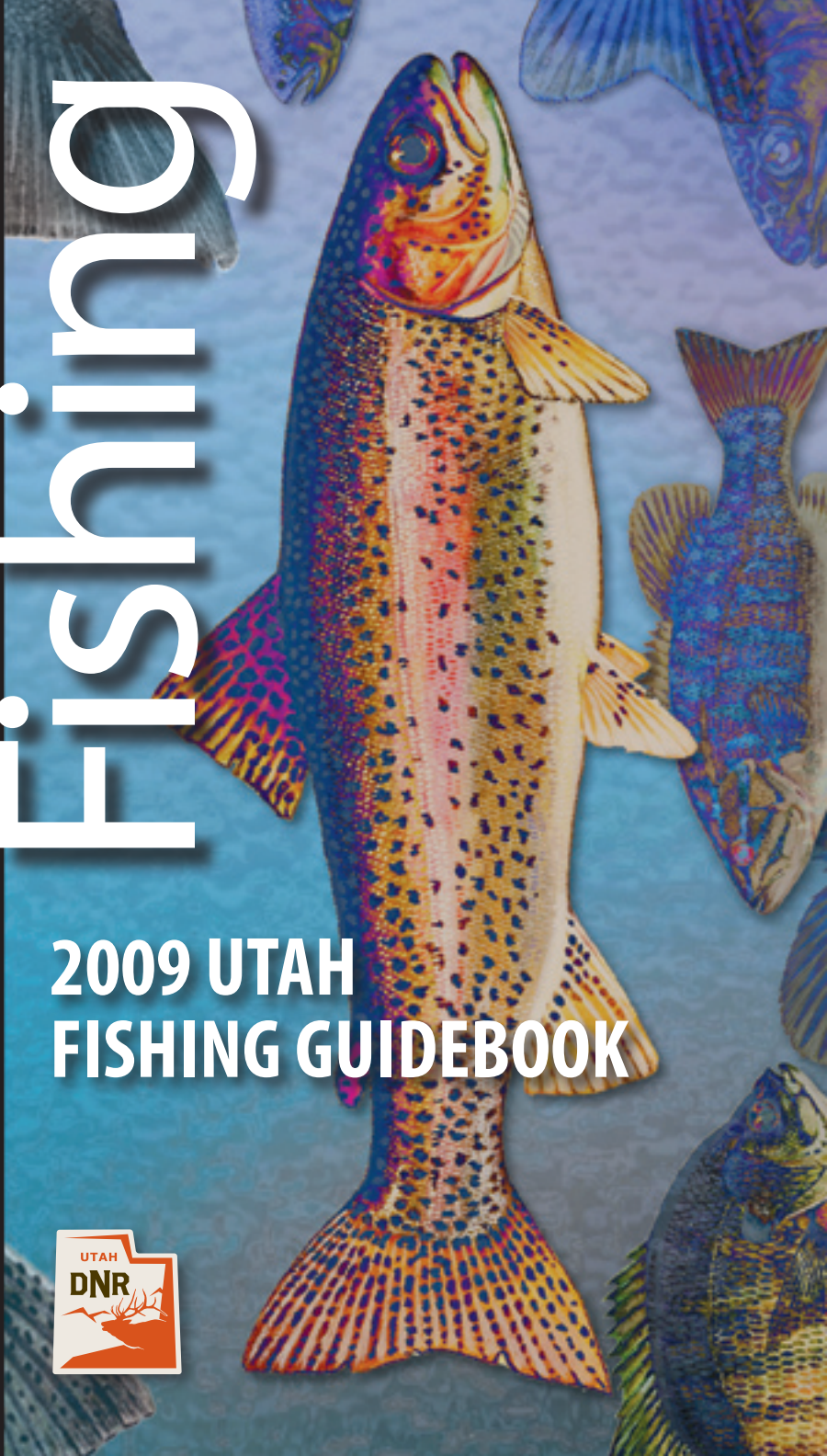
Fishing

2009 UTAH FISHING GUIDEBOOK



UTAH DNR

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Fishing in Utah

You're gearing up for the first trip of the season. For some of you, that means nonstop action on the ice at Strawberry. For others, it means a warm, striper-filled spring break at Lake Powell.

Whether you venture to streams in the High Uintas or just toss a line into the community pond, be sure you know the rules for the water you plan to visit.

Regulations and limits have changed at a few popular fisheries. To learn more about what's happening at Flaming Gorge, Newton, Panguitch Lake, Pineview, Red Fleet and Scofield, be sure to read the Highlights on page 3.

Look a little deeper, and you'll find other practical information: detailed catch-and-release tips, an illustrated fish-identification section and helpful guidelines on how to correctly measure a fish.

The articles near the end of the guide examine critical issues. While you wait for the big one to hit your line, take a minute to read about the successful conservation of native cutthroat trout and the threats posed by invasive mussels and illegal fish stocking.

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

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

1. Review the general rules (licenses, fishing methods and transportation) on pages 5–15.
2. Check general season dates and bag and possession limits on pages 14–15.
3. Look up a specific water on pages 16–31. (If the water you're looking for is **not** listed here, it is subject to the general rules.)

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Contact us

Offices are open Monday through Thursday 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Division offices

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(801) 538-4700

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319 N Carbonville Road, Ste A
Price, UT 84501
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Southern Region
P.O. Box 606
1470 N Airport Road
Cedar City, UT 84720
(435) 865-6100

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

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152 E 100 N
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James F. Karpowitz,
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Ernie Perkins
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HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

Changes at Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake: Now you may catch and keep up to four rainbow trout of any size at both Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake. If you catch a trout that **is not** a rainbow—and it ranges from 15–22 inches—you must release it back into the water. For more information, see the article on pages 40–41.

Walleye at Red Fleet: Walleye were illegally planted into Red Fleet Reservoir. You must keep and kill any walleye you catch at Red Fleet.

Tiger muskies at Newton and Pineview: When you fish at Newton and Pineview reservoirs, you must release any tiger muskies you catch. This change will ensure that plenty of muskies remain in these waters until the Division can begin stocking muskies again.

Underwater spearfishing changes: Underwater spearfishing regulations have changed at Flaming Gorge Reservoir to encourage the harvest of burbot. For more information, please see page 21.

Six poles through the ice at Flaming Gorge: Starting Jan. 1, 2009, you can use up to six poles when fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

New community fisheries: Five new community fisheries are now open to the public. They include Millrace Park Pond, Sandy Pond, Manila Creek Pond, Steeds Pond and Carbon County Community Fishery. For more information on community fisheries, see the article on page 46.

Filleting fish: You don't have to wait until you get home to fillet your fish except at the following locations:

- Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake (You cannot fillet fish you catch at these waters until you get home.)
- Jordanelle Reservoir (Any smallmouth bass you catch at the reservoir cannot be filleted until you get home.)

Please see page 13 for more information.

Visit during extended hours: All Division offices are open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Offices are closed on Fridays.

And remember

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

Combination license for nonresidents: If you're not a resident of Utah, and you want to try some small game hunting while fishing this year, you may want to buy a Utah nonresident combination license. The license allows you to fish and to hunt small game. You can buy a nonresident combination license at *wildlife.utah.gov*, at any Division office and from more than 350 license agents across Utah. If you are a big game hunter, your fishing license is included with your big game permit (excluding antlerless animals).

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

No limits on certain fish: There is no limit on burbot at Flaming Gorge and smallmouth bass in the Green River. If you catch either of these species in their respective waters, you must kill them.

Community fisheries: You can learn more about Utah's 37 community fisheries by picking up a copy of the Division's Utah Community Fishing booklet. The free booklet is available at *wildlife.utah.gov/cf* or at any Division office.

Bait and baitfish restrictions: The state's bait and baitfish restrictions prohibit bait items that have a high probability of spreading aquatic diseases. Please see pages 8–9 for a complete list.

GENERAL RULES: LICENSES AND PERMITS

Utah Code § 23-19-1

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

Free Fishing Day

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

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 6, 2009, which is Free Fishing Day. Everyone in Utah can fish for free that day, but please remember that all of the state's other fishing laws and rules still apply.

Under 12 years of age

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

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

The only exceptions are if you'd like to fish with a second pole or a setline. If you're under the age of 12 and would like to fish with either a second pole or a setline, you must purchase a Utah fishing or combination license and a second-pole or setline permit. Please see pages 9–10 of this guide for more information about second-pole and setline permits.

12 years of age and older

Utah Code § 23-19-21

If you're 12 years of age or older, you must purchase a fishing license or a combination license

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

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

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

You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you might not be permitted to hunt or fish in other states.

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

When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying your hunting and fishing licenses separately. Combination licenses are 365-day licenses that allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license.

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

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

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

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-5

Utah shares three waters—Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge and Lake Powell—with other states. Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona have entered into the following agreements to allow anglers to fish across state lines:

Bear Lake ▲

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, or a valid Idaho fishing or combination license, you can fish anywhere on Bear Lake that's open to fishing with one fishing pole. With the

Fishing license fees

Residents

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

Nonresidents

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

Reciprocal fishing permit (nonresidents only)

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

Setline permit (residents and nonresidents) $15

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

Second-pole permit (residents and nonresidents) $15

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

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

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

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

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

For more information on obtaining a Wyoming reciprocal fishing permit, call the Wyoming Game and Fish Department at (307) 777-4600.

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

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

Lake Powell

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

Utah residents may obtain an Arizona reciprocal fishing permit at *gf.state.az.us.* Arizona residents may obtain a Utah reciprocal fishing permit at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from Division offices and license agents that sell Utah fishing licenses.

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

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

More information about reciprocal permits

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

Fishing contests

Utah Admin. Code R657-58

You can hold a fishing contest in Utah, but there are several rules you must follow. To learn more, please see Utah Admin. Code R657-58 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or contact the nearest Division office.

Special resident licenses

Utah Code § 23-19-36

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

GENERAL RULES: FISHING METHODS

Utah Code § 23-20-25

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

Please be familiar with the following general rules for taking fish and crayfish. You'll find some exceptions to these rules in the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 16.

Taking game fish

You may take game fish using only the following methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-6

- You may not fish with more than one fishing line except when:
  - You are fishing for crayfish. Please see page 11 of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish.
  - You have a second-pole or setline permit. Information about fishing with a second pole is available on page 9. Information about fishing with a setline is available on page 10.
  - You are ice fishing at Flaming Gorge. Please see pages 20–21 for the rules specific to Flaming Gorge.
- While fishing, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). The only exception to this rule is if you have a setline permit. Please see page 10 for more information about fishing with a setline.
- No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.
- No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies or two artificial lures. The only exceptions to this rule are if you're using a setline or you're fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or Lake Powell. Please see page 10 of this guide for more information about fishing with a setline. Information about fishing at Flaming Gorge is available on pages 20–21, and information about fishing at Lake Powell is available on pages 23–24.
- When you're fishing through the ice, you may not fish through a hole that's more than 12 inches wide. The only exceptions are at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake. For more information about ice fishing at these waters, please see the Rules for Specific Waters section that begins on page 16.

Bait

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-12

Several rules pertain to the use of bait in Utah:

- Use or possession of corn, hominy or live baitfish while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of tiger salamanders (live or dead) while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.
- Use or possession of artificial baits which are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful.
- Use or possession of bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful, except as provided below:
  - Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.
  - Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starva-

tion, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.
  - Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.
  - Dead shad from Lake Powell may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. It is illegal to remove dead shad from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
  - Dead, fresh or frozen salt water species including sardines and anchovies may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
  - Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redside shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fat head minnow, Utah chub and common carp may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
  - The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used in any water where bait is permitted.
- Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where they were captured.
- Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.
- Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible—including items that have been chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants—may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

Restrictions on taking fish and crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-11

You can use artificial light while fishing unless you're underwater spearfishing. Use of artificial light is unlawful while engaged in underwater spearfishing, unless you are fishing for burbot at Flaming Gorge.

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 12) and the Rules for Specific Waters, Lake Powell section, on pages 23–24.

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 pages 23–24 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 pages 32–33 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.

Fishing with more than one pole

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-7

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

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

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

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

When fishing with a second pole, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). See also "Interstate Waters" on pages 6–7.

A person may use up to six lines, poles or tip-ups—without a second-pole permit—when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. Please see pages 20–21 for more information.

Setline fishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-8

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

The following rules apply to setline fishing:

- You may not fish with more than one setline.
- A setline may not contain more than 15 hooks.
- When fishing with a setline, you must be within 100 yards of the surface or the bank of water you're fishing from.
- One end of your setline must be attached to a non-moving object that is not attached to a fishing pole. Your setline must also have a legible tag attached to it that includes your name, address and setline permit number.
- While fishing with a setline, you can also fish with one fishing pole. If you have a valid second-pole permit, you can fish with two fishing poles while you're also fishing with a setline.
- Setline permits are available for $15 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.
- A setline permit is a 365-day permit, but you must also have an unexpired one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license in order to use it (a setline permit is not valid unless it's accompanied by a valid fishing or combination license).
- If you're under 12 years of age and would like to use a setline, you must have a valid one-day, seven-day or 365-day Utah fishing or combination license, and a setline permit.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-10

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

When fishing for Bonneville cisco at Bear Lake, the opening of your dipnet may not exceed 18 inches. If you're dipnetting through the ice at Bear Lake, there is no restriction on the size of the hole you can drill in the ice. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters, Bear Lake section, on page 16 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 12 of this guide.

Underwater spearfishing

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-9

Underwater spearfishing—for both game and nongame fish—is permitted from June 2 through Nov. 30, 2009 at the following waters: Causey, Deer Creek, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge, Jordanelle, Kens Lake, Lake Powell, Lost Creek, Pineview, Red Fleet, Steinaker, Starvation, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs. Underwater spearfishing hours are from official sunrise to official sunset. It is illegal to use artificial light while underwater spearfishing, and free shafting is prohibited.

There are a few exceptions to these regulations:

- At Flaming Gorge, you can underwater

spearfish for burbot from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 24 hours per day. You can also use artificial light while spearfishing for burbot at this reservoir. Please see pages 20–21 for rules specific to Flaming Gorge.

- At Lake Powell, you can underwater spearfish for carp and striped bass from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31.
- At Pineview Reservoir, you **cannot** underwater spearfish for tiger muskie.
- At all waters open to angling—during their open seasons—you can underwater spearfish for carp.

The underwater spearfishing bag and possession limits are the same limits that apply to anglers who use other fishing techniques at the approved spearfishing waters.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

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

- Enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the landowner or land manager
- Refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the landowner or land manager
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private land

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

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

- The signature of the landowner or land manager
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- A general description of the land

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

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

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

Native American Trust Lands

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

Taking crayfish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-15

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

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

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

- You may not use game fish or their parts for bait, or use any substance that is illegal for fishing.
- Seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- You may not use more than five lines, and 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.)

- 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)*
- Grass carp *(Ctenopharyngodon idella)*
- Humpback chub *(Gila cypha)*
- June sucker *(Chasmistes liorus)*
- Least chub *(Iotichthys phlegethontis)*
- Northern leatherside chub *(Lepidomeda copei)*
- Southern leatherside chub *(Lepidomeda aliciae)*
- Razorback sucker *(Xyrauchen texanus)*
- Roundtail chub *(Gila robusta)*
- Virgin chub *(Gila seminuda)*
- Virgin spinedace *(Lepidomeda mollispinis)*
- Woundfin *(Plagopterus argentissimus)*

Taking nongame fish

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-14

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

- You may not take any fish that is designated as prohibited. A list of the fish that are prohibited in Utah is found in the Prohibited Fish section that precedes this section.
- Carp are the only nongame fish you may take in the following waters (using angling, archery [excluding crossbows], a spear from above the surface of the water, or underwater spearfishing):
    - San Juan River
    - Colorado River
    - Green River (from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument)
    - Green River (from the Colorado state line in Browns 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 (from 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)
    - 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 12, by angling, traps, archery (excluding crossbows), dipnets, liftnets, seine and with a hand-held spear from above the surface of the water. Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish other than carp is only allowed at the waters listed in the Underwater Spearfishing section on pages 10–11.

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 five-foot radius).

- Nongame fish that are legal to take must either be released or killed immediately after you remove them from the water. You may not leave them on the shoreline.
- Carp may be taken by spearing or underwater spearfishing techniques in any water during its open fishing season.

Taking brine shrimp

Utah Admin. Code R657-52

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

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code § 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

The Division is the trustee and guardian of Utah's fish and wildlife. Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of fish, and the required licenses and equipment used for fishing. You should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking anglers at waters and at checkpoints across Utah.

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

GENERAL RULES: POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

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

Dead fish and crayfish

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

At most Utah waters, you can dress or fillet game fish, remove their heads or tails, or otherwise physically alter the fish at either of the following times:

- Immediately after you finish fishing (while still at the water where you caught the fish)

–OR–

- After you reach a fish-cleaning station, a camp or your principal means of land transportation

There are a few Utah waters where different rules apply. Trout and/or salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake—and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle—may not be filleted, and their heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

While you are in the act of fishing, it is unlawful to possess fish that have been dressed or filleted. This does not apply to fish that are processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous day's catch.

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

You may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish caught by another person if you have a donation letter from that person (please see the Donating section on page 14 for more information.)

If you have purchased or obtained fish from a registered commercial fishing installation, a private pond owner or a short-term fishing event, you may only possess or transport dead fish if you have a receipt. The receipt must include all of the following information:

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

number of the seller

To help prevent the spread of disease, dead fish and crayfish 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 holding cages to store fish or crayfish while fishing on the water where you caught them.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held on a stringer or in a fish basket, 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, perform any of the following activities:

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

Disposal of aquatic wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-9

Donating

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

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

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

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

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3

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

Wasting

Utah Code § 23-20-8

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

Season dates and bag and possession limits

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-19

This section provides general rules for fishing in Utah. Many waters have localized and specific rules. These rules can be found in the Rules for Specific Waters section beginning on page 16.

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

Closed areas

All of the state's fish hatcheries are closed to fishing. All of the state's waterfowl management

areas are also closed to fishing unless they're posted open to fishing or they're listed as open to fishing in the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide.

Season dates

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2009. Fish may be caught by angling or setline 24 hours a day. Underwater spearfishing is allowed from official sunrise to official sunset. See "Underwater Spearfishing" on pages 10–11 for details.

Bag and possession limits

- Any trout, salmon or grayling that is not immediately released and that's held in your possession—whether the fish is dead or alive—is part of your bag and possession limit.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell or by any other device.
- Any fish that doesn't meet the size, bag or species rules for the water you're fishing must be returned to the water immediately.
- In Utah, the bag and possession limits are the same. For example, once you've harvested a limit of trout you cannot harvest any more trout until you've consumed or donated at least some of the trout you've harvested. So, if you eat one trout, you can harvest one more the next day; if you eat a full limit, you can harvest a full limit the next day.
- You may not fish at waters that have a specific bag or size limit if you possess fish in violation of that limit. For example, if the cutthroat trout limit at a river you'd like to fish is two cutthroats, and you harvested three cutthroats earlier that day at another water, you can't fish at that river until you consume or donate at least one of the cutthroats you harvested earlier.
- Residents and nonresidents who are under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.
- The following general bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in the Rules for Specific Waters section of this guide:

Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate*	50
Bonneville cisco	30
Bullhead	24
Burbot (Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot caught must be immediately killed.)	No limit
Channel catfish*	8
Crappie*	50
Crayfish	No limit
Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate*	6
Nongame species (except Prohibited Fish; see page 12 for a list of prohibited fish)	No limit
Northern pike*	6
Tiger muskellunge*	1 over 40 inches
Sacramento perch	10
Striped bass	No limit
Trout, including salmon, grayling and hybrids in the aggregate, except no more than two can be lake trout/mackinaw. Also, you can take extra brook trout at some waters in the state.*	4
Walleye*	10, only 1 over 24 inches
Whitefish*	10
White bass	No limit
Wiper*	6
Yellow perch*	20

***On some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. Please see the Rules for Specific Waters section on pages 16–31 for variations.**

RULES FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

Utah Admin. Code R657-13-20

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

General rules apply to all of the waters **NOT** listed in this section (see the Bag and Possession Limits section on page 15 to learn more about catching and harvesting fish at waters that are **NOT** listed in this section):

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

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

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

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

ASPEN-MIRROR LAKE (Kane County)

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

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

BARNEY LAKE (Piute County)

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

BEAR LAKE ▲ (Rich County)

- See Fishing Across State Lines on pages 6–7 for license requirements.
- Limit 2 trout.
- 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.
- When ice fishing for fish other than cisco, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.
- Anglers may keep foul-hooked Bonneville cisco that are taken through normal, legal fishing activities.
- A person may not possess a multipoint hook with a weight permanently or rigidly attached directly to the shank; or a weight suspended below a multipoint hook unless the hook is on an un-weighted dropper line that is at least three inches long.

BEAR LAKE TRIBUTARIES (Rich County)

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

- CLOSED Apr. 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Jan. 1 through Apr. 14 and from 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July through Dec. 31).

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

- CLOSED Apr. 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY, AND ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY (Jan. 1 through Apr.

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

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

BEAVER CREEK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

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

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

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

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

BENCHS POND TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)

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

BICKNELL BOTTOMS (Fremont River) (Wayne County)

- OPEN to fishing, except when posted CLOSED.

BIG SPRING CREEK (Rich County)

- See Bear Lake Tributaries.

BLUE LAKE (Tooele County)
No limit for tilapia. Anglers must not release any tilapia they catch. All tilapia must be immediately killed.

BOULDER MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND LAKES
Bag and Possession 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 general rules apply, and EXCEPT Dougherty Basin Lake in Garfield County, where separate specific rules apply).

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

Seasonal Restrictions: The following restriction applies to most Boulder Mountain lakes, ponds and reservoirs.

- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1 through Dec. 31.

The above restriction does not apply to the following waters, which are OPEN year round: 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):

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

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

BULLOCK RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- Limit 1 tiger muskie 40 inches or greater, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.

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

CALDER RESERVOIR (Uintah County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Limit 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)

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

CAUSEY RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Weber County) Right and left forks of South Fork Ogden River
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Limit 2 trout and salmon in the aggregate.
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO RIVER (Grand and San Juan Counties)
- Limit 24 channel catfish.
- Limit 12 northern pike.
- (Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. See page 12 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: Mayors Pond and Pioneer Park Pond;
Cache County: Skylars 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, Maybey Pond, and Steeds Pond;
Emery County: Green River State Park Golf Course Ponds and Huntington Game Farm Ponds;
Iron County: Parowan Pond and Woods Pond;
Utah County: Canyon View Park Pond, Highland Glen Park Pond, Manila Creek Pond, Salem Pond, Spanish Oaks Reservoir, Spring Lake, and Vivian Park Pond;
Weber County: Fort Buenaventura, Glassmans 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 Dec. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of February.

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

- Limit 2 trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

C. Washington County: Hurricane Pond and Razor Ridge 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). You **may not** keep any of the prohibited fish listed on page 12, (i.e., the Virgin River chub).

D. Salt Lake County: Cove Pond, Kidney Pond, Midas Pond, Millrace Park Pond, Riverton Pond, Sandy Pond, Sunset Pond and Willow Park Pond.

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

COTTONWOOD RESERVOIR (Uintah County)

- Limit 6 bass , only 1 bass may be over 15 inches.
- Limit 1 tiger muskie 40 inches or greater, all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension, with no more than one piece per hook.

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

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

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

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

DEER CREEK RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)

- Limit 6 bass. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Limit 10 yellow perch. From Jan. 1 through Apr. 30, all yellow perch caught must be kept.

DEER VALLEY LAKES (Wasatch County)

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUCK CREEK (Kane County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April.

DUCK CREEK SPRINGS LAKE (Kane County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

DUCK FORK CREEK AND OTHER TRIBUTARIES TO DUCK FORK RESERVOIR (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout.
- Limit 2 tiger trout.

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

EAST FORK LITTLE BEAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (Cache County) (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

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.
- Limit 2 trout and salmon in the aggregate.

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

(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.
- Limit 2 trout.

EAST FORK SMITHS FORK RIVER (Summit County)
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

ECHO RESERVOIR (Summit County)
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

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

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

FERRON RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- Limit 4 trout.
- 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)
- Limit 4 trout, no more than 2 may be lake trout/mackinaw and only 1 may be a lake trout/mackinaw larger than 20 inches.
- Limit 50 yellow perch.
- When ice fishing, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.

FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR (Daggett County) See Fishing Across State Lines on pages 6–7 for license and permit requirements.
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (EXCLUDING LAKE TROUT) in the aggregate, no more than 3 may be kokanee salmon.
- Limit 8 lake trout/mackinaw, only 1 may

exceed 28 inches.
- All kokanee salmon caught from Sept. 10 through Nov. 30 must be immediately released.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the 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, Oct. 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December.
- Limit 6 catfish.
- Limit 10 smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate.
- No limit for burbot. Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot must be immediately killed.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- When ice fishing, the hole size may not exceed 18 inches.
- A person may use up to six lines without a second-pole permit when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. When using more than two lines at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole, or tip-up, and the angler shall check only their lines.
- Open to taking burbot by means of underwater spearfishing from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 24 hours each day. Artificial light is permitted while engaged in underwater spearfishing for burbot. Artificial light may not be used to take other fish species with spearfishing techniques. No other species of fish may be taken with underwater spearfishing techniques between official sunset and official sunrise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREEN RIVER (Carbon, Daggett, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Uintah and Wayne counties)
(a) From confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument:
- Limit 24 channel catfish.
- Limit 12 northern pike.
- No limit for smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any bass they catch. All bass must be immediately killed.

(b) From Colorado state line in Browns 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.
- Limit 3 trout (2 under 15 inches and 1 over 22 inches).
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be

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

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

GUNLOCK RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)
- Limit 6 bass: 4 bass may be under 10 inches, and 2 bass may be over 20 inches.
- 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. on the first Saturday of May.

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

HONEYVILLE PONDS (Cold Springs Lakes) (Box Elder County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of May.

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.
- Limit 2 trout.

(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 Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- 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)
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

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

HYRUM RESERVOIR ▲ (Cache County)
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

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

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

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

JOES VALLEY RESERVOIR (Emery County)
- Limit 4 trout, only 1 trout may be over 18 inches.
- CLOSED Nov. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December.

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

JONES HOLE CREEK (Uintah County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a brown trout over 15 inches.

JORDANELLE RESERVOIR ▲ (Wasatch County)
- Limit 6 bass. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Limit 50 yellow perch.
- Bass may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

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

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

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

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

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

LAKE POWELL (Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties) See Fishing Across State Lines on pages 6–7 for license and permit requirements, and Fishing Methods/Bait on pages 8–9 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.
- Archery and underwater spearfishing is prohibited within:

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

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

- 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.
- Limit 20 smallmouth bass.
- Limit 5 largemouth bass.
- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 25 channel catfish.
- No limit on striped bass.

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

LITTLE CREEK RESERVOIR (Rich County)
- Limit 8 trout after 6 a.m. Aug. 1.

LITTLE DELL RESERVOIR (Salt Lake County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and any trout with cutthroat markings.
- All cutthroat trout must be immediately released.

LOGAN RIVER (Cache County)
(a) From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributary streams in between:
- Limit 2 trout and whitefish in the aggregate.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

(b) From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to Idaho state line, including all tributaries:
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- Limit 2 trout and whitefish in the aggregate.

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

MAMMOTH CREEK (Garfield County) from the canal diversion (about 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.
- Limit 2 trout, between 10 and 15 inches.
- All trout less than 10 inches and over 15 inches must be immediately released.

MANILA CREEK POND (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MANNING MEADOW RESERVOIR, TRIBUTARIES AND SPILLWAY (cement structure on top of the dam and extending to the downstream toe of the dam) (Piute County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- Limit 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

MANTUA RESERVOIR (Box Elder County)
- Limit 2 trout.
- Limit 50 yellow perch.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

MANTUA RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Box Elder County)
- Limit 2 trout.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

MATHIS POND (Washington County)
- Limit 2 trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

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

MAYORS POND (Box Elder County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

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

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

MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR (Sevier County)
- Limit 8 tiger muskies of any size (no size restrictions on tiger muskies on this water).

MILLRACE PARK POND (Salt Lake County) (See Community Fishing Waters)

MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR (Beaver County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Limit 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)
- Limit 4 trout, 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 Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

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

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

NEW CASTLE RESERVOIR (Iron County)
- Limit 2 wiper.

NEWTON RESERVOIR (Cache County)
- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut bait fish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskies must be immediately released.

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

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

PANGUITCH LAKE (Garfield County)
- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

- Trout may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn more about the characteristics of the fish in this water, see the article on pages 40–41.

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

- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn more about the characteristics of the fish in these waters, see the article on pages 40–41.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Iron County)

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

PARLEYS CREEK (Salt Lake County)

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

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From SR-65 upstream to headwaters.

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

- Limit 20 bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 15 inches.

PETES HOLE RESERVOIR TRIBUTARIES (Sanpete County)

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

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

PINE LAKE INFLOW (Garfield County)

- Inflow including spawning channel.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

PINEVIEW RESERVOIR (Weber County)

- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskies must be immediately released.
- Tiger muskie may not be taken by means of underwater spearfishing.
- Limit 20 black crappie.
- Limit 50 yellow perch.
- 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 Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

- Limit 12 trout and salmon, only 4 may be rainbow, cutthroat or brown trout in the aggregate. To take 12 fish you must possess at least 8 salmon.
- 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. on the first Saturday of May.

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

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

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

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

- Limit 6 bass: 4 bass may be under 10 inches, and 2 bass may be over 20 inches.
- All bass between 10 and 20 inches must be immediately released.

RAINBOW RESERVOIR (Tooele County, Deseret Chemical Depot):

- OPEN to fishing on the first Saturday of May through Oct. 31 during daylight hours. (A gate will be closed and locked from dusk to dawn.)
- Facility CLOSED Nov. 1 through Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 through Apr. 30.
- Shore fishing only.

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

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

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

RED FLEET RESERVOIR ▲ (Uintah County)

- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 15 inches.
- No limit for walleye. Anglers must not release any walleye they catch. All walleye must be immediately killed.

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)

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

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

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

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

SAN JUAN RIVER (San Juan County)
- Limit 24 channel catfish.

SAND HOLLOW RESERVOIR ▲ (Washington County)
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 12 inches.

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

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR ▲ (Carbon and Utah counties)
- Limit 4 trout in the aggregate, no more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn more about the characteristics of the fish in this water, see the article on pages 40–41.

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

SHEEP CREEK (Daggett County) (from Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary)
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of October.

SHEEP CREEK LAKE (Daggett County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.
- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- 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.

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

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

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

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

SPANISH OAKS RESERVOIR (Utah County) (See Community Fishing Waters)
- CLOSED to fishing Dec. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of February.

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

(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)

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

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

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

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

STEINAKER RESERVOIR (Uintah County) ▲
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 bass may be over 15 inches.

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR (Wasatch County)
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout and salmon may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all cutthroat trout.
- Any trout with cutthroat characteristics (not necessarily jaw slashing) is considered to be a cutthroat trout. Slash marks under the jaw should not 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 50 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 YEAR ROUND.

(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 and Sept. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October.
- 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)

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

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

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

TEMPLE FORK (Cache County) (See Logan River)

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

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

TWENTY-FIRST STREET POND (Weber County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

TWIN CREEK (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

UINTA MOUNTAINS LAKES AND STREAMS (Summit, Wasatch, Duchesne, Uintah and Daggett counties) (Covering streams and lakes in Utah within the boundary beginning on I-80 at the Utah-Wyoming state line southwest of Evanston, Wyoming, and continuing southwest along I-80 to Highway 40 (near Park City) then east along Highway 40 to Vernal, Utah, then north along Highway 44 to Manila, Utah, then west on Highway 43 to the Wyoming state line, then west and north along the Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80)
- BONUS limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

UM CREEK (upstream from Forsyth Reservoirs) (Sevier and Wayne counties)
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY.

UPPER KENTS LAKE INFLOW (Beaver County) (inflow, approximately 900 feet, from the mouth up to the waterfall)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

UTAH LAKE ▲ (Utah County)
- Limit 6 largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate.
- All largemouth and smallmouth bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- All suckers must be immediately released.

UTAH LAKE TRIBUTARIES WEST OF I-15 (Utah County) (Including but not limited to: American Fork Creek, Beer Creek, Dry Creek, Hobble Creek, Provo River, Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek and Spring Run Creek)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.
- 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.
- Limit 2 trout.

WELLSVILLE RESERVOIR (Cache County)
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of May.

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.

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

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

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

WHEELER CREEK (Weber County)
- CLOSED for approximately 1/4 mile from SR-39 to confluence with Ogden River.

WHITE RIVER (Uintah County)
- Limit 24 channel catfish.

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

WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR ▲ (Box Elder County)
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Limit 6 wiper.
- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 6 walleye, only 1 walleye may be 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.
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 6 walleye, only 1 walleye may be over 24 inches.

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

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

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

YUBA RESERVOIR ▲ (Sevier Bridge Reservoir) (Juab and Sanpete counties)
- Limit 10 yellow perch. From Jan. 1 through Apr. 30, all yellow perch caught must be kept.

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

WATERCRAFT RESTRICTIONS

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

Fishing from boats and float tubes is PROHIBITED on the following waters:

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

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

- Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
- Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River drainage)

Utah's boating laws and rules

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

- Wear your life jacket. Utah law requires those under 13 to wear their life jacket when on a boat, and it is recommended everyone wear one.
- Always boat with a buddy.
- Know laws and navigation rules, and carry all required and suggested safety equipment.

You can also complete Utah's Boating Course to reduce insurance premiums for your boat.

Visit *stateparks.utah.gov/stateparks/boating* for more information.

- Boulder Mountain Lakes (Wayne and Garfield counties) (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)
- Bud Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
- Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Clinton Pond (Davis County)
- Duck Creek (Davis County)
- Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)
- Foy Lake (San Juan County)
- Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
- Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Lily Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
- Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Maple Lake (Utah County)
- McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
- Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
- Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Payson Reservoir (Utah County)
- Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
- Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
- Spanish Oaks Reservoir (Utah County)
- Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
- Tony Grove Lake (Cache County)

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

- Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
- Kens Lake (San Juan County)
- Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
- Lloyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
- Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
- Palisade Lake ▲ (Sanpete County)
- Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
- Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
- Washington Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage) (Note: Tail Lake is considered part of Washington Lake when boating can be done without lifting or dragging the boat between the two lakes.)
- Blanding Reservoir #4 (San Juan County)

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

- Blanding Reservoir #3 (San Juan County)

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

- Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- Lost Creek (Morgan County)

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

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

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

HELP PROTECT UTAH WATERS

Clean, drain and dry your boats and equipment to avoid spreading mussels and disease

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

That's why the state of Utah is committed to protecting these waters from invasive mussels and disease.

Mussel damage

Invasive quagga and zebra mussels—thumbnail-sized clams—have been found in neighboring states' waterways. Preliminary test results indicate they may be in Utah as well. These animals reproduce rapidly and pose a huge threat to Utah's water resources.

Just how serious is this problem? In other states, the mussels have:

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

To combat the threat of quagga and zebra mussels, the Utah State Legislature took action in 2008. It is now illegal to possess or transport invasive mussels inside Utah. In their juvenile stage, the mussels are microscopic. They have hitchhiked across the country, stowing away on damp boats and equipment.

If you have been in an infested water, you must decontaminate your boat and equipment before entering or traveling in Utah.

Certify that your boat is mussel-free

When you visit a Utah lake or reservoir, be prepared to complete a self-certification form. The form requests information about your recent boating trips and decontamination efforts.

Your answers will help law enforcement personnel determine whether your boat needs to be professionally decontaminated.

If you are asked to decontaminate your boat, please cooperate with onsite personnel and do your part to keep Utah's waters free of quagga and zebra mussels.

Decontaminate when you leave a water

Decontamination needs to become routine among boaters. Whenever you leave a water body, you should decontaminate your boat and equipment by taking the following steps:

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

If you prefer to have your boat professionally decontaminated, there are decontamination units at many Utah waters. At these units, certified personnel will wash your trailer and boat—inside and out—flushing your ballast tanks, bilge, livewells and motor with high-pressure, scalding (140 degrees F) water.

No matter which decontamination method you prefer, you should make a habit of completing the decontamination process after every boating trip. Your efforts will also help limit the spread of whirling disease.

The threat of whirling disease

Whirling disease is caused by a microscopic parasite. It decimates fisheries by attacking the tissue of a fish's head and spine. Young infected fish may develop head deformities or twisted spines that cause them to swim in circles. These fish often die before they fully mature.

How you can help

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

- If you used a boat to fish, please follow the decontamination process listed above for quagga mussels. These steps will also kill whirling disease spores.
- Clean fish where you catch them. Do not transport them—alive or dead—to a new water (or a different section of the same water) before cleaning them. Their discarded organs and tissues could spread disease.
- Waders and boots (especially those with felt soles) must be cleaned after fishing any water. For example, if you spend the morning fishing one river, and then you move upstream or to another river, you could transport whirling disease spores that have attached themselves to your equipment. **Important tip:** Before you step into another water, rinse all the mud and other debris off of your waders and boots. Then, generously spray your felt waders—especially the soles of the waders—with Formula 409 (a popular household cleaner). This treatment will kill whirling disease spores that live in the sediments you've been walking in.
- When you get home, thoroughly clean and dry any equipment that came in contact with the water (life jackets, waders, etc.). Use scalding hot water.
- Consider using waders and boots that do not have felt soles.

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

Learn more

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

Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!™

Photo by Natalie Muth

CATCH-AND-RELEASE FISHING TIPS

For some anglers, there's no greater thrill than reeling in a fighter—and then letting it go. With the following tips, you can improve your catch-and-release techniques and greatly increase a fish's chance of survival:

- Make sure you have the necessary equipment: a landing net, forceps or pliers, and clippers.
- If you're fishing at a water with slot or length limits, bring a tape measure and use it routinely. You can also measure a fish by marking your fishing rod to match the length restrictions at the water you're fishing. To learn how to accurately measure a fish, visit page 49.
- If a fish swallows a hook deeply, simply cut your line and leave the hook in the fish. Don't try to pull it out. The hook will often dissolve inside the fish or work itself free.
- Studies have shown that only 30 percent of deeply hooked fish die if you leave the hook alone. If you try to remove the hook, however, the fish's chance of dying jumps to 60 percent.
- A deeply hooked fish often bleeds profusely. If you land a fish that's bleeding heavily, it probably won't survive—even if you cut the line. If the regulations at your fishing location allow you to keep this fish, please do so.
- When possible, fish with artificial flies or lures. Fish don't swallow them as deeply.
- It's easier to release fish if you use single hooks. If your lures have multiple treble-hook riggings, consider removing some of the hook arrays. And consider bending the barbs on your hooks; you'll find it even easier to release fish.
- If you're fishing with bait, you should also remember the following techniques:
    - Use unplated bait hooks. They break down faster in a fish's

Photo courtesy of Ian Raylance

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

- Land fish as quickly as possible. This is less tiring for the fish.
- Have your camera ready to go before you land a fish, and release the fish immediately.
- If possible, keep the fish in the water and use a pair of forceps or needle-nosed pliers to remove the hook.
- Wet your hands or a towel before handling the fish, and touch it as little as possible. Don't squeeze its body or eye sockets, and never touch its gills. Gently release the fish into quiet water.

If you decide to fish in July or August at a low- or mid-elevation water where catch-and-release fishing is required, consider fishing during the late evening or morning hours, when the water is the coolest. Fishing during this time will reduce the stress the fish experience and improve their odds of survival.

SHARE YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR FISHING CHANGES

If you want to see a fishing regulation change in Utah in 2010, you should contact the Division before June 1, 2009. There are three easy ways to share your suggestions:

1. E-mail your idea to:
DWRComment@utah.gov

2. Mail your idea to:
Sport Fisheries Coordinator
Division of Wildlife Resources
P.O. Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301

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

"Our biologists will finalize their recommendations for the 2010 fishing season in early summer," says Roger Wilson, cold water sport fisheries coordinator for the Division. "That's why we need your suggestions by the beginning of June."

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

"I encourage you to attend your RAC meeting to learn more about the proposals and to let us know what you think about them," Wilson says. "The Utah Wildlife Board will receive your input when it meets in October to approve Utah's 2010 Fishing Guidebook."

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

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

SUCCESS STORY: NATIVE TROUT THRIVING

Make it a priority to catch a native cutthroat while fishing this year.

Trout fishing is where the adventure begins for many Utah anglers. But there's more to Utah fisheries than feisty rainbows and browns.

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

Trout native to Utah

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

The Bear Lake cutthroat trout, a lake-dwelling form of the Bonneville cutthroat, survived in Bear Lake despite the threats posed by nonnative fish and changing habitat.

Amazing recovery

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

Cutthroat recovery became a priority across

You helped improve Utah fisheries!

Every time you buy a fishing license, fishing tackle or fuel for your boat, you're helping Utah's fisheries.

By law, the federal government taxes all of your fishing- and boating-related purchases, including fuel. It also matches all license sales, donations and contributions at a 3:1 ratio. All of that money goes into the Sport Fish Restoration Trust Fund.

Then, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service distributes funds from the trust to all of the states' wildlife agencies. The money is disbursed according to license sales and land and water areas.

Over the past year, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources received roughly $10 million in federal money to fund the following projects:

- Stocking community fisheries and promoting fishing opportunities statewide
- Managing native and sport fish populations (Bonneville cutthroat trout, kokanee salmon, lake trout, rainbow trout, Colorado cutthroat trout, wipers, tiger trout and many other species)
- Performing surveys, inventories and restoration activities (in the Provo River, Yuba Reservoir, Strawberry Reservoir, Newton Reservoir, Weber River, Bear Lake, Duchesne River, Flaming Gorge, Green River, Lake Powell, Scofield Reservoir and many other waters statewide)
- Partnering with agencies, companies, landowners and others to sustain and improve aquatic resources (watershed restoration, stream alteration, habitat rehabilitation and other similar projects)
- Inspecting and maintaining dams, facilities, signs, fences and other structures on Division-owned or controlled waters
- Completing essential administrative activities (i.e., planning, scheduling, training and reporting)

For more information on the Division's funding, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/about/funding.php*

the West. The urgency increased when the federal government began debating whether to list the trout under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Today, after an aggressive, coordinated recovery effort, there are more than 160 Bonneville cutthroat trout populations that occupy over 2,000 miles of stream in the western United States. Nearly 40 percent of historic cutthroat habitat is now occupied, and many of these conservation-focused populations are in Utah.

The Colorado River and Yellowstone cutthroat populations have also rebounded.

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

Unique management role

And what about the Bear Lake cutthroats? They now play an active, important role in Utah's sportfish-management program. The cutthroats have been stocked in various waters to provide predator control. They consume Utah chubs and other fish that threaten sportfish populations.

Catch one today

Where will you find native cutthroats? They're in streams throughout the Uinta Mountains and even in fisheries that border the Wasatch Front. To learn more about these fish and their exciting recovery, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cutthroat/BCT/index.html*.

Visit a Blue Ribbon fishery

Utah's Blue Ribbon fisheries program focuses on protecting Utah's highest-quality waters and their watersheds. The Division works to maintain and restore habitat, and strives to offer outstanding fishing opportunities at each location.

More than two dozen lakes and streams have been designated Blue Ribbon fisheries. For a current list of these waters, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/blueribbon*.

Renovated hatcheries produce more fish

Two hatchery reconstruction projects—at Whiterocks and Midway—were completed during the past year. And because of these projects, the number of fish produced in Utah will continue to climb.

Throughout 2009, these upgraded facilities will add more than 350,000 pounds of additional fish to Utah's current statewide production totals.

The funding for reconstruction was provided, in part, by the Utah State Legislature, the Division of Facilities Construction and Management, and the Utah Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

SLOT LIMIT AT POPULAR WATERS

Understand the regulation changes at Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake

In 2008, the Utah Wildlife Board approved regulation changes at both Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake.

Scofield has seen recent, rapid growth in its Utah chub population, and Panguitch Lake was recently treated to remove chubs. The chubs are a problem because they can outbreed and outcompete other fish in the water.

To reduce the threat to rainbow trout populations at both waters—and keep the fisheries healthy—the Division will implement a number of changes.

Changes at Scofield Reservoir

Biologists will stock Scofield Reservoir with Bear Lake cutthroat trout starting in spring 2009.

This effort will give the water two "chub eaters": the Bear Lake cutthroat trout and the tiger trout that are already in the reservoir.

In addition, the trout limit at the reservoir has been lowered to four trout. This limit includes two cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches in length and one cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches long. All cutthroat and tiger trout between 15 and 22 inches long must be released immediately.

At Scofield, general rules apply for rainbow trout. Your four-trout limit can include rainbows of any size and length.

Changes at Panguitch Lake

A rule similar to the one at Scofield is also in effect at Panguitch Lake.

The limit of four trout hasn't changed, but now that limit includes rainbow trout of any size.

"In the past, anglers had to release all trout that were between 15 and 22 inches long," notes Roger Wilson, the Division's cold water sport fisheries coordinator. "This change will allow anglers to keep more rainbows."

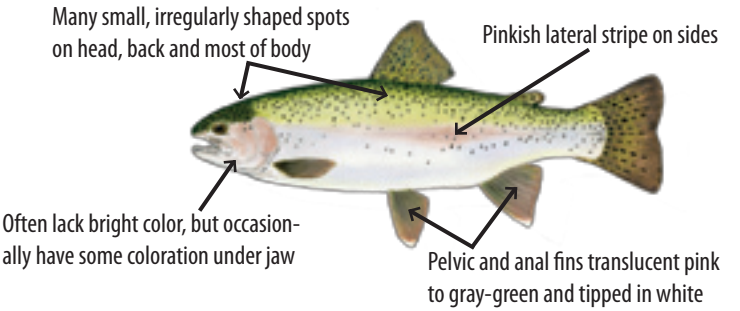
Your four-trout limit can also include two cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches in length and one cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches long.

All cutthroat and tiger trout between 15 and 22 inches long must be released immediately.

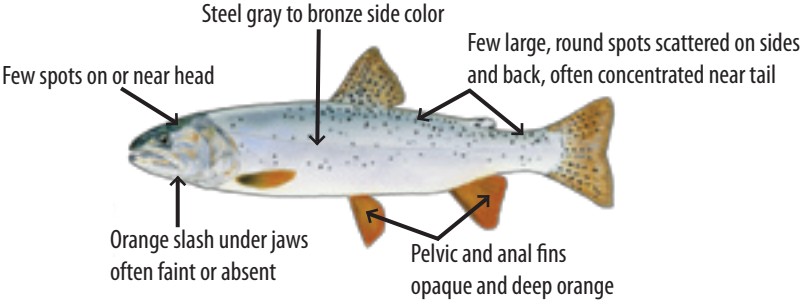
Identifying your catch

With these recent rule changes, it's essential that you know how to identify fish at both Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake. The following illustrations and key identifiers will help you determine whether you can keep the fish you catch.

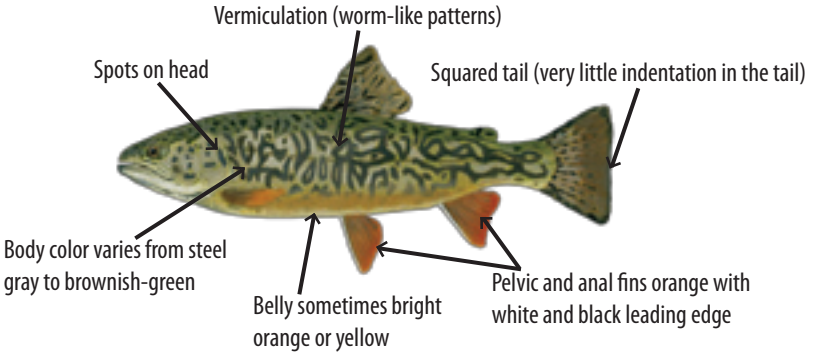
Rainbow trout



Bear lake cutthroat trout



Tiger trout



REPORT ILLEGAL STOCKING

Whether it's burbot at Flaming Gorge, gizzard shad at Lake Powell, walleye at Red Fleet or catfish in the Green River, the problem's the same: fish have been illegally introduced into waters across Utah.

A few rogue anglers—individuals who want to introduce the fish into new waters for selfish reasons—have negatively affected fishing for everyone.

What's so terrible about adding a few extra fish? You might be surprised.

Ecosystems in turmoil

There are several reasons why moving fish illegally is bad for a fishery. One of the biggest reasons is that some species affect the stability of other fish populations in the lake or reservoir.

This occurred in Flaming Gorge when someone dumped burbot (a type of freshwater cod) above the reservoir. Burbot reproduce quickly and are notorious egg predators. Now, the burbot population—which feeds on kokanee eggs—threatens the future of Flaming Gorge as a world-class kokanee fishery.

Drew Cushing, warm water fisheries coordinator for the Division, notes that it isn't just burbot. "Yellow perch, smallmouth bass and walleye can wreak havoc too," he notes.

"And although these four species are a challenge, **ANY** fish that's illegally stocked can cause problems and affect fishing."

Invasive species and diseases

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

"Every year, we hear about a devastating disease or invasive species that's causing problems in another state," Cushing says. "Viral hemorrhagic septicemia, quagga mussels, Eurasian milfoil—we don't want them in our waters."

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

Endangered and native fish

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

"If the burbot in Flaming Gorge make their way into the Green River, that could become a big problem for endangered fish in the Green and Colorado river systems."

Native populations of cutthroat trout are also at risk if someone introduces the wrong species—or a disease—into the waters where they live.

High removal costs

In the past, the Division used chemicals such as rotenone to eliminate all of the problem fish. This occurred on a large scale in 1990, when it cost the state $3.8 million to treat Strawberry Reservoir.

That treatment removed nearly all of the fish from the reservoir, not just the invasive species, and allowed the Division to start over with cutthroat trout and sterile rainbows. Although Strawberry is a success story, a rotenone treatment of that scope would not happen today.

Cushing notes that, "Rotenone has gotten very expensive. It costs a huge amount today to treat even a small water. And that high cost means we may never be able to treat the state's larger waters again."

Managing illegally stocked fish

Going forward, the Division may stop managing fish that were illegally stocked.

According to Cushing, "Fish that are stocked illegally in a water may not be protected by

limits. They'll be treated much the same as carp are treated."

How you can help

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

If you know that someone has placed fish in a water illegally, please call the Division's Utah Turn in Poachers (UTiP) hotline at 1-800-662-DEER (3337). The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. You might even receive a reward for your effort to protect Utah's waters!

If you want to remain anonymous, wildlife officers will honor your request. You can also report illegal fish stocking online at *wildlife.utah.gov/law/hsp/pf.php*.

Fines and jail time

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

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

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

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

Why? Recent testing identified elevated levels of mercury in some populations of fish. Over time, mercury can be dangerous if consumed in large amounts.

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

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

The latest, most accurate data

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

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

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

For more information

To learn more about Utah's ongoing battle with mercury, visit *www.deq.utah.gov/Issues/Mercury/workgroup.htm*. For more information about the health effects of mercury, visit *www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts46.html.*

STATE PARKS ANNUAL PASSES

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

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

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

Within Salt Lake 801-322-3770
Outside Salt Lake 1-800-322-3770
(801) 538-7220
877-UTPARKS
stateparks.utah.gov

Catch $5 off your
Utah State Parks Annual Pass
or Senior Adventure Pass

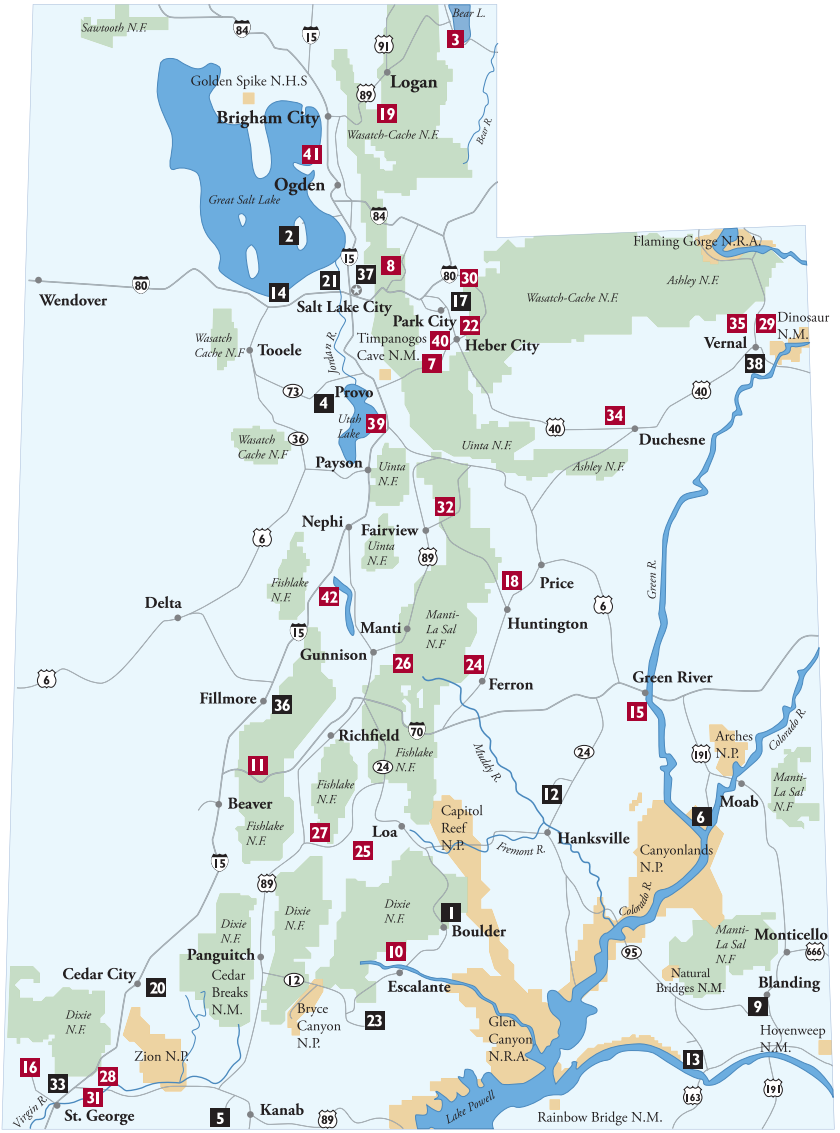
UTAH DNR STATE PARKS

Present your valid Utah fishing license and this coupon.
Limit one coupon per person. Original coupon only, no copies.
Offer available at state parks that offer fishing, online, by mail, or in person at Utah State Park, 1594 West North Temple, SLC, UT 84116.
Offer expires 12/31/09. Promo Code: USPPRC

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

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

UTiP
1-800-662-DEER
Turn In a Poacher



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

Utah state parks with fishing waters are indicated by a .

QUALITY FISHING CLOSE TO HOME

Community waters are stocked frequently and provide easy access to anglers.

Some of Utah's best fishing is closer than you might think—often within 15 minutes of your home or workplace.

You'll find this great fishing in Utah's 37 community fishing waters, located in towns across the state.

"Whether you're new to fishing—or rediscovering it—the community waters are fun places to fish," says Chris Penne, community fisheries biologist for the Division of Wildlife Resources.

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

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

Youth fishing clubs

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

Youth fishing clubs are open to children six to 13 years of age. Sign-ups usually begin at city recreation departments in early March, and the clubs are typically full by the first of April.

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

The Division co-sponsors youth fishing clubs in the following communities: Bountiful, Brigham City, Clearfield, Clinton, Herriman, Highland, Kaysville (Utah Botanical Center), Logan, Murray, Nephi, Ogden, Orem, Payson, Riverton, Roy, Salem, Saratoga Springs, South Jordan, Spanish Fork, Syracuse and Washington.

Adult volunteers needed

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

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

If you would like to volunteer, simply contact the recreation department in any of the communities listed above.

Don't be a slob!

At the end of every fishing trip, take a good look around. Did you pick up and throw away your garbage? Can you see other trash in the area? Soda cans, fishing line, bait containers and fast food wrappers are common offenders.

Even if it isn't yours, please take a few minutes to pick up some garbage—especially fishing line. Although it looks harmless, fishing line poses a hazard to wildlife. Ducks, shorebirds and other creatures get tangled in it and sometimes starve to death or drown.

And in the back country, your efforts might protect a few humans, too. Bears can smell food and garbage from far away, and might visit the shoreline to rummage through an angler's trash.

Beyond the safety issues, it's just common sense: no one wants to recreate in a dump. On your next visit, do your part to preserve the beauty and safety of your favorite fishery—you won't regret it!

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish means any fish species or fish parts which have been processed using a chemical or physical preservation technique other than freezing (including irradiation, salting, cooking, or oiling) and are marketed, sold or traded for financial gain as bait.

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

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

Fishing means to take fish or crayfish by any means.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lake means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the

high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

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

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

Motor means an electric or internal combustion engine.

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

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

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

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

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

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

Resident means a person who:

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

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

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

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

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

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

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

Second pole means fishing with one additional rod, pole, tip-up, handline or troll board that has a single line with legal hooks, bait or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the person fishing. (A valid fishing or combination license and second pole permit are required to use a second pole.)

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

Setline means a line anchored to a nonmoving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

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

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

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

Spearfishing (underwater) means fishing

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

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

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

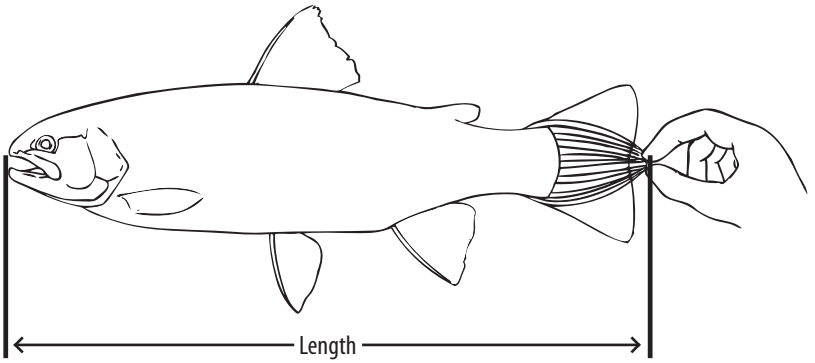
Trout means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing. Trout does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

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

Underwater spearfishing (see Spearfishing underwater)

HOW TO MEASURE A FISH

Use the following guidelines to measure a fish correctly (total length):



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

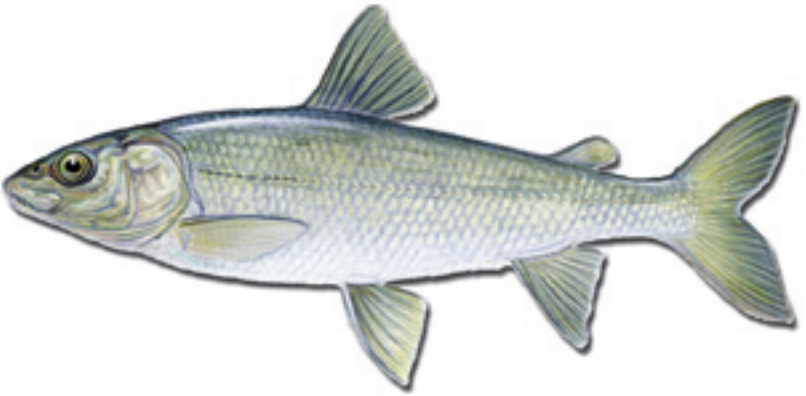
IDENTIFYING UTAH'S NATIVE AND NONNATIVE FISH

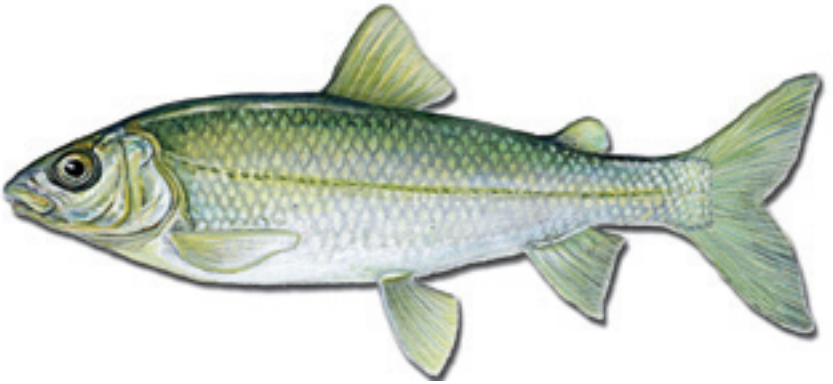
Native cold water sport fish

Mountain Whitefish

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

Bonneville Whitefish and Bear Lake Whitefish





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

Bonneville Cisco

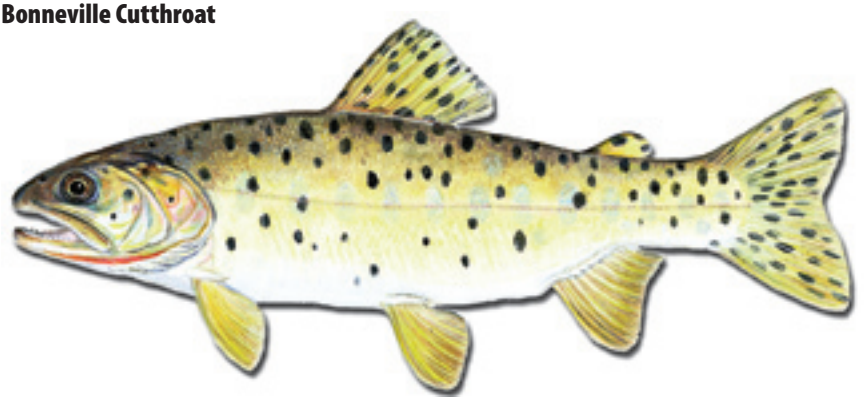
A diminutive fish found only in Bear Lake. The Bonneville cisco is a long, slender, pearly-silver fish that rarely grows beyond seven inches. It has a dusky blue back and a brassy band along its flanks at spawning time. The snout is sharply pointed. It is noted for its mid-winter spawning concentrations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

Cutthroat Trout

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

Bonneville Cutthroat

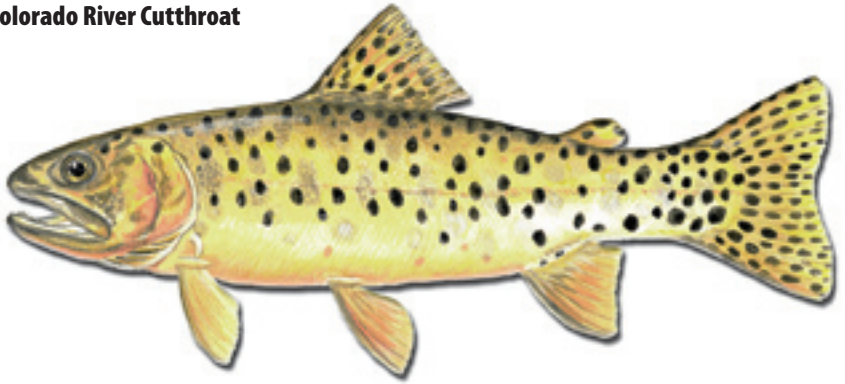


Bonneville cutthroat trout inhabited the Bonneville Basin. This form has sparsely scattered, large and very distinctive round spots over the upper body, with few spots on or near the head. Bonneville cutthroat trout are a subdued silver-gray to charcoal color on the upper body with bronze and subtle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

Bear Lake Cutthroat

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

Colorado River Cutthroat



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

Yellowstone Cutthroat

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

Nonnative cold water sport fish

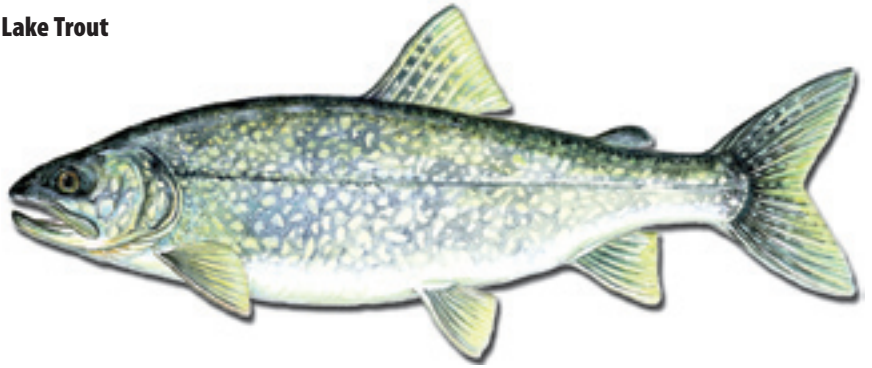
Trout, Char & Salmon

Rainbow Trout

Colors vary greatly—with patterns depending on habitat, size and maturity. Stream residents and migrant spawners are darker and have more intense colors than lake residents or non-spawners. Lake residents tend to be silvery with subdued colors. A mature rainbow is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The pinkish to reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular and profuse black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. The pelvic and anal fins are translucent pink to gray-green and tipped in white. Rainbow trout also tend to have a fairly blunt snout. Some of the rainbow trout stocked in the state are sterile triploids, which are produced to

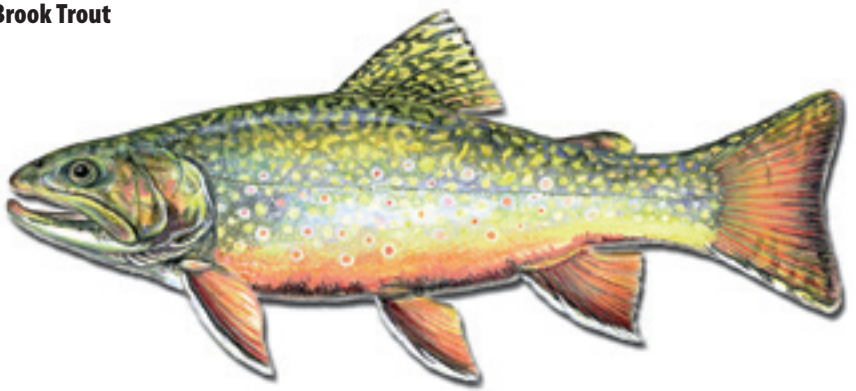
prevent hybridization with native cutthroat.
Angling record: 1979; 26 lb.-2 oz.; Del Canty; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 12/30/00; 29 in; Enich Mockli; East Canyon Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 1992; 3-lb.-8 oz.; 19 in.; Paul Gibson; Fish Lake.

Lake Trout



This species of char has a background color of gray-brown, overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides and fins and serves to highlight the lighter gray spots. Lake trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the spots are difficult to see. Spotting is usually more intense on small fish. The caudal is deeply forked. The mouth is large and terminal with strong teeth on both jaws. They are present in Fish Lake, Bear Lake and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Angling record: 1988; 51 lb.-8 oz.; L–45 1/8 in.; G–31 3/4 in.; Curt Bilbey; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 07/09/98; 46 1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2003; 2 lb.-4 oz.; 20 in.; Mike McGuire; Fish Lake.

Brook Trout



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

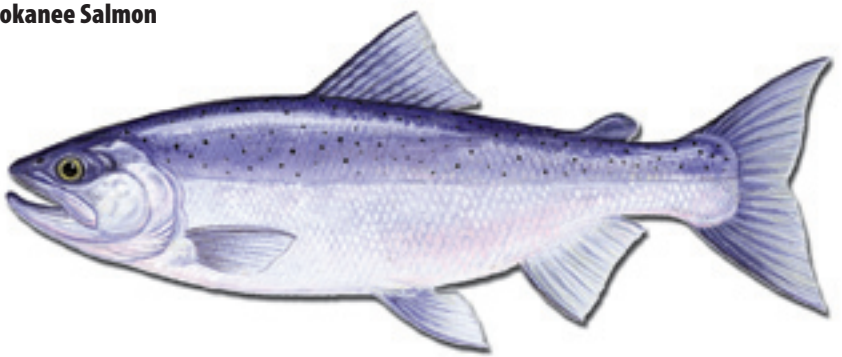
Arctic Grayling

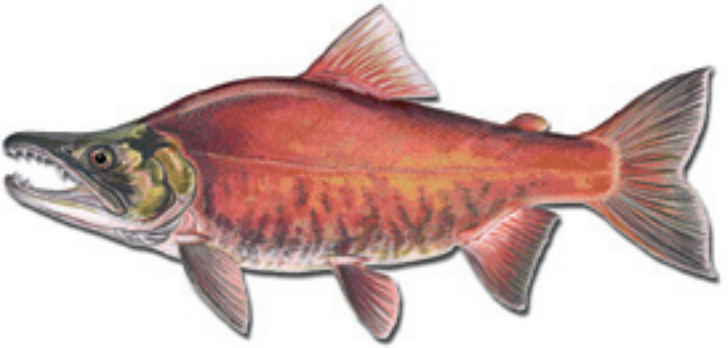
Silvery to light purple colors on the sides and bluish-white on the belly are the distinctive colors of grayling. They are relatively slender and are most easily distinguished by their long, high, brilliantly colored, bright purple, sail-like dorsal fin.

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

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

Kokanee Salmon

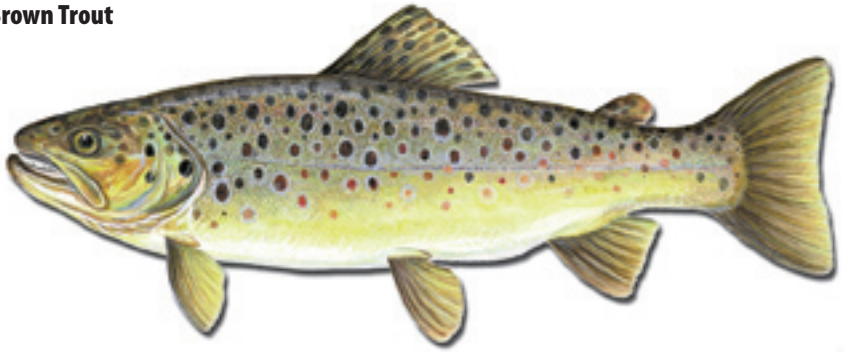




Kokanee are bright silvery fish with no definitive spotting pattern. Kokanee have a dark blue back with silvery sides. As the spawning season approaches, kokanee turn from silver to orange to deep red, and the male develops the characteristic hump on the back, elongated head and hooked jaw common to the

Pacific salmon. A deeply forked tail also distinguishes them from rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. They are present in Flaming Gorge, Porcupine, Strawberry and Stateline reservoirs.
Angling record: 1995; 6 lbs.; L–25 in.; G–16 in.; Todd Chikaraishi; Strawberry Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 05/29/04; 26 5/8 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

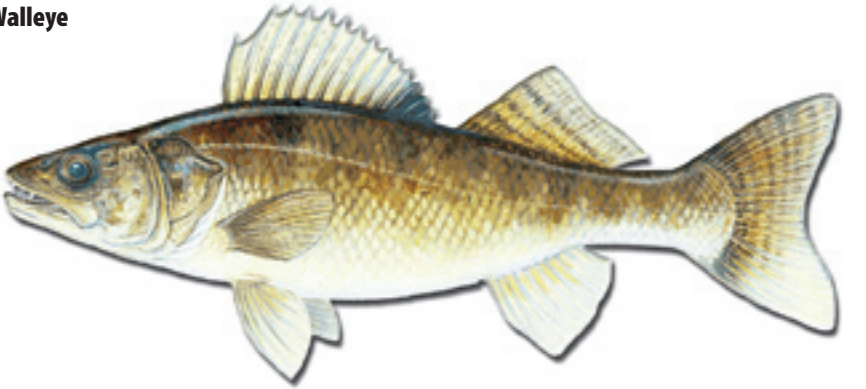
Brown Trout



It is a very hardy trout that competes well with other fish and endures marginal water qualities better than most trouts. It generally has golden brown hues with yellow under parts. The males during spawning are often brilliantly splashed with crimson spots circled with blue halos. Its upper body is usually profusely dappled with large, irregular, dark-chocolate spots. It is carnivorous and sports a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trout. Brown trout often grow to considerable size.
Angling record: 1977; 33 lb.-10 oz.; L–40 in.; G–25 in.; Robert Bringhurst; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 05/26/01; 32 in.; Cody Mortensen; Jordanelle Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 1983; 21 lbs.-12 oz.; 35 1/2 in.; Bruce Boyd; Fish Lake.

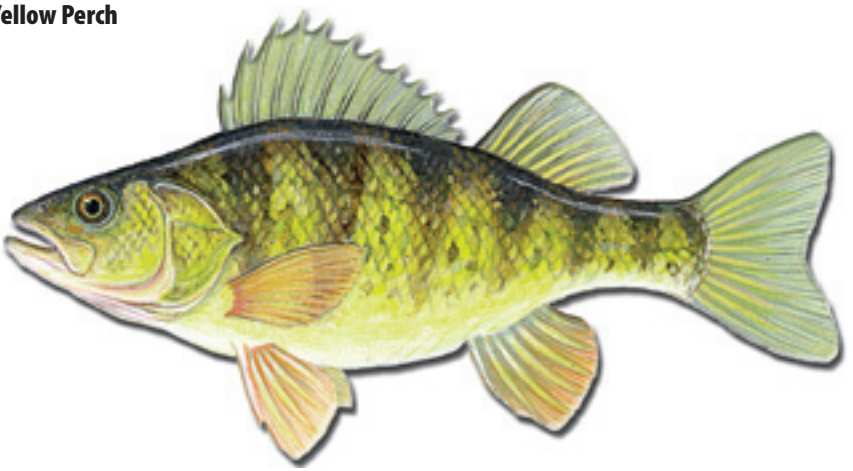
Cool and warm water sport fish

Walleye



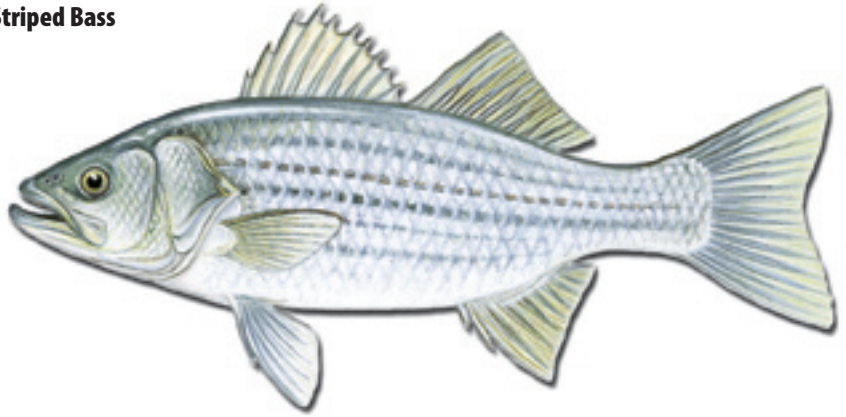
Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller cousin, the yellow perch. Color is brassy olive buff, sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. Large, dark blotch at rear base of the first dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail is white-tipped. The tail is moderately forked.
Angling record: 1991; 15 lb.-9 oz.; L–31 3/4 in.; G–20-3/4 in.; Jeffery Tanner; Provo River.
Catch-and-release record: 04/04/02; 31 1/2 in.; Enich Mockli; Starvation Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2002; 11 lbs.-6 oz.; 31 in.; Mike McGuire; Deer Creek Reservoir.

Yellow Perch



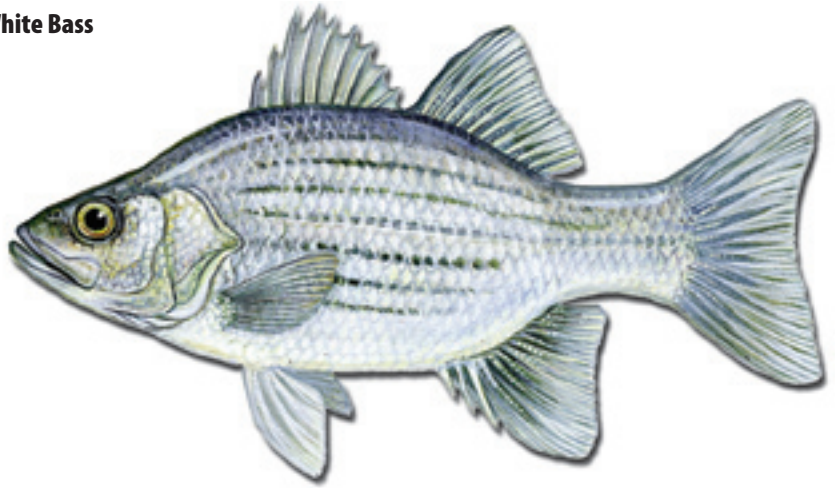
Yellow perch are yellowish with dark vertical bars. The caudal fin is forked, and the dorsal fin is divided.
Angling record: 1984; 2 lb.-11 oz.; L–15 1/8 in.; G–9-3/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Yuba Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 03/04/00; L–15 1/4 in.; Brad Cutler; Yuba Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 1988; 0 lbs.-5 oz.; 8 1/4 in.; Rud Warner; Fish Lake.

Striped Bass



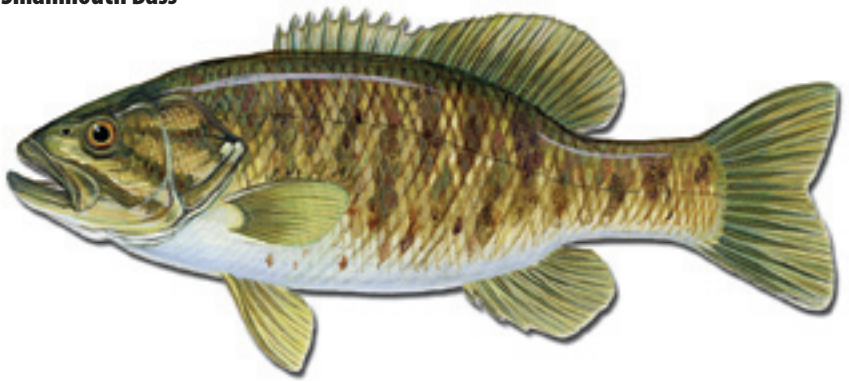
Coloration is bluish-black to dark grey, or olive-green above, the sides are silvery, the belly white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. Mouth is oblique and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The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

White Bass



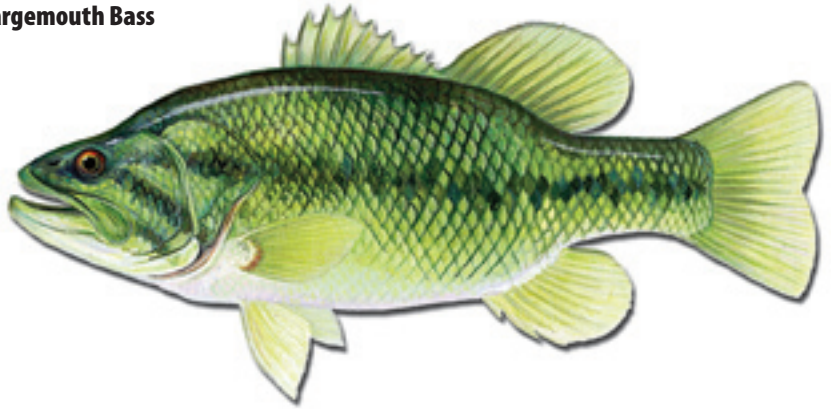
Coloration on the back is grey or charcoal, green, with silvery sides and white belly. They have five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body is deeper and less streamlined than the striper. They are common in Utah Lake, where they dominate all other fish.
Angling record: 1970; 4 lb.-1 oz.;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

Smallmouth Bass



The snout is long and bluntly pointed, the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper jaw. Smallmouth bass vary in color with habitat, but are normally dark olive/brown on the back—with the sides lighter and yellowish and the belly yellowish. There are 8 to 15 (average 9) dark vertical bars on the sides, which distinguish them from the largemouth bass. The anterior dorsal fin has 10 spines and is strongly joined to the soft dorsal. The anal fin has three spines.
Angling record: 1996; 7 lb.-6 oz.; L–22 in.; G–16-1/2 in.; Alan Iorg; Midview Reservoir (Lake Borham).
Catch-and-release record: 07/04/03; 23 1/2 in.; Clifford Sackett Jr.; Jordanelle Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2007; 4 lbs.-0 oz.; 17 7/8 in.; Michael Weyland; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Largemouth Bass



Head is large and long. Mouth is large and terminal with upper jaw reaching past the center of the eye in adults. The upper parts of the body and head are greenish with a silvery or brassy luster. The belly is white to yellow. There is an irregular dark stripe along the sides. Eyes are brown.
Angling record: 1974; 10 lb.-2 oz.; L–24 1/4 in.; G–20 in.; Sam Lamanna; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-release record: 03/29/98; 27 in.; Dennis Miller; Quail Lake.
Spearfishing record: 2003; 6 lbs.-0 oz.; 19 1/3 in.; Jason Mull; Steinaker Reservoir.

Bullhead

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

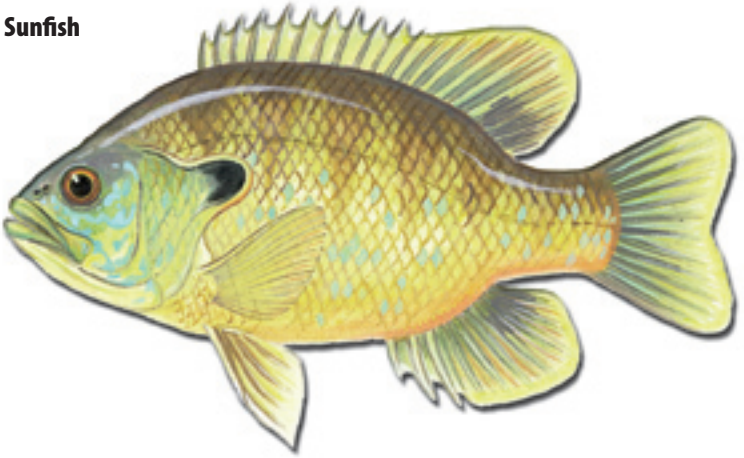
Channel Catfish

Distinguished from other catfish by their long anal fin and deeply forked 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; 32 lb.-8 oz.; L–39-3/4 in.; G–22 in.; LeRoy Mortenson; Utah Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 04/08/03; 34 in.; Blair Peterson; Davis Community Pond.
Setline record: 1975; 31 lbs.-0 oz.; 39 in.; Dorothy Lowenzen; Utah Lake.

Black Crappie

The black crappie has two closely-joined dorsal fins. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. Belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent. It is fairly abundant in Utah lowland warm waters from Cache Valley to Lake Powell.
Angling record: 1993; 3 lb.-2 oz.; L–17-1/4 in.; G–14 in.; Mike Flickinger; Quail Creek Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 05/20/07; 16 in.; Dustin Gunrud; Pineview Reservoir.

Green Sunfish



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

Bluegill

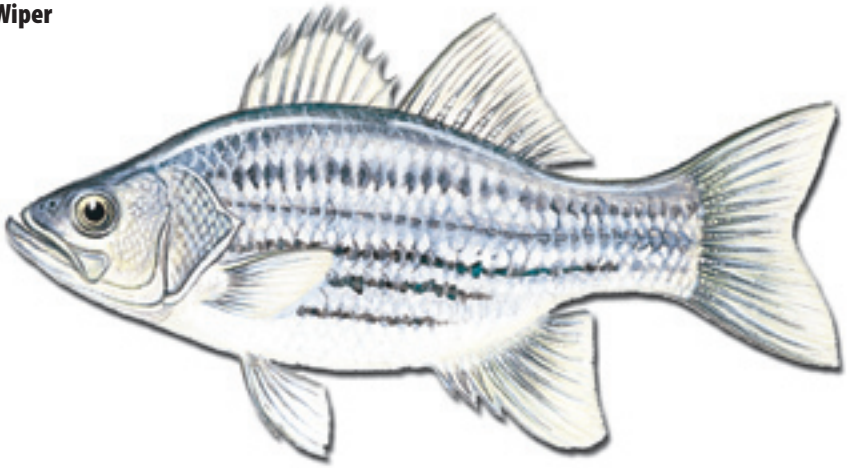
Bluegill are shorter, deep-bodied fish, whose name comes from the dark flap over the gills. The body is olive-green with vertical bars, and some blue and orange may be present. Bluegills can be caught by using worms or insects on a small hook, and will also take a small jig or fly.
Angling record: 1993; 2 lb.-7 oz.; L–11 1/2 in.; G–14 5/8 in.; Jack Rask; Mantua Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 01/30/00; 11 1/4 in.; Lance Egan; Pelican Lake.
Spearfishing record: 2004; 0 lbs.-8 oz.; 8 1/4 in.; Jon Konrad; Steinaker Reservoir.

Northern Pike

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

Hybrid sport fish

Wiper



A hybrid cross between a female striped bass and male white bass. Its appearance is intermediate between the two parents. It has six to eight dark horizontal stripes over a silver-white background with a dark charcoal to black back. It has two dorsal fins, the anterior with 8-10 sharp spines. It is slightly heavier bodied than the striped bass and grows up to 12 pounds in weight and 24 inches in length. The wiper was recently introduced into Willard Bay.
Angling record: 2007; 9 lbs.-12 oz.; 26 1/8 in.; Rob Valdez; Willard Bay.
Catch-and-release record: 07/08/05; 25 in.; Dale P. Tracy; Willard Bay.

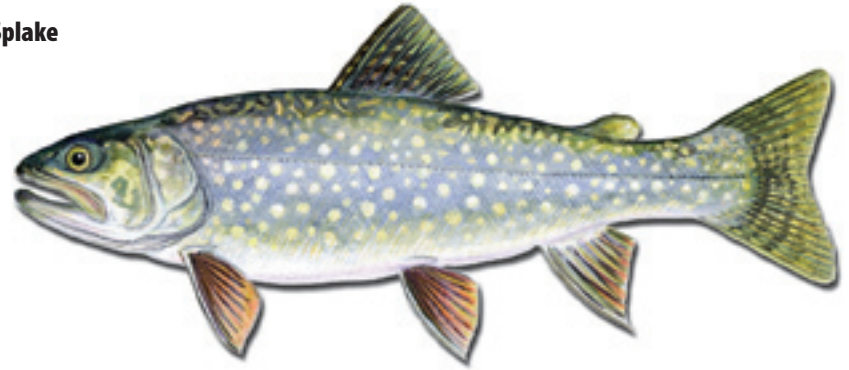
Tiger Muskellunge

A hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike with intermediate characteristics between the two parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable feature is the grey-green vertical bars along its sides. It thrives where there are good numbers of perch and sunfish for food. It can be expected to grow to 50-plus inches long and weigh more than 30 pounds.
Angling record: 2006; 33 lb.-9 oz.; L–49 in.; G–21 1/2 in.; Kelly Parry; Pineview Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 11/28/98; 53 1/4 in.; Ray Johnson; Pineview Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2006; 14 lbs.-7 oz.; 37 1/2 in.; Matt Boyd; Fish Lake.

Tiger Trout

Tiger trout, a cross between a brown trout and brook trout, has a unique, dark maze-like pattern all over a brownish, gray body. The belly is yellowish-orange as are the pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. The tail fin is square.
Angling record: 2007; 10 lbs.-12 oz.; 29 1/2 in.; Michael David Moon; Palisades Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 10/22/05; 23 in.; Andrew B. Jacobsen; Huntington Reservoir.

Splake



A splake trout is the hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout. It has a dark background with white spots. The tail fin is not as deeply forked as lake trout.
Angling record: 2006; 17 lbs.-4 oz.; 36 1/2 in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.
Catch-and-release record: 08/12/99; 16 in.; Michael Richard Wakefield, Jr; Moon Lake.
Spearfishing record: 2005; 13 lbs.-5 oz.; 30 3/4 in.; Stacy S. Wilden; Fish Lake.

Nongame fish

Carp

An often undervalued sport and food fish. Deep, thick body color is gray to brassy green or yellowish green. The body is normally covered with large scales and carp have fleshy barbels on each side of the mouth. A large spine is present at the front of the dorsal (top) fin. Use worms, dough balls or other bait and fish on the bottom. Carp will give you a good fight, grow to a large size, and can be tasty when smoked. There's no limit on how many you can keep.
Angling record: 1993; 32 lb.; Couger Elfervig; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-release record: 09/02/03; 35 1/2 in.; Lance Egan; Starvation Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2007; 27 lbs.-12 oz.; 34 in.; David L. Hemphill; Starvation Reservoir.
Archery record: 1991; 27 lbs.-0 oz.; 34 in.; Ray Johnson; Great Salt Lake Marshes.

Utah Sucker

This sucker is dark olive to copper, with dusky fins and a subterminal (on the bottom) mouth. Suckers will take small worms and other baits. Utah suckers are very good smoked or bottled.
Angling record: 2003; 6 lb.-6 oz.; L–25 1/2 in.; G–13 1/4 in.; Jamin C. Buttars; Weber River.
Catch-and-release record: 08/12/05; 27 in.; John Sanders; Middle Provo River.
Spearfishing record: 2003; 4 lbs.-15 oz.; 23 in.; Mike McGuire; Fish Lake.
Archery record: 4 lbs.-5 oz.; 19 3/4 in.; David W. Stewart; Utah Lake.

Utah Chub

Utah chub have robust bodies and large scales. The anterior margin of the dorsal fin lies directly over the origin of the pelvic fins. Body coloration is variable with dark olive green or black on the upper back, with silvery, brassy or golden sides.
Angling record: 1987; 1 lb.-11 oz.; L–13 1/4 in.; G–11 in.; Ray Johnson; Starvation Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 06/21/97; 14-1/4 in.; Sue McGhie Troff; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Spearfishing record: 2005; 1 lb.-0 oz.; 12 3/4 in.; Shane Forrester; Starvation Reservoir.

Burbot

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

Despite the odd, eel-like appearance, burbot have flaky white flesh that tastes excellent. All burbot caught from Flaming Gorge must be immediately killed (see page 21).

Species not illustrated

White Sucker
Angling record: 1992; 2 lb.-8 oz.; L–19-1/4 in.; G–9-1/2 in; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-release record: 4/26/97; 19 in.; Kirk Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Archery record: 1992; 2 lbs.-7 oz.; 18 1/2 in.; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

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

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

Golden Trout
Angling record: 1977; 0 lb.-14 oz.; L–14 1/2 in.; Breck Tuttle; Atwood Creek.
Catch-and-release record: 06/05/07; Jeffery Gallagher; Echo Lake.

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

Utah's endangered fish

June Sucker

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

Bonytail

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

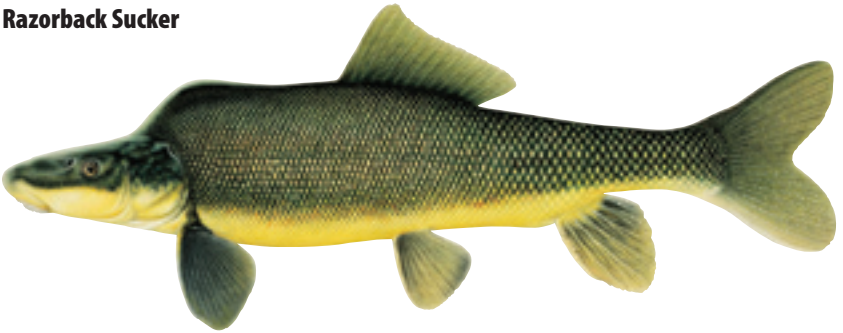
Colorado Pikeminnow

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

Humpback Chub

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

Razorback Sucker



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