UTAH Fishing GUIDE

A proclamation of
the Utah Wildlife Board

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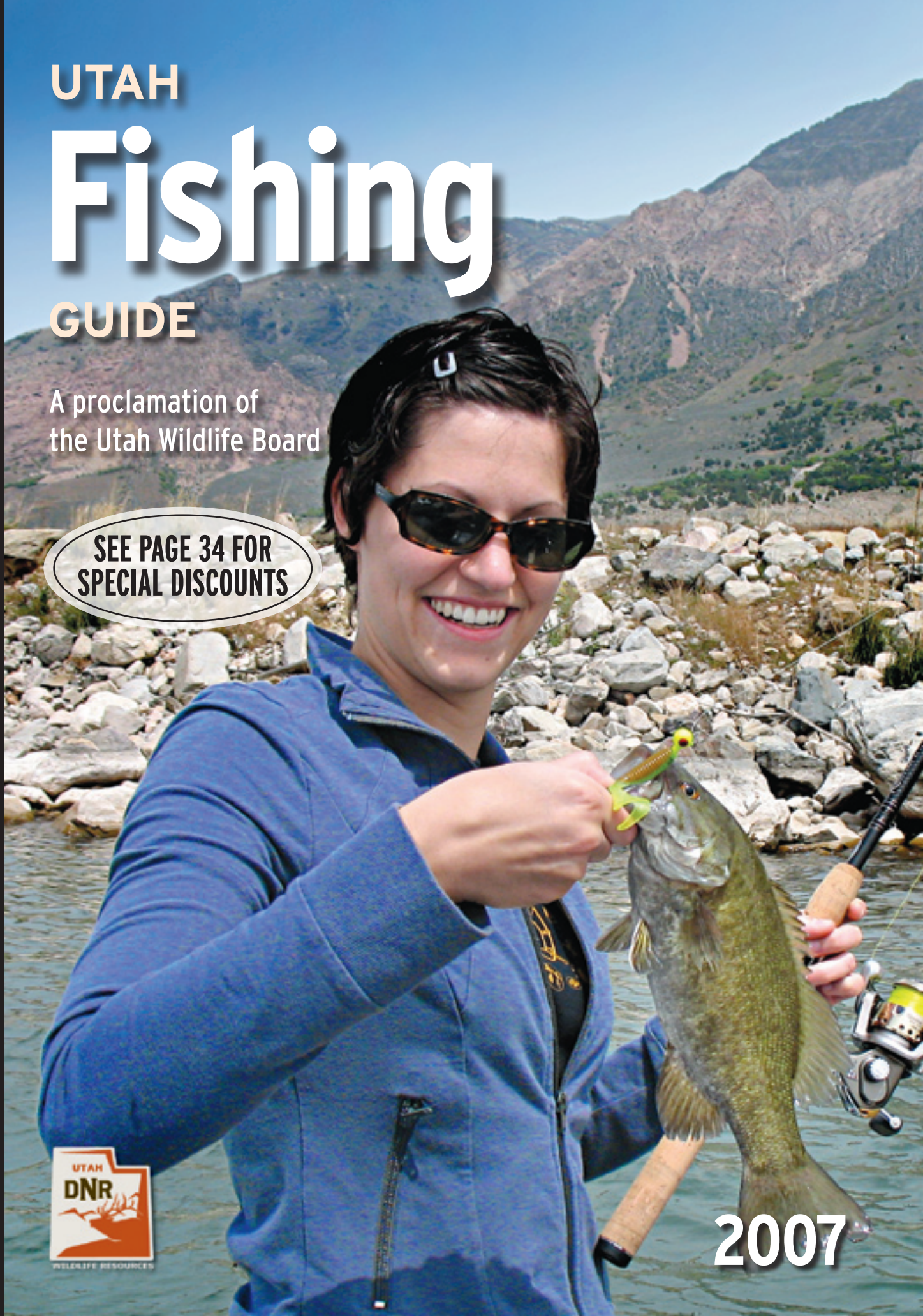

2007

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Fishing in Utah

Anglers in Utah have a reason to be excited—the "good ol' days" of fishing are happening now!

Fishing in Utah has never been better, and anglers have more variety to choose from than ever before.

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

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

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

Is it hard to find time to fish? Don't despair—there's a good chance one of Utah's 41 community fishing waters is just a short drive or walk from your home. These waters provide fantastic fishing, especially for beginners, young or elderly anglers. And four new waters will be added this year to Utah's growing list of community fisheries.

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

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

As you read through the guide, you'll notice references to wildlife rules and laws under each subheading (for example, Utah Admin. Code R657-6-9 and Utah Code § 23-19-1). These references will help you find the complete rule or law when you visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or the nearest DWR office.

On the cover

Thanks to Leslie McFarlane for submitting this year's cover photo. The photo shows Heather Hill at Willard Bay Reservoir in Box Elder County, Utah. Heather is holding a smallmouth bass she caught during the first fishing trip of her life.

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HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

The following are some of the fishing regulation changes the Utah Wildlife Board approved for 2007. Be sure to check the remainder of the 2007 Fishing Guide to learn the rules for the waters you plan to fish.

Use two fishing poles statewide: If you buy a second pole permit, and you have a valid fishing license, you can now fish with two poles at any public fishing water in Utah during its open season. You may NOT take two limits of fish, however. A second pole permit is a 365-day permit that's valid for 365 days from the day you buy it. Please see page 10 of this guide for more information about fishing with two poles.

Setline permits: Beginning in 2007, setline permits are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase.

Eight trout limit at Scofield Reservoir: The trout limit at Scofield has been increased to 8 fish. Scofield is one of Utah's best and most productive trout fishing waters, and it's a great place to take your family fishing!

Walleye limit raised: The walleye limit has been increased to 10 fish statewide except at Willard Bay Reservoir, where the walleye limit remains at six. Only one of the walleye you take at any of the waters can be longer than 24 inches, however. Raising the walleye limit should encourage anglers to take more fish and create a better balance between walleye and the fish they prey on. This should make Utah's walleye fishing even better in the future.

New length restriction at Panguitch Lake: Panguitch Lake was chemically treated during spring 2006 to remove nongame fish populations and improve the growth rate and survival of its game fish. In addition to rainbow trout, predatory fish (tiger trout and Bear Lake cutthroat trout) were introduced to help control the future expansion of nongame fish. To ensure that the predatory fish grow large enough to be effective predators, special fishing regulations have been enacted. Although the limit remains at four fish, the trout you keep must be under 15 inches or over 22 inches in length. All trout from 15 to 22 inches long must be immediately released. Please see page 19 of this guide for more information.

Changes in Green River regulations: For the first time in many years, regulations have been changed on the Green River, from the Colorado state line to the Flaming Gorge dam. The length restriction (slot limit) has been changed to conform to the statewide standard. Anglers may now keep two trout less than 15 inches and one over 22 inches. All trout from 15 to 22 inches long must be immediately released. The additional harvest of trout between 13 and 15 inches should improve the growth rates and the condition of brown and rainbow trout in the river.

New trophy regulations at Calder and Brough reservoirs: Regulations have been changed at Calder and Brough reservoirs in northeastern Utah to increase the opportunity to catch trophy-sized fish. You may use only artificial flies and lures and keep only one fish at these reservoirs. The one fish you keep must be over 22 inches in length. Stocking programs will also be modified to increase the growth rates of fish in these waters.

Mill Hollow Reservoir drained for dam repairs: Mill Hollow Reservoir in Wasatch County was drained for dam repairs during fall 2006. Repairs to the dam will not be completed until late summer 2008.

New community fisheries: Several new community fisheries will open to the public in 2007, including Cove Pond, Oquirrh Lake (Daybreak Lake) and Riverton Pond in Salt Lake County, as well as Holmes Creek Reservoir and Jensen Park Pond (Syracuse Pond) in Davis County. Riverton Pond opens to fishing on Free Fishing Day (June 9, 2007). Cove Pond opens to fishing on May 26, 2007. Oquirrh Lake (Daybreak Lake) opens to fishing on April 14, 2007. Additional information on these waters can be found in the *Community Fishing Brochure* available at DWR offices, or at *wildlife.utah.gov/cf.*

License suspension: The Division has the authority to suspend fishing and hunting privileges for wildlife violations if the Division deems that the violation was committed knowingly, intentionally or recklessly. Any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, no contest to, or enters a plea in abeyance to a wildlife violation may be subject to administrative suspension. Notification of such action is generally served only after criminal proceedings have been concluded. Any Utah order of suspension may be recognized in other states participating in the Wildlife Violator Compact.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Salt Lake Office
1594 W North Temple
PO Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
(801) 538-4700

Southeastern Region
475 W Price River Dr., Ste. C
Price, UT 84501
(435) 636-0260

Southern Region
PO Box 606
1470 N Airport Rd.
Cedar City, UT 84720
(435) 865-6100

Lee Kay Public Shooting Range
6000 W 2100 S
Salt Lake City, UT 84120
(801) 972-1326

Cache Valley Public Shooting Range
2851 W 200 N
Logan, UT 84321
(435) 753-4600

Central Region
1115 N Main St.
Springville, UT 84663
(801) 491-5678

Northeastern Region
152 E 100 N
Vernal, UT 84078
(435) 781-9453

Northern Region
515 E 5300 S
Ogden, UT 84405
(801) 476-2740

COMMUNITY WATERS: THE PLACE TO GO FOR FAST FISHING

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

You'll find this fantastic fishing at Utah's 41 community fishing waters. These waters are found in communities stretching from Logan to St. George and from the Wasatch Front to Green River.

"If you're new to fishing, or you're just getting back into fishing, these community ponds are great places to fish," says Drew Cushing, community fisheries biologist for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "One of the best things about them is you don't need hundreds of dollars in fishing tackle to find success. You can fish at these waters with simple gear, like a worm and a bobber, or a fly and a bubble, and catch lots of fish."

Because of the community ponds' popularity, they're stocked frequently and heavily with fish. Nine-inch rainbow trout are the first fish to be stocked each spring. As the water temperature warms in early June, the DWR switches to stocking channel catfish. These catfish average 1½ pounds in weight. Channel catfish stocking continues through the summer, and then rainbow trout stocking starts again in September.

You can visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cf* on the Web to learn more about Utah's community fishing waters. The DWR's 2007 "Community Fishing" brochure should be available at *wildlife.utah.gov/cf* by early February. In addition to the Web, the brochure will also be available at DWR offices and sporting goods stores across Utah.

Four new waters

Four new communities will get their own ponds this year. Ponds should be completed in the Daybreak development on the west side of the Salt Lake Valley, and in Riverton, Herriman and Washington, by early summer.

Youth fishing clubs

Most of the communities in Utah that have ponds also have a youth fishing club. And the DWR would like to start clubs in the four new communities too.

The youth fishing clubs are open to children six to 13 years of age. Sign-ups usually begin in early March, and the clubs are usually full by the first of April. "If you'd like to get your child into the club in your community, I'd suggest you contact your city recreation department as soon as possible," Cushing says.

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

Adult volunteers needed

The clubs will only be formed if enough adults sign up to help.

Volunteer training takes a single evening to complete. Depending on the community, the one-evening trainings will take place between the first of February and mid-March.

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

If you'd like to volunteer, please contact Cushing before February 1 at *andrewcushing@utah.gov*.

NEW FISHING WEB FEATURE

In addition to its weekly fishing report, the Division of Wildlife Resources is also providing fishing information through a new "Fishing Hotspots" feature on its Web site. This interactive tool provides fishing information for more than 100 of Utah's best fishing waters. You can access the hotspots feature at *wildlife.utah.gov/hotspots*.

"The new feature provides anglers with information they won't find on our regular fishing page," says Roger Wilson, sport fish program coordinator for the DWR. "One of its best features is the ability to glance at the page and immediately know where the best fishing is."

The system features a map or satellite image of Utah. The map includes markers that show you the locations of the specific fishing waters. Color coding on the markers lets you know whether the fishing at these waters has been hot, good or fair.

Clicking on a marker for a specific water brings information about that water onto your computer screen. This information includes an up-to-date fishing forecast and information about access to the water, the water's size, regulations and facilities provided at the water. The system also allows you to search for fishing spots based on how fast people are catching fish, the species of fish you're after and the type of area you'd like to fish. You can also search for specific waters that interest you.

Plan on giving the new feature a try before you plan your next fishing trip in Utah!

HELP UTAH'S FISHERIES: KEEP SOME FISH

For many years, anglers have been told that some of Utah's fisheries are over-harvested. They've heard there's a need to harvest fewer fish, or in some cases, to release all of the fish they catch.

This is true on some waters, but at others just the opposite is true—the fish have become over-abundant, and they've overrun their habitat and food supply. Lake Powell, some of the state's walleye waters and Flaming Gorge are three examples.

Lake Powell

The striped bass population at Lake Powell has gone through a number of boom-and-bust cycles over the years. These cycles are in response to the abundance of threadfin shad, which is the forage fish the stripers prefer to feed on.

The condition and growth of striped bass are incredible when there's plenty of shad to feed on. However, after a few years the striped bass population grows to the point that the threadfin shad population can't keep up, and the shad population eventually collapses. Without enough food to eat, the condition of the stripers begins to decline and they start to die-off.

As the striper numbers decline, the shad population begins to recover, and the boom-and-bust cycle starts all over again.

Walleye waters

Many of Utah's walleye waters go through a similar boom-and-bust cycle. Walleyes thrive when there are plenty of forage fish, such as Utah chub and yellow perch, to feed on. The thriving walleye population eventually gets too big for its forage base, however. As soon as anglers start catching small walleye that are in poor condition, they know their walleye fishery is in the bust part of its cycle again.

Flaming Gorge

At Flaming Gorge, a large lake trout population has affected the reservoir's kokanee salmon population. And the kokanee are not recovering as they have in the past. Anglers can help the kokanee population by removing more of the smaller lake trout. These small lake trout are surprisingly easy to catch, and they're tasty to eat.

The answer: keep some fish

The Division of Wildlife Resources has taken several measures to correct these problems. Now your help is needed to make those measures work:

In 2004, bonus limits were approved for brook trout in the Uinta and Boulder mountains. The bonus limits were approved because the brook trout populations in some of the lakes had gotten too big. Without enough food, the growth of the brook trout slowed or stopped altogether, and anglers started catching small, stunted brook trout. A problem also started happening in the streams as overabundant brook trout started crowding out native cutthroat trout.

If anglers will take some of the small brook trout in these areas, they'll help create a balance that will make fishing better in the future. With the proper population balance, a three-inch brook trout can grow to 14 inches in a single summer in some of the Boulder Mountain lakes!

In 2005, regulations on a portion of the Provo River were changed to allow anglers to take more brown trout. The growth of the trout has slowed because the brown trout are too abundant for their food supply. If anglers will take more brown trout, they'll help create a better balance between the trout and their food supply. And that balance will improve the quality of the brown trout fishery in this portion of the river.

A similar situation is found on the Blacksmith Fork River near Hardware Ranch, the Ogden River between Ogden and Pineview Dam, and the Strawberry River below Soldier Creek Dam. Fisheries biologists need your help at these waters too.

New for 2007, the Utah Wildlife Board has approved an expanded limit of 10 walleye for all waters statewide. The only exception is Willard Bay Reservoir, where the walleye limit remains at six fish. Only one of the walleyes caught at any of the waters can be over 24 inches in length.

This change was made to make walleye regulations the same across most of the state. It was also made to encourage anglers to take more medium-sized walleye. Walleye of this size are responsible for most of the predation on forage fish. If anglers will take more medium-sized walleye, the state's walleye populations should stabilize and the severity of the boom-and-bust cycle at Utah's walleye waters should be reduced.

You can assist the DWR in meeting management goals and help maintain healthy fish populations by harvesting fish in the following locations (up to the established limits):

WATER/AREA	SPECIES	LIMIT	COMMENTS
Flaming Gorge	Lake Trout	8	1 over 28"
Flaming Gorge	Smallmouth Bass	10	
Lake Powell	Striped Bass	No limit	
Lake Powell	Smallmouth Bass	20	
Lake Powell	Walleye	10	1 over 24"
Starvation Reservoir ▲	Walleye	10	1 over 24"
Uinta Mountains	Brook Trout	8	If at least 4 are Brook Trout
Boulder Mountains	Brook Trout	8	If at least 4 are Brook Trout; only 2 over 14"
Ogden River	Brown Trout	4	
Blacksmith Fork	Brown Trout	4	
Provo River	Brown Trout	Varies	see Rules for Specific Waters section
Strawberry River (Soldier Creek Dam to Pinnacles)	Brown Trout	4	Flies and lures only
Jordanelle Reservoir ▲	Yellow Perch	50	
Fish Lake	Yellow Perch	50	
Utah Lake ▲	White Bass	No limit	
Utah Lake ▲	Walleye	10	1 over 24"
Colorado River	Channel Catfish	24	
Colorado River	Northern Pike	12	
Green River (below Colorado stateline)	Channel Catfish	24	
Green River (below Colorado stateline)	Northern Pike	12	
Deer Creek Reservoir ▲	Walleye	10	1 over 24"

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

CATCH-AND-RELEASE: DOING IT THE RIGHT WAY

Catch-and-release fishing is helping provide quality fishing at many of Utah's waters. It's also a practice that's often required by law at lakes and streams that have special fishing regulations.

Anglers want to release fish properly so they'll live to be caught again another day. If you read and apply the following information, you will improve the survival of the fish you release.

Bait, flies and lures

Fish that are caught with bait and are then released usually die at a higher rate than fish caught with flies and lures, especially during the summer months.

The reason for the higher death rate is that fish that take bait usually swallow it deeply. If you attempt to remove a deeply swallowed hook, there's a 60 percent chance that the fish will die after you release it.

There's good news, though—if you simply cut the line and leave the hook in the fish, the chance that it will die drops dramatically. Studies have shown that only 30 percent of deeply hooked fish die if you leave the hook in the fish. The hook will usually dissolve inside the fish, or it will work itself free on its own.

Winter is also a good time to fish with bait. Studies have shown that fish don't swallow baited hooks as deeply in the winter. The survival of fish caught and released with bait in the winter is much better than the survival of fish caught with bait during the warmer months.

When fish swallow a baited hook, the hook can cause damage to key organs and tissues, or it can cause bleeding. If you catch a fish that's bleeding profusely, it probably won't survive if you release it, even if you cut your line.

Fish survive at a much higher rate if they're caught with a fly or a lure. Studies have shown that 90 percent of the fish caught with a fly or lure will survive after they're released. And there doesn't seem to be much difference whether the fish is caught with a fly or a lure—studies have shown that fish caught with flies survive at only a one to two percent higher rate than fish caught with lures.

Deep water

Depending on the species of fish, catch-and-release fishing in water that's deeper than 30 feet can cause problems. Bringing a fish up quickly from this depth causes its blood chemistry to change. It also causes its air bladder to expand to many times its normal size. This often causes the bladder to protrude out of the fish's mouth.

Keeping the fish in the water, and quickly releasing it so it can get back down to deeper water, helps some. Puncturing the swim bladder with a needle ("fizzing") will not increase the fish's chance for survival.

Some fish, such as lake trout, can burp off the gases from their air bladder if they're pulled up slowly. Most fish do not have this ability, though.

Warm water

Warm water temperatures and/or low dissolved oxygen conditions stress fish. Fish that are already in a stressed condition often cannot handle the added stress of being caught and then released. The water temperature in some of Utah's low- to mid-elevation reservoirs is very warm during the summer. Even at some of Utah's trout waters, the surface temperature can reach 70 to 75 degrees in July and August.

If you're catching fish in August, when the water temperatures are already warm, don't plan on catching and releasing a lot of fish. If you're fishing at a water where you're required to release fish, there are several things you can do: change your techniques (i.e., use a technique that will put less stress on the fish), reduce the amount of time you spend fishing on hot summer days, and/or fish during the late evening or morning hours when the water temperature is cooler.

Tips for catching and releasing fish the right way:

- Come to the water properly equipped to release fish. Make sure you have a landing net, forceps or pliers, and clippers. If you're fishing with bait, make sure you use un-plated bait hooks. If you're fishing at a water that has slot or length limit, make sure you bring a tape measure to measure your fish. You can also measure fish by placing marks on your fishing rod that correspond to the length restrictions at the water you're fishing.
- When possible, fish with flies or lures. And consider bending down the barbs on your hooks, which makes it even easier to release fish. It's also easier to release fish if you use single hooks, instead of treble hooks.
- Fish with a tight line and use active fishing techniques. This will reduce the chance that a fish swallows your hook. If you do hook a fish deeply, cut your line. The hook will frequently dislodge on its own, or dissolve inside the fish.
- Land fish as quickly as possible. This is less tiring for the fish. However, if you're fishing in deep water, bring the fish up slowly so it has time to adjust to the pressure change.
- Release fish immediately. Please remember, however, that's it's illegal to release trout, salmon or grayling if they've been held on (in) a fish stringer, fish basket, live well or other holding device.
- If possible, keep the fish in the water, and use a pair of forceps or needle-nosed pliers to remove the hook.
- Wet your hands or towel before handling a fish, and handle the fish as little as possible. This helps maintain the protective slime coating on the fish. Don't squeeze its body or eye sockets, and never touch its gills. Gently release the fish into quiet water.

When done correctly, and with the right equipment, catch-and-release fishing can be very rewarding. Catch-and-release fishing can also benefit fish populations at certain waters.

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LICENSES AND PERMITS

Utah Code § 23-19-1

Obtaining a fishing license is the first step to fishing in Utah. If you're under the age of 14, you don't need a license to fish unless you want to fish with two poles or use a setline. If you're 14 years of age or older, you must buy a license before you can fish. This section provides information about the different licenses that are available.

Free Fishing Day

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

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 9, 2007, which is Free Fishing Day. Everyone in Utah can fish for free that day, but please remember that all of the other fishing laws and rules in Utah still apply.

Under 14 years of age

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

If you're under 14 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 14 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 page 10 of this guide for more information about second pole and setline permits.

14 years of age and older

Utah Code § 23-19-21

If you're 14 years of age or older, you must purchase a fishing license or a combination license to fish in Utah. You can choose from four different licenses:

- One-day licenses allow you to fish for one day.
- Seven-day licenses allow you to fish for seven consecutive days.
- 365-day licenses allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license. For example, if you buy a license on August 1, 2007, you can use the license until July 31, 2008.
- If you also want to hunt upland game or waterfowl, you may want to buy a combination license. A combination license allows you to fish and hunt upland game and waterfowl in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying a small game and fishing license separately. Combination licenses are available only to Utah residents. Combination licenses are 365-day licenses that allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license. For example, if you buy a combination license on August 1, 2007, you can use the license until July 31, 2008.

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

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

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

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-5

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

Bear Lake ▲

If you have a valid Utah resident or nonresident fishing or combination license, or a valid Idaho resident or nonresident fishing or combination license, you can fish anywhere on Bear Lake that's open to fishing.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

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

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

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

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 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources 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.

More information about reciprocal permits

- Utah reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the day you buy them.
- You must sign your name on your reciprocal permit the same way you signed your name on your fishing license.
- You are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which you're fishing.
- Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession, even if you're licensed to fish in both states.

Fishing contests

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-4

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

Fishing license fees

Residents

365-day (over 14 years of age and under 65 years of age)	$26
365-day (65 years of age or older)	$21
1-day (14 years of age or older)	$8
7-day (14 years of age or older)	$16
365-day Combination (includes fishing and small game hunting)	$34

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

Nonresidents

365-day (14 years of age or older)	$70
1-day (14 years of age or older)	$12
7-day (14 years of age or older)	$32

Reciprocal Fishing permit (nonresidents only)

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

Setline permit (residents and nonresidents) To learn more about setline permits, please see page 10 of this guide.	$15

Second pole permit (residents and nonresidents) To learn more about second pole permits, please see page 10 of this guide.	$15

Special resident licenses

Utah Code § 23-19-36

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

FISHING METHODS

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

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

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

General fishing rules

This section provides the general rules for taking fish and crayfish in Utah. Exceptions to these rules are provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 13.

Game fish may be taken only by the following methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-6

- You may not fish with more than one fishing line unless you're fishing for crayfish or have a second pole or setline permit. Please see page 11 of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish. Information about fishing with a second pole is available on page 10. Information about fishing with a setline is available on page 10.
- 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.
- 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 page 16, and information about fishing at Lake Powell is available on page 18.
- When you're fishing through the ice, you may not fish through a hole that's more than 12 inches wide. The only exceptions are at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake. For more information about ice fishing at these waters, please see the section of this guide entitled Rules for Specific Waters.

Bait

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-12

Several rules pertain to the use of bait in Utah:

- Fishing is permitted with bait except for live fish, corn or hominy (hominy is hulled and dried kernels of corn that have been boiled). Live fish cannot be used for bait in any water of Utah, and you may not possess or use corn or hominy while fishing.
- Some waters in Utah may be fished only with artificial flies and lures. You may not use or have in your possession any bait while fishing at waters where only artificial flies and lures are allowed. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages 13–22 to learn which waters are restricted to the use of artificial flies and lures only.
- Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible (rubber worms, plastic baits, sponges, etc.) and that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.
- You may not use game fish or their parts as bait. The following are the only exceptions to this rule:
  1. Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.
  2. 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 and Willard Bay reservoirs.
  3. Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.
  4. Dead shad caught at Lake Powell may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Shad may not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
- The eggs of any species of fish, except prohibited fish, may be used as bait (please see page 11 for a list of prohibited fish). Eggs may not be taken or used from a fish that is being released back into the water, however.
- The use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. You may not transport live crayfish away from the water where you captured them.

Restrictions on taking fish and crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-11

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

You may not obstruct a waterway or use any chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish. The only exceptions are found in the Taking Nongame Fish section of this guide (page 11) and the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell, on page 18.

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

Chumming is prohibited on all waters except Lake Powell (chumming means to dislodge or deposit into the water any substance, not attached to a hook, line or trap, which may attract fish.) Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section, on page 18 for more information about chumming at Lake Powell.

On some waters, you cannot fish from a float tube or a boat (please see the Watercraft Restrictions section on page 22 for more information). In addition to the rules in this guide, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have placed additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, nonmotorized boats or boats with motors at some waters in Utah.

The rules for taking nongame fish and crayfish are found on page 11 of this guide.

Fishing with a second pole

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-7

If you have a valid second pole permit, and a valid fishing or combination license, you can fish with two poles at any water in the state during its open fishing season. You may keep only one limit of fish, however. A second pole permit does NOT allow you to keep two limits of fish.

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

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

If you're under 14 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).

Setline fishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-8

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

The following rules apply to setline fishing:

- You may not fish with more than one setline.
- A setline may not contain more than 15 hooks.
- When fishing with a setline, you must be within 100 yards of the surface or the bank of water you're fishing from.
- One end of your setline must be attached to a nonmoving object that is not attached to a fishing pole. Your setline must also have a legible tag attached to it that includes your name, address and setline permit number.
- While fishing with a setline, you can also fish with one fishing pole. If you have a valid second pole permit, you can fish with two fishing poles while you're also fishing with a setline.
- Setline permits are available for $15 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.
- A setline permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a setline permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license).
- If you're under 14 years of age and would like to use a setline, you must have a valid one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a setline permit.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-10

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

When fishing for Bonneville cisco at Bear Lake, the opening of your dipnet may not exceed 18 inches. If you're dipnetting through the ice at Bear Lake, there is no restriction on the size of the hole you can drill in the ice. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Bear Lake section, on page 13 for more information.

You may also use a hand-held dipnet to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish. For a list of fish that are prohibited in Utah, please see page 11 of this guide.

Underwater spearfishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-9

You can underwater spearfish for game fish at Causey, Deer Creek, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge, Joe's Valley, Ken's Lake, Lake Powell, Lost Creek, Red Fleet, Steinaker, Starvation and Willard Bay reservoirs from June 1 through September 30, 2007. These are the only waters in Utah where underwater spearfishing for game fish is allowed. Nongame fish also may be taken by spearfishing in these waters and as provided in the Taking Nongame Fish section of this guide (please see page 11).

The underwater spearfishing bag and possession limit is two game fish. No more than one of those fish can be longer than 20 inches unless you're fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, where you can take one lake trout (mackinaw) longer than 28 inches. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide for more exceptions to these general underwater spearfishing rules.

In addition, you can underwater spearfish for carp and striped bass at Lake Powell year round. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section of this guide for more information.

You may underwater spearfish from official sunrise to official sunset. You may not use artificial light to underwater spearfish.

You can underwater spearfish for carp in any water that has an open fishing season. You may not underwater spearfish for carp if the fishing season at that water is closed, however.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

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

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

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

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

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

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

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

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

Tribal Trust Lands

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

Taking crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-15

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

If you're under the age of 14, you do not need a license to fish for crayfish. If you're 14 years of age or older, you must have a valid Utah fishing or combination license to fish for crayfish. You may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes at any body of water where there's an open fishing season. You may not take crayfish if the fishing season at that water is closed, however.

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

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

Prohibited fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-13

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

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

Taking nongame fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-14

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

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

You may take nongame fish, EXCEPT those listed in the Prohibited Fish section on page 11, by angling, traps, archery (excluding crossbows), dipnets, liftnets, seine and spear. Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish is also allowed at the waters listed in the Underwater Spearfishing section on page 10.

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

- Seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- Cast nets may not exceed 10 feet in diameter (a 5-foot radius).
- Nongame fish that are legal to take must either be released or killed immediately after you remove them from the water. You may not leave them on the shoreline.
- Carp may be taken with spearfishing techniques in any water during its open fishing season.

Taking brine shrimp

Utah Admin. Code R657-52

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

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

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

Dead fish and crayfish

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

The following rules pertain to fish that are in your possession in the field or that you're transporting to another location. You must keep the fish in such a condition that:

- the species of fish can be readily identified;
- the number of fish can be readily counted;
- the size of the fish can be readily measured when the fish are taken from waters where size limits apply. Fish taken from waters that have size limits may not be filleted and the heads and tails may not be removed; and
- fillets must have enough skin attached to them that the conspicuous markings of the species can be identified.

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

You may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish caught by another person if you have a donation letter from that person (please see the Donating section on this page for more information.)

In Utah, the fishing bag and possession limit is 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. For example, if you eat one trout, you can catch one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can catch a full limit the next day, etc.

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

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

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

Live fish and crayfish

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

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

Release of tagged or marked fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-18

You may not, without prior authorization from the Division:

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

Disposal of aquatic wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-9

Donating

The following are the only places where you may donate or give protected aquatic wildlife or their parts to another person:

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

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

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

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3

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

Wasting

Utah Code § 23-20-8

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

Season dates and bag and possession limits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-19

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

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

Closed areas

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

Season dates

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is January 1 through December 31, 2007. Fish may be caught 24 hours a day.

Bag and possession limits

- Any trout, salmon or grayling that is not immediately released and that's held in your possession, whether the fish is dead or alive, is part of your bag and possession limit.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell or by any other device.
- Any fish that doesn't meet the size, bag or species rules for the water you're fishing at must be returned to the water immediately.
- in Utah, the bag and possession limit is 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. For example, if you eat one trout, you can harvest one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can harvest a full limit the next day, etc.
- You may not fish at waters that have a specific bag or size limit if you possess fish in violation of that limit. For example, if the cutthroat trout limit at a river you'd like to fish is two cutthroats, and you harvested three cutthroats earlier that day at another water, you can't fish at that river until you consume or donate at least one of the cutthroats you harvested earlier.
- Residents and nonresidents who are under 14 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.
- The following fish bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in the Rules for Specific Waters and Underwater Spearfishing sections of this guide:

• Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate*	50
• Bonneville cisco	30
• Bullhead	24
• Burbot (You may not release burbot. All burbot caught must be killed.)	25
• Channel catfish*	8
• Crappie*	50
• Crayfish	No limit
• Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate*	6
• Nongame species (except Prohibited Fish and burbot; see page 11 for a list of prohibited fish)	No limit
• Northern pike*	6
• Tiger muskellunge*	1 over 40 inches
• Sacramento perch	10
• Striped bass	No limit
• Trout, including salmon, grayling and hybrids in the aggregate, except no more than two can be lake trout/mackinaw. Also, you can take extra brook trout at some waters in the state.*	4
• Walleye*	10, but only 1 over 24 inches
• Whitefish*	10
• White bass	No limit
• Wiper*	6
• Yellow perch*	20

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

RULES FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-20

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

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

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

ASHLEY CREEK (Uintah County) (Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2.

ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through April 20.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

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

BARNEY LAKE (Piute County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2.

BEAR LAKE ▲ (Rich County)
- See Fishing Across State Lines on page 8 for license requirements.
- Trout limit 2.
- Cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings with all fins intact must be immediately released. Only cutthroat trout that have had one or more healed fins clipped may be kept.
- Cisco may be taken with a hand-held dipnet. Net opening may not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

- 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 any hook unless the hook is on an un-weighted dropper line that is at least three inches long.

BEAR LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Rich County)
(a) Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 1,000 feet, or as buoyed.
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (14th) through December 31).

(b) Swan Creek from the headwater spring downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 1,000 feet, or as buoyed.
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (14th) through December 31).

BEAVER CREEK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

BEAVER RIVER (Beaver County) (from Minersville Reservoir upstream to bridge at Greenville)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

BEER CREEK (Utah County) (Benjamin Slough, east from Utah Lake to I-15)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

BENCH'S POND TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

BICKNELL BOTTOMS (Fremont River) (Wayne County)
- OPEN to fishing, except when posted CLOSED.

BIG SPRING CREEK (Rich County)
- See Bear Lake Tributaries.

BOULDER MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND LAKES
Creel Limits: (Wayne and Garfield counties) (including the Dixie National Forest; Teasdale and Escalante Ranger Districts: general locations known as the North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Slope, Griffin Top, Boulder Top, Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County where statewide rules apply, and EXCEPT Dougherty Basin Lake in Garfield County, where separate specific rules apply).
- Trout limit 4.
- Only 2 trout over 14 inches.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

Seasonal Restrictions: All Boulder Mountain lakes, ponds and reservoirs, EXCEPT Barker Reservoir, Garkane East Fork Impoundment, Garkane Main Impoundment, Lower Barker Reservoir, Lower Bowns Reservoir, North Creek Reservoir, Pine Lake, Posey Lake, Oak Creek Reservoir and Wide Hollow Reservoir (all in Garfield County); and Blind Lake, Coleman Reservoir, Cook Lake, Donkey Reservoir, Miller Lake and Pine Creek Reservoir (all in Wayne County), which are open year-round:
- CLOSED January 1 through April 20 and November 1 through December 31.

BOULGER RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- Trout limit 2, when open.

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

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

BROUGH RESERVOIR (Uintah County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

BROWN DUCK BASIN (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains—all streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

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

BULLOCK RESERVOIR (Uintah County)
- Tiger muskie limit 1, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Unlawful to use whole fish or amphibians, including water dogs, for bait. Cut bait must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.

CALDER RESERVOIR (Uintah County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

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

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

CAUSEY RESERVOIR (Weber County)
- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 29.

CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Weber County)
(a) Wheat Grass Creek, including Dry Bread and Bear Hollow
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

(b) Right and left forks of South Fork Ogden River
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout and salmon limit 2.
- CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO RIVER
- Channel catfish limit 24.
- Northern pike limit 12.
- (Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. See page 11 for a list of prohibited fish.)

COMMUNITY FISHING WATERS (Check the Community Fishing Brochure or *wildlife.utah.gov/cf* for specific site recreation rules at the following waters.)
A. Box Elder County: Mayor's Pond and Pioneer Park Pond;
Cache County: Skylers Pond (West Willow Pond);
Carbon County: Carbon County Community Fishery and Gigliotti Pond;
Davis County: Bountiful Lake, Clinton Pond, Farmington Pond, Holmes Creek Reservoir, Jensen Park Pond (Syracuse Pond), Kaysville Ponds, and Maybey Pond;
Emery County: Green River State Park Golf Course Ponds and Huntington Game Farm Ponds;
Iron County: Parowan Pond;
Utah County: Canyon View Park Pond, Highland Glen Park Pond, Salem Pond, Spanish Oaks Reservoir, and Spring Lake;
Weber County: Glassman Pond, and Meadow Creek Pond .

All Counties/Waters listed above under A.:
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).
- Spanish Oaks Reservoir is closed in January, February and December.

B. Washington County: Skyline Drive Pond and Tawa Ponds.
- Trout limit 2.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

C. Washington County: Hurricane Pond.
- Limit 4 fish, except prohibited fish listed on page 11, i.e. Virgin River chub (With the exception of any prohibited fish, the daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).

D. Salt Lake County: Cove Pond, Kidney Pond, Midas Pond, Oquirrh Lake (Daybreak Lake), Riverton Pond, Sunset Pond, and Willow Park Pond.
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill).
- Open to fishing only when the parks are open to the public.
- Cove Pond is closed until 7:30 a.m. on May 26, 2007.
- Riverton Pond is closed until 6 a.m. on Free Fishing Day (June 9, 2007).
- Oquirrh Lake (Daybreak Lake) is closed until 8 a.m. on April 14, 2007.

COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR (Uintah County)
- Bass limit 6, only 1 may be over 15 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Unlawful to use whole fish or amphibians, including water dogs, for bait. Cut bait must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.

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

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

CURRANT CREEK (Wasatch County) (from Water Hollow Creek upstream to headwaters, including all tributaries to Currant Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2.

DEER CREEK RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)
- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Yellow perch limit 10. All yellow perch caught must be kept from January 1 through April 30.

DEER VALLEY LAKES (Wasatch County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- January 1 through September 30, CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.
- October 1 through December 31, trout limit 2 under 16 inches.

DIAMOND FORK CREEK (INCLUDING ALL TRIBUTARIES) (Utah County) (from Three Forks to the headwaters).
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

DOUGHERTY BASIN LAKE (Garfield County) (Boulder Mountain) (Lake and outflow from dam downstream 1/4 mile).
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Trout limit 4, except cutthroat trout.

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

DUCK CREEK (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through April 20.

DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. April 21.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

DUCK FORK CREEK and **OTHER TRIBUTARIES TO DUCK FORK RESERVOIR** (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- Tiger trout limit 2.

DUCK FORK RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- Tiger trout limit 2.

EAST CANYON CREEK (Morgan County) (from White's Crossing located approximately 2 miles upstream from Porterville upstream to the East Canyon Reservoir Dam)
- CLOSED January 1 through March 30 and November 1 through December 31.

EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (Cache County) (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)
- CLOSED August 15 through September 28.

EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER (Cache County) (Porcupine Dam downstream to the Avon-Paradise County road (165), second stream crossing below reservoir).
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout and salmon limit 2.

EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER (Piute and Garfield County)
(a) Feeder canal from diversion near Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir:
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (14th).

(b) from the BLM boundary (about 4 miles south of the town of Antimony) upstream to the confluence of Deer Creek:
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2.

ECHO RESERVOIR (Summit County)
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

ELECTRIC LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Emery and Sanpete counties) (STREAMS ONLY)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- Trout limit 2; (when open).

ENTERPRISE RESERVOIRS (UPPER AND LOWER)(Washington County)
- Trout limit 8 in the aggregate; small mouth bass limit 12 without size restrictions.
- Upper Enterprise Reservoir will be drained August 1, 2007, with repairs being completed by the first of next year.

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

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

FERRON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- Trout limit 4.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

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

FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR (Daggett County)
See Fishing Across State Lines on page 8 for license and permit requirements.
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (EXCLUDING LAKE TROUT) in the aggregate, no more than 3 may be kokanee salmon.
- Limit on lake trout/mackinaw is 8, but only 1 may exceed 28 inches.
- All kokanee salmon caught from September 10 through November 30 must be immediately released.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the eastern most point of the south shore of Linwood Bay (mouth of canyon) to eastern most point of the north shore of Linwood Bay (Lucerne Point), CLOSED between official sunset and sunrise, October 15 through December 15.
- Catfish limit 6.
- Smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate, limit 10.
- Burbot limit 25. Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All must be killed.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- When ice fishing, the hole size may not exceed 18 inches.

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

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

GOOSEBERRY CREEK (Sanpete County) (a Scofield Reservoir tributary)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th)

GOOSEBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

GRANDADDY LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains)
- All tributaries to Grandaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

GRANTSVILLE RESERVOIR (Tooele County)
- No creel limit for smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any bass they catch. All bass must be killed.

GRASSY TRAIL RESERVOIR (Carbon County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

GREEN RIVER (Carbon, Daggett, Grand and Uintah counties)
(a) From confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument:
- Channel catfish limit 24.
- Northern pike limit 12.

(b) From Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam; including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole:
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to fishing from a boat with a motor between the Utah-Colorado state line and Flaming Gorge Dam.
- Trout limit 3 (2 under 15 inches and 1 over 22 inches).
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

GREEN RIVER STATE PARK GOLF COURSE PONDS ▲ (Emery County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

GUNLOCK RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)
- Bass under 10 inches: limit 4.
- Bass over 20 inches: limit 2.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

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

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

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

HONEYVILLE PONDS (Cold Springs Lakes) (Box Elder County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 26.

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

HUNTINGTON CREEK (Emery County) (Below Electric Lake)
(a) Right Fork (from Flood and Engineers canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2.

(b) Left Fork (from top of USFS Campground, near confluence with Right Fork, to headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Paradise Creek):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest brown trout.

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

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

HUNTINGTON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (near the top of Huntington Canyon) (Sanpete County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest tiger trout.

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

HURRICANE POND (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species. For example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.).

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

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

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

JOE'S VALLEY RESERVOIR (Emery County)
- CLOSED November 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December (8th).
- Trout limit 2, only 1 over 22 inches.
- All trout 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

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

JONES HOLE CREEK (Uintah County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit 2; no more than 1 may be a brown trout larger than 15 inches.

JORDANELLE RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)
- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Yellow perch limit 50.

KAYSVILLE PONDS (Davis County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

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

KOLOB RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Washington County) (Upstream from Kolob Reservoir)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

KOLOB RESERVOIR (Washington County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 1 trout over 18 inches.
- All trout 18 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

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

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

LAKE POWELL (Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties) See Fishing Across State Lines on page 8 for license and permit requirements, and Fishing Methods/Bait on page 9 for use of dead shad as bait in Lake Powell.

- Chumming is only allowed for taking striped bass. ONLY commercially prepared anchovies and sardines may be used for chumming.
- Gaffs may be used to land striped bass only.
- Carp and striped bass may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing year round.
- Carp may be taken by archery equipment year round.
- Archery and spearfishing is prohibited within:
  (a) 1/4 mile of all existing developed areas, including shoreline campgrounds, docks, launch ramps, breakwaters and trail heads;
  (b) 1/4 mile of any structure, "Structure" includes any building, shed, pump-out, boat dock, breakwater, permanent harbor fixture, camper, motor home, trailer, tent, or vehicle;
  (c) Rainbow Bridge National Monument;
  (d) 1/4 mile of Dangling Rope Marina, including any land or harbor based structures;
  (e) 100 yards (300 feet) of any boats, unless:
  - The person owns, rents, leases, or lawfully occupies the boat, or;
  - Another boat moves into the 100 yard perimeter after the bow or spear fishing activity has commenced.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or more than 3 lures.
- Smallmouth bass limit 20.
- Largemouth bass limit 5.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Channel catfish limit 25.
- Striped bass no limit.

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

LITTLE CREEK RESERVOIR (Rich County)

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

LITTLE DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)

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

LITTLE PINE CREEK (OUTFLOW FROM LOWER ENTERPRISE RESERVOIR (APPROX. 1.5 MILES)(Washington County)

- Trout limit 8 in the aggregate; small mouth bass limit 12 without size restrictions.

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

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

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

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- Trout and whitefish (in aggregate) limit 2.

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

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

LOST CREEK RESERVOIR (Morgan County)

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

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

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

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

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

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- Only 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

MANTUA RESERVOIR (Box Elder County)

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

MANTUA RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Box Elder County)

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

MATHIS POND (Washington County)

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

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

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

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

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

MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR (Sevier County)

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

MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR (Beaver County)

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

MOON LAKE (Duchesne County)
- Trout limit 4; but only 2 splake may be taken.

MOUNTAIN DELL CREEK (Salt Lake County)
(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir water line upstream to Little Dell Reservoir
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From Little Dell Reservoir water line upstream to headwaters
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

MOUNTAIN DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

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

NEW CASTLE RESERVOIR (Iron County)
- Wiper limit 2.

NEWTON RESERVOIR (Cache County)
- Unlawful to use whole fish or amphibians, including water dogs, for bait. Cut bait must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Bass limit 6, but only one over 12 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1. All tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.

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

OQUIRRH LAKE (Daybreak Lake) (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

OTTER CREEK STREAM (Piute County) (from Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to the Angle Diversion)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

PANGUITCH LAKE (Garfield County)
- Limit 4 trout, must be under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

PANGUITCH LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Garfield County) (excluding Blue Springs Creek upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge, bridge is approximately one mile upstream from the Panguitch Lake; and excluding Clear Creek upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway, located approximately one-fourth mile upstream from Panguitch Lake)
- Limit 4 trout, must be under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Iron County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

PARLEYS CREEK (Salt Lake County)
(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir to SR-65.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From SR-65 upstream to headwaters.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

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

PELICAN LAKE (Uintah County)
- Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate, limit 20.
- Bass limit 6; but only 1 bass larger than 15 inches.

PETE'S HOLE RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

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

PINE LAKE INFLOW (Garfield County)
- Inflow including spawning channel.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

PINEVIEW RESERVOIR (Weber County)
- Unlawful to use whole fish or amphibians, including water dogs, for bait. Cut bait must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1; all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Black crappie limit 20.
- Yellow perch limit 50.
- CLOSED inside buoys by spillway near the dam.

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

PORCUPINE RESERVOIR (Cache County)
- CLOSED to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 29.
- Trout and salmon limit 12, no more than 4 may be rainbow, cutthroat or brown trout in the aggregate. To take 12 fish you must possess at least 8 salmon.
- See EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER.

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

PROVO RIVER
(a) East from Center Street Bridge (entrance to Utah Lake State Park) to I-15 (Utah County):
- CLOSED to taking of nongame fish by methods other than angling.
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

(b) Upstream from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Deer Creek Reservoir (Utah and Wasatch counties):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.

(c) From Legacy Bridge on Midway Lane (SR-113) in Midway upstream to the Jordanelle Dam (Wasatch County):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.

(d) From Jordanelle Reservoir upstream to the confluence of the South Fork Provo River (Wasatch County):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Brown trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout and their hybrids. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.

QUAIL CREEK RESERVOIR ▲ (Quail Lake) (Washington County)
- Bass under 10 inches: limit 4.
- Bass over 20 inches: limit 2.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

RAINBOW RESERVOIR (Tooele County, Deseret Chemical Depot):
- OPEN to fishing May 1 through October 31 during daylight hours. (A gate will be closed and locked from dusk to dawn. Facility CLOSED November 1 through December 31 and January 1 through April 30. Shore fishing only.)

RED BUTTE CREEK and **RED BUTTE RESERVOIR** (Salt Lake County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

RED FLEET RESERVOIR ▲ (Uintah County)
- Bass limit 6. Only one may be larger than 15 inches.

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

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

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

ROCKPORT RESERVOIR ▲ (Wanship Reservoir) (Summit County)
- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches.

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

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

SAN JUAN RIVER (San Juan County)
- Channel catfish limit 24.

SAND HOLLOW RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)
- Bass under 10 inches limit 4.
- Bass over 20 inches limit 2.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR ▲ (Carbon and Utah Counties)
- Trout limit 8.

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Carbon, Sanpete and Utah counties, including Gooseberry Creek)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

SHEEP CREEK (Daggett County) (from Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary)
- CLOSED August 15 through October 31.

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

SKYLERS POND (West Willow Pond) (Cache County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

SKYLINE DRIVE POND (Washington County) (See Community Fishing Waters)
- Trout limit 2.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

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

SOUTH FORK OGDEN RIVER (Weber County) (Downstream from Causey Dam to Pineview Reservoir)
- Trout limit 4, but only 2 can be brown trout.

SPANISH FORK RIVER (Utah County) (east from Utah Lake to I-15)
- CLOSED to fishing March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

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

SPRING CREEK (Utah County)
(a) East from Utah Lake to I-15:
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

(b) Springville State Fish Hatchery and Central Region office grounds:
- CLOSED from the Mill Pond downstream to SR-75.

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

SPRING RUN CREEK (Utah County) (East from Utah Lake to I-15)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

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

STEINAKER RESERVOIR (Uintah County) ▲
- Bass limit 6; only 1 may be larger than 15 inches.

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR (Wasatch County)
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all cutthroat trout.
- Any trout with cutthroat characteristics (not necessarily jaw slashing) is

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

considered to be a cutthroat trout. Slash marks under the jaw should not to be used to distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat trout from rainbow trout at Strawberry. Slashing is sometimes absent on Bear Lake cutthroats, and is sometimes present on rainbows. Better characteristics are deep orange pelvic and anal fins on the cutthroats, and white-tipped pink to gray-green pelvic and anal fins on the rainbows. Rainbows also have the pinkish lateral stripe on the sides (see fish descriptions beginning on page 26 of this guide for more information).

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Wasatch County)
(a) Indian Creek and all tributaries to Indian Creek, Squaw Creek, Strawberry River from Strawberry Reservoir upstream to USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road), Co-op Creek from confluence with Strawberry River upstream to US-40, and the Central Utah Project Canal (commonly known as the "steps" or "ladders") from US-40 to Strawberry Reservoir, including that portion of the reservoir confined to the narrow "steps" or "ladders" channel.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) Strawberry River and its tributaries upstream from USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road) to its headwaters, Co-op Creek and its tributaries upstream from US-40 to its headwaters, Soldier Creek, Coal Canyon, Cow Hollow, Trout Creek, Sage Creek, Chicken Creek, Little Co-op Creek, Clyde Creek, Mud Creek, Bryants Fork, Horse Creek, Chipman Creek, Trail Hollow, Broad Hollow, Pine Hollow, Badger Hollow and Road Hollow.

- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th) and September 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October (13th).
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY (all fish must be immediately released, fishing with fish in possession is illegal).
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal).

STRAWBERRY RIVER (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)
(a) (from confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to Soldier Creek Dam)

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

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

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

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

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

TEMPLE FORK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

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

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

TWENTY-FIRST STREET POND (Weber County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County)

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

UINTA MOUNTAINS LAKES AND STREAMS (Summit, Wasatch, Duchesne, Uintah and Daggett counties) (Covering streams and lakes in Utah within the boundary beginning on I-80 at the Utah-Wyoming state line southwest of Evanston, Wyoming and continuing southwest along I-80 to Highway 40 (near Park City) then East along Highway 40 to Vernal, Utah, then North along Highway 44 to Manila, Utah, then West on Highway 43 to the Wyoming state line, then West and North along the Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80)

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

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

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

UPPER KENT'S LAKE INFLOW (Beaver County) (inflow, approximately 900 feet, from the mouth up to the waterfall)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

UTAH LAKE ▲ (Utah County)

- Largemouth and smallmouth bass limit 6. All largemouth and smallmouth bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- All suckers taken while attempting to take other legal species must be immediately released.

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

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

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

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

WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR (Cache County)

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 26.

WEST CROSS CANYON POND (San Juan County)

- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.

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

- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

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

WHEELER CREEK (Weber County)

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

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

WHITE RIVER (Uintah County)
- Channel catfish limit 24.

WHITNEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Summit County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR ▲ (Box Elder County)
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass) limit 6.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 24 inches.

WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR INLET CHANNEL ▲ (Box Elder County) (From the buoyed start of the channel near the South Marina boat ramp up the channel to the second set of baffles. This does not include the South Marina proper or the normal boating channel out of the South Marina into the reservoir.)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (28th).
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Crappie limit 10.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 24 inches.

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

WOLF CREEK (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

YANKEE MEADOW RESERVOIR INLET (Iron County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (14th).

YUBA RESERVOIR ▲ (SEVIER BRIDGE RESERVOIR) (Juab and Sanpete counties)
- CLOSED to the possession of yellow perch.
- All yellow perch must be immediately released.

WATERCRAFT RESTRICTIONS

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

Fishing from boats and float tubes is PROHIBITED on the following waters:
1. Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
2. Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
3. Farmington Pond (Davis County)
4. Holmes Creek Reservoir (Davis County)
5. Pine Valley Reservoir (Washington County)
6. Settlement Canyon Reservoir (Tooele County)

Fishing from a **boat with a motor of any kind is PROHIBITED** on the following waters:
1. Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
2. Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
3. Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River drainage)
4. Boulder Mountain Lakes (Wayne and Garfield counties) (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)
5. Bud Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
6. Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
7. Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
8. Clinton Pond (Davis County)
9. Duck Creek (Davis County)
10. Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)
11. Foy Lake (San Juan County)
12. Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
13. Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
14. Lilly Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
15. Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
16. Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
17. Maple Lake (Utah County)
18. McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
19. Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
20. Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
21. Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
22. Payson Reservoir (Utah County)
23. Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
24. Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
25. Spanish Oaks Reservoir (Utah County)
26. Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
27. Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
28. Tony Grove Lake (Cache County)

Fishing from a **boat with a gas engine is PROHIBITED** (an electric motor may be used) on the following waters:
1. Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
2. Ken's Lake (San Juan County)
3. Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
4. Loyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
5. Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
6. Palisade Lake ▲ (Sanpete County)
7. Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
8. Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
9. Washington Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage) (Note: Tail Lake is considered part of Washington Lake when boating can be done without lifting or dragging the boat between the two lakes.)
10. Blanding Reservoir #4 (San Juan County)

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

▲ There is a state park associated with this water body. Visit *stateparks.utah.gov* for information on park amenities.

1. Blanding Reservoir #3 (San Juan County)

Operating a boat above a wakeless speed is PROHIBITED on the following waters:
1. Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
2. Lost Creek (Morgan County)

DEFINITIONS

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

Aggregate means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction (i.e., trout and salmon in the aggregate).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Game fish means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass, trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.

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

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

Immediately released means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.

Lake means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

Length measurement means the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

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

Motor means an electric or internal combustion engine.

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

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

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means, for purposes of this guide only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer 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 on selected waters.)

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.

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.

Underwater spearfishing means fishing by a person swimming or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand which uses a rubber band, spring or pneumatic power to propel a spear to take fish.

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.

UTAH'S BOATING LAWS AND RULES

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

RESPONSIBLE OHV USE

A new website offers off-highway vehicle riders a wealth of information including maps, forums, photos, course information and more.

While most OHV users are responsible, misuse results in disturbance to wildlife, damage to wildlife habitat and personal injury. Responsible OHV use requires riders to avoid closed or restricted areas, respect wildlife and wildlife habitat, obey helmet regulations and observe OHV operator age restrictions and regulations.

To help you protect your privilege, you can now log on to *utahohv.org*. On this new site, you can post questions, weigh in on current discussions, and represent your views to the rest of the OHV community. You can also find clubs and organizations, submit your photos, and learn ways to ensure access to wildlife on public land for future generations.

Go to *utahohv.org* for maps, information, rider forums and more.

Have an idea for a fishing regulation change?

Share it with the DWR!

If you'd like to see a fishing regulation change in Utah in 2008, please share your idea with the Division of Wildlife Resources no later than June 1, 2007.

There are three ways to share your idea:

1. E-mail your idea to *DWRComment@utah.gov*
2. Mail your idea to:
   Sport Fisheries Coordinator
   Division of Wildlife Resources
   PO Box 146301
   Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
3. Share your idea at your Regional Advisory Council meeting in May. Meeting dates, times and locations are available online at *wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings.*

DWR fisheries biologists will finalize their fishing recommendations for the 2008 season early this summer. Please send or share your idea with them before June 1 so they'll have time to consider your idea as they finalize their recommendations. Suggestions received after June 1 may not be considered until the May 2008 RAC informational meetings are held to consider recommendations for the 2009 fishing season.

The biologists will present their final fishing recommendations for the 2008 fishing season at RAC meetings held across Utah in September. The DWR encourages you to attend your RAC meeting to learn more about the final recommendations and to provide your comments. Your input will be taken to the Utah Wildlife Board when it meets in October to approve Utah's 2008 Fishing Guide.

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

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and must abide by federal laws. 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.

Division funding: The Division is 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.

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

As of November 1, 2006, six Utah fishing waters have been found to contain levels of mercury or other contaminants that exceed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency screening values. Fish consumption advisories have been issued for the following waters:

- Gunlock Reservoir (Washington County)—largemouth bass (mercury)
- Silver Creek (Summit County)—trout (arsenic)
- Mill Creek (Grand County)—brown trout (mercury)
- Lower Ashley Creek (Uintah County)—all fish (selenium)
- Green River in Desolation Canyon—channel catfish (mercury)
- Utah Lake (Utah County)—carp (PCBs)

Between 2000 and 2006, fish were collected for mercury sampling from about 200 sites in Utah. Most of these sites were on rivers and streams, but lakes and reservoirs were sampled too. In October 2006, results were being evaluated for the sites sampled in late 2005 and early 2006.

Fish consumption advisories

Women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, nursing mothers and young children should not eat more than one 4-ounce serving per month from Gunlock, Silver Creek, Mill Creek or the Green River in Desolation Canyon. A 4-ounce serving of fish is about the size of a deck of cards.

Women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, nursing mothers and young children should not eat any fish from Ashley Creek or any carp from Utah Lake.

Adults are also advised to limit their consumption. Adults should eat no more than two 8-ounce servings per month of largemouth bass from Gunlock; no more than two 8-ounce servings per month of trout from Silver Creek; no more than two 8-ounce servings per month of channel catfish from the Green River in Desolation Canyon; no more than three 8-ounce servings per month of brown trout from Mill Creek; no more than one 8-ounce serving per month of carp from Utah Lake; and no more than 6 ounces per week of meat from Ashley Creek.

Testing in 2007

Compared to other states, the number of fish consumption advisories in Utah is very low. Testing of rivers, streams, reservoirs and lakes in Utah will continue in 2007.

The latest information about fish consumption advisories in Utah is available at *www.deq.utah.gov/issues/Mercury*.

For more information about the health effects of mercury, please visit *www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts46.html*.

Photo courtesy of the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation

UTAH'S NATIVE AND NONNATIVE SPORT FISH

Native Sport Fish

Mountain Whitefish

Light brown on the back and fins and silvery to white on the belly and sides. Snout and lower jaw are short and blunt, with a flap on each nostril.
Angling record: 1997; Wt.–4 lb.-12 oz.; L–21 1/2 in.; G–14 in.; Roy L. Montoya, Deer Creek Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 06/20/04; 24 in.; Craig Shriner; Weber River.

Whitefish

Bonneville Whitefish and Bear Lake Whitefish

These two fish are indistinguishable below 10 inches in length. The Bonneville whitefish have gray-blue spots along their sides. These whitefish are elongate, relatively cylindrical fish. They are silvery-white along their sides grading into a charcoal gray to black on their backs. They have small delicate mouths that make them difficult to catch. Bonneville whitefish may reach four pounds and grow to 20 inches. Both species occur only in Bear Lake—nowhere else in the world.
Angling record: 1982; Wt.–4 lb.-4 oz.; L–21 in.; G–13 3/4 in.; Deon Sparks; Bear Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 12/04/00; 19 1/4 in.; Scott Tolentino; Bear Lake.

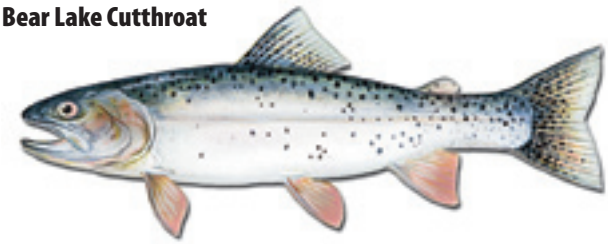
Bonneville Cisco

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

Cutthroat Trout

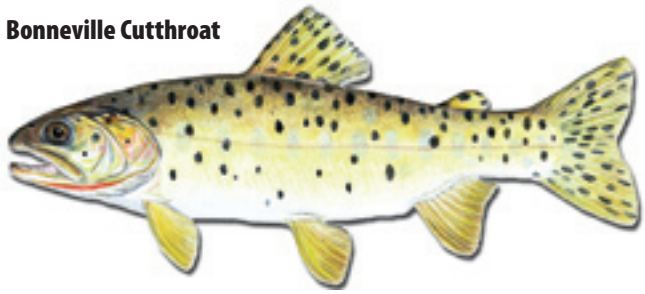
Four subspecies (strains) of native cutthroat trout are found in Utah, including Bear Lake cutthroat trout, Bonneville cutthroat trout, Colorado River cutthroat trout and Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Except for the Bear Lake cutthroat strain, cutthroats are best distinguished by their crimson slash along the lower jaw. Cutthroat trout also lack the iridescent pink stripe or the white tipped pelvic and anal fins of the rainbow trout. The native strains of cutthroat trout are becoming more extensively used in sport-fishing programs and are being reintroduced to many of their former habitats in the state.
Angling record: 1930; 26 lb.-12 oz.; Mrs. E. Smith; Strawberry Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 12/07/02; 30 in.; Blaine Beazer; Bear Lake.

Bear Lake Cutthroat



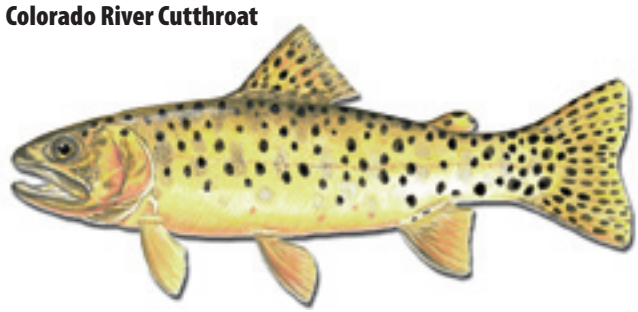
The Bear Lake cutthroat is a form of the Bonneville cutthroat trout native to Bear Lake. Bear Lake cutthroat have been stocked in a number of other Utah waters including Strawberry, Panguitch Lake, Otter Creek, Koosharem and Minersville. Slash marks under the jaw are not a reliable characteristic to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

Bonneville Cutthroat



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

Colorado River Cutthroat



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

Yellowstone Cutthroat

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

Nonnative Sport Fish

Trout, Char & Salmon

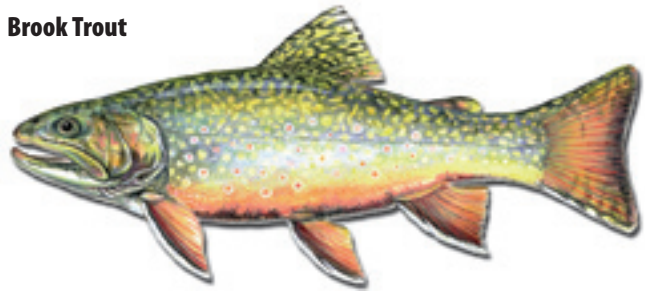
Rainbow Trout

Colors vary greatly-with patterns depending on habitat, size, and maturity. Stream residents and migrant spawners are darker and have more intense colors than lake residents or non-spawners. Lake residents tend to be silvery with subdued colors. A mature rainbow is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The pinkish to reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular and profuse black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. The pelvic and anal fins are translucent pink to gray-green and tipped in white. Rainbow trout also tend to have a fairly blunt snout. Some of the rainbow trout stocked in the state are sterile triploids, which are produced to prevent hybridization with native cutthroat.
Angling record: 1979; Wt.–26 lb.-2 oz.; Del Canty; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 12/30/00; 29 in; Enich Mockli; East Canyon Reservoir.

Lake Trout

This species of char has a background color of gray-brown, overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides, and fins and serves to highlight the lighter gray spots. Lake trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the spots are difficult to see. Spotting is usually more intense on small fish. The caudal is deeply forked. The mouth is large and terminal with strong teeth on both jaws. They are present in Fish Lake, Bear Lake, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Angling record: 1988; Wt.–51 lb.-8 oz.; L–45 1/8 in.; G–31 3/4 in.; Curt Bilbey; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 07/09/98; 46 1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Brook Trout

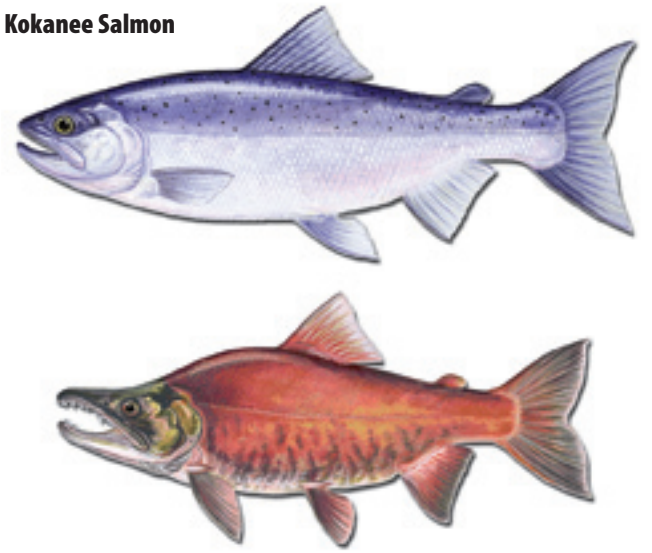


Exhibiting a wide range of colors, brook trout (another char) may be olive to blue-gray on the back to white on the belly. Red spots, usually with bluish halos around them, are present on the sides. Characteristic light wavy marks on the back are a distinguishing feature. Obvious white and then black stripe along the fore edge of each of the lower fins aids in separating brook trout from most other trouts. Caudal fin is squared or lightly forked.
Angling record: 1971; Wt.–7 lb.-8 oz.; Milton Taft; Boulder Mountain.
Catch-and-release record: 12/06/97; L–23 in.; Travis L. Clark; Boulder Mountain.

Arctic Grayling

Silvery to light purple colors on the sides and bluish-white on the belly are the distinctive colors of grayling. They are relatively slender and are most easily distinguished by their long, high, brilliantly colored, bright purple, sail-like dorsal fin.
Angling record: 1998; Wt.–1 lb.-12 oz.; L–17 1/4 in.; G–8 3/4 in.; Terry J. Fieldsted; Big Dog Lake—South Slope Uintas.
Catch-and-release record: 07/17/99; 19 in.; Russell Lee, Jr.; Uinta Mountains.

Kokanee Salmon



Kokanee are bright silvery fish with no definitive spotting pattern. Kokanee have a dark blue back with silvery sides. As the spawning season approaches, kokanee turn from silver to orange to deep red, and the male develops the characteristic hump on the back, elongated head, and hooked jaw common to the Pacific salmon. A deeply forked tail also distinguishes them from rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. They are present in Flaming Gorge, Porcupine, Strawberry, and Stateline reservoirs.
Angling record: 1995; Wt.–6 lbs.; L–25 in.; G–16 in.; Todd Chikaraishi; Strawberry Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 05/29/04; 26 5/8 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.

Brown Trout

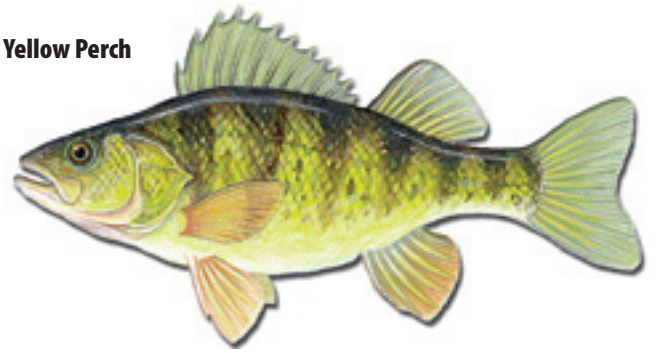
It is a very hardy trout that competes well with other fish and endures marginal water qualities better than most trouts. It generally has golden brown hues with yellow under parts. The males during spawning are often brilliantly splashed with crimson spots circled with blue halos. Its upper body is usually profusely dappled with large, irregular, dark chocolate spots. It is quite carnivorous and sports a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trout. Brown trout often grow to considerable size.
Angling record: 1977; Wt.–33 lb.-10 oz.; L–40 in.; G–25 in.; Robert Bringhurst; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 05/26/01; 32 in.; Cody Mortensen; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Cool and warm water fish

Walleye

Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller cousin, the yellow perch. Color is brassy olive buff, sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. Large, dark blotch at rear base of the first dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail is whitetipped. The tail is moderately forked.
Angling record: 1991; Wt.–15 lb.-9 oz.; L–31 3/4 in.; G–20-3/4 in.; Jeffery Tanner; Provo River.
Catch-and-release record: 04/04/02; 31 1/2 in.; Enich Mockli; Starvation Reservoir.

Yellow Perch

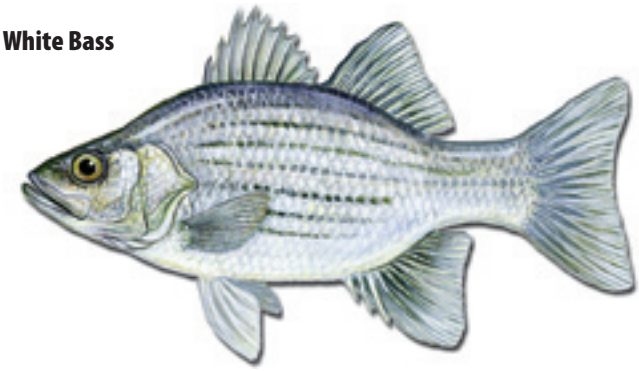


Yellow perch are yellowish with dark vertical bars. The caudal fin is forked, and the dorsal fin is divided.
Angling record: 1984; Wt.–2 lb.-11 oz.; L–15 1/8 in.; G–9-3/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Yuba Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 03/04/00; L–15 1/4 in.; Brad Cutler; Yuba Reservoir.

Striped Bass

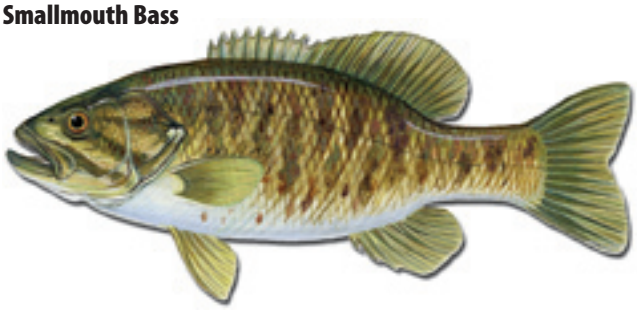
Coloration is bluish-black to dark grey, or olive-green above, the sides are silvery, the belly white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. Mouth is oblique and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The caudal is forked.
Angling record: 1991; Wt.–48 lb.-11 oz.; L–45 in.; G–31 1/4 in.; Travis T. Jensen; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-release record: 5/11/00; 32 1/2 in.; Marty Peterson; Lake Powell.

White Bass



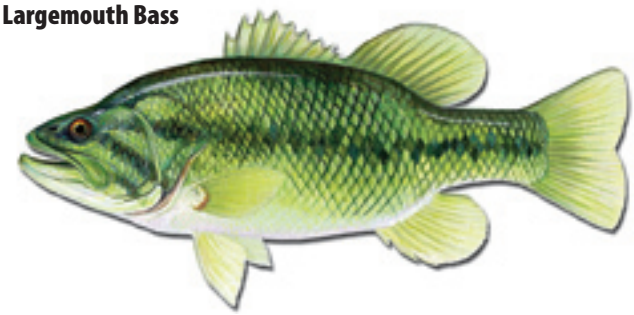
Coloration on the back is grey or charcoal, green, with silvery sides and white belly. They have five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body is deeper and less streamlined than the striper. They are common in Utah Lake, where they dominate all other fish.
Angling record: 1970; Wt.–4 lb.-1 oz.; John R. Welcker; Utah Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 05/07/05; 19 in.; Clint Lance; Salem Pond.

Smallmouth Bass



The snout is long and bluntly pointed, the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper jaw. Smallmouth bass vary in color with habitat, but are normally dark olive/brown on the back—with the sides lighter and yellowish and the belly yellowish. There are 8 to 15 (average 9) dark vertical bars on the sides which distinguishes them from the largemouth bass. Anterior dorsal fin has 10 spines, and is strongly joined to the soft dorsal. The anal fin has three spines.
Angling record: 1996; Wt.–7 lb.-6 oz.; L–22 in.; G–16-1/2 in.; Alan Iorg; Midview Reservoir (Lake Borham).
Catch-and-release record: 07/04/03; 23 1/2 in.; Clifford Sackett Jr.; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Largemouth Bass



Head is large and long. Mouth is large and terminal with upper jaw reaching past the center of the eye in adults. The upper parts of the body and head are greenish with a silvery or brassy luster. The belly is white to yellow. There is an irregular dark stripe along the sides. Eyes are brown.
Angling record: 1974; Wt.–10 lb.-2 oz.; L–24 1/4 in.; G–20 in.; Sam Lamanna; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-release record: 03/29/98; 27 in.; Dennis Miller; Quail Lake.

Bullhead

Adults are blackish, dark olive, or dark brown on the back. Belly is greenish-white or bright yellow. They are common in many warm waters of Utah, and abundant in Utah Lake.
Angling record: 1999; Wt.–3 lb.-4 oz.; L–16 in.; G–13 in.; Jack Gilgen; Cutler Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 06/15/97; 13 1/2 in.; Shawn Clement; Kaysville Ponds.

Channel Catfish

Distinguished from other catfish by their long anal fin and deeply forked tall. The body is pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. They usually have spots but lose them when older. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. The mouth is short, wide and horizontal with chin and snout barbels.
Angling record: 1978; Wt.–32 lb.-8 oz.; L–39-3/4 in.; G–22 in.; LeRoy Mortenson; Utah Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 04/08/03; 34 in.; Blair Peterson; Davis Community Pond.

Black Crappie

The black crappie has two closely-joined dorsal fins. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. Belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent. It is fairly abundant in Utah lowland warm waters from Cache Valley to Lake Powell.
Angling record: 1993; Wt.–3 lb.-2 oz.; L–17-1/4 in.; G–14 in.; Mike Flickinger; Quail Creek Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 07/06/01; 15 1/2 in.; Tyler Maynes; Quail Creek Reservoir.

Green Sunfish

Green sunfish are brassy-green or blue-green on the back, sometimes with metallic-green flecks and dusky bars on the sides. The flap over the gills is a dark color. This fish will strike at worms, bait or smaller artificial lures.
Angling record: 2003; 0 lb.-15.5 oz.; L-10 1/4 in.; G–10 in.; Sean Buchanan; Glassman Pond.
Catch-and-release record: 05/29/00; 10 1/2 in. ; Jack Vincent; Pelican Lake.

Bluegill

Bluegill are shorter, deep-bodied fish, whose name comes from the dark flap over the gills. The body is olive-green with vertical bars, and some blue and orange may be present. Bluegills can be caught by using worms or insects on a small hook, and will also take a small jig or fly.
Angling record: 1993; Wt.–2 lb.-7 oz.; L–11 1/2 in.; G–14 5/8 in.; Jack Rask; Mantua Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 01/30/00; 11 1/4 in.; Lance Egan; Pelican Lake.

Northern Pike

Elongated torpedo shaped body with a pattern of light colored markings on each side of the body that form 7-9 horizontal rows on a dark background. The tail fins are rounded at the ends. The Northern Pike differs from other similar species in having fully scaled cheeks, although only the upper half of the opercle is scaled.
Angling record: 2002; Wt.–25 lb. 0 oz.; L–43 1/2 in.; G–19 1/2 in.; Henry Fenning; Yuba Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 06/13/98; 49 3/4 in.; Logan Hacking; Lake Powell.

Hybrid game fish

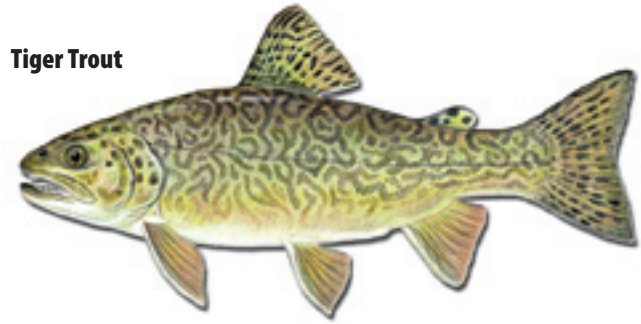
Wiper

A hybrid cross between a female striped bass and male white bass. Its appearance is intermediate between the two parents. It has six to eight dark horizontal stripes over a silverwhite background with a dark charcoal to black back. It has two dorsal fins, the anterior with 8-10 sharp spines. It is slightly heavier bodied than the striped bass and grows up to 12 pounds in weight and 24 inches in length. The wiper was recently introduced into Willard Bay.
Angling record: 2006; Wt.–7 lb.-10 oz.; L–25 1/2 in.; G–17 3/4 in.; Jon Volt; Willard Bay.
Catch-and-release record: 07/08/05; 25 in.; Dale P. Tracy; Willard Bay.

Tiger Muskellunge

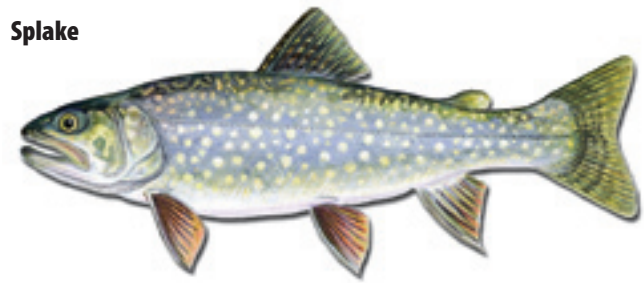
A hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike with intermediate characteristics between the two parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable feature is the grey-green vertical bars along its sides. It thrives where there are good numbers of perch and sunfish for food. It can be expected to grow to 50-plus inches long and weigh more than 30 pounds.
Angling record: 2006; Wt.–33 lb.-9 oz.; L–49 in.; G–21 1/2 in.; Kelly Parry; Pineview Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 11/28/98; 53 1/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Pineview Reservoir.

Tiger Trout



Tiger trout, a cross between a brown trout and brook trout, has a unique, dark maze-like pattern all over a brownish, gray body. The belly is yellowish orange as are the pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. The tail fin is square.
Angling record: 2005; Wt.–7 lb.-9 oz.; L–27 in.; G–14 1/2 in.; Greg Daley; Boulder Mountains.
Catch-and-release record: 10/22/05; 23 in.; Andrew B. Jacobsen; Huntington Reservoir.

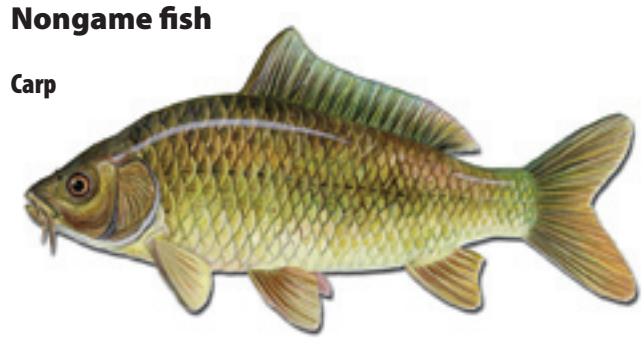
Splake



A splake trout is the hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout. It has a dark background with white spots. The tail fin is not as deeply forked as lake trout.
Angling record: 2005; Wt.–16 lb.-4 oz.; L–34 3/8 in.; G–19 1/4 in.; Richard W. Pittenger; Fish Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 08/12/99; 16 in.; Michael Richard Wakefield, Jr; Moon Lake.

Nongame fish

Carp



An often undervalued sport and food fish. Deep, thick body color is gray to brassy green or yellowish green. The body is normally covered with large scales and carp have fleshy barbels on each side of the mouth. A large spine is present at the front of the dorsal (top) fin. Use worms, dough balls, or other bait and fish on the bottom. Carp will give you a good fight, grow to a large size, and can be tasty when smoked. There's no limit on how many you can keep.
Angling record: 1993; Wt.–32 lb.; Couger Elfervig; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-release record: 09/02/03; 35 1/2 in.; Lance Egan; Starvation Reservoir.

Utah Sucker

This sucker is dark olive to copper, with dusky fins and a subterminal (on the bottom) mouth. Suckers will take small worms and other baits. Utah suckers are very good smoked or bottled.
Angling record: 2003; Wt.–6 lb.-6 oz.; L–25 1/2 in.; G–13 1/4 in.; Jamin C. Buttars; Weber River.
Catch-and-release record: 08/12/05; 27 in.; John Sanders; Middle Provo River.

Utah Chub

Utah chub have robust bodies and large scales. The anterior margin of the dorsal fin lies directly over the origin of the pelvic fins. Body coloration is variable with dark olive green or black on the upper back, with silvery, brassy or golden sides.
Angling record: 1987; Wt.–1 lb.-11 oz.; L–13 1/4 in.; G–11 in.; Ray Johnson; Starvation Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 06/21/97; 14-1/4 in.; Sue McGhie Troff; Flaming Gorge.

Burbot

Burbot, or ling cod, were illegally-introduced into Flaming Gorge Reservoir, where the population is rapidly expanding. Burbot are a slender, smooth-skinned fish with a large barbel in the middle of the chin and two dorsal fins, the second of which is half the length of the body and matched by an anal fin of about the same length. The coloring ranges from yellow to light brown with a wavy pattern of dark brown or black. Despite the odd, eel-like appearance, burbot have flaky white flesh that tastes excellent. All burbot caught from Flaming Gorge must be immediately killed (see the Rules for Specific Waters section on page 16).

Species not illustrated

White Sucker
Angling record: 1992; Wt.–2 lb.-8 oz.; L–19-1/4 in.; G–9-1/2 in; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.
Catch-and-release record: 4/26/97; 19 in.; Kirk Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.

Sacramento Perch
Angling record: 1993; Wt.–4 lb.-5 oz.; L–17 in.; G–15 in.; Harlan G. Thomas; Garrison Reservoir. (Pruess Lake).
Catch-and-release record: 05/28/00; 15 in.; Lance Egan; Garrison Reservoir. (Pruess Lake).

Albino Trout
Angling record: 1989; Wt.–9 lb.-2 oz.; L–24 3/4 in.; G–17 in.; Nick Manning; Joe's Valley Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 04/28/04; 29 in.; Duncan Bernstein; Ogden River.

Golden Trout
Angling record: 1977; Wt.–0 lb.-14 oz.; L–14 1/2 in.; Breck Tuttle; Atwood Creek.
Catch-and-release record: 06/14/03; 8 1/2 in.; Casey A. Layton; Echo Lake.

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

UTAH'S ENDANGERED FISH

June Sucker

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

Bonytail

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

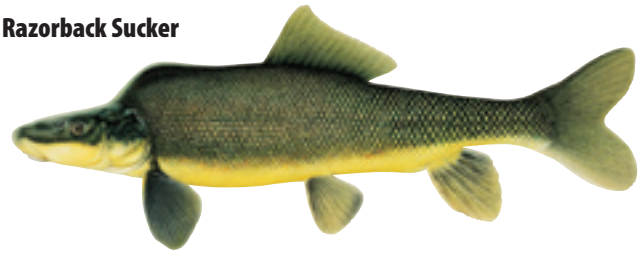
Colorado Pikeminnow

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

Humpback Chub

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

Razorback Sucker



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

AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES IN UTAH

Aquatic nuisance species are nonnative plants and animals that have become established in Utah's natural waters and adversely affect the recreational, domestic or commercial values of the waters.

Some of these species are very tenacious and aggressive organisms that completely displace the native organisms in the ecosystems they invade.

They're also very hardy and are easily transferred from one body of water to another on boat trailers, muddy boots, vehicles and in bait buckets.

Primary threats in Utah

Utah already has several aquatic nuisance species that need to be contained. Biologists are also concerned about potential invaders from other parts of the country:

Eurasian watermilfoil: This plant has been found in Fish Lake and Otter Creek Reservoir. It grows in dense mats. These mats interfere with boating and fishing and harbor prey fish, which causes an imbalance in resident fish populations. Eurasian watermilfoil can regenerate from plant fragments that are transferred to new waters on boat trailers and in the live wells or bilges of boats.

Zebra mussel: A miniature clam with stripes that was introduced into the Great Lakes from Europe. It's not currently found in Utah, but it's slowly moving west. The primary way it's transported is on boat hulls and in their bilges and motor cooling systems.

Spiny water flea: This small, nearly microscopic crustacean from Australia was found recently in Willard Bay Reservoir and Lake Powell. Biologists fear that this flea will displace the native zooplankton that are more edible to the small game fish that rely heavily on the zooplankton for food. This new arrival is very prolific. It could dramatically change the food cycles in Utah's reservoirs and hurt their sport fisheries.

New zealand mudsnail: The New Zealand mudsnail is a miniature aquatic snail that has been found in several trout streams in Utah and across the West. Mudsnail densities of more than 27,000 mudsnails per square foot have been recorded in some Western streams. Biologists fear these mudsnail densities will adversely affect critical food sources and the physical characteristics of Utah's trout streams. New Zealand mudsnails have been found in the Green, Logan, Little Bear, Bear, Strawberry and Provo rivers. They're very hardy, can survive several days out of water, reproduce asexually and can flourish in most waters.

What you can do to prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species:

- Clean your boat and trailer, waders and boots of all foreign material before leaving a body of water.
- Drain your bilges and live wells before leaving a water.
- Wash your boat with hot (120 degree F) water after boating on waters that have zebra mussels.
- Never dump aquaria or water from other areas into a natural lake or stream.
- Never release fish or other aquatic organisms into lakes or streams from which they did not originate (it is illegal to do this). There may be undetectable microscopic organisms on these fish. The organisms could cause problems.
- Never clean fish and dump their innards into waters from which the fish did not originate.

What you can do to reduce the spread of whirling disease:

- Thoroughly clean mud from all of your equipment (waders, boots, boat, boat trailer, anchors, etc.) before you go to another water to fish. This applies to moving above barriers and dams on the same water and going between different drainages.
- Do not clean fish from one stream reach or lake in another body of water or in a different area of the stream you've been fishing. You could release whirling disease spores into new areas this way. Adult fish that were infected with whirling disease after they reached five to six inches in length may not show any head or body deformities that would indicate they're infected with whirling disease. If you clean your fish in the field, do it at the water where you caught the fish. (Remember that you must leave the head or sufficient skin on the fish so the species can be easily identified. Also, if you are in or are going to an area that has length restrictions or slot limits, make sure you leave the head and tail on the fish so officers will know that the fish was legal to keep.)
- Do not transport live fish. It's illegal to transport or move live fish from one waterbody to another. Also, you should not move fish upstream in the same drainage. A disease may be confined to the lower reach of a stream below a diversion or dam. If you put fish above the obstruction, you could move the disease into a new area.

If you observe fish being placed or stocked in public waters from a truck that is not marked as a Division of Wildlife Resources vehicle, or from the live well of a boat, contact your local conservation officer directly or call the Help Stop Poaching hotline at 1-800-662-3337 as soon as possible (some cellular users can dial *DEER).

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

You can help stop illegal fish introductions

- Illegal fish stocking is costly to both you and the fisheries resources in Utah.
- Illegal fish stocking can upset the balance in fisheries, increase competition between species, reduce growth and reduce survival of desirable fish.
- Illegal stocking can mean the loss, maybe permanently, of valuable fisheries.
- Illegal stocking can introduce disease, like Whirling Disease, that can permanently affect fisheries.
- Illegal stocking has cost the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and you, the license buyer, millions of dollars in rotenone treatments to remove illegally stocked fish that were unwanted and detrimental to an existing fishery.
- Moving any live fish or stocking them into the wild is illegal!
- The unlawful release of aquatic wildlife is a violation of Utah code section 23-13-14 and is punishable as a class A misdemeanor. A person charged with a class A misdemeanor can be fined up to $2,500 and sentenced to a maximum of 1 year in jail.

Report wildlife violations:

Call the Help Stop Poaching line
1-800-662-DEER
On a cell phone, dial *DEER

FEES REDUCED FOR ANGLERS AT UTAH STATE PARKS

Discount offered on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays

Beginning on April 1, 2007, it will cost less to fish at Utah's state parks if you have a valid 365-day Utah fishing or combination license. If you have one of these licenses, you'll save up to half off the regular day-use fee on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays when you visit state parks that offer fishing.

Utah residents 62 years of age or older will get an even better deal. Seniors who enter these state parks on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays with a valid 365-day Utah fishing or combination license will receive up to half off the senior day-use fee. These discount offers will continue through the year, but they're NOT valid on holidays.

Discount pricing

Regular	*Discount*
$5	$3
$6	$3
$7	$4
$9	$5

Sand Hollow State Park

To receive the reduced fee, simply show your valid 365-day fishing license when you enter the park. The day-use fee covers you and up to seven passengers traveling in the same private vehicle with you. While only one person needs to have a valid fishing license to get the entire carload in for the discounted rate, anyone planning to fish must have a valid Utah fishing license.

State parks that have fishing waters are indicated by a on the map on page 35.

Annual state park passes are available for $70. These passes allow the permit holder, and up to seven guests traveling in the same vehicle with the permit holder, entrance during the day to any of Utah's state parks.

Scofield State Park

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

Discover Utah's state parks

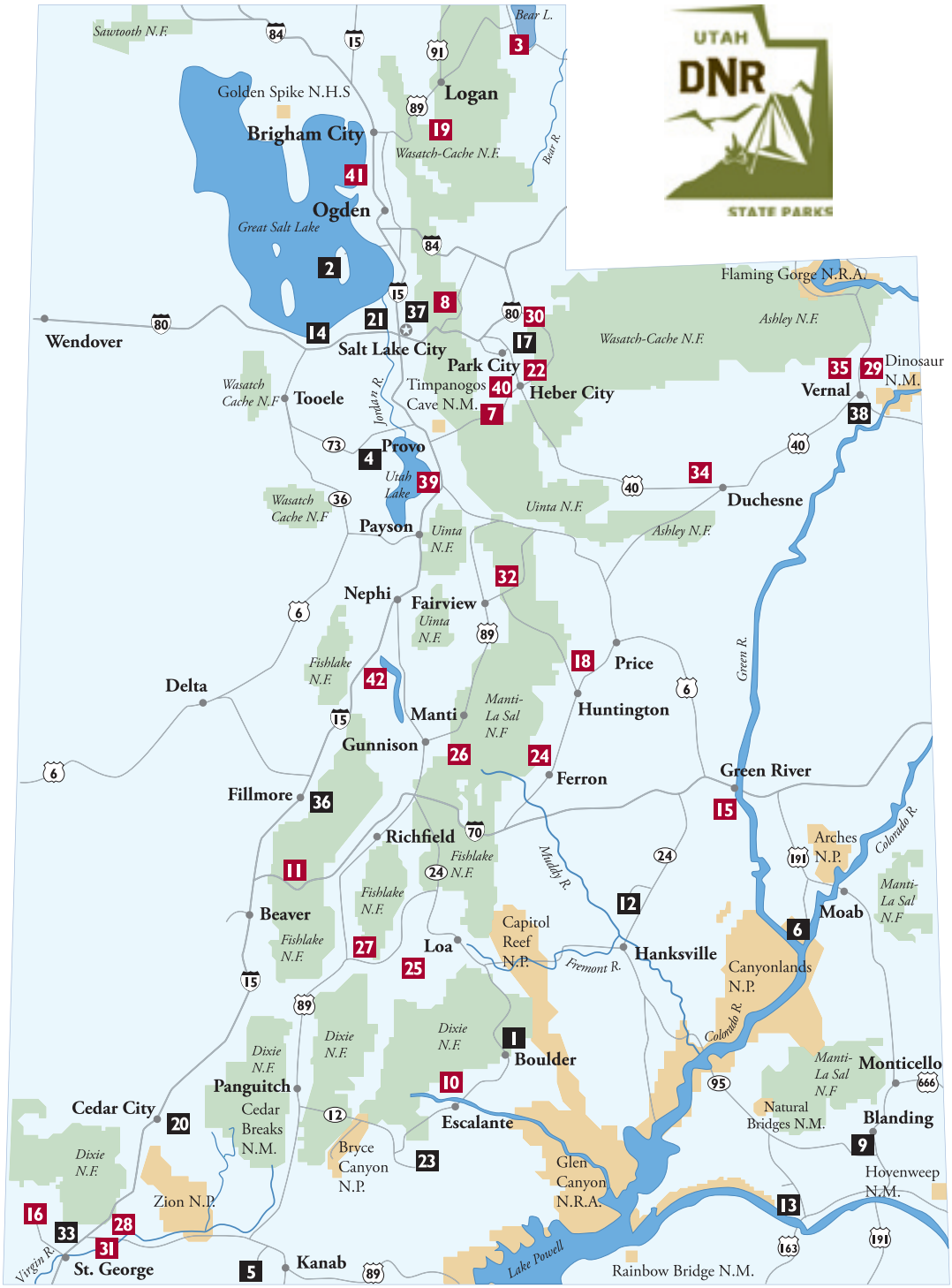
For the past 50 years, Utah State Parks and Recreation has provided safe, quality recreation to Utahns and visitors to the state. Utah State Parks also provides education and access for off-highway vehicles and boating.

As you enjoy Utah's world-class fishing, spend some extra time exploring the history and beauty the state parks provide. Venture back in time as you discover dinosaurs, Native American artifacts and the remnants of Utah's pioneer past. Enjoy your journey along meandering trails and waterways, accept the challenge of lush fairways and greens, and marvel at geologic wonders sculpted over the centuries.

You can also set-up camp with a tent, or park a recreational vehicle in one of Utah State Park's 2,000 campsites. Cozy up around a campfire after a day of fishing, a long hike, a challenging round of golf or a day of boating. And if you make a reservation, you'll also have the peace of mind that comes from knowing a campsite, pavilion or boat slip is waiting for you.

Utah State Parks reservations may be made online at *stateparks.utah.gov* or by calling (801) 322-3770 within the Salt Lake City area or toll-free at (800) 322-3770. A list of all 42 Utah state parks is on the next page. For more state park information, call (877) UT-PARKS.

Come celebrate Utah State Parks' 50th anniversary!



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

BLUE RIBBON QUALITY FISHING IN UTAH

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

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

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

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

The criteria used to establish Blue Ribbon Fisheries status are:

1. Water quality and quantity: A body of water—warm or cold, flowing or flat—will be considered for Blue Ribbon status if it has the water quality and quantity needed to sustain a viable fishery.
2. Water accessibility: The water must provide appropriate public access.
3. Capacity to produce and sustain a viable fishery: The water body should possess a natural capacity to produce and maintain a sustainable recreational fishery. Management strategies will be put in place that allow these waters to consistently produce fish of significant size and/or numbers to provide a quality experience.
4. Angling pressure: The water must be able to withstand angling pressure.
5. Specific species: Selection may be based on a specific species.

MaGath Lake

Current list of Utah's Blue Ribbon Waters

Flat waters

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

Streams (Blue Ribbon status limited to specified stream reaches)

Assay Creek
Blacksmith Fork
Clear Creek
Corn Creek
Currant River
Duchesne River
East Fork Sevier River
Fremont River
Green River
Huntington Creek
Left Fork Huntington Creek
Logan River
Lower Provo River
Middle Provo River
Panguitch Creek
Price River (Lower Fish Creek)
Right Fork Huntington Creek
Strawberry River
UM Creek
Weber River
West Fork Duchesne River

More information about Utah's Blue Ribbon fisheries is available at *wildlife.utah.gov/blueribbon* on the Web.