

UTAH Fishing GUIDEBOOK

A proclamation of
the Utah Wildlife Board



2008

Fishing in Utah

fishing are happening now!

Do you like to catch trout? Some of the best cutthroat trout fishing in the country is found at Strawberry Reservoir.

How about fishing for warmwater fish? Look no farther than Lake Powell, where fishing is the best it's been in 30 years.

Want to get away from the crowds? Peace, solitude and hungry trout are waiting for you at the state's high-mountain lakes.

Do you like to catch big fish? Six new fishing records were set in Utah in 2007.

Is it hard to find time to fish? Don't despair—there's a good chance one of Utah's 45 community fishing waters is just a short drive or walk from your home. These waters provide fantastic fishing, especially for beginners, young or elderly anglers.

Some fun and relaxing fishing adventures are waiting for you this year. The Division of Wildlife Resources hopes you enjoy them!

As you read through this guide, please be aware that it's only a summary of the rules that regulate fishing in Utah. The guide is intended to be a short, ready reference for anglers. Further review of the rules and laws that govern fishing in Utah is advised. These rules and laws may be accessed at the Division Web site at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or the nearest Division office.

Anglers in Utah have a reason to be excited—the “good ol’ days” of

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On the cover

Thanks to Kip King for submitting this year's cover photo of his son Sam at Bridger Lake in the Uinta Mountains.

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HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

License for 12 and 13 year olds: If you're 12 or 13 years of age, you must now buy a fishing license to fish in Utah. The license costs \$5 for residents and nonresidents.

Combination license for nonresidents: If you're not a resident of Utah, and you want to mix some small game hunting with your fishing trips this year, you may want to buy a Utah nonresident combination license. The license allows you to fish and hunt small game. You can buy a nonresident combination license at wildlife.utah.gov, at any Division office and from more than 350 license agents across Utah.

Buy your license on the phone: You can now buy a Utah fishing license over the telephone. Just call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to the fee for the license, you'll also be charged a \$2 transaction fee for each item you buy.

Filleting fish: You don't have to wait until you get home to fillet your fish this season. You can now fillet fish at any fishing water in Utah except the following:

- Strawberry Reservoir and Panguitch Lake (you cannot fillet fish you catch at these waters until you get home.)
- Jordanelle Reservoir (smallmouth bass you catch at the reservoir cannot be filleted until you get home. You don't have to wait until you get home to fillet other fish you catch at the reservoir, however.)

Please see page 31 for more information.

New bait and baitfish restrictions: The state's bait and baitfish restrictions have been changed to prohibit bait items that have a higher probability of carrying aquatic diseases. Please see pages 26–27 for a complete list.

Perch limit at Yuba: You can keep up to 10 yellow perch at Yuba Reservoir in central Utah. Between January 1 and April 30, you must keep all of the yellow perch you catch, up to your 10-perch limit.

Bass limit at Sand Hollow: You can keep up to six bass at Sand Hollow Reservoir in southwestern Utah. Only one of those bass can be longer than 12 inches, however.

Changes at several streams: Several streams, including East Canyon Creek, the South Fork of the Ogden River, Wheatgrass Creek, Diamond Fork, and tributaries to Electric Lake are now under the general statewide regulation. The general statewide regulation allows you to catch and have up to four trout in your possession. There's no restriction on the size or species of trout you can keep at these waters.

Burbot and smallmouth bass: Starting this season, the limit has been removed on burbot at Flaming Gorge and smallmouth bass in the Green River. You must keep and kill any burbot you catch at Flaming Gorge and any smallmouth bass you catch in the Green River.

New community fishery: Utah has a new community fishery. Located in Washington City, Razor Ridge Pond will open to fishing on Jan. 1, 2008.

You can learn more about Utah's 45 community fisheries by picking up a copy of the Division's Utah Community Fishing booklet. The free booklet is available at wildlife.utah.gov/cf or at any Division office.

Underwater spearfishing changes: Several underwater spearfishing changes have been made for this season:

- The underwater spearfishing limits are now the same as the regular fishing limits at the waters in Utah where underwater spearfishing is allowed.

- Jordanelle, Yuba and Pineview reservoirs have joined the list of waters where underwater spearfishing is allowed. You cannot underwater spearfish for tiger muskies at Pineview, however.
- Joe's Valley Reservoir has been dropped from the list of waters where underwater spearfishing is allowed.
- The 2008 underwater spearfishing season runs from June 1 to Nov. 30, 2008. You can underwater spearfish only at waters that are on Utah's underwater spearfishing list. You can take both game and nongame fish at these waters only. There's one exception to this rule: you can also underwater spearfish for carp at any water in Utah during that water's open fishing season.

Please see pages 28–29 for a list of approved underwater spearfishing waters in Utah.

And remember

Length restriction at Panguitch Lake:

Panguitch Lake was chemically treated during spring 2006 to remove nongame fish populations. Removing these fish will improve the growth rate and survival of its game fish.

In addition to rainbow trout, two predatory fish—tiger trout and Bear Lake cutthroat trout—were introduced to the lake after the treatment. These fish will help control nongame fish in the future.

To ensure that the predatory fish grow large enough to be effective predators, special fishing regulations are in place. The limit at the lake is four fish, but you may only keep trout that are under 15 inches in length, or over 22 inches in length. All trout from 15 to 22 inches long must be immediately released.

Mill Hollow Reservoir drained for dam

repairs: Mill Hollow Reservoir in Wasatch County was drained for dam repairs during fall 2006. Repairs to the dam should be completed by late summer 2008.

FISHING HOTSPOTS IN UTAH

Want to get in on some of the best fishing in Utah this year? Then check out the article below. Drew Cushing and Roger Wilson, sport fisheries coordinators for the Division of Wildlife Resources, wrote the article with the assistance of Division biologists in the field.

The article highlights two waters in each of the Division's five regions. These waters should provide great fishing in 2008.

More information about these waters is also available at wildlife.utah.gov/hotspots.

Northern Region

Rockport Reservoir: Rockport Reservoir fished well in 2007, and we expect another great year in 2008. Many 14- to 18-inch rainbows will be available. Spring fishing is typically good from the shore using bait, and float tubers have great success early in the year over the inlet channel. The typical spring fly patterns, including dark and olive wooly buggers, work well. During the summer, pop gear and a worm are effective when fished over the deeper water. And don't forget about the perch. 2008 will be a great year for perch at Rockport. Numbers are up, and many 10-

to 11-inch perch should be available. During the early fall and late spring, you can catch perch from shore along shorelines that are steep and rocky. Chartreuse or yellow jigs, tipped with night crawlers and fished on the bottom of the reservoir, tend to work very well.

Mantua Reservoir: Mantua has large and numerous bluegill, perch and largemouth bass that can be caught by shore, float tube and boat anglers. The rocky dike along the main entrance holds many fish. Largemouth bass are very susceptible to top-water poppers throughout the year, both early in the morning and late in the evening. Bluegill can be caught from the shore using a fly and a bubble. Almost any common fly pattern will work.

Central Region

Strawberry Reservoir: Strawberry Reservoir fishes very well during most seasons of the year, but knowing the techniques to use during each season is the real trick. Fall can be particularly good for larger cutthroats. These fish are very aggressive in the fall, and they put



Lynne Robinson finds a fishing hotspot for brook trout.

up a great fight. From mid-September through ice-over in mid-December, you can find the larger cutthroats chasing prey in the shallow water. Most fish-imitating lures and crayfish-imitating lures work great. Try casting and retrieving lures and tube jigs near the shore. Tipping the tube jigs with red-sided shiner meat or chub meat will help you get multiple hits. You can also find many fish in the open water in the fall. Trolling jigs, lures and dark leech patterns can work well. Troll all of these on monofilament line. If you're trolling a fly, make sure and attach a single split shot to your line. Boat and tube anglers typically do the best in the fall, but shore anglers can also find great success. The fish will be cruising the shallow areas; use cast-and-retrieve methods to catch them.

Yuba Reservoir: Fishing at Yuba in 2008 should be some of the best you've seen in years. Large northern pike (up to 36 inches) are easily enticed to strike using perch-colored crank baits thrown from a float tube towards shore. There should also be numerous eating-size walleye (16 to 18 inches). You can take walleye by bottom bouncing with a chartreuse-colored worm harness. Perch are abundant, and some of the perch are 12 inches long! You can take perch from the shore using a jig and a night crawler.

Northeastern Region

Red Fleet Reservoir: The growth of rainbows in Red Fleet has improved over the past couple of years. During 2008, expect to catch rainbows up to 18 inches long. During the spring and early summer, bass and bluegill in the reservoir tend to stay in the larger bays in areas that are adjacent to submerged vegetation. As the "dog days" of summer arrive, they move to the deeper water. During mid- and late summer, bluegill can be taken as they seek shade under boats, along rocky points and along the dam. Bass and bluegill are numerous in Red Fleet, and the limits are liberal. Be sure to take a few fish home with you!

Starvation Reservoir: Starvation contains a booming population of walleye and yellow perch. Walleye are easiest to catch in June and July using searching lures, such as crank baits and bottom bouncers with a worm harness. Once you find actively feeding walleyes, stay with them. To entice perch, use a variety of colored 1/16-ounce jigs tipped with night crawlers. Large brown trout can be easily caught in April and May using a size 7 shallow-diving rapala trolled very slowly.

Southeastern Region

Scofield Reservoir: Scofield Reservoir is



Justin Craddock with a large northern pike he caught at Yuba Reservoir.

Photo courtesy of Sonia Craddock

providing some of the best fishing we've seen in years. Tiger trout stocked during 2006 reached about 20 inches by late 2007. The tiger trout are very popular with anglers because of their sporting and table qualities. Rainbows are also growing very well. Some rainbows longer than 20 inches and weighing more than four pounds should be available to anglers in 2008. In 2007, the trout limit at the reservoir was increased to eight trout to create renewed interest in this hidden gem. Scofield fishes like other mid-elevation trout waters in Utah, but shore fishing remains good at Scofield throughout the year. You'll probably find the best fishing during ice-off in the early spring, but fall fishing is great too. And the fall fishing lasts longer! Fly anglers should try dark and olive wooly buggers as well as other streamer patterns. Pearl or sand-and-pepper tube jigs, tipped with night crawlers or sucker meat, work well during the cool seasons. Bait works very well from shore, and you can't beat pop gear and a worm if you're fishing from a boat in the summer!

Recapture Reservoir: Although this southeastern Utah water is far from most Utahns' homes, it's well worth the trip. Three- to four-pound largemouth bass are common. Northern pike are common too. These pike measure 30 inches or more in length! You can catch both species using the same techniques. Crank baits and rubber jigs in orange and brown colors work well throughout the year. For the best success, fish in the bays and along the dam.

Southern Region

Otter Creek Reservoir: Otter Creek Reservoir is one of Utah's most productive trout fisheries. It's located 50 miles southeast of Richfield, in Piute County. Rainbow trout measuring 14 to 18 inches and weighing one to two pounds are caught consistently throughout the year. Bear Lake cutthroat trout and smallmouth bass are also found in Otter Creek. Shore fishing is very productive in the spring and fall using most baits (Power Bait, a worm and a marshmallow, etc.).

Flies and lures also work well from the shore. Fish the points along the west shore or near the dam and the state park. Trolling is popular in the summer when the trout head for deeper water. Try trolling down the middle of the lake with a worm and popgear, triple teasers or flatfish. Afternoon winds are common during the spring and summer, so the morning is usually the best time to fish. Ice fishing is also productive in the winter. Try any standard ice fishing technique. The fishing regulations at Otter Creek include the statewide limits of four trout and six bass. There are no size restrictions.

Sand Hollow Reservoir: Sand Hollow Reservoir opened to fishing in 2004. Four years later, eight- to 16-inch bass are abundant in the reservoir. A surprising number of larger bass—weighing as much as five pounds—are also found in the reservoir. In addition to the bass, bluegill are also present and are easily caught, even by novice anglers. This is an ideal location to get a newcomer started on fishing. Although the reservoir is open to fishing year-round, the best fishing begins when the water warms in April. The fish become active in April, and the bass move into shallow water to spawn. A variety of techniques and lures will work for bass during the early season, including spinner baits, crank baits and plastics. If you're new to fishing, one easy but effective technique is casting a small curly-tail jig with a 1/8-ounce jig head, or suspending a jig or a small piece of worm below a float. If you're fishing without a float, retrieve the jig slowly, keeping it near the bottom. Bass are "structure-oriented," so try casting near structure or cover (rocky points or ledges, or submerged vegetation). Bass also take cover in tumbleweeds that pile up in the backs of the coves. Bluegill move into shallow water a little later in the year. Again, look for some cover, like submerged brush. Still-fishing using a small piece of worm below a float is especially effective for bluegill. Fishing generally remains good through September. The largemouth bass at the reservoir are managed with special regulations.

MORE TROUT FROM HATCHERIES

Get ready to feel more trout tugging on your fishing line this year.

Here's an update on what's happening at Utah's fish hatcheries in 2008:

Three hatcheries producing more trout

Since 2000, three aging hatcheries—Kamas, Fountain Green and Whiterocks—have been completely rebuilt.

Each of these facilities is now a state-of-the-art fish factory. They each have a system that injects oxygen into the water, baffled raceways that are self-cleaning, and they have more room to raise fish.

Before they were rebuilt, the three hatcheries produced about 160,000 pounds of fish each year. That figure should jump to 450,000 pounds of fish in 2008. And that means more rainbow trout for Utah's community fishing ponds, for Strawberry Reservoir and for roadside lakes along the popular

Mirror Lake Highway (SR-150).

Several mid-elevation reservoirs will get extra fish too. Echo, Jordanelle and Deer Creek are among the mid-elevation reservoirs that will receive more trout in 2008.

Kamas was the first of the three hatcheries to come back into production. This hatchery provides fish for lakes in the Uinta Mountains and along the Mirror Lake Highway, and for Strawberry Reservoir.

Fountain Green was the next of the three hatcheries to come back on-line. Fountain Green produces about 200,000 pounds of fish each year, making it the largest production hatchery in Utah. Fish from the hatchery are placed in the Manti Mountains, in Strawberry Reservoir and in some of Utah's community fisheries.

Whiterocks will produce about 150,000 pounds of fish in 2008. Fish from Whiterocks are placed in waters in the Uinta Basin, on the south slope of the Uinta Mountains and in Strawberry Reservoir.

Whiterocks will also be a future home for Kam-



Fish hatcheries, including this one in Kamas, are producing record numbers of fish.

Photo courtesy of Terry Howick

loops rainbow trout. The eggs from these fish will be used to raise Kamloops rainbows for Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

What about the other hatcheries?

These three hatcheries aren't the only places where exciting things are happening in 2008:

- The Mantua hatchery produces rainbow trout for many of Utah's community fisheries and for the Cache Valley. Improvements at the hatchery have allowed it to double its fish production in just the last two years.
- After whirling disease was discovered two years ago at the Mammoth Creek hatchery near Panguitch, its outdoor raceways were covered with a roof and a new water treatment facility was added. These additions will help protect the hatchery from the parasite that causes whirling disease. Mammoth Creek is now producing fish at its former production level, and it's a major contributor to the important fisheries in southern Utah. This small hatchery fills an important niche in the far southern part of the state.
- The Glenwood hatchery near Richfield produces rainbow and brown trout. Fish from the hatchery are placed in central Utah and in waters in the southeastern part of the state.
- The Fisheries Experiment Station in Logan produces fish for the Cache Valley and for Strawberry Reservoir. Staff at the hatchery also monitor the health of Utah's fish and conduct fish research.
- The J. Perry Egan hatchery at Bicknell is where Utah's fish stocking program begins. It's the hatchery that provides eggs for the other hatcheries. About 26 million eggs are taken from fish at J. Perry Egan every year. These eggs are then distributed to the other state fish hatcheries. Eggs from the hatchery are also shipped to many federal hatcheries and to facilities in other states.

And the number of fish produced in Utah should continue to climb. The Utah legislature has provided funding to rebuild the Midway hatchery and to either develop or treat a new water supply that will allow the Springville hatchery to start producing trout again (whirling disease has closed the hatchery to trout production).

These two hatcheries could add more than 300,000 pounds of additional fish to Utah's statewide production totals by 2009 and 2010.

If you enjoy fishing and our beautiful state, the future looks bright indeed. Good luck, and good fishing!

Tiger trout

Tiger trout are a new fish the Division has started stocking across Utah.

Tiger trout are a cross between a brook trout and a brown trout, and they're doing extremely well in many parts of Utah. These fish are scrappy and full of fight.

The Division's hatcheries will produce almost 600,000 tiger trout in 2008. Eight years ago, they were producing just 4,000 to 5,000 tigers a year.

YOU'RE THE KEY TO CLEAN, HEALTHY FISHERIES

You and your kids are in danger of losing the quality fishing you've come to enjoy in Utah. Today, there are two main threats to Utah fisheries: aquatic nuisance species (ANS) and whirling disease.

ANS are nasty, non-native animals and plants. Once ANS get into a water, they can take it over and devastate the fishes found there.

Whirling disease is caused by a parasite that infects trout and salmon. Although it isn't harmful to humans, whirling disease deforms and kills fish.

Both of these threats are growing because we live in a mobile society. In fact, we travel more than at any time in the past. Unfortunately, both ANS and whirling disease spores can hitchhike on

your equipment when you travel between fishing waters.

The good news is ANS and whirling disease are preventable. Your help as a caretaker of Utah's precious fishing waters is desperately needed.

What can ANS do?

Here are a few things that one ANS—the quagga mussel—can do if it gets into Utah:

- Destroy fisheries. When quagga mussels infest a lake, they filter out the plankton that supports all of the fishes in the water. Once the mussels take over the water, its fish population will decrease and the species that are available for you to catch will change. Fishing as you remember it will



Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!™

never be the same.

- Clog your boat's water circulation system. This can cause your boat's engine to overheat. And that could damage or destroy your engine.
- Make walks along the beach at your favorite recreation area smelly and painful. The smell will come from the feces that the quaggas excrete. Your painful walk will happen as you step on the sharp shells of thousands of dead quagga mussels that have washed up on the beach.

And quagga mussels aren't the only ANS that pose a threat to fishing, boating and recreation. Other ANS—including Eurasian milfoil, didymo and New Zealand mudsnails—are already causing problems in Utah.

What can whirling disease do?

Whirling disease decimates fisheries by attacking the tissue of a fish's head and spine. Young infected fish may develop symptoms such as whirling behavior and a black tail—and they often die. If they survive, fish can develop head deformities or twisted spines.

What you can do to help

The good news is that you can help prevent both ANS and whirling disease from spreading to clean Utah waters:

- Before you leave a water, drain all of the water from your boat. That includes your live well and bilge pumps.
- Clean fish where you catch them. Do not transport them—alive or dead—to a new water (or a different section of the same water) before cleaning them. Their discarded organs and tissues could spread disease.
- Waders and boots (especially those with felt soles) must be cleaned after fishing at a specific water. If you don't, you could infest a different water with ANS or whirling disease. For example, if you spend the morning fishing one river, and then you

move upstream or to another river, you could transport ANS that have attached themselves to your equipment.

Important tip: Before you step into another water, rinse all the mud and other debris off of your waders and boots. Then generously spray your felt waders—especially the soles of the waders—with Formula 409 (a popular household cleaner). This treatment will kill whirling disease spores that live in the sediments you've been walking in.

- When you get home, thoroughly clean your boat and any equipment that came in contact with the water (life jackets, waders, etc.). Use scalding hot water.
- After you've cleaned them, dry your boat and equipment in the hot sun for five days. And don't forget your anchor rope (pull the rope all the way out so all of it can dry).
- Consider an alternate to felt-soled waders and boots.

Report fish-stocking violations

If you observe fish being placed or stocked in public waters from a truck that is not marked as a Division of Wildlife Resources vehicle, or from the live well of a boat, contact your local conservation officer directly or call the Utah Turn in Poachers (UTiP) hotline at 1-800-662-3337 as soon as possible.

If you observe fish with possible whirling disease symptoms (e.g., a deformed head or spine, a black tail or swimming in a whirling manner), please call a Division office.

Learn more

You can learn more about ANS and whirling disease online at wildlife.utah.gov/habitat/ans.

You can also complete a brief certification course at 100thmeridian.org/certificate.asp. The course provides information about quagga mussels that will help you ensure your boat and equipment aren't carrying them.

PREVENT ILLEGAL FISH STOCKING

Kokanee salmon are a highly prized fish among Utah's anglers. And Flaming Gorge Reservoir was becoming one of the best places in Utah to catch them.

Then someone dumped burbot (freshwater cod) above the reservoir. Now its future as a kokanee fishery is threatened.

Burbot are a known egg predator. Their ability to prey on eggs might severely affect the ability of kokanee to reproduce. And that could lead to population declines in the future.

Unfortunately, Flaming Gorge isn't the only water in Utah where something like this has happened. A few "bucket biologists" have negatively affected fishing for anglers across the state.

Why is illegal fish stocking a big deal?

There are several reasons why moving fish illegally is bad for a fishery. One of the biggest reasons is the way fish interact.

Mantua Reservoir in northern Utah is a good example. Largemouth bass are among the fish Division biologists knew would do well in the reservoir. And they did really well after biologists introduced them to the water.

Then, about six or seven years ago, someone decided to dump yellow perch into the reservoir. Now the number of largemouth bass is declining.

"Perch spawn before the bass do," says Drew Cushing, warm water fisheries coordinator for the Division. "By the time the largemouth bass hatch, the perch fingerlings are bigger than the newly hatched bass. The larger perch fingerlings go after the bass fingerlings and eat them."

"And even though they're fairly small, young perch can take an incredible amount of zooplankton out of the water. That zooplankton is food the young bass need."

Young perch aren't the only fish causing problems in Mantua. Adult perch are causing problems too.

"Adult perch and juveniles are nest raiders," Cushing says. "They'll swim into a largemouth nest and eat the eggs right out of the nest."

Cushing says yellow perch and burbot aren't the only fish that can cause problems if they're placed illegally in a water. Smallmouth bass and walleye can wreak havoc too.

"These four fish top the list of fish that cause problems when they're placed illegally in a water. But that doesn't mean they're the only fish on the list. **ANY** fish that's placed in a water where it shouldn't be can cause problems and affect fishing," Cushing says.

Introducing disease and nuisance species

Diseases and aquatic nuisance species are another reason why fish shouldn't be moved.

"Every year, we hear about a new disease or a new invasive species that's causing problems somewhere in the country," Cushing says. "Viral hemorrhagic septicemia, quagga mussels, Eurasian milfoil; the list goes on and on."

Cushing is concerned that fish brought into Utah from outside the state, or fish that are moved from one water in Utah to another, will spread diseases and invasive species that will lead to big problems for Utah's anglers.

"If people continue to stock fish illegally, sooner or later, we're going to get a disease in Utah that we can't cope with," he says. "It makes me sick to think about what that could do to fishing in the state."

Endangered and native fish

In addition to affecting sport fish, Cushing says illegal introductions can also affect native and endangered fish.

"Burbot were illegally placed above Flaming Gorge Reservoir a few years ago," he says. "If they make their way into the Green River below Flaming Gorge, that could cause serious problems for

endangered fish in the Green and Colorado river systems.”

Native populations of cutthroat trout are also at risk if the wrong species, or a disease, is introduced into the waters where they live.

Can't the Division treat these waters?

Once a problem is in a water, Cushing says it's usually there to stay.

“In the past, we've used rotenone to kill fish in waters where illegal fish stocking has affected the fishery,” he says. “But rotenone has gotten very expensive. It costs a huge amount today to treat even a small water. And that high cost means we may never be able to treat the state's larger waters again.”

Managing illegally stocked fish

There's a chance that managing fish that have been illegally stocked is coming to an end.

“When fish have been illegally stocked in a water, we've tried to make the best of the situation by managing those fish,” Cushing says. “But in the future, there's a good chance that fish that are

stocked illegally in a water won't be protected by limits. They'll be treated much the same as carp are treated.”

How you can help

Anglers are the first—and the best line of defense—in keeping fishing great in Utah for years to come.

If you know that someone has placed fish in a water illegally, please call the Division's Utah Turn in Poachers (UTiP) hotline at 1-800-662-DEER (3337).

The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

If you want to remain anonymous, wildlife officers will honor your request.

You can also report illegal fish stocking on the Web at wildlife.utah.gov/law/hsp/pf.php.

Fines and jail time

Utah takes illegal fish stocking seriously. Releasing live fish into the wild is a class A misdemeanor. Those who violate this law can receive a fine of up to \$2,500 and spend up to one year in jail.

FISH ADVISORIES

Advisories issued for a few waters in Utah

A few waters in Utah contain levels of mercury or other contaminants that exceed screening values provided by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Utah Department of Health has issued fish consumption advisories for these waters. The advisories will guide you as to the amount of fish you should eat from these waters during a

month's period of time.

You can stay up to date on Utah's fish consumption advisories by visiting fishadvisories.utah.gov.

More information about the health effects of mercury is available at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts46.html.

BLUE RIBBON QUALITY FISHING

The number of waters in Utah that provide “blue ribbon” quality fishing should continue to grow through a program started in 2001.

Identifying, enhancing and protecting waters that provide, or have the potential to provide, blue ribbon quality public fishing is the mission of Utah’s Blue Ribbon Fisheries program. The program is focused on protecting these waters and their watersheds, maintaining and restoring their habitat, and implementing angling regulations that will lead to quality fishing.

The governor has appointed a 13-member Blue Ribbon Council to work with the director of the Division of Wildlife Resources to:

1. Identify waters in Utah that could be designated as Blue Ribbon waters.
2. Identify waters that could meet Blue Ribbon standards if measures were taken to improve their fishing quality, habitat conditions, water quality or public access.
3. Provide protection for Blue Ribbon fisheries to maintain their quality as fisheries.
4. Provide new fishing experiences on waters that have not been accessible to anglers in the past.
5. Provide information to the public about Blue Ribbon fisheries.
6. Increase fishing-related economic opportunities in rural Utah.
7. Provide a legacy for Utah that includes quality streams and flat water areas the public can enjoy.

The criteria used to establish Blue Ribbon Fisheries status are:

1. Water quality and quantity: A body of water—warm or cold, flowing or flat—will be considered for Blue Ribbon status if it has the water quality and quantity needed to sustain a viable fishery.
2. Water accessibility: The water must provide appropriate public access.
3. Capacity to produce and sustain a viable

fishery: The water body should possess a natural capacity to produce and maintain a sustainable recreational fishery. Management strategies will be put in place so these waters consistently produce fish of significant size and/or numbers to provide a quality experience.

4. Angling pressure: The water must be able to withstand angling pressure.

5. Specific species: Waters may be chosen for Blue Ribbon status based on a specific species.

Current list of Utah’s Blue Ribbon waters

Flat waters

Bear Lake
Blind Lake
Brough Reservoir
Duck Fork Reservoir
Flaming Gorge Reservoir
Gunlock Reservoir
Huntington Reservoir
Jordanella Reservoir
Kolob Reservoir
Lake Canyon Lake
Lake Powell
MaGath Lake
Manning Meadow Reservoir
Mantua
Minersville Reservoir
Oak Creek Reservoir
Panguitch Lake
Paragonah Reservoir
Pelican Lake
Pineview Reservoir
Quail Creek Reservoir
Sand Hollow Reservoir
Scofield Reservoir
Steinaker Reservoir
Strawberry Reservoir

Streams (*Blue Ribbon status is limited to specific reaches of these streams*)

Assay Creek
 Blacksmith Fork
 Clear Creek
 Corn Creek
 Currant Creek
 Duchesne River
 East Fork Sevier River
 Fremont River
 Green River
 Huntington Creek
 Left Fork Huntington Creek
 Logan River

Lower Provo River
 Middle Provo River
 Panguitch Creek
 Price River (Lower Fish Creek)
 Right Fork Huntington Creek
 Strawberry River
 UM Creek
 Weber River
 West Fork Duchesne River

More information about Utah's Blue Ribbon fisheries is available online at wildlife.utah.gov/blueribbon.



Photo courtesy of Roger Wilson

Lake Canyon Lake is one of the many blue ribbon quality fishing waters in the state.

RELEASING FISH THE RIGHT WAY

Giving another person a chance to catch the same beautiful fish you just caught is one of the main reasons many anglers practice catch-and-release fishing.

But you might be surprised to learn that some of the fish you release could die shortly after you let them go.

Whether a fish dies depends on how you handle it, from the time you hook the fish until the time you release it.

Please read the tips below. If you follow them, you can release fish knowing there's a good chance they'll live to be caught again another day:

- Make sure you have the equipment needed to catch and release fish properly: a landing net, forceps or pliers, and clippers.
- If you're fishing at a water that has slot or length limits, make sure you bring a tape measure with you to measure your fish. You can also measure fish by placing marks on your fishing rod that match the length

restrictions at the water you're fishing.

- If a fish swallows a hook deeply, simply cut your line and leave the hook in the fish. Don't try and pull it out. The hook will usually dissolve inside the fish, or it will work itself free on its own.
- Studies have shown that only 30 percent of deeply hooked fish die if you leave the hook in the fish. If you try and remove the hook, the number of fish that die after being released jumps to 60 percent.
- When a fish swallows a hook deeply, it can cause the fish to bleed. If you catch a fish that's bleeding profusely, it probably won't survive, even if you cut the line. If the regulations at the water you're fishing at allow you to keep this fish, please do so.
- When possible, fish with artificial flies or lures. Fish don't swallow them as deeply.
- It's easier to release fish if you use single hooks, instead of treble hooks. On lures



Photo courtesy of Ian Roylance

with multiple treble hook riggings, consider removing some of the hook arrays. And consider bending down the barbs on your hooks. Bending the barbs down makes it even easier to release fish.

- If you're fishing with bait, use un-plated bait hooks. They'll break down more readily in a fish's digestive system. If you're fishing with bait, remember these techniques:

- don't let your line go slack. Keeping your line tight will reduce the chance that a fish swallows your hook.
- more active fishing techniques (e.g. tipped lures, pop gear and a worm, drift fishing with baits) also reduce the chance that a fish will swallow your hook deeply.

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

- Have your camera ready to go before you land a fish, and release the fish immediately.

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

- Wet your hands or a towel before handling the fish, and handle it as little as possible. Don't squeeze its body or eye sockets, and never touch its gills. Gently release the fish into quiet water.

- Be especially careful when fishing at low to mid-elevation reservoirs and lakes in July and August. During these months, warm water and low dissolved oxygen conditions can stress fish. Even at some of Utah's trout waters, the surface temperature can reach 70 to 75 degrees during these months. Under these conditions, fish may not be able to handle the added stress of being caught and released.

If you decide to fish in July or August at a low or mid-elevation water where catch-and-release fishing is required, consider fishing during the late evening or morning hours, when the water is the coolest. Fishing during this time will reduce the stress the fish experience. And remember to practice the catch-and-release techniques discussed above.

FIND UTAH'S BEST FISHING

If you're looking for the best fishing in Utah, a "Fishing Hotspots" feature is waiting for you on the Web. This interactive tool provides fishing information for more than 100 of Utah's best fishing waters.

You can access the hotspots feature at wildlife.utah.gov/hotspots.

You can also access the Division's regular weekly fishing report at

wildlife.utah.gov/fishing/reports.php.

"One of the things anglers like best about the 'hotspots' page is the ability to glance at it and know immediately where the best fishing is," says Roger Wilson, cold water fisheries coordinator for the Division.

Check out the site to stay current on where fishing is hot in Utah!

STATE PARKS ANNUAL PASSES

Avid anglers should consider purchasing a Utah State Parks annual pass to access some of Utah's best fisheries. Annual passes are available for \$75, or \$35 to Utah seniors 62 and over. These passes allow the permit holder, and up to seven guests traveling in the same vehicle, day-use entrance to most of Utah's state parks.

Annual state park passes are valid for one year from the month they're purchased. Passes are available at all Utah state parks, the Utah State Parks administrative office in Salt Lake City and online at stateparks.utah.gov.

Fishing and boating

Utah State Parks is the state boating authority, providing access, education, and search and rescue on Utah's boating waters. If you're planning a boating and angling trip, Utah boating rangers offer these safety tips:

Wear your life jacket. Utah law requires those under 13 to wear their life jacket when on a boat, and it is recommended everyone wear one.

Always boat with a buddy.

Know laws and navigation rules, and carry all required and suggested safety equipment.

Complete Utah's Boating Course to reduce insurance premiums for your boat.

Discover Utah's State Parks

Utah State Parks and Recreation provides safe, quality recreation destinations and experiences. We are committed to preserving Utah's 42 state parks and museums, protecting public safety and natural resources, and providing education and access for off-highway vehicle riding and boating.

Explore the history and beauty within Utah's state parks. Venture back in time through discovery of dinosaurs, American Indian artifacts, and remnants of pioneer past. Journey along meandering trails and waterways, or accept the challenge of lush fairways and greens. Marvel at geologic wonders carved and sculpted over time.

Set up a tent or park an RV in one of 2,000 Utah State Park campsites. Cozy up around a campfire after a day of fishing, a long hike, a challenging round of golf, or a day of boating. Have peace of mind knowing a campsite, pavilion or boat slip is waiting. Reservations are accepted by telephone or may be made online:

Within Salt Lake (801) 322-3770

Outside Salt Lake 1-800-322-3770

(801) 538-7220

877-UTPARKS

stateparks.utah.gov

Catch \$5 off your

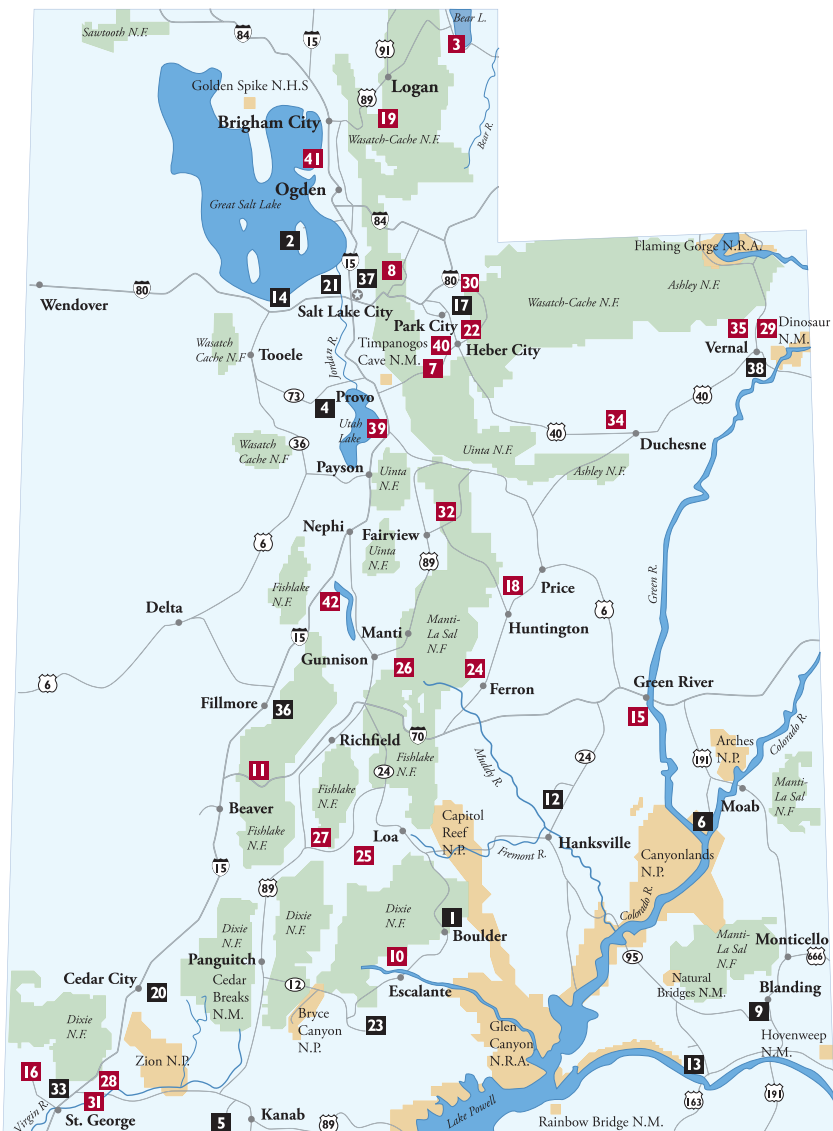
Utah State Parks Annual Pass

or Senior Adventure Pass



Present your valid Utah fishing license and this coupon.
Limit one coupon per person. Original coupon only, no
copies. Offer available at state parks that offer fishing,
online, by mail, or in person at Utah State Parks, 1594
West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116. Offer expires
12/31/08. Promo Code: USPPRC

877-UT-PARKS www.stateparks.utah.gov



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Anasazi | 12 Goblin Valley | 22 Jordanelle | 33 Snow Canyon |
| 2 Antelope Island | 13 Goosenecks | 23 Kodachrome Basin | 34 Starvation |
| 3 Bear Lake | 14 Great Salt Lake | 24 Millsite | 35 Steinaker |
| 4 Camp Floyd/Stagcoach Inn | 15 Green River | 25 Otter Creek | 36 Territorial Statehouse |
| 5 Coral Pink Sand Dunes | 16 Gunlock | 26 Palisade | 37 This Is The Place |
| 6 Dead Horse Point | 17 Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail | 27 Piute | 38 Utah Field House of Natural History |
| 7 Deer Creek | 18 Huntington | 28 Quail Creek | 39 Utah Lake |
| 8 East Canyon | 19 Hyrum | 29 Red Fleet | 40 Wasatch Mountain |
| 9 Edge of the Cedars | 20 Iron Mission | 30 Rockport | 41 Willard Bay |
| 10 Escalante | 21 Jordan River | 31 Sand Hollow | 42 Yuba |
| 11 Fremont Indian | | 32 Scofield | |

Utah state parks with fishing waters are indicated by a .

HELP UTAH'S FISHERIES: KEEP SOME FISH

For years, anglers in Utah have been encouraged to release at least some of the fish they catch.

In some cases, releasing fish can help a fishery. But in other cases, releasing fish does just the opposite—you can actually harm a fishery by putting the fish you catch back.

Some waters in Utah simply have too many fish!

When waters have too many sport fish in them, several things can happen. One of the most common is the sport fish overeat their prey base. After that happens, there isn't much left for the sport fish to prey on. And that's a bad situation for the fishery.

At waters that have lots of sport fish, the best thing you can do is keep all of the fish you catch, up to your legal limit.

Here are some examples of what can happen when a sport fish population gets too large:

- The famed Provo River is known across the country for its large, beautiful brown trout. And in most cases, that's what anglers find when they fish the river. But in some sections of the river, the trout aren't as healthy and robust as they could be.
- Many of the lakes in the Boulder Mountains produce brook trout that are trophy size. But in some of the lakes, there are so many brook trout that the fish have stunted, and they aren't growing much.
- If you've fished for stripers at Lake Powell or for walleye at waters across Utah, you've probably noticed the regular "boom-and-bust" cycles these waters go through. Most of the bigger walleyes and stripers are caught during the boom cycle, when there's plenty of prey fish for the stripers and walleyes to eat. When the bust cycle arrives, the fish you reel in are usually much smaller. And if you do catch a large fish, it's usually in poor condition.



Photo courtesy of Scott Root

Deer Creek Reservoir

Another situation involves an overabundant sport fish population preying on another sport fish. For example, a popular kokanee salmon fishery has developed in Flaming Gorge Reservoir. But lake trout, which prey on kokanee salmon, are also doing well in the reservoir. The numbers of lake trout, particularly the smaller fish, have increased to the point that they're having a negative effect on the kokanee population.

Great places to take kids fishing

Just because the size of the sport fish in some waters has decreased doesn't mean the fish are not healthy and fun to catch. In fact, these waters—filled with fish—are great places to take kids fishing!

"Kids can usually catch a lot of fish at these waters using simple techniques," says Roger Wilson, cold water sport fisheries coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "Kids—and adults too—can have a lot of fun fishing at these waters."

Wilson remembers catching striped bass at Lake Powell during a time when the stripers were very abundant. "These smaller stripers were not the size that many anglers like to catch, but they were still healthy fish, and they were a blast to catch," Wilson says. "We pulled them out of the water right and left."

You are the key

As an angler, you hold the key to smoothing out these boom-and-bust cycles and making fishing for bigger fish more consistent across the state.

Keeping all the fish you catch—up to your legal limit at the following waters—is the key to flattening these cycles. And that will make fishing even better in Utah:

Water/Area	Species	Limit	Comments
Flaming Gorge	Lake trout	8	1 over 28 inches
Flaming Gorge	Smallmouth bass	10	
Lake Powell	Striped bass	No limit	
Lake Powell	Smallmouth bass	20	
Lake Powell	Walleye	10	1 over 24 inches
Starvation Reservoir	Walleye	10	1 over 24 inches
Uinta Mountains	Brook trout	8 trout	If at least 4 are brook trout
Boulder Mountains	Brook trout	8 trout	If at least 4 are brook trout; only 2 over 14 inches
Ogden River	Brown trout	4 fish	
Blacksmith Fork	Brown trout	4 fish	
Provo River	Brown Trout	Varies	See Rules for Specific Waters section
Strawberry River (Soldier Creek Dam to Pinnacles)	Brown trout	4 fish	Flies and lures only
Jordanelle Reservoir	Yellow perch	50 fish	
Fish Lake	Yellow perch	50 fish	
Utah Lake	White bass	No limit	
Utah Lake	Walleye	10 fish	1 over 24 inches
Colorado River	Channel catfish	24 fish	
Colorado River	Northern pike	12 fish	
Green River (below Colorado stateline)	Channel catfish	24 fish	
Green River (below Colorado stateline)	Northern pike	12 fish	
Green River (entire reach)	Smallmouth bass	No limit	
Deer Creek Reservoir	Walleye	10 fish	1 over 24 inches
Yuba Reservoir	Walleye	10 fish	1 over 24 inches

COMMUNITY WATERS: THE PLACE TO GO FOR FAST FISHING

Did you know that some of Utah's best fishing opportunities might be only 15 minutes from your home?

This fantastic fishing is available at Utah's 45 community fishing waters. You'll find these waters in communities stretching from Logan to St. George and from the Wasatch Front to the Green River.

"If you're new to fishing, or you're just getting reacquainted with fishing, these community waters are great places to fish," says Chris Penne, community fisheries biologist for the Division of Wildlife Resources.

"One of the best things about them is you don't need lots of expensive tackle to catch fish," Penne says. "Most anglers catch lots of fish using simple gear, like a worm and a bobber, or a fly and a bubble."

Because the community ponds are so popular, they're stocked frequently and heavily with fish.

Nine-inch rainbow trout are the first fish to be stocked each spring. As the water temperature warms in early June, the Division switches to stocking channel catfish. These catfish average 1½ pounds in weight.

Channel catfish stocking continues through the summer. Then the Division starts stocking rainbow trout again in September.

Additional information about Utah's community waters is available in the Division's Utah Community Fishing booklet. The free booklet is available online at wildlife.utah.gov/cf. The booklet is also available at Division offices and sporting goods stores across Utah.

Youth fishing clubs

Most of the communities in Utah that have ponds also sponsor a youth fishing club.

Youth fishing clubs are open to children six to 13 years of age. Sign-ups usually begin in early March. The clubs are usually full by the first of

April. "If you would like to enroll your child in your local club, I'd encourage you to contact your city recreation department as soon as possible," Penne says.

The clubs meet at the fishing pond in their community beginning in early April. The children spend the first 30 minutes of each two-hour class learning about fish, how to catch them and about the fishes' habitat. Then adult volunteers take the kids to the pond and help them use their new skills to catch fish.

Adult volunteers needed

Adult volunteers make the clubs possible, and the clubs will be formed only if enough adults sign up to help. Volunteer training takes only a single evening to complete. Depending on the community, the one-evening trainings will take place between the first of February and mid-March.

"You don't need a lot of fishing experience to volunteer," Penne says. "If you have a positive attitude, patience and good communication skills, you have everything we're looking for. We'll teach you everything else you need to know to have a great experience with these kids."

Penne says a number of rewards await those who volunteer. "One of the biggest thrills you'll have is seeing the look on a young one's face when they reel in their first fish. It's enough to make your whole summer. Our volunteers also feel rewarded by knowing they've helped connect today's youth with the natural world around them."

If you'd like to volunteer, please contact Penne before Feb. 1 at chrispenne@utah.gov.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Utah Code § 23-19-1

Obtaining a fishing license is the first step to fishing in Utah. If you're under the age of 12, you don't need a license to fish unless you want to fish with two poles or use a setline. If you're 12 years of age or older, you must buy a license before you can fish. This section provides information about the different licenses that are available.

Free Fishing Day

Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-3

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 7, 2008, which is Free Fishing Day. Everyone in Utah can fish for free that day, but please remember that all of the other fishing laws and rules in Utah still apply.

Under 12 years of age

Utah Code § 23-19-21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-3

If you're under 12 years of age, you do not need a fishing license to fish in Utah. You can fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

The only exceptions are if you'd like to fish with a second pole or a setline. If you're under the age of 12 and would like to fish with either a second pole or a setline, you must purchase a Utah fishing or combination license and a second pole or setline permit. Please see pages 27–28 of this guide for more information about second pole and setline permits.

12 years of age and older

Utah Code § 23-19-21

If you're 12 years of age or older, you must purchase a fishing license or a combination license to fish in Utah. You can choose from four different licenses:

- One-day licenses allow you to fish for one day.
- Seven-day licenses allow you to fish for seven consecutive days.
- 365-day licenses allow you to fish for 365

consecutive days, including the day you buy the license.

- If you also want to hunt upland game or waterfowl, you may want to buy a combination license. A combination license allows you to fish and hunt upland game and waterfowl in Utah or apply for a big game permit. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying a hunting and fishing license separately. Combination licenses are 365-day licenses that allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license.

Fishing and combination licenses are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices.

You must have your license with you while you're fishing, and you cannot alter your license or transfer it to another person.

Fishing across state lines (interstate waters)—reciprocal fishing permits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-5

Three waters—Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell—are located in Utah and another state. Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona have entered into the following agreements to allow anglers to fish across state lines:

Bear Lake ▲

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, or a valid Idaho fishing or combination license, you can fish anywhere on Bear Lake

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

that's open to fishing with one fishing pole. With the purchase of a valid Utah fishing or combination license and a Utah second pole permit, or a valid Idaho fishing or combination license and an Idaho two-pole permit, an angler may fish with two poles anywhere on Bear Lake that is open to fishing. A second pole or two-pole permit must be purchased from the state of original license purchase.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

To fish across state lines at Flaming Gorge, you must have a valid fishing license from one state and a reciprocal fishing permit from the other state. For example, if you buy a Utah resident or nonresident fishing license, you can fish the Utah portion of Flaming Gorge. After buying your Utah license, if you decide you also want to fish the Wyoming portion of the reservoir, you must buy a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit.

Information about where to obtain a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit is available by calling the Wyoming Game and Fish Department at (307) 777-4600.

Utah reciprocal fishing permits are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from Utah Division of Wildlife Resources offices and license agents that sell Utah fishing licenses.

A Wyoming second pole permit is not valid in Utah, even with a reciprocal fishing permit. A Utah second pole permit must be purchased if you'd like to fish in Utah with two poles at the same time.

Lake Powell

Reciprocal fishing permits for Lake Powell are available to Utah and Arizona residents only. To fish across the state line at Lake Powell, a resident of Utah or Arizona must have a valid fishing license from one state and a reciprocal fishing permit from the other state. For example, to fish the Arizona portion of the reservoir, a Utah resident needs a Utah resident fishing or combination license and a reciprocal fishing permit from Arizona.

Fishing license fees

Residents

1-day (14 years of age or older)	\$8
7-day (14 years of age or older)	\$16
365-day (over 14 years of age and under 65 years of age)	\$26
365-day (65 years of age or older)	\$21
NEW! 365-day youth (12–13)	\$5
365-day combination (includes fishing and small game hunting)	\$30

Nonresidents

1-day (14 years of age or older)	\$12
7-day (14 years of age or older)	\$32
365-day (14 years of age or older)	\$70
NEW! 365-day youth (12–13)	\$5
365-day combination (includes fishing and small game hunting)	\$80

Reciprocal fishing permit (nonresidents only)

Flaming Gorge Reservoir (for use with Wyoming resident and nonresident license)	\$10
Lake Powell (for use with Arizona resident license)	\$8

Setline permit (residents and nonresidents)

To learn more about setline permits, please see page 28 of this guide.

Second pole permit (residents and nonresidents)

To learn more about second pole permits, please see page 27 of this guide.

Utah residents may obtain an Arizona reciprocal fishing permit at gf.state.az.us. Arizona resi-

dents may obtain a Utah reciprocal fishing permit at wildlife.utah.gov and from Division offices and license agents that sell Utah fishing licenses.

If you're not a resident of either state, you must purchase a Utah nonresident fishing license to fish the Utah portion of Lake Powell and an Arizona nonresident license to fish the Arizona portion of the reservoir.

An Arizona second pole permit is not valid in Utah, even with a reciprocal fishing permit. A Utah second pole permit must be purchased if you'd like to fish in Utah with two poles at the same time.

More information about reciprocal permits

- Utah reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.
- You must sign your name on your reciprocal permit the same way you signed your name on your fishing license.
- You are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which you're fishing.

- Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession, even if you're licensed to fish in both states.

Fishing contests

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-4

You can hold a fishing contest in Utah, but there are several rules you must follow. To learn more, please see Utah Admin. Code R657-13-4 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or contact the nearest Division office.

Special resident licenses

Utah Code § 23-19-36

If you're a Utah resident and have certain physical or mental disabilities, or have a terminal illness, you may qualify for a free fishing license. A child who has been placed in the custody of the state by a court order may also qualify. To learn if you qualify, please see Utah Code § 23-19-36 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules or contact your nearest Division office.

Helping wildlife makes you look good.

(Now your car wants a turn.)



ENSURING WILDLIFE'S FUTURE

Show off your sense of style, your favorite activity or even your patriotic side with one of Utah's wildlife license plates. Choose from a bald eagle, cutthroat trout or Rocky Mountain elk. Learn how to get your new plate at wildlife.utah.gov.

FISHING METHODS

23-20-25

Several laws and rules have been put in place in Utah to ensure fishing is done ethically and to keep fishing in Utah great for everyone. Please be familiar with the following rules for taking fish and what you're required to do with the fish you take.

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's fish and wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of fish, and the required licenses and equipment used for fishing. Anglers should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking anglers at waters and at checkpoints across Utah.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she asks for, including any licenses required for fishing, any devices used to participate in fishing and any fish that you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about fish populations in Utah.

General fishing rules

This section provides the general rules for taking fish and crayfish in Utah. Exceptions to these rules are provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 34.

Game fish may be taken only by the following methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-6

- You may not fish with more than one fishing line unless you're fishing for crayfish or have a second pole or setline permit. Please see page 27 of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish. Information about fishing with a second pole is available on page 27. Information about fishing with a setline is available on page 28.
- While fishing, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). The only exception to this rule is if you have a setline permit. Please see page 28 for more information about fishing with a setline.
- 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. The only exceptions to this rule are if you're using a setline or you're fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell. Please see page 28 of this guide for more information about fishing with a setline. Information about fishing at Flaming Gorge is available on page 24, and information about fishing at Lake Powell is available on page 24.

- When you're fishing through the ice, you may not fish through a hole that's more than 12 inches wide. The only exceptions are at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake. For more information about ice fishing at these waters, please see the section of this guide entitled Rules for Specific Waters.

Bait

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-12

Several rules pertain to the use of bait in Utah:

- Use or possession of corn, hominy or live baitfish while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of tiger salamanders (live or dead) while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

- Use or possession of artificial baits which are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful, except as provided below:

- Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake
- Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.
- Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.
- Dead shad from Lake Powell may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Dead shad must not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- Dead, fresh or frozen salt water species including sardines and anchovies may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
- Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redbelly shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fat head minnow, Utah chub and common carp may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
- The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used in any water where bait is permitted.

- 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.
- Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
- Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible, that are chemically

treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants, or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

Restrictions on taking fish and crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-11

You can use artificial light while fishing unless you're underwater spearfishing, in which case you cannot use artificial light.

You may not obstruct a waterway or use any chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish. The only exceptions are found in the Taking Nongame Fish section of this guide (page 30) and the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell, on page 41.

You may not take or land a fish by snagging or gaffing, and you may not have a gaff in your possession while fishing. The only exception is Lake Powell, where gaffs may be used to land striped bass.

Chumming is prohibited on all waters except Lake Powell (chumming means to dislodge or deposit into the water any substance, not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.) Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section, on page 41 for more information about chumming at Lake Powell.

On some waters, you cannot fish from a float tube or a boat (please see the Watercraft Restrictions section on page 49 for more information). In addition to the rules in this guide, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have placed additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, nonmotorized boats or boats with motors at some waters in Utah.

The rules for taking nongame fish and crayfish are found on page 29–31 of this guide.

Fishing with a second pole

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-7

If you have a valid Utah second pole permit, and a valid fishing or combination license, you can fish with two poles at any water in the state during its open fishing season. You may keep only

one limit of fish, however. A second pole permit does NOT allow you to keep two limits of fish.

Second pole permits are available for \$15 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

A second pole permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a second pole permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license). Only the person to whom the second pole permit is issued can use the permit.

If you're under 12 years of age and would like to fish with a second pole, you must have a valid one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a second pole permit.

When fishing with a second pole, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). See also "Interstate Waters" on page 23.

Setline fishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-8

Setlines are lines that are anchored to a non-moving object and that are not attached to a fishing pole. If you obtain a setline permit, and a Utah fishing or combination license, you can use a setline to take fish from the following waters: the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; the Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); the Malad River; and Utah Lake.

The following rules apply to setline fishing:

- You may not fish with more than one setline.
- A setline may not contain more than 15 hooks.
- When fishing with a setline, you must be within 100 yards of the surface or the bank of water you're fishing from.
- One end of your setline must be attached to a non-moving object that is not attached to a fishing pole. Your setline must also have a legible tag attached to it that includes your

name, address and setline permit number.

- While fishing with a setline, you can also fish with one fishing pole. If you have a valid second pole permit, you can fish with two fishing poles while you're also fishing with a setline.
- Setline permits are available for \$15 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.
- A setline permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a setline permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license).
- If you're under 12 years of age and would like to use a setline, you must have a valid one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a setline permit.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-10

You can use a hand-held dipnet to land game fish that you've legally taken by angling. However, you may not use a hand-held dipnet to take game fish. The only exception is at Bear Lake, where hand-held dipnets may be used to take Bonneville cisco.

When fishing for Bonneville cisco at Bear Lake, the opening of your dipnet may not exceed 18 inches. If you're dipnetting through the ice at Bear Lake, there is no restriction on the size of the hole you can drill in the ice. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Bear Lake section, on page 34 for more information.

You may also use a hand-held dipnet to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish. For a list of fish that are prohibited in Utah, please see page 30 of this guide.

Underwater spearfishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-9

Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset. Use of artificial light is unlawful while engaged in underwater

spearfishing. Free shafting is prohibited while engaged in underwater spearfishing. Causey, Deer Creek, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge, Jordanelle, Ken's Lake, Lake Powell, Lost Creek, Pineview (with the exception of tiger muskie), Red Fleet, Steinaker, Starvation, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs are open to taking game and nongame fish by means of underwater spearfishing from June 2 through November 30, 2008. These are the only waters in Utah where underwater spearfishing for game and nongame fish is allowed except for carp. Lake Powell is open to taking carp and striped bass by means of underwater spearfishing from January 1 through December 31.

The underwater spearfishing bag and possession limit is the same as the bag and possession limit applied to anglers using other techniques in the approved underwater spearfishing waters.

With the exception of carp, nongame fish may be taken by underwater spearfishing only in the approved spearfishing waters. Carp may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing from any water open to angling during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While fishing or engaging in any wildlife-related activities, you may not:

- enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or person in charge of the land;
- refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or
- obstruct any entrance or exit to private land.

"Cultivated land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.

"Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include:

- the signature of the owner or person in charge;
- the name of the person being given permission;
- the appropriate dates; and
- a general description of the land.

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange 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.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4.

In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

Native American Trust Lands

If you're fishing on land that belongs to any of the Native American tribes in Utah, you must observe tribal regulations concerning the taking of fish. These regulations are available from the Native American tribe that owns the land.

Taking crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-15

Fishing for crayfish (also called "crawdads") is a fun activity for the whole family.

If you're under the age of 12, you do not need a license to fish for crayfish. If you're 12 years of age or older, you must have a valid Utah fishing or combination license to fish for crayfish. You may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes at any body of water where there's an open fishing season. You may not take crayfish if the fishing season at that water is closed, however.

You may take crayfish by hand or with a trap, dipnet, liftnet, handline, pole or seine. You must also obey the following rules:

- you may not use game fish or their parts for bait, or use any substance that is illegal for fishing;

- seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width;
- you may not use more than five lines, and not more than one of those lines can have hooks attached to it (on the lines without hooks, simply tie your bait to the line so the crayfish can grasp the bait with its claw); and
- you may not transport live crayfish away from the body of water where you captured them.

Prohibited fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-13

The following nongame fish are prohibited, which means you can't take them or hold them in your possession. If you catch any of these fish, you must release them immediately:

- Bonytail (*Gila elegans*)
- Bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus*)
- Colorado pikeminnow (formerly, Colorado squawfish) (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)
- Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
- Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
- Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
- Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*)
- June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*)
- Least chub (*Lotichthys phlegethontis*)
- Northern leatherside chub (*Lepidomeda copei*)
- Southern leatherside chub (*Lepidomeda aliciae*)
- Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)
- Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)
- Virgin chub (*Gila seminuda*)
- Virgin spinedace (*Lepidomeda mollispinis*)
- Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*)

Taking nongame fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-14

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, you can take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes as long as you're fishing at a body of water during its open fishing season. The only exceptions to this rule are the following:

- You may not take any fish that is designated as prohibited. A list of the fish that are prohibited in Utah is found in the Prohibited Fish section that precedes this section.
- Carp are the only nongame fish you may take in the following waters (you may take carp in these waters by angling, archery [excluding crossbows], spear from above the surface of the water, or underwater spearfishing):
 - San Juan River;
 - Colorado River;
 - Green River (from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);
 - Green River (from the Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary that enters the Green River at Little Hole);
 - White River (Uintah County);
 - Duchesne River (from the Myton SR-40 bridge) to the confluence with the Green River;
 - Virgin River (Main stem and the North and East Forks).
 - Ash Creek;
 - Beaver Dam Wash;
 - Fort Pierce Wash;
 - La Verkin Creek;
 - Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);
 - Diamond Fork;
 - Thistle Creek;
 - Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);
 - South Fork of Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam); and
 - Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and the part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties).

You may take nongame fish, EXCEPT those listed in the Prohibited Fish section on page 30,

by angling, traps, archery (excluding crossbows), dipnets, liftnets, seine and with a hand-held spear from above the surface of the water. Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish other than carp is only allowed at the waters listed in the Underwater Spearfishing section on pages 28–29.

In addition, when fishing for nongame fish, please remember the following rules:

- Seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- Cast nets may not exceed 10 feet in diameter (a 5-foot radius).
- Nongame fish that are legal to take must either be released or killed immediately

after you remove them from the water. You may not leave them on the shoreline.

- Carp may be taken by spearing or underwater spearfishing techniques in any water during its open fishing season.

Taking brine shrimp

Utah Admin. Code R657-52

Many people who visit the Great Salt Lake want to take some brine shrimp from the lake home with them. Brine shrimp may be taken without a fishing license from the lake, but you may not take more than one gallon in a seven-day period.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

Once you've taken a fish or crayfish, several rules apply to the use of the fish or crayfish you've taken.

Dead fish and crayfish

Utah Code § 4-37-305 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-16

At all waters except Strawberry Reservoir, Panguitch Lake and Jordanelle Reservoir, game fish may be dressed, filleted, have heads and/or tails removed, or otherwise be physically altered after completing the act of fishing **OR** reaching a fish cleaning station, camp, or principal means of land transportation. While engaged in the act of fishing, it is unlawful to possess fish that have been dressed or filleted. This shall not apply to fish that are processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous day's catch.

Trout and/or salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir and Panguitch Lake, and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

If you have a valid fishing or combination license, a legal limit of game fish or crayfish can accompany you as you travel within Utah or as you leave Utah.

You may possess or transport a legal limit of

game fish or crayfish caught by another person if you have a donation letter from that person (please see the Donating section on page 32 for more information.)

In Utah, the fishing bag and possession limits are the same. For example, once you've harvested a limit of trout, you cannot harvest any more trout until you've consumed or donated at least some of the trout you've harvested. So, if you eat one trout, you can catch one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can catch a full limit the next day, etc.

You may possess or transport dead fish if you have a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event. The receipt must specify:

- the species and number of fish;
- the date caught;
- the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond or short-term fishing event; and
- the name, address and telephone number of the seller.

To help prevent the spread of disease, dead fish and crayfish should not be moved between waters.

Live fish and crayfish

Utah Code § 23-13-14 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-17

- You may not release fish or crayfish into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code. For example, you can release fish caught at Scofield Reservoir back into Scofield, but you cannot take live fish from Scofield and place those fish in another water. Any person who moves live fish from one body of water to another is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- You may use live fish stringers, live wells or hold-type cages to hold fish or crayfish while fishing on the water where you caught them.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held on a stringer or in a fish basket, live well or any other type of device.
- You may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where they were taken.

Release of tagged or marked fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-18

You may not, without prior authorization from the Division:

- tag, mark or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;
- introduce a tagged, marked or fin-clipped fish into any water in the state; or
- tag, mark or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

Disposal of aquatic wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-9

Donating

The following are the only places where you may donate or give protected aquatic wildlife or

their parts to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving protected aquatic wildlife or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing facility

A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected aquatic wildlife or parts showing:

- the number and species of protected aquatic wildlife or parts donated;
- the date of donation;
- the license or permit number of the donor; and
- the signature of the donor.

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3

You may not purchase or sell protected aquatic wildlife or their parts except as provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation or order of the Wildlife Board.

Wasting

Utah Code § 23-20-8

You may not waste any fish or crayfish or permit them to be wasted or spoiled. (Waste means to abandon a fish or crayfish or allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat of game fish as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.)

Season dates and bag and possession limits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-19

This section provides general rules for fishing in Utah. Many waters have localized and specific rules. These rules can be found in the Rules for Specific Waters section beginning on page 34.

On waters that have a specific rule, the specific rule takes precedence over the general rules that follow:

Closed areas

All of the state's fish hatcheries are closed to fishing. All of the state's waterfowl management areas are also closed to fishing unless they're posted open to fishing or they're listed as open to fishing in the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide.

Season dates

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is January 1 through December 31, 2008. Fish may be caught by angling or setline 24 hours a day. Underwater spearfishing is allowed from official sunrise to official sunset. See "Underwater Spearfishing" on page 28 for details.

Bag and possession limits

- Any trout, salmon or grayling that is not immediately released and that's held in your possession, whether the fish is dead or alive, is part of your bag and possession limit.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell or by any other device.
- Any fish that doesn't meet the size, bag or species rules for the water you're fishing must be returned to the water immediately.
- In Utah, the bag and possession limits are the same. For example, once you've harvested a limit of trout you cannot harvest any more trout until you've consumed or donated at least some of the trout you've harvested. So, if you eat one trout, you can harvest one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can harvest a full limit the next day, etc.
- You may not fish at waters that have a specific bag or size limit if you possess fish in violation of that limit. For example, if the cutthroat trout limit at a river you'd like to fish is two cutthroats, and you harvested three cutthroats earlier that day at another water, you can't fish at that river until you consume or donate at least one of the cutthroats you harvested earlier.

- Residents and nonresidents who are under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.
- The following fish bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide:

Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate*	50
Bonneville cisco	30
Bullhead	24
Burbot (Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot caught must be immediately killed.)	No limit
Channel catfish*	8
Crappie*	50
Crayfish	No limit
Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate*	6
Nongame species (except Prohibited Fish; see page 30 for a list of prohibited fish)	No limit
Northern pike*	6
Tiger muskellunge*	1 over 40 inches
Sacramento perch	10
Striped bass	No limit
Trout, including salmon, grayling and hybrids in the aggregate, except no more than two can be lake trout/mackinaw. Also, you can take extra brook trout at some waters in the state.*	4
Walleye*	10, only 1 over 24 inches
Whitefish*	10
White bass	No limit
Wiper*	6
Yellow perch*	20

***On some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on page 34 for variations.**

RULES FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-20

The rules in this section take precedence over the general rules listed above. The seasons, bag limits and other restrictions that follow apply only during the times and for the waters listed.

General rules apply to all of the waters **NOT** listed in this section (see the Bag and Possession Limits section on page 33 to learn more about catching and harvesting fish at waters that are **NOT** listed in this section):

AMERICAN FORK CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15)

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

ASHLEY CREEK (Uintah County) (Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge)

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

ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE (Kane County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. April 20.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

BADGER HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries.)

BARNEY LAKE (Piute County)

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

BEAR LAKE ▲ (Rich County)

- See Fishing Across State Lines on page 23 for license requirements.
- Trout limit 2.
- Cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings with all fins intact must be immediately released. Only cutthroat trout that have had one or more healed fins clipped may be kept.
- Cisco may be taken with a hand-held dip-

net. Net opening may not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When dipnetting 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.
- Anglers may keep foul hooked Bonneville cisco that are taken through normal, legal fishing activities.
- A person may not possess a multipoint hook with a weight permanently or rigidly attached directly to the shank; or a weight suspended below a multipoint hook unless the hook is on an un-weighted dropper line that is at least three inches long.

BEAR LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Rich County)

(a) Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 1,000 feet, or as buoyed.

- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (12th).
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (12th) through December 31).

(b) Swan Creek from the headwater spring downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 1,000 feet, or as buoyed.

- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

Saturday of July (12th).

- **CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY** (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (12th) through December 31).

BEAVER CREEK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

BEAVER RIVER (Beaver County) (from Minersville Reservoir upstream to bridge at Greenville)

- **CLOSED** January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

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

- **CLOSED** March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

BENCH'S POND TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)

- **CLOSED** January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

BICKNELL BOTTOMS (Fremont River) (Wayne County)

- **OPEN** to fishing, except when posted **CLOSED**.

BIG SPRING CREEK (Rich County)

- See Bear Lake Tributaries.

BLUE LAKE (Tooele County)

No limit for tilapia. Anglers must not release any tilapia they catch. All tilapia must be immediately killed.

BOULDER MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND LAKES

Creel Limits: (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 Lake in Garfield County,

where separate specific rules apply).

- Trout limit 4.
- Only 2 trout over 14 inches.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

Seasonal Restrictions: All Boulder Mountain lakes, ponds and reservoirs, EXCEPT Barker Reservoir, Garkane East Fork Impoundment, Garkane Main Impoundment, Lower Barker Reservoir, Lower Bowns Reservoir, North Creek Reservoir, Pine Lake, Posey Lake, Oak Creek Reservoir and Wide Hollow Reservoir (all in Garfield County); and Blind Lake, Coleman Reservoir, Cook Lake, Donkey Reservoir, Miller Lake and Pine Creek Reservoir (all in Wayne County), which are open year-round:

- **CLOSED** January 1 through April 20 and November 1 through December 31.

BOUNTIFUL LAKE (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

BROAD HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

BROUGH RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

BROWN DUCK BASIN (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains—all streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek)

- **CLOSED** January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

BRYANTS FORK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

BULLOCK RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- Tiger muskie limit 1, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately

released.

- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.

CALDER RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

CANYON VIEW PARK POND (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

CARBON COUNTY COMMUNITY FISHERY (Carbon County) (See Community Fishing Waters) *Under construction*

CAUSEY RESERVOIR (Weber County)

- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color within the high water mark of the reservoir from August 15 through September 28.

CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Weber County)

Right and left forks of South Fork Ogden River

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout and salmon limit 2.
- CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

CHICKEN CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

CHIPMAN CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

CLINTON POND (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

CLYDE CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

CO-OP CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

COAL CANYON (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

COLORADO RIVER (Grand and San Juan Counties)

- Channel catfish limit 24.
- Northern pike limit 12.
- (Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. See page 30 for a list of prohibited fish.)

COMMUNITY FISHING WATERS (Check the Community Fishing Brochure or wildlife.utah.gov/cf for specific site recreation rules at the following waters.)

A. Box Elder County: Mayor's Pond and Pioneer Park Pond;

Cache County: Skylar's Pond (West Willow Pond);

Carbon County: Carbon County Community Fishery, Gigliotti Pond and Price River;

Davis County: Bountiful Lake, Clinton Pond, Farmington Pond, Holmes Creek Reservoir, Jensen Park Pond (Syracuse Pond), Kaysville Ponds, and Maybey Pond;

Emery County: Green River State Park Golf Course Ponds and Huntington Game Farm Ponds;

Iron County: Parowan Pond and Woods Pond;

Utah County: Canyon View Park Pond, Highland Glen Park Pond, Provo River, Salem Pond, Spanish Oaks Reservoir, Spring Lake, Utah Lake and Vivian Park Pond;

Weber County: Burch Creek, Fort Buenaventura, Four Mile Creek, Glassman's Pond, and Meadow Creek Pond, Ogden River Parkway and Weber River.

All Counties/Waters listed above under A.:

- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and posses-

sion limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).

- Spanish Oaks Reservoir is closed in January, February and December.

B. Washington County: Skyline Drive Pond and Tawa Ponds.

- Trout limit 2.
- CLOSED to the possession of large-mouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

C. Washington County: Hurricane Pond and Razor Ridge Pond.

- Limit 4 fish, except prohibited fish listed on page 30, i.e. Virgin River chub (With the exception of any prohibited fish, the daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).

D. Salt Lake County: Cove Pond, Jordan River, Jordan River Parkway, Kidney Pond, Little Cottonwood Creek, Midas Pond, Riverton Pond, Sunset Pond and Willow Park Pond.

- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).
- Open to fishing only when the parks are open to the public.

COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- Bass limit 6, only 1 may be over 15 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately

released.

- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut bait fish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.

COVE POND (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

COW HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

CURRENT CREEK (Wasatch County) (from Water Hollow Creek upstream to headwaters, including all tributaries to Current Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself)

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

DEER CREEK RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)

- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Yellow perch limit 10. From January 1 through April 30, all yellow perch caught must be kept.

DEER VALLEY LAKES (Wasatch County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- January 1 through September 30, CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.
- October 1 through December 31, trout limit 2 under 16 inches.

DOUGHERTY BASIN LAKE (Garfield County) (Boulder Mountain) (Lake and outflow from dam downstream 1/4 mile).

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Trout limit 4, except cutthroat trout.

DRY CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15).

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

DUCK CREEK (Kane County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. April 20.

DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE (Kane County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. April 20.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

DUCK FORK CREEK and OTHER TRIBUTARIES TO DUCK FORK RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- Tiger trout limit 2.

DUCK FORK RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- Tiger trout limit 2.

EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (Cache County) (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)

- CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER (Cache County) (Porcupine Dam downstream to the Avon-Paradise County road (165), second stream crossing below reservoir).

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

EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER (Piute and Garfield County)

(a) Feeder canal from diversion near Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir:

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (12th).

(b) from the BLM boundary (about 4 miles south of the town of Antimony) upstream to the confluence of Deer Creek:

ence of Deer Creek:

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

EAST FORK SMITHS FORK RIVER (Summit County)

CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

ECHO RESERVOIR (Summit County)

- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

FARMINGTON POND (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

FERRON RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)

- Trout limit 4.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

FERRON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- Trout limit 4.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

FISH LAKE (Sevier County)

- Trout limit 4, no more than 2 may be lake trout/mackinaw and only 1 may be a lake trout/mackinaw larger than 20 inches.
- Yellow perch limit 50.
- When ice fishing, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.

FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR (Daggett County)
See Fishing Across State Lines on page 23 for license and permit requirements.

- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (EXCLUDING LAKE TROUT) in the aggregate, no more than 3 may be kokanee salmon.
- Limit on lake trout/mackinaw is 8, but only 1 may exceed 28 inches.

- All kokanee salmon caught from September 10 through November 30 must be immediately released.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the eastern most point of the south shore of Linwood Bay (mouth of canyon) to eastern most point of the north shore of Linwood Bay (Lucerne Point), CLOSED between official sunset and sunrise, October 15 through December 15.
- Catfish limit 6.
- Smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate, limit 10.
- No limit for burbot. Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot must be immediately killed.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- When ice fishing, the hole size may not exceed 18 inches.

GIGLIOTTI POND (Carbon County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

GLASSMAN'S POND (Weber County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

GOOSEBERRY CREEK (Sanpete County) (a Scofield Reservoir tributary)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th)

GOOSEBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

GRANDDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains)

- All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

GRANTSVILLE RESERVOIR (Tooele County)

- No limit for smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any bass they catch. All bass must be immediately killed.

GRASSY TRAIL RESERVOIR (Carbon County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

GREEN RIVER (Carbon, Daggett, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Uintah and Wayne counties)

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

- Channel catfish limit 24.
- Northern pike limit 12.
- No limit for smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any bass they catch. All bass must be immediately killed.

(b) 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:

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to fishing from a boat with a motor between the Utah-Colorado state line and Flaming Gorge Dam.
- Trout limit 3 (2 under 15 inches and 1 over 22 inches).
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- No limit for smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any bass they catch. All bass must be immediately killed.

GREEN RIVER STATE PARK GOLF COURSE

PONDS ▲ (Emery County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

GUNLOCK RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)

- Bass under 10 inches: limit 4.
- Bass over 20 inches: limit 2.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

HIGHLAND GLEN PARK POND (Utah County)
(See Community Fishing Waters)

HOBBLE CREEK (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15)
• CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

HOLMES CREEK RESERVOIR (Davis County)
(See Community Fishing Waters)

HONEYVILLE PONDS (Cold Springs Lakes) (Box Elder County)
• CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 24.

HORSE CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

HUNTINGTON CREEK (Emery County) (Below Electric Lake)
(a) Right Fork (from Flood and Engineers canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam):
• ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.
• Trout limit 2.
(b) Left Fork (from top of USFS Campground, near confluence with Right Fork, to headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Paradise Creek):
• ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
• Anglers are encouraged to harvest brown trout.

HUNTINGTON GAME FARM PONDS (Emery Farm Harvey Place Wildlife Management Area) (Emery County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

HUNTINGTON RESERVOIR (near the top of Huntington Canyon) (Sanpete County)
• CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.

HUNTINGTON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES
(near the top of Huntington Canyon) (Sanpete County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest tiger trout.

HUNTINGTON NORTH RESERVOIR ▲ (near the city of Huntington) (Emery County)
• Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

HURRICANE POND (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

HYRUM RESERVOIR ▲ (Cache County)
• Bass limit 2.

INDIAN CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

JENSEN PARK POND (Syracuse Pond) (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

JOE'S VALLEY RESERVOIR (Emery County)
• CLOSED November 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December (13th).
• Trout limit 2, only 1 over 22 inches.
• All trout 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

JOHNSON RESERVOIR (Sevier County)
• Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
• Tiger muskie limit 1; all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

JONES HOLE CREEK (Uintah County)

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

JORDANELLE RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)

- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Yellow perch limit 50.
- Bass may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

KAYSVILLE PONDS (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)**KIDNEY POND** (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)**KOLOB RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES** (Washington County) (Upstream from Kolob Reservoir)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

KOLOB RESERVOIR (Washington County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 18 inches.
- All trout 18 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

LAKE CANYON LAKE (Duchesne County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2, but only 1 can be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

LAKE POWELL (Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties) See Fishing Across State Lines on page 23 for license and permit requirements, and Fishing Methods/Bait on page 26 for use of dead shad as bait in Lake Powell.

- Chumming is only allowed for taking striped bass. ONLY commercially prepared anchovies and sardines may be used for chumming.
- Gaffs may be used to land striped bass only.
- Carp and striped bass may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing year round.
- Carp may be taken by archery equipment year round.
- Archery and underwater spearfishing is prohibited within:

- (a) 1/4 mile of all existing developed areas, including shoreline campgrounds, docks, launch ramps, breakwaters and trail heads;
- (b) 1/4 mile of any structure, "Structure" includes any building, shed, pump-out, boat dock, breakwater, permanent harbor fixture, camper, motor home, trailer, tent, or vehicle;
- (c) Rainbow Bridge National Monument;
- (d) 1/4 mile of Dangling Rope Marina, including any land- or harbor-based structures;
- (e) 100 yards (300 feet) of any boats, unless:

- The person owns, rents, leases, or lawfully occupies the boat, or;
- Another boat moves into the 100-yard perimeter after the bow or spear fishing activity has commenced.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or more than 3 lures.
- Smallmouth bass limit 20.
- Largemouth bass limit 5.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Channel catfish limit 25.
- Striped bass no limit.

LITTLE CO-OP CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

LITTLE CREEK RESERVOIR (Rich County)

- Trout limit 8 after 6 a.m. August 1.

LITTLE DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- All cutthroat trout must be immediately released.

LOGAN RIVER (Cache County)

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

- Trout and whitefish (in aggregate) limit 2.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(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 (12th).
- Trout and whitefish (in aggregate) limit 2.

LOST CREEK (Morgan County) (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.

LOST CREEK RESERVOIR (Morgan County)

- CLOSED to fishing 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily.

LOWER FISH CREEK (Carbon and Utah counties) (Price River) (From the railroad bridge approximately one mile below the Scofield Reservoir dam downstream to the confluence with the White River)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

MAMMOTH CREEK (Garfield County) from the canal diversion (about 3 miles upstream from the Mammoth Creek Fish Hatchery) upstream 7.5 miles to the end of the Hatch Meadow and beginning of summer home sites:

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

- Trout limit 2, between 10 and 15 inches. All trout less than 10 inches and over 15 inches must be immediately released.

MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR, SPILLWAY (Piute County) (cement structure on top of the dam and extending to the downstream toe of the dam) AND TRIBUTARIES

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

MANTUA RESERVOIR (Box Elder County)

- Trout limit 2.
- Yellow perch limit 50.
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

MANTUA RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Box Elder County)

- Trout limit 2.
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

MATHIS POND (Washington County)

- Trout limit 2.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

MAYBEY POND (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MAYOR'S POND (Box Elder County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MEADOW CREEK POND (Weber County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MIDAS POND (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR (Sevier County)

- Tiger muskie limit 8 (no size restrictions on tiger muskies on this water).

MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR (Beaver County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- Cement outlet channel between dam and spillway pond, approximately 55 feet long is CLOSED.

MOON LAKE (Duchesne County)

- Trout limit 4; but only 2 splake may be taken.

MOUNTAIN DELL CREEK (Salt Lake County)

(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir water line upstream to Little Dell Reservoir

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From Little Dell Reservoir water line upstream to headwaters

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

MOUNTAIN DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

MUD CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)**NEW CASTLE RESERVOIR** (Iron County)

- Wiper limit 2.

NEWTON RESERVOIR (Cache County)

- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut bait fish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Bass limit 6, but only one over 12 inches.

- Tiger muskie limit 1. All tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.

OGDEN RIVER (Weber County) (from Pineview Dam downstream to the first bridge, approximately one-half mile).

- CLOSED to fishing.

OTTER CREEK STREAM (Piute County) (from Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to the Angle Diversion)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

PANGUITCH LAKE (Garfield County)

- Limit 4 trout, must be under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

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

- Limit 4 trout, must be under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Iron County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

PARLEYS CREEK (Salt Lake County)

(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir to SR-65.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From SR-65 upstream to headwaters.

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

PAROWAN POND (Iron County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

PELICAN LAKE (Uintah County)

- Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate, limit 20.
- Bass limit 6; but only 1 bass larger than 15 inches.

PETE'S HOLE RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES

(Sanpete County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

PINE HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

PINE LAKE INFLOW (Garfield County)

- Inflow including spawning channel.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

PINEVIEW RESERVOIR (Weber County)

- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1; all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Tiger muskie may not be taken by means of underwater spearfishing.
- Black crappie limit 20.
- Yellow perch limit 50.
- CLOSED inside buoys by spillway near the dam.



2008 FISHING ESSAY CONTEST

*What I would do to
ensure the future of
fishing in Utah*

Six lucky youth will win a tackle package and an all-inclusive fishing trip at Flaming Gorge in June 2008. Don't miss your chance to learn new fishing techniques and sharpen your skills with personal instruction by fishing experts. One winner will be selected from each grade 7–12.

Submit your essay online at wildlife.utah.gov between February 1, 2008, and April 30, 2008. Winners will be notified by phone on May 15, 2008.

**SPORTSMAN'S
WAREHOUSE**

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Utah Bass Federation
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

PIONEER PARK POND (Box Elder County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

PORCUPINE RESERVOIR (Cache County)

- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 28.
- Trout and salmon limit 12, no more than 4 may be rainbow, cutthroat or brown trout in the aggregate. To take 12 fish you must possess at least 8 salmon.
- See EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER.

PRICE RIVER (Lower Fish Creek) (Carbon and Utah counties) (From the railroad bridge approximately one mile below the Scofield Reservoir dam downstream to the confluence with the White River).

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

PROVO RIVER

(a) East from Center Street Bridge (entrance to Utah Lake State Park) to I-15 (Utah County):

- CLOSED to taking of nongame fish by methods other than angling.
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

(b) Upstream from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Deer Creek Reservoir (Utah and Wasatch counties):

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.

(c) From Legacy Bridge on Midway Lane (SR-113) in Midway upstream to the Jordanelle Dam (Wasatch County):

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.

(d) From Jordanelle Reservoir upstream to the confluence of the South Fork Provo River (Wasatch County):

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Brown trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout and their hybrids. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.

QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR ▲ (Quail Lake) (Washington County)

- Bass under 10 inches: limit 4.
- Bass over 20 inches: limit 2.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

RAINBOW RESERVOIR (Tooele County, Deseret Chemical Depot):

- OPEN to fishing May 1 through October 31 during daylight hours. (A gate will be closed and locked from dusk to dawn. Facility CLOSED November 1 through December 31 and January 1 through April 30. Shore fishing only.)

RAZOR RIDGE POND (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

RED BUTTE CREEK and RED BUTTE RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

RED FLEET RESERVOIR ▲ (Uintah County)

- Bass limit 6. Only one may be larger than 15 inches.

RIGHT HAND FORK OF LOGAN RIVER (Cache County) (See Logan River)

RIVERTON POND (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

ROAD HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

ROCKPORT RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch Reservoir) (Summit County)

- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

SAGE CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

SALEM POND (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SAN JUAN RIVER (San Juan County)

- Channel catfish limit 24.

SAND HOLLOW RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)

- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR ▲ (Carbon and Utah Counties)

- Trout limit 8.

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Carbon, Sanpete and Utah counties, including Gooseberry Creek)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

SHEEP CREEK (Daggett County) (from Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary)

- CLOSED August 15 through October 31.

SHEEP CREEK LAKE (Daggett County)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2, but only 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22.
- All cutthroat trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- CLOSED near the spawning trap and portions of the lake and canal as posted during the spring spawning operations.

SKYLAR'S POND (West Willow Pond) (Cache County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SKYLINE DRIVE POND (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SOLDIER CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

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

- CLOSED to fishing March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

SPANISH OAKS RESERVOIR (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

CLOSED to fishing December 1 through February 28.

SPRING CREEK (Utah County)

(a) East from Utah Lake to I-15:

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

(b) Springville State Fish Hatchery and Central Region office grounds:

- CLOSED from the Mill Pond downstream to SR-75.

SPRING LAKE (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SPRING RUN CREEK (Utah County) (East from Utah Lake to I-15)

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

SQUAW CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

STEINAKER RESERVOIR (Uintah County) ▲

- Bass limit 6; only 1 may be larger than 15 inches.

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR (Wasatch County)

- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout and salmon may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all cutthroat trout.
- Any trout with cutthroat characteristics (not necessarily jaw slashing) is considered to be a cutthroat trout. Slash marks under the jaw should not be used to distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat trout from rainbow trout at Strawberry. Slashing is sometimes absent on Bear Lake cutthroats, and is sometimes present on rainbows. Better characteristics are deep orange pelvic and anal fins on the cutthroats, and white-tipped pink to gray-green pelvic and anal fins on the rainbows. Rainbows also have the pinkish lateral stripe on the sides (see fish descriptions beginning on page 54 of this guide for more information).

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES

(Wasatch County)

(a) Indian Creek and all tributaries to Indian Creek, Squaw Creek, Strawberry River from Strawberry Reservoir upstream to USFS 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, including that portion of the reservoir confined to the narrow “steps” or “ladders” channel.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) Strawberry River and its tributaries upstream from USFS 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, Pine Hollow, Badger Hollow and Road Hollow.

- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th) and September 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October (11th).
- 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).

STRAWBERRY RIVER (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)

(a) (from confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to Soldier Creek Dam)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- No overnight camping on Division land.

SUNSET POND (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SWAN CREEK (Rich County) (See Bear Lake Tributaries)

TAWA PONDS (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

TEMPLE FORK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

TRAIL HOLLOW (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

TROUT CREEK (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

TWENTY-FIRST STREET POND (Weber County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

UINTA MOUNTAINS LAKES AND STREAMS

(Summit, Wasatch, Duchesne, Uintah and Daggett counties) (Covering streams and lakes in Utah within the boundary beginning on I-80 at the Utah-Wyoming state line southwest of Evanston, Wyoming, and continuing southwest along I-80 to Highway 40 (near Park City) then east along Highway 40 to Vernal, Utah, then north along Highway 44 to Manila, Utah, then west on

Highway 43 to the Wyoming state line, then west and north along the Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80)

- BONUS limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

UM CREEK (upstream from Forsyth Reservoirs) (Sevier and Wayne counties)

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

UPPER KENT'S 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 (12th).

UTAH LAKE ▲ (Utah County)

- Largemouth and smallmouth bass limit 6.
- All largemouth and smallmouth bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- All suckers must be immediately released.

UTAH LAKE TRIBUTARIES WEST OF I-15 (Utah County) (Including but not limited to: American Fork Creek, Beer Creek, Dry Creek, Hobble Creek, Provo River, Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek and Spring Run Creek)

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on May 1.
- All suckers must be immediately released.

WEBER RIVER (Summit County) (From the first I-80 bridge upstream from Echo Reservoir (near Exit 164) upstream to I-80 bridge near Wanship (near Exit 156)).

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

WELLVILLE RESERVOIR (Cache County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 24.

WEST CROSS CANYON POND (San Juan County)

- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.

WEST FORK DUCHESNE RIVER (from confluence with North Fork to headwaters including Wolf Creek) (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

WEST WILLOW POND (Cache County) (See Skylanders Pond)

WHEELER CREEK (Weber County)

- CLOSED for approximately 1/4 mile from SR-39 to confluence with Ogden River.

WHITE RIVER (Uintah County)

- Channel catfish limit 24.

WHITNEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Summit County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR ▲ (Box Elder County)

- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Wiper (hybrid of white bass and striped bass) limit 6.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 24 inches.

WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR INLET CHANNEL

▲ (Box Elder County) (From the buoyed 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 or the normal boating channel out of the South Marina

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

into the reservoir.)

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (26th).
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 24 inches.

WILLOW PARK POND (Salt Lake County, Murray City) (See Community Fishing Waters)

WOLF CREEK (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout

with cutthroat markings.

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

YANKEE MEADOW RESERVOIR INLET (Iron County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (12th).

YUBA RESERVOIR ▲ (Sevier Bridge Reservoir) (Juab and Sanpete counties)

- Yellow perch limit 10. From January 1 through April 30, all yellow perch caught must be kept.

WATERCRAFT RESTRICTIONS

Anglers should check with local, state and federal agencies regarding all watercraft restrictions. The following lists are provided as information only and may not include all of the waters that have restrictions.

Fishing from boats and float tubes is

PROHIBITED on the following waters:

1. Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
2. Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
3. Farmington Pond (Davis County)
4. Holmes Creek Reservoir (Davis County)
5. Pine Valley Reservoir (Washington County)
6. Settlement Canyon Reservoir (Tooele County)

Fishing from a boat with a motor of any kind is PROHIBITED on the following waters:

1. Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
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 County, Duchesne River drainage)

6. Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
7. Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
8. Clinton Pond (Davis County)
9. Duck Creek (Davis County)
10. Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)
11. Foy Lake (San Juan County)
12. Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
13. Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
14. Lily Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
15. Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
16. Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
17. Maple Lake (Utah County)
18. McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
19. Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
20. Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
21. Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
22. Payson Reservoir (Utah County)

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

- 23. Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
- 24. Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
- 25. Spanish Oaks Reservoir (Utah County)
- 26. Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- 27. Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
- 28. Tony Grove Lake (Cache County)

Fishing from a **boat with a gas engine is PROHIBITED** (an electric motor may be used) on the following waters:

- 1. Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
- 2. Ken's Lake (San Juan County)
- 3. Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
- 4. Lloyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
- 5. Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- 6. Palisade Lake ▲ (Sanpete County)
- 7. Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)

- 8. Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
- 9. Washington Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage) (Note: Tail Lake is considered part of Washington Lake when boating can be done without lifting or dragging the boat between the two lakes.)
- 10. Blanding Reservoir #4 (San Juan County)

Fishing from boats is PROHIBITED but **fishing from float tubes is ALLOWED** on the following waters:

- 1. Blanding Reservoir #3 (San Juan County)

Operating a boat above a wakeless speed is PROHIBITED on the following waters:

- 1. Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- 2. Lost Creek (Morgan County)

Operating a boat with a gas engine over 10 HP is PROHIBITED on the following waters:

- 1. Huntington (Mammoth Reservoir) (Sanpete County)

▲ A state park is associated with this water. Visit stateparks.utah.gov for information on park amenities.

DEFINITIONS

Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Code R657-13-2

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).

Angling means fishing with a rod, pole, tip-up, handline or troll board that has a single line with legal hooks, baits or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the person fishing.

Artificial fly means a fly made by the method known as fly tying. Artificial fly does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade or bait.

Artificial lure means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair or plastic with a hook or hooks attached. Artificial lures (including artificial flies) do not include fish eggs or other chemically treated or processed natural baits or any natural or human-made food, or any lures that have been treated with a natural or artificial fish attractant or feeding stimulant.

Bag limit means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

Bait means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants.

Camp means, for the purposes of this rule, any place providing temporary overnight accommodation for anglers including a camper, campground, tent, trailer, cabin, houseboat, boat or hotel.

Chumming means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.

Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish means any fish species or fish parts which have been processed using a chemical or physical preservation technique other than freezing (including irradiation, salting, cooking,

or oiling) and are marketed, sold or traded for financial gain as bait.

Dipnet means a small bag net with a handle that is used to scoop fish or crayfish from the water.

Filleting means the processing of fish for human consumption typically done by cutting away flesh from bones, skin and body.

Fishing means to take fish or crayfish by any means.

Fishing contest means any organized event or gathering where anglers are awarded prizes, points or money for their catch.

Float tube means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.

Free shafting means to release a pointed shaft that is not tethered or attached by physical means to the diver in an attempt to take fish while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

Gaff means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

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.

Handline means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.

Harvest means to catch and retain in possession for personal use.

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.

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.

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.

Liftnet means a small net that is drawn vertically through the water column to take fish or crayfish.

Motor means an electric or internal combustion engine.

Nongame fish means species of fish not listed as game fish. (See the Prohibited Fish section for more information.)

Nonresident means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means, for purposes of this guide only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer, livewell, or any other place of storage.

Protected aquatic wildlife means, for purposes of this guide only, all species of fish, crustaceans or amphibians.

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.

Resident means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND
- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned

orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

Second pole means fishing with one additional rod, pole, tip-up, handline or troll board 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.)

Seine means a small mesh net, with a weighted line on the bottom and float line on the top, that is drawn through the water. This type of net is used to enclose fish when its ends are brought together.

Setline means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

Single hook means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

Snagging or gaffing means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.

Spear means a long-shafted, sharply pointed hand held instrument with or without barbs used to pierce fish from above the surface of the water.

Spearfishing (underwater) means fishing

by a person swimming, snorkeling, or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand, which uses a rubber band, spring, pneumatic power, or other device to propel a pointed shaft to take fish from under the surface of the water.

Take means to hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or attempt any of the aforementioned actions.

Tributary means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake or reservoir.

Trout means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing. Trout does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

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.

Underwater spearfishing (see Spearfishing underwater)

UTAH'S BOATING LAWS AND RULES

Boaters have the responsibility to practice and advocate safe and ethical use of our waterways. This responsibility includes properly registering and insuring boats, learning and obeying boating safety laws and rules, and sharing waterways with other boaters, swimmers and anglers. Visit stateparks.utah.gov/boat for more information.

Have an idea for a fishing regulation change? Share it with the DWR!

If you want to see a fishing regulation change in Utah in 2009, you can let the Division of Wildlife Resources know about it three different ways.

Please share your idea no later than June 1, 2008. You can share your idea any of the following ways:

1. E-mail your idea to:

DWRComment@utah.gov

2. Mail your idea to:

Sport Fisheries Coordinator
Division of Wildlife Resources
P.O. Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

3. Share your idea at your Regional Advisory Council meeting in May. Meeting dates, times and locations are available online at wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings.

"Our fisheries biologists will finalize their fishing recommendations for the 2009 season early this summer," says Roger Wilson, cold water sport fisheries coordinator for the Division. "That's why we need to hear from you no later than June 1."

Wilson says after the biologists put their proposals together, they'll share them with the public at a series of RAC meetings held across Utah in September.

"I encourage you to attend your RAC meeting to learn more about the proposals and to let us know what you think about them," Wilson says. "The input you provide will be taken to the Utah Wildlife Board when it meets in October to approve Utah's 2009 Fishing Guidebook."

Don't keep your idea to yourself this year—share it with the DWR!

Among the proposals the Division is considering for 2009 is standardizing and simplifying bass regulations in the state.

UTAH'S NATIVE AND NONNATIVE FISH

Native cold water sport fish

Mountain Whitefish



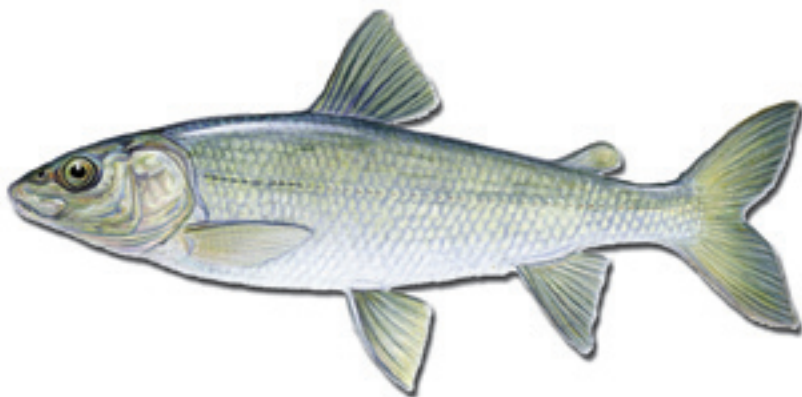
Light brown on the back and fins and silvery to white on the belly and sides. Snout and lower jaw are short and blunt, with a flap on each nostril.

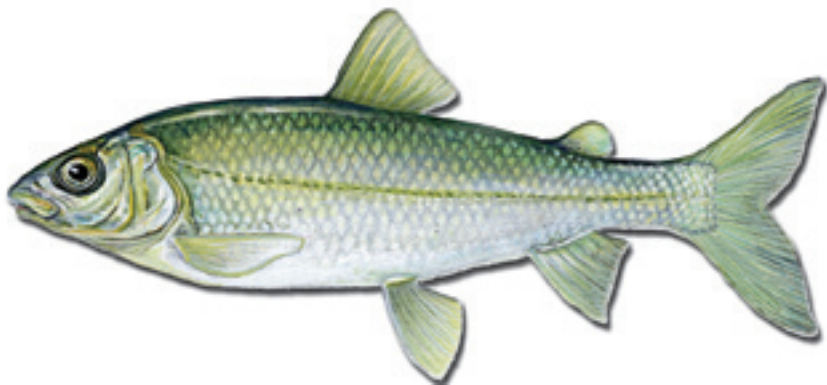
Angling record: 1997; 4 lb.-12 oz.; L-21 1/2 in.; G-14 in.; Roy L. Montoya, Deer Creek Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 06/20/04; 24 in.; Craig Shriner; Weber River.

Whitefish

Bonneville Whitefish and Bear Lake Whitefish





These two fish are indistinguishable below 10 inches in length. The Bonneville whitefish have gray-blue spots along their sides. These whitefish are elongated, relatively cylindrical fish. They are silvery-white along their sides grading into a charcoal gray to black on their backs. They have small delicate mouths that make them difficult to catch. Bonneville whitefish may reach four pounds and grow to 20 inches. Both species occur only in Bear Lake—nowhere else in the world.

Angling record: 1982; 4 lb.-4 oz.; L—21 in.; G—13 3/4 in.; Deon Sparks; Bear Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 12/04/00; 19 1/4 in.; Scott Tolentino; Bear Lake.

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 dip netted in large numbers. It is a prolific fish that is an important forage for the predatory species in Bear Lake.

Cutthroat Trout

Four subspecies (strains) of native cutthroat trout are found in Utah, including Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cutthroat trout, Colorado River cutthroat trout and Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Except for the Bear Lake cutthroat strain, cutthroats are best distinguished by their crimson slash along the lower jaw. Cutthroat trout also lack the iridescent pink stripe or the white tipped pelvic and anal fins of the rainbow trout. The native strains of cutthroat trout are becoming more extensively used in sport-fishing programs

and are being reintroduced to many of their former habitats in the state.

Angling record: 1930; 26 lb.-12 oz.; Mrs. E. Smith; Strawberry Reservoir.

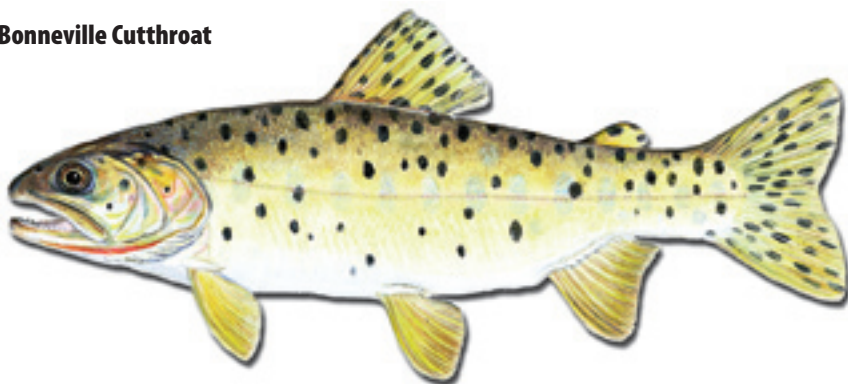
Catch-and-release record: 12/07/02; 30 in.; Blaine Beazer; Bear Lake.

Bear Lake Cutthroat



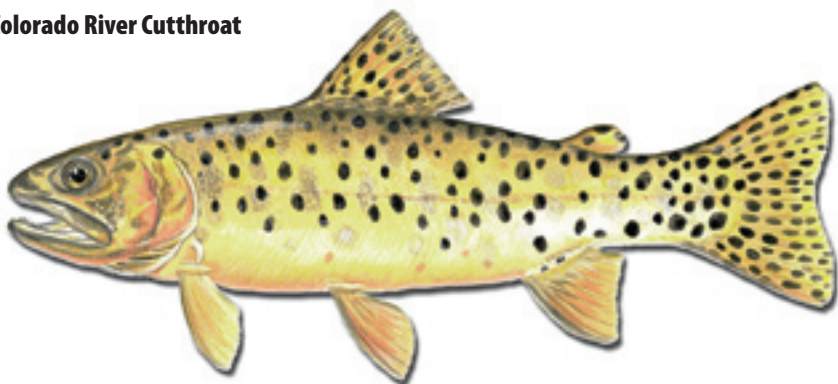
The Bear Lake cutthroat is a form of the Bonneville cutthroat trout native to Bear Lake. Bear Lake cutthroat have been stocked in a number of other Utah waters including Strawberry, Panguitch Lake, Otter Creek, Koosharem and Minersville. Slash marks under the jaw are not a reliable characteristic to distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat trout from rainbow trout, particularly in flat-water (reservoir or lake) environments. Bear Lake cutthroat trout often lack the bright crimson jaw slash, which may at times be yellow, gray or non-existent. Deep orange pelvic and anal fins and the presence of few, if any, spots on the head readily distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat from rainbow trout (see rainbow trout description). Bear Lake cutthroat can exhibit a variety of spotting patterns, but spots are generally sparsely scattered, large and rounded in outline. Spotting is typically more concentrated near the tail. During the spawning season, Bear Lake cutthroat (particularly the males) take on a bronze color along the sides and lower body, and often develop rosy-colored gill plates.

Bonneville Cutthroat



Bonneville cutthroat trout inhabited the Bonneville Basin. This form has sparsely scattered, large and very distinctive round spots over the upper body, with few spots on or near the head. They are clothed in subdued colors of silver-gray to charcoal on the upper body with bronze coloration and subtle hues of pink on flanks during spawning.

Colorado River Cutthroat



The Colorado River cutthroat evolved in the Colorado/Green River drainages. This form is noted for its brilliant coloration. The males, in spawning condition, have bright crimson stripes along the sides and the stomach. Spotting is usually concentrated toward the tail area.

Yellowstone Cutthroat

Yellowstone cutthroat trout (*not pictured*) are native to the Snake River watershed in northwestern Utah, including the Raft River Mountains. In the past, this form was the predominant subspecies used in management and stocking programs throughout Utah. More recently, Yellowstone cutthroat stocking has been replaced by stocking cutthroat strains native to specific areas. Yellowstone cutthroat trout are lightly spotted with distinctly round spots concentrated toward the tail area.

Nonnative cold water sport fish

Trout, Char & Salmon

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 with subdued colors. A mature rainbow is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The pinkish to reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular and profuse black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. The pelvic and anal fins are translucent pink to gray-green and tipped in white. Rainbow trout also tend to have a fairly blunt snout. Some of the rainbow trout stocked in the state are sterile triploids, which are produced to

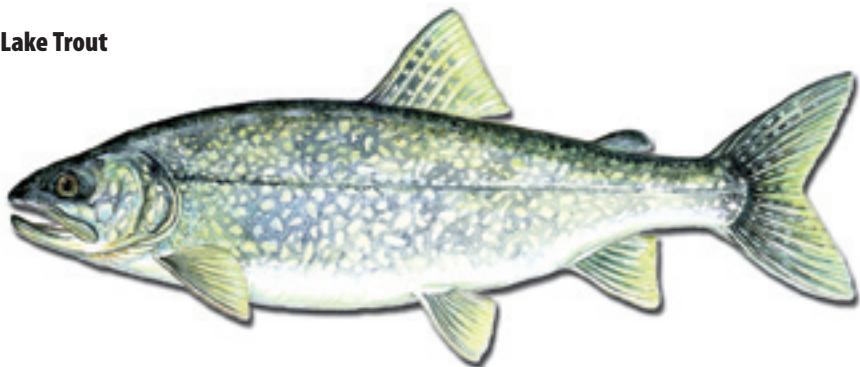
prevent hybridization with native cutthroat.

Angling record: 1979; 26 lb.-2 oz.; Del Cauty; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 12/30/00; 29 in; Enich Mockli; East Canyon Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1992; 3-lb.-8 oz.; 19 in.; Paul Gibson; Fish Lake.

Lake Trout



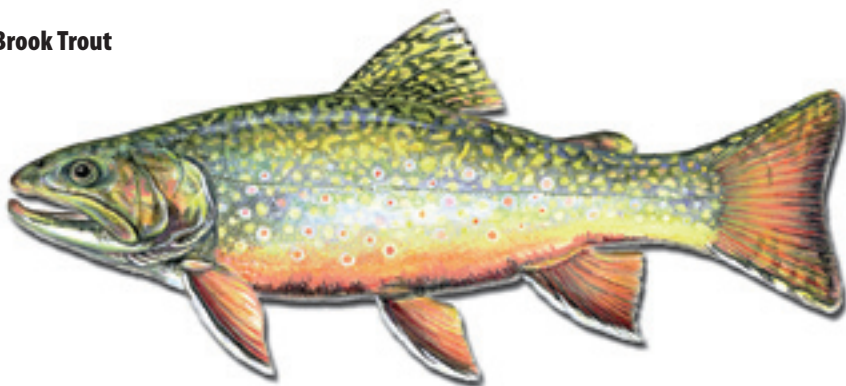
This species of char has a background color of gray-brown, overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides and fins and serves to highlight the lighter gray spots. Lake trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the spots 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.

Angling record: 1988; 51 lb.-8 oz.; L-45 1/8 in.; G-31 3/4 in.; Curt Bilbey; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 07/09/98; 46 1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2003; 2 lb.-4 oz.; 20 in.; Mike McGuire; Fish Lake.

Brook Trout



Exhibiting a wide range of colors, brook trout (another char) 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 squared or lightly forked.

Angling record: 1971; 7 lb.-8 oz.; Milton Taft; Boulder Mountain.

Catch-and-release record: 12/06/97; L-23 in.; Travis L. Clark; Boulder Mountain.

Arctic Grayling

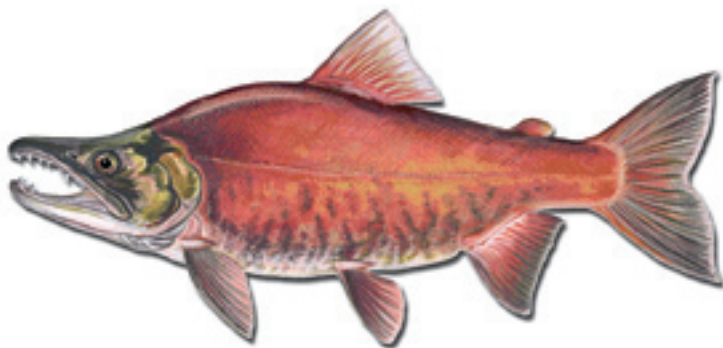
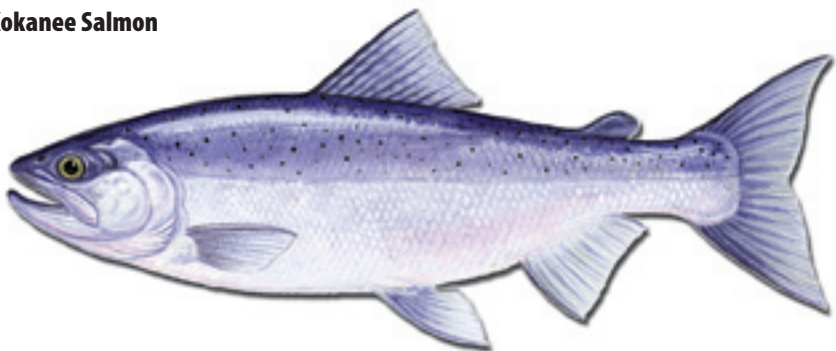


Silvery to light purple colors on the sides and bluish-white on the belly are the distinctive colors of grayling. They are relatively slender and are most easily distinguished by their long, high, brilliantly colored, bright purple, sail-like dorsal fin.

Angling record: 1998; 1 lb.-12 oz.; L—17 1/4 in.; G—8 3/4 in.; Terry J. Fieldsted; Big Dog Lake—South Slope Uintas.

Catch-and-release record: 07/17/99; 19 in.; Russell Lee, Jr.; Uinta Mountains.

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, kokanee turn from silver to orange to deep red, and the male develops the characteristic hump on the back, elongated head and hooked jaw 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, Strawberry and Stateline reservoirs.

Angling record: 1995; 6 lbs.; L—25 in.; G—16 in.; Todd Chikaraishi; Strawberry Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 05/29/04; 26 5/8 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Brown Trout



It is a very hardy trout that competes well with other fish 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 carnivorous and sports a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trout. Brown trout often grow to considerable size.

Angling record: 1977; 33 lb.-10 oz.; L—40 in.; G—25 in.; Robert Bringhurst; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 05/26/01; 32 in.; Cody Mortensen; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1983; 21 lbs.-12 oz.; 35 1/2 in.; Bruce Boyd; Fish Lake.

Cool and warm water sport fish

Walleye



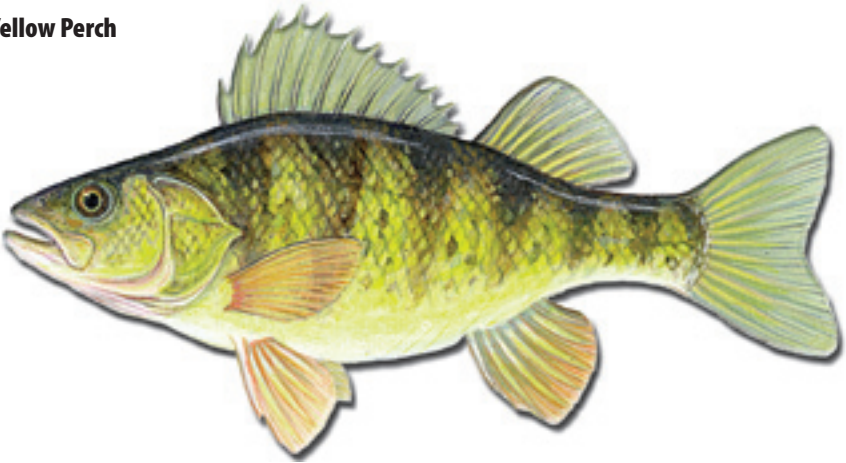
Prominent “canine” teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller cousin, the yellow perch. Color is brassy olive buff, sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. Large, dark blotch at rear base of the first dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail is whitetipped. The tail is moderately forked.

Angling record: 1991; 15 lb.-9 oz.; L—31 3/4 in.; G—20-3/4 in.; Jeffery Tanner; Provo River.

Catch-and-release record: 04/04/02; 31 1/2 in.; Enich Mockli; Starvation Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2002; 11 lbs.-6 oz.; 31 in.; Mike McGuire; Deer Creek Reservoir.

Yellow Perch



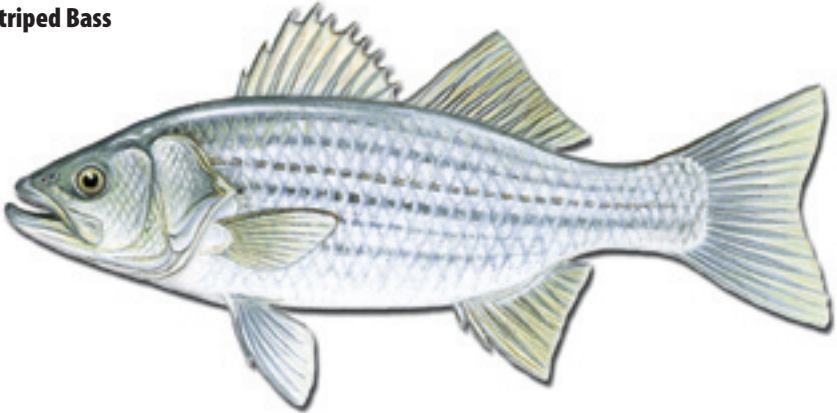
Yellow perch are yellowish with dark vertical bars. The caudal fin is forked, and the dorsal fin is divided.

Angling record: 1984; 2 lb.-11 oz.; L—15 1/8 in.; G—9-3/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Yuba Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 03/04/00; L—15 1/4 in.; Brad Cutler; Yuba Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1988; 0 lbs.-5 oz.; 8 1/4 in.; Rud Warner; Fish Lake.

Striped Bass

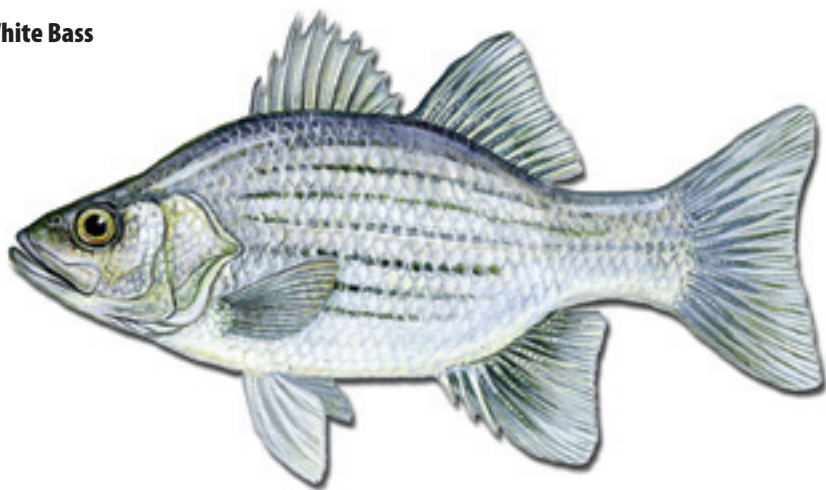


Coloration is bluish-black to dark grey, or olive-green above, the sides are silvery, the belly white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. Mouth is oblique and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The caudal is forked.

Angling record: 1991; 48 lb.-11 oz.; L—45 in.; G—31 1/4 in.; Travis T. Jensen; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 5/11/00; 32 1/2 in.; Marty Peterson; 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 fish.

Angling record: 1970; 4 lb.-1 oz.; John R. Welcker; Utah Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 05/07/05; 19 in.; Clint Lance; Salem Pond.

Smallmouth Bass



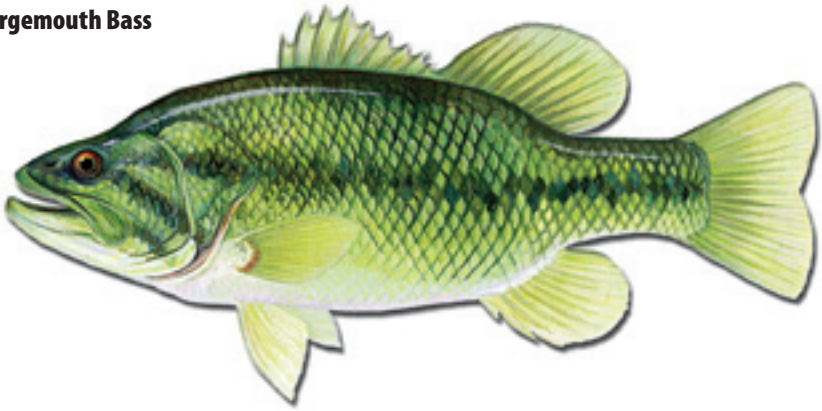
The snout is long and bluntly pointed, the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper jaw. Smallmouth bass vary in color with habitat, but are normally dark olive/brown on the back—with the sides lighter and yellowish and the belly yellowish. There are 8 to 15 (average 9) dark vertical bars on the sides, which distinguish them from the largemouth bass. The anterior dorsal fin has 10 spines and is strongly joined to the soft dorsal. The anal fin has three spines.

Angling record: 1996; 7 lb.-6 oz.; L—22 in.; G—16-1/2 in.; Alan Iorg; Midview Reservoir (Lake Borham).

Catch-and-release record: 07/04/03; 23 1/2 in.; Clifford Sackett Jr.; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2007; 4 lbs.-0 oz.; 17 7/8 in.; Michael Weyland; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

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.

Angling record: 1974; 10 lb.-2 oz.; L-24 1/4 in.; G-20 in.; Sam Lamanna; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 03/29/98; 27 in.; Dennis Miller; Quail Lake.

Spearfishing record: 2003; 6 lbs.-0 oz.; 19 1/3 in.; Jason Mull; Steinaker Reservoir.

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.

Angling record: 1999; 3 lb.-4 oz.; L-16 in.; G-13 in.; Jack Gilgen; Cutler Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 06/15/97; 13 1/2 in.; Shawn Clement; Kaysville Ponds.

Channel Catfish



Distinguished from other catfish 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.

Angling record: 1978; 32 lb.-8 oz.; L—39-3/4 in.; G—22 in.; LeRoy Mortenson; Utah Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 04/08/03; 34 in.; Blair Peterson; Davis Community Pond.

Setline record: 1975; 31 lbs.-0 oz.; 39 in.; Dorothy Lowenzen; Utah Lake.

Black Crappie

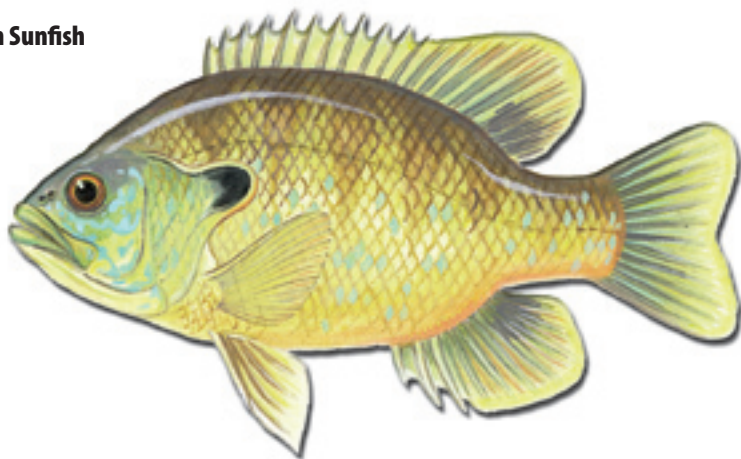


The black crappie has two closely-joined dorsal fins. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. Belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some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

Angling record: 1993; 3 lb.-2 oz.; L—17-1/4 in.; G—14 in.; Mike Flickinger; Quail Creek Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 05/20/07; 16 in.; Dustin Gunrud; Pineview Reservoir.

Green Sunfish



Green sunfish are brassy-green or blue-green on the back, sometimes with metallic-green flecks and dusky bars on the sides. The flap over the gills is a dark color. This fish will strike at worms, bait or smaller artificial lures.

Angling record: 2003; 0 lb.-15.5 oz.; L-10 1/4 in.; G-10 in.; Sean Buchanan; Glassman Pond.

Catch-and-release record: 05/29/00; 10 1/2 in.; Jack Vincent; Pelican Lake.

Bluegill



Bluegill are shorter, deep-bodied fish, whose name comes from the dark flap over the gills. The body is olive-green with vertical bars, and some blue and orange may be present. Bluegills can be caught by using worms or insects on a small hook, and will also take a small jig or fly.

Angling record: 1993; 2 lb.-7 oz.; L-11 1/2 in.; G-14 5/8 in.; Jack Rask; Mantua Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 01/30/00; 11 1/4 in.; Lance Egan; Pelican Lake.

Spearfishing record: 2004; 0 lbs.-8 oz.; 8 1/4 in.; Jon Konrad; Steinaker Reservoir.

Northern Pike



Northern pike are characterized by an elongated torpedo shaped body with a pattern of light-colored markings on each side of the body that form 7-9 horizontal rows on a dark background. The tail fins are rounded at the ends. The northern pike differs from other similar species in having fully scaled cheeks, although only the upper half of the opercle is scaled.

Angling record: 2002; 25 lb. 0 oz.; L—43 1/2 in.; G—19 1/2 in.; Henry Fenning; Yuba Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 06/13/98; 49 3/4 in.; Logan Hacking; Lake Powell.

Hybrid sport 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 silverwhite 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.

Angling record: 2007; 9 lbs.-12 oz.; 26 1/8 in.; Rob Valdez; Willard Bay.

Catch-and-release record: 07/08/05; 25 in.; Dale P. Tracy; Willard Bay.

Tiger Muskellunge



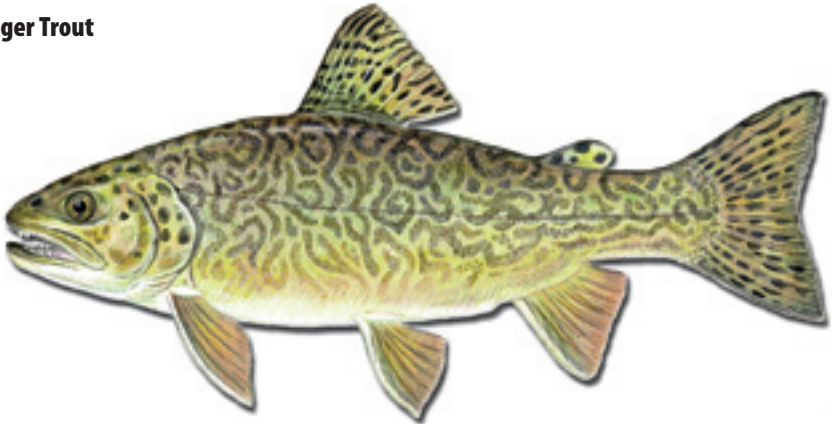
A hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike with intermediate characteristics between the two parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable feature is the grey-green vertical bars along its sides. It thrives where there are good numbers of perch and sunfish for food. It can be expected to grow to 50-plus inches long and weigh more than 30 pounds.

Angling record: 2006; 33 lb.-9 oz.; L-49 in.; G-21 1/2 in.; Kelly Parry; Pineview Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 11/28/98; 53 1/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Pineview Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2006; 14 lbs.-7 oz.; 37 1/2 in.; Matt Boyd; Fish Lake.

Tiger Trout

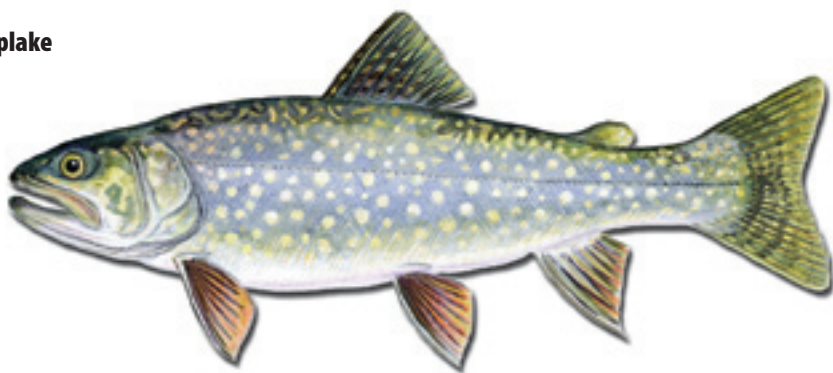


Tiger trout, a cross between a brown trout and brook trout, has a unique, dark maze-like pattern all over a brownish, gray body. The belly is yellowish orange as are the pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. The tail fin is square.

Angling record: 2007; 10 lbs.-12 oz.; 29 1/2 in.; Michael David Moon; Palisades Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 10/22/05; 23 in.; Andrew B. Jacobsen; Huntington Reservoir.

Splake



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.

Angling record: 2006; 17 lbs.-4 oz.; 36 1/2 in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 08/12/99; 16 in.; Michael Richard Wakefield, Jr; Moon Lake.

Spearfishing record: 2005; 13 lbs.-5 oz.; 30 3/4 in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.

Nongame fish

Carp



An often undervalued sport and food fish. Deep, thick body color is gray to brassy green or yellowish green. The body is normally covered with large scales and carp have fleshy barbels on each side of the mouth. A large spine is present at the front of the dorsal (top) fin. Use worms, dough balls or other bait and fish on the bottom. Carp will give you a good fight, grow to a large size, and can be tasty when smoked. There's no limit on how many you can keep.

Angling record: 1993; 32 lb.; Couger Elfervig; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 09/02/03; 35 1/2 in.; Lance Egan; Starvation Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2007; 27 lbs.-12 oz.; 34 in.; David L. Hemphill; Starvation Reservoir.

Archery record: 1991; 27 lbs.-0 oz.; 34 in.; Ray Johnson; Great Salt Lake Marshes.

Utah Sucker



This sucker is dark olive to copper, with dusky fins and a subterminal (on the bottom) mouth. Suckers will take small worms and other baits. Utah suckers are very good smoked or bottled.

Angling record: 2003; 6 lb.-6 oz.; L-25 1/2 in.; G-13 1/4 in.; Jamin C. Buttars; Weber River.

Catch-and-release record: 08/12/05; 27 in.; John Sanders; Middle Provo River.

Spearfishing record: 2003; 4 lbs.-15 oz.; 23 in.; Mike McGuire; Fish Lake.

Archery record: 4 lbs.-5 oz.; 19 3/4 in.; David W. Stewart; Utah Lake.

Utah Chub



Utah chub have robust bodies and large scales. The anterior margin of the dorsal fin lies directly over the origin of the pelvic fins. Body coloration is variable with dark olive green or black on the upper back, with silvery, brassy or golden sides.

Angling record: 1987; 1 lb.-11 oz.; L-13 1/4 in.; G-11 in.; Ray Johnson; Starvation Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 06/21/97; 14-1/4 in.; Sue McGhie Troff; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2005; 1 lb.-0 oz.; 12 3/4 in.; Shane Forrester; Starvation Reservoir.

Burbot



Burbot, or ling cod, were illegally introduced into Flaming Gorge Reservoir, where the population is rapidly expanding. Burbot are a slender, smooth-skinned fish with a large barbel in the middle of the chin and two dorsal fins, the second of which is half the length of the body and matched by an anal fin of about the same length. The coloring ranges from yellow to light brown with a wavy pattern of dark brown or black.

Despite the odd, eel-like appearance, burbot have flaky white flesh that tastes excellent. All burbot caught from Flaming Gorge must be immediately killed (see the Rules for Specific Waters section on page 34).

Species not illustrated

White Sucker

Angling record: 1992; 2 lb.-8 oz.; L—19-1/4 in.; G—9-1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 4/26/97; 19 in.; Kirk Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Archery record: 1992; 2 lbs.-7 oz.; 18 1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Sacramento Perch

Angling record: 1993; 4 lb.-5 oz.; L—17 in.; G—15 in.; Harlan G. Thomas; Garrison Reservoir. (Pruess Lake).

Catch-and-release record: 05/28/00; 15 in.; Lance Egan; Garrison Reservoir. (Pruess Lake).

Albino Trout

Angling record: 1989; 9 lb.-2 oz.; L—24 3/4 in.; G—17 in.; Nick Manning; Joe's Valley Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 04/28/04; 29 in.; Duncan Bernstein; Ogden River.

Golden Trout

Angling record: 1977; 0 lb.-14 oz.; L—14 1/2 in.; Breck Tuttle; Atwood Creek.

Catch-and-release record: 06/05/07; Jeffery Gallagher; Echo Lake.

Up-to-date fishing records may be found on the Division Web site at: wildlife.utah.gov

Utah's endangered fish

June Sucker



The June sucker occurs in Utah Lake and the Provo River. Although once abundant in Utah Lake, it is now rare. The June sucker is listed as endangered, and efforts to help recover the June sucker population are ongoing. Although June suckers are members of the sucker family, they are not bottom feeders. The jaw structure of the June sucker allows the species to feed on zooplankton in the middle of the water column.

Bonytail



The bonytail (*Gila elegans*) is currently found in limited stretches of the Green and Colorado mainstem rivers where the species is stocked by the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program. The species is endangered and, if caught, should be returned immediately to the water unharmed. The body is highly streamlined and a bluish, dusky color above to pale below. The head is short and noticeably concave. The bonytail has a very slender caudal peduncle and can reach lengths of 22 inches and weights of over two pounds in the wild.

Colorado Pikeminnow



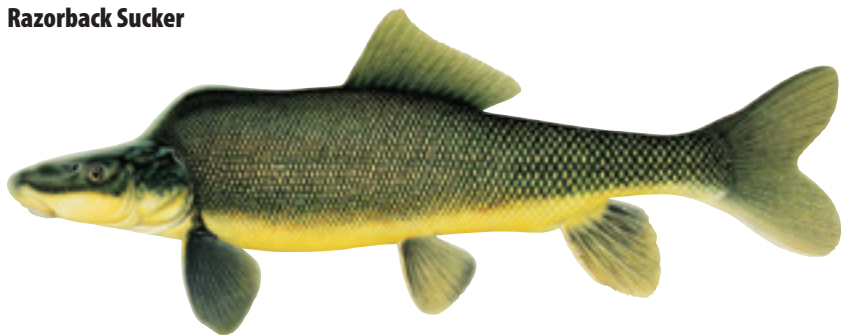
The Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) is found predominantly in the Green, Colorado and San Juan rivers. The highly predacious pikeminnow has also been found in tributaries to these mainstem rivers, likely in an effort to spawn. The pikeminnow is an endangered species and efforts are underway to protect the fish throughout its native range. The pikeminnow's body is long and slender with a gray-green back and silver sides. The head is long and conical with a large, horizontal mouth. The dorsal fin originates behind the origin of the pelvic fins. The tail fin is large and deeply forked. The pikeminnow can reach lengths up to six feet and 80 pounds and should be returned to the water immediately if caught.

Humpback Chub



The humpback chub (*Gila cypha*) is found in canyon-bound habitats of the Green and Colorado rivers. The species is probably the strangest-looking of the “big-river,” endangered fish due to the fatty nuchal hump that is thought to keep the fish on the stream bottom and, therefore, stabilize the fish in fast, flowing waters. The humpback chub has a streamlined body with a dark, olive-gray back and silver sides. The head is small. The caudal peduncle is slender, though thicker than the bonytail’s. The humpback chub can reach lengths up to 18 inches and weights of up to two pounds.

Razorback Sucker



The razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) is found in the mainstem Green, Colorado and San Juan rivers. Razorback suckers prefer shallow, off-channel habitats for spawning in the springtime. The razorback sucker is endangered and is stocked in many portions of its native range, including Utah, by the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program. The species normally has an olive-colored to brown or black back, brown to pinkish sides, and a white to yellow belly. Adults have a sharp-edged keel or “humpback.” The mouth faces downward and the lower lip is widely separated into two lobes by a deep groove. The razorback sucker can reach lengths up to 36 inches and weights of up to 13 pounds.