

• 2011 •
UTAH
FISHING
GUIDEBOOK



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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDEBOOK

1. Review the general rules (licenses, fishing methods and transportation) on pages 5–15.
2. Check general season dates and bag and possession limits on pages 15–16.
3. Look up a specific water on pages 18–32. (If the water you're looking for is **not** listed here, it is subject to the general rules.)

HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

Free Fishing Day: This year, Free Fishing Day will be held on June 4. It's a great opportunity to share your favorite fishing spot with a friend or family member. For more information, see page 5.

New community fisheries: Two new community fisheries are scheduled to open to the public in 2011: Carbon County Community Fishery and Wellsville Reservoir (Cache County). For a complete list of Utah's community fisheries, see the information box on page 21.

Changes to bass regulations: The Division has simplified its bass regulations statewide. To learn more, see the article on page 38.

A proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board

This guidebook is a proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board. Please be aware that it's only a summary of the rules and laws that govern Utah fishing. For an in-depth look at the state's fishing regulations, visit wildlife.utah.gov/rules or the nearest Division office.

Wildlife Board members

Rick Woodard, *Chair*
Ernie Perkins, *Vice Chair*
James F. Karpowitz,
Division Director
Executive Secretary

Jake Albrecht
Del Brady
Bill Fenimore
Tom Hatch
Keele Johnson

New stream access law: In 2010, the Utah Legislature passed a law that restricts recreational water users from walking on the private bed of a river, stream or lake. For more information, see the box on page 11.

White bass in Deer Creek: In 2010, Division biologists confirmed that white bass have been illegally introduced into Deer Creek Reservoir. If you catch a white bass at Deer Creek, you must kill it immediately. For more information, see the article on page 42.

Invasive mussel found in Sand Hollow Reservoir: In 2010, the Division identified an adult quagga mussel in Sand Hollow Reservoir. To learn how you can help combat these mussels and other aquatic invasive species, see page 35.

Transporting baitfish from infested waters: It is unlawful to transport any species of baitfish from a water that has been declared infested with an aquatic invasive species. For more information, see the top of page 9.

New option to provide feedback: In 2010, the Division obtained substantial feedback on proposed fishing changes via an online questionnaire. Because this tool was so effective, Division biologists plan to use a similar format to obtain feedback in 2011. To review all of your feedback options, please see page 46.

And remember

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

Discounted licenses for disabled veterans

For years, Utah's men and women have served faithfully in all branches of the U.S. military. Some have even been injured in the line of duty and returned home to ongoing medical treatment and physical therapy.

With these sacrifices in mind, the Utah Legislature passed a bill in 2010 that allows the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to offer discounted fishing licenses to disabled veterans.

Beginning July 1, 2011, disabled veterans who meet the eligibility requirements may be able to purchase a discounted fishing license. The Division is working with the Utah Department of Veteran's Affairs to finalize details. Please visit wildlife.utah.gov in June 2011 for more information and to learn whether you are eligible for a discounted license.

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.

Community fisheries: You can learn more about Utah's 43 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.

Corrections: If errors are found in the printed guidebook, the Division will correct them in the online version. Visit wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks to view all of the Division's guidebooks and proclamations.

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with

Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs—External Programs
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130
Arlington, VA 22203

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. You may only access cultivated or properly posted private land if you obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. For more information, see Trespassing on page 11.

Division funding: The Division is mostly funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible by an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting- and fishing-related equipment.

Take a closer look at the rules

This guidebook summarizes Utah's fishing laws and rules. Although it is a convenient quick-reference document for Utah fishing regulations, it is not an all-encompassing resource.

For an in-depth look at Utah's fishing laws and rules, visit wildlife.utah.gov/rules.

You can use the references in the guidebook—such as Utah Administrative Rule R657-13-6 and Utah Code § 23-20-3—to search the Division's website for the detailed statute or rule that underpins the guidebook summary.

If you have questions about a particular rule, call or visit the nearest Division office.

GENERAL RULES: LICENSES AND PERMITS

Utah Code §§ 23-19 and 23-20-3

Obtaining a fishing license is the first step to fishing in Utah. The type of license you should purchase depends on many variables: how old you are, how often you want to fish, where you want to fish and whether you're a Utah resident. (To determine if you are a resident, see the definition on page 67.) This section provides information about the different licenses and permits that are available.

Free Fishing Day

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

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 4, 2011, which is Free Fishing Day. Everyone in Utah can fish for free that day, but please remember that all of the state's other fishing laws and rules still apply.

Under 12 years of age

Utah Code § 23-19-21 and Utah Admin. Rule 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 9–10 of this guide for more information about second-pole and setline permits.

12 years of age and older

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

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:

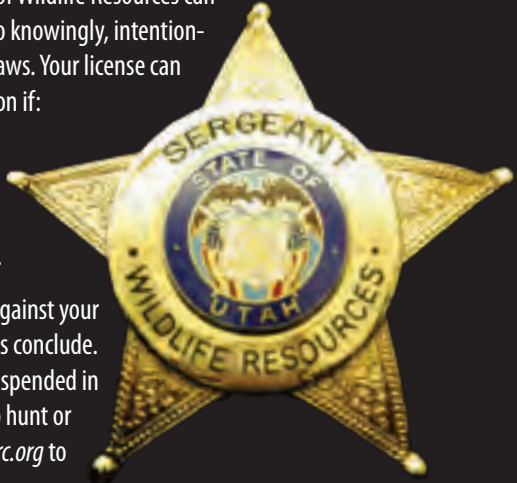
- One-day licenses allow you to fish for one day.

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

If you commit a wildlife violation, you could lose the privilege of hunting and fishing in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources can suspend the license of anyone who knowingly, intentionally or recklessly violates wildlife laws. Your license can be suspended for a wildlife violation if:

- You are convicted.
- You plead guilty or no contest.
- You enter a plea in abeyance.

You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you may not be permitted to hunt or fish in most other states. (Visit ianrc.org to see a map of participating states.)



- 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.
- 365-day combination licenses allow you to do three things in Utah:
 - Fish
 - Hunt upland game and waterfowl
 - Apply for hunting permits

When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying your hunting and fishing licenses separately.

Fishing and combination licenses are available at wildlife.utah.gov and from license agents and Division offices. You can also call 1-800-221-0659 to purchase your license by phone.

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 and reciprocal fishing permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-5

Utah shares three waters—Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell—with other states. 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 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.

For more information on obtaining a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit, call 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.

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

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

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. Rule R657-58

You can hold a fishing contest in Utah, but you must follow the rules, some of which changed this year. For the current fishing contest rules, please see Utah Admin. Rule R657-58 at wildlife.utah.gov/rules, visit <http://go.usa.gov/axu> or contact the nearest Division office.

If you plan to hold a fishing contest at a Utah State Park, you should also check with the park to see if there are any additional rules that apply to the area.

Licenses for residents with special needs

Utah Code § 23-19-36

If you're a Utah resident and have certain physical or mental disabilities—or 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.

FEES

Resident licenses

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

Nonresident licenses

1-day (14 years of age or older)	\$12
7-day (14 years of age or older)	\$32
365-day youth (12–13)	\$5
365-day (14 years of age or older)	\$70
365-day combination	\$80

Reciprocal fishing permits

Flaming Gorge Reservoir (for use with a Wyoming fishing license — see page 6 for details)	\$10
Lake Powell (for use with an Arizona resident fishing license—see pages 6–7 for details)	\$8

Other fishing permits

Setline permit* (residents and nonresidents)	\$15
Second-pole permit# (residents and nonresidents)	\$15

* To learn more about setline permits, please see page 10 of this guide.

To learn more about second-pole permits, please see pages 9–10 of this guide.

GENERAL RULES: FISHING METHODS

Utah Code § 23-20-3

There are laws and rules that govern fishing in Utah. By obeying these regulations and being an ethical angler, you will help keep fishing great for everyone.

Please be familiar with the following general rules for taking fish and crayfish. You'll find some exceptions to these rules in the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 18.

Taking game fish

You may take game fish using only the following methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-6 and R657-13-11

Angling is permitted from boats and float tubes—and other motorized and nonmotorized aquatic vehicles—on any water where such vehicle use is authorized. There are some waters, however, where you cannot fish from a float tube or a boat (please see the Watercraft Restrictions section on pages 33–34 for more information). Please keep in mind that other agencies may have placed additional restrictions on the use of float tubes and boats at certain Utah waters.

You may not fish with more than one fishing line except when:

- You are fishing for crayfish. Please see page 12 of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish.
- You have a second-pole or setline permit. Information about fishing with a second pole is available on pages 9–10. Information about fishing with a setline is available on page 10.
- You are ice fishing at Flaming Gorge. Please see pages 22–23 for the rules specific to Flaming Gorge.

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 10 for more information about fishing with a setline.

There are a few additional angling rules to keep in mind:

- 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 10 of this guide for more information about fishing with a setline. Information about fishing at Flaming Gorge is available on pages 22–23, and information about fishing at Lake Powell is available on page 25.
- 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 Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 18.

Bait

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-12

While you are fishing, it is unlawful to:

- Use or possess corn, hominy or live baitfish
- Use or possess tiger salamanders (live or dead)
- Use or possess any bait if you are on waters designated artificial fly and lure only
- Use or possess artificial baits that are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts

• Use or possess bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts, 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. It is illegal to remove dead shad from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- Dead, fresh or frozen saltwater species, including sardines and anchovies, may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
- Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redbside shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fathead 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. You may not, however, take or use eggs from fish that are being released.

You may only use live crayfish for bait if you are on the water where the crayfish were captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where they were captured.

You may use commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible—including items that have been chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants—may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

If the Utah Wildlife Board has declared that a water is infested with an aquatic invasive species—or the water is subject to a closure order or control plan—you may not transport any species of baitfish (live or dead) from that water to use in any other water. To determine whether a water is infested, visit wildlife.utah.gov/mussels/waters.php.

Restrictions on taking fish and crayfish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-11

You can use artificial light while fishing, but not when you are underwater spearfishing. There's one exception: if you're underwater spearfishing for burbot at Flaming Gorge, you can 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 (pages 12–13) and the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section, on page 25.

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 you may use a gaff 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 25 for more information about chumming at Lake Powell.

Fishing with more than one pole

Utah Admin. Rule 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. 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 pages 6–7.

A person may use up to six lines, poles or tip-ups—without a second-pole permit—when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. Please see pages 22–23 for more information.

Setline fishing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-8

Setlines are lines that are anchored to a non-moving object and that are not attached to a fishing pole.

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.

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: Bear River proper (downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals); Little

Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.

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.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-10

You can use a handheld dipnet to land game fish that you've legally taken by angling. However, you may not use a handheld dipnet as a primary method of taking game fish unless you are at Bear Lake, where you may use a dipnet 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 18 for more information.

You may also use a handheld dipnet to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish. For a list of fish that are prohibited in Utah, please see page 12 of this guide.

Underwater spearfishing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-9

You may underwater spearfish—for both game and nongame fish—from 6 a.m. on the

first Saturday of June through Nov. 30 at the following waters:

- Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- Deer Creek Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County)
- Jordanelle Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- Kens Lake (San Juan County)
- Lake Powell (Garfield, Kane and San Juan counties)
- Lost Creek Reservoir (Morgan County)
- Pineview Reservoir, with the exception of tiger muskie (Weber County)
- Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Starvation Reservoir (Duchesne County)
- Steinaker Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Willard Bay Reservoir (Box Elder County)
- Yuba Reservoir (Juab and Sanpete counties)

At Fish Lake (Sevier County), you may underwater spearfish for all fish species from 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of June through Sept. 15.

Underwater spearfishing hours are from official sunrise to official sunset. It is illegal to use artificial light while underwater spearfishing, and free shafting is prohibited.

At all waters open to angling—during their open seasons—you can underwater spearfish for carp.

There are a few exceptions to these regulations:

- At Flaming Gorge, you can underwater spearfish for burbot from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 24 hours per day. You can also use artificial light while spearfishing for burbot at this reservoir. Please see pages 22–23 for rules specific to Flaming Gorge.
- At Lake Powell, you can underwater spearfish for carp and striped bass from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31.
- At Pineview Reservoir, you **cannot** underwater spearfish for tiger muskie.

All bag and possession limits apply, regardless of the angling technique you use.

New stream access law

In 2010, the Utah Legislature passed H.B. 141: Recreational Use of Public Water on Private Property. The new law changed the recreational easement that allowed the public to walk on the private bed of a river, stream or lake.

The new law does not allow recreational water users (including anglers, kayakers, tubers, hunters and others) to walk on the private bed of a river, stream or lake. This means that if you are fishing or recreating in public water that flows over private property closed to trespass, you may not walk on the land beneath the water without obtaining landowner permission.

The new law does allow you to float on the surface of the water, even if you're floating over private property that is closed to trespass. It also allows you to fish while floating.

The Division's full interpretation of the new law is available online at wildlife.utah.gov/streamaccess.

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 landowner or land manager
- Refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the landowner or land manager
- 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 all of the following details:

- The signature of the landowner or land manager
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- 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, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on 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. These regulations are available from the Native American tribe that owns the land.

Taking crayfish

Utah Admin. Rule 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 all of 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 only one of those lines can have hooks attached to it, unless you have a valid second-pole permit. If you have a second-pole permit, then you may use two hooked lines. (On the lines without hooks, simply tie your bait to the line so the crayfish can grasp the bait with its claw.)
- You may not transport live crayfish away from the body of water where you captured them.

Prohibited fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-13

Possession of the following nongame fish is prohibited. If you catch any of these fish, you must release them immediately:

- Bonytail
- Bluehead sucker
- Colorado pikeminnow (formerly, Colorado squawfish)
- Flannelmouth sucker
- Grass carp
- Humpback chub
- June sucker
- Least chub
- Northern leatherside chub
- Razorback sucker
- Roundtail chub
- Southern leatherside chub
- Virgin chub
- Virgin spinedace
- Woundfin

Taking nongame fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-14

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, you may take nongame fish—EXCEPT those listed in the Prohibited Fish section above—for personal, noncommercial purposes, as long as you're fishing at a body of water during its open fishing season.

There are, however, more than a dozen waters where carp are the *only* nongame fish you may take. Those waters are listed in the Carp section below.

To take nonprohibited nongame fish, you may use angling, traps, archery (excluding crossbows), dipnets, cast nets, liftnets, seines or a handheld spear from above the surface of the water. When using these methods, 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 five-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.

Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish (other than carp) is only allowed at the waters listed in the Underwater Spearfishing section on page 10–11.

Carp

You may use a variety of techniques—including angling, archery (excluding crossbows), a spear from above the surface of the water, or underwater spearfishing—to take carp in any water during its open fishing season.

Carp are the *only* nongame fish you may take in the following waters:

- Ash Creek
- Beaver Dam Wash
- Colorado River
- Diamond Fork
- Duchesne River (from the Myton SR-40 bridge to the confluence with the Green River)
- Fort Pierce Wash
- Green River (from the Colorado state line in Browns Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary that enters the Green River at Little Hole)

- Green River (from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument)
- Hobble Creek
- La Verkin Creek
- Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallburg Creek)
- Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam)
- San Juan River
- Santa Clara River (from Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River)
- Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and the part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties)
- Spanish Fork River
- Thistle Creek
- Virgin River (main stem and the north and east forks)
- White River (Uintah County)

Taking brine shrimp

Utah Admin. Rule R657-52

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

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

The Division is the trustee and guardian 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. You should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking anglers at waters and at checkpoints across Utah.

If you meet a conservation officer, you must provide 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 RULES: POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

Utah Code § 23-20-3

Once you've taken a fish or crayfish, several rules apply to how you can use it. Please be familiar with the following general rules for possessing and transporting fish and crayfish.

Dead fish and crayfish

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

You may possess a legal limit of game fish or crayfish as you travel within Utah—or if you leave the state—as long as you have a valid fishing or combination license.

It is unlawful to possess filleted fish, or fish with their heads or tails removed, while you are in the act of fishing. This does not apply to fish processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous catch.

At most waters, you may fillet harvested game fish, or remove their heads or tails, after you have:

- Completed the act of fishing
- Arrived at camp
- Reached a fish-cleaning station
- Arrived at a principle means of land transportation

There are a few exceptions to the above rule. Trout and salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake—and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle—may not be filleted, and their heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

NOTE: Do not dispose of entrails and carcasses on the bank. Leave them in the water where you caught the fish.

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 15 for more information.)

If you have purchased or obtained fish from a registered commercial fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event,

you may only possess or transport dead fish if you have a receipt. The receipt must include all of the following information:

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

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

Live fish and crayfish

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

You may not release fish or crayfish into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation or order of the Wildlife Board. 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, livewells or holding cages to store 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, livewell or any other type of device.

You may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where they were caught.

Release of tagged or marked fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-18

You may not, without prior authorization from the Division, perform any of the following activities:

- 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
- 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 its parts to another person:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the recipient
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat-processing facility

You may *not* donate fish in the field.

A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected aquatic wildlife or parts that includes all of the following information:

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

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3

You may not purchase or sell protected aquatic wildlife or its 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. Rule R657-13-19

This section provides general rules for fishing in Utah. Many waters have localized and specific rules, which are listed in the Rules for Specific Waters section beginning on page 18.

On waters that have a specific rule, that rule takes precedence over the general rules below.

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 that begins on page 18.

Season dates

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is Jan. 1 through Dec. 31. 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 pages 10–11 for details.

Bag and possession limits

Residents and nonresidents who are under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

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.

When calculating your bag and possession limit, please remember the following rules:

- Any trout, salmon or grayling not immediately released 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.
- 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 at least one of the cutthroats you harvested earlier. You may continue to fish while in possession of a full limit, but you must immediately release any additional fish you catch.
- The following general bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 18:

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

Bluegill and green sunfish (a combined total)*	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
Community fisheries (The limit includes fish of any species, but anglers are encouraged to release all largemouth bass. See the complete list of community waters on page 21.)	2
Crappie*	50
Crayfish	No limit
Largemouth and smallmouth bass (a combined total)*	6
Nongame species (except prohibited fish; see page 12 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 (a combined total), 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*	50

** On some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages 18–32 for variations.*

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

Go online to learn about elevated mercury levels in some of Utah's fish.

All fish are an important part of a healthy diet, and most are safe to eat on a regular basis. You should, however, limit your intake of some fish populations found in certain Utah waters.

Why? Recent testing identified elevated levels of mercury in some populations of fish. Over time, eating these fish may be unhealthy if consumed in large amounts.

Be sure to visit the Utah Fish Advisories website—fishadvisories.utah.gov—before eating the fish you catch. The advisory site is updated frequently and has the latest information about mercury levels in Utah's fish and waters.

If you decide to share your fish with family or friends, be sure to communicate any relevant advisories.

The latest, most accurate data

Three government agencies work together closely to keep the Utah Fish Advisories website current.

First, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) obtain fish samples from lakes and rivers across the state. Then, the DEQ analyzes the samples and forwards the results to the Utah Department of Health (DOH). After reviewing the data, the DOH decides whether to issue a consumption advisory.

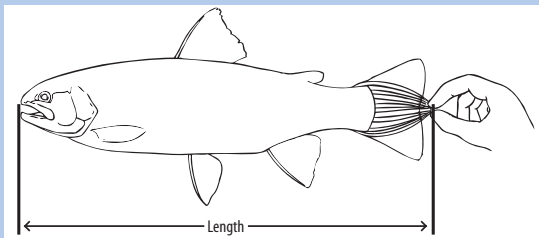
This partnership makes fishadvisories.utah.gov your best resource for accurate, up-to-date fish consumption advisories.

For more information

To learn more about Utah's ongoing battle with mercury, visit go.usa.gov/Cxw. For more information about the health effects of mercury, visit go.usa.gov/Cxf.

HOW TO MEASURE A FISH

1. Place the fish on its side with the jaw closed.
2. Squeeze the tail fin together or turn it so you obtain the maximum overall length.
3. Measure a straight line from the tip of the snout to the extreme tip of the tail fin.



RULES FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-20

The rules below take precedence over the general rules listed earlier in this guidebook. The seasons, bag limits and other restrictions in this section apply only to the waters listed below.

General rules apply to all of the waters **NOT** listed in this section (see the Bag and Possession Limits section on page 16 to learn more about catching and harvesting fish at waters that are **NOT** listed in this section):

American Fork Creek, Utah County

From Utah Lake upstream to I-15.

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.

Ashley Creek, Uintah County

From Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion upstream to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge.

- Limit 2 trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Aspen-Mirror Lake, Kane County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

Badger Hollow, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Barney Lake, Piute County

- Limit 2 trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Bear Lake, Rich County ▲

- See Fishing Across State Lines on pages 6–7 for license requirements.
- Limit 2 trout.
- Cutthroat trout or 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 handheld dipnet. 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 unweighted 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. on the second Saturday of July.
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Jan. 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July through Dec. 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. on the second Saturday of July.
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Jan. 1 through April

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

14 and from 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July through Dec. 31).

Beaver Creek, Cache County

See *Logan River*.

Beaver Creek, San Juan County

Tributary to La Sal Creek.

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

Beaver River, Beaver County

From Minersville Reservoir upstream to the bridge at Greenville.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Beer Creek, Utah County

From Utah Lake upstream to I-15 (includes Benjamin Slough).

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.

Benches Pond tributaries, Sanpete County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Bicknell Bottoms, Wayne County

This area is along the Fremont River.

- OPEN to fishing, except where posted CLOSED.

Big Spring Creek, Rich County

See *Bear Lake tributaries*.

Black Ridge Reservoir, Salt Lake County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Blue Lake, Tooele County

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

Boulder Mountain lakes and reservoirs,

Garfield and Wayne counties

Includes all lakes and reservoirs found within the boundary beginning at the junction of SR-24 and SR-62; then south on SR-62 to SR-22, then south on SR-22 to the Antimony-Widtssoe Road; then south on this road to SR-12; then east and north on SR-12 to SR-24; and then west on SR-24 to the beginning point at the junction of SR-24 and SR-62; EXCEPT Otter Creek Reservoir, Pine Lake and Wide Hollow Reservoir (where statewide rules apply) and Dougherty Basin Lake (where separate specific rules apply).

- Limit 4 trout.
- 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).
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1 through Dec. 31. This closure excludes the following waters, which are OPEN year round: Blind Lake, Oak Creek Reservoir, Upper and Lower Barker reservoirs, Donkey Reservoir, Posey Lake and the Garkane main impoundment.

Bountiful Lake, Davis County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Broad Hollow, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Brough Reservoir, Uintah County

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

Brown Duck Basin, Duchesne County

Uinta Mountains—all streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir downstream to the Lake Fork Creek confluence.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Bryants Fork, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Bullock Reservoir, Uintah 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.

Calder Reservoir, Uintah County

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

Canyon View Park Pond, Utah County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Carbon County Community Fishery, Carbon County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Causey Reservoir, Weber County

- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color within the high-water mark of the reservoir from Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

Causey Reservoir tributaries, Weber County
Right and left forks of the South Fork Ogden River, from Causey Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.

- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

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*.

Cold Springs Lakes, Box Elder County
Also called Honeyville Ponds.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the Saturday before Memorial Day.

Co-op Creek, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Coal Canyon, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Colorado River, Grand and San Juan counties

- Limit 24 channel catfish.
- Limit 12 northern pike.
- No limit for burbot. Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot must be immediately killed.
- Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. If you catch one of these fish, you must release it immediately. See page 12 for a list of prohibited fish.

Cottonwood Reservoir, Uintah County

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

Cove Pond, Salt Lake County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Cow Hollow, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Currant Creek, Wasatch County
From the confluence with Water Hollow Creek upstream to the headwaters, including all tributaries to Currant Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself.

- Limit 2 trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Deer Creek Reservoir, Wasatch County ▲

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

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

Community fishing waters

The following rules apply to all the fisheries listed below:

- Limit 2 fish. (Daily bag and possession limit is a combined total of 2 fish for all species. For example, you could catch and keep 1 trout and 1 channel catfish, or 2 trout, or 2 channel catfish, but no more than the limit of 2 fish per day.)
- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all largemouth bass.
- Waters are open to fishing only when the community parks are open to the public.

Box Elder County: Mayors Pond and Pioneer Park Pond

Cache County: Skylars Pond (West Willow Pond) and Wellsville Reservoir

Carbon County: Carbon County Community Fishery and Gigliotti Pond

Davis County: Bountiful Lake, Clinton Pond, Farmington Pond, Jensen Park Pond (Syracuse Pond), Kaysville Ponds, Mabey Pond and Steed Pond

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

Iron County: Leigh Hill Reservoir, Parowan Pond and Woods Pond

Juab County: Burraston Ponds

Salt Lake County: Black Ridge Reservoir, Cove Pond, Kidney Pond, Midas Pond, Millrace Park Pond, Riverton Pond, Sandy Urban Fishery, Sunset Pond and Willow Park Pond

Utah County: Canyon View Park Pond, Highland Glen Park Pond, Manila Creek Pond, Salem Pond, Spanish Oaks Reservoir, Spring Lake and Vivian Park Pond (Note: Spanish Oaks Reservoir is closed Dec. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of February.)

Washington County: Hurricane Pond (Grandpa's Pond), Razor Ridge Pond, Skyline Drive Pond and Tawa Ponds (Upper and Lower)

Weber County: Fort Buenaventura, Glassmans Pond and Meadow Creek Pond

Check the Community Fishing booklet or visit wildlife.utah.gov/cf for specific site recreation rules.

Deer Valley Lakes, Wasatch County

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Jan. 1 through Sept. 30, CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.
- Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, limit 2 trout under 16 inches.

Dougherty Basin Lake, Garfield County
Boulder Mountain—the lake and outflow from the dam downstream one-quarter mile.

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

Dry Creek, Utah County

From Utah Lake upstream to I-15.

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.

Duck Creek, Kane County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April.

Duck Creek Springs Lake, Kane County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

Duck Fork Creek and other tributaries to Duck Fork Reservoir, Sanpete County

- Limit 2 tiger trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Duck Fork Reservoir, Sanpete County

- Limit 2 tiger trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

East Fork Little Bear River and its tributaries, Cache County

From Porcupine Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.

- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

East Fork Little Bear River, Cache County

From Porcupine Dam downstream to the Avon-Paradise County road (165), second stream crossing below reservoir.

- Limit 2 trout and salmon in the aggregate.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

East Fork Sevier River, Garfield and Piute counties

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

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

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

- Limit 2 trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

East Fork Smiths Fork River, Summit County

- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

Farmington Pond, Davis County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Ferron Reservoir, Sanpete County

- Limit 4 trout.
- 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

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

Fish Lake, Sevier County

- Limit 4 trout, no more than 2 may be lake trout/mackinaw and only 1 may be a lake trout/mackinaw larger than 20 inches.
- Underwater spearfishing is permitted from 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of June through Sept. 15.
- When ice fishing, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Daggett County

See *Fishing Across State Lines* on pages 6–7 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 8 lake trout/mackinaw, only 1 may exceed 28 inches.
- All kokanee salmon caught from Sept. 10 through Nov. 30 must be immediately released.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the easternmost point of the south shore of Linwood Bay (mouth of canyon) to easternmost point of the north shore of Linwood Bay (Lucerne Point), CLOSED between official sunset and sunrise, Oct. 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December.
- Limit 6 catfish.
- Limit 10 smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate.
- 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.
- A person may use up to six lines without a second-pole permit when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. When using more than two lines at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole or tip-up, and the angler shall check only their lines.
- Open to taking burbot by means of underwater spearfishing from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 24 hours each day. Artificial light is permitted while engaged in underwater spearfishing for burbot. Artificial light may not be used to take other fish species with spearfishing techniques. No other species of fish may be taken with underwater spearfishing techniques between official sunset and official sunrise.

Gigliotti Pond, Carbon County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Glassmans Pond, Weber County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Gooseberry Creek, Sanpete County

From the confluence with Upper Fish Creek upstream to Gooseberry Dam.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Gooseberry Reservoir tributaries, Sanpete County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Granddaddy Lake tributaries, Duchesne County

Located in the Uinta Mountains.

- All tributaries to Granddaddy Lake CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

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 the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument:

- Limit 24 channel catfish.
- Limit 12 northern pike.
- No limit for smallmouth bass or burbot. Anglers must not release any bass or burbot they catch. All bass or burbot must be immediately killed.
- Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Green River. If you catch one of these fish, you must release it immediately. See page 12 for a list of prohibited fish.

(b) From the Colorado state line in Browns Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole:

- Limit 3 trout (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 or burbot. Anglers must not release any bass or burbot they catch. All bass or burbot must be immediately killed.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to fishing from a boat with a motor between the Utah-Colorado state line and Flaming Gorge Dam.

Green River State Park Golf Course Ponds, Emery County ▲

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Gunlock Reservoir, Washington County ▲

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

Highland Glen Park Pond, Utah County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Hobble Creek, Utah County

From Utah Lake upstream to I-15.

- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.

Honeyville Ponds, Box Elder County

Also called Cold Springs Lakes.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the Saturday before Memorial Day.

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):

- Limit 2 trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.

(b) Left Fork (from the top of the USFS campground, near the confluence with Right Fork, to the headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Paradise Creek):

- Anglers are encouraged to harvest brown trout.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Huntington Game Farm Ponds, Emery County

Emery Farm Harvey Place Wildlife Management Area.

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Huntington Reservoir, Sanpete County

Near the top of Huntington Canyon.

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.

Huntington Reservoir tributaries, Sanpete County

Near the top of Huntington Canyon.

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

Huntington North Reservoir, Emery County ▲

Near the city of Huntington.

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

Hurricane Pond, Washington County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Indian Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Jensen Park Pond, Davis County

Also called Syracuse Pond. See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Joels Valley Reservoir, Emery County

- Limit 4 trout, only 1 trout may be over 18 inches.
- CLOSED Nov. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December.

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.

Jones Hole Creek, Uintah County

- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a brown trout over 15 inches.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

Jordanelle Reservoir, Wasatch County ▲

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.
- 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, Washington County

- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY from Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday in May, and from the second Saturday in September through Dec. 31.

Kolob Reservoir tributaries, Washington County

From Kolob Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Lake Canyon Lake, Duchesne County

- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED near the inlet stream, as posted for spring spawning operations.

Lake Powell, Garfield, Kane and San Juan counties

See *Fishing Across State Lines* on pages 6–7 for license and permit requirements, and *Fishing Methods/Bait* on pages 8–9 for the use of dead shad as bait in Lake Powell.

- Limit 20 smallmouth bass.
- Limit 5 largemouth bass.
- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 25 channel catfish.
- No limit on striped bass.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or more than 3 lures.
- 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.
- Archery and underwater spearfishing are prohibited within all of the following areas:
 - One-quarter mile of all existing developed areas, including shoreline campgrounds, docks, launch ramps, breakwaters and trailheads
 - One-quarter mile of any structure, including any building, shed, pump-out, boat dock, breakwater, permanent harbor fixture, camper, motor home, trailer, tent or vehicle
 - Rainbow Bridge National Monument
 - One-quarter mile of Dangling Rope Marina, including any land- or harbor-based structures
 - One hundred 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 spearfishing activity has commenced

Leigh Hill Reservoir, Iron County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Little Co-op Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Little Creek Reservoir, Rich County

- Limit 8 trout from Aug. 1 through Oct. 31.
- Limit 4 trout from Jan. 1 through July 31 and from Nov. 1 through Dec. 31.

Little Dell Reservoir, Salt Lake County

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

Logan River, Cache County

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

- Limit 2 trout and whitefish in the aggregate.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

- Limit 2 trout and whitefish in the aggregate.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Lost Creek, Morgan County

From the bridge (culvert) approximately one-quarter mile above Lost Creek Reservoir upstream to the headwaters, EXCEPT Squaw Creek.

- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Lost Creek Reservoir, Morgan County

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

Lower Fish Creek (Price River), 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.

Mammoth Creek, Garfield County

From the canal diversion (about three miles upstream from the Mammoth Creek Fish Hatchery), upstream 7.5 miles to the end of Hatch Meadow and the beginning of summer home sites.

- Limit 2 trout between 10 and 15 inches.
- All trout less than 10 inches and over 15 inches must be immediately released.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

Manila Creek Pond, Utah County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Manning Meadow Reservoir, tributaries and spillway, Piute County

- Limit 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Maybey Pond, Davis County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Mayors 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

- Limit 8 tiger muskie of any size (no size restrictions on tiger muskie on this water).

Millrace Park Pond, Salt Lake County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Minersville Reservoir, Beaver County

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

Moon Lake, Duchesne County

- Limit 4 trout, only 2 may be splake.

Mountain Dell Creek, Salt Lake County

(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir upstream to Little Dell Dam.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From Little Dell Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.

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

Mountain Dell Reservoir, Salt Lake County

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

Mud Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Newcastle Reservoir, Iron County

- Limit 2 wiper.

Newton Reservoir, Cache County

- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskie 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.

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 Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Panguitch Lake, Garfield County

- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger 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.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify the fish in this water, see the detailed descriptions that begin on page 47.

Panguitch Lake tributaries, Garfield County

Excluding Blue Springs Creek upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge. (The bridge is approximately one mile upstream from Panguitch Lake.) Also excluding Clear Creek upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway, located approximately one-quarter mile upstream from Panguitch Lake.

- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify the fish in these waters, see the detailed descriptions that begin on page 47.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Paragonah (Red Creek) Reservoir, Iron County

- Limit 8 trout.

Paragonah (Red Creek) Reservoir tributaries, Iron County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Parleys Creek, Salt Lake County

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

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From SR-65 upstream to the headwaters.

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout

or trout with cutthroat markings.

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Parowan Pond, Iron County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Pelican Lake, Uintah County

- Limit 20 bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate.

Petes Hole Reservoir tributaries, Sanpete County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Pine Hollow, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Pine Lake inflow, Garfield County
Inflow, including the spawning channel.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

Pineview Reservoir, Weber County

- Limit 20 crappie.
- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskie must be immediately released.
- Tiger muskie may not be taken by means of underwater spearfishing.
- 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.

Pioneer Park Pond, Box Elder County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Porcupine Reservoir, Cache County

- Limit 12 trout and salmon, only 4 may be rainbow, cutthroat or brown trout in the aggregate. To take 12 fish, you must possess at least 8 salmon.
- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from Aug. 15 through 6

a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

- 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, Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties
 (a) From Center Street Bridge (entrance to Utah Lake State Park) upstream to I-15 (Utah County):

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

 (b) From Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream to Deer Creek Dam (Utah and Wasatch counties):

- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

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

Quail Creek Reservoir (Quail Lake), Washington County ▲

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

Rainbow Reservoir, Tooele County
The reservoir is located at Deseret Chemical Depot, a U.S. Army facility.

- OPEN to fishing on the first Saturday of

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

May through Oct. 31 during daylight hours. (A gate will be closed and locked from dusk to dawn.)

- Facility CLOSED Nov. 1 through Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 through April 30.
- Fishing at Rainbow Reservoir requires an onpost fishing permit. You can obtain one at any of the following locations: the Outdoor Recreation Shop (435-833-3100), TEAD Physical Fitness Center (435-833-2159) or the Southtowne Grill (435-833-4789).
- 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 ▲

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

Right 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*.

Sage Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Salem Pond, Utah County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

San Juan River, San Juan County

- Limit 24 channel catfish.

Sand Hollow Reservoir, Washington County ▲

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

Sandy Urban Fishery, Salt Lake County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Scofield Reservoir, Carbon and Utah counties ▲

- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger 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.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify the fish in this water, see the detailed descriptions that begin on page 47.

Scofield Reservoir tributaries, Carbon,

Sanpete and Utah counties

Including Gooseberry Creek.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Sheep Creek, Daggett County

From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to the Ashley National Forest boundary.

- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of November.

Sheep Creek Lake, Daggett County

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

Skylars 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
From Utah Lake upstream to I-15.
• CLOSED to fishing March 1 through 6 a.m.
on the first Saturday of May.

Spanish Oaks Reservoir, Utah County
• CLOSED to fishing Dec. 1 through Dec.
31 and Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last
Saturday of February.
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Spring Creek, Utah County
(a) From Utah Lake upstream to I-15:
• CLOSED to fishing March 1 through 6 a.m.
on the first Saturday of May.
(b) From SR-75 upstream to the Mill Pond,
including Springville State Fish Hatchery and the
Division's Central Region office grounds:
• CLOSED TO FISHING.

Spring Lake, Utah County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Spring Run Creek Utah County
From Utah Lake upstream to I-15.
• CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first
Saturday of May.

Squaw Creek, Wasatch County
See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Steeds Pond, Davis County
See *Community Fishing Waters*.

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.
- 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 some-
times absent on Bear Lake cutthroats and
sometimes visible 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 47 of
this guide for more information).

Strawberry Reservoir tributaries, Wasatch
County

(a) Indian Creek and all tributaries to Indian
Creek, Squaw Creek, the Strawberry River from
Strawberry Reservoir upstream to USFS Road 124
(Bull Springs Road), Co-op Creek from the conflu-
ence with the Strawberry River upstream to
US-40, and the Central Utah Project Canal (com-
monly known as the "steps" or "ladders") from
Strawberry Reservoir up the channel to US-40,
including that portion of the reservoir confined
to the narrow "steps" or "ladders" channel.

- CLOSED TO FISHING YEAR ROUND.

(b) The Strawberry River and its tributaries
upstream from USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road)
to the headwaters, Co-op Creek and its tributaries
upstream from US-40 to the 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.

- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY. (All fish must be
immediately released. It is illegal to fish if
you have any fish in possession.)

- **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.** (The use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal.)
- **CLOSED** May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July, and from Sept. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October.

Strawberry River, Duchesne and Wasatch counties

From the 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*.

Syracuse Pond, Davis County

Also called Jensen Park Pond. See *Community Fishing Waters*.

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*.

Twin Creek, Sevier County

Tributary to Fish Lake.

- **CLOSED TO FISHING.**

Uinta Mountains lakes and streams,

Daggett, Duchesne, Summit, Uintah and Wasatch counties

Includes 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; and then west and north along the Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80.

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

UM Creek, Sevier and Wayne counties

From Forsyth Reservoir upstream to the headwaters, including the right and left forks.

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

Upper Kents Lake inflow, Beaver County

Inflow, approximately 900 feet, from the mouth up to the waterfall.

- **CLOSED** Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Utah Lake, Utah County ▲

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.
- 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, Hobbie Creek, Provo River, Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek and Spring Run Creek.

- All suckers must be immediately released.
- **CLOSED** March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.

Weber River, Summit County

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

- Limit 2 trout.
- **ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.**

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

Wellsville Reservoir, Cache County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

West Fork Duchesne River, Duchesne and Wasatch counties

From the confluence with North Fork upstream to the headwaters, including Wolf Creek.

- Limit 4 trout, only 2 may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

West Willow Pond, Cache County

See *Skylars Pond*.

Wheeler Creek, Weber County

From the confluence with the Ogden River upstream to SR-39 (approximately one-quarter mile).

- CLOSED

White River, Uintah County

- Limit 24 channel catfish.

Whitney Reservoir tributaries, Summit County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Willard Bay Reservoir, Box Elder County ▲

- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 6 walleye, only 1 walleye may be over 24 inches.

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

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 into the reservoir.

- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 6 walleye, only 1 walleye may be over 24 inches.
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of April.

Willow Park Pond, Salt Lake County

See *Community Fishing Waters*.

Wolf Creek, Duchesne and Wasatch counties

- Limit 4 trout, only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Yankee Meadow Reservoir inlet, Iron County

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

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

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 any watercraft is prohibited

on the following waters:

- Rainbow Reservoir (Tooele County)
- Rock Creek/Upper Stillwater Reservoir (Duchesne County)

Fishing from boats and float tubes is prohibited

on the following waters:

- Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
- Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
- Farmington Pond (Davis County)
- Holmes Creek Reservoir (Davis County)
- Pine Valley Reservoir (Washington County)
- Settlement Canyon Reservoir (Tooele County)

Fishing from a boat with a motor of any kind is prohibited

on the following waters:

- Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
- Blanding Reservoir #3 (San Juan County)
- Blanding Reservoir #4 (San Juan County)
- Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River drainage)
- 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)
- Bud Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
- Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Clinton Pond (Davis County)
- Duck Creek (Davis County)
- Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)

- Foy Lake (San Juan County)
- Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
- Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Lily Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
- Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Maple Lake (Utah County)
- McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
- Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
- Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Payson Reservoir (Utah County)
- Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
- Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
- Spanish Oaks Reservoir (Utah County)
- Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
- 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:

- Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
- Kens Lake (San Juan County)
- Lloyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
- Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
- Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Palisade Lake ▲ (Sanpete County)
- Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)

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

- Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
- 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.)

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

- Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- Lost Creek (Morgan County)
- Smith and Morehouse (Summit County)

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

- Huntington (near the top of Huntington Canyon) (Sanpete County)

Utah's boating laws and rules

Boaters have the responsibility to practice and advocate safe and ethical use of our waterways. If you're planning to take your boat out on Utah waters, you should take the following safety measures:

- 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.
- Let someone know where you are going and what time you expect to return.
- Carry the required boating safety equipment. For a detailed list of safety equipment, visit stateparks.utah.gov/boating/checklist.
- Keep your boat 150 feet away from a displayed diver-down flag (illustrated below). The flag means that someone is diving in the area.

By completing a Utah Boating Course, you may reduce your boat insurance premiums. For additional boating information, visit stateparks.utah.gov/boating.



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diver_down_flag

BATTLING INVASIVE SPECIES AND DISEASE

Make it a habit to clean, drain and dry your boat and all equipment.

Utah's rivers, lakes and reservoirs are critical to our quality of life. They store drinking water, support industry, nourish crops, sustain fisheries and provide popular recreation destinations.

That's why the state of Utah is committed to protecting our waters from invasive mussels, other invasive species and whirling disease.

Invasive mussel damage

Invasive quagga and zebra mussels—thumb-nail-sized clams—have been found in neighboring states' waterways. Test results indicate they are in Utah as well.

Currently, Sand Hollow Reservoir (quagga) in Washington County, Red Fleet Reservoir (quagga) in Uintah County and Electric Lake (zebra) in Emery County are known to be affected. **IMPORTANT:** Seasonal boating restrictions or closures may be implemented at these waters—and other nearby waters—if there is an increased risk of invasive mussel contamination.

These animals reproduce rapidly and pose a huge threat to Utah's water resources. How serious is this problem? In other

states, the mussels have:

- Cost billions of dollars to control
- Jeopardized essential power and water infrastructures
- Destroyed recreation areas and boating equipment
- Severely damaged ecosystems, displacing native and sport species

To combat the threat of quagga and zebra mussels, the Utah State Legislature and the Utah Wildlife Board made it unlawful to possess or transport them.

In their larval stage, the mussels are microscopic. They have hitchhiked across the country, stowing away on damp boats and equipment. An adult mussel can live out of water for as long as 30 days when temperature and humidity are ideal.

If you have been in a mussel-affected water in Utah, you must decontaminate your boat and equipment before leaving the recreational area. If you have been in a mussel-affected water in another state or country, you must decontaminate before entering or traveling in Utah.

**If you want to fish it tomorrow,
help us protect it today.**



Did it get wet? Decontaminate it!

When you go boating or fishing, some of your gear inevitably gets wet or muddy.

There are the obvious things: your boat, trailer, float tube, waders and fishing tackle. And there are the items you don't often think about: your anchor, tie and tow ropes, shoes, net, knife, stringer and recreational toys.

All of these items provide good hiding places for microscopic invasive species or whirling disease spores.

Please make it routine to clean, drain and dry anything that got wet during your boating or fishing trip. If you make a habit of it, you will avoid spreading aquatic invasive species and whirling disease.

If you fish or boat multiple times per week, you should have your boat, trailer and equipment professionally decontaminated. The Division has decontamination units stationed at many local waters. These units deliver a high-pressure, scalding (140°F) wash—free of charge—that will leave your boat and gear safe for Utah waters. To find a nearby decontamination unit, visit go.usa.gov/Czz.

Certify that your boat is mussel-free

When you visit a Utah lake or reservoir, be prepared to complete a Decontamination Certification Form. The form requests information about your recent boating trips and decontamination efforts. It is required by law and must be displayed in your launch vehicle.

Your answers will help you determine whether your boat needs to be professionally decontaminated prior to launch.

If you realize, while completing the form, that you need to decontaminate your boat, please do your part to keep Utah's waters free of quagga and zebra mussels.

You can also choose to take a free, online Mussel-aware Boater course that provides a certification form good for the rest of the calendar year. To learn more about your certification options, visit wildlife.utah.gov/SelfCertification.

For more information on invasive mussels and decontamination, visit wildlife.utah.gov/mussels.

Other aquatic invasive species

Many other aquatic invasive species—such as the New Zealand mudsnail and Eurasian watermilfoil—either already inhabit Utah or threaten to arrive.

These species can crowd or outcompete our existing aquatic resources and have a profound, negative impact on our outdoor experience.

By routinely decontaminating your boat, wetted fishing gear and other recreational equipment, you can help limit the spread of all aquatic invasive species.

The threat of whirling disease

Whirling disease is caused by a microscopic parasite. It can damage trout fisheries by attacking the tissue of a fish's head and spine. Young infected fish may swim in circles or later develop head and spinal deformities. These fish often die before they fully mature.

The good news is that you can help prevent whirling disease from spreading to uncontaminated Utah waters:

- Clean fish where you catch them. Do not transport fish—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. Please note that whirling disease does not affect humans, and fish from affected waters are safe for human consumption.
- Waders, boots and wetted fishing gear or recreational equipment must be decontaminated before you enter any water. For example, if you spend the morning fishing

one river, and then you move upstream or to another river, you could transport whirling disease spores (or aquatic invasive species) that are attached to your equipment.

Important tip: Before you leave a fishing area and step into another water, rinse all the mud and other debris off of your waders, boots and wetted fishing gear or equipment. Then, generously spray all of it—especially the felt soles of waders—with Formula 409 (a popular household cleaner). This treatment will kill any whirling disease spores.

- Change your habits to protect our waters. After every outing, thoroughly decontaminate anything that entered the water or mud. There is increasing evidence that waders and boots with felt soles help spread whirling disease spores and invasive species. Please be a responsible angler and choose footwear without felt soles.

Decontaminate every time

Decontamination kills invasive mussels, other invasive species and whirling disease, and it needs to become routine among anglers and boaters. Whenever you leave a water body, you should decontaminate your boat, wetted fishing gear and recreational equipment by taking the following steps:

- Clean mud, plants, animals or other debris from your boat and equipment.
- Drain the ballast tanks, bilge, livewells and motor.
- Dry your boat and equipment for seven days in the summer or for 18 days in the spring or fall. If it is winter, the drying time is 30 days or you can choose to freeze a properly winterized boat and equipment for three consecutive days.

If you prefer professional decontamination, there are decontamination units at many Utah waters (see go.usa.gov/Czz). At these units, certified personnel will decontaminate boats, trailers, wetted fishing gear and recreational equipment.

Volunteers help fisheries

Every year, thousands of anglers and hunters work on volunteer projects, many of which benefit the angling public.

Some clean up community ponds, while others repair fences that protect river-restoration sites. There are opportunities to clip fish fins in hatcheries and to survey fish in reservoirs. Dozens of volunteers teach Utah's youth how to fish every spring. Dozens more spend hot summer afternoons at launch ramps, educating boaters about invasive mussels.

All of these volunteer efforts make a difference. Last year, volunteers in Utah's Dedicated Hunter Program performed more than \$2 million worth of labor, including habitat-restoration work on Utah's lands and waters. They provided assistance and expertise that the Division values highly.

If you're a Dedicated Hunter who would like to help with a fisheries project—or you're an angler who'd like to volunteer with the Division—visit wildlife.utah.gov/dwr/categories.html to find available projects. From there, you can access individual project listings and find the project manager's contact information.

Even your ballast tanks, bilge, livewells and motor will be thoroughly flushed with the high-pressure, scalding (140°F) water.

No matter which decontamination method you prefer, you should make a habit of completing the decontamination process after every fishing or boating trip. Your decontamination efforts are essential in protecting Utah waters and preserving our critical resources.

If you observe invasive mussels or any other invasive species—or you see diseased fish—please call a Division office.

CHANGES TO UTAH'S BASS REGULATIONS

New rules will simplify and improve bass fishing.

Beginning Jan. 1, 2011, bass anglers will have fewer rules to follow at many of Utah's popular fisheries. That's because the Utah Wildlife Board recently reduced the number of bass limits in Utah. Now, instead of eight major limits, there are only two — and those are fairly easy to remember.

Fewer bass limits

The new bass limits are uncomplicated and go into effect on Jan. 1, 2011:

- At most of Utah's bass waters, you can keep six bass of any size.
- At a few popular bass fisheries, you can keep six bass, but only one of those fish can be longer than 12 inches. The waters that fall under this rule include Gunlock, Huntington North, Jordanelle, Quail Creek and Sand Hollow reservoirs as well as Utah Lake.

The Division's fisheries biologists would also like to simplify the bass limits at Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge, but Utah shares jurisdiction over these waters with other states. Further discussions and coordination with the biologists in Arizona and Wyoming must occur before those limits can change.

Gathering angler input

These rule changes didn't happen overnight. For about a year, Division biologists met with various angler groups, discussing possible changes to the bass regulations. Throughout the discussions, they focused on four main goals:

- To simplify the regulations (fewer and easier to follow)
- To increase the number of anglers fishing for bass
- To increase the quality of bass fishing
- To avoid changes that would conflict with other management objectives

After gathering public input, the Division made its final recommendations to the Utah Wildlife Board, which passed the rule changes in September 2010.

As the new rules go into effect, they should benefit all anglers.

"Beginning anglers aren't as concerned about catching a big fish," says Drew Cushing, the Division's warmwater sport fisheries coordinator. "They're just happy to catch a fish. And they want a chance to keep some fish."

"Now, having fewer and less-restrictive bass limits will make the limits easier to understand and give anglers a chance to keep some fish," Cushing says. "We think that combination will draw more anglers to bass fishing."

It should also result in bigger fish to catch.

The key to bigger bass

What is the best way to help grow bigger bass? Take a few of the smaller ones home with you.

Anglers in Utah currently release about 96 percent of the bass they catch. It's an approach that results in many smaller fish.

"Right now, many of Utah's bass waters are filled with bass in the nine- to 12-inch range," says Cushing.

"Anglers need to remove some of the smaller bass to make room for the bigger fish. The smaller fish are eating most of the food and taking up most of the cover."

This is a common problem at Jordanelle, Sand Hollow, Quail Creek and other waters known for outstanding bass fishing. By restricting anglers to only one bass over twelve inches at these reservoirs, biologists hope to increase the harvest of smaller fish and spur the growth of larger ones.

You can do your part to help Utah's best bass fisheries by taking home some bass in 2011.

A CLOSER LOOK AT CUTTHROATS

Once thought extinct, these native trout are now a fun, delicious option for anglers.

Utah's rivers and streams are known for their incredible trout fishing. What many people don't know is the exciting comeback story of Utah's native cutthroat trout.

Trout native to Utah

There are three primary subspecies of cutthroat trout native to Utah. By the middle of the twentieth century, all three—the Bonneville cutthroat, the Colorado River cutthroat and the Yellowstone cutthroat—were thought to be extinct.

When a few isolated populations were discovered in Utah in the 1970s, biologists began an in-depth search.

Amazing recovery

By the late 1970s, biologists identified six genetically pure populations of Bonneville cutthroat. Those populations became breeding stock to millions of additional fish.

Cutthroat recovery became a priority across the West. The urgency increased when the federal government began debating whether to list the various subspecies under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Today, after an aggressive, coordinated recovery effort by a multi-agency conservation team, there are more than 160 Bonneville cutthroat trout populations that occupy nearly 2,500 miles of stream in Utah and bordering states. Nearly 40 percent of historic cutthroat habitat is now occupied.

The Colorado River and Yellowstone cutthroat populations have also rebounded.

Because of this success, the federal government has decided that none of Utah's native trout should be listed under the ESA.

Unique management role

Utah's fisheries are more diverse because of the cutthroats, and biologists have actually put some of the fish to work.

Bear Lake cutthroat trout, a lake-dwelling form of the Bonneville cutthroat, now play an active, important role in Utah's sportfish-management program.

These cutthroats have been stocked in some waters to limit the growth of the aggressive Utah chub and other fish that threaten sportfish populations.

New discovery

In 2009, there was a new development in Utah's native cutthroat story. A small population of greenback cutthroat trout was discovered in a stream in Utah's La Sal Mountains.

Biologists long believed the greenback to be native to only the Front Range in Colorado, but they have since found the fish in southwestern Colorado and eastern Utah.

Today, many biologists think the greenback is simply a lineage (or strain) of Colorado River cutthroat trout.

Catch one today

If you've never caught a native cutthroat trout before, this is the year to do it. These brilliantly colored sportfish are easy to catch and a tasty favorite of many Utah anglers!

Where will you find cutthroats? They live in streams throughout Utah, including some fisheries that border the Wasatch Front. Many Uinta Mountain streams also contain abundant cutthroat populations.

To learn more about these fish and their remarkable recovery, visit go.usa.gov/CaT.

FISHING FOR A FEAST

Panfish are easy to catch and provide a tasty meal.

What are panfish? They are certain species of fish popular among anglers for their mild flavor and white flaky texture. They are easy to catch and fit conveniently in a frying pan!

Because panfish reproduce in high numbers, you can typically keep quite a few of them. These fish also provide a great food source for Utah's largemouth and smallmouth bass, northern pike, tiger muskie and walleye.

In Utah, many ponds and lakes are home to panfish. You won't have to look too hard or drive very far to find one of these fisheries.

Panfish aren't picky. You can catch them in the hottest conditions and through the ice. They respond to almost every bait but are easiest to catch with a simple hook and nightcrawler.

Four main species of panfish live in waters across Utah. If you haven't already caught them, make it a goal for the 2011 fishing season!

Utah State Parks Annual Pass

Consider purchasing a Utah State Parks Annual Pass to access some of Utah's best fisheries. Annual passes are available for \$75, or for \$35 to Utah seniors 62 and over. 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.

Passes are available at all Utah state parks, the Utah State Parks administrative office in Salt Lake City and online at stateparks.utah.gov.

Set up a tent or park an RV in one of 2,000 campsites. Cozy up around a campfire after a day of fishing. Camping reservations are accepted by telephone or online:

Salt Lake area: 801-322-3770

Outside Salt Lake: 800-322-3770

Online: stateparks.utah.gov

Yellow perch

Yellow perch can grow up to 15 inches but are typically in the eight- to nine-inch range. The general statewide limit is 50 fish.

Where to find them: The main yellow perch waters in Utah are Deer Creek Reservoir, Echo Reservoir, Fish Lake, Hyrum Reservoir, Jordanelle Reservoir, Rockport Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir and Yuba Reservoir.

How to catch them: Yellow perch are very susceptible throughout the year, including the ice-fishing season. Use jigs or small spinners to catch them.

Bluegill

Bluegill are Utah's most common panfish. They can reach 12 inches but generally range from eight to nine inches. The general statewide limit is 50 fish.

Where to find them: Bluegill live in many waters, but the most notable are Huntington North Reservoir, Lake Powell, Mantua Reservoir, Pelican Lake, Red Fleet Reservoir, Sand Hollow Reservoir, Steinkjer Reservoir and Utah Lake.

How to catch them: They are easy to catch with very basic tackle. Small jigs or a nightcrawler under a bobber work really well.

Crappie

In spring, crappie school in large numbers—if you find one crappie, you'll find many more nearby. These fish have a very mild flavor, even when compared to other panfish. Crappie can grow as large as 15 inches, but they are usually nine to 12 inches long. The general statewide limit is 50 fish.

Where to find them: You'll find crappie in DMAD Reservoir, Gunnison Bend Reservoir, Lake Powell, Newton Reservoir, Pineview Reservoir, Utah Lake and Willard Bay Reservoir.

Helping wildlife makes you look good.

(Now your car wants a turn.)



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.

How to catch them: Try using jigs or small spinners to catch crappie.

White bass

White bass can grow to 15 inches, but most are in the eight- to 10-inch range. There is no limit for white bass in Utah.

Where to find them: White bass are common in Utah Lake, which has a huge population. You'll also find them in DMAD Reservoir and Gunnison

Bend Reservoir. In May and June, the bass congregate in schools at the mouths of the rivers and streams that flow into the lakes where they live.

How to catch them: Small jigs and spinners are very effective for white bass.

ILLEGAL STOCKING: DEER CREEK RESERVOIR

The selfish introduction of white bass jeopardizes this popular trout fishery.

If you live in Utah and you like trout fishing, you've probably spent time at Deer Creek Reservoir. More than 70 percent of Utahns live within an hour's drive of Deer Creek, and it's a frequent fishing destination year round.

Unfortunately, this popular trout fishery now faces a tough future because of an angler's thoughtless behavior. Sometime in the recent past, an individual released white bass into the reservoir.

White bass discovery

In 2010, Division personnel confirmed the discovery of an adult white bass in the Provo River, just above Deer Creek. The 12-inch bass had moved from the reservoir to spawn in the river. Biologists say there's just one way that bass could have ended up in the reservoir — someone planted the fish illegally.

When anglers illegally move fish from one water to another, it's often because they want to catch their favorite species in a lake that's closer to home. In this case, the white bass could mean the end of quality trout fishing at Deer Creek.

Predatory and abundant

Why are white bass a problem in Deer Creek? They are aggressive predators. Soon after birth, young bass immediately begin preying on other fish.

This might not be a problem if the bass reproduced slowly, but they are extraordinarily fertile. A single female white bass produces 900,000 eggs per year. That's in comparison to the largemouth bass and rainbow trout females, which produce 8,000 and 2,000 eggs per year, respectively.

At those rates of reproduction, Deer Creek could be overrun with white bass in just a few years.

Fisheries managers dread the possibility. The Division's Warmwater Fisheries Coordinator

Drew Cushing explains the consequences if the white bass population skyrockets, "There could be a substantial decline in the quality of the fishery and a big decrease in angler satisfaction. It could do lasting damage to the trout fishing at Deer Creek."

Competition for current populations

Right now, anglers at Deer Creek enjoy catching rainbow trout and other species, including brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth bass, crappie, yellow perch and walleye.

The rainbows are so popular that the Division stocks approximately 100,000 of them in Deer Creek every year. At the time of stocking, most rainbows are around 10 inches long. By the following spring, many of them are 16 to 17 inches long.

The introduction of bass could dramatically change the fishing at Deer Creek. Instead of excellent rainbow trout fishing, anglers might find fewer and smaller rainbows.

Within a few years, the Division might have to stop stocking the reservoir with rainbows. The white bass could also compete heavily with both the walleye and perch populations.

Management options

In 2010, the Utah Wildlife Board approved a catch-and-kill regulation for white bass in Deer Creek. If you catch a white bass, you must kill it immediately. Releasing the bass is not an option.

If the bass completely overwhelm Deer Creek, the Division may have to chemically treat the entire reservoir. A chemical approach would be effective, but expensive, costing between \$300,000 and \$400,000. It would also take some time to restore the fishery.

PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT



THIS IS A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM BETWEEN:



Utah Division of
Wildlife Resources



Trust Lands
Administration



USDA
Forest Service



Bureau of Land
Management



Utah State Dept.
of Agriculture

Use of certified noxious weed-free hay and straw is required on all Federal and State Trust Lands

Contact your County Extension Agent for weed-free alternatives and available sources or go to <http://ag.utah.gov> - > *Weed Free Hay*

Vehicles, ATVs and trailers should be weed-free upon entering Federal and State Trust Lands.

Report weed infestations to local land management office.

To learn more about when and why the Division uses chemical treatments at reservoirs, see the article on page 44.

How you can help

As anglers, you don't want to lose your best fisheries to someone else's selfishness. You are truly the best line of defense against illegal fish stocking.

If you know that someone has placed fish in a water illegally, please call the Division's Utah Turn in Poachers (UTiP) hotline at 1-800-662-3337. 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 online at go.usa.gov/CV0.

The Division and two anglers' groups are currently offering a reward of up to \$7,000 for information that leads to the conviction of the person who planted the white bass in Deer Creek.

Fines and jail time

Utah takes illegal fish stocking seriously. Anyone who violates this law can be fined up to \$2,500, spend up to one year in jail and may be held liable for any damage to the fishery.

USING ROTENONE TO RESTORE FISHERIES

This natural chemical is a safe and effective option for removing unwanted fish.

Fishing success depends on more than having the right bait and cooperative weather. Sometimes, it depends on having the right mix of fish in a fishery. Illegally introduced, non-native or other unwanted fish can decrease both your fishing success and satisfaction.

For example, if you are fishing for trout, you don't want to find a carp on the end of your line. To keep carp—and other unwanted fish—out of certain waters, fisheries biologists have different options:

- Introduce a predatory fish that feeds on—or competes with—the unwanted species (biological option)
- Use electrofishing, seining or gillnetting to remove the fish (mechanical option)
- Change regulations to ensure that anglers keep and kill the unwanted fish (regulatory option)
- Treat the water with rotenone, an organic chemical, to kill the fish (chemical option)

Of these options, rotenone has proven to be the most effective. It is the only technique that can remove *all* of the unwanted fish.

What is rotenone?

Rotenone is a natural chemical found in the roots and stems of several tropical plants. It is used as a piscicide (fish poison) because it targets organisms that breathe through gills, specifically fish.

When used according to label directions—in concentrations that remove fish—rotenone is harmless to mammals and birds. It can sometimes affect aquatic insects and amphibians, but biologists try to limit those species' exposure by planning and implementing targeted treatments.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the use of rotenone as a piscicide.

Rotenone naturally and quickly breaks down into harmless substances in the environment.

Why use rotenone?

Compared to biological, mechanical and regulatory options, chemical treatment with rotenone is faster and much more effective. It is also less expensive than mechanical options.

For years, Utah's fisheries biologists have used rotenone to:

- Remove non-native fish in preparation for native cutthroat trout restoration
- Remove illegally introduced populations of fish
- Remove predatory and competing fish in endangered species recovery areas
- Improve the quality of Utah's important sportfish populations

Mechanical options are rarely effective over the long term. Fish removal must continue at high levels for years, sometimes decades, and these options can be very expensive.

Biological options also take a long time to implement, and they pose other challenges. Undesirable populations can expand to a point where a biological option is not feasible. In addition, biologists must strike a fine balance in maintaining predator and prey populations. The predatory fish might not stop at consuming the unwanted fish and begin eating other fish in the water.

Regulatory options are fairly inexpensive, but they are also not very effective in removing unwanted fish.

Are there chemical alternatives to rotenone?

The only other EPA-registered piscicide available to fishery managers is Antimycin-A, a

chemical that is sometimes unavailable and not always reliable.

Antimycin dissipates quickly into the atmosphere, so the chemical must be frequently reapplied to target areas.

Compared to rotenone, Antimycin isn't quite as effective and can be more difficult to obtain.

Where has rotenone been used in Utah?

Rotenone has been used successfully in many of Utah's fisheries. Strawberry Reservoir is a prime example.

Treated with rotenone in 1990, Strawberry is now a high-quality destination fishery for avid anglers. The rotenone treatment at Strawberry was the largest such project ever attempted anywhere in the world. It's a great example of a successful chemical treatment followed up by a predator management program (biological option) to keep unwanted fish in check.

The Division also used rotenone at Panguitch Lake in 2006. After the chubs and suckers were removed, fishing improved dramatically. It is now better than it has been in years.

Rotenone has played a key role in native cutthroat trout restoration projects. The Division has used the chemical in stretches of Diamond Fork (Utah Lake drainage), Willow Creek (Book Cliffs), Gilbert Creek (North slope of the Uintas), Pine Creek (Fremont River drainage) and Bullion Canyon Creek (Sevier River drainage).

With rotenone, biologists can remove other fish species before reintroducing native cutthroats. This prevents cross-breeding with other strains of trout.

Want to learn more?

For more information about rotenone, see the Rotenone Stewardship Program (American Fisheries Society) at www.fisheries.org/units/rotenone.

Fish hatchery news

The bad news

In October 2010, the Division closed its Kamas fish hatchery as a precautionary measure against whirling disease.

Biologists were concerned that water from nearby Beaver Creek was running into a newly discovered sinkhole and mixing with the hatchery's water supply. It was an issue because Beaver Creek contains fish that have tested positive for whirling disease.

Subsequent sampling of hatchery trout found no evidence of whirling disease. To be safe, however, the Division has closed the hatchery until it can be completely disinfected and have an ultraviolet filtration device installed. The device will remove whirling disease if it ever gets into the water sources that flow into the hatchery.

The Kamas hatchery will reopen in late 2011 or early 2012.

The good news

In November 2010, the Springville hatchery reopened and began producing fish again. It was closed in late 2007 after the Division confirmed whirling disease in the hatchery's water supply.

Now, the water passes through an ultraviolet filtration device, and the hatchery is back to raising fish.

In 2011, the fish grown at the Springville hatchery should make up for those that won't be produced in Kamas.

SUGGEST FISHING CHANGES

If you want to see a fishing regulation change in Utah in 2012, you should contact the Division before June 1, 2011. There are four easy ways to share your suggestions:

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 a Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meeting in May. Meeting dates, times and locations are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings*.
4. Share your idea while completing the 2012 Fishing Proposals questionnaire. There will be a blank field at the end of the questionnaire where you can submit ideas. The questionnaire will be available online at *go.usa.gov/3cL* by May 2011.

Division biologists will finalize their recommendations for the 2012 fishing season in early summer.

After the biologists put their proposals together, they'll share them with the public at a series of Regional Advisory Council meetings held across Utah in September.

The Utah Wildlife Board considers public input when it meets in late September to approve Utah's 2012 Fishing Guidebook.

The Utah Wildlife Board—not the Division—makes all wildlife policy in the state of Utah. If you'd like to discuss an issue with one or more board members before the October meeting, you can find their contact information at *go.usa.gov/x7l*.

The Division, the RACs and the Utah Wildlife Board value your insights and suggestions—share them today!



Utah Wildlife in Need

Help protect Utah wildlife

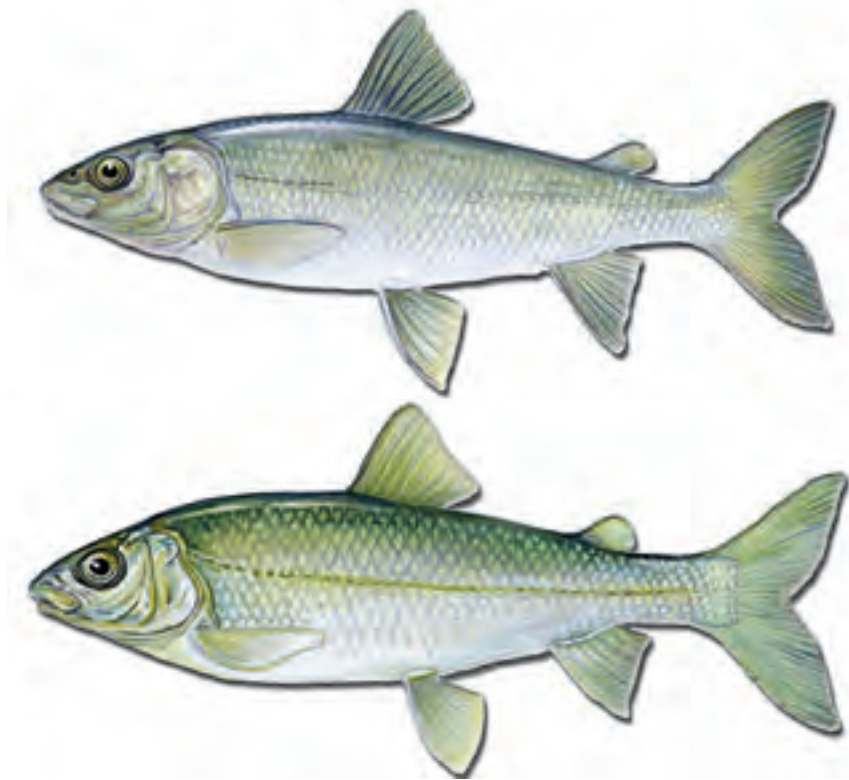
Protecting and preserving Utah's threatened wildlife is up to each of us, and together we can make a difference. Please join Utah Wildlife In Need as we work together to help ensure Utah's wildlife treasures are part of the legacy we leave for our children and grandchildren.

Visit *www.uwin.org* to learn more about Utah's threatened species and about how you can help sustain Utah wildlife for all to enjoy!

IDENTIFYING UTAH'S NATIVE AND NONNATIVE FISH

Native coldwater sportfish

Bonneville whitefish and Bear Lake whitefish



These two fish are indistinguishable below 10 inches in length. 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.

Angling record: 1982; 4 lbs. 4 oz.; L: 21 in.; G: 13-¾ in.; Deon Sparks; Bear Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 2008; L: 20 in.; Eldon Robinson; Bear Lake.

Bonneville cisco



The Bonneville cisco is a long, slender, pearly-silver fish found only in Bear Lake. It 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-January spawning concentrations along a rocky beach on the east side of Bear Lake, where it is dipnetted in large numbers.

Mountain whitefish



This fish is light brown on its back and fins and silver to white on its belly and sides. The lower jaw and snout are short and blunt, with a flap on each nostril.

Angling record: 1997; 4 lbs. 12 oz.; L: 21-½ in.; G: 14 in.; Roy L. Montoya, Deer Creek Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 2004; L: 24 in.; Craig Shriner; Weber River.

Cutthroat trout

Three primary subspecies (strains) of native cutthroat trout are found in Utah, including Bonneville cutthroat trout, Colorado River cutthroat trout and Yellowstone cutthroat trout. The Bear Lake cutthroat trout is a lake-dwelling form of the Bonneville cutthroat trout. Except for Bear Lake cutthroat trout, cutthroats are best distinguished by their crimson slash along the lower jaw. Cutthroat trout lack the iridescent pink stripe or the white-tipped pelvic and anal fins of the rainbow trout.

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

Catch-and-release record: 2002; L: 30 in.; Blaine Beazer; Bear Lake

Spearfishing record: 2008; 1 lb. 9 oz.; L: 16-½ in.; G: 8 in.; Russell Sexton; Causey Reservoir.

Bonneville cutthroat



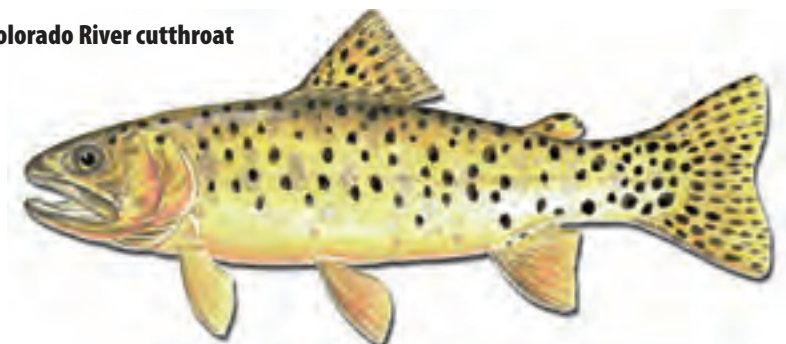
Bonneville cutthroat trout originally inhabited the Bonneville Basin. They have sparsely scattered, large and very distinctive round spots over the upper body, with few spots on or near the head. Bonneville cutthroat trout are a subdued silver-gray to charcoal color on the upper body, with shades of bronze and pink on their flanks during spawning.

Bear Lake cutthroat



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.

Colorado River cutthroat



Colorado River cutthroat trout are native to the Green and Colorado River watersheds and are noted for their 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 (*not pictured*)

Yellowstone cutthroat trout are native to the Snake River watershed in northwestern Utah, including the Raft River Mountains. Yellowstone cutthroat trout are lightly spotted, with distinctly round spots concentrated toward the tail area.

Nonnative coldwater sportfish

Trout, char & salmon

Rainbow trout



A rainbow trout 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. The coloration of a river-dwelling rainbow trout is often more vibrant than that of a lake dweller. Rainbow trout also tend to have a fairly blunt snout.

Angling record: 1979; 26 lbs. 2 oz.; Del Canty; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 2000; L: 29 in; Enich Mockli; East Canyon Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1992; 3 lbs. 8 oz.; L: 19 in.; G: 9-½ 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, highlighting 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 fin is deeply forked. The mouth is large and features strong teeth on both jaws.

Angling record: 1988; 51 lbs. 8 oz.; L: 45- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; G: 31- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Curt Bilbey; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 1998; L: 46- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2008; 32 lbs. 7 oz.; L: 26- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Bruce A. Boyd; Fish Lake.

Brook trout



This species of char may be olive to blue-gray on its back and white on its belly. Red spots, usually with bluish halos around them, are present on the sides. Colors can vary greatly, depending on whether the fish lives in a stream or a lake. Characteristic light wavy marks on the back are a distinguishing feature. The obvious white-and-black striping pattern along the front edge of each of the lower fins makes it easier to distinguish brook trout from other trout species. The caudal fin is squared or lightly forked.

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

Catch-and-release record: 1997; L: 23 in.; Travis L. Clark; Boulder Mountain.

Arctic grayling



Arctic grayling are silvery to light purple on the sides and bluish-white on the belly. They are relatively slender and are most easily distinguished by their long, high, sail-like dorsal fin. The dorsal fin is brilliantly colored with shades of pink, green and purple.

Angling record: 1998; 1 lb. 12 oz.; L: 17- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; G: 8- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Terry J. Fieldsted; Big Dog Lake, South Slope Uintas.

Catch-and-release record: 1999; L: 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.

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

Catch-and-release record: 2004; L: 26-⁵/₈ in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Brown trout



Brown trout generally have golden brown hues with yellow underparts. During spawning, the males often feature brilliant crimson spots circled with blue halos. The upper body is usually dappled with large, irregular, dark-chocolate spots. Brown trout are carnivorous and sport a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trout.

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

Catch-and-release record: 2001; L: 32 in.; Cody Mortensen; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1983; 21 lbs. 12 oz.; L: 35 ½ in.; Bruce Boyd; Fish Lake.

Cool and warmwater sportfish

Walleye



Prominent sharp teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller cousin, the yellow perch. Walleye are a brassy olive buff color that sometimes shades to yellowish sides and a white underbelly. There is a large, dark blotch at the rear base of the first dorsal fin, and the lower lobe of the tail is white-tipped. The tail is moderately forked.

Angling record: 1991; 15 lbs. 9 oz.; L: 31-¾ in.; G: 20-¾ in.; Jeffery Tanner; Provo River.

Catch-and-release record: 2002; L: 31-½ in.; Enich Mockli; Starvation Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2010; 13 lbs. 3 oz.; L: 31-½ in.; G: 20 in.; Shane Andersen; 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 lbs. 11 oz.; L: 15- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; G: 9- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Ray Johnson; Yuba Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 2000; L: 15- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Brad Cutler; Yuba Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 1988; 5 oz.; L: 8- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Rud Warner; Fish Lake.

Striped bass



Striped bass coloration ranges from bluish-black to either dark grey or olive-green above. Their sides are silvery and their bellies white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. The mouth is oblique, and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The caudal fin is forked.

Angling record: 1991; 48 lbs. 11 oz.; L: 45 in.; G: 31- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Travis T. Jensen; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 2000; L: 32- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Marty Peterson; Lake Powell.

White bass

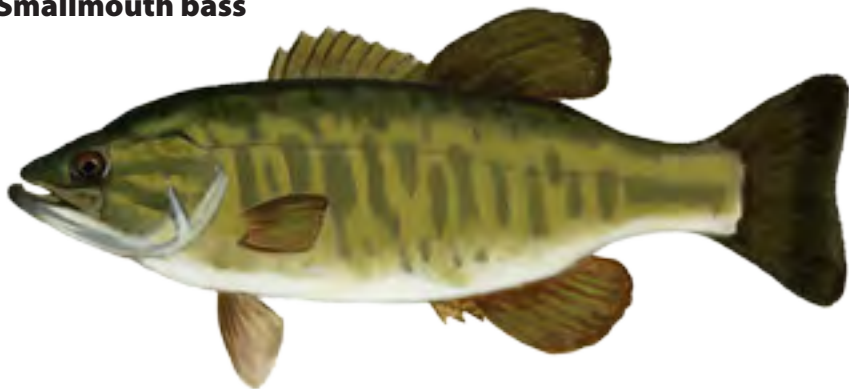


The back of a white bass is usually grey, charcoal or green. It typically has silvery sides and a white belly. It also has five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body of a white bass is deeper and less streamlined than that of the striped bass.

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

Catch-and-release record: 2005; L: 19 in.; Clint Lance; Salem Pond.

Smallmouth bass



The snout is long and bluntly pointed, with the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper jaw. Smallmouth bass vary in color, depending on their habitat, but are normally dark olive/brown on the back. Their sides and belly are lighter and 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 lbs. 6 oz.; L: 22 in.; G: 16- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Alan Iorg; Midview Reservoir (Lake Borham).

Catch-and-release record: 2003; L: 23- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Clifford Sackett Jr.; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2007; 4 lbs.; L: 17- $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; G: 11- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Michael Weyland; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Largemouth bass

The head of a largemouth bass is large and long. Its mouth is also large, with an upper jaw that reaches



past the center of the eye in adults. The upper parts of the body and head are greenish, with a silvery or brassy shine. The belly is white to yellow, and there is an irregular dark stripe along the sides. The eyes of a largemouth bass are brown.

Angling record: 1974; 10 lbs. 2 oz.; L: 24- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; G: 20 in.; Sam Lamanna; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 1998; L: 27 in.; Dennis Miller; Quail Lake.

Spearfishing record: 2003; 6 lbs.; L: 19- $\frac{1}{3}$ in.; G: 17- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Jason Mull; Steinaker Reservoir.

Bullhead

Adults are blackish, dark olive or dark brown on the back. The belly is greenish-white or bright yellow. The



tail is not forked.

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

Catch-and-release record: 2009; L: 14 in.; Roman Chase; Pineview Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2009; 1 lb. 3 oz.; L: 12- $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; G: 8- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Russell Sexton; Pineview Reservoir.

Channel catfish



Channel catfish have a long anal fin and deeply forked tail that distinguish them from other catfish. The body is pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. They usually have spots but lose them with age. Both the dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. The mouth is short, wide and horizontal with chin and snout barbels.

Angling record: 1978; 32 lbs. 8 oz.; L: 39- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; G: 22 in.; LeRoy Mortenson; Utah Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 2003; 34 in.; Blair Peterson; Davis Community Pond.

Setline record: 1975; 31 lbs.; L: 39 in.; Dorothy Lowenzen; Utah Lake.

Crappie

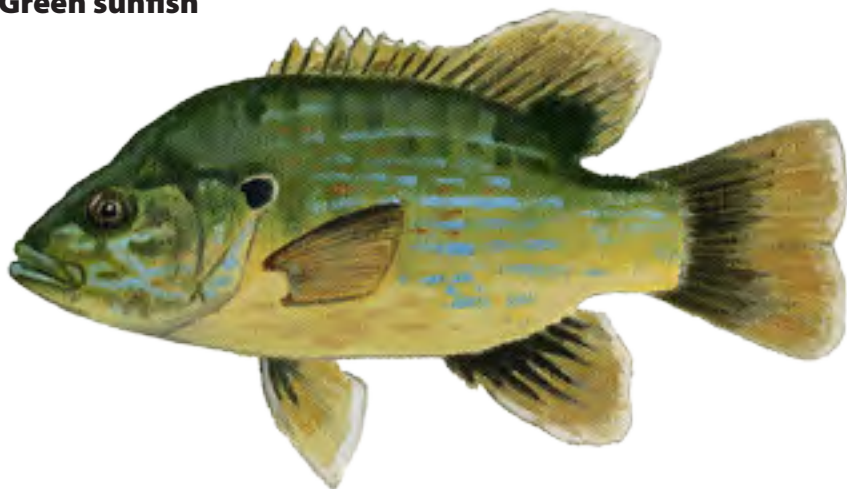


The crappie has two closely-joined dorsal fins. Crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Their sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. The belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent.

Angling record: 2009; 3 lbs. 5 oz.; L: 18- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; G: 15- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; James Maack; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 2007; L: 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.

Angling record: 2003; 15.5 oz.; L: 10- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; G: 10 in.; Sean Buchanan; Glassman Pond.

Catch-and-release record: 2000; L: 10- $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Angling record: 1993; 2 lbs. 7 oz.; L: 11- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; G: 14- $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; Jack Rask; Mantua Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 2007; L: 11- $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; Derek Harryman; Pelican Lake.

Spearfishing record: 2009; 14 oz.; L: 9- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; G: 10 in.; Tony Arbaney; Steinaker Reservoir.

Northern pike



Northern pike are characterized by a long, slender, torpedo-shaped body. They have a pattern of light-colored markings on each side of the body that form seven to nine 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.

Angling record: 2002; 25 lbs.; L: 43-½ in.; G: 19-½ in.; Henry Fenning; Yuba Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 1998; L: 49-¾ in.; Logan Hacking; Lake Powell.

Hybrid sportfish

Wiper



The wiper is a hybrid cross between a female striped bass and a male white bass. Its appearance reflects both parents. It has six to eight dark, horizontal broken stripes over a silver-white background, with a dark charcoal to black back. It has two dorsal fins, the anterior with eight to ten sharp spines. It is slightly heavier bodied than the striped bass and grows up to 12 pounds in weight and 24 inches in length.

Angling record: 2007; 9 lbs. 12 oz.; L: 26-⅞ in.; G: 19-¼ in.; Rob Valdez; Willard Bay.

Catch-and-release record: 2005; L: 25 in.; Dale P. Tracy; Willard Bay.

Tiger muskellunge



The tiger muskie is a hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike. It features characteristics from both parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable features are the grey-green vertical bars along its sides. It can reach lengths of more than 50 inches and weigh more than 30 pounds.

Angling record: 2006; 33 lbs. 9 oz.; L: 49 in.; G: 21-½ in.; Kelly Parry; Pineview Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 1998; L: 53-¼ in.; Ray Johnson; Pineview Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2010; 19 lbs. 5 oz.; L: 40-½ in.; G: 19 in.; Darrin Heinz; Fish Lake.

Tiger trout



The tiger trout, a cross between a brown trout and a brook trout, has a unique, dark maze-like pattern all over its 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.; L: 29-½ in.; G: 17-⅛ in.; Michael David Moon; Palisades Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 2009; L: 26 in.; Ryan Hunter; Panguitch Lake.

Splake



A splake trout is the hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout. It has a dark background with white spots. Its tail fin is not as deeply forked as that of a lake trout.

Angling record: 2006; 17 lbs. 4 oz.; L: 36-½ in.; G: 21-⅞ in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.

Catch-and-release record: 2009; L: 27 in.; Ron Sorenson; Joes Valley Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2005; 13 lbs. 5 oz.; L: 30-¾ in.; G: 20-½ in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.

Native nongame fish

Utah sucker



The Utah sucker is dark olive to copper, with dusky fins and a downward-facing mouth.

Angling record: 2003; 6 lbs. 6 oz.; L: 25-½ in.; G: 13-¼ in.; Jamin C. Buttars; Weber River.

Catch-and-release record: 2005; L: 27 in.; John Sanders; Middle Provo River.

Spearfishing record: 2003; 4 lbs. 15 oz.; L: 23 in.; G: 11 in.; Mike McGuire; Fish Lake.

Archery record: 1992; 4 lbs. 5 oz.; L: 19-¾ in.; G: 12 in.; David W. Stewart; Utah Lake.

Utah chub



Utah chub have robust bodies and large scales. Their coloration ranges from dark olive green or black on the upper back to silvery, brassy or golden sides. They can be distinguished by the way their fins align. The front edge of the dorsal fin (on the fish's back) aligns with the front edge of the middle fin on the fish's belly.

Angling record: 2009; 1 lb. 15 oz.; L: 13 in.; G: 10- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Krystal Rasmussen; Starvation Reservoir.

Catch-and-release record: 1997; L: 14- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Sue McGhie Troff; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2005; 1 lb.; L: 12- $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; G: 8- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; Shane Forrester; Starvation Reservoir.

Nonnative nongame fish

Carp



Carp have deep, thick bodies that are 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.

Angling record: 1993; 32 lbs.; Cougar Elfervig; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-release record: 2003; L: 35- $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Lance Egan; Starvation Reservoir.

Spearfishing record: 2009; 29 lbs. 4 oz.; L: 37 in.; G: 24- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; Daylen Lemmon; Starvation Reservoir.

Archery record: 2008; 29 lbs. 2 oz.; L: 40- $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; G: 23 in.; Zach Pierson; Bountiful Lake.

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 in Flaming Gorge must be immediately killed (see pages 22–23).

Species not illustrated

Golden trout

Angling record: 1977; 14 oz.; L: 14-½ in.; Breck Tuttle; Atwood Creek.

Catch-and-release record: 2008; L: 11-⅞ in.; Zachary Beames; Echo Lake.

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 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, with a bluish, dusky color above to pale below. The head is short and noticeably concave. The area just in front of the fish's tail fin is extremely narrow. Bonytail can reach lengths of 22 inches and weigh more than two pounds in the wild.

Colorado pikeminnow



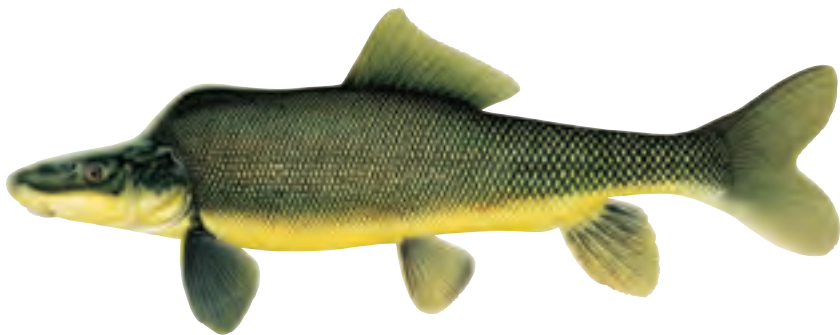
The Colorado pikeminnow is found predominantly in the Green, Colorado and San Juan rivers. The highly predacious pikeminnow has also been found in tributaries to these mainstem rivers, likely in an effort to spawn. The pikeminnow is an endangered species, and efforts are underway to protect the fish 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 tail fin is large and deeply forked. The pikeminnow can reach lengths up to six feet and can weigh 80 pounds. It should be returned to the water immediately if caught.

Humpback chub



The humpback chub 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 hump that is thought to keep the fish on the stream bottom and to stabilize it 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 area in front of its tail is slender, although thicker than that of the bonytail. The humpback chub can reach lengths up to 18 inches and can weigh up to two pounds.

Razorback sucker



The razorback sucker 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 can weigh up to 13 pounds.

DEFINITIONS

Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Rule 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. (Also see the Prohibited Fish section on page 12 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*.)

