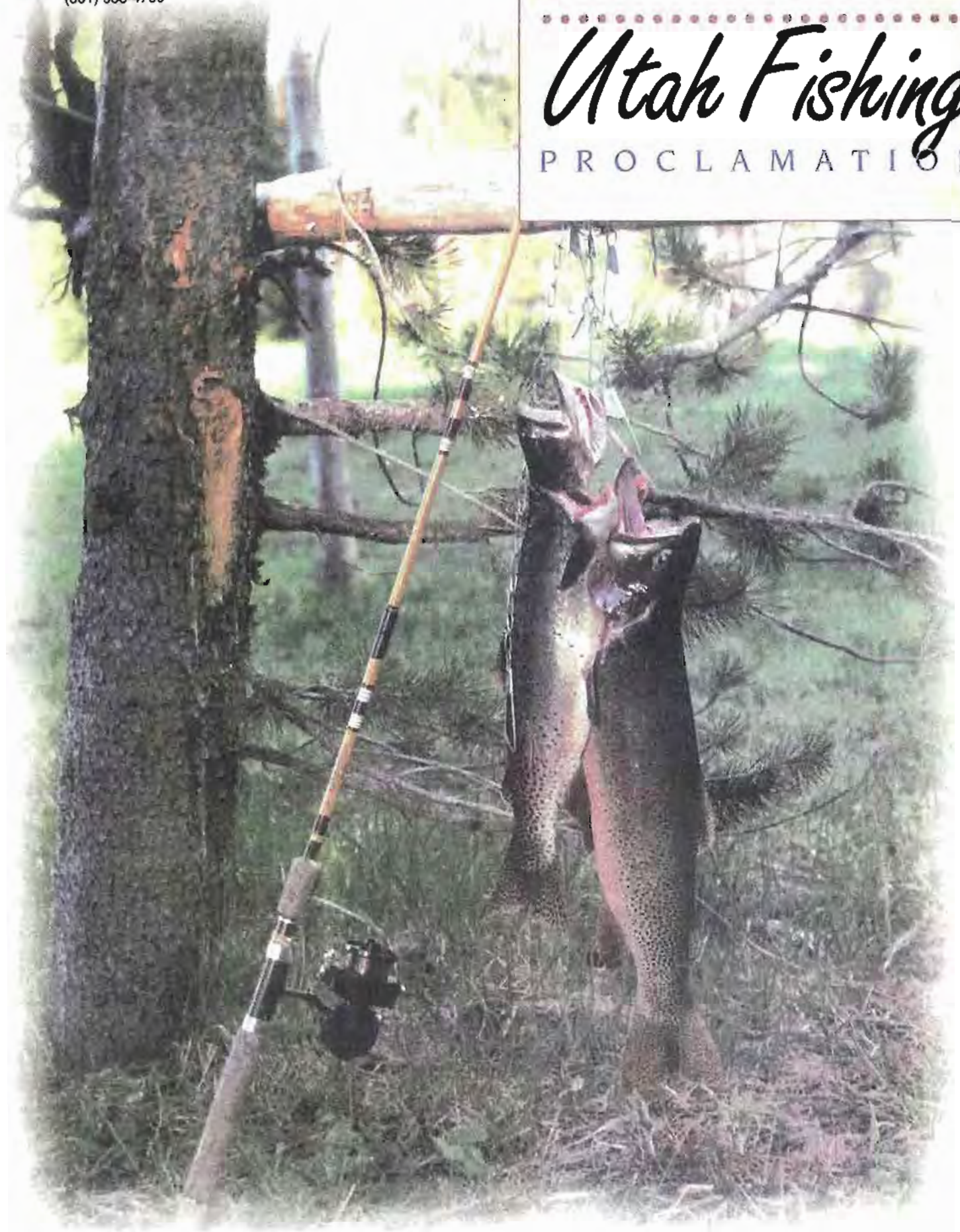


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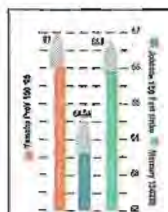
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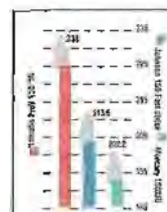


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MAJOR CHANGES FOR 1997

1 RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT ANGLERS ARE NOW ABLE TO PURCHASE A \$10 SECOND POLE PERMIT. THE SECOND POLE PERMIT ALLOWS ANGLERS TO FISH WITH A SECOND POLE ON SELECTED WATERS. THEY ARE:

- Bear River, from the Idaho stateline downstream, including Cutler Reservoir and the outlet canals;
- Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30);
- Malad River;
- Willard Bay Reservoir;
- Pineview Reservoir;
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir;
- Pelican Lake;
- Starvation Reservoir;
- Utah Lake;
- Yuba Reservoir;
- D.M.A.D. Reservoir;
- Gunnison Bend;
- Lake Powell;
- Gunlock Reservoir and,
- Huntington North Reservoir.

THESE WATERS ARE ALL WARM WATER FISHERIES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR. THE SECOND POLE PERMIT IS IN ADDITION TO A FISHING OR A COMBINATION LICENSE. SEE B. FISHING WITH A SECOND POLE, page 7.

2 THE TROUT LIMIT HAS BEEN REDUCED ON A FEW SELECTED WATERS:

- Calder Reservoir;
- Matt Warner Reservoir;
- Dougherty Basin Lake,
- Barney Reservoir,
- Newcastle Reservoir,
- Boulder Mountain streams and lakes,
- Huntington (Mammoth) Reservoir and,
- UM Creek (upstream from Forsyth Reservoir).

Please refer to IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS (page 11) for further regulation changes.

DIVISION OFFICES: SEE PAGE 10

WILDLIFE BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Max G. Morgan, Chairman
Rick E. Danvir
Brenda Freeman
B. Curtis Dastrup
Connie Brooks
J. Collin Allan
Raymond V. Heaton



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Fish and Crayfish

1997

I. DEFINITIONS (23-13-2 & R657-13-2)

- (1) **"Aggregate"** 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).
- (2) **"Angling"** means fishing with a rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, baits, or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight of (not to exceed 100 feet), the person fishing.
- (3) (a) **"Artificial fly"** means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.
(b) **"Artificial fly"** does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade, or bait.
- (4) **"Artificial lure"** means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair, or plastic with a hook or hooks attached.
- (5) **"Bag limit"** means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.
- (6) **"Bait"** means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows, or manufactured baits. Legal baits are described in Section 2G. Bait, page 4.
- (7) **"Chumming"** means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line, or trap, which may attract fish.
- (8) (a) **"Domicile"** means the place:
 - (i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
 - (ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
 - (iii) in which the individual and the individual's family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.(b) To create a new domicile an individual must:
 - (i) abandon the old domicile; and
 - (ii) be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.
- (9) **"Fishing"** means to take fish or crayfish by any means.
- (10) **"Float tube"** means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.
- (11) **"Gaff"** means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.
- (12) **"Game fish"** means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass; trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake (mackinaw), kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.
- (13) **"Handline"** means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.
- (14) **"Immediately released"** means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.
- (15) **"Lake"** 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.
- (16) **"Length measurement"** 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. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.
- (17) **"Motor"** means an electric or internal combustion engine.
- (18) **"Nongame fish"** means species of fish not listed as game fish.
- (19) **"Nonresident"** means a person who does not qualify as a resident.
- (20) **"Possession"** means actual or constructive possession.
- (21) **"Possession limit"** means, for purposes of this proclamation only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer,

or any other place of storage.

- (22) **"Protected aquatic wildlife"** means, for purposes of this proclamation only, all species of fish, crustaceans, or amphibians.
 - (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) 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) **"Second Pole"** means fishing with one additional rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, bait, or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the person fishing. (A valid fishing or combination license and second pole permit are required to use a second pole on selected waters).
- (26) **"Setline"** means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.
- (27) **"Single hook"** means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.
- (28) **"Snagging"** or **"gaffing"** means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.
- (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 flowing into a larger stream, lake, or reservoir.
- (31)(a) **"Trout"** means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing.
(b) **"Trout"** does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.
- (32) **"Underwater spearfishing"** means, fishing by a person swimming or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand which uses a rubberband, spring, or pneumatic power to propel a spear to take fish.
- (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.

II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

This section sets forth general provisions of statute and rule which apply to taking fish and crayfish. Exceptions to these provisions are provided in IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS beginning on page 11.

1. LICENSES, PERMITS, & STAMPS

A. LICENSE, STAMP, AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (23-19-1)

- (1) A person may not engage in fishing or seizing protected wildlife or in the sale, trade, or barter of protected wildlife or their parts without first having procured the necessary licenses, certificates of registration, permits, and tags as provided under the Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code, and having at the same time the licenses, certificates of registration, permits, and tags on his or her person, except as provided in Section C.
- (2) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give, or assign licenses, certificates of registration, permits, or tags belonging to the person or the rights granted by licenses, certificates of registration, permits, or tags or use or attempt to use a license, certificate of registration, permit, or tag of another person.

B. WILDLIFE HABITAT AUTHORIZATION

(23-19-42)

- (1) A person 14 years of age or older must purchase an annual wildlife habitat authorization before purchasing any license, permit or wildlife heritage certificate.
- (2) A person must purchase only one wildlife habitat authorization each year regardless of the number of licenses or permits purchased during that year.
- (3) A person is not required to have the wildlife habitat authorization on his or her person while hunting or fishing.

C. FREE FISHING DAY (23-19-1 & R657-13-3)

A license is not required on free fishing day, Saturday June 7. All other laws and rules apply.

D. FISHING LICENSE - SEASON (23-19-18)

- (1) A person (resident or nonresident) 14 years of age or older may purchase a season (annual) fishing license.
- (2) A person (resident or nonresident) under 14 years of age may:
 - (a) fish without a license and take a bag and possession limit; or
 - (b) purchase a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

E. FISHING LICENSE - LIMITED NUMBER OF DAYS (23-19-21)

- (1) A person (resident or nonresident) may purchase a license to fish:
 - (a) for one day; or
 - (b) for seven consecutive days.
- (2) The effective date shall be indicated on the license.

F. FISHING CONTESTS (R657-13-4)

A Certificate of Registration from the Division is required for fishing contests with 50 or more contestants or those contests offering total prizes of \$500 or more. Additional information and application information may be obtained from Division offices.

G. INTERSTATE WATERS (R657-13-5)

- (1) **Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir**
 - (a) The purchase of a reciprocal fishing stamp allows a person to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters.
 - (b) Reciprocal fishing stamps are offered for Lake Powell and

Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

- (c) A valid resident fishing or combination license must be obtained before purchasing a reciprocal fishing stamp.
- (d) Residents may obtain reciprocal fishing stamps by contacting the state of Arizona for Lake Powell and the state of Wyoming for Flaming Gorge.
- (e) Nonresidents may obtain reciprocal fishing stamps from division offices and selected license agents.
- (f) The reciprocal fishing stamp must be:
 - (i) signed across the face by the holder as the holder's name appears on the valid fishing or combination license; and
 - (ii) attached to the fishing or combination license.
- (g) Reciprocal fishing stamps are valid on a calendar year basis.
- (h) Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.
- (i) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states.

(2) Bear Lake

- (a) The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within both the Utah and Idaho boundaries of Bear Lake.
- (b) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states. (See other Bear Lake provisions page 11).

H. FEES

RESIDENTS

Combination license (12 and over)	\$25.00
Season (Annual) (*14 and under 65)	\$18.00
65 and over	\$9.00
*1-day (14 and over)	\$4.00
*7-days (14 and over)	\$9.00
Wildlife Habitat Authorization (14 and over)	\$5.00

NONRESIDENTS

Season (Annual) (*14 and over)	\$40.00
*1 day (14 and over)	\$5.00
*7 days (14 and over)	\$15.00
1 day fishing stamp (used to extend 1 or 7 day license)	\$5.00
Wildlife Habitat Authorization (14 and over)	\$5.00
*License may be purchased by a person 13 or under wanting to take a full bag and possession limit.	

RECIPROCAL FISHING STAMP (NONRESIDENTS ONLY)

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

(for use with Wyoming resident license) \$10.00

Lake Powell

(for use with Arizona resident license) \$8.00

SETLINE PERMIT

For use with any valid fishing or combination license. Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

(available at Division offices only) \$10.00

SECOND POLE PERMIT (RESIDENTS & NONRESIDENTS)

For use on selected waters with any valid fishing or combination license. Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a fishing or combination license in order to purchase a second pole permit. . . . \$10.00

I. SALES OF LICENSES FINAL (23-19-38)

- (1) Sales of licenses, certificates, or permits are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division except as provided in Subsection (2).
- (2) The Division may refund the amount of the license, certificate, or permit if:
 - (a) the Division or the Wildlife Board discontinues the activity for which the license, certificate, or permit was obtained; or
 - (b) the person to whom the license, certificate, or permit is issued dies prior to that person's being able to participate in the activity for which the license, certificate, or permit was obtained.

J. SPECIAL RESIDENT LICENSES AND FEES

(23-19-36)

- (1) A resident who is 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, may receive a license to fish upon:
 - (a) furnishing satisfactory proof of this fact to the Division of Wildlife Resources; and
 - (b) payment of a fee of 50 cents.
- (2) A resident who is a mentally retarded person and is not eligible under Section 23-19-14 to fish without a license may receive a license to fish upon:
 - (a) furnishing verification of mental retardation, as defined in Section 62A-5-101, from a physician; and
 - (b) payment of a fee of \$5.
- (3) A resident who is terminally ill, and has less than five years to live, may receive a free license to fish:
 - (a) upon furnishing verification from a physician; and
 - (b) if he qualifies for assistance under any low income public assistance program administered by the Department of Human Services.
- (4) Forms for special resident licenses and fees are available at Division offices.

K. DISABLED VETERANS — FREE FISHING LICENSE

A disabled veteran of the United States armed forces who is domiciled in a veterans hospital or veterans nursing home in Utah may receive an annual fishing license free of charge upon furnishing proof to a Division office of his or her disability and domicile in a veterans hospital or veterans nursing home in Utah.

L. EXHIBIT OF LICENSE, STAMP AND WILDLIFE

(23-20-25)

Any person while engaged in any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code, shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit:

- (1) the required license, permit, or tag;
- (2) any device or apparatus in that person's possession used for any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code; or
- (3) any wildlife in that person's possession.

2. FISHING METHODS

GAME FISH MAY BE TAKEN ONLY BY THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

A. ANGLING (R657-13-6)

- (1) While angling, the angler shall be within sight of (not to exceed 100 feet), the equipment being used at all times, except setlines.
- (2) Angling with more than one line is unlawful, except when fishing for crayfish without the use of fish hooks and on selected waters

with a valid Second Pole Permit (see Fishing with a Second Pole, 2.B.). A Second Pole Permit is not required when fishing for crayfish with lines without hooks.

- (3) No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.
- (4) No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies, or two artificial lures, except for a setline or while fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
- (5) When angling through the ice, the hole may not exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and Fish Lake where specific limitations apply. (See IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 7).

B. FISHING WITH A SECOND POLE (R657-13-7)

- (1) Residents and nonresidents may use a second pole to take fish only in the Bear River from the Idaho state line downstream, including Cutler Reservoir and the outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; Willard Bay Reservoir; Pineview Reservoir; Flaming Gorge Reservoir; Pelican Lake; Starvation Reservoir; Utah Lake; Yuba Reservoir; D.M.A.D.; Gunnison Bend; Lake Powell; Gunlock Reservoir; and Huntington North Reservoir.
- (2) A Second Pole Permit is required in addition to a valid fishing or combination license and may be obtained for a \$10 fee.
- (3) Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a fishing or combination license and Second Pole Permit in order to purchase and use a second pole.

C. SETLINE FISHING (R657-13-8)

- (1) Residents and nonresidents may use a setline 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.
- (2) Angling with one pole is permitted while setline fishing.
- (3) No more than one setline per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.
- (4) A setline permit is required in addition to a valid fishing or combination license and may be obtained for a \$10 fee from any Division office.
- (5) When fishing with a setline, the angler shall be within 100 yards of the surface or bank of the water being fished.
- (6) A setline shall have one end anchored to a non-moving object, not attached to a fishing pole, and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address, and setline permit number of the angler.
- (7) Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

D. UNDERWATER SPEARFISHING (R657-13-9)

- (1) Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset.
- (2) Use of artificial light is unlawful while underwater spearfishing.
- (3) Deer Creek Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir, Fish Lake, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir are open to taking game fish by means of underwater spearfishing from June 2 through September 4. These are the only waters open to underwater spearfishing for game fish.
- (4) 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 only one lake trout (mackinaw) greater than 28 inches may be taken. (See IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS).
- (5) Nongame fish may be taken by spearfishing only in the waters listed in Subsection (3) above and as provided in Section 4. TAKING NONGAME FISH on page 4.

E. DIPNETTING

(R657-13-10)

- (1) Hand-held dipnets may be used to take Bonneville cisco only at Bear Lake. (See IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 7).
- (2) The opening of the dipnet may not exceed 18 inches.
- (3) When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

F. RESTRICTIONS ON TAKING FISH AND CRAYFISH (R657-13-11)

- (1) Artificial light is permitted, except when underwater spearfishing.
- (2) A person may not obstruct a waterway, use a chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, or pellet gun to take fish or crayfish.
- (3)(a) A person may not use a snag or gaff to take protected aquatic wildlife, however, a gaff may be used to land fish caught by lawful means, except at Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake.
(b) "Snagging or gaffing" means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth. A gaff is a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.
- (4) Chumming is prohibited, on all waters except Lake Powell where dead anchovies ONLY may be used for taking striped bass (see special provisions for Lake Powell, page 10).
- (5) The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, for fishing is unlawful on some waters. (See IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS page 7). Boaters should be aware that other agencies may have additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats, or boats with motors on some waters.
- (6) Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in Sections 4. TAKING NONGAME FISH page 4, and 5. TAKING CRAYFISH page 4.

G. BAIT (R657-13-12)

- (1)(a) Fishing is permitted with any bait, except corn, hominy, or live fish.
(b) Possession or use of corn or hominy while fishing is unlawful.
- (2) Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.
- (3) Game fish or their parts may not be used, except for the following:
 - (a) Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.
 - (b) Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in: Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Sevier Bridge (Yuba), and Willard Bay reservoirs.
 - (c) Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake.
 - (d) The eggs of any species of fish may be used.
- (4) Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

3. PROHIBITED FISH

(R657-13-13)

- (1) The following species of fish are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or held in possession:
 - (a) Bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*)
 - (b) Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)
 - (c) Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
 - (d) Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
 - (e) Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
 - (f) Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*)
 - (g) June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*)

(h) Least chub (*Iotichthys phlegethontis*)

(i) Leatherside chub (*Gila copei*)

(j) Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)

(k) Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)

(l) Virgin River chub (*Gila robusta seminuda*)

(m) Virgin spinedace (*Lepidomeda mollispinis*)

(n) Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*)

- (2) Any of these species taken while attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released.

4. TAKING NONGAME FISH

(R657-13-14)

- (1)(a) Except as provided in Subsections (b) and (c), a person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.
(b) A person may not take any species of fish designated as prohibited in Section 3. PROHIBITED FISH.
(c) Nongame fish may not be taken in the following waters, except carp may be taken by angling, archery (excluding crossbows), spear, or underwater spearfishing:
 - (i) San Juan River;
 - (ii) Colorado River;
 - (iii) Green River (from confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);
 - (iv) Green River (from Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole);
 - (v) White River (Uintah County);
 - (vi) Duchesne River (from Myton to confluence with Green River);
 - (vii) Virgin River (Main stem, North, and East Forks).
 - (viii) Ash Creek;
 - (ix) Beaver Dam Wash;
 - (x) Fort Pierce Wash;
 - (xi) La Verkin Creek;
 - (xii) Santa Clara River (upstream from County Road 35 bridge, north of the town of Pine Valley);
 - (xiii) Diamond Fork;
 - (xiv) Thistle Creek;
 - (xv) Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);
 - (xvi) South Fork of Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam);and
 - (xvii) Snake Valley waters (west and north of US Highway 6 and that part of US Highway 6 and 50 in Millard and Juab counties).
- (2) Nongame fish, EXCEPT those species listed in Section 3. PROHIBITED FISH, may be taken by spear or underwater spearfishing in the waters specified in Section 2.D. (3) UNDERWATER SPEARFISHING on page 3, angling, traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, or seines.
- (3) Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- (4) Lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water, however, they may not be abandoned on the shoreline.

5. TAKING CRAYFISH (R657-13-15)

- (1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.
- (2) Crayfish may be taken by hand or with a trap, liftnet, handline, pole, or seine, provided that:
 - (a) game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling, is not used for bait;

- (b) seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;
- (c) no more than five lines are used, and no more than one line may have hooks attached (bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw); and
- (d) live crayfish are not transported from the body of water where taken.

6. POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

A. DEAD FISH AND CRAYFISH

(R657-13-16 and 4-37-305)

- (1) Fish held in possession in the field or in transit shall be kept in such a manner that:
 - (a) the species of fish can be readily identified;
 - (b) the number of fish can be readily counted;
 - (c) the size of the fish can be readily measured where size limits apply; and
 - (d) fillets shall have attached sufficient skin to include the conspicuous markings so species may be identified.
- (2) A legal limit of game fish or crayfish may accompany the holder of a valid fishing or combination license within Utah or when leaving Utah.
- (3) A person may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter. (See Section 8.A. Donating, page 5).
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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:
 - (a) species and number of fish;
 - (b) date caught;
 - (c) the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond, or short-term fishing event; and
 - (d) the name, address, telephone number of the seller.

B. LIVE FISH AND CRAYFISH (R657-13-17)

- (1) A person may not possess or transport live protected aquatic wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Code or the rules and proclamation of the Wildlife Board.
- (2) For purposes of this proclamation, a person may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where taken.
- (3) 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 or crayfish are taken.

C. RELEASE OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE UNLAWFUL (23-13-14)

A person may not release any terrestrial or aquatic wildlife into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

D. RELEASE OF TAGGED OR MARKED FISH

(R657-13-18)

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.

7. CHECKING STATIONS AND ROADBLOCKS

The Division monitors the taking and possession of wildlife, the required licenses, permits, tags, and certificates of registration, and firearms, devices, and equipment used for taking wildlife. Anglers should expect to encounter conservation officers checking people in the field, at checking stations, and check points.

These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends as well as helping to fulfill the Division's responsibility as trustee and custodian of wildlife.

8. DISPOSAL OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE

A. DONATING (23-20-9)

- (1) A person may donate protected wildlife or their parts to another person only at the following places:
 - (a) the residence of the donor;
 - (b) the residence of the person receiving protected wildlife or their parts;
 - (c) a meat locker;
 - (d) storage plant; or
 - (e) a meat processing facility.
- (2) A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected wildlife or parts showing:
 - (a) the number and species of protected wildlife or parts donated;
 - (b) the date of donation;
 - (c) the license or permit number of the donor; and
 - (d) the signature of the donor.

B. PURCHASING OR SELLING (23-20-3)

Except as otherwise provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation, or order of the Wildlife Board, a person may not purchase or sell protected aquatic wildlife or their parts.

C. WASTING (23-20-8)

It is unlawful to waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or any part of them.

9. AIDING AND ASSISTING

(23-20-23)

It is unlawful for any person to aid or assist any other person to violate any provision of the Wildlife Resources code or rule promulgated under it.

10. INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LANDS

Sportsman must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while on Indian trust land.

11. TRESPASS (23-20-14)

- (1) While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or
 - (c) obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

(2) "Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is properly posted, and must include:

- (a) the signature of the owner or person in charge;
- (b) the name of the person being given permission;
- (c) the appropriate dates; and
- (d) a general description of the property.

(3) "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 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.

(4) "Hunting by permission cards" will be provided to landowners by the Division upon request.

(5) A person may not post:

- (a) private property he does not own or legally control; or
- (b) land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.

(6) A person convicted of violating any provision of Subsection (1) may have his license, tag, certificate of registration, or permit relating to the activity engaged in at the time of the violation, revoked by a hearing officer for a period of up to five years.

(7) (a) Subsection (1) does not apply to peace or conservation officers in the performance of their duties.

(b) Any person who violates any provision of Subsection (1) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

III. GENERAL SEASON DATES AND BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

This section sets forth general provisions. Where a more localized and specific provision is given in IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS beginning page 7, the more specific provision takes precedence.

A. CLOSED AREAS (R657-13-19)

(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 as listed under IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS on page 7.

B. GENERAL SEASON DATES

The general season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day.

C. GENERAL SEASON BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

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

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

(3) A person may not 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.

(4) A person (resident or nonresident) under 14 years of age may:

(a) fish without a license and take one-half (1/2) a bag and possession limit; or

(b) purchase a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

(5) The following bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS AND II.2.D. UNDERWATER SPEARFISHING:

(a) Bonneville cisco	30 fish
(b) *Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate	50 fish
(c) Bullhead	24 fish
(d) *Channel catfish	8 fish
(e) *Crappie	50 fish
(f) Crayfish	No Limit
(g) *Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate	6 fish
(h) Nongame species	No Limit
(i) Northern pike	6 fish
(j) *Tiger muskellunge (hybrid)	1 fish over 40 inches
(k) Sacramento perch	10 fish
(l) Striped bass	No Limit
(m) *Trout, salmon, and grayling in the aggregate, including hybrids, except no more than two shall be lake trout (mackinaw)	8 fish
(n) *Walleye	6 fish
(o) *Whitefish	10 fish
(p) White bass	No Limit
(q) Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass)	2 fish
(r) *Yellow perch	No Limit

*On some waters, bag or size restrictions apply. (See IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS for variations).

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES OFFICES

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152 East 100 North
Vernal, UT 84078
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SOUTHEASTERN REGION

455 West Railroad Avenue
Price, UT 84501
(801) 637-3310

IV. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

- (1) The provisions set forth in this section take precedence over general provisions. Seasons, bag limits, and other restrictions stated herein apply only during the times and waters listed.
- (2) General provisions apply to all waters not listed in this section.

THE FOLLOWING WATERS HAVE SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL RULES:

WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(1) AMERICAN FORK CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15) CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(2) ASHLEY CREEK (Uintah County) (Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge)	Trout limit 2.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(3) ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE (Kane County) CLOSED January 1 through April 25.	Trout limit 4.		Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.
(4) BADGER HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries).			
(5) BARNEY LAKE (Piute County)	Trout limit 2	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(6) BEAR LAKE (Rich County) See Interstate Waters page 2 for license requirements. • Cisco may be taken with a hand-held dipnet January 1 through February 13. Net opening may not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When dip-netting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted. • When ice fishing for fish other than cisco, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches • 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 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). • Swan Creek and that area extending from its mouth into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). • Swan Creek from Bear Lake to its headwaters spring CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (January 1 through April 14 and 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997) through December 31). All fish caught must be immediately released.	Trout limit 2.		
(7) BEAVER RIVER (Beaver County) (from Minersville Reservoir upstream to bridge at Greenville) CLOSED January 1 through May 23.			
(8) BEER CREEK (Utah County) (Benjamin Slough, east from Utah Lake to I-15) CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(9) BIG SPRING CREEK (Rich County) (tributary to Bear Lake - from Lamborn Diversion, approximately 500 yards below state road 30, out into Bear Lake as buoyed or posted). CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			
(10) BIRCH CREEK (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County) CLOSED.			
(11) BOULDER MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND LAKES, (Wayne and Garfield counties) (including the Dixie National Forest, Teasdale and Escalante Ranger Districts: general locations known as the North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Slope, Griffin Top, Boulder Top, Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir, and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County where statewide rules apply, and EXCEPT Dougherty Basin, North Creek lakes, Garfield County, where separate specific rules apply).	Trout limit 6. Only 2 trout over 13 inches		
(12) BROAD HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(13) BROWN DUCK BASIN (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains - all streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemmets Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			
(14) BRYANTS FORK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(15) CALDER RESERVOIR (Uintah County)	Trout limit 4		
(16) CAUSEY RESERVOIR (Weber County) Closed to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 30.	January 1 through May 23, trout limit 4.		
(17) CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Weber County) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). CLOSED August 15 through September 30;			
(18) CHICKEN CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(19) CHIPMAN CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(20) CLYDE CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(21) CO-OP CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(22) COAL CANYON (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(23) COLORADO RIVER	Channel catfish limit 24.		Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. See page 8, 3. Prohibited Fish.

WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(24) COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR (Uintah County)	Bass limit 6, only 1 of which may be larger than 12 inches.		
(25) COW HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(26) CURRANT CREEK (Wasatch County) (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	
(27) DEER CREEK RESERVOIR (Wasatch County)	Minimum bass size is 12 inches.	CLOSED to the possession of yellow perch.	
(28) DEER VALLEY LAKES (Wasatch County) January 1 through September 30, CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY. October 1 through December 31, trout limit 2 under 16 inches.		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(29) DIAMOND FORK CREEK (INCLUDING ALL TRIBUTARIES) (Utah County) from Springville Crossing to the headwaters CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All other trout species limit 8.		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(30) DOUGHERTY BASIN LAKE (Garfield County) (Boulder Mountain). CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings	Brook trout limit 4.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(31) DRY CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15) CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(32) DUCK CREEK (Kane County) CLOSED January 1 through April 25.	Trout limit 4.		
(33) DUCK FORK CREEK (Sanpete County) (Ferron Creek drainage from Duck Fork Reservoir upstream to its headwaters) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12 1997).	Trout limit 8 ALL trout 12 to 20 inches must be immediately released ONLY 1 trout over 20 inches	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(34) DUCK FORK RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)	Trout limit 8 ALL trout 12 to 20 inches must be immediately released ONLY 1 trout over 20 inches	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(35) DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE (Kane County) CLOSED January 1 through April 25 . Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.	Trout limit 4.		
(36) EAST CANYON CREEK (Morgan County) (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.			
(37) EAST CANYON RESERVOIR (Morgan County)	Trout limit 4. January 1 through May 23.		
(38) EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (Cache County) (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir) CLOSED August 15 through September 30.			
(39) EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER (Piute County) (a) Feeder canal from diversion near Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir: CLOSED January 1 through May 23. (b) Kingston Canyon, including all portions of the river and spillway ponds between Otter Creek and Piute reservoirs.	Trout limit 6. Trout limit 6.		
(40) EAST FORK SMITH'S FORK DRAINAGE (Summit County) (from Stateline Reservoir to the bridge on USFS Road 072, at China Meadows, including the branch from China Lake Dam down to East Fork Smith's Fork) CLOSED August 15 through September 30.			
(41) ELECTRIC LAKE (Emery County)	Trout limit 4. All trout over 12 inches must be immediately released.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(42) ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Emery County) (streams ONLY, this excludes Boulder Reservoir but includes those streams flowing into Boulder Reservoir) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).	Trout limit 4. All trout over 12 inches must be immediately released.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(43) ENTERPRISE DITCH (Stoddard Slough) (Morgan County) (a) From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source: CLOSED January 1 through May 23. (b) From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to where it goes west under Interstate 84 the last time (approximately 1 1/2 miles east of Petersen).	Trout limit 2.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(44) ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS TRIBUTARIES (Washington County) (tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs) CLOSED January 1 through May 23.			
(45) FERRON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County) (Ferron Creek drainage above Ferron Reservoir) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997) .			

WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(64) LAKE POWELL (Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties) See INTERSTATE WATERS FOR LICENSE AND STAMP REQUIREMENTS.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chumming with dead anchovies ONLY is allowed for taking striped bass. • Crappie limit 20. • Channel catfish limit 25. • Striped bass no limit. • Walleye limit 10. • <u>Unlicensed anglers</u> 13 years of age or younger may take a full bag and possession limit. 			
(65) LAMBS CREEK (Salt Lake County) CLOSED.			
(66) LITTLE CO-OP CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(67) LITTLE DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)	CATCH & RELEASE ONLY		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY. Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.
<p><u>Note:</u> Little Dell Reservoir is managed by the Salt Lake Public Utilities Dept. Access to Little Dell Reservoir is CLOSED November 1 through March 31. Access is open during daylight hours only from April 1 through October 31.</p>			
(68) LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS (Box Elder County)	Trout limit 4.		
(69) LOGAN RIVER (Cache County)			ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
<p>(a) From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributaries in between.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>For licensed anglers</u>, the limit for any combination of trout and whitefish is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout may be a cutthroat, rainbow, or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately released. • <u>For unlicensed anglers</u> 13 years of age or younger, the limit for any combination of trout and whitefish is 2 (2 under 12 inches, or 1 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout may be a cutthroat, rainbow, or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately released. <p>(b) From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to Idaho state line, including all tributaries: CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>For licensed anglers</u>, the limit for any combination of trout and whitefish is 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout may be a cutthroat, rainbow, or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately released. • <u>For unlicensed anglers</u> 13 years of age or younger, the limit for any combination of trout and whitefish is 2 (2 under 12 inches, or 1 under 12 inches and 1 over 18 inches), and only 1 trout may be a cutthroat, rainbow, or their hybrid cross. All other fish must be immediately released. 			
(70) LOST CREEK (Morgan County) (the entire drainage upstream, beginning at the bridge (culvert) approximately 1/4 mile above Lost Creek Reservoir; EXCEPT Squaw Creek)	CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(71) LOST CREEK RESERVOIR (Morgan County)	Trout limit 12.		
(The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is planning to drain Lost Creek Reservoir for dam repair beginning in August 1997. Under the proposed work the fishery will be lost for 2 years.)			
(72) MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR, SPILLWAY (cement structure on top of the dam and extending to the downstream toe of the dam) AND TRIBUTARIES (Piute County)	Trout limit 2.		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			
(73) MANTUA RESERVOIR (Box Elder County)			Minimum bass size is 15 inches.
CLOSED to fishing May 15 through June 30.			
(74) MATT WARNER RESERVOIR (Utah County)	Trout limit 4.		
(75) MEADOW CREEK (Grand County) (Book Cliffs Area)			
CLOSED TO FISHING.			
(76) MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR (Sevier County)			
CLOSED January 1 through May 23. (Closed for a few additional months to give fish a chance to grow to a larger size).			
(77) MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR (Beaver County)			ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
Trout limit 1 for all anglers, minimum size 20 inches.			
Cement outlet channel between dam and spillway pond, approximately 55 feet long is CLOSED.			
(78) MOUNTAIN DELL CREEK (Salt Lake County)			
(a) Mountain Dell Reservoir upstream to Little Dell Reservoir CLOSED.			
(b) Little Dell Reservoir upstream to headwaters CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.			
(79) MUD CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
(80) NEWCASTLE RESERVOIR (Iron County)	Trout limit 2.		
(81) NEWTON RESERVOIR (Cache County)	Minimum bass size is 15 inches. Minimum tiger musky size is 40 inches and limit is 1.		
(82) OGDEN RIVER (Weber County)			
CLOSED from Pineview Dam downstream to the first bridge (approximately 1/2 mile).			
(83) OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR (Piute County) (and spillway ponds immediately downstream from dam)	Trout limit 6.		

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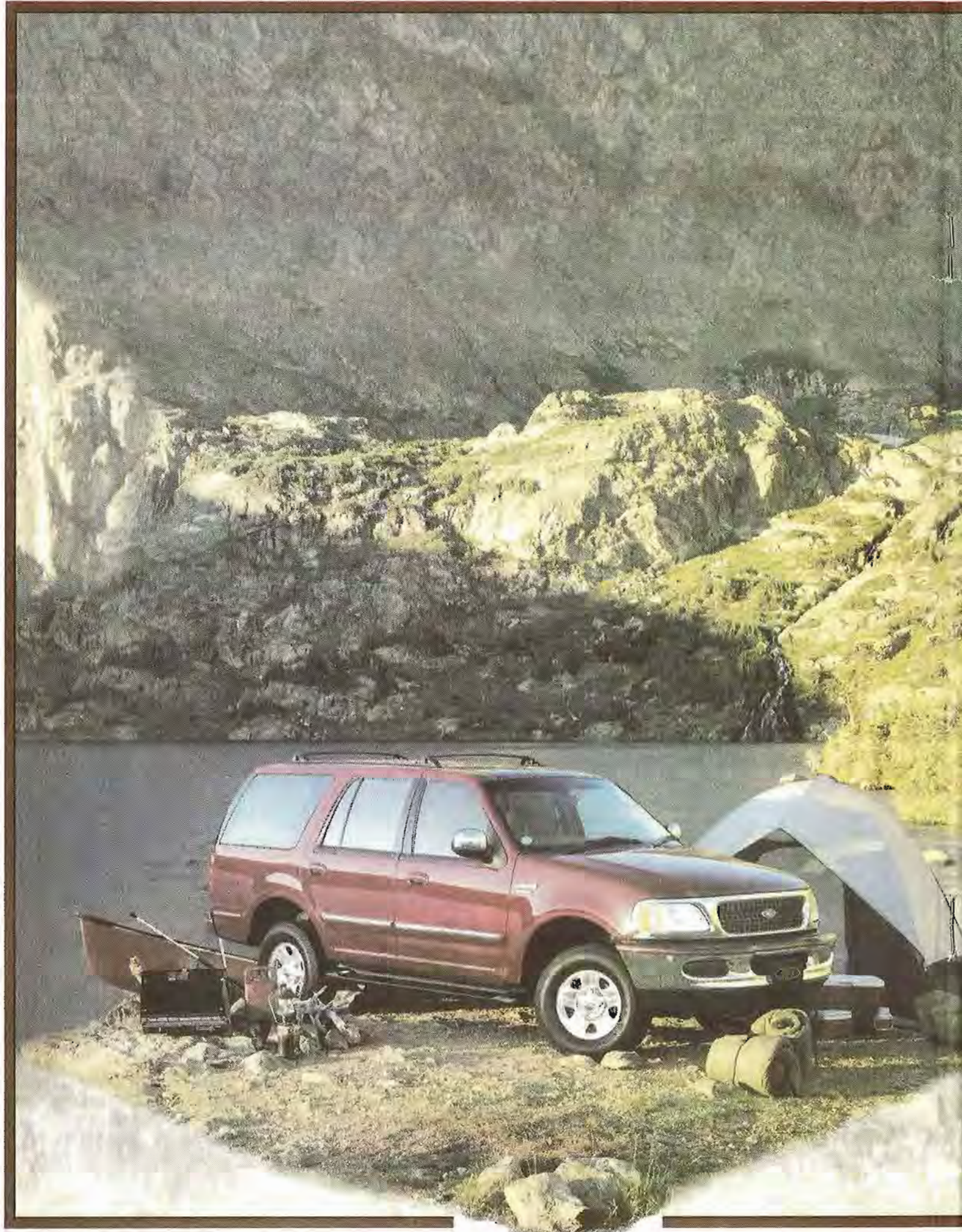
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WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(84) OTTER CREEK STREAM (Piute County) (from Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to the Angle Diversion) CLOSED January 1 through May 23.	Trout limit 6.		
(85) PANGUITCH LAKE (Garfield County)	Trout limit 6.		
(86) PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Garfield County) (excluding Blue Springs Creek upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge, bridge is approximately one mile upstream from Panguitch Lake; and excluding Clear Creek upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway, located approximately one-fourth mile upstream from Panguitch Lake). CLOSED January 1 through May 23.	Trout limit 6.		
(87) PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR (Iron County) TRIBUTARIES CLOSED January 1 through May 23.			
(88) PARLEYS CREEK (Salt Lake County) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(89) PELICAN LAKE (Uintah County)			Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate, limit 5.
(90) PETE'S HOLE RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			
(91) PINE LAKE INFLOW (Garfield County) (a) Inflow including newly constructed spawning channel. CLOSED.			
(92) PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR (Washington County)	Trout limit 4.		Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.
(93) PINEVIEW RESERVOIR (Weber County) CLOSED inside buoys by spillway near the dam.			CLOSED to possession of tiger muskies. Minimum bass size is 15 inches.
(94) PIUTE RESERVOIR (Piute County)	Trout limit 6.		
(95) PORCUPINE RESERVOIR (Cache County) CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 30. See EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER			
(96) PROVO RIVER			
(a) East of Utah Lake to I-15 (Utah County) CLOSED to taking of nongame fish by methods other than angling. CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(b) Upstream from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Deer Creek Reservoir (Utah and Wasatch counties) CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.			Limit is 2 brown trout under 15 inches. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(c) From Charleston Bridge just above Deer Creek Reservoir upstream to the Jordanelle Dam (including the Valeo Diversion, the Wasatch Diversion and streams that return flows from these diversions directly to the Provo River) (Wasatch County) CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.			Limit is 2 brown trout under 15 inches. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(d) From Jordanelle Reservoir upstream to the confluence of the South Fork Provo River (Wasatch County) CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout and their hybrids. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.			Limit is 2 brown trout under 15 inches. ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(97) QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR (Quail Lake) (Washington County)	Trout limit 6. Bass limit 6-(4 under 10 inches and 2 over 20 inches).		
(98) RED BUTTE CREEK and RED BUTTE RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County) CLOSED TO FISHING.			
(99) RED CREEK RESERVOIR AND TRIBUTARIES (Duchesne County) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.			
(100) ROAD HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(101) ROCKPORT RESERVOIR (Wanship Reservoir) (Summit County)	Minimum bass size is 12 inches.		
(102) SAGE CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(103) SAN JUAN RIVER (San Juan County)	Channel catfish limit 24.		
(104) SANTA CLARA RIVER (Washington County) (upstream from County Road 35 bridge, north of the town of Pine Valley)	Trout limit 4.		
(105) SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Carbon County) (streams ONLY, this excludes Gooseberry Reservoir, Benches Pond, and those streams flowing into Gooseberry Reservoir and Benches Pond) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).	Trout limit 4.		
(106) SEVIER RIVER (Piute County) (downstream from Piute Reservoir for 5 miles to the Dry Creek Road Bridge)	Trout limit 6.		

WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(107) SHEEP CREEK (Daggett County) (from Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary) CLOSED August 15 through October 31.			
(108) SHEEP CREEK LAKE (Daggett County) CLOSED TO FISHING.			
(109) SIXTH WATER CREEK (Utah County)	Trout limit 3 (2 under 12 inches and 1 over 20 inches).	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(110) SOLDIER CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(111) SOUTH FORK OGDEN RIVER (Weber County)	Trout limit 8 ONLY 2 brown trout		
(112) SPANISH FORK RIVER (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15) CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(113) SPRING CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15) CLOSED between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., March 1 through 7 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Walleye limit 2.		
(114) SQUAW CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(115) STATELINE RESERVOIR (Summit County) CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 30.			
(116) STEINAKER RESERVOIR (Uintah County)	Bass limit 6, only 1 may be larger than 15 inches.		
(117) STODDARD SLOUGH (Enterprise Ditch) (Morgan County) (a) From Stoddard Lane Bridge upstream to its source: CLOSED January 1 through May 23. (b) From Stoddard Lane Bridge downstream to where it goes west under Interstate 84 the last time (approximately 1 1/2 miles east of Petersen).	Trout limit 2.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	
(118) STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR (Wasatch County) Trout and kokanee salmon in any combination, limit 4 ONLY 1 rainbow or cutthroat trout or rainbow-cutthroat hybrid over 18 inches. Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release cutthroat and rainbow trout.			
(119) STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Wasatch County) (a) Indian Creek and all tributaries to Indian Creek, Squaw Creek, Strawberry River from Strawberry Reservoir upstream to Forest Service Road #124 (Bull Springs Road), Co-op Creek from confluence with Strawberry River upstream to US 40, and the Central Utah Project Canal (commonly known as the "steps" or "ladders") from US 40 to Strawberry Reservoir as posted. CLOSED. (b) Strawberry River and its tributaries upstream from Forest Service Road #124 (Bull Springs Road) to its headwaters, Co-op Creek and its tributaries upstream from US 40 to its headwaters, Soldier Creek, Coal Canyon, Cow Hollow, Trout Creek, Sage Creek, Chicken Creek, Little Co-op Creek, Clyde Creek, Mud Creek, Bryants Fork, Horse Creek, Chipman Creek, Trail Hollow, Broad Hollow, Badger Hollow, and Road Hollow. CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997) and September 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October (October 11, 1997). • CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY (all fish must be immediately released, fishing with fish in possession is illegal) • ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal).			
(120) STRAWBERRY RIVER (Duchesne and Wasatch counties) (a) (from confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to confluence of Willow Creek (about one mile below Soldier Creek Dam) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). • CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. • ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY. • No overnight camping on division land. (b) from Soldier Creek Dam downstream to the confluence of Willow Creek (approximately one mile)		ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY	
(121) SWAN CREEK (Rich County) (a) tributary to Bear Lake, from the headwater spring downstream to the mouth into Bear Lake and that area extending from its mouth into Bear Lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed): CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997). (b) From the mouth into Bear Lake upstream to the headwater spring: CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).		CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
(122) TOMS CREEK (Juab County) CLOSED TO FISHING.			
(123) TRAIL HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (see Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(124) TROUT CREEK (Deep Creek Mountains, Juab County) CLOSED.			
(125) TROUT CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)			
(126) TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County) CLOSED.			
(127) UM CREEK (upstream from Forsyth Reservoirs) (Sevier and Wayne counties) CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.	Trout limit 4.	ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.	

WATER	LIMITS	BAIT	RESTRICTIONS
(128) UPPER KENTS LAKE INFLOW (Beaver County) (Inflow, approximately 900 feet, from the mouth up to the waterfall) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			
(129) UTAH LAKE (Utah County) Geneva Bubble-up. Closed to fishing between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. January 1 through 7 a.m. the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997) in the area starting from the southwest corner of the Linden Marina Dike, south to an intersection with a line running west from the south dike of the Geneva Pond Dike, as posted.			
(130) WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR (Cache County) CLOSED January 1 through May 23.			
(131) WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER (from confluence with North Fork to headwaters including Wolf Creek) (Duchesne and Wasatch counties) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997) .			ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(132) WHEELER CREEK (Weber County) CLOSED for approximately 1/4 mile from Highway 39 to confluence with Ogden River.			
(133) WHITE RIVER (Uintah County)	Channel catfish limit 24.		
(134) WHITNEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Summit County) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997) .			
(135) WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR (Box Elder County)	Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful. Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass) limit 2 Crappie limit 10 Walleye limit 6 but only 1 (one) over 20 inches		
(136) WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR INLET CHANNEL (Box Elder County)(From the bouyed start of the channel near the South Marina boat ramp up the channel to the second set of baffles. This does not include the South Marina proper nor the normal boating channel out of the South Marina into the reservoir.) CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26, 1997).	Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive is unlawful. Crappie limit 10 Walleye limit 6 but only 1 (one) over 20 inches Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass) limit 2		
(137) WOLF CREEK (Duchesne and Wasatch counties) CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12, 1997).			ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
(138) YUBA RESERVOIR (SEVIER BRIDGE RESERVOIR) (Juab & Sanpete counties)	Yellow perch limit 10.		

WATERCRAFT RESTRICTIONS

FISHING FROM BOATS AND FLOAT TUBES IS PROHIBITED ON THE FOLLOWING WATERS:

1. Aspen-Mirror Lake
2. Duck Creek Springs Lake
3. Holmes Creek Reservoir
4. Pine Valley Reservoir
5. Settlement Canyon Reservoir

FISHING FROM A BOAT WITH A MOTOR OF ANY KIND IS PROHIBITED ON THE FOLLOWING WATERS:

1. Anderson Meadow Reservoir
2. Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
3. Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
4. Boulder Mountain Lakes, (Wayne and Garfield Counties) (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top, and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir, and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)
5. Bud Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
6. Burraston Ponds
7. Butterfly Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
8. Duck Creek
9. Fairview Lakes
10. Foy Lake
11. Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah - Colorado State line).
12. Labaron Reservoir
13. Lilly Lake (Provo River Drainage)
14. Little Dell Reservoir
15. Little Reservoir

16. Lost Lake (Provo River Drainage)
17. Maple Lake
18. McClellan Reservoir
19. Mirror Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
20. Monticello Lake
21. Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
22. Palisade Lake
23. Pass Lake (Duchesne River Drainage)
24. Payson Reservoir
25. Red Creek Reservoir (near Payson)
26. Silver Lake Flat Reservoir
27. Teapot lake (Provo River Drainage)
28. Tibble Fork Reservoir
29. Trial Lake Reservoir (Provo River Drainage)
30. Washington Lake (Provo River Drainage)

FISHING FROM A BOAT WITH A GAS ENGINE IS PROHIBITED (AN ELECTRIC MOTOR MAY BE USED) ON THE FOLLOWING WATERS:

1. Grantsville Reservoir
2. Loyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir)
3. Vernon Reservoir

FISHING FROM BOATS IS PROHIBITED BUT FISHING FROM FLOAT TUBES IS ALLOWED ON THE FOLLOWING WATERS:

1. Blanding Reservoirs #3 and #4



CATCH & RELEASE FISHING

INFORMATION AND TECHNIQUES

• **Bait caught fish typically suffer a much higher hooking mortality than fish caught on flies and lures.** At least 1 out of 3 fish caught with bait will die after release. Over 60% of deep hooked fish die. Cutting the line on deep hooked fish and not trying to remove the hook increases survival significantly. The major cause of hooking mortality is hooking injury itself. Most fish that are bleeding from being hooked will not survive.

• **Generally 9 out of 10 fish caught on flies or lures will survive after release.** Studies have shown that there is only a 1 - 2% difference in the survival of fish caught on flies compared to those caught on lures.

• **When fishing deep water (deeper than 30 feet) most fish caught cannot be released with any assurance that they will survive.** Bringing fish up quickly causes blood chemistry changes as well as an expansion of the air bladder to many times its normal size, often causing it to protrude out of the fish's mouth. Keeping the fish in the water and quickly releasing it so it can get back down to deeper water helps some. Puncturing the swim bladder with a needle ("fizzing") does not improve survival. Some fish like lake trout can burp off the gases from the swim bladder when pulled up slowly. Most fish do not have this capability.

• **Fish that are already stressed by warm water temperatures or low dissolved oxygen conditions cannot handle the added stress of being caught and most likely will not survive after being released.** Some of Utah's low to mid elevation reservoirs get warm during the summer. Some trout waters will have surface temperatures of 70-75 degrees. If you are catching fish in August when water temperatures are already marginal, don't plan on catching and releasing a lot of fish. Most released fish are probably not going to live to be caught another day.

How can you increase survival of fish you plan to release?

• **If you plan to release fish, fish with flies or lures.** Bending down the barbs on your hooks will make the release even easier. Replacing treble hooks with single hooks also makes the release easier.

• **Land the fish as quickly as possible.** This is less tiring for the fish.

• **If possible, keep the fish in the water and use a pair of forceps or needle nosed pliers to remove the hook.**

• **Handle the fish as little as possible.** This helps maintain the protective slime coating on the fish.

ANGLER SURVEYS 1996

Every five years UDWR does a statewide survey of anglers to monitor attitudes, fishing patterns and fishing pressure and harvest throughout the state and on specific waters. In 1995 questions were included on reducing the statewide trout and salmon limit and on allowing anglers to use a second pole. In this survey anglers were randomly selected and the results were statistically valid.

Beginning in late summer of 1995 and continuing through most of the summer of 1996 UDWR also had questionnaires available to anglers on the reduction of the statewide trout and salmon limit and the use of a second pole on selected warm water fisheries with a \$10 second pole permit. This survey was voluntary and probably anglers that didn't have any strong feelings tended not to respond.

SHOULD UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES REDUCE THE STATEWIDE TROUT AND SALMON LIMIT TO FOUR FISH?

Over 1100 anglers responded to this question in the random, statewide survey and over 1000 mailed in responses to questionnaires available in sporting goods stores and in the Fishing Proclamation.

As you can see from the figure, less than 50% were in favor of reducing the limit and almost an equal proportion were opposed to reducing the statewide limit.

It appears from these two surveys that most of Utah's anglers fall into two groups. One group wants to stay with liberal limits and bait fishing while an equal number of anglers want reduced limits and special regulations.

How does UDWR manage its fisheries to meet the needs of these two diverse groups?

1. UDWR continues to manage many waters as it has with liberal limits and general regulations.

2. Recognition of the large proportion of anglers that want special regulations means that more waters of the state need to be managed with reduced limits and special regulations.

DURING 1995 AND 1996 UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONDUCTED TWO SEPARATE SURVEYS OF ANGLERS. THESE SURVEYS ALLOWED INPUT FROM BOTH RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS BUT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE RESPONSES CAME FROM RESIDENTS.

A. In response to this group, Regional Aquatics Managers have recommended reduced limits on some waters across the state and special regulations on a few waters. The managers may be recommending additional harvest limitations and special regulations on more waters next year.

B. The anglers who have wanted and supported liberal limits and bait fishing on all waters now have to recognize that they are no longer a majority of the anglers. There is another group of equal or greater size that supports harvest restrictions and restrictions on fishing methods.



SHOULD ANGLERS BE ALLOWED TO FISH WITH TWO POLES ON SELECTED WARM WATER FISHERIES IN UTAH WITH A \$10 SECOND POLE PERMIT?

Again, two surveys were completed. The USU survey asked a general question on using two poles on any waters in Utah and the mail-in survey was specific to selected warm water fisheries with a \$10 permit.

Over 3500 anglers were asked if anglers in Utah should be allowed to fish with more than one pole. With no restrictions on the waters involved 57% said no. Many anglers recognize the amount of pressure Utah has on its trout waters and do not want anglers to be able to fish with additional lines. These comments were seen in the mail-in survey as well. Anglers felt that if two poles were limited to warm water fisheries it was okay but not on trout waters. Other anglers felt that the limit wasn't going to be increased, so what difference did it make how many poles an angler fished with.

Over 800 anglers mailed back questionnaires regarding the use of a second pole on warm water fisheries with a \$10 permit. In this survey 51% supported the proposal. Others said they supported the concept but didn't support the \$10 fee.

How should Utah Division of Wildlife Resources respond to angler's requests to use a second pole?

A slight majority of anglers want this opportunity even with the \$10 fee. The Utah Legislature approved the \$10 fee in their last session. Based on the survey results in the Fishing Proclamation last year and input from the public at the Regional Wildlife Council meetings the Wildlife Board approved the use of a second pole with a second pole permit on selected waters (see Fishing with a Second Pole under Fishing Methods in the 1997 Fishing Proclamation). Flaming Gorge Reservoir is the only cold water fishery where two poles will be allowed. Wyoming currently allows two poles on their side of the reservoir and this will make the regulations more uniform.



Photo courtesy of Ron Goede, DWR Fisheries Experiment Station

What You Can Do To Reduce the Spread of Whirling Disease.

Thoroughly clean mud from all of your equipment (e.g. waders, boots, boat, boat trailer, anchors, etc.) before you go to another water to fish. This applies to moving above barriers and dams on the same water as well as going between drainages.

Do not clean fish from one stream reach or lake in another body of water or different area of the stream. Whirling disease spores from infected fish could be released into new areas this way. Adult fish that were infected with whirling disease after they had reached 5 - 6 inches may not show any head or body deformities indicating they are infected with whirling disease. If you clean your fish in the field do it where you catch the fish. (Remember you have to leave enough skin or the head for species identification and if you are in or going to an area with length limits make sure you leave the head and tail on so officers can determine that the fish was legal).

Don't transport live fish, it is strictly illegal. Live fish should never be moved from one water to another. Also they should not be moved upstream in the same drainage. A disease may be confined to the lower reach of a stream below a diversion or dam. By putting fish above the obstruction you could move the disease into a new area.

If you observe fish stocking in public waters from a truck that is not marked as a Division of Wildlife Resources vehicle contact your local conservation officer directly or call the poaching hotline at 1-800-662-3337 as soon as possible. If you observe several fish with possible whirling disease symptoms (e.g. deformed head or spine, black tail or swimming in a whirling manner) call a Division of Wildlife Resources Office.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS — ASSURING YOUR VOICE IS HEARD.

Get Involved!

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS (RACS) MAY PROVIDE THE BEST WAY POSSIBLE TO LEARN ABOUT UTAH'S WILDLIFE ISSUES AND HAVE YOUR IDEAS CONVEYED TO THOSE WHO SET UTAH'S WILDLIFE POLICY — THE STATE'S WILDLIFE BOARD.

RACs were established in 1994 by Division of Wildlife Resources' Director Bob Valentine, who understood the importance of both gathering information about Utah's wildlife issues from as broad a spectrum as possible and increasing the public's input in wildlife management.

In 1996 the Utah Legislature made RACs an official part of the legislative wildlife policy process.

There are five RACs in Utah, providing every citizen a voice in wildlife-related matters. RACs are set up in each of the Division of Wildlife Resources' five regions (Northern, Central, Northeastern, Southeastern and Southern).

RACs meet about once a month, at a location within the region.

For those interested in learning about Utah's wildlife issues and the Division's proposals for dealing with them, and who want their views considered when wildlife policy is set, there's no better place to be.

At the meetings, Division staff present information about Utah's wildlife issues and Division proposals for dealing with them.

All aspects of Utah's wildlife issues are covered. For example, all hunting or fishing proclamations proposed by the Division must first be reviewed by the RACs before being presented to the Wildlife Board.

After hearing Division proposals, RAC members will often ask clarification questions before opening the meeting for public comment.

Public input received at the meetings is submitted by the RACs to the Wildlife Board, which carefully considers it when setting wildlife policy.

So important is the input provided by the RACs that if the board sets policy contrary to a RAC recommendation, it must submit a written explanation to the RAC explaining why.

In addition to the formal meetings, RAC members make themselves available outside the meetings, to talk with people about wildlife issues.

Those unable to attend a specific RAC meeting may submit their written comments to the RAC. Written comments are considered and included in the official meeting minutes.

RACs consist of 12 to 15 members who represent the following interests:

- agriculture;
- sportsmen;
- nonconsumptive wildlife;
- locally elected public officials;
- federal land agencies; and
- the public at large.

RAC members are chosen from a list given to the Division director and the executive director of the Department of Natural Resources by the respective interest group or agency.

Members serve four-year terms, with length of terms adjusted in such a way that about half of the council is appointed every two years.

RAC CHAIRMEN, AND THE REGION THEY REPRESENT, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Dick Diamond, Ogden	Northern Region
Frank Aydelotte, Orem	Central Region
Brad Weber, Vernal	Northeastern Region
Dave Bierschied, Moab	Southeastern Region
Paul Niemeyer, Richfield	Southern Region

A board agenda and time line sheet, which lists 1997 RAC meeting dates and items to be discussed at each meeting, is available by contacting Clair Jensen, Division RAC coordinator, at (801) 586-2455.

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GAME FISH OF UTAH

Native Game Fish



Mountain

Mountain whitefish – Light brown on the back and fins and silvery to white on the belly and sides. Snout and lower jaw are short and blunt, with a flap on each nostril.

Bear Lake whitefish and Bonneville whitefish – These two fish are indistinguishable beyond 10 inches in length. The Bonneville whitefish have gray-blue spots along their sides until they reach that size. These whitefish are elongate, relatively cylindrical fish. They are silvery-white along their sides grading into a charcoal gray to black on their backs.



Bear Lake

They have small delicate mouth parts that make them difficult to catch. They may reach four pounds in weight and grow to 20 inches. Both species occur only in Bear Lake; nowhere else in the world.



Bonneville

Bonneville Cisco – A diminutive fish found only in Bear Lake. The Bonneville cisco is a long, slender, pearly-silver fish that rarely grows beyond seven inches. It has a dusky blue back and a brassy band along its flanks at spawning time. The snout is sharply pointed. It is noted for its mid-winter spawning concentrations along a rocky beach on the east side of Bear Lake in mid-January where it is dipnetted in large numbers. It is a prolific fish that is an important forage for the predatory species in Bear Lake.



Bonneville Cisco



Cutthroat Trout – Two subspecies evolved from the only trout native to Utah. Cutthroats are best distinguished by their crimson slash along the lower jaw. They lack the iridescent pink stripe of the rainbow trout. The Bonneville cutthroat

inhabited the Bonneville Basin and has sparsely scattered, very distinctly round spots over the upper body. They are clothed in subdued colors of silver-gray to charcoal upper body with subtle hues of pink on flanks during spawning. They, particularly the Bear Lake strain, often lack the bright crimson jaw slash that at times may be yellow.

The Colorado River cutthroat trout evolved in the Colorado/Green River drainages and is noted for its brilliant coloration. The males, in spawning condition, have bright crimson stripes along their sides and their stomach is often crimson, also. Spotting is usually concentrated posteriorly.

The Yellowstone cutthroat was introduced into Utah early in the 1900s and has been the predominant subspecies used in management programs throughout the state. It is lightly spotted with distinctly round spots concentrated toward the tail area. Today, the native strains are becoming more extensively used in the sportfisheries programs and are being reintroduced to many of their former habitats.



Brown Trout – It is a very hardy trout that competes well with other fishes and endures marginal water qualities better than most trouts. It generally has golden brown hues with yellow under parts. The males during spawning are often brilliantly splashed with crimson spots circled with blue halos. Its upper body is usually profusely dappled with large, irregular dark-chocolate spots. It is quite carnivorous and sports a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trouts. Brown trout often grow to considerable sizes in excess of ten pounds.

Introduced Trouts

Rainbow Trout – Colors vary greatly, with patterns depending on habitat, size, and maturity. Stream residents and migrant spawners are darker and have more intense colors than lake residents or non-spawners. Lake residents tend to be silvery. A mature rainbow is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. Rainbow trout are heavily stocked in almost every coldwater drainage in Utah.



Lake Trout – These fish have a background color of gray-brown overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides, and fins and serves to highlight the lighter gray spots. Trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the

spots are difficult to see. Spotting is usually more intense on small fish. The caudal is deeply forked. The mouth is large and terminal with strong teeth on both jaws. They are present in Fish Lake, Bear Lake, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.



Brook Trout – Exhibiting a wide range of colors, they may be olive to blue-gray on the back to white on the belly. Red spots, usually with bluish halos around them, are present on the sides. Characteristic light wavy marks on the back are a distinguishing feature. Obvious white and then black stripe along the fore edge of each of the lower fins aids in separating brook trout from

most other trouts. Caudal fin is square or lightly forked.



Grayling – Silvery to light purple colors on the sides and bluish-white on the belly are the distinctive colors of grayling. They are relatively slender and are most easily distinguished by their long, high, brilliantly-colored, bright purple, sail-like dorsal fin.

Kokanee Salmon – Kokanee are bright silvery fish with no definitive spotting pattern. Kokanee have a dark blue back with silvery sides. As the spawning season approaches, both male and female kokanee turn a deep red (shades from gold to orange to red) and the lower jaw of the male develops a characteristic hook common to the Pacific salmon. A deeply forked tail also distinguishes them from rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. They are present in Flaming Gorge, Porcupine and Strawberry reservoirs.



GAME FISH OF UTAH

Cool & Warm Water Game Fish

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. Large, dark blotch at rear base of the first dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail is white-tipped. The tail is moderately forked.



Smallmouth Bass – The snout is long and bluntly pointed, the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper jaw. Smallmouth bass vary in color with habitat, but are normally dark olive to brown on the back with the sides lighter and yellowish and the belly yellowish. There are eight to 15 (average nine) dark vertical bars on the sides which distinguishes them from the largemouth bass. Anterior dorsal fin has 10 spines, and is strongly joined to the soft dorsal. The anal fin has three spines.



Largemouth Bass – Head is large and long. Mouth is large and terminal with upper jaw reaching past the center of the eye in adults. The upper parts of the body and head are greenish with a silvery or brassy luster. The belly is white to yellow. There is an irregular dark stripe along the sides. Eyes are brown.



Black Bullhead
Adults are blackish, dark olive, or dark brown on the back. Belly is greenish-white or bright yellow. They are common in many warm waters of Utah, and abundant in Utah Lake.

Channel Catfish – Distinguished from other catfishes by their long anal fin and deeply forked tail. The body is pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. They usually have spots but lose them when older. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. The mouth is short, wide and horizontal with chin and snout barbels.



Striped Bass – Coloration is bluish-black to dark grey, or olive-green above, the sides are silvery, the belly white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes

along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. Mouth is oblique and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The caudal is forked.

Black Crappie – The black crappie has two closely joined dorsal fins. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. Belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent. It is fairly abundant in Utah lowland warmwaters from Cache Valley to Lake Powell.



White Bass – Coloration on the back is grey or charcoal, green, with silvery sides and white belly. They have five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body is deeper and less streamlined than the striper. They are common in Utah Lake, where they dominate all other fishes.

Hybrid Game Fish

Wiper – A hybrid cross between a female striped bass and male white bass. Its appearance is intermediate between the two parents. It has six to eight dark horizontal stripes over a silver-white background with a dark charcoal to black back. It has two dorsal fins, the anterior with 8-10 sharp spines. It is slightly heavier bodied than the striped bass and grows up to 12 pounds in weight and 24 inches in length. The wiper was recently introduced into Willard Bay.



Tiger Muskellunge – A hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike with intermediate characteristics between the two parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable feature is the gray-green vertical bars along its sides. It thrives where there are good numbers of perch and sunfish for food. The tiger muskie was recently introduced into Pineview Reservoir. It can be expected to grow to 45 inches long and weigh 20 pounds.



Tiger Trout – Tiger trout, a cross between brown trout and brook trout has a unique, dark mazo-like pattern over a brownish, gray body. The belly is yellowish orange as are the pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. The tail fin is square.



Splake Trout – A splake trout is the hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout. It has a dark background with white spots. The tail fin is not as deeply forked as lake trout. The pectoral fins are easily distinguished from rainbow trout as splake have a dark background with white spots and rainbows have a lighter, silvery background with dark spots.

BETTER FISH HABITAT AND ANGLER ACCESS RESULT OF HABITAT AUTHORIZATION FUND



STRETCHES OF THE EAST FORK OF THE LITTLE BEAR RIVER NOW MEANDER AS THEY ONCE DID, ANGLERS CURRENTLY HAVE ACCESS TO AN ADDITIONAL STRETCH OF THE PROVO RIVER BELOW DEER CREEK RESERVOIR, AND SPAWNING CHANNELS CREATED NEAR PINE LAKE WILL SOON PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FISH TO CATCH, THANKS TO PROJECT FUNDING MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE WILDLIFE HABITAT AUTHORIZATION FUND.

State law requires that all funds raised through the sale of \$5 Habitat Authorizations be used to restore, develop, manage, acquire and protect Utah's fish and wildlife habitat, and to provide the public access to it.

Most anglers and hunters, age 14 and older, are required to purchase a Habitat Authorization before purchasing a fishing or hunting license.

Recommendations on how to spend Habitat Authorization funds are made to the Division of Wildlife Resources Director by an eight-person Habitat Council.

"The Habitat Council is very aware of the fact that at least half of the funding is coming from anglers," said Dwight Bunnell, Division habitat development coordinator. "The council has a goal of spending half of the money raised on aquatic projects."

As of Oct. 7, 1996, 10 months since the Habitat Authorization program began, the council has recommended more than \$1.1 million in funding for aquatic habitat projects statewide.

Many of these projects have been completed, while work continues on others.

Most anglers and hunters, age 14 and older, are required to purchase a Habitat Authorization before purchasing a fishing or hunting license.



Additional approved projects are waiting for funding. Your \$5 will help fund these additional projects, helping assure Utah's fish and anglers a bright future.

The idea to create a fund to restore, develop and protect habitat for fish and wildlife, and provide access to anglers and hunters, began in the 1980s with the state's waterfowl and upland game stamp programs.

The Division and anglers saw the benefits Utah's waterfowl and upland game were receiving through the programs, and wanted fish to have increased and better habitat, and the public to have better access to it.

In 1994 the Utah Legislature enacted a Division proposal that incorporated the waterfowl and upland game stamp programs into the new and expanded Habitat Authorization Fund. Funds from the sale of Habitat Authorizations go directly into aquatic, waterfowl, upland game and big game habitat and access projects.

The Habitat Authorization Fund went into effect Dec. 1, 1995.

As of Oct. 7, 1996, 31 angling projects had been recommended and approved for Habitat Authorization funding.

EXAMPLES OF THE PROJECTS, AND THE FUNDING APPROVED, INCLUDE:

• In-Stream Flow - Lower Fish Creek	up to \$500,000
• Provo River Fishing Access	\$45,000
• Pacer Lake Stabilization	\$37,842
• Stream Restoration Training	\$21,250
• Strawberry Valley Stream Stabilization	\$20,000
• Willow Lake Fencing	\$15,000
• Little Hole Fencing	\$13,000
• Northern Utah Riparian Seedling Planting	\$12,000
• Price River Fishing Access	\$10,000
• Pine Lake Spawning Channel	\$6,416
• Avintaquin Creek Fishing Access	\$5,000
• Jordan River Angler Access	\$2,000
• Navajo Lake Dike Repair and Rotenone	\$2,000
• Willow Creek Road Closure	\$1,617

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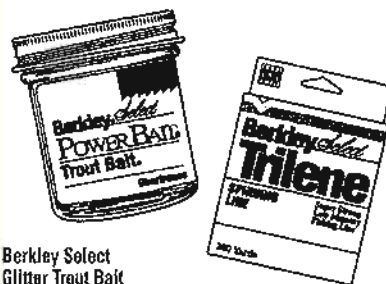


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