

The background of the entire page is a painting of a river scene. In the foreground, a large rainbow trout is shown from the side, facing right, with its mouth open. The fish has a white belly, a pinkish-red throat, and a brown and black spotted pattern on its back and sides. In the background, a fisherman wearing a hat and a long coat is standing in the river, holding a fishing rod. The river is surrounded by trees and rocks, and the sky is a mix of orange, red, and yellow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

# **State of Utah**

# **1992 Fishing Rules**

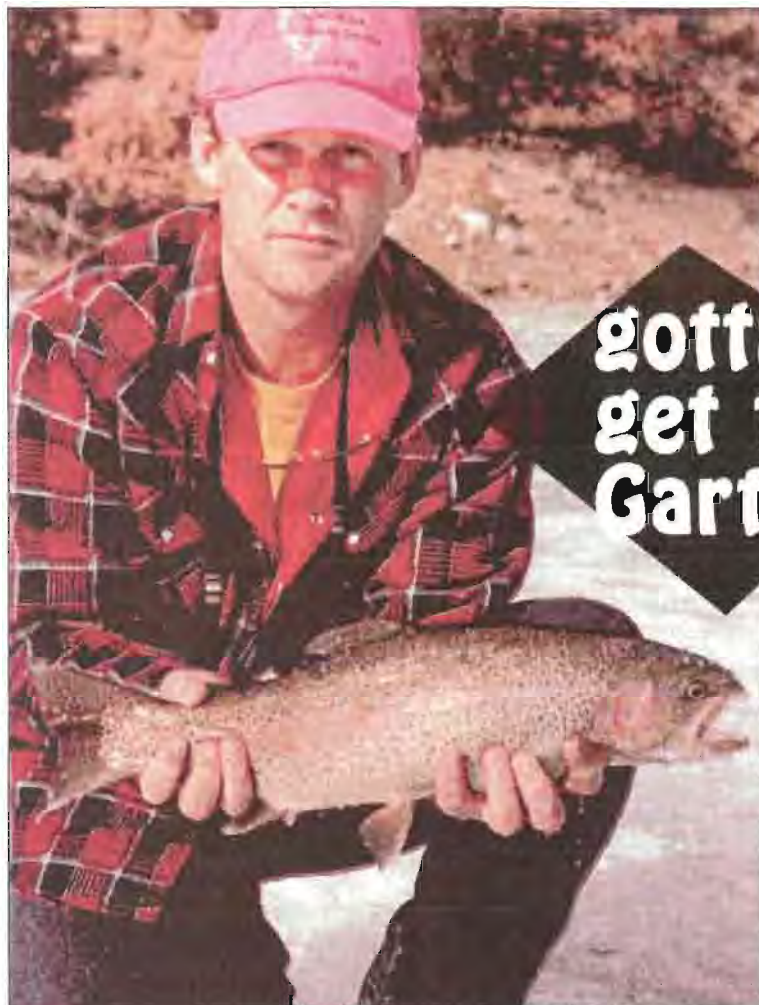
## **Summary**

### **Special Notice**

**This summary covers  
January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992  
Fishing rules begin on page 6.  
Please retain your copy.**



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attracts trout 6 to  
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flavor enhancers  
to make it  
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won't let go  
of the trout!**

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## ON THE COVER

"Snagged" by Luke Frazier, oil, 16" x 20", 1991. To learn more about Frazier and his art work, turn to page 60.

*One of the most exciting things about fishing is its unpredictability. You simply don't know when that big one is going to strike. It could be on your next cast!*

This rules summary was produced by *Utah Fishing & Outdoors 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 rules summary has been produced for free distribution to those interested in fishing in Utah and is not to be sold.

*Utah Fishing & Outdoors 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.

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 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources or by *Utah Fishing and Outdoors Magazine*.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and *Utah Fishing and Outdoors 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 and Outdoors Magazine*

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## Director's Message

I am pleased to present the *1992 Fishing Rules* for the State of Utah. The rules contained within this publication are outlined to help make your fishing more successful and enjoyable.



Last year, the fishing proclamation took on a new, more user-friendly style and format. The new design, and the increasing production and distribution costs are being offset by the inclusion of paid advertising. We have received very positive comments from residents and nonresidents who are pleased with the new look and encouraged us to keep up the good work.

And so, not only is DWR committed to providing quality fishing, but also a quality publication. Our Fisheries Section is working diligently to enhance and diversify fishing in Utah. Fishing is a growing recreational activity and with continued cooperation and support from resource users, we are able to manage some of the adverse conditions placed on our fishing waters. Your support and response to programs such as: *Voluntary Catch & Release*; *Sport Fish Restoration* efforts; and reporting *wildlife violations* have helped to protect our valuable resource.

For those who fish our waters, we thank you. And for those who have never fished in Utah, we invite you to give it a try.

**Timothy H. Provan**

*Director, Division of Wildlife Resources  
Utah Department of Natural Resources*

# Utah's 1992 Fishing Season

By Bruce Schmidt  
*Fisheries Chief*

This publication contains a summary of all fishing rules for 1992. Because of the heavy fishing on most of our waters and the need to match regulations to biological concerns for each of those waters, the fishing rules have become more complex than those required a few years ago. We've tried to organize the fishing rules in a logical format and we encourage everyone to take a few minutes to read and understand the rules prior to going fishing. Be sure to check for any special rules on a specific water you plan to visit.

This is the second year the Division of Wildlife Resources has contracted with *Utah Fishing and Outdoors Magazine* to produce the annual fishing rules summary. This partnership, and the use of advertising, has allowed us to produce a larger booklet with expanded information.

In addition to the rules summary (pages 6 to 33), there are many articles covering management of our fishery resource. We hope you find the publication helpful and informative.

While accurate predictions are difficult, 1992 may just prove to be the beginning of greatly improved fishing in Utah. A number of waters have been renovated, and those fisheries should come back with improved fishing in 1992. Strawberry Reservoir has already produced good fishing during fall of 1991, and excellent fishing is expected this year. Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake won't be far behind. Newly constructed Barney Reservoir is open for the first time. In addition, after five years of extensive drought, we hope to get back to a normal or above average water year. With normal precipitation, we can expect many of the drought impacted reservoirs to refill or make significant improvements in water level. On balance, it is tough to produce good fishing without water.

The water with the most interest in 1992 may be Strawberry Reservoir,



*Ryan Bailey shows off the 18-pound brown he caught on the Ogden River. His son, Jordan, admires the catch.*

which was treated in 1990 to remove the over-abundant rough fish. DWR predictions for fishing in 1991 were to expect only "fair" fishing with a possible increase to "good" by the fall. Actually what happened at Strawberry was much better. Fishing by mid-summer was definitely in the "good" category and reached "excellent" by fall. Growth of stocked fish following the treatment project was phenomenal. Strawberry clearly is coming back on track and ahead of schedule.

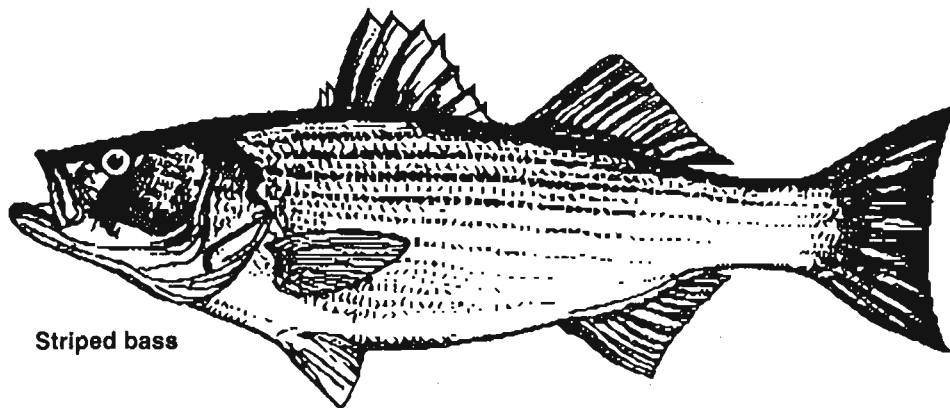
Two other recently treated lakes, Panguitch Lake and Scofield Reservoir were closed the last portion of 1991 and are scheduled to reopen May 23, 1992. The growth rates of stocked fish are expected to also be excellent in these waters. While fishing may be a little slow with small fish early in the year, by late summer we expect Panguitch Lake and Scofield Reservoir to offer

good fishing.

In addition, Minersville Reservoir was also treated in 1991, but will remain closed throughout the 1992 season to allow stocked fish an opportunity to grow to a size where they are no longer vulnerable to the abundant fish-eating birds, especially cormorants. The new management plan calls for this to be a trophy fishing water with a greater proportion of large fish in the population. This has been necessitated by the heavy predation faced by the small stocked trout. Smallmouth bass are also being added to Minersville Reservoir to help control the Utah chub population, which is likely to return.

Porcupine Reservoir is expected to offer good fishing for kokanee salmon and splake in 1992. Harvest regulations were liberalized and splake were stocked several years ago to help





**Striped bass**

*The striped bass fishing should be excellent at Lake Powell during 1992.*

thin out the overabundant kokanee population. Results of the 1991 fishing season and last fall's spawning run indicate the population has been thinned out, and the average size kokanee has increased dramatically. As a result, new regulations were passed for Porcupine Reservoir this year to restrict the harvest limit to a still liberal 12 fish.

Lake Powell also has good prospects for 1992. Fishing for striped bass held up surprisingly well through 1991 due to the resurgence of the threadfin shad population. Two weak-year classes of striped bass apparently allowed the shad to rebound, and we hope striper fishing will remain good into 1992. Presently the good condition of striped bass, will lead to heavy spawning during spring of 1992. A good striper spawn will just put us back into the same problem we've had through the last decade, so we encourage Lake Powell anglers to keep all striped bass they catch up to the legal limit.

Another bright spot at Lake Powell is the smallmouth bass. Smallmouth are established and reproducing throughout the lake and have become a major portion of the black bass catch. Growth of these scrappy fighters is excellent and the future looks bright.

In the next few years, there is also potential for improved crappie fishing at Lake Powell. Since the lake has been drawn down, vegetation has had a chance to establish on the exposed lake bed.

Once the drought is over, Lake Powell should gradually fill again and cover the new vegetation. This will provide added protection for crappie,

and we may expect an increase in crappie fishing until the lake reaches its high level again.

Things are looking up for our native cutthroat trout as well. Manning Meadow Reservoir is now open to fishing for Bonneville cutthroat trout on a catch and release basis. This is an opportunity to catch a very rare subspecies of cutthroat and yet protect them for broader use statewide. These fish will be used as a brood stock to provide eggs in the restoration of other Bonneville cutthroat populations throughout the southern portion of the Bonneville Basin.

The Bear Lake strain of Bonneville cutthroat which have been stocked in Strawberry Reservoir are also providing excellent fishing. These fish are also destined to provide eggs for broader use statewide, but at the present time restrictive regulations have not been imposed. We are requesting, however, that all cutthroat trout caught at Strawberry Reservoir be returned voluntarily to allow this unique fish to mature and establish a self-sustaining run in Strawberry Reservoir's tributaries. The Bear Lake Bonneville cutthroat requires at least five years to reach maturity, and there is significant concern that these easily-caught fish could be removed from the reservoir before they have a chance to mature and spawn. If voluntary releases of cutthroat are not sufficient to protect the population, it may be necessary to institute special regulations at Strawberry.

Bonneville cutthroat trout are also readily available at Bear Lake, one of the most unique lakes in western North

America. Bear Lake is also home to two additional native sportfish species, the Bonneville cisco and the Bear Lake whitefish. Thus, Bear Lake contains three of only four sportfish species native to Utah (mountain whitefish is the only other native species). The lake is managed with primary concern for the long term perpetuation of these unique native resources. Emphasis on the non-native lake trout is decreasing, and the only other non-native sportfish present are a few yellow perch, which gain entrance to the lake from the Dingle Marsh at the north end.

Bear Lake is rapidly becoming known as a major ice fishing destination. Cutthroat trout and whitefish are readily caught through the ice, and the world famous cisco dip netting season occurs during the yearly spawning run in mid-January. During the summer, fish are more scattered throughout the lake, but are still available to dedicated anglers. Bear Lake offers the unique opportunity of catching large native cutthroat trout, some over 10 pounds in size.

Catfish and walleye fishing should be significantly better at Willard Bay Reservoir this year. Gizzard shad are now established in the reservoir and are providing an abundant food source. The size and condition of both walleye and catfish took a significant jump in 1991, and we expect Willard Bay will become a major fishing destination for warm water fishing.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir remains an excellent fishery for a mixed bag. Fifty pound lake trout can be caught, while rainbow trout, kokanee salmon and smallmouth bass provide fast fishing for smaller fish. The Gorge was not badly hurt by the drought, and fishing should be excellent in 1992.

The Green River below Flaming Gorge Dam also fared well during the drought, since releases from the dam were generally low to conserve on water. The fish population has responded dramatically to special angling regulations and fish populations remain high in spite of heavy angling pressure. Because of heavy recreational use in the summer, much of the fishing pressure on the Green River is spreading to other times of the year.

Bass fishing opportunities are

increasing in the Uinta Basin. Cottonwood and Bullock reservoirs are now open for taking bass, but these new populations are still young and the fish are small. Largemouth bass are now reestablished in Steinaker Reservoir, but the fishery will remain closed for bass in 1992. Good trout fishing is available at Steinaker until the bass get a little larger. 1992 will also present some serious angling challenges. Not all of our waters are in perfect condition. Yuba Reservoir has lost its perch forage base, so both the walleye and perch fishing are poor. Deer Creek Reservoir is facing a similar fate. One bright spot at Deer Creek, however, is the growth of the smallmouth bass population. Walleye will be abundant only until the forage base is eliminated.

Scofield Reservoir also faces long-term challenges. The recent treatment has removed walleye and carp, and the absence of carp should improve water quality slightly and improve the survival of stocked fingerling trout. The basic causes of the problems at Scofield, however, have not been completely resolved. Too much nutrient is still entering the reservoir from the watershed. We expect Scofield will have good fishing in years with above average precipitation, but will likely suffer similar problems in drought years. The over enrichment of reservoirs is actually a problem in a number of locations around the state, and will take many years to address adequately.

In spite of some of the challenges facing our fisheries, 1992 should be a banner year. It represents the return of several important fisheries following massive treatment projects to put these waters back on top as Utah's best fishing lakes. We encourage everyone to go out and enjoy the diversity of the state's fishing opportunity. This would be a good year to experiment with fishing for some of the different kinds of fish available. We offer everything from trophy fishing for dedicated anglers to fast fishing for panfish and catchable trout that the whole family can enjoy.

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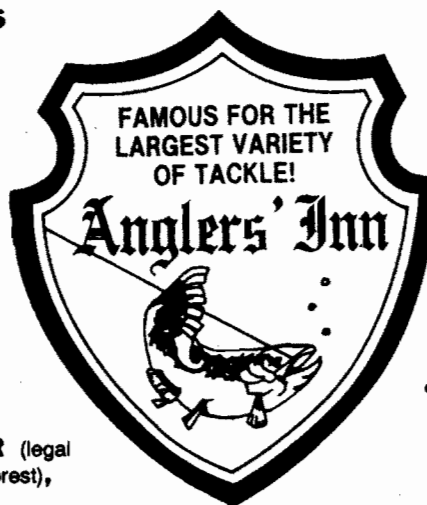
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STATE OF UTAH  
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES



# PROCLAMATION OF THE WILDLIFE BOARD FOR FISH AND CRAYFISH 1992

## PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Under authority of Sections 23-14-18, 19 and 20 of the Utah Code, the Wildlife Board has established this proclamation for taking fish and crayfish.

The specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements and other administrative details, which may change annually and are pertinent, are published herein.

Unless otherwise provided, a violation of any provision of the Wildlife Resources Code or rule or proclamation issued by the Wildlife Board or Board of Big Game Control shall be a misdemeanor and each act in violation shall constitute a separate offense (UCA 23-13-11).

This proclamation expires December 31, 1992, unless modified or rescinded. All dates are inclusive.

## DEFINITIONS

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(1) <b>Aggregate</b> means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction (i.e., trout and salmon in the aggregate).</p> <p>(2) <b>Angling</b> means fishing with a rod, pole, tip-up, 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.</p> <p>(3) <b>Aquatic wildlife</b> means species of fish, crustaceans, aquatic insects, or amphibians.</p> <p>(4) (a) <b>Artificial fly</b> means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) <b>Artificial fly</b> does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade or bait.</p> <p>(5) <b>Artificial lure</b> means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass,</p> | <p>fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with hook or hooks attached.</p> <p>(6) <b>Bag limit</b> means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.</p> <p>(7) <b>Bait</b> means a digestible substance including but not limited to worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows, or manufactured baits. Legal baits are described in BAITs page 13.</p> <p>(8) <b>Chumming</b> means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance, not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.</p> <p>(9) <b>Division</b> means the Division of Wildlife Resources.</p> <p>(10) <b>Fishing</b> means to take fish or crayfish by any means.</p> <p>(11) <b>Float tube</b> means an inflatable</p> | <p>floating device not to exceed 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.</p> <p>(12) <b>Game fish</b> means trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw) and splake); kokanee salmon; grayling; whitefish; Bonneville cisco; crappie; yellow perch; Sacramento perch; largemouth and smallmouth bass; channel catfish; bullhead; bluegill; green sunfish; northern pike; walleye; white bass; tiger muskellunge; and striped bass.</p> <p>(13) <b>Lake</b> means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.</p> <p>(14) <b>Length measurement</b> means 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.</p> |
|---|--|--|



Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.


- (15) (a) **Minnow** means a member of the family of fish classified as Cyprinidae (chub, dace, goldfish, minnow, shiner, squawfish, and carp); Cyprinodontidae (killifish) and Poeciliidae (mosquitofish).
- (b) **Minnow** does not mean the fry or fingerlings of any species not in these three families (i.e., small trout are not minnows).
- (16) **Motor** means an electric or internal combustion engine.
- (17) **Nongame fish** means species of fish not listed as game fish including but not limited to carp, suckers, chubs, and minnows.
- (18) **Nonresident** means a person who does not qualify as a resident.
- (19) **Possession** means actual or constructive possession.
- (20) **Possession limit** for purposes of this proclamation means one bag limit including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.
- (21) **Proclamation** means the publication used to convey a statute, rule, policy, or pertinent information as it relates to wildlife.
- (22) (a) **Protected wildlife** means wildlife species of fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, brine shrimp, crayfish, and mammals, except as provided in Subsection (b).
- (b) **Protected wildlife** does not include coyote, field mouse, gopher, ground squirrel, jack rabbit, muskrat, and raccoon.
- (23) **Reservoir** means the standing water level existing at any time within a reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.

- (24) (a) **Resident** means a person who:
- (i) has been domiciled in the state of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and
  - (ii) who does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.
- (b) A Utah resident retains his Utah residency if he leaves this state:
- (i) to serve in the armed forces of the United States or for religious or educational purposes; and
  - (ii) complies with subsection (a)(ii).
- (c) (i) A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents for the purposes of this chapter as of the date he reports for duty under assigned orders in the state if he:
- (A) is not on temporary duty in this state; and
  - (B) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).
- (ii) A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a wildlife Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.
- (d) A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student may qualify as a resident for purposes of this chapter if he:
- (i) has been present in this state for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license; and

- (ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

- (e) A Utah resident license is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.
- (f) An absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah does not qualify as a resident.
- (25) **Set line** means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.
- (26) **Single hook** means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.
- (27) **Snagging or gaffing** means 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** means impairment of the flesh of wildlife which renders it unfit for human consumption.

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**(29) Take** means to:

- (a) hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife; or

- (b) attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

**(30) Tributary** means a stream feeding a larger stream, lake or reservoir.

**(31) Trout** means a species of the family Salmonidae except whitefish and cisco including

rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon and grayling.

**(32) UCA** means Utah Code Annotated.

**(33) Waste** means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.

**(34) Wildlife** means brine shrimp, crayfish, and species of vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals.

**c. Residents 6 Through 11 Years of Age**

A resident 6 through 11 years of age may:

- (1) Fish without a license and take a bag limit equivalent to one-half of the bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation; or
- (2) Purchase a resident fishing license and take a full bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation.

**2. NONRESIDENT FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND BAG LIMITS**

**a. Nonresidents 12 Years or Older**

A nonresident 12 years of age or older shall possess a current valid Utah nonresident fishing license while taking fish or crayfish.

**b. Nonresidents 11 Years of Age or Younger**

A nonresident 11 years of age or younger may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed adult angler. Fish taken shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

**c. Nonresidents 6 Through 11 Years of Age**

A nonresident 6 through 11 years of age may purchase a nonresident fishing license and may take a full bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation.

**3. INTERSTATE WATERS**

- a. A person possessing a current valid Utah fishing or combination license may fish within Utah.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

This section sets forth general provisions of statute and rule which apply to fishing within the state of Utah. Exceptions to these provisions are given in *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21.

### A. LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS

No person shall engage in fishing for protected wildlife as provided by this proclamation without first having procured the necessary fishing or combination license, permit and tag as herein provided and having at the time such license, permit and tag on his person; nor shall any person lend, transfer, sell, give or assign his license or any permits or tag belonging thereto or the rights granted by such license, permit or tag. It is unlawful for any person to use any license or permit not issued to him (UCA 23-19-1).

**June 6, 1992 has been designated FREE FISHING DAY in Utah.** On that day only, a license is not required. All other laws and rules remain 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 *INTERSTATE WATERS* page 8.

### 1. RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND BAG LIMITS

**a. Residents 12 Years of Age or Older**

A resident 12 years of age or older shall possess a current valid Utah fishing or combination license while taking fish or crayfish.

**b. Residents 5 Years of Age or Younger**

A resident 5 years of age or younger may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed angler. Fish taken shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

b. A reciprocal fishing stamp is required in addition to a current valid fishing or combination license to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters, except on Bear Lake.

c. Reciprocal license agreements apply to the following interstate waters:

**(1) Bear Lake**

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

*See other specific Bear Lake provisions under PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 21.*

**(2) Lake Powell**

(a) A person possessing a current valid resident Utah fishing or combination license and an Arizona reciprocal fishing stamp is permitted to fish within the Utah and Arizona state boundaries of Lake Powell.

(b) A person possessing a current valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp is permitted to fish within the Utah and Arizona state boundaries of Lake Powell.

(c) A person 13 years of age or younger may fish on Lake Powell without a license. Bag and possession limits are the same as for licensed anglers.

*See other specific Lake Powell provisions under PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 21.*

**(3) Flaming Gorge Reservoir**

(a) A person possessing a current valid Utah fishing or combination license and a Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp may fish within the Utah and Wyoming boundaries of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(b) A person possessing a current valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp may fish within the Utah and Wyoming state boundaries of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(c) A person 13 years of age or younger may:

(1) Fish on Flaming Gorge Reservoir without a fishing license and take only one-half the bag and possession limit; or

(2) Purchase a fishing license under Utah or Wyoming rules and take a full bag and possession limit.

*See other specific Flaming Gorge provisions under PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 21.*

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LOCAL 222 DRIVE  
CHAPTER**

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**MAJESTIC MOUNTAIN PROPERTIES**



- d. Reciprocal fishing stamps for Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell shall be:
- (1) Signed across the face by the holder as the holder's name appears on the current valid fishing or combination license; and
  - (2) Attached to the fishing or combination license.
- e. Reciprocal stamps are valid on a calendar year basis.
- f. Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.
- g. Only one bag limit of fish may be taken and possessed by each angler even if licensed in both states.

#### 4. FEES

##### a. Resident License Fees

Combination fishing and hunting (14 years or older) .....\$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

Five-day fishing  
Age 12 and under 16\* ...\$ 4.00  
Age 16 or older .....\$ 9.00

*\*License may be purchased by a person age 6 through 11 wanting a full bag and possession limit.*

Other Resident Licenses and Fees  
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

**Niki's Inn**  
AT THE GORGE

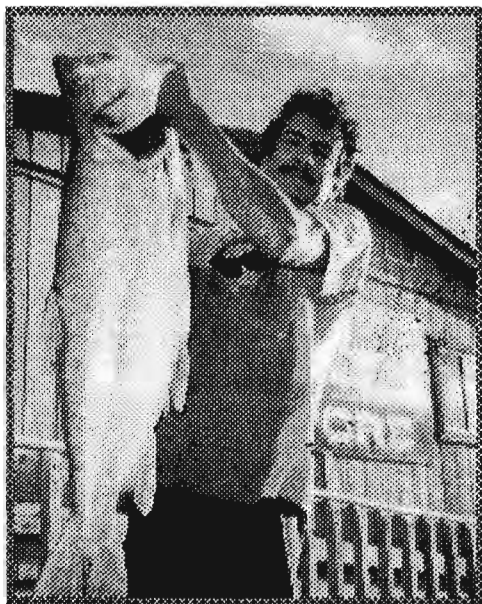


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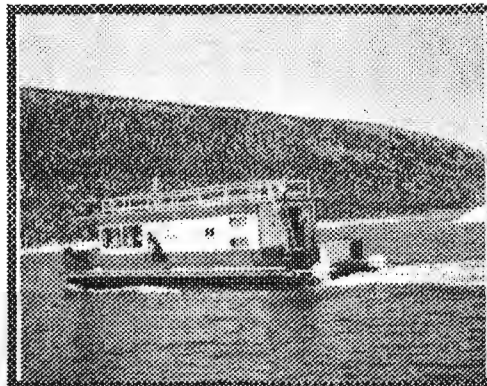
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the Division (available at  
Division offices only) .....\$ 0.50

Mentally retarded (available at  
Division offices only). .....\$ 5.00

**b. 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

**c. Reciprocal Fishing Stamp**

Flaming Gorge Reservoir  
(for use with Wyoming  
license) .....\$ 5.00

Lake Powell (for use with  
Arizona resident license)  
.....\$ 8.00

**d. Set-line Permit (available at  
Division offices only)**

For use with current valid  
annual fishing or  
combination license.  
.....\$10.00

**e. Spearfishing Permit (handling  
fee) (available at Division  
offices only)**

For use with current valid  
fishing or combination  
license. ....\$ 5.00

**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).

1992 RULES

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# UTAH AIR GUARD

## C. FISHING METHODS

GAME FISH MAY BE TAKEN ONLY BY THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

### 1. ANGLING

- While angling, the angler shall be within ten feet of the equipment being used at all times, except set lines.
- Angling with more than one line is unlawful, except when fishing for crayfish.
- No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.

- No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies, or two artificial lures, except for a set line.
- When angling through the ice, no 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, except while fishing for cisco. For cisco fishing, see *BEAR LAKE in PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 21.*

### 2. SET LINE FISHING

- A set line may be used to take fish only in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.
- Angling with one pole is permitted while set line fishing.
- No more than one set line per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.
- A set line permit is required in addition to a current valid annual fishing or combination license and may be obtained for a \$10 fee from a Division office.
- When fishing with a set line, the angler shall be within 100 yards on the surface or bank of the water being fished.
- A set line shall have one end attached to a non-moving object and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address and set line permit number of the angler.

### 3. SPEARFISHING

- Spearfishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset.
- Use of artificial light is unlawful while spearfishing.
- (1) A person spearfishing for game fish shall possess:
  - a current valid fishing or combination license; and
  - a spearfishing permit which may be obtained from a Division office.

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- (2) 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 (mackinaw) greater than 20 inches may be taken at Fish Lake. At Flaming Gorge Reservoir, no lake trout (mackinaw) from 26 through 36 inches may be taken and only one lake trout (mackinaw) greater than 36 inches may be taken.

- d. Nongame fish may be taken only as provided in *TAKING NONGAME FISH AND CRAYFISH* page 15.

#### 4. CISCO DIPNETTING

- Cisco may be taken with a handheld dip net.
- The dip net opening shall not exceed 18 inches.
- When fishing through the ice, the ice hole size is unrestricted.

For cisco dipnetting at BEAR LAKE, see *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21.

#### THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS APPLY FOR ALL METHODS OF TAKING FISH AND CRAYFISH:

- Artificial light is permitted, except when spearfishing.
- A person may not obstruct a waterway, use a chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm or pellet gun to take fish or crayfish. A person wanting to use any of these means to take fish or crayfish in any waters of the state shall obtain written approval from the division.

- Snagging and gaffing are unlawful; however, a gaff may be used to land fish caught by lawful means, except at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

- Chumming is prohibited.

- Boats and Float Tubes

The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, for fishing is unlawful on some waters of the state. Waters with restrictions on the use of a boat or float tube while fishing are specified in *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21.

Boaters should be aware that other agencies may have further restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats, or boats with motors on some waters.

- Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in *TAKING NONGAME FISH AND CRAYFISH* page 15.

#### D. BAITS

- Fishing is permitted with any bait EXCEPT corn, hominy, live fish, and game fish or their parts. The eggs of all fish species are permitted for bait.
- Possession of corn or hominy while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.
- Use of 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.



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That's why we have Sports Specialists. From slam-dunking in the Salt Palace to fly fishing on the Green River, we take you beyond the scores to give

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Channel Five's Sports Specialists. The only choice you need for television sports. Another reason we're Utah's number one Eyewitness News.



**Eyewitness News at 6, 6:30 & 10.**



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

## E. PROHIBITED FISH

The following fish species are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or possessed:

- Colorado squawfish  
(*Ptychocheilus lucius*)
- Bonytail chub  
(*Gila elegans*)
- Humpback chub  
(*Gila cypha*)
- Roundtail chub  
(*Gila robusta*)
- Least chub  
(*Notichthys 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*)

Any of these species taken incidental to attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released by removing the hook or cutting the leader.

## F. TAKING NONGAME FISH AND CRAYFISH

- A person possessing a current valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish and crayfish, EXCEPT prohibited fish, 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 taking nongame fish, EXCEPT carp may be taken from the Colorado and Green rivers by angling, archery, spear, or scuba spearfishing.

- Nongame fish, EXCEPT prohibited fish listed in PROHIBITED FISH, may be taken by angling or with traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, spear, scuba spearfishing, or seine (see PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 21 for exceptions); and crayfish may be taken by angling or with traps, liftnets, handlines, or seine, provided that:

- Crayfish may not be taken with game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling;
- Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;
- No more than five lines may be used to take crayfish, which lines can be held in the hand or used with a rod and shall not have hooks attached (bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw);
- Lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water; and
- Crayfish shall be killed before transporting them from the body of water where taken.

## G. POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

### 1. DEAD FISH AND CRAYFISH

- Fish possessed in the field or

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in transit shall be kept in such a manner that:

- The species of fish can be readily identified;
  - The number of fish can be readily counted;
  - The size of the fish can be readily measured where size limits apply; and
  - Fillets shall have attached sufficient skin to include the conspicuous markings so species can be identified.
- A legal limit of game fish may accompany the holder of a current valid fishing or combination license within the state or when leaving the state.
  - A person may possess or transport a legal limit of fish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter. See DONATING page 16.

# ROD & REEL REPAIR

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(Located in the rear of Anglers' Inn)

## UTAH'S ONLY FULL-TIME ROD & REEL REPAIR!

Warranty  
Service for  
• Diawa  
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Economical service and  
repair of Cortland • Diawa •  
Garcia • Hardy • Johnson •  
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Ryobi • Shakespeare  
• Shimano • Zebco • Many  
Others

- d. A person may not take more than one bag limit in any one day; or possess more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.
- e. A person may possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner, or a short-term fishing event. This receipt shall specify:

- (1) The number and species of fish being transported;
- (2) The certificate of registration number of the installation, pond, or short-term fishing event;
- (3) The name, address, phone number and signature of the installation owner, pond owner, or short-term fishing event sponsor; and

- (4) The date and place where the fish were purchased or caught.

## 2. LIVE FISH AND CRAYFISH

- a. A person, except an operator of a properly registered commercial fish installation, private pond, or short-term fishing event operating under a current valid certificate of registration, may not possess or transport live fish.
- b. This 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.
- c. A person may not 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 a jail sentence up to 12 months.

## H. RELEASE OF TAGGED OR MARKED FISH

Without prior authorization from the Division, a person may not:

- 1. Tag, mark, or fin clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;
- 2. Introduce a tagged, marked, or fin clipped fish into the water; or
- 3. Tag, mark, or fin clip a fish and return it to the water.

## I. CHECKING STATIONS AND ROAD BLOCKS

It is unlawful for any person to fail to stop at Division of Wildlife Resources road blocks or checking stations where a stop sign or red or blue light is displayed (UCA 23-20-19).

## J. DISPOSAL OF WILDLIFE

### 1. DONATING

A person may possess or transport a legal limit of fish for another person provided that:

- a. The fish are accompanied by a donation letter; and
- b. The donation letter specifies:
  - (1) The number and species of fish donated;
  - (2) The fishing or combination license number of the person who caught the fish;
  - (3) The name, address, and signature of the donor; and
  - (4) The date and place where the fish were taken.

### 2. PURCHASING OR SELLING

It is unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, offer for sale or barter, or to obtain for sale,

Western Rivers  
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What matters to us is the size of your smile.  
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purchase or barter, any protected wildlife, or parts of them except as provided by code or rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board (UCA 23-20-6).

### 3. WASTING

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

### K. AIDING AND ASSISTING

It is unlawful for any person to aid or assist any other person to violate any provision of code or rule promulgated under it (UCA 23-20-23).

### L. EMERGENCY CLOSING

The Director of 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).

### M. DAMAGE OF PROPERTY

It is unlawful for any person to shoot face, damage, remove, or destroy any signs or placards placed, permitted to be placed, or caused to be placed in any part of this state by the Wildlife Board or Board of Big Game Control; or to damage, destroy, remove, or cause to be damaged, destroyed or removed any equipment or devices owned, controlled, or operated by the Division of Wildlife Resources; or to shoot, shoot at, damage, destroy, or remove any road signs placed upon any of the highways of the state (UCA 23-20-13).

It is unlawful for any person, without 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).

## MOTORIZED VEHICLE RESTRICTED AREAS

Motorized vehicle access management will be used on areas designated by land managing agencies to help meet management objectives and provide quality hunting and fishing experiences. Selected areas will be signed in the field or designated in agency travel plans.

It is unlawful for any person to violate any vehicle access provision specified by the Public Land Managing Agencies in the state (UCA 41-22-12).

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

## N. INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST 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.

## O. TRESPASS

UCA 23-20-14 of the Utah Code states:

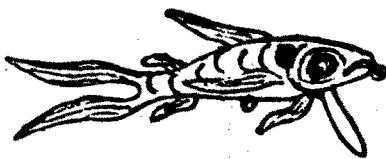
- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "*Division*" means the Division of Wildlife Resources.
  - (b) "*Permission*" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is properly posted, and must include:
    - (i) the signature of the owner or person in charge;
    - (ii) the name of the person being given permission;
    - (iii) the appropriate dates; and
    - (iv) a general description of the property.
  - (c) "*Properly posted*" means that "*No Trespassing*" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams

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IRRESISTABLE FISH ATTRACTING WIGGLE, fishy taste, smell and appearance (floating, sinking, jigging models). May well be the only lure you ever want to buy again! (When you discover how many fish it can consistently catch - many world/state records.)



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License Outlets Throughout the Uinta Basin.  
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Fish-Game Office in Ft. Duchesne.  
P.O. Box 190, Ft. Duchesne, UT 84026

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crossing property lines, roads, gates, and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

- (2) (a) While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not:
- (i) without the permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned and properly posted land of any other person, firm, or corporation;
  - (ii) refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or
  - (iii) obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.
- (b) "Hunting by permission cards" will be provided to

landowners by the Division upon request.

- (c) A person may not post:
- (i) private property he does not own or legally control; or
  - (ii) land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.
- (3) (a) A person convicted of violating any provision of subsection (2) may have his license, tag, certificate of registration or permit relating to the activity engaged in at the time of the violation, revoked by the Wildlife Board.
- (b) The Wildlife Board may construe any subsequent conviction which occurs within a five-year period as a flagrant violation and may prohibit the person from obtaining a new

license, tag, certificate of registration, or permit for a period of up to five years.

- (4) Subsection (2) (a) does not apply to peace or conservation officers in the performance of their duties.
- (5) (a) The Division shall provide information regarding owners' rights and sportsmen's duties:
- (i) to anyone holding licenses, certificates of registration tags, or permits to take wildlife; and
  - (ii) by using the public media and other sources.
- (6) Any person who violates any provision of Subsection (2) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

## GENERAL SEASON DATES, AND BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

This section sets forth general provisions. Where a more localized and specific provision is given in *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21, the more specific provision takes precedence.

### A. CLOSED AREAS

1. All waters of state fish raising and spawning facilities are CLOSED to fishing.
2. State waterfowl management areas are CLOSED to fishing except as posted or listed under *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21.

### B. GENERAL SEASON DATES

The general season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are listed separately under *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21.

### C. GENERAL SEASON BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

The following bag and possession limits apply statewide except where listed otherwise in *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21. No prohibited fish may be taken (see *PROHIBITED FISH* page 15).

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

- \*Channel catfish ..... 8 fish
- Bullhead .....24 fish
- \*Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate .....50 fish
- Crappie .....50 fish
- Northern pike..... 6 fish
- \*Tiger muskellunge (hybrid)... 1 fish
- White bass .....no limit
- Yellow perch .....no limit
- Sacramento perch .....10 fish
- Crayfish .....no limit
- Nongame fish species.....no limit

\*On some waters, bag or size restrictions apply. See *PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS* page 21 for variations.

It is unlawful for any person to take more than one bag limit in any one day 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 after eating the 4 fish.*

A person may not fish in waters that have a specific bag or size limit while possessing fish in violation of that limit.

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

### \*Residents 11 Years of Age or Younger

A resident 12 years of age or older shall possess a current valid Utah fishing or combination license while taking fish or crayfish.

A resident 5 years of age or younger may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed angler. Fish taken shall be included in the bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.

A resident 6 through 11 years of age may fish without a license and may possess a limit equivalent to one-half of the bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation; or

A resident 6 through 11 years of age may purchase a fishing license and may take a full bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation.

### \*Nonresidents 11 Years of Age or Younger

A nonresident 12 years of age or older shall possess a current valid Utah nonresident fishing license while taking fish or crayfish.

A nonresident 11 years of age or younger may fish without a license while in the company of a licensed adult angler. Fish taken shall be included in the bag and possession limit of the licensed angler.

A nonresident 6 through 11 years of age may purchase a nonresident fishing license and take a full bag and possession limit as specified in the proclamation.

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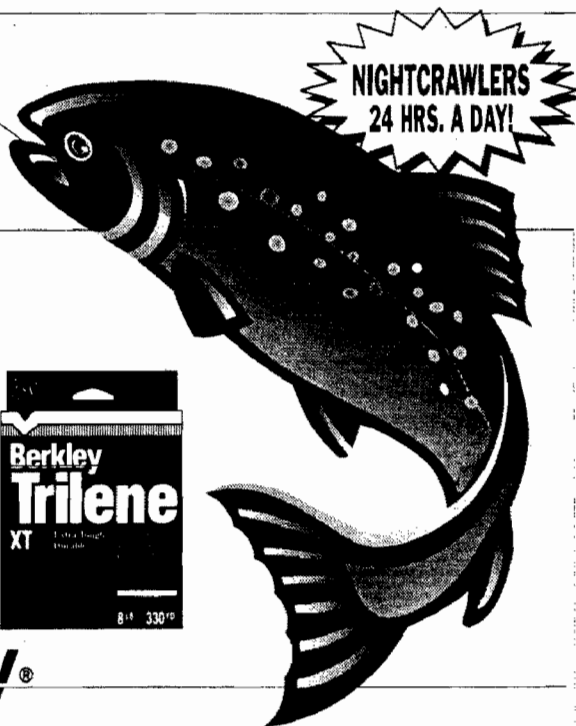


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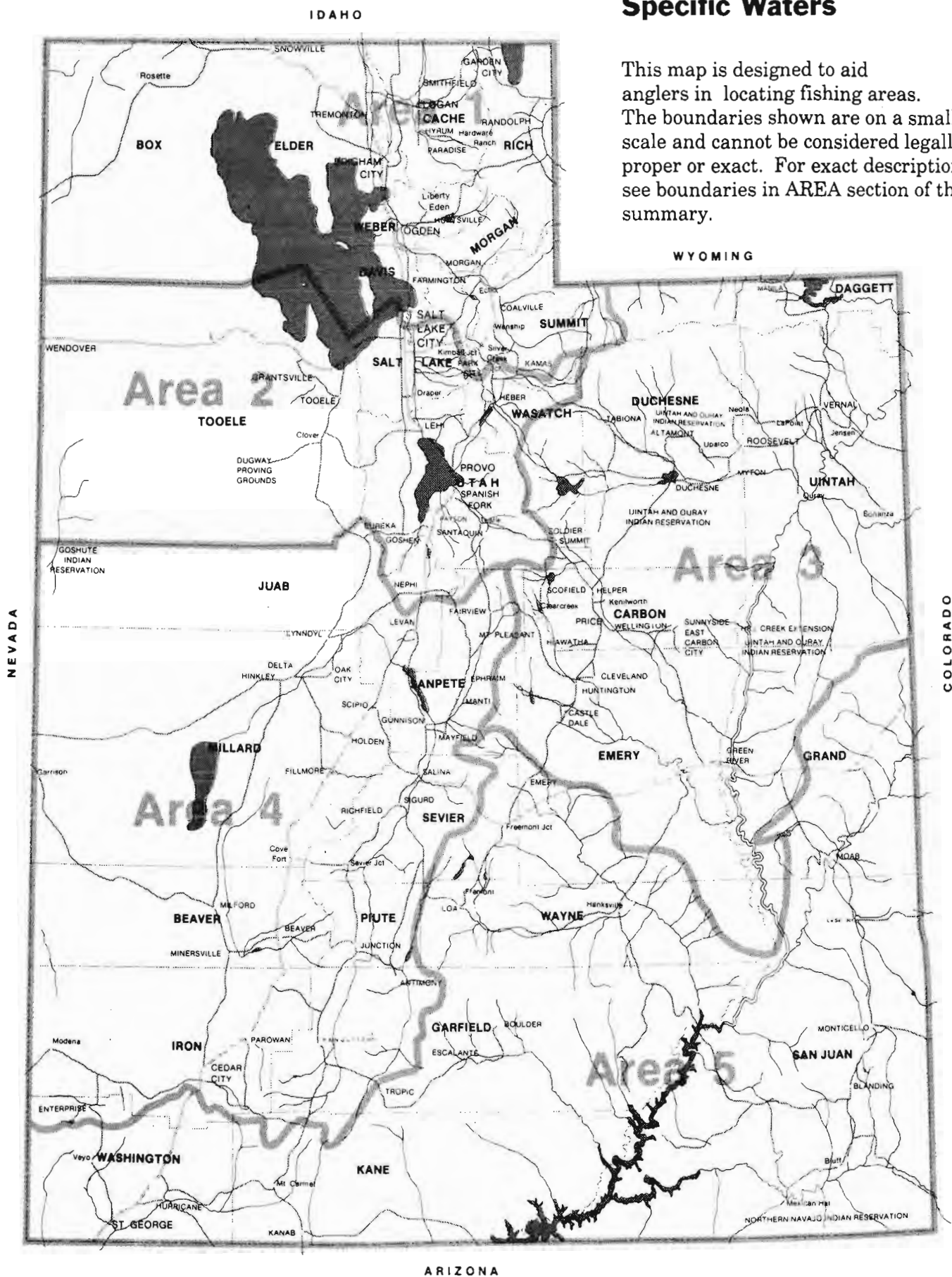
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## Provisions for Specific Waters

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.



# PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

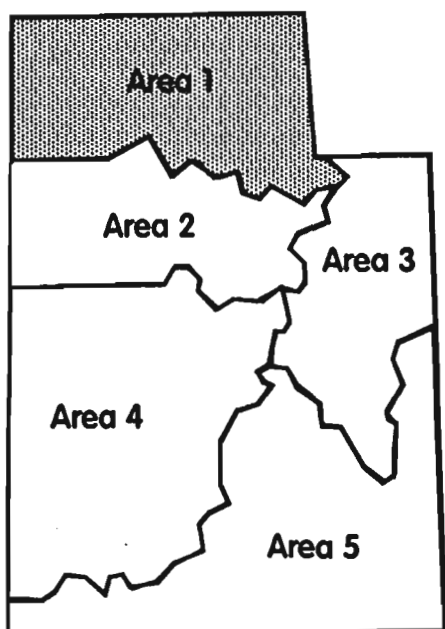
The provisions set forth in this section take precedence over general provisions. Season and bag limit restrictions stated herein apply only to the time frames stipulated. Otherwise, general provisions apply.

*General provisions apply to all waters not listed in this section.*

## (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.
- 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. May 30.
- 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 11.
- Trout limit 6, only 2 over 16 inches and no more than 2 lake trout (mackinaw).

- 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 is 20.

#### (2) BEAVER CREEK (Weber county, tributary to South Fork Ogden River)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

#### (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 11 years of age or younger, 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. Nonresident angler's fish shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

#### (5) CAUSEY RESERVOIR

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

#### (6) CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

#### (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 January 1 through March 31 and November 1 through December 31.

#### (8) EAST CANYON RESERVOIR

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

#### (9) EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER AND ITS

TRIBUTARIES (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)

- CLOSED August 16 through September 30.

#### (10) ENTERPRISE DITCH

- See STODDARD SLOUGH.

#### (11) FARMINGTON CITY RESERVOIR

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.



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## (12) HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR

- Fishing from boats and float tubes is unlawful.

## (13) HONEYVILLE (COLD SPRINGS) PONDS

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

## (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 17 and November 14 through December 31.

## (16) LOGAN RIVER

- From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributaries in between

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

- 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 11 years of age or younger, 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. Nonresident angler's fish shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

- From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to Idaho state line, including all tributaries

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

- 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 11 years of age or younger,

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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. Nonresident angler's fish shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.

- (17) **LOST CREEK** (the entire drainage upstream, beginning at the bridge (culvert) approximately 1/4 mile above Lost Creek Reservoir; EXCEPT Squaw Creek)

ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY. All fish must be immediately returned to the water.

(18) **LOST CREEK RESERVOIR**

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4.

(19) **MANTUA RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED to fishing May 15 through June 30.
- Minimum bass size limit 15 inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

(20) **NEWTON RESERVOIR**

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

(21) **PINEVIEW RESERVOIR**

- Minimum tiger muskellunge size 30 inches. All tiger muskellunge less than 30 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- Minimum bass size limit 15

inches. All bass less than 15 inches must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

(22) **PORCUPINE RESERVOIR**

- Bag and possession limit 12 kokanee salmon and trout in the aggregate, no more than 8 of which may be brown trout, cutthroat trout or splake, in combination.
- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 16 through September 30. All kokanee salmon with any red color must be immediately returned to the reservoir.
- See EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER

(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 22, trout limit 4.

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

- (a) From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source
- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- (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)

- See BEAR LAKE.

(27) **WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

(28) **WHITNEY RESERVOIR**  
TRIBUTARIES

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

(29) **WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR**

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

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

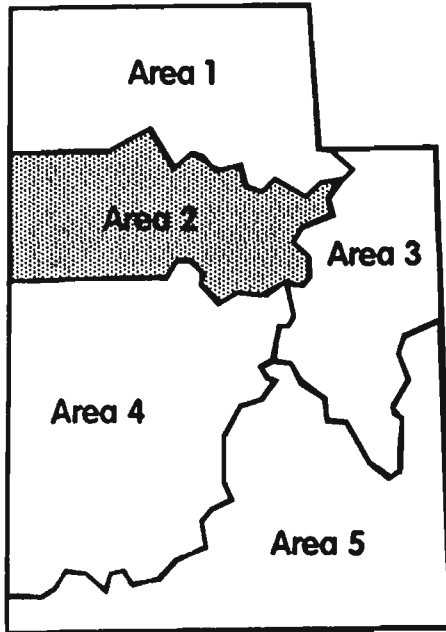
- CLOSED March 1 through 6:00 a.m. April 30.
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive is unlawful.



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**(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.

**(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.

**(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 trout 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 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 Veteran's 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.

(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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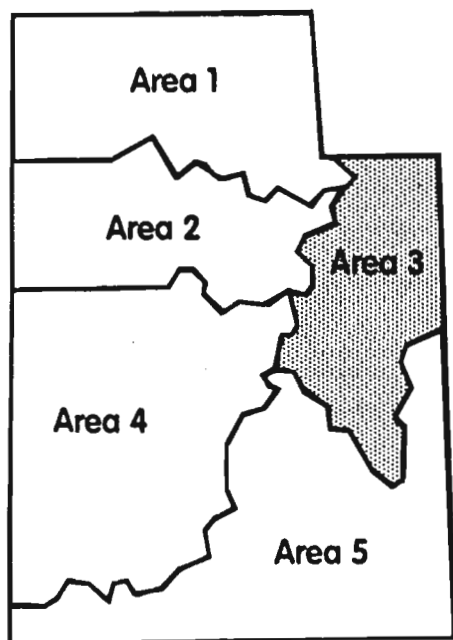
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## (C) AREA 3

### 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** (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** (Uintah 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 11.

- (3) **CURRENT 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.

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

- Closed January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

- (5) **ELECTRIC LAKE**

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the harvest of all cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All such fish caught shall be immediately returned to the lake.

- (6) **ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES**

- See HUNTINGTON CREEK RIGHT FORK.

- (7) **FAIRVIEW LAKES**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

## (8) FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR

- See LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS.
- Licensed anglers, limit 8 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate, no more than 2 may be lake trout (mackinaw). 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 13 years of age or younger, limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate, only 1 may be a lake trout (mackinaw). 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 longer.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- Gaffing fish is unlawful.

## (9) GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Uintah Mountains)

- All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

## 10) 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 11 years of age or younger, trout limit is 2 (2 under 13 inches or 1 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches). All other trout must be immediately returned to the river. Nonresident angler's fish shall be included in the limit of the licensed angler.
  - ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
  - Closed to taking of nongame fish; EXCEPT that carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.

(11) 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 Boulder Pond and Boulder Creek above the pond)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11
  - CLOSED to the harvest of

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

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY

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

- CLOSED to the harvest of all cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All such fish caught must be immediately returned to the creek.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(12) HUNTINGTON NORTH RESERVOIR

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

(13) JONES HOLE CREEK

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

(14) LEFT FORK HUNTINGTON CREEK

- See HUNTINGTON CREEK.

(15) PELICAN LAKE

- Bluegill and green sunfish limit 20 in the aggregate.

(17) SCOFIELD RESERVOIR

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- Trout limit 4.



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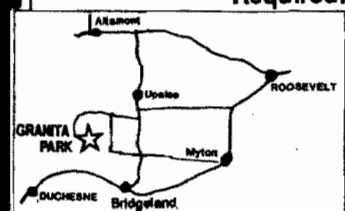
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(18) **SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES** (streams ONLY and excluding Gooseberry Reservoir and its tributaries)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.
- 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 11.
- 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 11.
- 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.

## (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) **ANDERSON MEADOW RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

(2) **ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE**

- CLOSED January 1 through April 30.
- Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- Trout limit 4.

(3) **BARNEY LAKE** (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.



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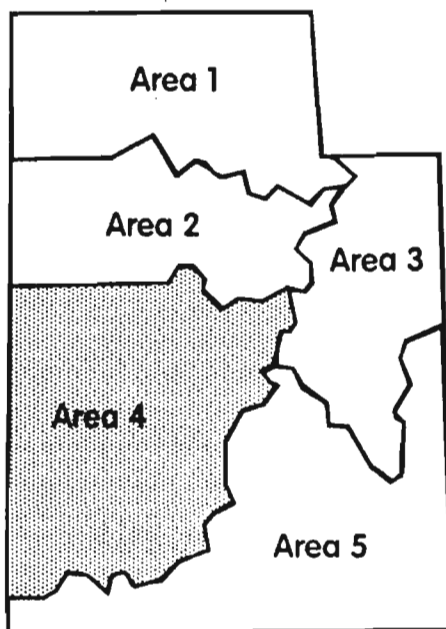
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**(4) BIRCH CREEK** (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)

- CLOSED

**(5) BOULDER MOUNTAIN LAKES, WAYNE AND GARFIELD COUNTIES** (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top, and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(6) DUCK CREEK**

- CLOSED January 1 through April 30.
- Trout limit 4.

**(7) DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE**

- CLOSED January 1 through April 30.
- Fishing from boats or float tubes is unlawful.
- Trout limit 4.

**(8) EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER****(a) Feeder canal from Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

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

- Trout limit 6.

**(9) ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES** (tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs)

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

**(10) LABARON RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(11) LITTLE RESERVOIR**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(12) MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR AND TRIBUTARIES**

- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.
- CLOSED to the harvest of all cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All such fish caught must be immediately returned to the reservoir or tributary.

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- Brook trout limit 4.

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For the boating fisherman, Minersville Lake State Park offers opportunities that are both exciting and relaxing. Minersville Reservoir\* is one of Utah's most popular fishing spots.

\*Minersville Reservoir was poisoned in September and will be restocked and ready for open fishing in the spring of 1992.

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**(13) MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR**

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

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

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- Trout limit 6.

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**THE BULLSEYE****(15) OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR**  
(and spillway ponds immediately downstream from dam)

- Trout limit 6.

**(16) PALISADE LAKE**

- Fishing from boats with motors is unlawful.

**(17) PANGUITCH LAKE**

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.
- Trout limit 6.

**(18) 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)

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- CLOSED January 1 through 6:00 a.m. July 11.

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

- CLOSED January 1 through May 22.

**(20) PIUTE RESERVOIR**

- CLOSED.

**(21) SEVIER RIVER** (downstream from Piute Reservoir for 5 miles to the Dry Creek Road Bridge)

- Trout limit 6.

**(22) TROUT CREEK** (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County)

- CLOSED.

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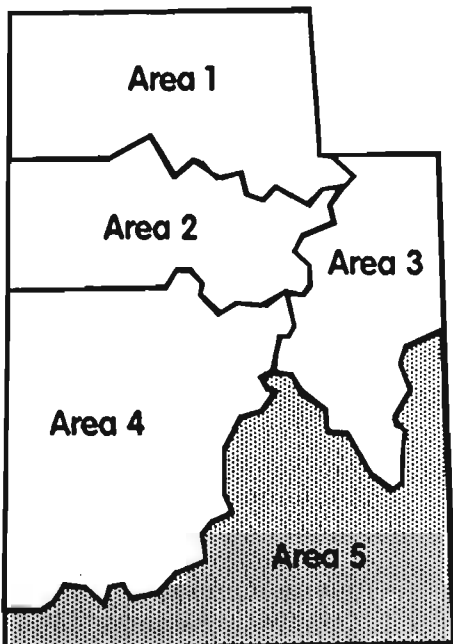
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## (E) AREA 5

### 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:*



carp may be taken by angling, archery or spearfishing equipment.

- Channel catfish limit 24.

#### (4) FISH LAKE

- January 1 through May 22, trout limit 4, no more than 2 may be lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 may be a lake trout larger than 20 inches.
- May 23 through December 31, trout limit 8, no more than 2 may be lake trout (mackinaw) and only 1 may be a lake trout larger than 20 inches.

#### (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) IVANS RESERVOIR

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

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#### (1) BLANDING RESERVOIRS #3 AND #4

- Fishing from boats is unlawful; EXCEPT that 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

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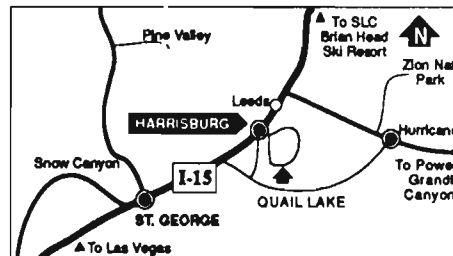
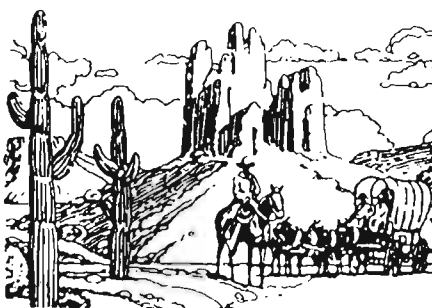
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(8) **KOLOB CREEK**

- Upstream from Kolob Reservoir, **CLOSED** January 1 through 6:00 a.m. June 27.

(9) **LAKE POWELL**

- See **LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS**.
- Crappie limit 20.
- Channel catfish limit 25.
- Striped bass limit 20.
- Walleye limit 10.
- Unlicensed anglers 13 years of age or younger may take a full bag and possession 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.

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

(16) **SANTA CLARA RIVER**

(upstream from County Road 35 bridge, north of the town of Pine Valley)

- Trout limit 4.

(17) **STARVATION RESERVOIR** (near Blanding)

- **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**
- Trout limit 2 (minimum size limit 20 inches) All other trout must be immediately returned to the reservoir.

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

- **CLOSED.**

(19) **UPPER SAND COVE RESERVOIR**

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

(20) **VIRGIN RIVER**

- **CLOSED** to the taking of nongame fish.

Adopted by the Utah Wildlife Board on the 7th day of November, 1991.

## UTAH WILDLIFE BOARD

By: **Robert G. Valentine**  
Chairman of the Board  
By: **Timothy H. Provan**  
Board Secretary

STATE OF UTAH )  
 ) ss  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

On this 7th day of November, 1991, personally appeared before me Timothy H. Provan, Director of the Division of Wildlife Resources and as Secretary of the Wildlife Board, and Robert G. Valentine, Chairman of the Wildlife Board, who duly acknowledged to me that they signed the foregoing proclamation of the Wildlife Board and that the same has been duly adopted, filed and published in accordance with Title 23, Utah Code, and the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, Chapter 46a, Title 63.

**Denise L. Blaylock**  
Notary Public  
My Commission expires: 11/29/94

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## 1992 Meeting Dates & Locations to Discuss Proposed Changes to the 1993 Fishing Proclamation

- \* September 3.....Logan
- \* September 8 .....Vernal
- \* September 9.....Price
- \* September 10 .....Southern Region
- \* September 11 .....Salt Lake City

*\* More specific locations and times will be published  
prior to these dates.*

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# Strawberry Reservoir

## What's Happened and Where Are We Headed?

By Roger Wilson  
*Strawberry Project Leader*

Strawberry Reservoir and associated tributaries were treated with 880,000 pounds of powdered rotenone and nearly 5,000 gallons of liquid rotenone during the late summer of 1990 to remove abundant populations of Utah chub and Utah sucker. This was the largest and most ambitious fish eradication effort ever attempted, and from all indications it appears that it was a resounding success.

There has been no post-treatment verification of either target species in Strawberry Reservoir despite nearly 2,000 hours of gill net efforts, and extensive larval fish sampling at sites known to have high chub abundance in the past. DWR certainly has met the treatment goal of 99 percent removal of nongame fish. Invertebrate populations in the reservoir have recovered rapidly and forage availability is much improved over the previous three-to-five years. Game fish are growing rapidly and it is apparent that Strawberry Reservoir is well on the road to recovery.

There are five major objectives for Strawberry Reservoir in the post treatment period: (1) maintain cutthroat trout as an integral component of the fishery complex; (2) provide 1.2 million hours of angler opportunity annually; (3) manage for a catch rate of 0.4 fish/hour with an average size of 12 inches; (4) produce 10 million cutthroat fry in the tributaries each year; and (5) collect six million eggs from spawn taking operations at the fish trapping facility. Rehabilitation of the tributary streams is also an important component of the recovery plan.

The management plan for Strawberry Reservoir focuses on three

game fish species including Bear Lake cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, and kokanee salmon. Bear Lake cutthroat

trout are an integral component of the fishery, and particular emphasis has been placed on the development of wild, self-sustaining populations of this species.

Rainbow trout are stocked to add another dimension to the fishery, to provide an alternative game fish for anglers to harvest, and to ultimately protect cutthroat trout from over-exploitation. Anglers are encouraged to harvest rainbow trout, and Strawberry should provide many limits of "fat" rainbows to anglers over the next several years. All rainbow trout



stocked in Strawberry have been sterilized to prevent hybridization with Bear Lake cutthroat trout and to maximize the growth rates for these fish.

The role of kokanee in Strawberry is three-fold: (1) provide a forage base for the Bear Lake cutthroat trout; (2) complete with populations of Utah chub and Utah sucker if these species re-establish in the future; and (3) provide a sport fishery of their own.

Despite low stocking rates, kokanee have done extremely well in Strawberry and have reached a size of four-to-five inches by late August of 1991. Kokanee will play a prominent role in the return of Strawberry.

Since the treatment last fall, Strawberry Reservoir has been stocked with 1.16 million rainbow trout, 792,259 Bear Lake cutthroat, and 212,560 kokanee salmon. In addition another 500,000 rainbow and nearly 1.0 million cutthroat trout will be stocked during the later part of 1991. By the end of 1991, a grand total of 3.7 million trout and salmon will have been planted in the reservoir.

Anglers should be aware that reddsides shiners and mountain suckers have been sampled from the reservoir during the post treatment period. These fish were found near the portal of Strawberry's the Water Hollow Tunnel (better known as the "Steps") just below Highway 40, and the presence of these species is not totally unexpected. Both, the reddsides shiner and the mountain sucker are found in the Currant Creek Reservoir and watershed.

They undoubtedly migrated through the channel from which the Water Hollow Tunnel originates to Strawberry Reservoir. However, neither the mountain sucker nor the reddsides shiner poses a threat to the, Strawberry Reservoir fishery, and both species should provide additional forage for the Bear Lake cutthroat. These two species are small in size, slow growing, and achieve a maximum length of only six-to-eight inches which renders them useful as prey during their entire life spans.

However, biologists continue to be concerned about the potential for re-establishment of undesirable species in

Strawberry Valley. Anglers are encouraged to obey laws relative to possession and transportation of live fish, and to report any suspicious activities to local conservation officers. Anglers should also be reminded that the tributary streams remain closed to fishing.

Although fishing at Strawberry Reservoir since the treatment has been spotty, some excellent fishing has been available. Fishing was poor during the early months of 1991, but picked up later in the summer with catch rates of 0.51 and 0.40 fish/hour for June and July respectively. Fishing pressure

## Strawberry Recreation Area

By Loyal Clark

U.S. Forest Service

Anglers are flocking to Strawberry Reservoir to enjoy the return of a great fishery. To respond to increasing visitor needs, personnel of the Uinta National Forest have expanded and installed several fisherman access areas and campgrounds around the reservoir.

Soldier Creek Campground is located 33 miles past Heber on US Highway 40 east of Strawberry Reservoir. This site has 165 camping units, boat ramp, flush toilets, fish cleaning stations, picnic areas, and a marina. Groceries, ice, gas and propane may be purchased at the store. Boats, dock slips, and mooring buoys may be rented at the marina.

Aspen Grove Campground is located east of Soldier Creek Campground on Forest Road #482. Campers will find themselves surrounded by quaking aspen as they enjoy one of 48 camping sites. Flush toilets, a boat ramp, and a fish cleaning station are additional features included in the campground area.

Strawberry Bay Campground is located 23 miles southeast of Heber on US Highway 40. This popular campground has 364 units, flush toilets, fish cleaning stations, and boat ramps. It is adjacent to Strawberry Bay Marina where groceries, gas and propane may be purchased. Boat rentals and a cafe are also available at the marina.

An amphitheater within the campground is host to several campfire programs throughout the summer. Anglers and recreation users will find a pleasant diversion as they listen to experts talk about fire ecology, wildlife in Strawberry, fishing tips, mountain man tales, and the history of Strawberry.

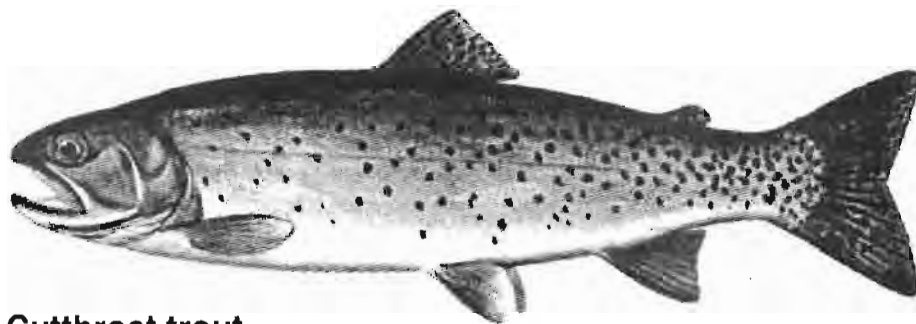
Renegade Campground and Day Use Area, located at the south side of Strawberry Reservoir, has 76 camping sites and a fisherman access area. Other features include flush toilets, and boat ramp. This site allows anglers access from the south end of Strawberry via Forest Road #131 off US Highway 40. The road is paved from Haws Point to Renegade Campground.

Anglers will also notice the addition of fisherman access areas at Mud Creek, Haws Point, Chicken Creek East, Chicken Creek West, Ladders, and North Soldier Creek. These areas around the perimeter of Strawberry Reservoir have boat ramps and restrooms.

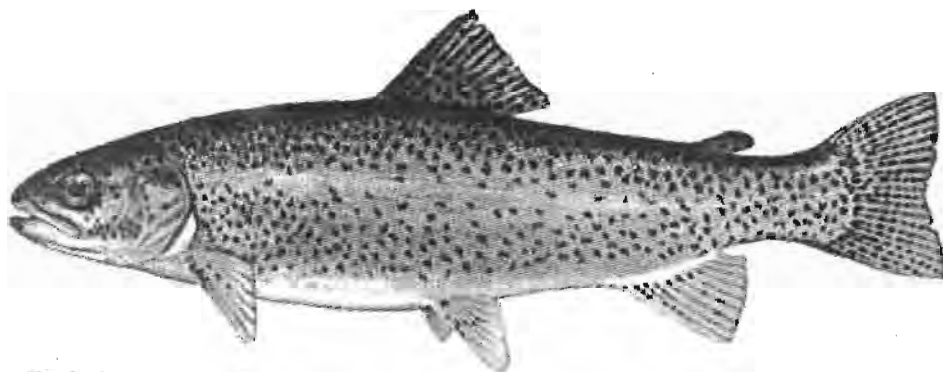
Strawberry Reservoir is a year-round recreation reservoir. Winter parking areas at five point around the reservoir will give anglers more access for ice fishing and snowmobiling.

Strawberry Visitor Center is the focal point of activity in Strawberry Valley. The Visitor Center is located just off Highway 40. Maps, proclamations, and other information is available for all types of activities. Exhibits depicting the history of the massive Central Utah Project can be viewed at the Center. Other displays show the trout that inhabit the waters in Strawberry Valley, the wildlife that make this valley their home, and the location of recreation facilities. Information concerning weather conditions, campfire programs, and fishing hotspots is also available from the Center.

For additional information, contact Heber Ranger District, 654-0470, and Strawberry Visitor Center, 548-2321.



**Cutthroat trout**



**Rainbow trout**

was extremely limited during the summer of 1991 with fisherman hours for May, June, and July only about 17 percent of expectation. Rainbow trout, which were largely absent from the creel during the early summer, showed up in good numbers and provided the bulk of the late summer harvest during 1991.

One major concern is the potential for overharvest of Bear Lake cutthroat in Strawberry Reservoir, especially during the initial recovery period. In general, these fish are easily caught, and mature slowly to spawning size. Cutthroat trout reach sexual maturity in approximately four-to-five years—and some individuals may take much longer. If cutthroat are removed in large numbers before they reach maturity, the establishment of large spawning runs will not occur and the objectives for a natural recruitment and management of cutthroat will not be realized.

As a result, DWR is asking Strawberry anglers to do their part

to ensure the prompt recovery of this popular northern Utah water by voluntarily releasing all cutthroat trout. Although 1991 creel data show that nearly 50 percent of the cutthroat caught at Strawberry were released, this rate of return is not sufficient to insure a good initial spawning run during 1994 or 1995, particularly if fishing pressure increases as expected during 1992.

Anglers are encouraged to release even the deeply hooked cutthroats by cutting the leader near the hook and gently returning the fish to the water. Studies have shown up to a 60 percent survival of deeply hooked fish when released in this manner.

The future of Strawberry Reservoir and the rate of recovery of the fishery depends to a large degree on the assistance of anglers and their willingness to release cutthroat trout. When sufficient numbers of cutthroat trout are allowed to mature and ascend the tributaries to spawn, Strawberry will once again develop into the state's premiere trout fishing water.




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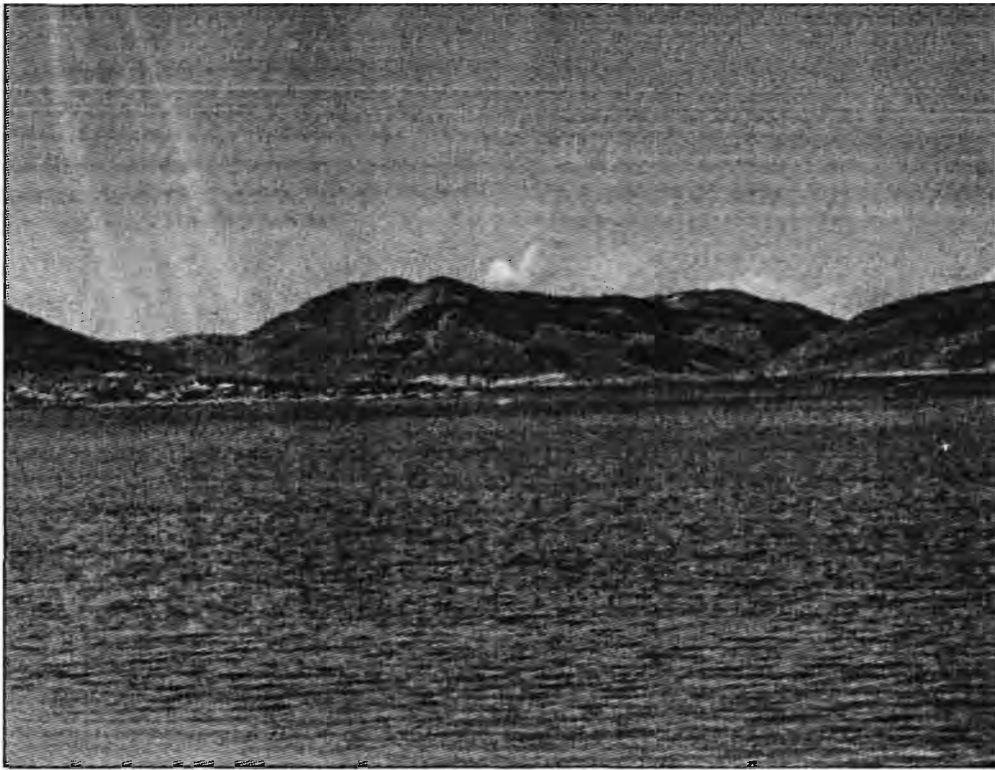
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## *Scofield Reservoir*

# What the Future Holds

**By Kevin Christopherson**  
*SERO Fisheries Manager*

My father-in-law still tells memorable stories about fishing trips to Scofield Reservoir. Endless accounts about taking his boys up to Scofield Reservoir and catching limits of two pound trout. Many of us have heard or experienced similar fish stories.

However, Scofield Reservoir today is a far cry from the memorable fishing in recent years. It leaves us wondering: *What has happened? What does the future hold?*

Fisheries biologists and managers have intensely sought the answers to these questions, and some answers are beginning to emerge.

There was much speculation that ice fishing had depleted the fish and this was responsible for the poor fishing. In an investigation, DWR conducted an

intensive 12 months creel survey (1988). This survey measured fishing harvest, pressure, and catch rate. It was concluded that 18 percent of the fish caught that year were caught by ice fishing. This is a significant number, but not over-whelming. In fact during much of the recent decline DWR has stocked extra fish into Scofield Reservoir intending to improve fishing, yet fishing continued to decline.

Another telling fact is the size of fish collected in gillnet samples and caught by anglers. The average size of the trout has actually increased, while the total number has decreased. If over-harvest was the problem, we would expect the larger fish to be caught out and only the smaller fish would remain. However, the opposite is true, larger fish remain and the fingerling trout disappear.

After much work, and with the help from the state department of

Environmental Quality, the problems are coming into focus. Continued sediment input from the watershed, and nutrients released from these sediments have seriously degraded the water quality, overfertilized the reservoir, and the result is profuse blue-green algae during the summer months.

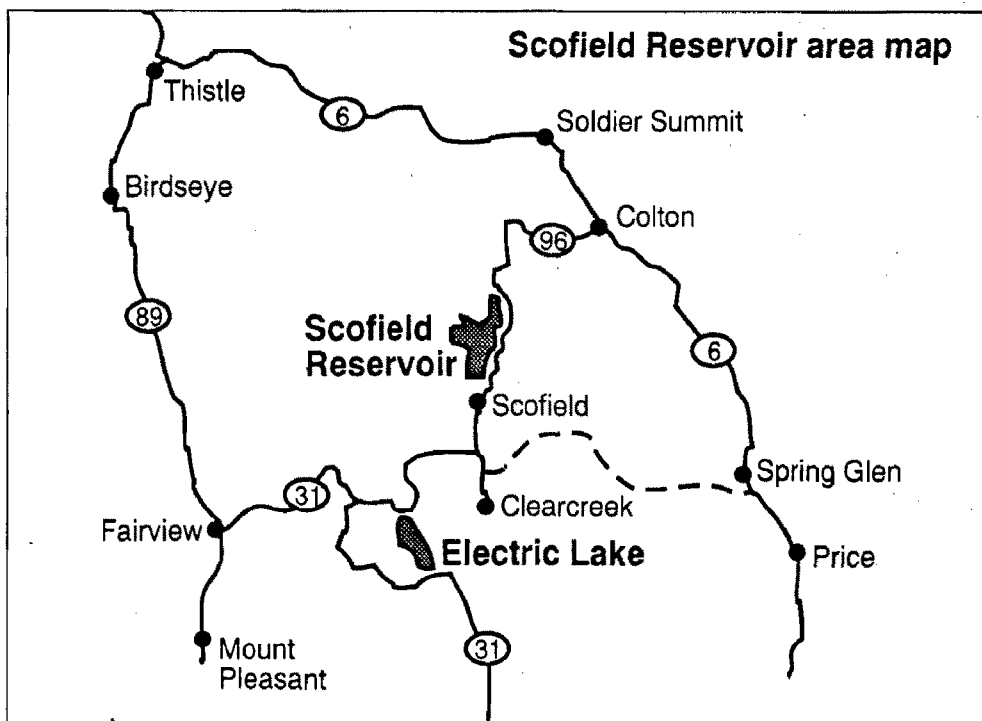
Blue-green algae is a noxious algae that indicates poor water quality. It is often seen in large amounts in sewage lagoons. It adversely affects fish in two ways. First, it kills the plankton which is an important food source for trout; and secondly, it causes oxygen depletion. As the algae dies and sinks to the bottom it begins to decompose, a chemical process that consumes oxygen. Biological data have confirmed that summer and winter water oxygen levels are critically low.

It has also been suggested that litter left by anglers and boaters is responsible for the decline in water quality. This is not true. No one condones littering — and it certainly detracts from the beauty of the area, but the amount of litter is insignificant compared to the hundreds of tons of sediments that are deposited into the reservoir.

There have been six major fish kills in Scofield Reservoir since 1960, in each case it happened in a low water year. In years with abundant snow, the reservoir fills, the problem is diluted and the water is freshened. In years with low water, the problems are concentrated resulting in low trout survival. As more and more sediments are transported into the reservoir, the water quality will continue to degrade, and trout will survive in only the wettest years.

This problem is of major concern because the solution is beyond the control of DWR. The only way to extend the life of Scofield Reservoir is to manage the drainage specifically for watershed protection. This will require changes in livestock grazing, road construction, and mining activities. This can only occur if a broad-based grass roots movement demands that these changes are made. To their credit, many people and agencies have worked hard to make improvements in the watershed and some progress





has been made. There is still much to do.

In the meantime, DWR is doing all it can to extend the life of the reservoir. The reservoir was chemically treated in 1991 to remove carp, chubs, and walleye. Carp reduce the water quality by stirring up the sediments and uprooting aquatic plants. The removal of carp, and other species leaves more space and oxygen for the trout. Walleye can eat a fish one half the size of its length. Therefore, walleye reproducing naturally may eventually become so abundant that they could eat all of the trout stocked into the reservoir.

The chemical treatment will not solve the fundamental problems of Scofield Reservoir. Scofield has historically been stocked with 600,000 three-inch trout. This is no longer a working method. DWR is committed to stocking more pounds of trout in an effort to improve the fishing. Three, five, and seven inch trout will be stocked, spring and fall. These fish will be marked and studied to evaluate which is the best size to stock, and what is the best time of year for stocking to maximize survival.

The good news is that a better trout stocking system will be developed, and in normal to wet years Scofield

Reservoir may again provide good fishing. The bad news is that the water quality problem is growing worse, and in dry years fishing will decline.

The problems at Scofield Reservoir offer an opportunity to the people of Utah. These problems will not be solved by any one government agency.

Active involvement by sportsmen and concerned individuals could be the salvation of the reservoir. Scofield Reservoir may serve as a catalyst for a new era of public involvement in natural resource management.

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# Why Rainbow Trout?

**By Joe Valentine**

*Assistant Fisheries Chief (Culture)*

In 1883, Utah received its first shipment of rainbow trout eggs from the U.S. Fish Station on the McLeod River in California. By 1913, the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), a fish native to inland waters of the west coast, had been introduced into almost all the trout waters in Utah. By this time, the rainbow had become the state's most popular fish supplanting the native cutthroat trout in most trout streams and lakes.

The rainbow trout was only one of 14 exotic fishes successfully introduced into Utah's waters between 1870 and 1900.

Most of these early introductions were made to replace the dwindling supply of native fishes that the early settlers once depended on for food. During this period, various kinds of fish like salmon, trout, carp, bass and catfish were supplied to Utah and many other states by the U.S. Fish Commission to encourage the production and distribution of food fishes.

These days, rainbows are raised in state hatcheries for stocking public waters for sport fishing and in commercial hatcheries to sell as food and to stock private ponds. Rainbow make up 72 percent of the eight to 10 million trout stocked by state fish hatcheries annually.

The rainbow has become a fish for all seasons. Through selective breeding for more than 100 years rainbow broodstocks of various genetic strains have been developed which can supply hatcheries with eggs almost any time of the year. So no matter what time of year a certain size of fish is required, hatcheries can supply the need as long as it is a rainbow that is needed.

Other trout like cutthroat, brook, or brown trout have not been as thoroughly domesticated and their egg production is limited to only certain seasons of the year, fall for brook and brown trout and spring for cutthroat.

Currently, the state keeps four strains of rainbow for egg production and imports eggs of three other strains for special programs. Each strain has unique characteristics that can be

used to advantage in the management of certain waters. Some are wilder, others are faster growing, and some become larger because they mature later. Fast growing rainbow are often used to produce "planters" (i.e. those trout stocked at catchable size for harvest within two to three weeks). Less domesticated strains are planted as fingerling in lakes and reservoirs where survival and growth in the wild are critical.

In general, the rainbow is well adapted to Utah's trout waters and fishing needs. It does well in reservoirs and lakes feeding on plankton and insects. It is less likely to prey on other fish and not as hard to catch as brown trout nor is it as easily fished out as cutthroat. Seldom does it become over populated or crowd out other kinds of trout as the brook trout is prone to do. In addition, hatcheries find it more productive to raise and it grows faster than other trout



Jim Hoddenback shows a nice rainbow he caught in Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Rainbow trout are Utah's most popular game fish.

species. Most important, Utahns love to catch them.

Some 7.5 million coldwater fishes are harvest annually in Utah. Rainbow make up almost 80 percent of this catch. The unique qualities of the rainbow trout have made it an indispensable part of the State's fishery management program. And it will continue to be a very important part of Utah's coldwater fisheries far into the future.

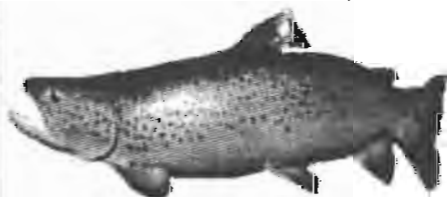
#### **Fish Facts:**

Largest rainbow ever caught in Utah: 26 pounds 2 ounces. Caught in Flaming Gorge Reservoir by Del Canty in 1979.

Good places to fish for trophy rainbow: Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Otter Creek Reservoir, Fish Lake.

Good places to fish for pan-sized rainbow and an occasional lunker — almost any water in Utah. Popular waters include: Strawberry, Lost Creek, East Canyon, Causey, Currant Creek, Mill Meadow, Forsyth, Quail Creek, Red Fleet and many more.

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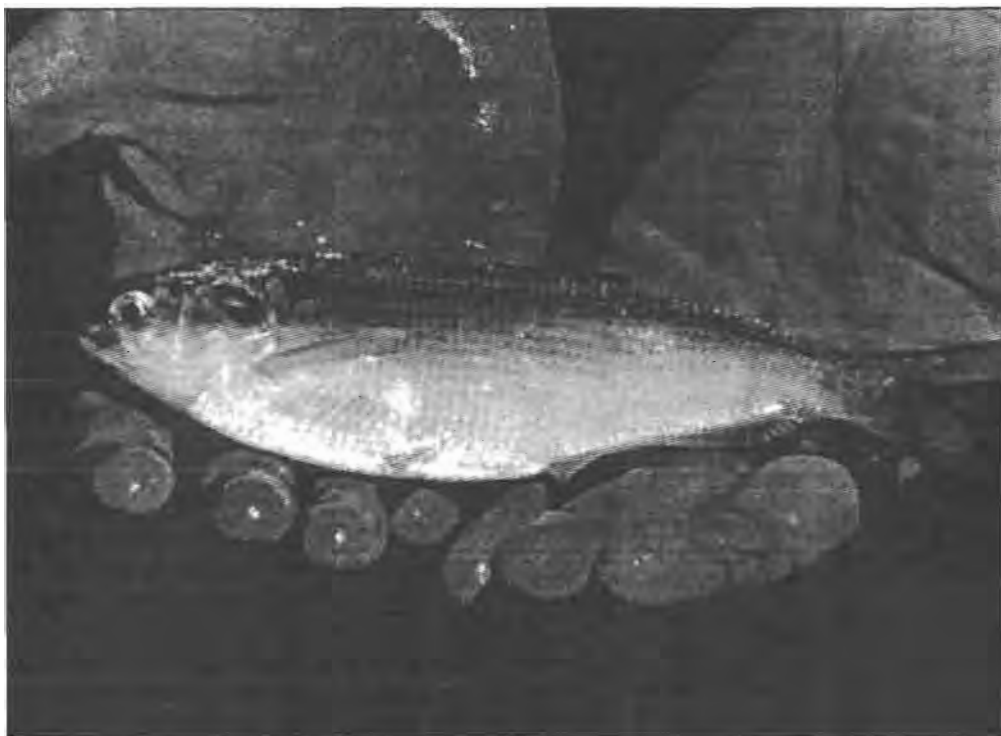
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*Gizzard shad*

## **Willard Bay Shad**

**By Thomas D. Pettengill**  
*Northern Region Fisheries Manager*

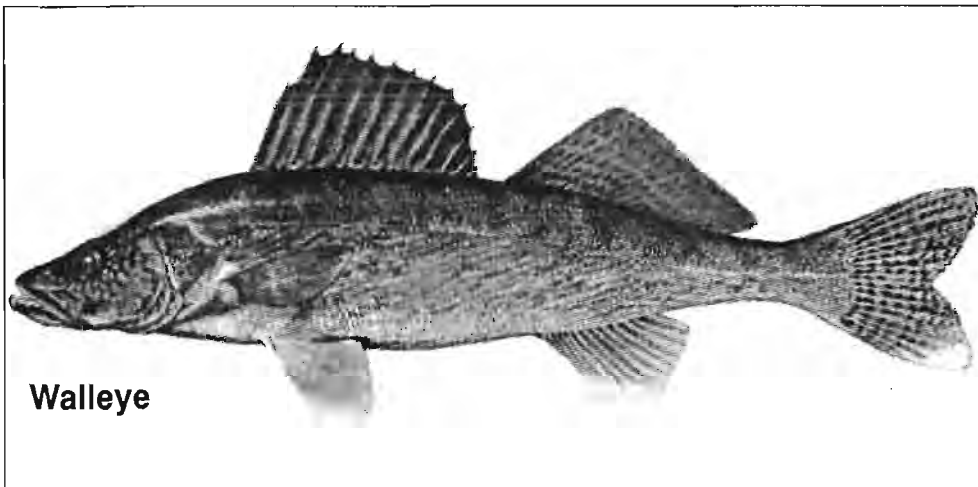
Willard Bay Reservoir can be characterized as a 10,000 acre bath tub with very little cover for fish except along the shoreline. Sport fishing in Willard Bay has had a cyclic history of a few good fishing years separated by several years of poor fishing. Fishing for crappie reached a peak in the mid to late 1970s. Walleye and catfish fishing have been up and down over the years. For years, food has been sparse for game fish in Willard Bay.

In the early 1980s, DWR introduced two species of forage fishes—the spottail shiners from Minnesota and the pond smelt from California into Willard Bay. Pond smelt were never found after their release, but the spottail shiners survived and are still caught in Willard Bay. The pond smelt and the spottail shiner were never prolific enough to meet the needs of the game fish already present in Willard Bay.

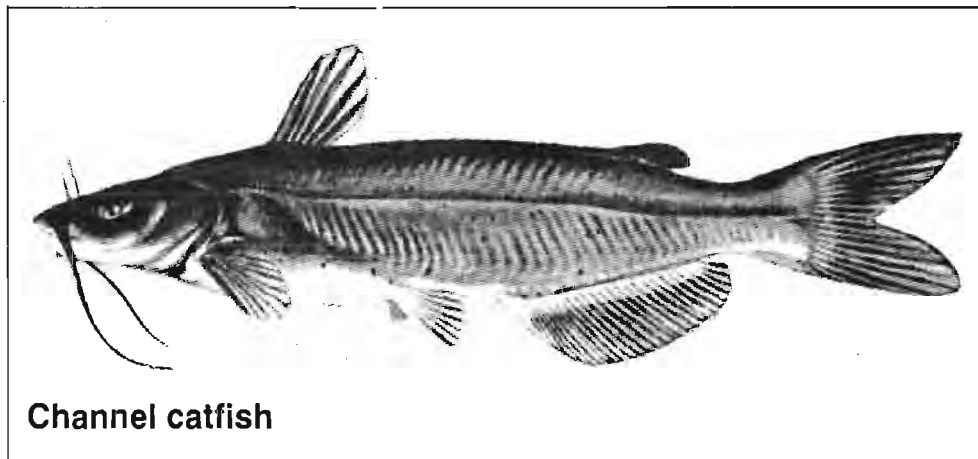
By the late 1980s, fisheries biologists believed it was time to introduce another forage fish into Willard Bay. This water needed a forage fish that was very prolific and one that—as adults—were large enough that only the largest predators could eat. The gizzard shad appeared to meet that need. An adult shad can reach 15 inches long and adult females can lay three hundred thousand eggs each year. Gizzard shad can also spawn all summer long to provide a steady supply of small fish.

However, there was a problem. Gizzard shad were banned in Utah. In the wrong waters, gizzard shad could create problems similar to those caused by Utah chubs and suckers in Strawberry Reservoir. This shad was believed to be too dangerous to bring into Utah. We had an important water that needed help and all the other forage fish we had in the state were of little or no help.

We needed approval from DWR Director and the Utah Wildlife Board



**Walleye**



**Channel catfish**

to introduce gizzard shad. After a year of evaluations and reviews, the Director and the Wildlife Board gave conditional approval to stock gizzard shad in Willard Bay. Gizzard shad are still banned in all other waters in the State of Utah.

In June of 1990, a total of 1800 adult gizzard shad were released at the South Marina of Willard Bay. Within two months young shad, one-to-two inches long, could be found almost every where in Willard Bay. By the fall of 1990, some 2,000 young shad were collected in a single sample with a 100 foot beach seine. Initially the introduction was a success.

However, some questions still remained. *Would gizzard shad survive the winter in Willard Bay?* Willard Bay is climatically at the northern edge of where gizzard shad can survive the winter. *What affect would the increased forage supply have on the game fishes?* *Would the fishery improve?*

Gizzard shad survived their first winter in Willard Bay. A very cold winter with low water and thick ice cover. A few weeks after the ice broke, biologists checked to see if any shad had survived. Within five minutes of sampling the first live gizzard shad was caught in the South Marina. Several more were caught in the next two hours.

Biologists also caught fat, 16 to 18 inch walleyes. A year earlier, the walleyes were 13 inches and skinny. The average size of male walleyes had increased three inches in one year. Three year old female walleyes, still immature, averaged 18 inches in 1991. The catfish were fat. Earlier in the spring several very large crappie were caught from the North Marina. It appeared that in nine months gizzard shad had provided enough forage to greatly increase the growth of the game fishes in Willard Bay.

Nonetheless, increased forage and larger walleyes do not translate into

more walleyes in anglers creels. The question: *Had biologists waited too long and had the population dropped so low that few remained to be caught?* The answer: No. Biologists from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York have found that in years when walleye have a lot to eat anglers have trouble catching them. As the food supply increases angler catch decreases.

During winters, when we have poor survival of gizzard shad in Willard Bay, fishing for walleye in the spring should be good.

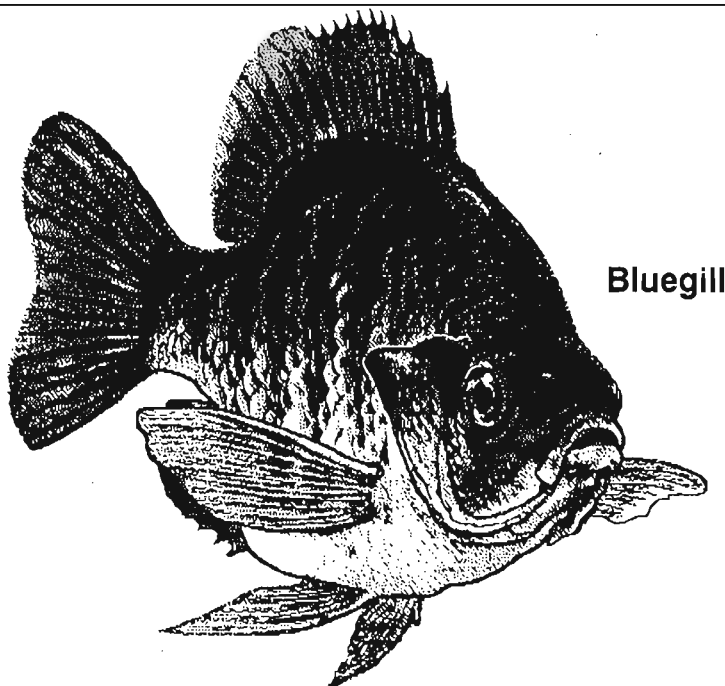
Crappie and channel catfish will still take lures and bait even when there is plenty of forage.

What lies ahead for the Willard Bay Fishery? We've already seen increased growth of the game fish. The increased growth should translate into larger females to lay more eggs and produce more walleyes and channel catfish. Presently, we're not sure how the crappie will respond. We may see more and bigger crappies.

If the shad continue to survive and spawn like they have the last year, biologists may introduce another predator—a hybrid called a "wiper." Wipers are a cross between the white and striped bass. They cannot reproduce and can be controlled by stocking.

Wipers can reach 20-25 pounds. By stocking high numbers of fingerlings we could provide relatively fast fishing for one-to-two pounders and a few adults would survive to provide trophy-sized fish.

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**Bluegill**

*At one time Pelican Lake was a world-class bluegill fishery.*

## *Pelican Lake*

# A Look Back - A Look Ahead

**By Chad Crosby**

*Northeast Regional Fisheries Manager*

Five consecutive years of drought in the Uintah Basin have adversely impacted most of the area's popular game fisheries. There simply has not been enough water to go around.

Several popular fishing reservoirs — Crouse, Calder and Bottle Hollow are dry. Others have entered the winter months so depleted that they have lost all or a portion of their fisheries.

The Pelican Lake bluegill fishery is one of these. When the first bluegills were stocked by Utah's famous game warden, Udell "Fat" Gardner, back in the 1950s, their existence there has been threatened. Biologists have concluded from annual spring mortality trend counts that when the ice-on period is extended or snow depth is wanting or even too heavy, bluegill mortality increases proportionally. Abnormal winter loss began four years ago when snow depth registered only a few inches.

During summer months, water is particularly clear in Pelican Lake and

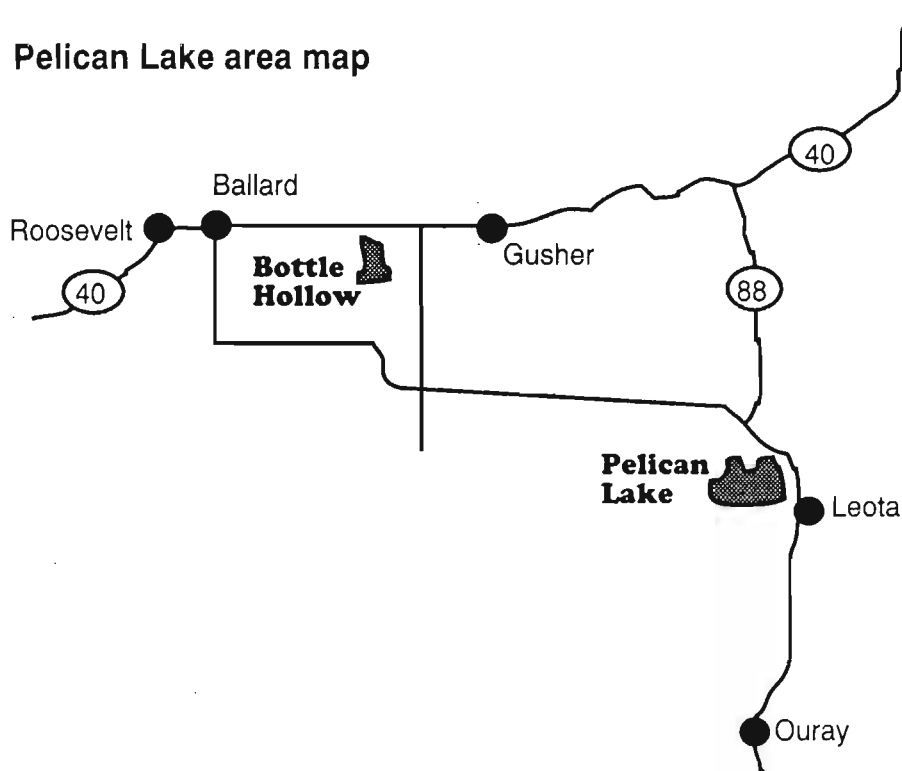
sunlight penetrates to the bottom over the entire lake since its maximum depth when full is only 15 feet. Oxygen

depletion has not been a problem at the lake in the summer. However, during winter, ice prevents a free gaseous exchange at the water-atmosphere interface, lack of oxygen for fish can be a problem. Sunlight penetration is critical in Pelican because rooted, aquatic vegetation is particularly dense. This is due to the high nutrient content of the water and soil on the lake bottom.

When light is able to reach plants near the bottom, photosynthesis occurs with oxygen as a by-product. Plenty of oxygen is produced and fish thrive under these conditions. However, when sunlight cannot reach the plants because of deep snow on the ice, they become respirators and like all living creatures, will use oxygen with carbon dioxide as a by-product. If this condition persists over a long period, fish will die from suffocation.

Trend counts support this concern because only a few winter-killed bass have been counted over the years. Effects of oxygen depletion or hydrogen sulfide accumulation may be nullified by allowing fresh water to flow in under the ice. Also, hydrogen sulfide density may be reduced if gas-laden water is allowed to trickle out through a bottom outlet. A combination of inflow and accompanying bottom

## Pelican Lake area map







*Pelican Lake also has a growing population of largemouth bass. As the lake recovers the largemouth fishing will improve rapidly.*

release is ideal in preventing winter fish loss in shallow productive lakes or ponds with rooted, aquatic vegetation. Unfortunately, this condition does not completely exist at Pelican Lake where, although there is winter inflow during most years, there is no mechanism for releasing water near the bottom.

Between 1986 and 1989, runoff into Pelican Lake was not sufficient to even begin to fill it. The spring rains of April and May that normally start the growing season in the Uintah Basin did not come and farmers used the irrigation water early, leaving Pelican at its lowest conservation pool level by July. Subsequent evaporation loss began more than a month early and the abnormally hot, dry weather persisted without relief.

During those years there was not enough water to even recharge the ground water and many wells and springs in the Uintah Basin dried up. Consequently, because of evaporation

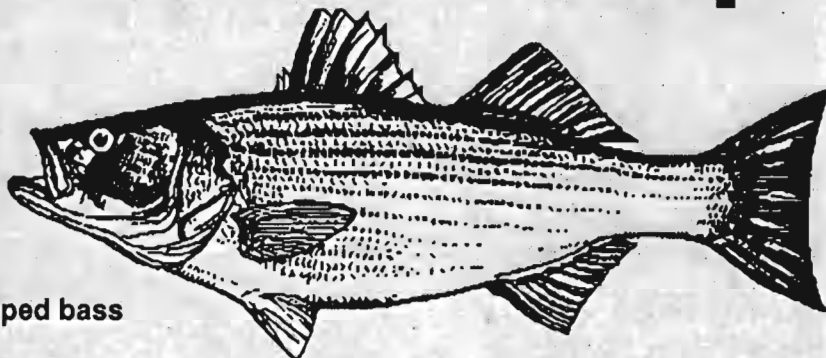
loss, Pelican Lake entered the winter periods at a level four feet below normal and there was no chance of receiving fresh water during winter months.

During the winters of 1988, 1989, and 1990, Pelican Lake was the lowest recorded depth ever, having a maximum depth of seven feet. High winter loss of all fish was predicted.

Like most of the reservoirs and even some of the natural lakes in Utah, Pelican has been illegally stocked with both rough and game fish by unscrupulous fisherman. This is an insidious practice that needs to end. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent annually renovating fishing waters when these funds could have been spent for fisherman access, conservation pools or even building urban fisheries.

Notwithstanding, given time with less severe conditions, and supplemental stocking, Pelican Lake can once again become a blue ribbon bluegill fishery. Fishery biologists are conducting an investigation to see if the bluegill population is below the minimum population level for recovery. Preliminary studies show that it would take many years to recover on its own. However, there are other sources of bluegill in the Uintah Basin and it is our intention to utilize these sources for Pelican Lake. This should result in a more rapid recovery. Still it will take seven to eight years accompanied by near optimum environmental conditions before the large size bluegill return in great numbers to Pelican Lake.

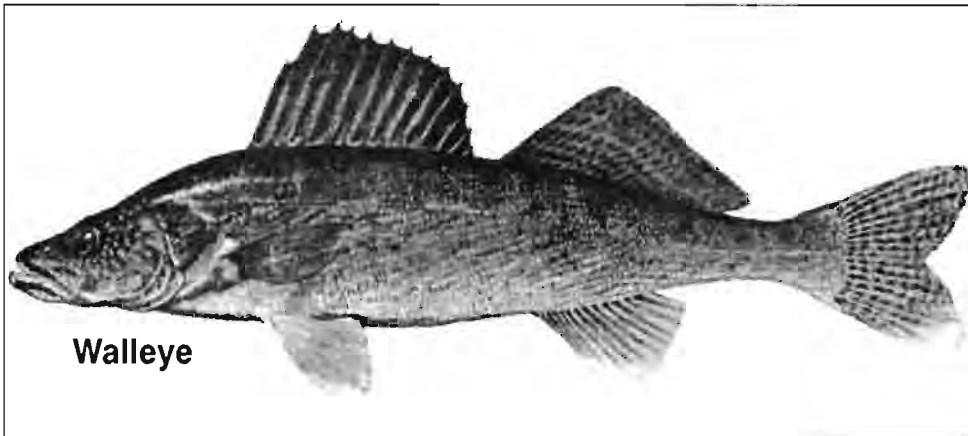
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Walleye

## Why? Why Not Walleye?

By Charles Thompson  
Central Region Fisheries Manager

*Why Walleye?* Few fish create the kind of excitement that will get anglers to stand along a stream in the cold wet wind of March and April and fish all

night. Walleye do. However, that's about the only time of the year they provide much fishing recreation.

Walleye grow rapidly in many of Utah's waters and achieve trophy quality. They are sporty fish on the line especially when they reach large

size. However, their energy wanes quickly, that is they fight hard for a few seconds then give up and can be pulled slowly to the surface. Walleye are easy to fillet and are probably the best eating of all fresh water fish.

Walleye are difficult to catch. That's good and bad. On the good side; they are difficult to catch, they live a long time, reach maturity and can maintain their own population through natural reproduction. They usually do not require supplemental restocking as trout populations do. On the bad side; they are difficult to catch, anglers must develop a high level of expertise before they can expect to be successful. You cannot arrive at your favorite pond, slide a night crawler on your hook, and cast it out into the water and catch walleye. It may occasionally happen but not often enough to provide you with incentive to keep coming back for more.

*Why not Walleye?* Walleye won't stay where they are put. They'll cross mountains and prairies as dry as Death Valley to get from one reservoir to another. The illegal introduction of the species from a water where we want them, into a water where we don't want them, is our number one why not. Most of Utah's lakes and reservoirs are well suited for rainbow trout but do not have the forage species necessary to provide food for a walleye population. Walleye evolved in lake and stream systems which contained large numbers and kinds of forage fish. To support walleye fisheries in Utah, we must also provide these same kinds and numbers of forage fish in our waters and that is not possible, practical or desirable.

Most of our reservoirs and streams are linked together in one way or another. Those that are not linked by natural water ways are linked by the illegal fish stockers. We simply cannot be certain that a forage fish stocked into a particular water for a particular management reason will stay there, and its movement to some other water could be disastrous. It is nearly impossible for DWR to prevent illegal introductions. The act is impossible to detect and easily carried out.

Two or three walleye illegally stocked in Deer Creek Reservoir, 10-to-

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12 years ago, have produced a fishery dominated by walleye.

The yellow perch population that had become an important and valuable winter fishery is gone. This past year anglers harvested less than four percent of the rainbow trout stocked into the reservoir the previous fall (based on early creel census estimates). This is a reservoir where historically as high as 90 percent of the rainbow stocked returned to the creel.

The walleye population in Deer Creek Reservoir now will rival any population in the country. It contains several-year classes of fish ranging in sizes up to 15 pounds. However, the Deer Creek Reservoir walleye fishery has a very dismal future. The walleye will quickly eliminate the remaining forage fish in the reservoir and will become a skinny stunted walleye fishery providing very little recreational fishing.

The reservoir cannot be chemically reclaimed because of its many domestic

uses and the danger of losing the valuable brown trout fishery in the Provo River below. Additional forage species cannot be introduced because of the possible threat they could impose on the threatened and endangered June sucker in Utah Lake. The many, many trout anglers who have enjoyed Deer Creek Reservoir for years are going to be forced to look elsewhere for

their trout in the future.

*So why walleye?* They are an exciting sport fish with excellent table quality. *And why not walleye?* They dominate the fishery, eliminate other management options, and do not provide a good family type fishery. When walleye appear in Utah reservoirs anglers go somewhere else.

## Strawberry Reservoir anglers:



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# Game 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.



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 a light blue ring. Adipose fin in young fish may be orange. Few, if any, spots on tail. Tail square, not 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 spotting, with many small irregular spots). Teeth on back of tongue. May hybridize in the wild with rainbow trout.



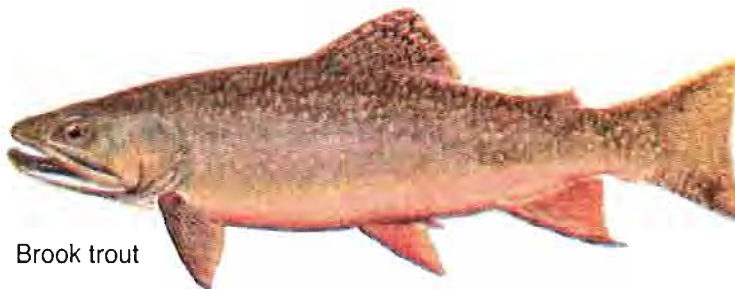
Northern pike

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.



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.



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 fore-edge of the lower fins. Tail is square or slightly forked.



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.



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 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.





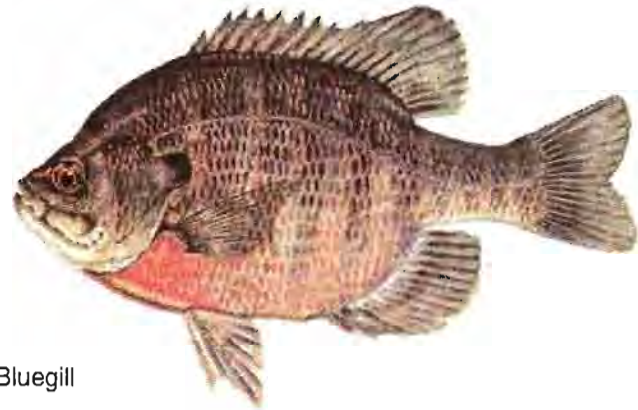
**Largemouth bass**

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 in front of the eye. body deep for its length and compressed from side to side.



**White bass**

Dark gray to black on the back, with bright silvery sides and white belly. The sides have dark stripes or lines (about 6 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.



**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.



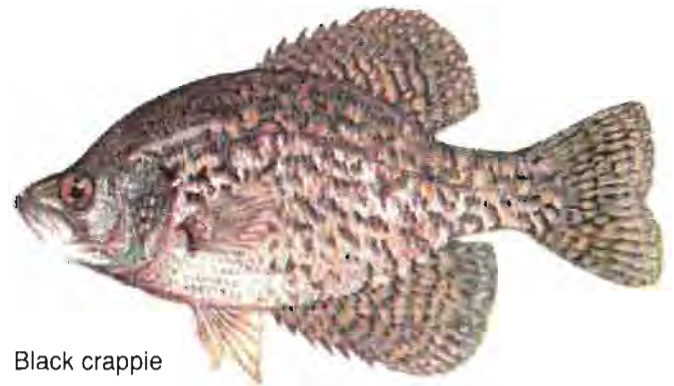
**Striped bass**

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.



# Completely Protected Species — Illegal to Possess

## Razorback sucker



**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



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

## Bonytail chub



**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.

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

## Colorado squawfish



**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.

## Virgin River chub



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

## Roundtail chub



**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.

# Where Can I Get Information of Fish and Fishing?

By Bill Bradwisch  
Assistant Chief, Fisheries

Ever find yourself wondering when a certain fish species spawns, how big a fish may get, where 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 inquiries, 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 and 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., *Trout Unlimited*, *Outdoor Life*, *Field and Stream*, *Sports Afield*, *In Fisherman*, etc.). *Utah Fishing & Outdoors 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. Pick one up at your local sporting goods store.

**Newspaper, 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 good 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 normal 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 Good 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 find friendly helpful people.

**The Utah Fishing Map & Guide:** This booklet, produced by *Utah Fishing and Outdoors Magazine* shows and describes over 220 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 good stores, and bait and tackle dealers across the entire state. Pick one up at your local sporting goods store.

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!

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*Many of Utah's popular waters are crowded on weekends and holidays. When hundreds of anglers surround a water, proper angling ethics become critical if everyone is to enjoy their day of fishing.*

# Angling Ethics

**By Bill Bradwisch**  
Assistant Chief, Fisheries

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 outdoors, 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.

## 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

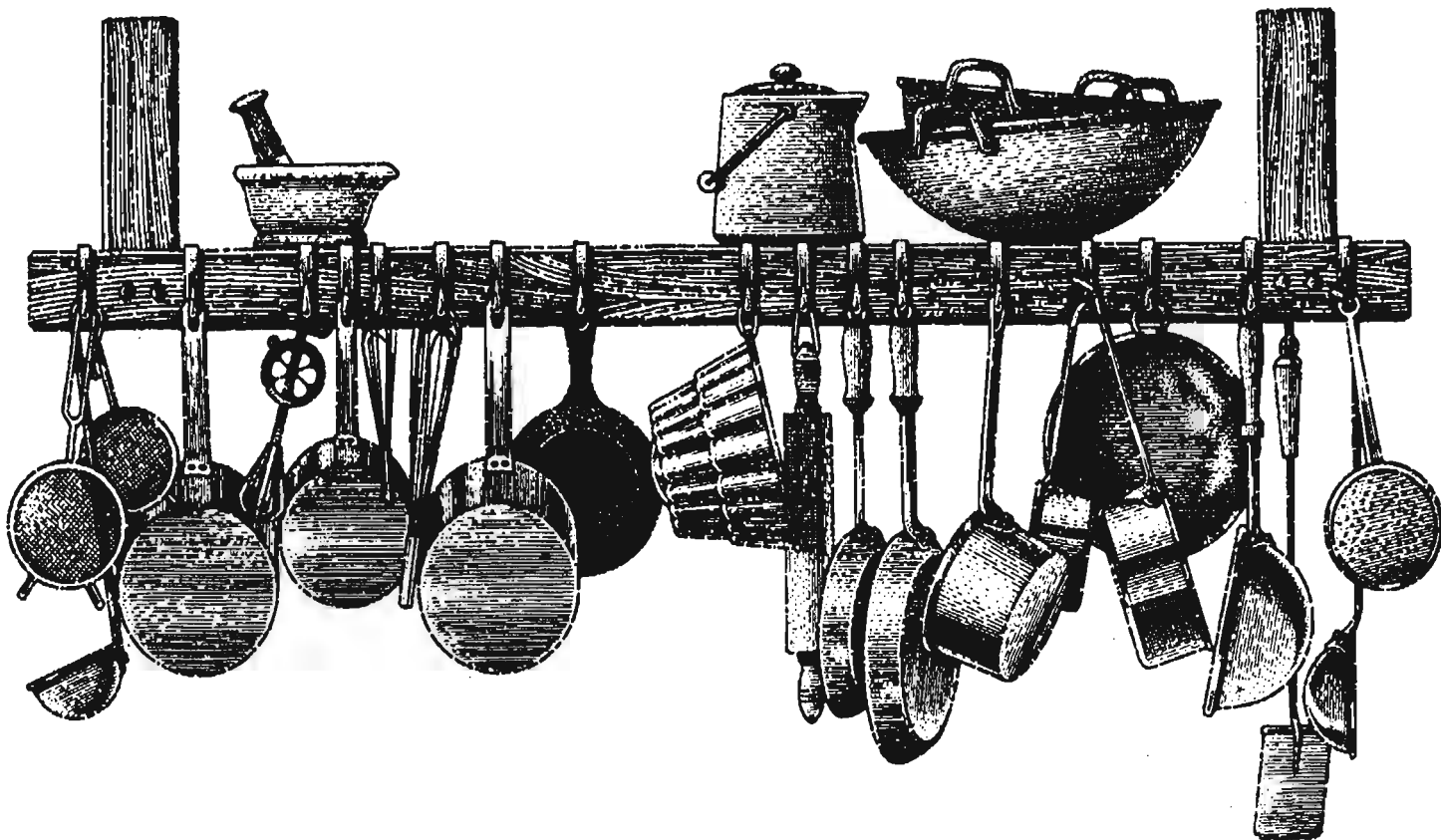
- Get permission when using private property; respect a landowner's right to say NO.
- Leave gates as you found them.
- Drive only on designated roads or trails, don't start a new trail for convenience. This means that just because someone has made a set of tracks, you don't have to follow.
- Use your bikes and other offroad 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.



# Never Eat a Frozen Fish

By Bruce Schmidt  
*Chief of Fisheries*

To eat fish or not to eat fish, that is the question. More and more anglers today are actively asking for catch and release regulations, and increasing numbers of waters are being managed with restrictive or catch and release regulations to offer added protection to fish populations. Some anglers even favor the total adoption of a "catch and release" philosophy statewide. With the trend toward catch and release fishing growing stronger, you might wonder whether it is appropriate to keep and eat fish anymore.

Attitudes are clearly changing. Surveys of anglers show that most people fish for reasons other than just taking home some fish to eat. Increasingly, some anglers are voluntarily releasing their catch to help protect fish populations. With increasing fishing pressure, widespread practice of voluntary catch and release

clearly can be beneficial to many populations. Releasing fish allows for more large fish to survive, thus increasing the quality of fishing. Higher survival of fish caught and released could be beneficial to boosting natural spawning and might even reduce the amount of stocking required.

In reality, Utah is a long way from imposing complete catch and release regulations. The majority of our fisheries are located in fluctuating reservoirs that do not have the appropriate habitat to support natural reproduction of trout, and hence the fishery is completely dependent upon stocked fish. Also, some of these waters are not suitable to sustain fish life year-round, so it is imperative that the fish stocked be caught and removed while conditions are still favorable. The majority of hatchery fish are stocked expressly to provide the opportunity to catch fish and take them home for a tasty and nutritious meal.

Similarly, prolific panfish species,

like bluegill, perch, bullheads, white bass, crappie and others, need to have their populations controlled in order to maintain good growth rates and suitable quality. These populations benefit from angler harvest, and it is quite appropriate to keep a limit of these fish whenever you are fortunate enough to catch one. These species also have excellent table qualities and make for a wonderful meal.

Fishing pressure is increasing on our waters and, consequently, catch limits and occasionally catch and release restrictions are being utilized more and more. These regulations help stretch a scarce resource among increasing numbers of anglers and protect specific species or segments of the population from overharvest.

Catch and release regulations are presently in effect at Manning Meadow Reservoir, Electric Lake (mandatory) and Strawberry Reservoir (voluntary) to protect cutthroat trout to establish spawning populations. A number of streams around the state also require the release of cutthroat trout to allow them to rebuild populations, while other species such as brown trout may be taken.

Restrictive regulations such as slot



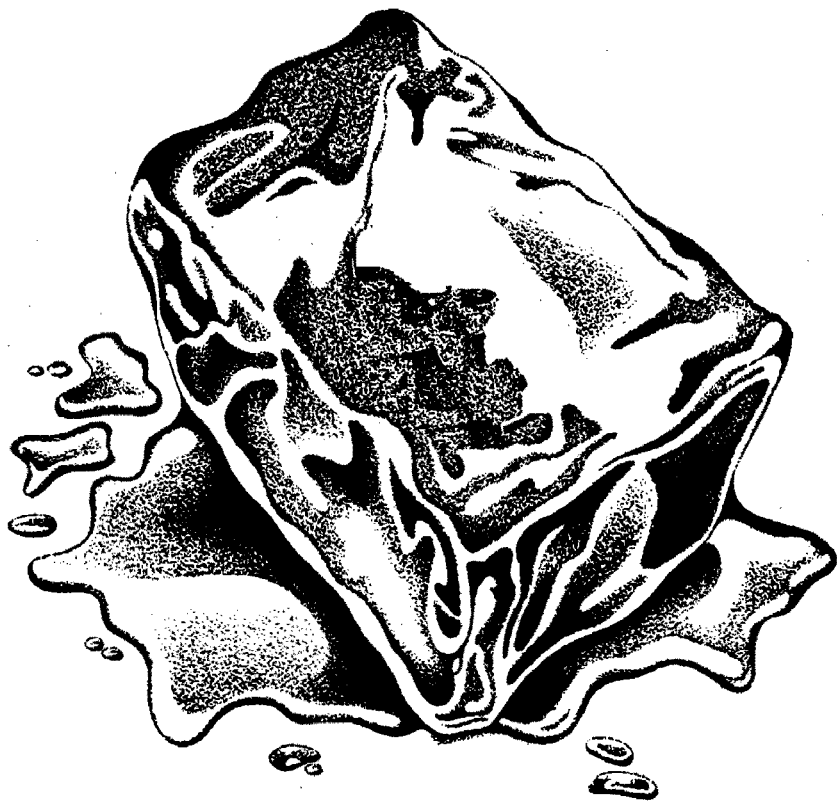
or minimum size limits are used to protect a specific size of fish to enhance the population of spawning size fish or increase the abundance of trophy size individuals in the population. These regulations are used on a variety of species from lake trout, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout to largemouth and smallmouth bass.

Yes. It is all right to keep and eat fish. On most waters in Utah the answer is clearly "Yes". If the regulations allow you to keep the fish you catch, it is certainly appropriate to do so, and some populations, like the panfish, will actually benefit.

So, where does the freezer fit in with all this? Let me pass along my personal philosophy on keeping or releasing fish. I consider fish to be wonderful table fare and one of the best tasting and most healthy foods available. Not much beats the flavor of pan fried fresh caught brookies beside a Uintah Mountain lake, unless it's a fresh barbecued striped bass filet from the grill or fresh catfish baked with lemon and herbs.

The bottom line is I love fresh fish. Frozen fish is okay, but a culinary masterpiece requires that the main ingredient be fresh. As a result, I have no qualms at all about keeping enough fish to feed myself and/or my family. However, if the fishing is good enough so I can catch more than we can eat in a meal, I prefer to release the additional catch to let them grow and provide better fishing another day. Hence, my personal motto, "Never eat a frozen fish!"

So, don't feel worried or ashamed if, like me, you enjoy the flavor of a good fish dinner. Where the rules allow fish to be kept, feel free to indulge your appetite. While we do not look at the fisheries resource for subsistence, we also believe that an increasing number of anglers are not going fishing with the intent of filling their freezers. As more and more anglers keep only enough fish to provide a fresh meal, we would expect to see an increase in fishing quality in the heavily fished waters. Besides, maybe we really have selfish motives at heart. Fresh fish are more tasty to eat, and without a store of fish in the freezer, there is a lot more reason to get out more often and go fishing.



## Keep Your Fish Fresh

**By Bruce Schmidt**  
*Chief of Fisheries*

I love to eat fish. In fact, I've eaten every species of sport fish available in Utah. Without exception I've found that properly cared for, fresh-caught fish is simply delicious.

Every summer, DWR gets a number of calls from anglers concerned about the flavor of the fish that they've caught on some lake. While it is true that some overly fertile waters can produce organisms which impart an off-flavor to fish, more often than not, anglers should first consider exactly how the fish were handled after being caught.

While fish are hardy and live in a variety of environments, their flesh is actually quite delicate and must be cared for properly to maintain its quality. In my experience, one of the biggest causes of poor tasting fish is leaving the fish in warm water after

they have been caught. Though fish are aquatic animals, after death they are only a delicate piece of meat. I doubt many people would bring a choice steak home from the store and soak it in warm water for several hours. Yet, this is essentially what happens when fish are placed on stringers and left in the warm surface waters of reservoirs and streams.

Most people believe that the best way to keep fish for eating is to keep them alive as long as possible. This is usually true if the fish can be kept in water of the proper temperature with good dissolved oxygen and with minimum stressed placed on the fish.

Unfortunately, rope and chain stringers do not serve this function well. They actually injure the fish and when placed in warm surface water may cause the fish to die in a very short time.

Once dead, the fish begins to absorb water, and the flesh becomes soft and



mushy. Warm temperatures spoil the delicate flavor, promote bacterial growth, rapidly spoiling the meat. The surface waters during summer are too warm to keep your catch in good condition.

Again, think of that beef steak. Until it's time for dinner, we keep it in the refrigerator at 40 degrees rather than leaving it out on the counter at 75 degrees. In mid-summer, water temperatures in most of our reservoirs exceed 70 degrees—a temperature just too warm to keep fish fresh. Stringers are also stressful while the fish is alive. As the fish fights against the stringer, lactic acid builds up in the meat to the detriment of the flavor.

Unless you have a recirculating live well and are catching warmwater species, it is best to immediately kill your catch rather than trying to keep it alive. Placing the fish in a cooler with ice will ensure that the full quality of your catch will be preserved. Ideally, the fish should be placed on a platform or tray above the ice so that they do not end up covered with ice and melted water. While this situation is certainly better than soaking the fish in warm lake water, it is best to keep the fish dry so that excess water is not absorbed into the meat.

The simple switch from using a stringer to using a cooler to keep your fish should eliminate the majority of complaints of an off-flavor in fish. If an off-flavor is still evident, you may have been unlucky enough to fish at one of the few waters in Utah where off-flavors can be produced in the food chain. By using the cooler with ice method, you should find that you have preserved your fish exquisite natural flavor and will enjoy a truly delightful meal.

## Did you know?

A license may be purchased for resident 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.



*The native Bear Lake cutthroat grows to trophy size — up to about 15 pound! The best time to fish for the big trout is between November and March.*

# Bear Lake/Past, Present and Future Management

**By Bryce Nielson**  
*Bear Lake Project Leader*

Prior to the mid-1970s, Bear Lake was best known for its cold, azure blue water, dip-netting Bonneville cisco and the occasional large cutthroat trout. Fish species including rainbow, brook, brown and lake trout, kokanee, silver and chinook salmon had been stocked in the past 50 years to improve its sport fishery potential. The lake trout and rainbow survived but were unable to reproduce and populations had to be maintained by stocking while the rest slipped out of existence. Efforts were made to rejuvenate the cutthroat trout population and millions of fry from Strawberry Reservoir were stocked in the late 1960s but failed to survive. What did survive and continue to reproduce was the native Bear Lake cutthroat also known as the "bluenose".

In 1973, DWR embarked on a long-term research project funded by excise tax collected from the purchase of fishing tackle to enhance and improve the existing population of Bear Lake cutthroat. Traps were constructed to rear the fish eggs. It was necessary to

determine the proper time and size to stock the reared wild fish back into the lake so gill-netting and creel census programs were initiated to assess fish survival. Additional information was also collected on the life history of the Bear Lake cutthroat. Idaho Fish and Game was involved in egg collection in Idaho, creel census and by paying for a portion of the rearing costs of the cutthroat.

For the next 10 years, a tremendous amount of data was gathered on the Bear Lake cutthroat and how best to manage it. Life history data showed that the fish don't usually spawn until they are five to six years old and may live in excess of 15 years which accounts for their trophy size. They love to eat fish, primarily Bear Lake sculpin and Bonneville cisco but during the summer they spend considerable time near the surface feeding on terrestrial insects which fall on the surface of the lake. The best time to fish for Bear Lake cutthroat is between November and March from boats or through the ice with all kinds of lures or baits because when they are hungry,

they are not too fussy about what they will take. With stocking effort, the survival and numbers of fish caught by anglers have increased dramatically but there is more to be done.

Studies have shown that the larger the fish are before they are stocked at a year old, the better their chance of survival and eventual return to the creel. The water temperature at Mantua Hatchery is cold and the cutthroat were typically only five inches when they were stocked in the spring. In order to move the fish into hatcheries with warmer water, it was necessary to certify that Bear Lake was free of any fish diseases. This was accomplished and now most of the Bear Lake cutthroat will be reared at warmer Utah hatcheries like Fountain Green and Glenwood. They will produce fish in the spring that should be more than seven inches and will result in improved survival and more fish in the anglers creel. All of the eggs that are collected from wild fish in Bear Lake will be returned to the lake to maintain the genetic diversity of this unique fish.

Idaho Fish and Game biologists will be working with water users on St. Charles Creek to improve that important spawning tributary so that the cutthroat will be able to naturally reproduce and contribute truly "wild" fish back into Bear Lake.

The efforts to improve the cutthroat population and fishery have been expensive and time consuming, but above all, successful. The future of Bear Lake is promising with larger fish being stocked, habitat improved and additional research into the endemic populations of forage fish which need to remain healthy for sport fish survival. Bear Lake is a large, beautiful water with unlimited opportunities for catching once-in-a-lifetime trophy cutthroat. Mark it on your calendar and try it this winter.

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## *Hatcheries*

# Where Are They And What Can You See?

**By Ronald D. Creer**  
*Fish Culture Coordinator*

As you travel from one end of the state to the other you will find a state fish hatchery to visit somewhere along the way.

Utah's fish hatchery stations were built to supplement natural fisheries that are unable to meet the demands placed on the resource by increasing population and the pleasure of fishing. There are 10 production stations throughout the state in strategic locations to provide fishing recreation to the surrounding water and statewide fisheries program. This article is a guide to DWR's hatcheries and an explanation of the type of fish reared at each station.

On your way east from Brigham City towards the city of Logan you enter a beautiful valley and the town of Mantua. Turning right from Mantua and going east 1 1/2 miles, you will find Maple Spring on which is located the Mantua Hatchery. This hatchery was built with federal aid funds as part of the Bear Lake Enhancement Project and was designated to raise strictly Bear Lake cutthroat for Bear Lake. Currently this hatchery produces lake trout, rainbow trout and other cutthroat strains to be planted statewide.

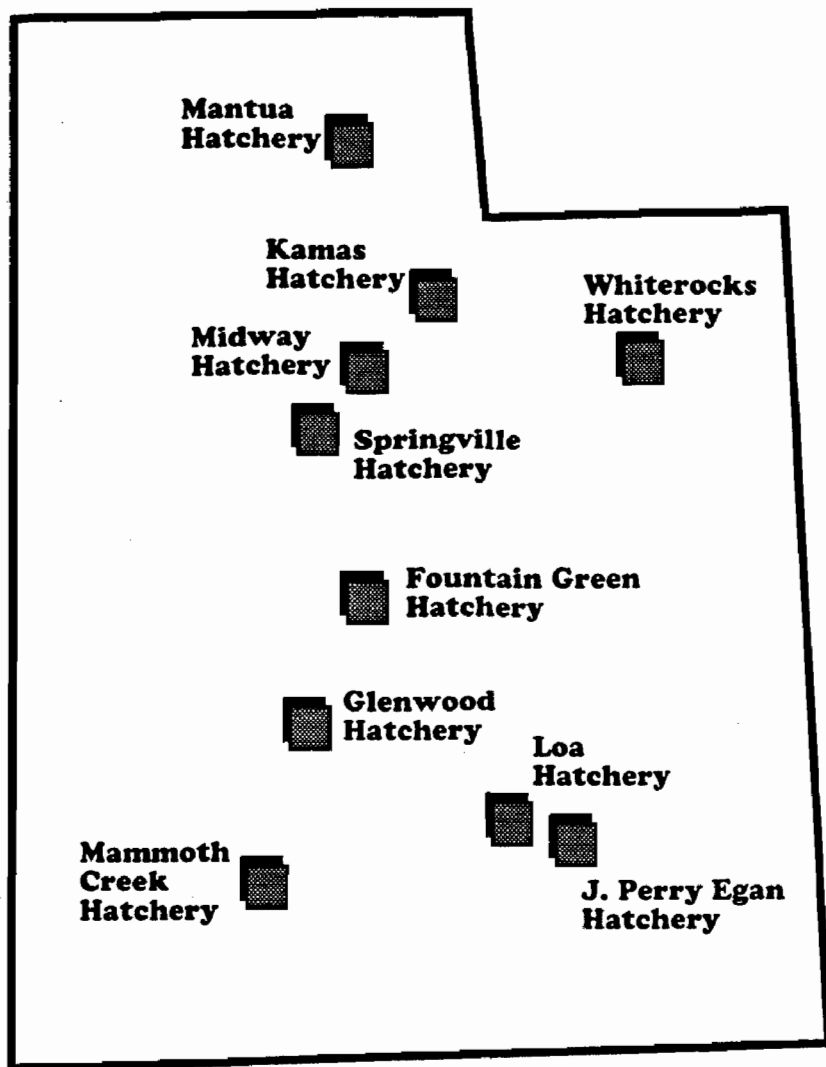
The Kamas Hatchery was built in 1928 and is located three miles east of the town of Kamas on the Mirror Lake highway. This strategically located cold water station is very instrumental in rearing such cold water species as lake trout, eastern brook, grayling, and cutthroat. You can also see rainbow and albino rainbow trout. Brook and cutthroat trout are aerial stocked into the lakes of the High Uintas from the Kamas Hatchery.

The Whiterocks Hatchery is located in the northeastern part of the state and inside the Ute Indian Reservation near the town of Whiterocks. To reach Whiterocks, you must travel through Roosevelt and go east approximately five miles on Highway 191 before turning north for 20 miles to Whiterocks. Whiterocks has the more suitable cold water for culturing kokanee salmon, cutthroat and brook trout. This site has been chosen to attend the hatch and raise all the kokanee salmon taken from Flaming Gorge and Porcupine reservoirs.

The Midway Hatchery nestled in the beautiful Herber Valley, is about 11 1/2 miles north of Springville on old Highway 89 and 91.

Springville Hatchery consists of two hatcheries, one of which was a federal hatchery and was turned over to the state of Utah. This hatchery is located 1 1/2 miles north of Springville on old Highway 89 and 91. The water supply at Springville was recently improved and an oxygen supplementation system is being installed. This station's output will increase by two or three fold upon completion of this project. Rainbow trout is the basic production species, and on occasion, walleye pike are reared.

Fountain Green Hatchery is found 14 miles east of Hephzibah and is above and to the south of the town of Fountain Green. This unit is in the preliminary planning stages for new construction and will be built on the newly purchased property just above the existing station. Water conditions at the Fountain Green Hatchery are ideal for culturing all strains of cutthroat and will eventually become the primary cutthroat station. At this



hatchery, you may now see rainbow and Bear Lake cutthroat in several levels of growth.

Glenwood Hatchery is 150 miles south of Salt Lake City and lies seven miles east of Richfield. Newly constructed raceways and the addition of an oxygen supplementation system will more than double previous production. The water quality and temperature is excellent for fast growth of high quality fish.

German brown, rainbow, cutthroat and tiger trout are grown and stocked from this hatchery throughout the year. Some of the old hatchery productive system still remains at Glenwood and has the potential of rearing warm water species such as catfish and bass. The design and landscaping at

Glenwood have made this hatchery one of the more interesting sights in the area.

Driving east some forty miles from Richfield, across the Fish Lake ridge, and into Wayne County, you will find the Loa and J. Perry Egan hatcheries. Loa Hatchery is two miles north of Loa towards the town of Fremont, on the way to the Thousand Lake Mountain area. The station can boast of having one of the most stable and best quality water supplies in the state. Rainbow trout is the primary species raised here and can be seen in various stages of development. Eastern brook trout is also raised at this hatchery to be aerial stocked on the Boulder and Thousand Lake mountains.

As you go south from Loa towards

Capital Reef National Park, approximately five miles east and south of the town of Bicknell, you will find the J. Perry Egan Hatchery. At this hatchery you will see the most important phase of Utah's fish production system. Egan raises all the domestic brood fish and provide 95 percent of trout eggs for Utah's fisheries program. Many large fish of various species, such as albino rainbow, cutthroat, German brown, brook and rainbow trout, are reared at the Egan Hatchery.

The most southerly and most uniquely located hatchery is nestled beneath high ledges, three miles south of the town of Hatch on the beautiful Mammoth Creek. Hatch is 17 miles south of Panguitch and can be an enjoyable stop while touring Bryce and Zion National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument. You can picnic and tour the hatchery facility and see rainbow trout as well as a sterile cross between lake and brook trout called "splake". This fish is becoming very popular for anglers fishing through the ice on southern Utah lakes.

For more information about DWR's fish hatcheries and their locations, please contact your nearest DWR office.

## Strawberry Reservoir Anglers—

**DWR encourages you to voluntarily release all Bear Lake cutthroat trout you catch. This will greatly enhance future management goals for this species.**



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



*It seems that the most popular record to break is for walleye. It seems that every year or two someone catches a monster walleye. Utah walleye range up to about 16 pounds.*

## SS MARINE

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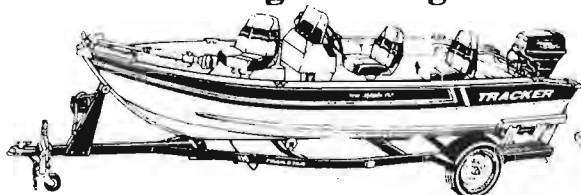
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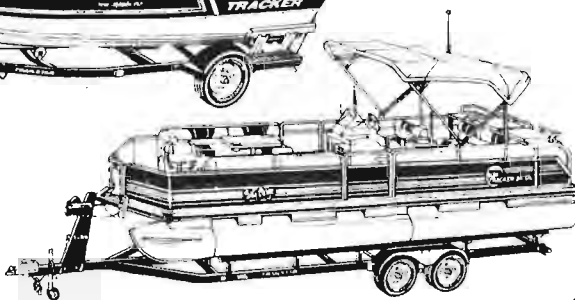
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The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) maintains current state record fish by species. DWR will recognize anglers who catch fish breaking a current record, and an attractive certificate will be awarded.

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

## RULES

### 1. CATCHING THE FISH

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

### 2. IDENTIFYING THE FISH

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

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

### 3. WEIGHING THE FISH

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

#### a. WITNESS AND CERTIFICATION

A Utah Division of Wildlife Resources employee should witness and certify the fish's weight and species in writing. If a Division



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

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

#### 5. TIME LIMIT FOR ENTREES

All entrees must be made within 30

days of the date of catch. Pictures and other documentation must be received within 60 days.

#### 6. REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

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

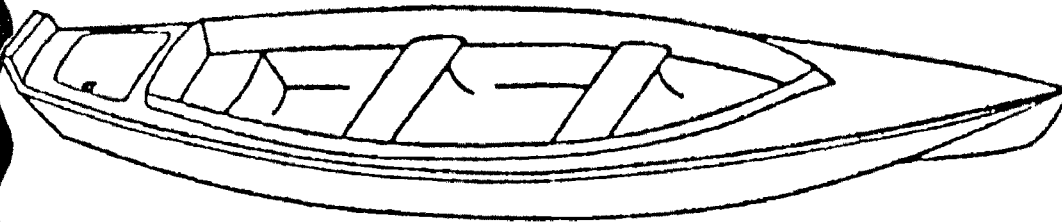
- a. Name, address, telephone number, and Utah fishing or combination license number and fishing stamp (on applicable waters) of the person taking the fish.
- b. Common name of the fish.
- c. Weight—in pounds and nearest whole ounce or nearest tenth of pound.

- 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.
- 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.

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# CURRENT RECORD FISH FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LENGTH	GIRTH	ANGLER	LOCATION
BASS, Largemouth	1974	10 lb 2 oz	24 1/4 in	20 in	Sam Lamanna	Lake Powell
BASS, Smallmouth	1983	6 lb 12 oz	20 1/2 in	17 1/3 in	Roger Tallerico	Midview Res. (Lake Borham)
BASS, Striped	1991	48 lb 11 oz	45 in	31 1/4 in	Travis T. Jensen	Lake Powell
BASS, White	1970	4 lb 1 oz			John R. Welcker	Utah Lake
BLUEGILL	1983	2 lb 3 oz	10 5/8 in	14 1/4 in	Calvin Davis	Pelican Lake
BULLHEAD, Black	1984	2 lb 7 oz	17 in	10 1/4 in	Ray Johnson	Utah Lake
CARP	1960	30 lb 0 oz			Ralph Merrill	Great Salt Lake Marshes
CATFISH, Channel	1978	32 lb 5 oz	39 3/4 in	22 in	LeRoy Mortenson	Utah Lake
CHUB, Utah	1987	1 lb 11 oz	13 1/4 in	11 in	Ray Johnson	Starvation Reservoir
CRAPPIE, Black	1982	2 lb 11 oz	15 3/4 in	13 1/4 in	Jerry H. Little	Lake Powell
GRAYLING, Arctic	1990	1 lb 4 oz	15 1/4 in	8 1/2 in	Harris Asay	Whiskey Island Lake
PERCH, Sacramento	1987	2 lb 13 oz	15 3/4 in	14 1/4 in	Ronald Brinkman	Garrison Res. (Pruess Lake)
PERCH, Yellow	1984	2 lb 11 oz	15 1/8 in	9 3/4 in	Ray Johnson	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
PIKE, Northern	1986	22 lb 0 oz	44 1/4 in	17 1/2 in	Dean E. Johnson	Sevier Bridge Reservoir
SALMON, Kokanee	1984	5 lb 5 oz	23 3/4 in	14 1/8 in	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SCULPIN, Mottled	1987	0 lb 1.12 oz	5 3/8 in	3 1/2 in	Jeremy G. Bone	Spring Creek (Springville)
SCULPIN, Bear Lake	1991	0 lb 2 oz	5 7/8 in	3 15/16 in	Donald Jenkins	Bear Lake
SUCKER, Bluehead	1988	2 lb 6 oz	19 1/4 in	19 1/4 in	Rick T. Wardle	Weber River
SUCKER, Flannelmouth	1985	2 lb 7 oz	19 1/4 in	9 in	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SUCKER, Utah	1988	6 lb 6 oz	24 1/2 in	13 in	William Mehn	Weber River
SUCKER, White	1985	1 lb 13 oz	17 1/2 in	8 in	Ray Johnson	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
SUNFISH, Green	1991	0 lb 12.48 oz	9 1/2 in	9 1/4 in	Lee Ann Sparger	Red Fleet
TROUT, Albino	1989	9 lb 2 oz	24 3/4 in	17 in	Nick Manning	Joes Valley Reservoir
TROUT, Brook	1971	7 lb 8 oz			Milton Taft	Boulder Mountain
TROUT, Brown	1977	33 lb 10 oz	40 in	25 in	Robert Bringhurst	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
TROUT, Cutthroat	1930	26 lb 12 oz			Mrs. E. Smith	Strawberry Reservoir
TROUT, Golden	1977	0 lb 13 1/2 oz	14 1/2 in		Breck Tuttle	Atwood Creek
TROUT, Lake	1988	51 lb 8 oz	45 1/8 in	31 3/4 in	Curt Bilbey	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
TROUT, Rainbow	1979	26 lb 2 oz			Del Canty	Flaming Gorge Reservoir
TROUT, Splake	1991	7 lb 2 oz	26 in	14 1/2 in	Michael Houghton	Fish Lake
WALLEYE	1991	15 lb 9 oz	31 3/4 in	20 3/4 in	Jeffery Tanner	Provo River
WHITEFISH, Bonneville	1982	4 lb 4 oz	21 in	13 3/4 in	Deon Sparks	Bear Lake
WHITEFISH, Mountain	1989	4 lb 7 oz	21 3/4 in	12 7/8 in	Blair Newman	Provo River

## CURRENT SPEARFISHING RECORD FISH FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LENGTH	GIRTH	ANGLER	LOCATION
BASS, Largemouth	1991	4 lb 0 oz	18 1/2 in	14 in	Paul Gibson	Deer Creek Reservoir
CARP	1991	15 lb 10 oz	31 in	19 in	Max Scott	Deer Creek Reservoir
PERCH, Yellow	1988	0 lb 5 oz	8 1/4 in	5 1/2 in	Rud Warner	Fish Lake
SUCKER, Flannelmouth	1991	3 lb 15 oz	22 1/4 in	10 3/4 in	Paul L. Gibson	Starvation Reservoir
SUCKER, Utah	1988	3 lb 12 oz	21 3/4 in	11 in	Rud Warner	Fish Lake
TROUT, Brown	1983	21 lb 12 oz	35 1/2 in	21 3/4 in	Bruce Boyd	Fish Lake
TROUT, Lake	1990	1 lb 10 oz	18 1/2 in	8 1/2 in	David Anderson	Fish Lake
TROUT, Rainbow	1989	1 lb 10 oz	15 3/4 in	9 1/8 in	Steve Phipps	Fish Lake
TROUT, Splake	1989	2 lb 15 oz	20 in	10 3/4 in	Ken Sutton	Fish Lake

## CURRENT SETLINE RECORD FISH FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LENGTH	GIRTH	ANGLER	LOCATION
CATFISH, Channel	1975	31 lb 0 oz	39 in	20 1/2 in	Dorothy Lorenzen	Utah Lake

## CURRENT ARCHERY RECORD FISH FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

SPECIES	YEAR	WEIGHT	LENGTH	GIRTH	ANGLER	LOCATION
Carp	1991	27 lb 0 oz	34 in	23 3/4 in	Ray D. Johnson	Great Salt Lake Marshes

### Cover illustration by Luke Frazier

The cover illustration for this edition of the Utah State Fishing Rules Summary was painted by Luke Frazier.

From his youth Luke has expressed his love of wildlife through art. Moving on from early sketching and sculpture of animals, he now focuses on oil paintings and bronze sculptures.

Although he is only 21, Luke has earned art scholarships and numerous awards, including 1st place — Sweepstakes Grand Prize at the Alpine Arts festival in Utah.

Although his work is ready in great demand, he still finds time to accept commissions for original paintings and bronzes.

As an avid hunter and fisherman, Luke is thrilled with what Utah has to offer and was pleased to paint the cover illustration for this years Fishing Rules Summary. If you would like to know more about Luke's work you can contact him at (801) 750-6357.

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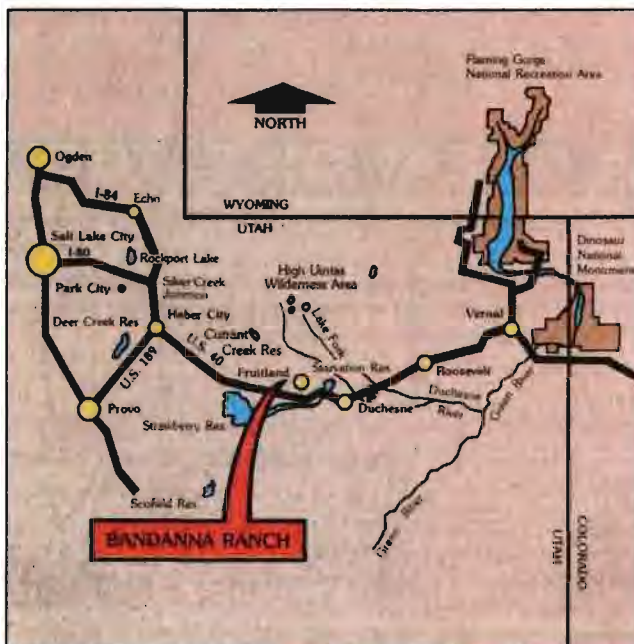
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