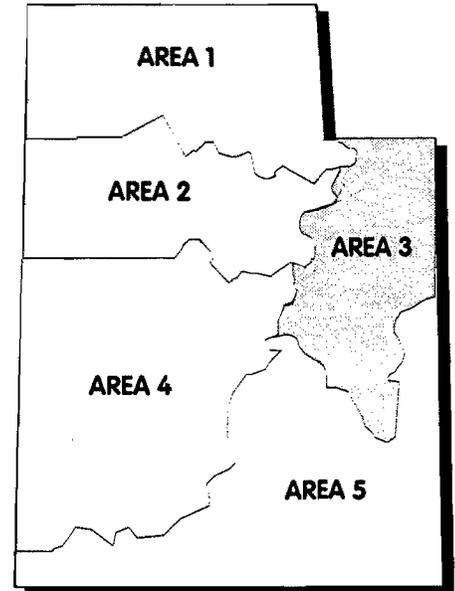
- CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

**(4) COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

**(5) CURRANT CREEK** (from Water Hollow Creek upstream to headwaters, including all tributaries to Currant Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself)

- Trout limit 2.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.



**(6) DUCK FORK CREEK** (Ferron Creek drainage from Duck Fork Reservoir upstream to its headwaters)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

**(7) ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES**

- See HUNTINGTON CREEK RIGHT FORK.

**(8) FAIRVIEW LAKES**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(9) FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR**

- See LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS (page 16).
- 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 from 26 through 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 from 26 through 36 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- Catfish limit 6.
- Smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate, limit 10, only 2 may be 12 inches or larger.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.

**(10) GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Uinta Mountains)**

- All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

**(11) GREEN RIVER**

(a) From confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument)

- CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish, EXCEPT that carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.
- Channel catfish limit 24.

(b) From Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam

- CLOSED to fishing from boats with motors between Indian Crossing Raft Ramp and Flaming Gorge Dam.
- Licensed anglers, trout limit is 3 (2 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches). All other trout must be immediately returned to the river.
- Unlicensed anglers under 12, trout limit 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.

- CLOSED to taking of nongame fish EXCEPT that carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.

**(12) HUNTINGTON CREEK**

(a) RIGHT FORK (from Flood and Engineers Canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.

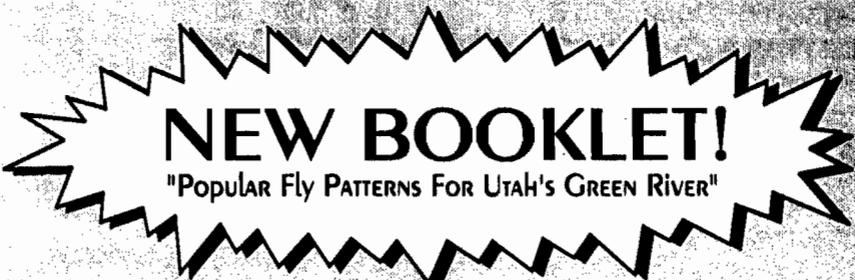
(b) RIGHT FORK TRIBUTARIES TO ELECTRIC LAKE (streams only, and excluding Boulger Creek above Boulger Pond)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

(c) LEFT FORK (from top of Forest Service Campground, near confluence with Right Fork, to headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Spring Creek)

- CLOSED to the harvest of

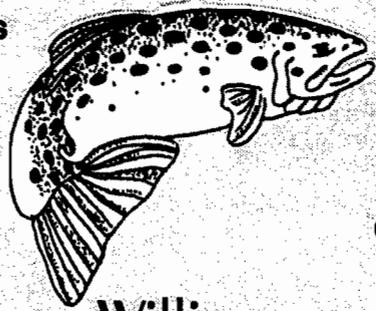
*Continued on page 34*



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*Continued from  
page 33*

all cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All such fish caught must be immediately returned to the creek.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

**(13) HUNTINGTON NORTH RESERVOIR**

- Largemouth bass limit 4. All bass over 13 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

**(14) JONES HOLE CREEK**

- Trout limit 2, no more than 1 may be brown trout greater than 15 inches.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

**(15) LEFT FORK HUNTINGTON CREEK**

- See HUNTINGTON CREEK.

**(16) PELICAN LAKE**

- Bluegill and green sunfish limit 20 in the aggregate.

**(17) RED CREEK RESERVOIR AND TRIBUTARIES**

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. May 5.

**(18) SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES** (streams ONLY and excluding Gooseberry Creek and its tributaries upstream from Gooseberry Reservoir Dam)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- Trout limit 4.

**(19) SHEEP CREEK**

- From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary, CLOSED August 16 through October 31.

**(20) STEINAKER RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED to the harvest of bass. All bass taken must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

**(21) STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES** (excluding Currant Creek and other streams that come into Strawberry Reservoir through the Central Utah Project Tunnel)

- CLOSED.

**(22) STRAWBERRY RIVER** (from confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to Soldier Creek Dam)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- CLOSED to the harvest of all cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All such fish caught must be

immediately returned to the river.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

- No overnight camping on Division land.

**(23) WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER** (from confluence with North Fork to headwaters including Wolf Creek)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

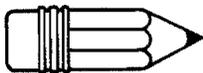
**(24) WOLF CREEK**

- See WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER.

**(25) WHITE RIVER** (Uintah County)

- CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.
- Channel catfish limit 24.

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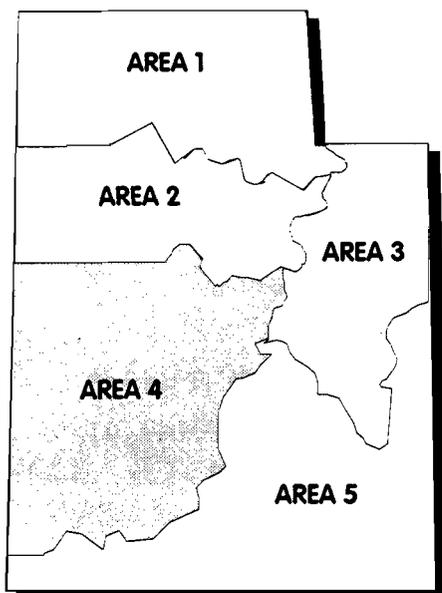

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## (D) AREA 4

**ALL WATERS IN SEVIER RIVER DRAINAGE, MOST OF JUAB COUNTY AND ALL OF 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 April 30.
- Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.

### (2) BARNEY LAKE (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)

- CLOSED.

### (3) BIRCH CREEK (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)

- CLOSED.

### (4) 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.

### (5) DUCK CREEK

- CLOSED January 1 through April 30.

### (6) DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE

- CLOSED January 1 through April 30.
- Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.

### (7) EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER

- (a) Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir
- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

- (b) Kingston Canyon, including all portions of the river and spillway ponds between Otter Creek and Piute reservoirs

- Trout limit 6.

### (8) ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES (tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs)

*Continued on page 36*

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• CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

**(9) MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.
- CLOSED to cutthroat harvest; all such fish shall be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- Brook trout limit 4.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

**(10) MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR**

- Cement outlet channel between dam and spillway pond, approximately 200 feet long, CLOSED.
- Trout limit 6.

**(11) OTTER CREEK** (from Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to the Angle Diversion)

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.
- Trout limit 6.

**(12) OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR** (and spillway ponds immediately downstream from dam)

- Trout limit 6.

**(13) PALISADE LAKE**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(14) PANGUITCH LAKE**

- January 1 through May 24, trout limit 4.

**(15) PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES** (excluding Blue Springs Creek upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge (bridge is approximately one mile upstream from Panguitch Lake); and excluding Clear Creek upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway (located approximately one-fourth mile upstream from Panguitch Lake))

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 13.

**(16) PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 24.

**(17) PIUTE RESERVOIR**

- Trout limit 6.

**(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**

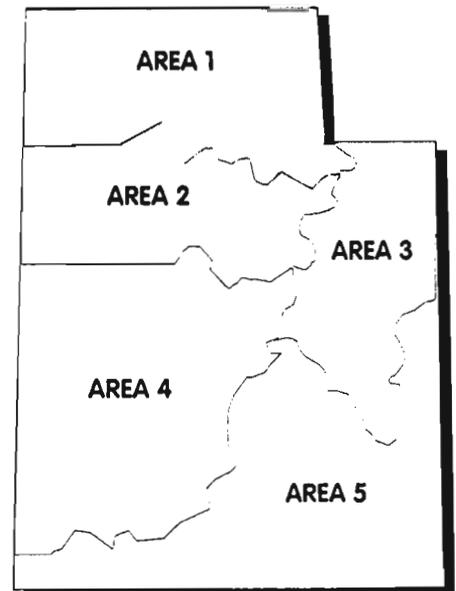
*The following waters have specific exceptions to the general rules:*

**(1) BLANDING RESERVOIRS #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.

**(4) FISH LAKE**

- January 1 through May 24, 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 25 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 LICENSE AND STAMP 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) PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR**

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

**(14) QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR**

- Trout limit 6.
- Bass limit 6 (4 under 10 inches and 2 over 18 inches. All other bass must be immediately returned to the reservoir).

**(15) SAN JUAN RIVER**

- Channel catfish limit 24.

**(16) TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County)**

- CLOSED.

**(17) UPPER SAND COVE RESERVOIR**

- Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately

returned to the reservoir.

**(18) VIRGIN RIVER**

- CLOSED to the taking of nongame fish.

**Adopted by the Utah Wildlife Board on the 7th day of November, 1990.**

**UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD**

By *Warren T. Harward*  
Chairman of the Board

By *Timothy H. Provan*  
Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH )  
 ) : SS  
COUNTY OF Salt Lake )

On this 7th day of November, 1990, 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 Warren T. Harward, 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*  
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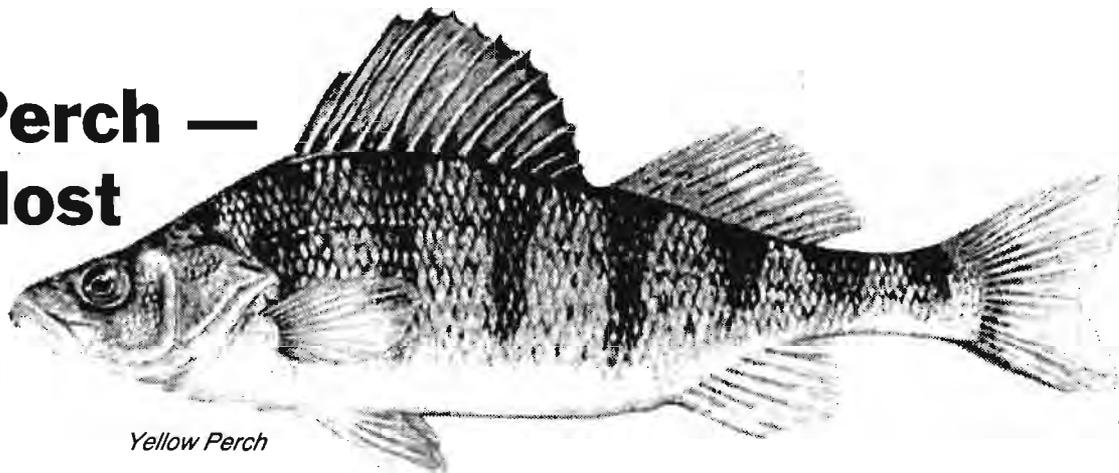
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# Warmwater Fish — Utah's Untapped Resource

Warmwater fish, those funny looking spiny things, are still considered second rate to trout by many Utahns. But each year, more Utah anglers are finding out that warmwater fish are good to eat and they can provide many hours of recreation and fishing fun for the whole family.

The next three articles have been put together to provide anglers with some basic where-to and how-to information on yellow perch, smallmouth bass and walleye.

## Yellow Perch — Utah's Most Popular Pan Fish



*Yellow Perch*

When I moved to Utah from Michigan 15 years ago, yellow perch were a nuisance fish in Deer Creek Reservoir. Most anglers threw them on the bank. But attitudes are changing, and now on a nice Saturday in January, 200 to 300 anglers travel to Deer Creek Reservoir just to catch yellow perch.

Yellow perch are found in Deer Creek, Yuba, Pineview, Newton and Hyrum reservoirs. They are a prolific fish and in most of our waters they are usually too abundant and sometimes too small. This is one fishery that benefits

from anglers taking a lot of them home. The continual removal of yellow perch allows those remaining in the reservoir to maintain good growth and reach an acceptable size.

Yellow perch are a great fish for beginning anglers, young or old.

They are easily caught in the summer from shore or boat. All you need is a basic fishing outfit and a can of worms. I prefer to use a bobber to hold my worm up off the bottom 6-12 inches. It makes it easier for the perch to find and easier for me to see when I have a

By **Thomas D. Pettengill**  
*Regional Fisheries Manager*

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bite. Perch are usually abundant enough that young anglers don't get impatient waiting for a bite. If you don't get a bite in 15-20 minutes move to a new spot. Another nice thing about yellow perch is that they usually bite very well during the middle of the day. This means you don't have to be on the water at the crack of dawn and you don't have to stay into the night to catch them.

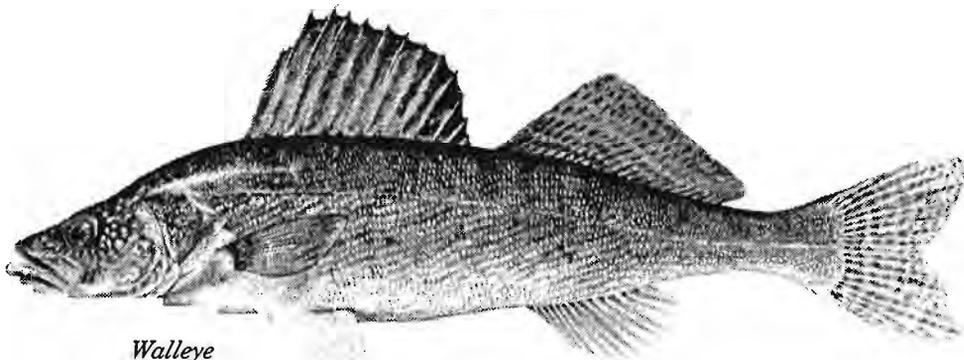
Yellow perch are really a lot of fun to catch through the ice. They are usually found in 20-50 feet of water in the winter and usually within 12 inches of the bottom. Ice fishing is almost a social event. When you get to the lake look for other anglers as they may have already located the perch.

If no one is on the lake, look to see where anglers were fishing previously by watching for tracks in the snow out on the lake or little piles of ice chips where holes were cut. Outside of an auger to cut the holes, ice fishing tackle is very simple. Use a short pole (3 feet or less), a reel to hold 100-150 feet of 2 to 4 pound test line, a tiny bobber (the smallest you can find), and an assortment of tear drop (small spoons).

I usually use two tear drops, one on the end of the line and one on a dropper line about 12-15 inches up. Set your bobber so the bottom hook is 2-6 inches off the bottom. Wax worms, meal worms, euro-larvae and pieces of perch meat are the best winter baits (on most waters with perch, perch meat or parts of perch are legal bait).

Don't just sit there waiting for a bite, tease the fish. Jiggle your line every 12-15 seconds, raising your line up 2-18 inches (vary the amount) and let the bait flutter back down. If you don't get any bites in 15-20 minutes move and keep moving until you find a school of hungry perch.

This winter or next spring, gather up the family and go yellow perch fishing. They're a lot of fun to catch and great eating. □



Walleye

# Utah Walleye

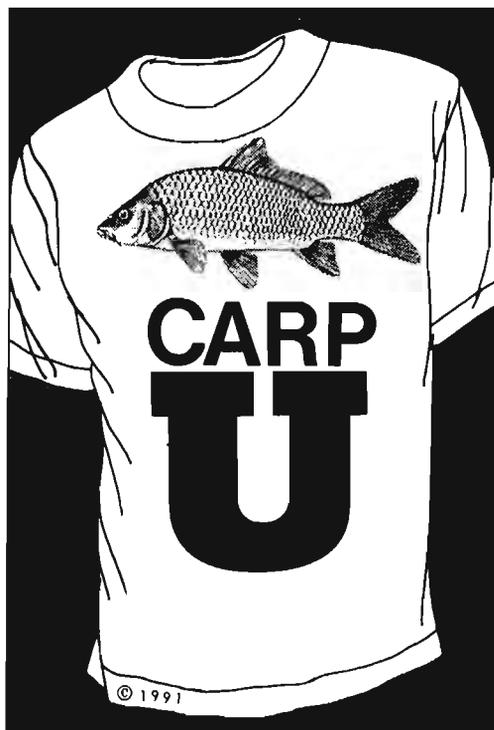
Utah has some good walleye fishing in Utah Lake, Starvation Reservoir, Willard Bay and Lake Powell. Yuba Reservoir provides a marginal fishery, and Deer Creek Reservoir can be hotter than a pistol during the spawning run. Walleye are also one of the best eating fish anywhere in the world.

The question is, "Why aren't more Utah anglers catching more walleye?" Perhaps the following information will help anglers take advantage of this excellent fishing opportunity.

The walleye is a structure-oriented fish and 99% of the time that structure is the bottom. Walleye prefer rock or gravel bottoms, preferably where there is a

**By Ross Smith**  
**Hatchery Superintendent**

*Continued on page 40*



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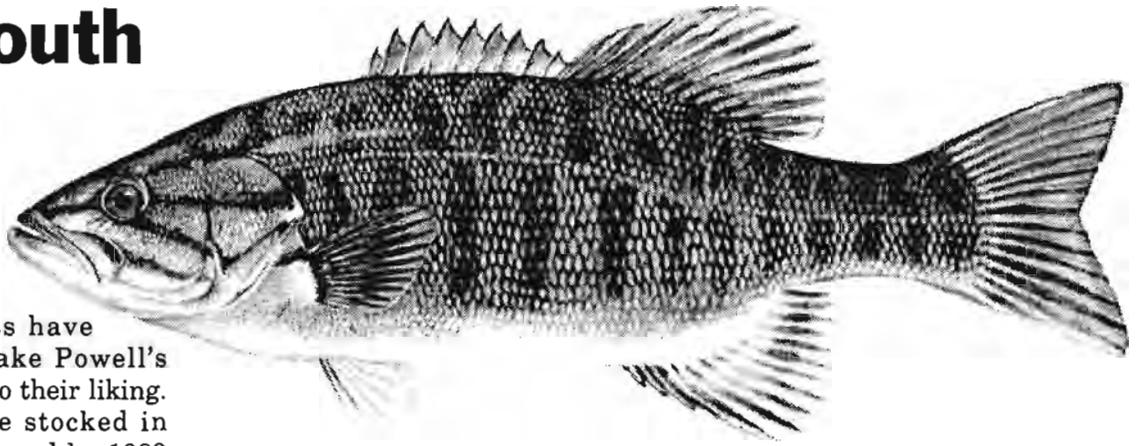
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# Angling for Lake Powell Smallmouth Bass



**S**mallmouth bass have really found Lake Powell's rocky shoreline to their liking. The "new" bass were stocked in good numbers in 1984 and by 1989 the population was established well enough that additional stocking was no longer required.

Smallmouth bass prefer clear water with rocky structure large enough to conceal an adult fish. The same large, broken talus rock

---

**By Wayne Gustavson**  
*Lake Powell fisheries biologist*

and boulder that offer smallmouth bass cover and concealment also provides home and refuge for crayfish — the smallmouth bass' preferred food item. Adult largemouth bass also use this habitat but young largemouth need shallow weedy or turbid water to protect them from predation.

Fingerling smallmouth bass use the ubiquitous rocks of Lake Powell as nursery cover. Hence, the smallmouth bass population has exploded while largemouth bass maintain a stable population.

Smallmouth bass are presently found throughout the length of Lake Powell. It is no longer

---

## Walleye

*continued from page 39*

drop off and a shelf from the shoreline into deeper water.

They feed primarily on other fish and crayfish that hide in and around these rocks. An ideal situation would be a location where there is a shallow, rocky, hard bottom area that has a drop off into 15-20 feet of water. Mornings and evenings the walleye would be near or in the shallow water and mid-day would find them either along the drop off or in the deep water but always on or near the bottom. This behavior can be altered by the seasons, weather, and boating activity. The walleye prefer things to be quiet, so a lot of boating activity can drive them into deep water all day and they will feed at night when it is quiet.

One of the best methods to find

and catch walleye during the day is to troll. You should troll from 6-20 feet deep until the fish are located. Then concentrate your efforts at that depth and that type of structure. The best areas to troll are rocky points, rocky drop offs, shelves, islands, and submerged islands. Some of the better lures to use are Rapalas, Shad Raps, Fat Raps, Thin Fins, etc. Troll slowly and make sure the lure is on or near the bottom all the time. If your lure is bumping the bottom occasionally, that is just right. Vary your depth and location until fish are found and then stick with that pattern. Walleye will almost never be found in open water like trout, and that is why people trolling for trout don't catch walleye.

If fish are caught frequently in the same area, casting can be more productive than trolling. The same lures used for trolling will also work for casting, but jigs usually work

the best. Three-inch Mister Twister-like grubs in chartreuse, root beer, and metal flake colors work the best. One quarter ounce heads are about right but heavier jigs will be needed in deep water. Once again the jigs should be fished on or near the bottom. A good method is to cast towards the shoreline and then jig or hop the bait down the slope back to the boat and don't ignore the area directly under the boat. Some fishermen prefer to tip their jigs with night crawlers or other bait.

While daytime fishing is good during the spring and fall, night fishing during the full moon can be a good summer tactic, especially on lakes that get a lot of skiers. The walleye will move onto shallow flats, bars, and rock piles to feed at night. In this situation, casting and jiggling are the best, but remember to be quiet.

Good Luck! ☐

necessary to know the original stocking location in each canyon to successfully catch fish. Now detecting likely smallmouth bass habitat can provide angling excitement in any section of the lake.

Smallmouth bass like rocks; rocks that offer protection, rocks that offer cover, rocks that hide food. Typical Lake Powell smallmouth bass "rocks" are boulder and broken talus rocks that lie in shallow water then quickly cascade into the depths of Lake Powell. A shallow rock pile or long rocky point in close proximity to deep water allows smallmouth to move up and down within their preferred habitat while searching for food, comfortable temperatures and security.

Some of the best habitat is a small talus slope or sloughing rock ledge adjoining a steep cliff. An isolated rock pile in a slick rock canyon will attract fish like a magnet. Remember, the rock must be big enough for a fish to hide in or under. Large rocks always have a shady side and offer subdued light intensity to timid bass. Fish these "shade pockets" for the best results.

Smallmouth bass eat crayfish, sunfish, and shad. They feed opportunistically and are willing to eat at most times of the day. Any bait resembling food that is presented in the right manner will generate the feeding response in the bass and then trigger the excitement response in the angler. One technique that is very effective is to jig a plastic grub impaled on a leadhead jig in and around the rocks and ledges. Quarter ounce jigs fished on 6 to 8 pound test line

are most effective. Heavier jigs are required when windy conditions are encountered. Gold and green colored lures that resemble crayfish and sunfish are very productive.

Now cast the appropriate bait into the preferred habitat. Cast the jig into shallow water and let it settle on the bottom. As soon as it touches bottom, jig it quickly with a flick of the wrist so that it "hops" a foot high and then let it settle two feet deeper. When it hits bottom, repeat the process letting the lure settle deeper with each hop. Bass will hit the lure as it falls. The "pickup" will not be detected until the line is tightened for the next hop. When the lure "sticks to the bottom" or feels much heavier than the previous hop, set the hook and enjoy the tussle with a Lake Powell smallmouth.

Because smallmouth seem to handle cold temperatures better than largemouth, and because Utah has a lot of waters with good, rocky structure, smallmouth appear to be the bass of the future in Utah. Besides Lake Powell, good

populations exist at Flaming Gorge, Rockport, Deer Creek and several other waters.

Check the proclamation for specific regulations on these waters. ☐

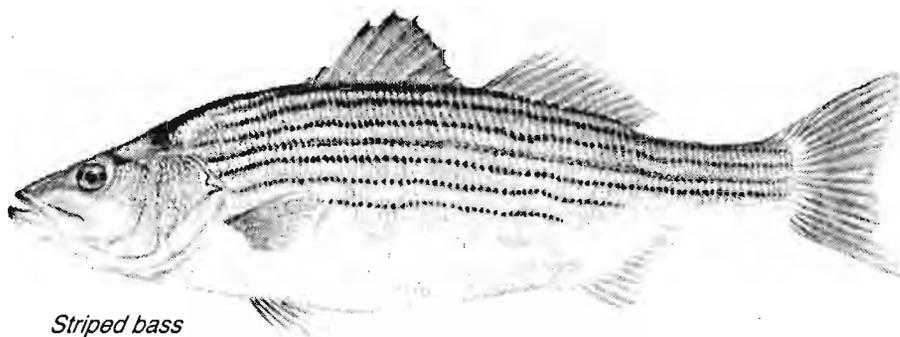
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# From Fresh to the Frying Pan

The feisty brook trout had just smacked John Fry's lure when suddenly he heard branches snapping. "As I was fighting the fish, I looked around, expecting to see a moose or elk clambering out of the forest", John said. "Instead, I saw my partner (Mark Ethrington) busily collecting wood and placing it in a fire ring. I asked Mark what he was doing."

By Phil Douglas  
Information Specialist

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"Gotta get it fried up while he's still fresh!" he replied.

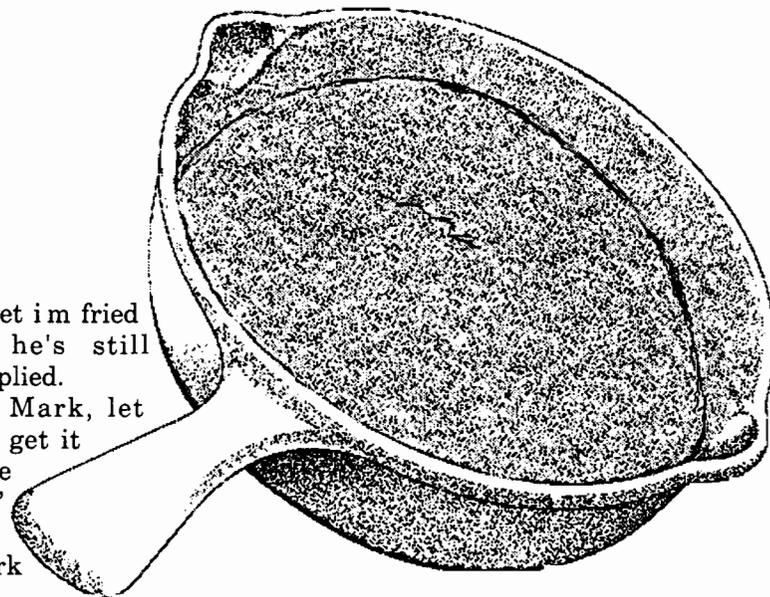
"Geez, Mark, let me at least get it out of the water first!" John said.

But Mark certainly understood that "the fresher, the better" is a fundamental rule of cooking fish and other game meats. If fish are not prepared quickly and properly, no amount of seasoning will restore the great taste of fresh fish. The small amount of effort to properly prepare the fish is well worth it!

If fish are not to be eaten immediately, there are three basic steps that will help preserve freshness. They are: 1) keeping the catch cold and dry; 2) freezing and 3) brining and smoking the fish.

A common mistake that anglers make is putting their catch into an ice chest with loose ice or leaving them on a stringer and letting them "soak." Much of the flavor of fresh fish is lost when they are soaked for even short periods. Getting fish chilled quickly is important, but keeping them dry is equally critical.

Back country anglers who wish to pack their catch may try to keep their fish cold with "Blue Ice" or other commercial artificial ice. These "ice blocks" may be kept cold in a stream or snow bank, but



unlike snow or stream water, the "ice block" will not melt. Of course, a good plastic bag is also needed to store the fish, Zip Loc types are recommended.

If fish are intended to be frozen they should be cleaned and frozen as soon as possible. Properly wrapping and sealing the fish is important. Another freezing technique is simply immersing the fish in slightly salted water (or your favorite marinade) and freezing it.

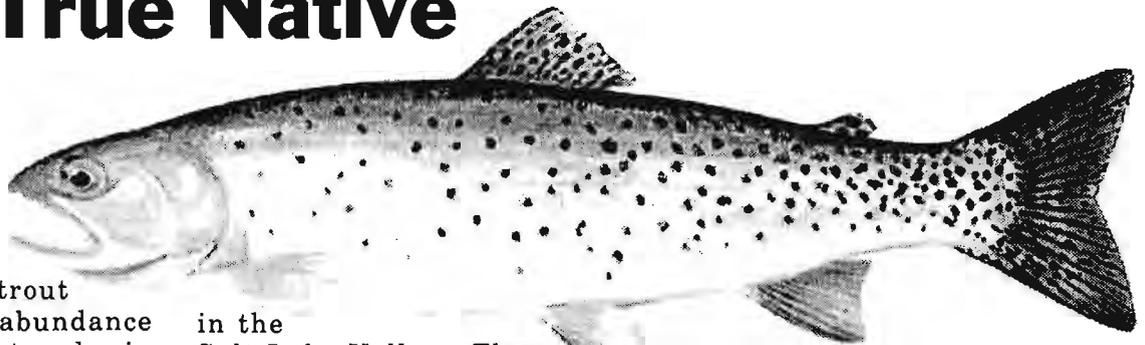
Brining and smoking fish is a technique that has endless possibilities for preserving and enhancing fish flavor. It should be stressed again that prompt action is a must. Brining and smoking are not difficult or mystical process. Following a few simple instructions will produce mouth watering results!

Most literature written about smoking fish and game meats have two common themes — don't be afraid to experiment and keep records so that you'll remember exactly what you did to get those perfect results! Literature on

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# Cutthroat Trout — Utah's True Native

**J**ournals kept by early explorers indicate that Utah's streams and lakes once contained abundant native trout populations. That abundance played an important role in nourishing the Mormon settlers through their first several winters



in the Salt Lake Valley. These were cutthroat trout, the only trout native to the State of Utah.

Even today, many Utah anglers refer to cutthroats as "natives." Cutthroats remain important sportfish in Utah, but the situation

has changed dramatically. Unfortunately, most cutthroat trout caught today are not the natives found by the pioneers.

Settlement of Utah had an

---

**By Bruce Schmidt**  
*Fisheries Chief*

*Continued on page 44*

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smoking fish and other meats is available at any DWR office, public libraries or through Utah State University Extension Services.

After cleaning the fish, chilling and brining are the next step. The brine may consist of an elaborate recipe or be as simple as using commercially prepared brines such as Morton Tender Quick, found in most grocery stores. For beginners, the commercial preparation is recommended. The amount of time that the fish are left depends on your taste and preference. Either fillets or whole fish may be soaked in a brine solution and smoked.

Smoking fish may be done a number of ways. Smoke ovens range from portable ovens made of plastic or canvas, to small buildings or smoke houses. Hardwoods (from deciduous trees) must be used. Common smoking woods include hickory, alder, cherry and apple wood. Selection of the oven and woods will depend on your needs and desired results. Smoking fish is easy, fun, delicious and

satisfying.

Whether you're flipping a fly for brookies in the High Uintas or jigging for splake at Fish Lake, as

soon as your pole doubles over, start thinking of the steps that you will take to get the most flavor and satisfaction from your catch! ☐

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immediate and drastic effect on native trout populations. Heavy reliance on trout and other fish for subsistence, including several commercial fisheries, took its toll. Spawning streams were diverted to provide irrigation water, dewatering many streams and blocking spawning migrations. Drastic declines in trout populations soon became evident, and by the 1880s efforts were underway to develop hatcheries to replenish populations. In fact, Salt Lake City had the first publicly operated fish hatchery in the entire country.

Initially, the hatcheries raised the native cutthroat, but the subspecies proved difficult to grow, and eggs were hard to obtain. By the turn of the century, cutthroat trout eggs from Yellowstone became readily available and fish culturists in Utah quickly took advantage of the supply.

In addition, rainbow trout were brought from the west coast and soon proved their ability to thrive in a hatchery environment. The ease with which they were cultured, and their ready adaptation to waters outside their native range, soon made the rainbow the dominant fish for culture and stocking.

Other new species also took their toll on the natives. In high elevation waters, brook trout outcompeted the cutthroat and took over. Brown trout had the same effect in lower elevation waters. We can only speculate what sport-fishing would be like today if the early efforts to utilize native cutthroat trout in hatchery and stocking programs had continued, instead of relying on the more readily available and more easily cultured species and strains. The new species proved highly successful and continue to form the backbone of our management program today. It's hard to argue with success. But whatever became

of Utah's true natives?

Two subspecies of cutthroat trout existed in Utah when the pioneers arrived. The Colorado River subspecies (*Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus*), known for its

**"By the late 1970s, populations of these subspecies still existing without hybridization were exceedingly rare. Some people had even concluded they were extinct."**

brilliant coloration, occurred in the mountain streams and a few lakes in the Green River drainage. The Bonneville cutthroat (o. c. Utah) occurred in the waters of the Bonneville Basin. By the late 1970s, populations of these subspecies still existing without hybridization were exceedingly rare. Some people had even concluded they were extinct. Surveys were begun to determine if any of the populations still existed.

At this point the good news begins. A number of remnant populations of true native cutthroats were found. In addition, the cutthroat trout in Bear Lake were found to be pure Bonneville cutthroat, not hybridized with rainbow trout as once suspected. These findings meant that the natives did still exist, and fish managers began asking what value these fish could have as sport fish.

Some surveys found that the natives tended to reach larger size in small streams than introduced trout. In general, locally developed genetic traits suit native fish populations to their environment much more efficiently than introduced species.

The Division of Wildlife Resources is now developing a native cutthroat management plan which will restore Utah's natives to greater abundance and move the subspecies into the forefront of sportfish management. The plan is organized in several steps, with the initial steps geared toward preserving the remaining pop-

ulations of these unique fish and the later steps utilizing them as sport fish. Step one involves identifying all remaining native populations and making sure they are protected. Stocking of other trout in the vicinity will be stopped, and barriers will be built to prevent nonnative trout from migrating into the areas containing the natives. Special harvest regulations may also be needed.

Step two will be to find suitable streams and lakes

### Cutthroat Trout Facts

Cutthroat, the only trout native to the state of Utah, are once again becoming a major player in the DWR fisheries management program.

The back and sides of the cutthroat trout are frequently steel gray and covered with large regular spots.

A slash mark, usually red or orange in adults, runs along each branch of the lower jaw. The tail is slightly forked.

It usually takes between three and four years to reach sexual maturity. Cutthroat spawn in the spring after the ice has melted and when the water temperature reaches about 50 degrees. They spawn in clear, cold shallow riffles of small streams. Females produce about 1,000 eggs per pound of weight.

Small cutthroat feed on crustaceans and aquatic insects but the adults feed on large invertebrates and small fish or on fish entirely.

The state record cutthroat trout came from Strawberry Reservoir in 1930. It weighed 26 pounds and 12 ounces. It was caught by Mrs. E. Smith.

The world record cutthroat trout came from Pyramid Lake, Nevada. It weighed 41 pounds. □

where nonnative fish can be eliminated and the natives re-established. This would be done in localized areas so that the unique genetic background of the cutthroat in each area is replicated and preserved. It is important to preserve the remaining genetic material, since the remnant populations have been isolated from one another for many decades and each of the populations contains only a small amount of the overall genetic information for each subspecies. It is genetic diversity which allows the greatest likelihood of achieving success in new waters and adapting to the stresses of a sport fishery. This step will also require that the populations are inspected for diseases, so that pathogens are not transferred to the new populations. Nearly a dozen streams have already been restored under Step two.

Once steps one and two adequately secure the populations and protect them for the future, it will be necessary to have large numbers of eggs available before we can utilize these fish in the sport management program. Step three, then, includes development of wild brood stock populations in suitable lakes and ponds where spawning cutthroat can be trapped and their eggs taken into the hatcheries. We already have an adequate egg taking operation for the Bear Lake Bonneville cutthroat, and we have identified five other lakes which will be used to develop brood stocks. Manning Meadow Reservoir, in Central Utah, is being established for Bonneville cutthroat from the southern Bonneville Basin. Red Butte Reservoir, east of the University of Utah, will be used as a brood population for Bonneville

cutthroat from the northern Bonneville Basin. In addition, we will develop a brood population for Bonneville cutthroat from the Upper Bear River drainage, and one or two populations for the Colorado River subspecies. Sheep Creek Reservoir was built by DWR as a brood lake, and may be used for the Colorado River cutthroat. These populations will also be disease-inspected so that the eggs can be safely moved into the hatchery system.

Once brood populations have been established, fisheries managers can begin controlled stocking in Step four to determine which environments the natives are most suited for and how they perform as sport fish. This is already being done with the Bear Lake cutthroat, which is targeted as a major species for the revitalized Strawberry Reservoir. We've been using them in Strawberry since 1985, and early indications are that they are aggressive predators which grow to large size, but are also easily caught. Their performance at Strawberry exceeded everyone's expectations, and we have high hopes that the Bear Lake Bonneville will prove useful in other reservoirs. Strawberry will also become a major source of eggs for this strain. Other brood populations are not quite as far along, but we anticipate an adequate egg supply from Manning Meadow Reservoir in the next five years.

As the native cutthroat move actively into sport management, it is hard to predict exactly how prominent they will become. Their success in early trials will have a lot to do with how widely they are stocked. There is every reason to

believe that these fish will perform as well or better than the introduced Yellowstone subspecies. If that proves true, we will begin switching cutthroat management in many waters over to the appropriate native strain in Step 5. It is also possible that the native cutthroat will be used in some rainbow waters. This would be done to provide diversity or possibly to help utilize rough fish. Rainbow fisheries would not be entirely switched over to natives unless it was clear that cutthroats would provide an equal or better fishery than rainbows, and also that anglers support such a change.

Progress is being made to bring Utah's native cutthroats into prominence as sport fish. Over the next few decades, we will see major increases in native cutthroat available to anglers. We already know that these fish grow large and are aggressive. They are easily caught and some populations have shown an ability to tolerate poor water quality. All of these traits indicate that these fish will be major additions to our sport fisheries program. It is a shame, however, that we came so close to losing them forever. □

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# Fish Habitat

**H**abitat, as defined in Webster's Dictionary, is the "place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally lives and grows." Fish habitat then, is the stream, pond, lake, reservoir or other body of water where various fish species are found.

On the other hand, the fish's environment includes a complex of physical, chemical and biological factors that act upon the fish or the ecological community and ultimately determine its survival. The four fundamental components of fish habitat are acceptable water quality and quantity, food producing areas, spawning/egg incubation areas, and cover.

The most important component



*Next to water flow and quality, healthy riparian areas are critical for trout to thrive in Utah's streams and rivers.*

By **Bob Cowdell**

**Fisheries Habitat Coordinator**

of aquatic habitat is, of course, water. Since 1938, the Division of Wildlife Resources has been working to provide adequate water in lakes and reservoirs through acquisition of conservation pools and stabilized lakes. To date, the Division has acquired 29 conservation pools which total 38,923 acre feet and 30 stabilized lakes with over 1,200 surface acres. More recent water rights acquisitions have provided instream flows needed to preserve habitat in some of Utah's streams.

There are generally two types of habitat found in streams — pools and riffles. And good stream habitat requires a sequence of pools and riffles. Riffles are the primary food producing areas while pools provide resting areas and cover. The interchange area between a pool and riffle provides an excellent

environment for spawning and egg incubation, with velocities great enough to carry away silt and debris that may clog the redd or spawning areas substrate. The primary physical parameters important for incubation of eggs include water temperature and permeability of substrate.

Cover in a stream can be defined as those areas providing fish protection from the effects of high current velocities and predation. Cover can be undercut banks, submerged vegetation, submerged objects (stumps, logs, roots, rocks), floating debris and water turbulence. Cover is also the overhead canopy of vegetation which shades and cools the stream and is part of the riparian area.

In lakes and reservoirs, there are three basic types of habitat: 1) Littoral or shallow water area of

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the water body extending from the shoreline to the greatest depth occupied by rooted plants. This is the area highest in food production; 2) The pelagic zone is the open water area of the lake from the edge of the littoral zone to the center of the lake; 3) The profundal or benthic zone is the deepest portion of the lake or reservoir and lies beneath the pelagic zone.

As seasons change, so does the available habitat in lakes and reservoirs. Reservoirs, for instance, fluctuate with downstream demands for water. As water is used during spring and fall, water level in the reservoir decreases, reducing the amount of available habitat. Conservation pools provide habitat required to over-winter fish populations.

Habitat in most deep lakes and large reservoirs is also affected

during warmer months by thermal stratification; that is, the separation of water due to temperature, where the heavier, cold water settles into the hypolimnion or bottom layer of the lake or reservoir and the lighter, warmer water remains in the top layer or epilimnion. The warmer layer of water at the surface circulates from wind action and the volume of water below the surface layer becomes sealed off from direct contact with the air, this causes low oxygen levels and prevents fish from inhabiting lower levels of lakes and reservoirs.

Aquatic systems exist in close relationship with other physical and biological systems. With the increasing use of natural resources for many types of activities, the ecosystem in which aquatic habitat is found continues to be modified,

sometimes for the worse.

Activities such as establishment of summer homes, mining, logging, road development, livestock grazing and recreational use are just a few examples of where competing uses have a direct affect on aquatic habitat. Past land management practices have, in some areas, degraded aquatic habitat to a point where it is unable to sustain natural reproducing populations of aquatic wildlife. The Division of Wildlife Resources is actively pursuing ways to protect, restore and enhance the four fundamental components of fisheries habitat needed to support aquatic wildlife in Utah's streams, lakes and reservoirs. Any alteration of these components may, in turn, affect the habitat to a point where it loses it's ability to support a healthy population of fish. □

## Full color prints of the cover illustration are for sale

Prints of the original oil painting used as the cover illustration for this proclamation are for sale on a first-come first-served basis.

The artist is Larry Winborg of Farmington, Utah. Winborg has been acknowledged internationally for his work for over two decades by such organizations as the New York Society of Illustrators, and Out-



Larry Winborg

standing American Illustrators as well as publications like Sports Illustrated and Audubon Magazine.

Winborg's talents have focused on creating

images that are unique, requiring a mastery of various mediums, techniques and most importantly, artistic insight.

Winborg was raised in Idaho and received his Master of Fine Arts Degree from Utah State University.

Winborg has said, "I love the West and its wildlife...particularly Southern Utah, Yellowstone and the Tetons."

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# The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program

**B**ack in 1950, Congressman John Dingell, Sr., from Michigan, and Senator Edwin Johnson, from Colorado, sponsored a landmark bill passed by Congress that provided federal funding through "user" excise taxes on fishing tackle for the restoration of the nation's greatly diminished fishing resources. Between 1950 and 1984, this program provided more than \$440 million to the states to restore sportfishing resources. But as we entered the 70s, it became apparent that these monies were not enough to stem the tide of fishery resource loss and to meet ever burgeoning demands for recreational opportunities.

So, in the early 1980s, under the sponsorship of Senator Malcolm Wallop from Wyoming and Congressman John Breaux of Louisiana, the Dingell-Johnson Act was revised to provide a three-fold increase in funding for the nation's sport fish programs and to expand those programs to address boating access needs and aquatic resource education programs.

The revised act expanded the tax on fishing tackle to many allied items such as fish finders, tackle boxes, and electric trolling motors, obligated a portion of the federal excise tax on gasoline used for boating, and allocated a portion of the import duties on foreign made tackle and boats to the fund for sport fish restoration.

---

**By Don Archer**  
**Wildlife Program Coordinator**



These monies are collected by the U.S. Treasury and disbursed to the states by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service according to a prescribed formula based on the land and water area of the respective state and the number of licensed anglers there. The states are required to match these funds on a 1 to 3 ratio and to meet specific criteria for fisheries enhancement. The new act now requires that 10% of those funds be devoted to the development and maintenance of motorboat access facilities.

The revenues generated by this program have grown from \$40 million in 1984 to \$155 million in 1988, and have resulted in extensive expansion of fishery management programs throughout the country and the development of many boating access facilities.

To acquaint the public with this program and to inform them of how

their contributions are being used to enhance recreational opportunities, the Sport Fishing Institute, American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association and others developed a logo to be attached to many of the items being taxed for this program (shown above).

This symbol means that the manufacturer pays a special tax under the Sport Fish Restoration Act and that those monies are being used to improve the public's fishing and boating opportunities.

Since enactment of the Wallop-Breaux legislation, Utah's allotment of Federal monies has increased from \$573,216 to \$2,959,014. Fisheries management programs have been expanded tremendously with the renovation of several hatcheries, an increase in fish production, and the eradication of rough fish in some 16,000 surface

acres of water. Most notable is the restoration of Strawberry Reservoir to its former productivity at a cost of \$3.5 million. Since 1985, nearly one-half million dollars have been spent to procure and develop motor boat access and \$2.2 million has been spent for stream habitat restoration, conservation pools in reservoirs, dam repair of several important reservoirs, angler access, and riparian protection. Most of this work was inconceivable prior to the Wallop-Breaux modifications in the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act.

There's little question that this legislation achieves its intended purposes better than almost any legislation ever enacted by congress and the fishing and boating public can look upon the progress and improvements with pride and the realization that they "pay their way." □

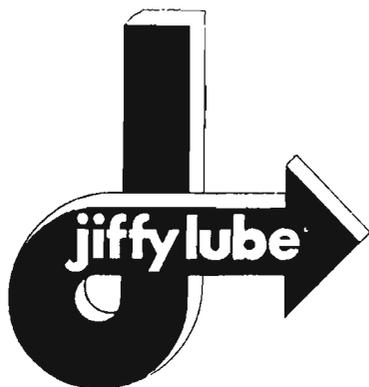
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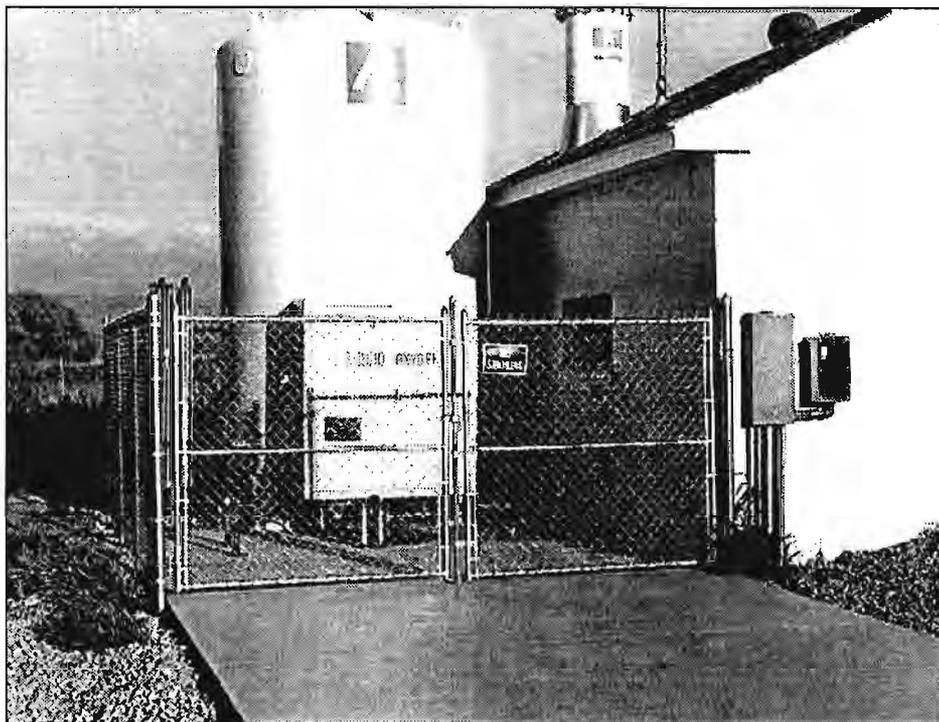
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# The Fisheries Experiment Station

The Fisheries Experiment Station in Logan, Utah, has a unique role in fisheries management in the state. The Experiment Station is where professional fish pathologists investigate disease problems in fish from the state hatcheries and, occasionally, wild populations. Much of the current workload is dominated by disease inspections which permit private aquaculturists to ship fish from their facilities. The state hatcheries are also inspected each year to prevent the spread of diseases which can wipe out a whole year's production of fish. To maintain the wild genes in stocked trout, the Experiment Station staff also inspects certain wild populations of trout so that

By Eric Wagner  
Fisheries Biologist



*Oxygen injection systems like the one pictured above help make it possible to raise healthy trout even in low water years. Oxygen injection systems are just one of the many projects the Experiment Station has investigated. Oxygen injection has proven so successful that systems are being set up at many of the State's hatcheries.*

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healthy eggs can be used for hatchery production.

As the name implies, fishery research is also part of the Station's mandate. In the past, staff at the Experiment Station have investigated water recycling and oxygen injection systems for potential use in the hatcheries, and evaluated certain drugs used in treating fish diseases. The passage of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (Wallop-Breaux) created additional funds for fisheries improvement, a portion of which the Station uses for research.

The expanded research program began in 1986 and has focused its

efforts on improving the survival of stocked fish. Research last year investigated the effect of stocking rainbow trout in water of high pH, the effects of four fish truck loading methods on rainbow trout, and the possible benefit of stocking at night to reduce predation. Also, further research into the Health Condition Profile (HCP) developed by Ron Goede, the director of the Experiment Station, was conducted. The HCP is visual, autopsy-based assessment of the health and condition of fish based upon many years of experience. It is now being used for environmental monitoring in many parts of the country.

In addition to research and disease diagnostics, the Experiment Station is also responsible for development of the brood stock (adult breeders) used at the Egan hatchery in Bicknell for egg production. This has permitted the state to produce its own disease-free eggs and select strains and species of fish that were best suited for Utah's needs.

Last but not least on the Station's list of duties and achievements is training of fish culture personnel. In the past, all hatchery personnel have attended a

two-week intensive training course to learn the latest in hatchery technology, fish health management, and Division of Wildlife Resources policy. Currently, new personnel attend the training when there are enough people for a class.

The Experiment Station began in 1928 as the Logan Fish Hatchery, raising fish for stocking needs until the mid 1970's when the crumbling raceways and limited water supply prompted a decision to halt full-scale production. The Experiment Station itself was built in the early 1960's and began

disease diagnostic work and applied research under the directions of George Post, author of Fish Health.

About 3 years later, Gar Workman (currently at Utah State University) inherited Dr. Post's position. Since 1966, Ron Goede has served as director of the Experiment Station.

Fish are no longer raised for production at the Station, but fish from other hatcheries are often held there temporarily until fish culture personnel at the Station stock them into various waters in the region. □

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# Angling Ethics

It would seem that as much as most of us proclaim our enjoyment of the outdoors, ethics would be a topic we wouldn't have to address. But in spite of our professed love for the out-of-doors, the litter and damage seen along many stream and lake shores and actions of some anglers tell us we need reminding.

Ethics, to me, are not some fancy obligations that are difficult to understand or so demanding that they can't be followed.

Basically, they are just good common sense. Following are a few suggested rules that will help ensure that generations far into the future will be able to enjoy the outdoors as we do.

By Bill Bradwisch  
Assistant Fisheries Chief

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*If each angler would pick up after himself Utah wouldn't have a trash problem.*

## 1. Don't LITTER

— Put waste materials (i.e., worm/lure containers, food wrappers, used fishing line, beverage containers, etc) in designated trash bins or if they are not present, take it home with you.

— Pick up litter left by others; do your part to make the area better.

— Fish entrails or similar materials should be taken home and not tossed in the water.

## 2. Obey Laws

— Read current Fishing Rules Summary.

— Purchase a license if required.

— Obey gear restrictions.

— Know legal fishing season.

## 3. Be Respectful

— Get permission when using private property; respect a landowner's right to say NO.

— Leave gates as you found them.

— Drive only on designated roads or trails, don't start a new trail just for convenience. This

means that just because someone else has made a set of tracks, you don't have to follow.

— Use your bikes and other off-road type vehicles with care. They can create scars that cause erosion into streams and lakes.

## 4. Be Courteous

— Don't crowd in on other anglers just because they may be where you want to be.

— Don't cut ahead of other boating anglers just to beat them to the good spot. There are other good spots.

— If boat fishing, give a shore angler some space; after all he's only fishing a small area and the whole lake is available to you.

— Share some fishing tips with another angler who may not be as successful as you are.

## 5. Treat the outdoors as though it's of limited quantity.

If you degrade or destroy any part of it, it will never be the same for others. □

# Please! Don't Move Live Fish

Unlawful fish introductions are a serious problem throughout the country. In Utah, we have a multi-million dollar fishing resource to enjoy and to protect. Unlawful fish stocking has seriously damaged this resource. In the 1990s, anglers and biologists must work together to prevent additional losses. Listed below are some of the impacts and concerns that you should understand, so that you can take an active part in this effort to protect and improve fishing.

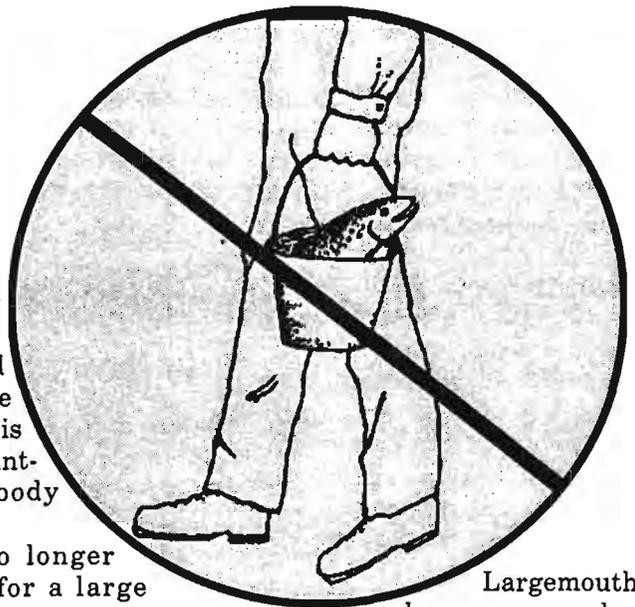
The monetary damages caused by people relocating fish from water to water runs in the millions of dollars. This problem in early years was primarily the transfer of fish by persons using live bait. The result of these actions were that the Utah chub and Utah suckers became established in waters outside their native range (Bonneville Basin). These species eventually became serious competitors with the trout and have seriously reduced production in some of our primary fisheries (Scofield and Strawberry reservoirs and Fish Lake).

In recent years, unlawful relocation of warmwater game fish species such as the black crappie, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill and yellow perch have had a devastating impact. Once these fish are established in a lake, they tend to dominate. They normally are prolific spawners and also prey directly on any trout that may reproduce naturally or that are stocked artificially. Perhaps the most discouraging aspect of these

introductions is that these species usually tend to overpopulate in western waters and eliminate their forage supply. The net result is thousands of small, stunted game fish that nobody wants to fish for.

These waters no longer provide satisfaction for a large number of anglers and as a result everyone loses.

Fish introductions, whether done intentionally or illegally by "well meaning" anglers, sometimes produce disastrous results. This is

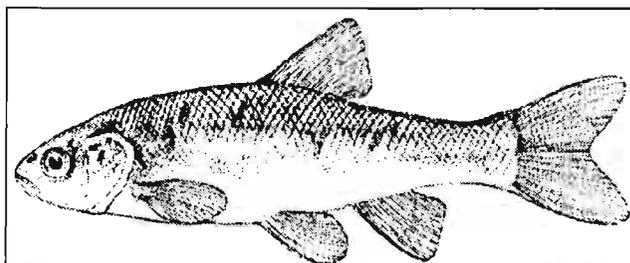


Largemouth bass were also important for a few dedicated anglers. It is now apparent that walleye are going to dominate this fishery and we will not be able to stock trout large enough to survive under these conditions. Loss of this important trout fishery will be a serious blow to Wasatch Front anglers.

Opportunities for warm and cool water fishing are increasing in Utah, but good trout fisheries are being lost at an alarming rate

due to unlawful warmwater fish stocking.

Because it is not feasible to remove the unlawfully stocked fish and crayfish from Deer Creek Reservoir, the new management plan will need to emphasize these species. The success of these efforts can not be accurately predicted. Smallmouth bass have been legally introduced to utilize the abundant crayfish population, but we know of no way to buffer the yellow perch, and it is likely they will be decimated by the walleye. The outcome of these unlawful introductions is wait and see and



*The chub has been a costly problem in many of Utah's waters.*

why, introducing "new" fish continues to be a hot topic among fishery researchers and managers. One point is clear, all introductions must be done with extreme care, and the anglers need to allow the people who are trained to make these difficult decisions make them. There have been dozens of illegal fish plants in Utah.

Listed below are examples where an illegal plant has had a serious impact, and what, if anything, can be done about the current situation:

**Deer Creek Reservoir** - Unlawfully stocked with walleye and crayfish. For many years, Deer Creek Reservoir has provided excellent trout and perch fishing.

**By Glenn Davis**  
**Fisheries Program Coordinator**

*Continued on page 54*

hope for the best.

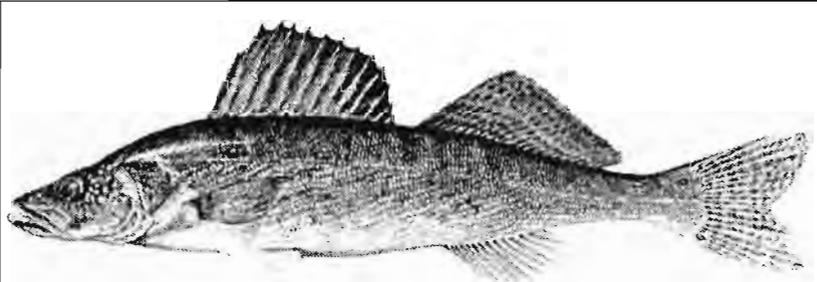
**Scofield Reservoir** - Unlawfully stocked with crayfish and walleye. Scofield Reservoir has been one of the top three of four trout fisheries in Utah for many years. Chemically renovated in 1977, this water has sustained nearly 300,000 man-hours of fishing pressure annually. The harvest in 1984 was 222,900 trout.

Recent surveys show that water quality problems and low water have combined to reduce fingerling trout survival in this important fishery. In addition, crayfish and walleye have been unlawfully introduced and the carp population has greatly expanded. By contrast, only 3 Utah chubs have been gill netted since 1977.

Plans call for a chemical treatment project, which will cost between \$275,000 and \$300,000 to eradicate the carp, chub and

walleye populations. We also plan to stock larger trout, and work with various government and private agencies to improve water quality. Here again, it is not possible to accurately predict the outcome of these efforts to restore this fishery. There is a certainty that these maneuvers can not succeed if

its former prominence will be tough indeed. First, we will have to see an end to the drought. It will probably be necessary to reintroduce the bluegill and the whole operation, which is expected to be slow at best, will be hampered by the invasion of unlawfully stocked bullheads and white suckers. The outlook for the return of Pelican Lake to its former prominence is bleak indeed. We are committed, however, to make every effort to work towards this goal.



*The illegal stocking of walleye at Scofield and Deer Creek may destroy these popular trout waters.*

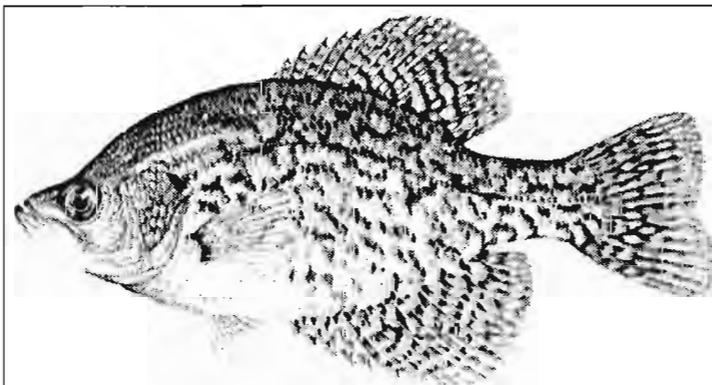
**Illegal Crappie Stocking in Pineview and Other Waters:**

In Utah, black crappie has been a flash in the pan-type species. Most of the waters that have crappie have been stocked illegally, and there have been a few brief successes. Overall, with the exception of Lake Powell, the results have been adverse to the overall management or have flopped. The best advice we can give to anglers is don't even think about moving crappie to a new water.

anglers continue to make unlawful "midnight" fish plants. We will also need some good water years and a lot of cooperation to solve the water quality problem.

**Pelican Lake** - Unlawfully stocked with black bullheads and

Listed below is a brief summary: **Pineview Reservoir**, some good fishing, but mostly dollar-size fish; Willard Bay, brief success then failure; **Utah Lake**, no return to creel; **Quail Creek Reservoir**, a threat to a Class



*Illegal stocking of black crappie in Utah has not been successful and has resulted in stunted fish and unwanted pressure on other fish species.*

white suckers. This premier bluegill fishery has been totally decimated by drought, low oxygen and unlawful fish plants. Recent surveys indicate that the bluegill have passed out of the picture, probably because of low winter oxygen. Gill nets show that there are some large largemouth bass left and abundant population of black bullheads and white suckers.

A bass fishery; **Minersville Reservoir** and **Echo Reservoir**, not yet a problem; and **Mantua Reservoir**, treated out. At **Lake Powell** we had a great crappie fishery during the years when the lake was filling. This was because we had excellent habitat provided by terrestrial vegetation that was being inundated. Now the lake is drawn down it may be that terrestrial vegetation will become

The restoration of Pelican Lake to

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re-established. If this happens, we plan to artificially stock crappie to speed up the recovery of this species, as the lake refills and again provides the habitat needed to make this species prosper.

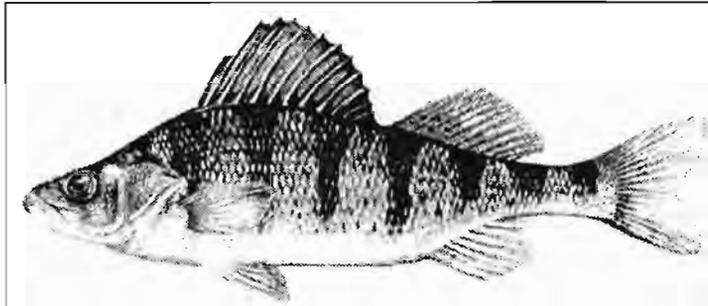
**Fish Lake** - Unlawful introduction of Utah chubs, Utah suckers, carp and yellow perch. Many people are concerned that year-round fishing and/or the introduction of splake (a hybrid trout cultured by crossing brook trout sperm with lake trout eggs) has ruined this fishery. Actually, there are many other factors which may be involved here. These include an expanding yellow perch population, diminishing numbers of Utah chub, possibly an increased lake trout population, the invasion of Mysis (possum shrimp) and finally the stocking of smaller rainbow fingerling than were stocked in the early 1980s.

As you can see, this is a very complex problem, and it has been complicated by the intentional and unlawful introduction of various fish and one invertebrate species.

During the period 1991-1994, a comprehensive biological study will be undertaken to understand the Fish Lake problems better. Larger rainbow trout will be marked and stocked and also the stocked lake trout and splake will be marked. For this study and the future management of Fish Lake to be successful, it is extremely important that no additional "midnight" fish plants be made. It appears now that the unlawfully stocked yellow perch may be having a serious impact upon this delicate ecosystem.

In this short article we have attempted to detail 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



*The illegally stocked yellow perch, now expanding in number in Fish Lake, may be having a serious impact upon this delicate ecosystem.*

utmost to stop this serious problem.

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. □

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# Nongame animals are vitally important

**T**he Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) manages Utah animal populations not only to provide hunting and fishing opportunities, but also to assure that our children will have the opportunity to enjoy nongame wildlife for its intrinsic, scientific, educational, and recreational values.

Earth's ever increasing human population has made the preservation of all species increasingly difficult. As we spread over the wild regions of our state and modify the environment for our purposes, adding non-native sports fish here, holding water or building there, we add new competitors to the system and annex territories and water rights (both "habitats") that formerly belonged to the "wild". The implications may be far reaching. With expansion of our homelands, we leave plants and animals the smaller, more isolated habitats which are especially vulnerable to extinction. This habitat loss or fragmentation is chief among causes of extinction and the loss of "species diversity" in Utah today.

With a mission to maintain the natural balance, the DWR must consider biological implications of sport fish management from all aspects before making management decisions. While both game and nongame fish need water to flow, reservoir operation procedures (water temperature and

**By Brandt Gutermuth  
Nongame Fisheries Biologist**



*Golden Eagle. Taken from the cover of Utah Fish And Game Magazine, April, 1963. Painting by Clark Bronson*

quantity released) will affect them according to the

specific tolerance ranges of the species.

Complicity with the dedication to manage for the benefit of multiple aquatic species, are these difficult choices, choices which will affect the habitat and which may ultimately decide which fish species may inhabit the location.

With an eye towards the ecology of the diverse aquatic system and the management of game fish, the DWR makes far-reaching decisions.

Why do we care about extinction and the loss of

biodiversity?

"Extinction of a species is a serious threat to the well-being of humans. It could be considered

analogous to the destruction of unread volumes in the great libraries of the world!" said John Schoen.

The livelihood of intermountain endangered species may serve as a barometer of our wildland's health.

The diminishing numbers and health of these species may clue us in to problems which will affect humans in the future. Locally, decreased sightings of native Colorado River

fish indicate that the ecology of the system has changed since historic times and that the equilibrium which has existed for years may be out of balance. The loss of one component of an ecological community may cause the entire community to unravel.

From the utilitarian perspective, biological diversity is our greatest wealth. Recently scientists discovered that a rare plant from

Madagascar, the rosy periwinkle, produces a substance which can be used to treat a form of leukemia. Not only has the organism saved lives and reduced human suffering, its economic value is worth millions of dollars.

**The livelihood of intermountain endangered species may serve as a barometer of our wildland's health.**

The Division of Wildlife Resources acts as steward of the environment and extends its scope beyond game species to all wildlife in Utah. We need your cooperation to properly care for the state's world-class wildlife resources! As Aldo Leopold once stated, "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save every cog and wheel." Please support nongame and endangered wildlife. □

**How do You Release Fish Properly?**

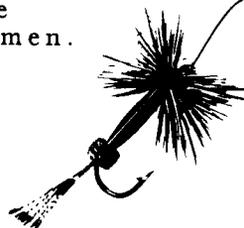
- 1. Fish with artificial flies and lures. A fish taking an artificial fly or lure is more likely to be caught around the mouth where it is usually easy to remove the hook.**
- 2. Bring the fish in quickly. Don't tire the fish out. Survival rates drop dramatically when fish are played for long periods of time.**
- 3. Keep the fish in the water. Don't take the fish from the water to remove the hook if at all possible.**
- 4. Avoid unnecessary contact with the fish. Usually a fish can be released without touching it or by only touching the jaw.**

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## General Season Bag and Possession Limits

Species	Adult Limit	Children's Limit
Trout, salmon & grayling in the aggregate .....	8 fish.....	4 fish
Lake trout.....	2 fish.....	1 fish
Whitefish .....	10 fish.....	5 fish
Bonneville Cisco.....	30 fish.....	15 fish
Largemouth and smallmouth bass (combined).....	6 fish.....	3 fish
Striped bass.....	20 fish.....	10 fish
Walleye .....	6 fish.....	3 fish
Channel catfish .....	8 fish.....	4 fish
Bullhead .....	24 fish.....	12 fish
Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate .....	50 fish.....	25 fish
Crappie .....	50 fish.....	25 fish
Northern pike.....	6 fish.....	3 fish
Tiger muskie.....	1 fish	
White bass .....	No limit	
Yellow perch .....	No limit	
Crayfish .....	No limit	
Nongame fish species.....	No limit	

*Note: On some waters, bag and size restrictions apply. See "Provisions for Specific Waters" on page 27.*

### Note:

- The Adult Limit may be kept by anyone over the age of 6 if they have purchased a license.
- Anyone over 11 years of age must have a license to fish.
- Resident children between the ages of 6 and 11 do not need a license to fish and they do not need to be accompanied by an adult. However they can only keep one half of the adult limit (as shown to the left).
- Children under the age of 6 must be accompanied by a licensed adult to ensure proper supervision. The fish caught by them must be included in the adult's bag limit. They cannot buy a license.

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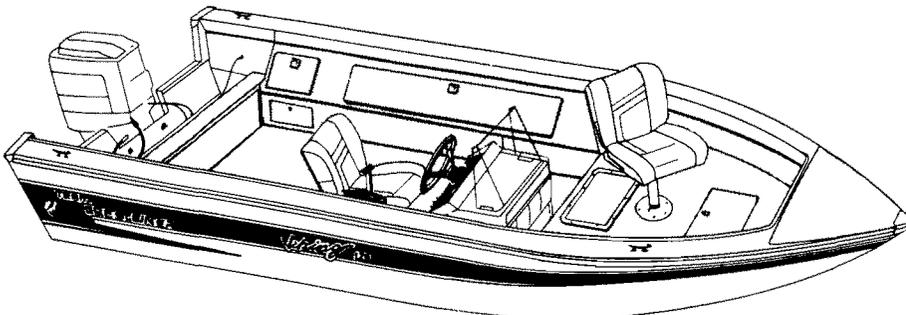
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# State of Utah Record Fish Rules, Procedures and Current Records

**T**he 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.



*Red Zielke of Salt Lake shows a 7 pound largemouth bass he caught while fishing at Lake Powell. The secret to catching a record fish is to keep on fishing. You have to pay your dues!*

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### 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.

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.

#### 4. 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.

#### 5. Required Documentation and Information

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

a. Name, address, telephone number, and Utah fishing or combination license number and fishing stamp (on applicable waters) of the person taking the fish.

b. Common name of the fish.

c. Weight—in pounds and nearest whole ounce or nearest tenth of pound.

d. 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).

e. Name of lake or stream and exact location in that water where the fish was caught.

f. Date and time of day taken.

g. Type of gear used—trolling, angling, set line, archery, or spear gun.

h. Kind of bait or name of lure used.

i. 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	Angler	Location
Bass, Largemouth	1974	10 lb 2 oz	Sam LaManna	Flaming Gorge Res.
Bass, Smallmouth	1983	6 lb 12 oz	Roger L. Tallerico	Midview Reservoir
Bass, Striped	1989	40 lb 0 oz	Bill Hook	Lake Powell
Bass, White	1970	4 lb 1 oz	John R. Welcker	Utah Lake
Bluegill	1983	2 lb 3 oz	Calvin Davis	Pelican Lake
Bullhead, Black	1984	2 lb 7 oz	Ray Johnson	Utah Lake
Carp	1960	30 lb 0 oz	Ralph Merrill	Great Salt Lake Marshes
Catfish, Channel	1978	32 lb 5 oz	LeRoy E. Mortenson	Utah Lake
Chub	1987	1 lb 11 oz	Ray Johnson	Starvation Reservoir
Crappie, Black	1982	2 lb 11 oz	Jerry H. Little	Lake Powell
Grayling, Arctic	1989	1 lb 1 oz	John S. Becker	Bear River Drainage
Perch, Sacramento	1987	2 lb 13 oz	Ronald J. Brinkman	Garrison Reservoir
Perch, Yellow	1984	2 lb 11 oz	Ray Johnson	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
Pike, Northern	1986	22 lb 0 oz	Dean E. Johnson	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
Salmon, Kokanee	1984	5 lb 5 oz	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Sculpin, Mottled	1987	0 lb 1.12 oz	Jeremy G. Bone	Spring Creek
Sucker, Bluehead	1988	2 lb 6 oz	Rick T. Wardle	Weber River
Sucker, Flannelmouth	1985	2 lb 7 oz	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Sucker, Utah	1988	6 lb 6 oz	William Mehn	Weber River
Sucker, White	1985	1 lb 13 oz	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Sunfish, Green	1988	0 lb 12 oz	Catherine Ablard	Montez Creek Reservoir
Trout, Albino	1989	9 lb 2 oz	Nick Manning	Joes Valley Reservoir
Trout, Brook	1971	7 lb 8 oz	Milton Taft	Boulder Mountain

*Continued on page 62*

Continued from page 61

Trout, Brown	1977	33 lb 10 oz	Robert Bringhurst	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Trout, Cutthroat	1930	26 lb 12 oz	Mrs. E. Smith	Strawberry Reservoir
Trout, Golden	1977	0 lb 13.5 oz	Breck Tuttle	Atwood Creek
Trout, Lake	1988	51 lb 8 oz	Curt Bilbey	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Trout, Rainbow	1979	26 lb 2 oz	Del Canty	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Trout, Splake	1989	5 lb 6 oz	Reed W. Davis	Fish Lake
Walleye	1989	14 lb 10 oz	Kelly J. Thompson	Starvation Reservoir
Whitefish, Bonneville	1982	4 lb 4 oz	Deon Sparks	Bear Lake
Whitefish, Mountain	1989	4 lb 7 oz	Blair K. Newman	Provo River

## Current Spearfishing Record Fish

Species	Year	Weight	Angler	Location
Bass, Largemouth	1989	3 lb 10 oz	Paul Dixon	Steinaker Reservoir
Carp	1990	10 lb 11 oz	Steve Phipps	Fish Lake
Perch, Yellow	1988	0 lb 5 oz	Rud Warner	Fish Lake
Sucker, Utah	1988	3 lb 12 oz	Rud Warner	Fish Lake
Trout, Brown	1983	21 lb 12 oz	Bruce A. Boyd	Fish Lake
Trout, Lake	1990	1 lb 10 oz	David B. Anderson	Fish Lake
Trout, Rainbow	1989	1 lb 10 oz	Steve Phipps	Fish Lake
Trout, Splake	1989	2 lb 15 oz	Ken Sutton	Fish Lake

## Current Setline Record Fish

Species	Year	Weight	Angler	Location
Catfish, Channel	1975	31 lb 0 oz	Dorothy Lorenzen	Utah Lake

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## Current Archery Record Fish

Species	Year	Weight	Fisherman	Location
Carp	1990	11 lb 11 oz	Robert Marryott	Willard Bay Reservoir

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# Catch & Release Cutthroat at Strawberry

The Division of Wildlife Resources strongly encourages all anglers fishing the newly opened Strawberry Reservoir to voluntarily release all cutthroat trout which have not been injured in the hooking process. The future of fishing in Strawberry Reservoir rests on the successful establishment of the Bear Lake



cutthroat in the tributary streams to Strawberry Reservoir. As these streams are rehabilitated to improve spawning conditions, we expect natural reproduction to provide a major portion of the fish in Strawberry.

For this to be successful, however, we must ensure that adequate numbers of the easily caught cutthroat survive to maturity and successfully spawn.

Presently we do not have as many cutthroat eggs as needed to fully stock Strawberry Reservoir. This strain of fish takes many years, sometimes as long as five or six, to reach maturity. As a result, we encourage anglers to release as many cutthroat as possible to maximize the number that survive to spawn. While we could impose restrictive limits at Strawberry, we prefer to try a voluntary program first. This will give DWR a chance to assess the amount of fishing pressure in 1991, estimate how many cutthroat are actually being caught, and to determine whether a regulation is really necessary. If the voluntary release program is successful, we may not need to use a regulatory approach.

Furthermore, fish which are deeply hooked and unlikely to survive upon release can be kept by anglers and utilized rather than wasted.

Please help ensure the future of the wild cutthroat fishery in Strawberry Reservoir. Switch to lures if you are catching many cutthroats on bait, pinch down the barbs on your hooks, and carefully unhook and release all uninjured cutthroat while they are still in the water. Your help can really make a difference!

By  
**Bruce Schmidt**  
Chief of Fisheries

**BROWNING** *fenwick* **Garcia**  
**EAGLE CLAW** **SHIMANO**  
**Daiwa** **Caddis** **Berkley**  
**TEBCO**

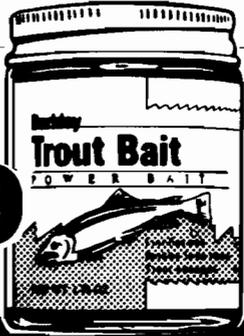
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## Cure Salmon Roe

Roe (eggs), particularly from salmon and steel head, is widely known as an excellent fish bait. When taking eggs from sport-caught fish for later use as bait, it is important to properly cure the roe to prevent spoilage and also kill any disease organisms which can be carried in the eggs.

This is especially important in the case of salmon or steelhead from the Pacific Northwest, where serious trout diseases are common. Egg skeins should be mixed liberally with table salt or pure Borax before being stored in plastic bags or glass jars. This protects your eggs from spoilage for many months, and also helps protect Utah's wild trout populations from the potential introduction of disease organisms. This is an excellent way to help yourself as well as helping protect our important fisheries. □

# 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 pattern 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.



**Lake trout**

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.



**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 sides 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.



**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.



**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 contains 12 to 14 sharp spines and the rear 12 to 13 soft rays.



**Northern pike**

Color variable depending upon 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 towards the tail.



**Walleye**

Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller family member the yellow perch. Color is 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 blotches at rear base of dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail fin is white tipped. The tail is moderately forked.



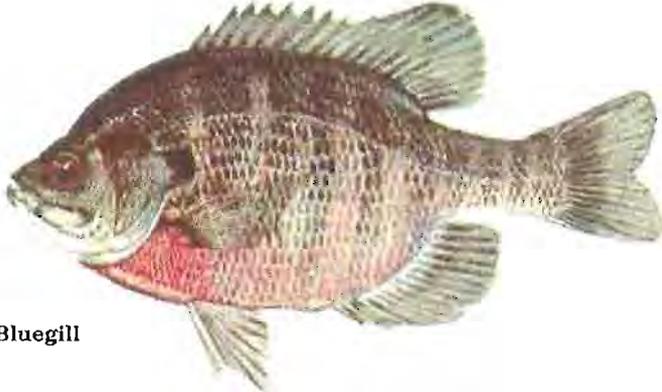
**Largemouth bass**

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.



**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.



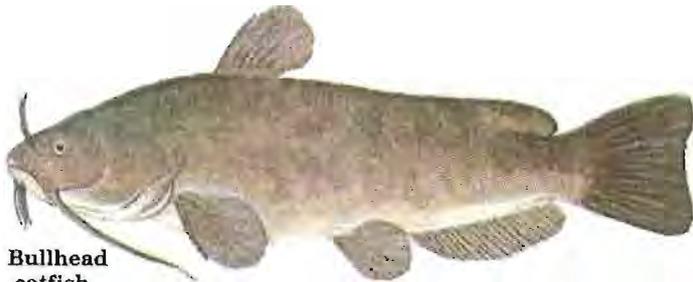
**Bluegill**

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.



**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.



**Bullhead catfish**

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



**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.



**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 the body and may not occur on large fish. Barbels extend from the chin and upper jaw. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. White on belly only to forward edge of anal fin.



**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 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin, and 11 to 13 in the anal fin. Body strongly compressed from side to side, forehead is dished and snout is slightly turned up.

# Completely Protected Species — Illegal to Possess

**T**he 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.



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.



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-grey, dark on dorsal surfaces. Formerly common in the Green River and may still be present anywhere along the Green and Colorado rivers.



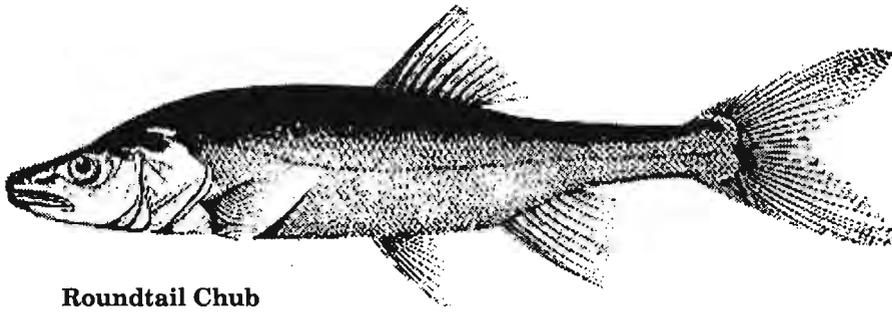
Razorback Sucker

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.



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.



**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.



**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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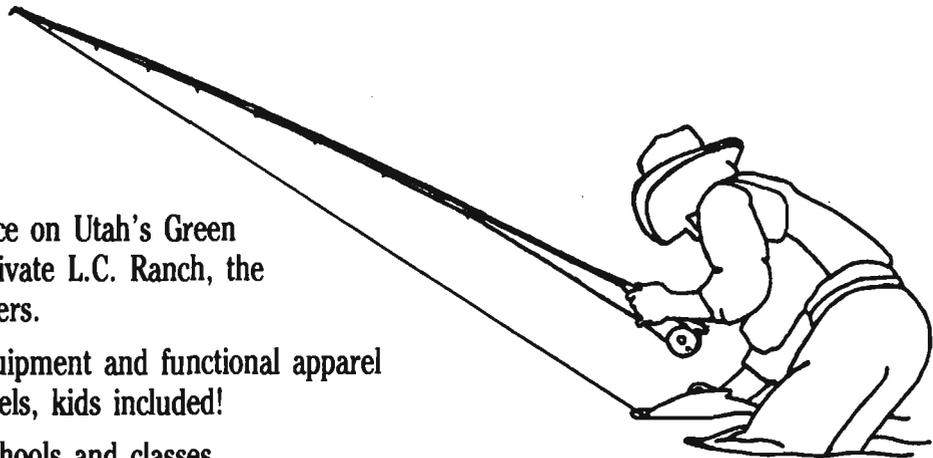
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# Save the world — go fishing

Why do we fish?

Is fishing simply an escape from the pressures and hubbub of modern life, an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors? Or is it more complex than that — a response to some deep, primeval urge to return to nature, to live off the land, to be independent?

Is there something hypnotic or addictive about a sparkling mountain stream or river or the deep, dark water of a lake or reservoir that calls for fishers to return again and again?

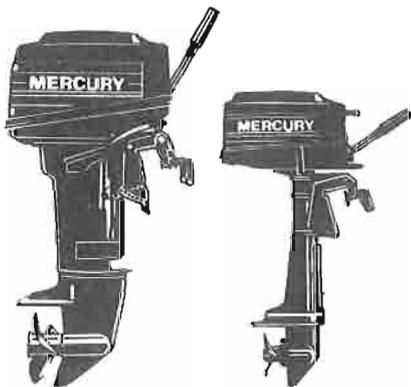
No one really knows the answers to these questions. Our guess at UTAH FISHING Magazine is that people fish for a whole variety of reasons. But whatever the motivation, fishing always rates at the top of favorite recreational activities in national surveys.

And that's appropriate. Fishing is important for the nation's sanity. Running water soothes the soul and calms the nerves. Concentrating on something healthy, like fishing,

By LaVarr Webb  
UTAH FISHING Magazine

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means less time to devote to unhealthy, improper things. Good fishers also tend to be gentlemen (and gentlewomen), and they tend to be more considerate of the rights of others. What the world needs is not more laws or more court decrees or more policemen. It needs more fishing!

Seriously, fishing does promote health and happiness. It's not that fishing is lazy relaxation, like planting one's backside in an easy chair and watching the boob tube. Fishing is action relaxation. It can be physically and mentally demanding. It can also be frustrating and even upsetting. But it's true relaxation. It's pressure, but healthy pressure. The kind that tires you out, gets you a good night's sleep, but leaves you refreshed and ready to work the next morning.

Fishing can be totally absorbing. You can't be up to your waist in the Green River casting a fly and worrying about problems in the office or the Middle East or the federal budget. You can't worry about how to win a big account or how the local economy is doing with an 18-inch rainbow on the end of your line.

Fishing cleanses the mind. After a day or weekend of fishing you can return to the office once again to

worry about work and world problems with an entirely fresh perspective.

One of the big attractions of fishing is that it is a sport of contradictions and juxtapositions. It is both complicated and simple, expensive and cheap. One can spend a lifetime studying fishing and never completely master the sport — but it can also be enjoyed by the youngest and dumbest among us.

One other aspect of fishing adds to the fun. It is the element of luck, of being in the right place at the right time. It is the mystery of fishing. It is hope and expectation, the possibility of catching a big one on the very next cast.

And the irony of the whole thing, the perversity of fishing, is that the best fishers, the ones with the expensive equipment, the ones with all the knowledge, don't always catch the biggest or most fish.

Gean Snow of Angler's Inn explains it this way: "There's a 10-pound brown trout in a hole. You can have really good fishermen go after him year after year. A few hook him and lose him. Then one morning a little 10-year-old farm boy with a willow pole puts a grasshopper on a hook and catches the trophy. That's the beauty of fishing. The more you know about it and the better equipped you are, the more fish you will catch over the long haul. But there is still the element of luck. There's nothing to say that a novice, a person going fishing for the first time in his life, can't catch a big fish. That little thing — luck — makes fishing fun and anticipatory."

That element makes fishing different than other sports. No average person will score the winning basket in the NBA finals. No untrained person will bowl a 300 game or run a mile under four minutes. But the possibility exists that a novice can get out on Flaming Gorge and catch a 30-pound trout, or even set a world record.

So do something for the world and your own mental health — go fishing as often as you can. □

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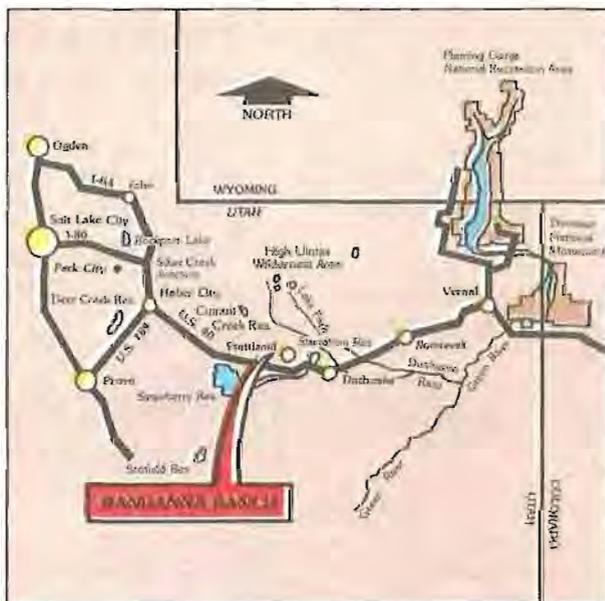
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