UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

FISHING

GUIDEBOOK

UTAH DNR

2024

CONTACT US

Turn in a poacher

Phone: 800-662-3337
Text: 847411
Online: *wildlife.utah.gov/utip*

Division offices

Offices are open 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

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Northern Region
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Ogden, UT 84405
801-476-2740

Southeastern Region
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Price, UT 84501
435-613-3700

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Cedar City, UT 84721
435-865-6100

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On the cover: Rebeca Granillo holds a brown trout caught on the Green River below Flaming Gorge Dam. Learn about Rebeca's fishing journey at *wildlife.utah.gov/teamwildlife/rebeca*.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDEBOOK

1. Check the daily limits on page 7. Some limits have changed, so be sure to look at the chart before you go fishing.
2. Review the general rules, starting on page 8. These rules explain the licenses you need, the fishing methods you may use, and when you can transport and possess fish.
3. Look up a specific water in the section that starts on page 25. (If the water you're looking for is not listed there, it is subject to the general rules and daily limits.)

WHAT'S NEW?

Free Fishing Day: Free Fishing Day will be held on June 8, 2024. This annual event is a great opportunity to share fishing fun with a friend or family member. For more information, see page 8.

Regulation changes for 2024: The Utah Wildlife Board approved regulation changes for several waterbodies across the state, which will go into effect Jan. 1, 2024. These new regulations are noted in the *Rules for specific waters* section, which begins on page 25.

Expanded underwater spearfishing opportunities: At all waters open to angling—during their open seasons—you can now underwater spearfish for Utah chub in addition to common carp. The board also approved spearfishing opportunities for other specific fish species in the Jordan River, Quail Creek Reservoir, Utah Lake and designated Utah Lake tributaries, which are noted as "new" on page 15. Additionally, Jordanelle Reservoir is now open to spearfishing for common carp.

Possible emergency changes: Even with proactive measures, the Division may need to make emergency fishing changes at some of the state's waterbodies due to drought conditions or other factors (such as construction or dam repairs) in 2024. Stay up to date on these changes by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* and then clicking "View guidebook updates" next to the *2024 Utah Fishing Guidebook*.

New community fisheries anticipated: Two new community fishing ponds—Roosevelt Nature Park Pond in Roosevelt (Duchesne County), and The Pond at Poulter Preserve in West Haven (Weber County)—will open to the public in the summer of 2024.

AIS program requirements for motorized boats: As of July 1, 2023, all boaters with motorized vessels—both Utah residents and nonresidents—must complete an annual mussel-aware boater course and pay the Aquatic Invasive Species program vessel enrollment fee through the DWR portal. Before launching your boat, make sure you are familiar with the rules and requirements of boating in Utah, including efforts to stop the spread of quagga mussels. See page 46 or visit *stdofthesea.utah.gov* for details.

License fee changes: The Utah Legislature approved several proposed changes to Utah's hunting and fishing license fees, which went into effect on July 1, 2023. This is the first fee increase for Utah residents since 2014. The DWR is currently 92% self-funded through license and permit fees, and receives only limited funding from the state's General Fund. Thank you for supporting fish and wildlife conservation in Utah with your fishing or combination license purchase.

Utah Fishing Guidebook available in Spanish: A digital edition of this guidebook is available in Spanish at *wildlife.utah.gov/guia*.

KNOW THE LAWS

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

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

You can use the references in this guidebook—such as *Utah Administrative Rule R657-13-6* and *Utah Code § 23A-5-309*—to search online for the detailed statute or rule that underpins the guidebook summary.

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

Who makes the rules?

The Utah Wildlife Board passes the rules and laws summarized in this guidebook.

There are seven board members, and each serves a six-year term. Appointed by the governor, board members are not Division employees.

The Division's director serves as the board's executive secretary but does not have a vote on wildlife policies.

Before board members make changes to wildlife rules, they listen to recommendations from Division biologists. They also receive input from the public and various interest groups via the regional advisory council (RAC) process.

If you have feedback or suggestions for board members, you can find their contact information online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Wildlife Board members

Kent Johnson
Paula Richmond
Bret Selman
Bryce Thurgood

Randy Dearth, *Chair*
Gary Nielson, *Vice Chair*
J. Shirley, *Division Director & Executive Secretary*

Important reminders

Report poachers: Text 847411 from your mobile device, call the Division hotline at 800-662-3337 or use the UTDWR law enforcement app to report wildlife-related crimes. For details about these and other options, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/utip*.

License purchase options: Fishing and combination licenses are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices. You can also call 800-221-0659 to purchase your license by phone. (There's an additional $2 transaction fee for each item you buy over the phone.)

Child support law: There are restrictions on fishing and hunting license purchasers for nonpayment of child support. For additional information—or to arrange a payment schedule—please contact the Office of Recovery Services at 801-536-8500.

Community fisheries: You can learn more about Utah's dozens of community fisheries by reviewing the box on page 28 or visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/cf*.

Fish throughout the year: Utah has a year-round fishing season for most waterbodies. It runs from Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2024.

Utah Cutthroat Slam: The Utah Cutthroat Slam has raised more than $90,000 for native trout conservation in Utah since its launch in 2016. For information about the slam, see the information box on page 10 or visit *utahcutthroatslam.org*.

Cutthroat regulation at Bear Lake: Anglers may keep a daily limit of up to two cutthroat trout at Bear Lake, even if the trout's fins are not clipped. To see all of the fishing regulations specific to Bear Lake and its tributaries, please see page 25.

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 or diversion agreement.

Suspension proceedings are separate and independent from criminal prosecution. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources may suspend your license privileges whether or not the court considers suspension in your criminal case. You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you may not be permitted to hunt or fish in most other states. (Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/know-the-consequences.html* to see a map of participating states.)

Online application for fishing contests and tournaments: If you would like to hold a fishing contest or tournament, you can apply to do so online. To apply, please visit *dwrapps.utah.gov/fishingtournament*. To learn more about fishing contests in Utah, please see page 10.

View and submit Utah fishing records: You can view all of Utah's fishing records online—or download the forms to submit a new record—at *wildlife.utah.gov/record-fish*.

Statewide kokanee salmon closure in the fall: Anglers may **not** possess kokanee salmon at any waterbody statewide from Sept. 10 through Nov. 30. See all of the statewide limits in the table on page 7.

Use bait to catch crayfish: Remember that you may use bait to catch crayfish in waters where bait use is prohibited for fish, as long as none of your lines have hooks attached. See page 12 for details.

Tagged northern pike: If you catch a tagged northern pike at Utah Lake, you must release it back into the lake. Any untagged northern pike caught at Utah Lake must be killed immediately. For details, see *Utah Lake* on page 40.

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

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please visit *doi.gov/pmb/eeo/Public-Civil-Rights*.

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. Under certain circumstances, you must obtain written permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative before accessing private lands. For more information, see *Trespassing* on page 16.

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

LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES

Your purchases of hunting and fishing licenses and permits help fund wildlife conservation efforts throughout the state. Thank you for choosing to hunt, trap and fish here in Utah.

Resident licenses

365-day fishing license (ages 12–13)	$5
365-day fishing license (ages 14–17)	$16
365-day fishing license (ages 18–64)	$40
365-day fishing license (age 65 and older)	$31
365-day disabled veteran fishing license (see the box on page 9 for details)	$12
Multi-year hunting license (ages 18–64)	$39 per year, up to five years
Multi-year hunting license (age 65 and older)	$30 per year, up to five years
365-day combination license (ages 14–17)*	$20
365-day combination license (ages 18–64)*	$44
365-day combination license (age 65 and older)*	$35
365-day disabled veteran combination license (see the box on page 9 for details)*	$28.50
Multi-year combination license (age 18 and older)*	$43 per year, up to five years
3-day fishing license (all ages)	$19
7-day fishing license (all ages)	$30

** A combination license allows you to fish, hunt small game and apply for hunting permits.*

Nonresident licenses

365-day fishing license (ages 12–13)	$10
365-day fishing license (ages 14–17)	$34
365-day fishing license (age 18 and older)	$94
Multi-year fishing license (age 18 and older)	$93 per year, up to five years
365-day combination license (age 17 and younger)*	$38
365-day combination license (age 18 and older)*	$150
Multi-year combination license (age 18 and older)*	$149 per year, up to five years
3-day fishing license (all ages)	$31
7-day fishing license (all ages)	$51

** A combination license allows you to fish, hunt small game and apply for hunting permits.*

Reciprocal fishing permits

Wyoming residents: Flaming Gorge, Utah reciprocal permit**	$30

*** See page 8 for details.*

Other fishing permits

Setline permit*** (residents and nonresidents)	$22

**** To learn more about setline permits, please see page 14 of this guide.*

DAILY LIMITS

The limits listed below apply to most Utah fisheries, but on some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. Please see the *Rules for specific waters* section beginning on page 25 for any exceptions.

Black crappie and white crappie (a combined total)	50
Bluegill and green sunfish (a combined total)	50
Bonneville cisco	30
Bullhead	24
Burbot (**Reminder:** Do not release any burbot you catch. All burbot caught must be immediately killed.)	No limit
Channel catfish	8
Community fisheries (The limit includes fish of most species, but you must release any tiger muskellunge you catch. You are also encouraged to release all largemouth bass. See the complete list of community waters on page 28.)	2
Crayfish (**Reminder:** You may use bait to catch crayfish on waters where bait use is prohibited for fish, as long as none of the lines have hooks attached. See page 13 for details.)	No limit
Kokanee salmon (**Reminder:** Kokanee salmon are part of the total trout limit.)	See trout limit next column
Largemouth and smallmouth bass (a combined total)	6
Nongame species (except prohibited fish; see page 18 for a list of prohibited fish)	No limit
Northern pike	20, only 1 over 36 inches
Roundtail chub (**Note:** You may catch roundtail on portions of specific waters; bait and harvest restrictions may apply. See details in the *Rules for specific waters* section beginning on page 25.)	2
Sacramento perch	10
Striped bass	No limit
Tiger muskellunge	1 over 40 inches
Trout, kokanee salmon and Arctic grayling (a combined total). **Anglers may not possess kokanee salmon at any waterbody statewide from Sept. 10 through Nov. 30.**	4
Walleye	10, only 1 over 24 inches
Whitefish	10
White bass	No limit
Wiper	3
Yellow perch	50

GENERAL RULES: LICENSES AND PERMITS

Utah Code §§ 23A-4-201 and 23A-5-309

Obtaining a fishing license is the first step to fishing in Utah. The type of license you should purchase depends on many variables: how old you are, how often you want to fish, where you want to fish and whether you're a Utah resident. (To determine if you are a resident, see the definition on page 71.) This section provides information about the different licenses and permits that are available.

Free Fishing Day

Utah Code § 23A-4-201 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-3

The one day you don't need a license to fish in Utah is Saturday, June 8, 2024, 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 § 23A-4-601 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-3

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

12 years of age and older

Utah Code § 23A-4-601 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-3

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

- Three-day fishing licenses allow you to fish for three consecutive days.
- Seven-day fishing licenses allow you to fish for seven consecutive days.
- 365-day fishing licenses allow you to fish for 365 consecutive days, including the day you buy the license.
- Multi-year fishing licenses allow you to fish for up to five years.
- 365-day combination licenses allow you to fish, hunt small game and apply for hunting permits.
- Multi-year combination licenses allow you to fish, hunt small game and apply for hunting permits for up to five years.

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

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

Keep in mind that you can use the Utah Hunting and Fishing app to legally carry fishing licenses on a phone or tablet for all the members of your family. To download the app, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/mobileapp*.

License exemptions for youth groups and organizations

Are you a scout leader or a mentor for a youth group? Many groups can hold fishing events that don't require a fishing license for participants age 15 and younger. To determine if you are eligible and to complete the license-exemption form, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/youth-org*.

Fishing across state lines and reciprocal fishing permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-5

Utah shares Bear Lake, Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir with neighboring states. To simplify the process of fishing across state lines, Utah has entered into the following agreements with Idaho, Arizona and Wyoming:

Bear Lake

If you have a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license—whether you are a resident or nonresident—you may fish both the Utah and Idaho portions of the lake, as long as you follow the angling regulations that apply to the state where you are fishing.

It is your responsibility to know and follow each state's laws and rules for Bear Lake.

Reminder: Even if you are licensed in both states, you may only take one daily limit each day.

Lake Powell

If you have a valid Utah or Arizona fishing or combination license—whether you are a resident or nonresident—you may fish both the Utah and Arizona portions of the lake, as long as you follow the angling regulations that apply to the state where you are fishing.

It is your responsibility to know and follow each state's laws and rules for Lake Powell.

Reminder: Even if you are licensed in both states, you may only take one daily limit each day.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

To fish across state lines at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, you must have a valid resident fishing license from one state and a reciprocal fishing permit from the other state.

For example, if you buy a Utah resident 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. You can also choose to purchase a Wyoming nonresident fishing license.

Nonresident anglers: If you are **not** a resident of either Utah or Wyoming—and you want to fish all of Flaming Gorge Reservoir—you must purchase nonresident fishing licenses from **both states**. This change has been in effect since 2019.

Discounted licenses for disabled veterans

The Division offers discounted fishing licenses to Utah veterans who were disabled in the line of duty.

The discounted license is $12—instead of the $40 full price—and the license is good for 365 days from the day you buy it. Discounted licenses are available online or from all Division offices listed on page 2.

To purchase a discounted license, you must be a Utah resident and have a qualifying service-connected disability of at least 20 percent.

To apply for a license online, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/disabledvet* and complete the online form. If you need assistance, please call the nearest Division office.

If you choose to visit a Division office to purchase your license, simply bring the verification of service-connected disability documentation that the Department of Veterans Affairs issued to you.

You can find additional resources for hunters and anglers with disabilities at *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled-access*.

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

Utah reciprocal fishing permits are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from authorized license agents and Division offices.

It is your responsibility to know and follow each state's laws and rules for Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and some of those changed this year. Please see *Flaming Gorge Reservoir* on page 30 for the laws and rules specific to that fishery.

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.

Fishing contests

Utah Admin. Rule R657-58

If you would like to hold a fishing contest or tournament, you can do so by applying online. To apply, please visit *dwrapps.utah.gov/fishingtournament.*

To see fishing contest rules, please review *Utah Admin. Rule R657-58* at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/fishingcontests* or contact the nearest Division office.

If you plan to hold a fishing contest at a state park or federally-administered waterbody, you should also check with the appropriate land management agency to see if there are any additional rules that apply to the area.

Licenses for residents with special needs

Utah Code § 23A-4-305 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-12-3

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 *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled* or contact your nearest Division office.

Help conserve native cutthroat trout

The Utah Cutthroat Slam offers an exciting challenge for conservation-minded anglers. You must catch Utah's four native cutthroat trout subspecies—in their native waters—and provide visual proof of your success.

After you successfully complete the slam, you'll receive a stunning medallion to commemorate your achievement. You'll also receive a slam-completion certificate and online recognition at *utahcutthroatslam.org*.

Your slam participation fee—only $20 for adults and $10 for youth under 18—helps fund cutthroat trout conservation projects in Utah.

The Utah Cutthroat Slam is a partnership between the Division and Trout Unlimited, and it has successfully raised more than $90,000 for native cutthroat trout conservation since its launch in 2016.

To celebrate over 1,000 Utah Cutthroat Slam completions, we are releasing four new slam medallions.

To see a complete list of program requirements, visit *utahcutthroatslam.org*.

(REVERSE)

GENERAL RULES: FISHING METHODS

Utah Code § 23A-5-309

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 on page 25.

Taking game fish

You may take game fish using only the following methods:

Angling

Utah Admin. Rules R657-13-6, R657-13-7 and R657-13-11

If you are under age 12 or have a valid Utah 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 daily limit of fish. Using a second pole does **not** allow you to keep two daily limits of fish. You may use additional lines or hooks when you are:

- Fishing for crayfish. Please see page 17 of this guide for more information about fishing for crayfish.
- Using a setline. See page 14 to learn more about fishing with a setline.
- Ice fishing at Flaming Gorge. Please see page 16 for the rules specific to Flaming Gorge.

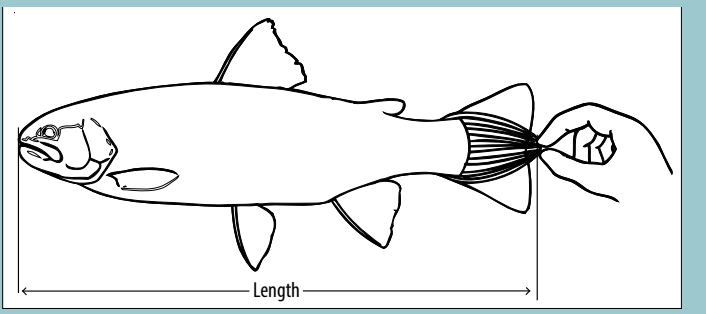
While fishing, you must be within sight of the equipment you're fishing with (this distance cannot exceed 100 feet). The only exception to this rule is if you have a setline permit. Please see page 14 for more information about fishing with a setline.

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

- No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.
- No line may have attached to it more than three baited hooks, three artificial flies or three artificial lures. (This rule also applies to those who are fishing for crayfish.) Please see page 14 of this guide for more information about fishing with a setline.
- 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

How to measure a fish

1. Place the fish on its side with the jaw closed.
2. Squeeze the tail (caudal) 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.



about ice fishing at these waters, visit the *Rules for Specific Waters* section that begins on page 25.

Angling is permitted from boats and float tubes—and other motorized and nonmotorized watercraft—on any water where such use is authorized. There are some waters, however, where you cannot fish from a float tube or a boat (see page 15 for more information).

Keep in mind that other agencies may have placed additional restrictions on the use of float tubes and boats at certain Utah waters.

Bait

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-12

You may legally use or possess corn while fishing anywhere in Utah where bait is permitted.

While you are fishing, it is unlawful to:

- Use or possess live baitfish.
- Use or possess tiger salamanders (live or dead).
- Use or possess any bait—including PowerBait or scented jigs—where prohibited.
- Use or possess artificial baits that are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts
- Use or possess bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts, except as provided below:
  - Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.
  - Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in Big Sand Wash, Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Red Fleet, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.
  - Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.
  - Dead burbot from Flaming Gorge may be used as bait only in Flaming Gorge.
  - 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 striped bass from Lake Powell may be used as bait or chum only in Lake Powell.
  - Dead, fresh or frozen saltwater species, including sardines and anchovies, may be used as bait in

Utah's boating laws and rules

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

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

Let someone knnow where you are going and what time you expect to return.

Carry the required boating safety equipment. For a detailed list of safety equipment, visit *recreation.utah.gov/boating*.

Be courteous. While you are above a wake speed, keep your boat at least 150 feet away from other boats, people in the water, shoreline anglers, launch ramps, docks and designated swimming areas.

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

any water where bait is permitted.

- Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redside shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fathead minnow (all color variants, including rosy red minnows), Utah chub and common carp may be used as bait anywhere bait is permitted.
- The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used where bait is permitted. You may not, however, take or use eggs from fish that are being released.

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

Reminder: You may use bait—**without hooks**—to catch crayfish in waters where fishing with bait is prohibited. You may **not**, however, catch fish using bait in waters where bait is prohibited.

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

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

Both PowerBait and scented jigs are considered to be bait, and they may not be used where bait is prohibited.

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

How to report new fishing records

You can see the current list of fishing records—or download the forms you need to submit a new record—by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/record-fish*.

The list of Utah fishing records is extensive and changes multiple times each year. To ensure accuracy, that list is now available online only.

Restrictions on taking fish and crayfish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-11

You can use artificial light while fishing, but not when you are underwater spearfishing. There are two exceptions:

- If you're underwater spearfishing for burbot at Flaming Gorge.
- If you're underwater spearfishing for carp anywhere in the state.

You may not obstruct a waterway or use any chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, firearm, pellet gun or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish. The only exceptions are found in *Taking Nongame Fish* (page 18), *Fishing with archery tackle and crossbows* (page 14) and *Rules for specific waters, Lake Powell* (page 33).

You may not take or land a fish by snagging or gaffing, and you may not have a gaff in your possession while fishing. A fish hooked anywhere other than the mouth must be released immediately. The only exceptions are at Lake Powell (where you may use a gaff to land striped bass), Bear Lake (where you may snag Bonneville cisco) and any waterbody where there is a catch-and-kill regulation for the fish you snag.

Chumming is prohibited on all waters except Lake Powell. Please see the *Rules for specific waters, Lake Powell* on page 33 for more information about chumming at Lake Powell.

Setline fishing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-8

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

Setline permits are available for $22 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

A setline permit is a 365-day permit. If you are 12 or older, you must also have an unexpired three-day, seven-day, 365-day or multi-year Utah fishing or combination license in order to use a setline permit.

If you obtain a setline permit, and a Utah fishing or combination license, you can use a setline to take fish from the following waters: Bear River proper (downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals); Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake. These are the **only** waters where use of a setline is allowed.

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 up to two fishing poles.

Dipnetting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-10

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

When fishing for Bonneville cisco at Bear Lake, the opening of your dipnet may not exceed 18 inches. If you're dipnetting through the ice at Bear Lake, there is no restriction on the size of the hole you can drill in the ice. Please see *Rules for specific waters, Bear Lake* on page 25 for more information.

You may also use a handheld dipnet to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish. For a list of fish you are prohibited to possess, please see page 18 of this guide.

Fishing with archery tackle and crossbows

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-14

Fishing with archery tackle—also called bowfishing—is allowed in most Utah waterbodies but only for nonprotected, nongame fish such as carp. And within that limitation, there are waters where you may bowfish for carp only (see page 18 for details).

In most areas, bowfishing is allowed at night with the use of spotlights. There are a few notable exceptions: The tributaries of Utah Lake are closed to bowfishing at night (sunset to sunrise) from May 7 until 6 a.m. on July 9. A few other lakes, including Lake Powell, have closed areas. If you're wondering about a specific waterbody, see the section that begins on page 25 or call the Division office that manages that particular fishery.

Using a crossbow

You may use a crossbow to take carp at any open water statewide. You may not use a crossbow to take any other species of fish.

Follow local ordinances

Please remember that archery tackle and crossbows are considered weapons and cannot be discharged within 600 feet of a structure. Also, local communities may have ordinances

against the discharge of weapons within city limits. If possible, please check with your local city office to make sure you are following all the rules.

If you have additional questions about bowfishing or the places you can bowfish, please contact your local Division office.

Underwater spearfishing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-9

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.

The waters listed below are open to underwater spearfishing for game fish from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31.

Unless otherwise noted, you may use spearfishing to take any legal species within the daily limits, length limits and seasonal closures that apply to each waterbody:

- Big Sand Wash Reservoir (Duchesne County)
- Blue Lake, for pacu and tilapia only (Tooele County)
- Brown's Draw Reservoir (Duchesne County)
- Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- Electric Lake (Emery County)
- Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
- **New:** Jordan River, for northern pike only (Salt Lake and Utah counties)
- Newcastle Reservoir, for wipers and rainbow trout only (Iron County)
- Porcupine Reservoir (Cache County)
- **New:** Quail Creek Reservoir, for smallmouth bass only (Washington County)
- Recapture Reservoir (San Juan County)
- Sand Lake (Summit County)
- Smith and Morehouse Reservoir (Summit County)
- **New:** Utah Lake, for northern pike and white bass only (Utah County)
- **New:** Utah Lake tributaries, including but not limited to the following tributaries west of I-15: American Fork Creek, Beer Creek, Dry Creek, Hobble Creek, Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek and Spring Creek Run; for northern pike only (Utah County). Spearfishing is **not** permitted in the Provo River or Provo River Delta.
- Willard Bay Reservoir (Box Elder County)
- Yuba Reservoir (Juab and Sanpete counties)

Additional spearfishing rules

There are a few exceptions to spearfishing regulations:

- At Fish Lake (Sevier County), you may underwater spearfish for all fish species from 6 a.m. on June 4 until official sunset on Sept. 9.
- At Flaming Gorge (Daggett County), 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 page 16 for rules specific to Flaming Gorge.

All possession limits and seasonal closures apply, regardless of the angling technique you use. (This includes the statewide seasonal closure on kokanee salmon from Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, 2024.)

Watercraft restrictions

Before you launch a boat at any waterbody, be sure to check with local, state or federal agencies about any watercraft restrictions that may exist.

Regulations differ from one water to another, depending on which municipality or agency is in charge. It's your responsibility to learn and follow the rules for a particular water.

You can learn more about boating in Utah and view a list of watercraft restrictions at *recreation.utah.gov/boating.*

At all waters open to angling—during their open seasons—you can underwater spearfish for common carp and **(new this year)** Utah chub.

Restrictions on spearfishing for bass

The waters listed below are open to underwater spearfishing for game fish from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, but you may **not** use spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through June 22, 2024:

- Deer Creek Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- East Canyon Reservoir (Morgan County)
- Echo Reservoir (Summit County)
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County)
- Lake Powell (Garfield, Kane and San Juan counties)
- Pineview Reservoir, except closed year round to the take of tiger muskie (Weber County)
- Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Rockport Reservoir (Summit County)
- Starvation Reservoir (Duchesne County)
- Steinaker Reservoir (Uintah County)

When you are spearfishing for bass at the above waterbodies, all daily limits and length limits apply.

Stream access in Utah

In recent years, Utah's stream access laws have changed multiple times as a result of legislation, litigation and judicial rulings. That may continue to be the case in the years to come.

The Division is committed to upholding the laws—however they change—and wants to help anglers understand them. For more information and answers to common questions about stream access in Utah, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/streamaccess.*

Closed areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-19

All of the state's fish hatcheries are closed to fishing, including the warmwater fish hatchery at the Lee Kay Public Shooting Center.

All of the state's waterfowl management areas are closed to fishing, unless they're posted open to fishing or they're listed as open to fishing in *Rules for specific waters* on page 25.

All national wildlife refuges within Utah are also closed to fishing, unless declared open by the managing authority.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23A-5-317 and 23A-5-310

While fishing or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not—without permission—enter or remain on privately owned land that is:

- Cultivated
- Properly posted
- Fenced or enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders

In addition, you may not:

- Enter or remain on private land when directed not to do so by the owner or a person acting for the owner.
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

"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 owner or person in charge
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- A general description of the land

"Properly posted" means that signs prohibiting trespass—or bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint—are clearly displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. Or, they are displayed in a manner that is visible to a person in the area.

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 § 23A-6-402*. In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or its parts while trespassing in violation of *Utah Code § 23A-5-317*.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. Your license, tag or permit privileges may also be suspended.

Native American Trust Lands

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

Taking crayfish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-15

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.

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

- You may not use game fish or their parts for bait, or use any substance that is illegal for fishing.
- Seines (nets) may not exceed 10 feet in length or width.
- You may not use more than five lines, and only two of those lines can have hooks attached. (See the *Angling* section on page 11 for details.) On the lines without hooks, simply tie your bait to the line so the crayfish can grasp the bait with its claw.
- **Reminder:** You may use bait—**without hooks**—to catch crayfish in waters where fishing with bait is prohibited.

Keep your license on your phone or tablet

We've made it easier for you to keep track of your fishing license and know when it's about to expire.

With our convenient mobile app, you can download your license to a mobile device.

If a conservation officer asks to see your license, you can easily produce the digital copy, which is just as valid as a paper license.

If you use the app, you will also be able to see when your license expires.

The app is available for both Apple and Android devices. You can download it at *wildlife.utah.gov/mobileapp*.We've made it easier for you to keep track of your fishing license and know when it's about to expire.

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If you use the app, you will also be able to see when your license expires.

The app is available for both Apple and Android devices. You can download it at *wildlife.utah.gov/mobileapp*.

(You may **not**, however, catch fish using bait in waters where bait is prohibited.)
- You may not transport live crayfish away from the body of water where you captured them.

For additional information about catching and preparing crayfish, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/fishing/crayfish.php*.

Prohibited fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-13

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

- Alewife
- Asian swamp eel
- Bighead carp
- Black carp
- Bonytail
- Bowfin
- Brook stickleback
- Colorado pikeminnow
- Convict cichlid
- Eurasian ruffe
- Flathead catfish
- Gar
- Grass carp
- Humpback chub
- Ide
- June sucker
- Piranhas
- Nile perch
- Northern snakehead
- Razorback sucker
- Red bellied pacu
- Red shiner
- Round goby
- Rudd
- Sand shiner
- Sea lamprey
- Silver carp
- South American parasitic catfish
- Tiger fish
- Tench
- Tilapia
- Virgin River chub
- Walking catfish
- Woundfin

Taking nongame fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-14 and R657-12-8

If you have a valid Utah fishing or combination license, you may take nongame fish—except those listed in the *Prohibited Fish* section on page 18—for personal, noncommercial purposes, as long as you're fishing at a body of water during its open fishing season.

To take nonprohibited nongame fish, you may use angling, traps, archery, dipnets, cast nets, liftnets, seines or a handheld spear from above the surface of the water.

When using these methods, please remember the following rules:

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

Underwater spearfishing for nongame fish (other than carp) is only allowed at the waters listed on page 15.

You may use a crossbow only if you're taking carp.

Taking common carp

You may use a variety of techniques—including angling, traps, archery, dipnets, cast nets, liftnets, seines, crossbow, a handheld spear from above the surface of the water, or underwater spearfishing—to take common carp in any water during its open fishing season.

For more information on bowfishing rules, see page 14.

You may also use artificial lights while bowfishing for carp.

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

- Ash Creek
- Beaver Dam Wash
- Colorado River
- Diamond Fork
- Duchesne River (from the Myton SR-40 bridge to the confluence with the Green River)
- Fort Pierce Wash
- Green River (from the Colorado state line in Browns Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary that enters the Green River at Little Hole)
- Green River (from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument)
- Hobble Creek
- La Verkin Creek
- Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek)
- Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam)
- Raft River (from the Idaho state line, including all tributaries)
- San Juan River
- Santa Clara River (from Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River)
- Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and the part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties)
- Spanish Fork River
- Thistle Creek
- Virgin River (main stem and the north and east forks)
- Weber River
- White River (Uintah County)
- Yellow Creek

Taking brine shrimp

Utah Admin. Rule R657-52

Many people who visit the Great Salt Lake want to take some of the lake's brine shrimp home with them. You may take brine shrimp from the lake without a fishing license, but you may not take more than one gallon in a 7-day period.

Roundtail: a unique sportfish opportunity

Roundtail—also known as roundtail chub—are a fish species native to the Colorado River drainage. In Utah, they are found in the Green and Colorado rivers and several tributaries.

Until recently, the DWR did not promote fishing for roundtail because population declines had resulted in the species receiving a protected status in Utah and other western states. However, some areas of Utah maintain healthy populations of roundtail that can provide angling opportunities without impacting their numbers.

In 2022, the Utah Wildlife Board approved changes to roundtail's status, including classifying this species as a sportfish. **Roundtail may now be caught in portions of the following waters: Escalante River, McElmo Creek, Colorado River, Dolores River, Green River (two sections), San Rafael River and White River.**

See *Rules for specific waters* (beginning on page 25) for fishable river sections, bait restrictions and limits in areas that allow for some harvest.

The roundtail's native Colorado River drainage flows through some of Utah's most beautiful and remote areas, giving anglers an appreciation both for this seldom-seen fish and the remarkable habitat it occupies.

GENERAL RULES: POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

Utah Code § 23A-5-309

Before you start catching fish or crayfish, it's important to know how many you're allowed to keep, take home or donate to someone else. Be sure to read this section carefully—and then double check the *Rules for Specific Waters* section that begins on page 25—so you don't miss any special regulations that may apply to the waterbody you're fishing.

Season dates

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-19

Utah's general fish and crayfish season is Jan. 1 through Dec. 31. Fish may be caught by angling or setline 24 hours a day. Underwater spearfishing is allowed from official sunrise to official sunset. See page 15 for details.

Daily limits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-19

This section provides general rules for fishing in Utah. Many waters have localized and specific rules, which are listed in *Rules for specific waters* beginning on page 25.

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

You may possess a legal daily limit of dead game fish or crayfish as long as you have a valid fishing or combination license. Those who are under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full daily limit.

If you fish multiple waters in one day, you cannot have any fish in your possession that violate the rules of the waterbody where you're fishing.

When calculating your daily limit, please remember the following rules:

- Any trout, salmon or grayling not immediately released is part of your daily limit.
- **Note:** Kokanee salmon are considered to be part of the total trout limit. Anglers may **not** possess kokanee salmon at any waterbody statewide from Sept. 10 through Nov. 30.
- A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held on a stringer or in a fish basket, livewell or any other type of device.
- Any fish that doesn't meet the size or species rules for the water you're fishing must be returned to the water immediately.

See page 7 for a list of daily limits that apply statewide, except as provided in *Rules for specific waters* beginning on page 25.

Additional limit in the field

You may possess up to two daily limits of fish as you travel within Utah—or if you leave the state—as long as you meet all of the following conditions:

- At least one of the limits in your possession was caught at a Utah water on a previous day, and the fish were a legal species and limit for the waterbody where you caught them.
- The fish from the previous day have been cleaned and gutted (entrails removed).

If you fish at a different waterbody on the second day of your trip, you may not have any fish in your possession—from either day—that violate the rules of the waterbody where you're currently fishing. You must always comply with the size and species regulations for the waterbody where you're fishing and not have more than two daily limits in your possession.

For example, if you have been fishing at Joes Valley Reservoir, (which has a 4 trout limit, with only 1 fish over 18 inches), you may not stop at Scofield Reservoir (which has more

restrictive size regulations) if you have fish from Joes Valley that violate the rules at Scofield.

Here's another example. If you go to a community fishery and catch your limit in the morning, you cannot take those fish home to your freezer and then visit another community pond in the afternoon to harvest additional fish.

You may continue to fish while in possession of a full daily limit, but you must immediately release any additional fish you catch.

Keeping fish at home

Any fish species stored at your permanent residence do not count as part of your limit. Please keep in mind that this does NOT allow you to take home multiple daily limits of fish in one day. You may take home only one daily limit per day.

Dead fish and crayfish

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

The following sections provide important information about when you can possess filleted fish and fish donated by other anglers.

Possession of filleted fish

While you are in the act of fishing, it is unlawful to possess filleted fish from the current day's catch or fish that have had their heads or tails removed. This does not apply to fish processed for immediate consumption or from a previous day's catch.

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

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

At Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir, Lost Creek Reservoir and Panguitch Lake, you may not fillet trout and salmon, and you may not remove their heads or tails while in the field or in transit.

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

Possession of fish obtained from other sources

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 *Donating* on page 22 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, fish and crayfish may not be moved between waters, except as listed in the *Bait* section on page 12.

Live fish and crayfish

Utah Code § 23A-5-305 and Utah Admin. Rules R657-13-17 and R657-13-19

You may not release fish or crayfish into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation or order of the Wildlife Board. For example, you can release fish caught at Scofield Reservoir back into Scofield, but you cannot take live fish from Scofield and place those fish in another water. Any person who illegally stocks fish in Utah waters may be criminally prosecuted and could face license suspension and thousands of dollars in fines and restitution.

You may use live fish stringers, livewells or holding cages to store fish or crayfish while fishing on the water where you caught them.

A trout, salmon or grayling may not be released if it's been held on a stringer or in a fish basket, livewell or any other type of device.

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

Release of tagged or marked fish

Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-18

You may not tag, mark or fin-clip a fish and then return it to the water without prior authorization from the Division.

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code §§ 23A-5-207 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, check your catch to assess species and size, and make sure you have 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 they ask 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.

Keep in mind that you can use the Utah Hunting and Fishing app to legally carry fishing licenses on a phone or tablet for all the members of your family. To download the app, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/mobileapp*.

Disposal of aquatic wildlife

Donating

Utah Code § 23A-1-205

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

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

You may not donate fish in the field.

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

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

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23A-5-309

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.

Disposal of fish

Utah Code § 23A-5-314

In most instances, you may not waste any fish or crayfish or allow 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.

You may legally dispose of the following fish at the following waterbodies without violating the state's wasting laws:

- All waters statewide: common carp
- Blue Lake: pacu and tilapia
- Colorado River: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye
- Colorado River tributaries: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye (see page 27 for a list of applicable tributaries)
- Deer Creek Reservoir: white bass and black bullhead
- Echo Reservoir: walleye
- Fish Lake: yellow perch
- Flaming Gorge: burbot
- Grantsville Reservoir: smallmouth bass
- Green River: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye
- Green River tributaries: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye (see page 31 for a list of applicable tributaries)
- Gunlock Reservoir: smallmouth bass
- Lake Powell: striped bass
- Quail Creek Reservoir: smallmouth bass
- Sand Hollow Reservoir: smallmouth bass
- San Juan River: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye
- San Juan River tributaries: burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass and walleye (see page 37 for a list of applicable tributaries)
- Utah Lake: northern pike (unless the fish is tagged—if the northern pike is tagged, you must release it)
- Utah Lake tributaries: northern pike

After catching any of the above fish, you may consume them or dispose of them at one of the following locations:

- In the water where the fish was caught
- A fish-cleaning station
- The angler's permanent residence
- Another location where disposal is authorized by law

Utah's Walk-in Access program

Utah Admin. Rule R657-56-13

The Walk-in Access program provides hunters, anglers and trappers access to privately owned land, streams, rivers, ponds or reservoirs.

If you use Utah's WIA properties, remember to obtain your annual WIA authorization number.

The Division issues authorization numbers to track the use of WIA properties throughout the year and to assess the program's value to the public.

To obtain your authorization number, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess* and click "Authorization numbers." Follow the instructions and obtain your number. You can also request a number by calling 800-221-0659.

Also, remember that WIA properties are private land and may have special restrictions on season dates, species and allowable activities. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/walkinaccess* for details.

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

Visit *fishadvisories.utah.gov* for updated advisories and information.

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 found in certain Utah waters.

Why? Testing has identified elevated levels of mercury and other contaminants in some populations of fish. Over time, eating these fish may be unhealthy if consumed in large amounts.

Be sure to visit *fishadvisories.utah.gov* before eating the fish you catch. The Utah Fish Advisories website has the latest consumption guidelines for Utah's fish and waters.

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

Your best resource for information

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

First, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality 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. After reviewing the data, the DOH decides whether to issue a consumption advisory.

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

Harmful algal blooms

In recent years, Utah has experienced recurring toxic algal blooms. In the event of an algal bloom, you should visit *deq.utah.gov* and search "Harmful Algal Blooms" to see if waterbody access remains open.

If you fish in a waterbody where an algal bloom is occurring, be sure to avoid areas of scum.

Wear gloves while cleaning the fish and wash your hands with clean water. Discard all entrails and eat only the fillets. Before cooking, rinse the fillets thoroughly with clean water.

RULES FOR SPECIFIC WATERS

Utah Code § 23A-5-309 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-20

The rules below take precedence over the general rules listed earlier in this guidebook. The seasons, 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 *Daily limits* on page 25 to learn more about catching and harvesting fish at waters that are **NOT** listed in this section.)

American Fork Creek, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Anderson Meadow Reservoir, Beaver County
- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

Annabella Lake, Sevier County
- Limit of 8 trout from Aug. 15–Dec. 31.

Ashley Creek, Uintah County
From Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion upstream to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge.
- Limit 2 trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Aspen-Mirror Lake, Kane County
- Fishing from a boat or float tube is unlawful.

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

Barney Lake, Piute County
- Limit 2 trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

Bear Lake, Rich County
See *Fishing across state lines and reciprocal fishing permits* on page 8 for license requirements.
- Limit 2 trout.
- Anglers may keep snagged Bonneville cisco that are taken through normal, legal fishing activities.

Bear Lake, Rich County (continued)
- Cisco may be taken with a handheld dipnet. Net opening may not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.
- When ice fishing for fish other than cisco, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.
- Any angler who possesses a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within both the Utah and Idaho boundaries of Bear Lake. An angler may fish with up to two poles on all areas of the Utah portion of Bear Lake that are open to fishing. Anglers must comply with Idaho regulations if they want to use more than one pole when fishing on the Idaho portion of Bear Lake.
- 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 multi-point hook—unless the hook is on an unweighted dropper line that is at least three inches long.

Bear Lake tributaries, Rich County
(a) Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 1,000 feet, or as buoyed.
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- Catch and release only and artificial flies and lures only (Jan. 1–April 14, and from 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July through Dec. 31).

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

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

- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.
- Catch and release only and artificial flies and lures only (Jan. 1–April 14, and from 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July through Dec. 31).

Beaver Creek, Cache County
See *Logan River*.

Beaver Creek, San Juan County
Tributary to La Sal Creek.

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- All cutthroat trout must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Beaver Dam Reservoir, Wayne County

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

Beaver River, Beaver County
From Minersville Reservoir upstream to the bridge at Greenville.

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

Beer Creek, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Benches Pond tributaries, Sanpete County

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

Bicknell Bottoms, Wayne County
This area is along the Fremont River.

- Open to fishing, except where posted CLOSED.

Big Lake, Sevier County

- Limit of 8 trout from Aug. 15–Dec. 31.

Big Sand Wash Reservoir, Duchesne County

- Limit 10 yellow perch and 20 walleye (no size restrictions).

Big Spring Creek, Rich County
See *Bear Lake tributaries*.

Blacksmith Fork River, Cache County
From the first highway bridge (at the mouth of the canyon) of State Road 101 (Blacksmith Fork Canyon Road) to the headwaters.

- Only one fish may be over 15 inches.
- Bonus limit of 4 brown trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brown trout).

Blue Lake, Tooele County

- No limit for pacu or tilapia. Anglers must not release any pacu or tilapia they catch. All pacu and tilapia must be immediately killed.
- Underwater spearfishing is allowed for pacu, tilapia, carp and Utah chub only.

Boulder Mountain lakes and reservoirs, Garfield and Wayne counties.

- See specific water restrictions for individual waters. Statewide regulations apply to those waters not specifically identified.
- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful, except at Wide Hollow Reservoir, Pine Lake and Lower Bowns Reservoir.

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

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

Bulberry Lakes, Wayne County

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

Burraston Ponds, Juab County

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

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Calder Reservoir, Uintah County
- Limit 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Causey Reservoir, Weber County
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon, and no more than 1 may be a lake trout over 22 inches.
- All lake trout under 22 inches must be immediately released.

Causey Reservoir tributaries, Weber County
Right and left forks of the South Fork Ogden River, from Causey Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of September.

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

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

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, Garfield, Grand, San Juan and Wayne counties
(a) From the Colorado state line downriver to the Hite bridge on SR-95.
- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.
- Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. If you catch one of these fish, you must release it immediately. See page 27 for a list of prohibited fish.

(b) From the Colorado state line downriver to the confluence of the Dirty Devil River.
- Limit 2 roundtail chub.

Colorado River tributaries, Garfield, Grand and Wayne counties
Dolores River (Grand County) from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to the Colorado state line; *Mill Creek* (Grand County) from the confluence with the Colorado River upstream to headwaters; *Dirty Devil River* (Garfield and Wayne counties) from the SR-95 bridge upstream to the Hanksville Diversion.
- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.

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

Currant Creek, Wasatch County
From the confluence with Water Hollow Creek upstream to the headwaters, including all tributaries to Currant Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself.
- Limit 4 trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Cutler Reservoir, Box Elder and Cache counties
- Limit 4 channel catfish.

Cutler Reservoir tributaries, Cache County
Little Bear River and all tributaries to Little Bear River upstream to Mendon Road (600 S); *Logan River* and all tributaries to Logan River upstream to Mendon Road (600 S); *Bear River* and all tributaries to Bear River upstream to Highway 218.
- Limit 4 channel catfish.

Community fishing waters

The following rules apply to all the fisheries listed below:

- The daily limit is 2 fish. (Common carp do not count toward the daily limit.)
- Closed to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskie must be immediately released. (For information on how to properly catch and release tiger muskie, see *wildlife.utah.gov/muskie*.)
- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all largemouth bass.
- Waters are open to fishing only when the community parks are open to the public.

Box Elder County: Mayors Pond, Pioneer Park Pond and Willard Creek Pond
Cache County: Skylars Pond (West Willow Pond) and Wellsville Reservoir
Carbon County: Carbon County Community Fishery, Gigliotti Pond and Knight-Ideal Community Fishing Pond
Davis County: Andy Adams Reservoir, Bountiful Lake, Clinton Park Pond, Farmington Pond, Jensen Nature Park Pond (Syracuse Pond), Kaysville Ponds, Mabey Pond and Steed Pond
Duchesne County: (New) Roosevelt Nature Park Pond, anticipated opening summer 2024
Emery County: Huntington Game Farm Ponds
Iron County: Bristlecone Pond (Brian Head Pond), Leigh Hill Reservoir, Parowan Pond and Woods Ranch Pond (Kids Pond)
Juab County: Burraston Ponds
Rich County: Garden City Community Fishery, Laketown Reservoir
Salt Lake County: Big Bend-West Jordan, Cove Pond, Fairmont Park Pond, Kidney Pond, Midas Pond, Millrace Park Pond, Riverfront Pond, Riverton City Pond, Sandy Community Fishery, Sunset Pond and Willow Park Pond
Sevier County: Monroe Community Fishery and Salina City Pond
Summit County: Deer Valley Lakes
Uintah County: Old Fort Ponds
Utah County: Bartholomew Pond, Canyon View Park Pond, Dry Creek-Highland, Highland Glen Park Pond, Jordan River Reservoir, Manila Creek Pond, Pole Canyon Pond, Salem Pond, Spanish Oaks Reservoir, Spring Lake and Vivian Park Pond (**Note:** Spanish Oaks Reservoir and Manila Creek Pond are closed Dec. 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of February.)
Wasatch County: Wasatch Mountain State Park Pond
Washington County: Grandpa's Pond (Stratton Pond), Razor Ridge Pond, Skyline Drive Pond, Sullivan Virgin River Park Pond and Tawa Ponds (Upper and Lower)
Weber County: Fort Buenaventura, Glassmans Pond, Goode Ski Lake (21st Street Pond), Meadow Creek Pond and Smith Family Park Pond. **(New) The Pond at Poulter Preserve in West Haven**, anticipated opening summer 2024

See *wildlife.utah.gov/cf* for details.

Deep Lake, Sevier County

- Limit of 8 trout from Aug. 15–Dec. 31.

Deer Creek Reservoir, Wasatch County

- No limit on white bass or black bullhead catfish. Anglers must not release any white bass or black bullhead catfish they catch. All white bass or black bullhead catfish must be immediately killed.
- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

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

- 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–Dec. 31 and Jan. 1–April 30.
- Fishing at Deseret Reservoir requires an onpost fishing permit. You can obtain one at the following locations: the Outdoor Recreation Shop (Building 1011, 435-833-3100) or the TEAD Physical Fitness Center (Building 1002, 435-833-2159).
- Shore fishing only.

Dolores River, Grand County
From the Colorado state line downriver to the confluence of the Colorado River.

- Limit 2 roundtail chub.

Donkey Lake, Wayne County

- Limit 16 brook trout.

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

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Dry Creek, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Duck Creek Springs Lake, Kane County

- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

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

- Limit 2 tiger trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Duck Fork Reservoir, Sanpete County

- Limit 2 tiger trout.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

East Canyon Reservoir, Morgan County

- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.

East Fork Boulder Creek, Garfield County
From the confluence with West Fork Boulder Creek upstream to the headwaters.

- Limit 4 trout, excluding brook trout.
- No limit for brook trout.

East Fork Little Bear River and its tributaries, Cache County
From Porcupine Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.

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

East Fork Little Bear River, Cache County
From Porcupine Dam downstream to the Avon-Paradise road (SR-165), second stream crossing below reservoir.

- Limit 2 trout and salmon (a combined total).
- Artificial flies and lures only.

East Fork Sevier River, Garfield and Piute counties
(a) Feeder canal from the diversion near Antimony down the channel to Otter Creek Reservoir:

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

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

- Limit 4 trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Indicates this waterbody is a ***Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Echo Reservoir, Summit County

- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.
- No limit for walleye. Anglers must not release any walleye they catch. All walleye must be immediately killed.

Escalante River, Garfield and Kane counties
From the confluence of Pine Creek downriver to the confluence of Lake Powell.

- All roundtail chub must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Fish Creek Reservoir, Wayne County

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

Fish Lake, Sevier County

- No limit on yellow perch
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (a combined total), only 1 may exceed 24 inches, regardless of species
- Underwater spearfishing is permitted from 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of June through Sept. 9.
- When ice fishing, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches.

Fish Lake tributary, Sevier County
See *Twin Creek*.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Daggett County
See *Fishing across state lines and reciprocal fishing permits* on page 8 for license and permit requirements.

- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (a combined total), excluding lake trout.
- Limit 12 lake trout/mackinaw, only 1 may exceed 28 inches.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the easternmost point of the south shore of Linwood Bay (mouth of canyon) to easternmost point of the north shore of Linwood Bay (Lucerne Point), CLOSED to nighttime angling (sunset to sunrise) from Oct. 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December.
- Limit 6 catfish.
- Limit 3 smallmouth and largemouth bass (a combined total).
- No limit for burbot. Anglers must not release any burbot they catch. All burbot must be immediately killed.
- Anglers may use dead burbot as bait.
- When ice fishing, the hole size may not exceed 18 inches.
- A person may use up to six lines when fishing through the ice. If the angler is using more than one line, 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–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.
- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.

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

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

Gooseberry Reservoir tributaries, Sanpete County

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

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Grandaddy Lake tributaries, Duchesne County
Located in the 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 the Flaming Gorge Dam downriver to the confluence of the Colorado River:

- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.
- Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Green River. If you catch one of these fish, you must release it immediately. See page 31 for a list of prohibited fish.

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

- Limit 3 trout (2 under 15 inches and 1 over 22 inches).
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED to fishing from a boat with a motor between the Utah-Colorado state line and Flaming Gorge Dam.

(c) From the Colorado state line downriver to Sand Wash boat launch:

- All roundtail chub must be immediately released.

(d) From the Sand Wash boat launch downriver to the confluence of the Colorado River:

- Limit 2 roundtail chub.

Green River tributaries, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery and Uintah counties
Ashley Creek (Uintah County) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to the town of Vernal; *Brush Creek* (Uintah County) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to Red Fleet Dam; *Duchesne River* (Duchesne and Uintah counties) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to the Knight Diversion; *White River* (Uintah County) from the confluence with the Green River to the Utah-Colorado border; *Willow Creek* (Uintah County) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to the confluence with Hill Creek; *Price River* (Carbon and Emery counties) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to the Farnham Dam/Diversion near Wellington; *San Rafael River* (Emery County) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to the Hatt's Ranch Diversion near SR-24; *Range Creek* (Carbon and Emery counties) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to headwaters; *Nine Mile Creek* (Carbon and Duchesne counties) from the confluence with the Green River upstream to headwaters.

- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.

Gunlock Reservoir, Washington County

- Limit 6 largemouth bass, only 1 may be over 12 inches.
- No limit on smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any smallmouth bass they catch. All smallmouth bass must be immediately killed.

Indicates this waterbody is a ***Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Hobble Creek, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Hobbs Reservoir, Davis County
- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches.
- All trout over 15 inches must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Holmes Creek Reservoir, Davis County
- Limit 6 largemouth bass, only 1 may be over 12 inches.

Honeymoon Lake, Wayne County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

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

Huntington Creek, Emery County
Below Electric Lake.
(a) Right Fork (from Flood and Engineers canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam):
- Limit 2 trout.
- Artificial flies only

(b) Left Fork (from the top of the USFS campground, near the confluence with Right Fork, to the headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Paradise Creek):
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest brown trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Huntington Reservoir, Sanpete County
Near the top of Huntington Canyon.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.

Huntington Reservoir tributaries, Sanpete County
Near the top of Huntington Canyon.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest tiger trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Huntington North Reservoir, Emery County
Near the city of Huntington.
- Limit 6 bass, only 1 may be over 12 inches.

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

Joes Valley Reservoir, Emery County
- Limit 4 trout, only 1 trout may be over 18 inches.

Jones Hole Creek, Uintah County
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Jordanelle Reservoir, Wasatch County
- Limit 6 bass

Kolob Reservoir, Washington County
- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches or over 22 inches.
- All trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only from Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday in May, and from the second Saturday in September through Dec. 31.

Kolob Reservoir tributaries, Washington County
From Kolob Reservoir upstream to the headwaters.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Lake Canyon Lake, Duchesne County
- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of Colorado River cutthroat trout on page 32.
- All cutthroat trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED near the inlet stream, as posted for spring spawning operations.

Lake Powell, Garfield, Kane and San Juan counties

See *Fishing across state lines and reciprocal fishing permits* on page 8 for license and permit requirements. See *Bait* on page 33 for the use of dead shad as bait in Lake Powell.

- Limit 20 smallmouth bass.
- Limit 5 largemouth bass.
- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 25 channel catfish.
- No limit on striped bass.
- No limit on walleye.
- Fish may be filleted at any time.
- Anglers may possess filleted fish.
- Anglers may use dead striped bass as bait.
- Chumming is allowed, but you may chum only with legal baits or dead striped bass, as specified in *Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-12*.
- Gaffs may be used to land striped bass only.
- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.
- Archery and underwater spearfishing are prohibited within all of the following areas:
    - One-quarter mile of all existing developed areas, including shoreline campgrounds, docks, launch ramps, breakwaters and trailheads
    - One-quarter mile of any structure, including any building, shed, pump-out, boat dock, breakwater, permanent harbor fixture, camper, motor home, trailer, tent or vehicle
    - Rainbow Bridge National Monument
    - One-quarter mile of Dangling Rope Marina, including any land- or harbor-based structures
    - One hundred yards (300 feet) of any boats (unless the person owns, rents, leases or lawfully occupies the boat), or another boat moves into the 100-yard perimeter after the bow or spearfishing activity has commenced

LeBaron Reservoir, Beaver County

- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

Little Co-op Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Little Creek Reservoir, Rich County

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

Little Dell Reservoir, Salt Lake County

- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- All cutthroat trout must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Little Reservoir, Beaver County

- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

Logan River, Cache County

(a) From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributary streams in between, but not including Tony Grove Lake:

- Limit 2 trout and whitefish (a combined total).
- Artificial flies and lures only.

(b) From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to the Idaho state line, including all tributaries, but not including White Pine Lake:

- Limit 2 trout and whitefish (a combined total).
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Long Willow Bottom, Garfield County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

Lost Creek, Morgan County
From the bridge (culvert) approximately one-quarter mile above Lost Creek Reservoir upstream to the headwaters, EXCEPT Squaw Creek.
- Catch and release only.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Lost Creek Reservoir, Morgan County
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (a combined total). Kokanee salmon of any size may be harvested as part of the limit.
- No more than 3 trout may be under 15 inches.
- No more than 1 trout may be over 22 inches.
- All trout between 15 and 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout and salmon may not be filleted, and their heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- CLOSED to spearfishing.

Lower Fish Creek (Price River), Carbon and Utah counties
From the railroad bridge (approximately one mile below the Scofield Reservoir dam) downstream to the confluence with the White River.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Mammoth Creek, Garfield County
From the canal diversion (about three miles upstream from the Mammoth Creek Fish Hatchery), upstream 7.5 miles to the end of Hatch Meadow and the beginning of summer home sites.
- Limit 2 trout between 10 and 15 inches.
- All trout less than 10 inches or over 15 inches must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Manning Meadow Reservoir, tributaries and spillway, Piute County
- Limit 2 trout, regardless of species.
- Artificial flies and lures only
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

McElmo Creek, San Juan County
From Colorado state line downriver to the confluence of the San Juan River.
- All roundtail chub must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

McGath Lake, Garfield County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

Mill Meadow Reservoir, Sevier County
- Limit 8 tiger muskie of any size (no size restrictions on tiger muskie on this water).

Minersville Reservoir, Beaver County
- Limit 1 trout over 22 inches.
- All trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- Cement outlet channel between the dam and spillway pond, approximately 55 feet long, is CLOSED.

Mona Reservoir, Juab County
- Limits for all species are double the statewide limits listed on page 7.

Moon Lake, Duchesne County
- Limit 4 trout, only 2 may be splake.

Mountain Dell Creek, Salt Lake County
(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir upstream to Little Dell Dam:
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From Little Dell Reservoir upstream to the headwaters:
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

- 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*.

Navajo Lake, Kane County
- Limit 4 trout or Arctic grayling (a combined total), only 1 may exceed 22 inches.

Newcastle Reservoir, Iron County
- Limit 2 wiper.
- Underwater spearfishing is allowed for wipers and rainbow trout only.

Newton Reservoir, Cache County
- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskie must be immediately released.
- Unlawful to use whole fish for bait. Cut baitfish must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.

Oak Creek Reservoir (Upper Bowns Reservoir), Garfield County
- Limit 16 brook trout.

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.

Pacer Lake, Garfield County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

Panguitch Lake, Garfield County
- Limit 4 trout (a combined total).
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of a Bear Lake cutthroat trout on page 35 and review the graphic on page 52.

Panguitch Lake tributaries, Garfield County
Excluding *Blue Springs Creek* upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge. (The bridge is approximately one mile upstream from Panguitch Lake.) Also excluding *Clear Creek* upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway, located approximately one-quarter mile upstream from Panguitch Lake.
- Limit 4 trout (a combined total).
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of a Bonneville cutthroat trout on page 35.
- 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.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Parleys Creek, Salt Lake County
(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir upstream to SR-65.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

(b) From SR-65 upstream to the headwaters.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Pelican Lake, Uintah County
- Limit 15 bluegill, only 5 may exceed 7 inches.
- Limit 50 bullhead.
- No limit for common carp. Anglers must not release any common carp they catch. All common carp must be immediately killed.

Pine Creek Reservoir, Wayne County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

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

Pine Lake inflow, Garfield County
Inflow, including the spawning channel.
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

Pine Valley Reservoir, Washington County
- Fishing from a boat or float tube is unlawful.

Pineview Reservoir, Weber County
- Limit 20 crappie.
- CLOSED to the possession of tiger muskie. All tiger muskie must be immediately released.
- Tiger muskie may not be taken by means of underwater spearfishing.
- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.
- 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.

(The) Pond at Willard Bay, Box Elder County
See *Willard Bay Pond*.

Porcupine Reservoir, Cache County
- Limit 12 trout and salmon, only 4 may be rainbow, cutthroat or brown trout (a combined total). To take 12 fish, you must possess at least 8 salmon.
- See *East Fork Little Bear River*.
- Operating a boat above wakeless speed is prohibited.

Price River (Lower Fish Creek), Carbon and Utah counties
From the railroad bridge (approximately one mile below the Scofield Reservoir dam) downstream to the confluence with the White River.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Provo River, Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties
(a) From Center Street Bridge (entrance to Utah Lake State Park) upstream to I-15 (Utah County):
- All suckers must be immediately released.
- CLOSED to the possession of walleye from March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.
- No limit on northern pike. Anglers must not release any northern pike they catch. All northern pike must be immediately killed.
- CLOSED to nighttime bowfishing (sunset to sunrise) from the first Saturday of May through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

(b) From Olmstead Diversion Dam upstream to Deer Creek Dam (Utah and Wasatch counties):
- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

(c) From Deer Creek Dam to Legacy Bridge (Wasatch County):

- Statewide regulations apply.

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

- Limit 2 trout under 15 inches.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

(e) From Jordanelle Reservoir upstream to the confluence of the north and south forks of the Provo River (Wasatch County):

- Limit 2 brown trout under 15 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout and their hybrids. All cutthroat and rainbow trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Quail Creek Reservoir (Quail Lake), Washington County

- Limit 6 largemouth bass, only 1 may be over 12 inches.
- No limit on smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any smallmouth bass they catch. All smallmouth bass must be immediately killed.

Red Butte Creek and **Red Butte Reservoir**, Salt Lake County

- Upstream of entrance to Red Butte Canyon Research Natural Area to the headwaters: CLOSED TO FISHING.

Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County)

- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.
- Limit 50 bluegill, green sunfish, black crappie and yellow perch (a combined total) and no more than 20 of those fish may be black crappie.

Right Fork of Logan River, Cache County
See *Logan River*.

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

Rockport Reservoir, Summit County

- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.

Round Willow Bottom, Garfield County

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

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

Sand Hollow Reservoir, Washington County

- Limit 6 largemouth bass, only 1 may be over 12 inches.
- No limit on smallmouth bass. Anglers must not release any smallmouth bass they catch. All smallmouth bass must be immediately killed.

San Juan River, San Juan County
From Lake Powell to the Utah-Colorado state line.

- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike, smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.

San Juan River tributaries, San Juan County
Comb Wash (San Juan County) from the confluence with the San Juan River upstream to headwaters; *Montezuma Creek* (San Juan County) from the confluence with the San Juan River upstream to headwaters; *Recapture Creek* (San Juan County) from the confluence with the San Juan River upstream to the Recapture Reservoir dam.

- No limit for channel catfish.
- No limit for burbot, northern pike,

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

smallmouth bass or walleye. Anglers may not release any of these fish, which must be immediately killed.

San Rafael River, Emery County
- Limit 2 roundtail chub.

Santa Clara River, Washington County
- No limit on smallmouth bass.

Scofield Reservoir, Carbon and Utah counties
- Limit 4 trout (a combined total).
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches.
- All cutthroat and tiger trout from 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Trout may not be filleted, and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, please see the description of cutthroat trout on page 38.

Scofield Reservoir tributaries, Carbon, Sanpete and Utah counties
Including *Gooseberry Creek*.
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Scout Lake, Garfield County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

Sheep Creek, Daggett County
From Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to the Ashley National Forest boundary.
- CLOSED Aug. 15 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of November.

Sheep Creek Lake, Daggett County
- Limit 2 trout, only 1 may be a cutthroat trout over 22 inches. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of Colorado River cutthroat trout on page 50.
- All cutthroat trout 22 inches or smaller must be immediately released.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED near the spawning trap and portions of the lake and canal, as posted during spring spawning operations.

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

Solitaire Lake, Garfield County
- CLOSED Jan. 1 through 6 a.m. on the third Saturday of April and Nov. 1–Dec. 31.

Spanish Fork River, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Spring Creek, Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

Spring Run Creek Utah County
See *Utah Lake tributaries*.

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

Starvation Reservoir, Duchesne County
- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.
- Limit 10 bluegill, green sunfish, black crappie and yellow perch (a combined total).

Stateline Reservoir, Summit County
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon, and no more than 1 may be a lake trout over 22 inches.
- All lake trout under 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Bonus limit of 4 kokanee salmon (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are kokanee salmon).

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Steinaker Reservoir, Uintah County

- Closed to the use of underwater spearfishing to take largemouth and smallmouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday of June.

Strawberry Reservoir, Wasatch County

- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon (a combined total).
- 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. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of Bear Lake cutthroat trout on page 39 and review the graphic on page 52.

Strawberry Reservoir tributaries, Wasatch County

(a) *Indian Creek* and *all tributaries to Indian Creek*, *Squaw Creek*, the *Strawberry River* from Strawberry Reservoir upstream to USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road), *Co-op Creek* from the confluence with the Strawberry River upstream to US-40, and the *Central Utah Project Canal* (commonly known as the "steps" or "ladders") from the fenced-in upper concrete step structure upstream to the tunnel at US-40.

- CLOSED TO FISHING YEAR ROUND.

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

- Catch and release only. (All fish must be immediately released. It is illegal to fish if you have any fish in possession.)
- Artificial flies and lures only. (The use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal.)
- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

(c) *Trout Creek*

- Catch and release only. (All fish must be immediately released. It is illegal to fish if you have any fish in possession.)
- Artificial flies and lures only. (The use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal.)
- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July, and from Sept 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October.

Strawberry River, Duchesne and Wasatch counties

From the confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to Soldier Creek Dam, including all flowing and standing water.

- Artificial flies and lures only.
- No overnight camping on Division land.

Swan Creek, Rich County

See *Bear Lake tributaries*.

Temple Fork, Cache County

See *Logan River*.

Tony Grove Lake, Cache County

- Limit of 8 trout from Aug.15–Dec. 31.

Trail Hollow, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Trout Creek, Wasatch County

See *Strawberry Reservoir tributaries*.

Twin Creek, Sevier County

Tributary to Fish Lake.

- CLOSED TO FISHING.

Indicates this waterbody is a ***Blue Ribbon Fishery***

Uinta Mountains lakes and streams, Daggett, Duchesne, Summit, Uintah and Wasatch counties
(a) Beaver Lake, Bridger Lake, Marsh Lake, Quarter Corner Lake and Teapot Lake:
- Limit 8 trout from Aug.15–Dec. 31.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 12 trout if at least 4 are brook trout from Aug. 15–Dec. 31; total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout during the remainder of the year).

(b) All other 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 US-40 (near Park City); then east along US-40 to Vernal, Utah; then north along SR-44 to Manila, Utah; then west on SR-43 to the Wyoming state line; and then west and north along the Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80:
- Limit 4 trout.
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

UM Creek, Sevier and Wayne counties
From Forsyth Reservoir upstream to the headwaters, including the right and left forks.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

Upper Bowns Reservoir (Oak Creek Reservoir), Garfield County
- Limit 16 brook trout.

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 or smallmouth bass (a combined total), only 1 may be over 12 inches.
- No limit on northern pike. Anglers must release any tagged northern pike they catch. All untagged northern pike must be immediately killed.
- All suckers must be immediately released.

Utah Lake tributaries, Utah County
(a) Including but not limited to tributaries west of I-15: *American Fork Creek*, *Beer Creek*, *Dry Creek*, *Hobble Creek*, *Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek* and *Spring Run Creek*:
- All suckers must be immediately released.
- CLOSED to the possession of walleye from March 1 through 6 a.m. on the first Saturday of May.
- No limit on northern pike. Anglers must not release any northern pike they catch. All northern pike must be immediately killed.
- CLOSED to nighttime bowfishing (sunset to sunrise) from the first Saturday of May through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

(b) *Provo River*: See *Provo River*, Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties.

Virgin River, Washington County
- No limit on smallmouth bass.

Weber River, Summit County
(a) From the first I-80 bridge upstream from Echo Reservoir (near Exit 164) upstream to the I-80 bridge near Wanship (near Exit 156):
- Limit 2 trout.
- Artificial flies and lures only.

(b) From the Great Salt Lake to Echo Reservoir dam:
- All cutthroat trout—or trout with cutthroat markings—must be immediately released. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of Bonneville cutthroat trout on page 50.
- Common carp are the only nongame fish allowed to be taken.

*Indicates this waterbody is a **Blue Ribbon Fishery***

West Fork Duchesne River, Duchesne and Wasatch counties
From the confluence with Wolf Creek upstream to the headwaters, excluding Wolf Creek.

- Limit 4 trout, only 2 may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. To learn how to identify cutthroat trout in this water, see the description of Colorado River cutthroat trout on page 51.
- Artificial flies and lures only.
- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July.

Wheeler Creek, Weber County
From the confluence with the Ogden River upstream to SR-39 (approximately one-quarter mile). CLOSED TO FISHING.

White River, Uintah County See *Green River tributaries.*

Whitney Reservoir tributaries, Summit County

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

Willard Bay Pond (The Pond at Willard Bay), Box Elder County

- Limit 5 bluegill
- Limit 1 channel catfish
- Limit 1 largemouth bass

Willard Bay Reservoir and inlet channel, Box Elder County

- Limit 10 crappie.
- Limit 6 walleye, only 1 walleye may be over 24 inches.
- Possession and use of commercially sold and preserved gizzard shad is allowed. Otherwise, possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.

Yankee Meadow Reservoir inlet, Iron County

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

Yuba Reservoir, Juab and Sanpete counties

- Limits for all species except for tiger muskellunge are double the statewide limits listed on page 7.
- Limit 1 tiger muskellunge over 40 inches.
- All tiger muskellunge under 40 inches must be immediately released.

Indicates this waterbody is a ***Blue Ribbon Fishery***

HELP PROTECT YOUR FAVORITE FISHERIES

Don't ditch or dump fish where they don't belong — you could destroy a place you love!

Everyone enjoys fishing close to home. It's a big problem, though, when anglers illegally move fish from one waterbody to another, attempting to introduce a preferred species into a nearby lake or reservoir.

Catastrophic impacts

Over the past decade, several Utah fisheries have been damaged by anglers who selfishly stocked their favorite species. The movement of fish—no matter how well-intentioned—can have catastrophic impacts on a fishery. To learn about these consequences, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/dont-ditch*.

The illegal movement of walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, smallmouth bass and even unwanted pet goldfish have all caused the collapse of fisheries in Utah.

Additionally, the use of live bait fish (such as Utah chub) has caused other fisheries—once renowned for their quality sportfishing—to decline as invasive nuisance fish species outcompeted the sportfish.

Leave it to the professionals

It takes careful planning and years of training to understand how to successfully maintain the balance of fish species in a lake or reservoir.

If there's a species you want to see in one of your favorite public waterways, please contact your local fisheries biologist to share your suggestion. (See the list of Division offices on page 2.)

We are striving to meet the wants and needs of Utah's anglers, and we are eager to consider—whenever possible—managing with new species and expanding the diversity of our fisheries.

We are listening and hope you'll follow up to let us know what you want to see in your favorite ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

Don't intentionally move a species or ditch your unwanted pet fish in Utah's public waterways. When it comes to moving fish, please leave it to the professionals.

Report fish and wildlife crimes

As an angler, you're the first line of defense for your favorite fisheries. If you witness an in-progress wildlife violation—or you're aware of a previously committed wildlife crime—report it as soon as possible. Send a text to 847411, call our hotline at 800-662-3337 or submit a tip through the DWR Law Enforcement app.

Please contact our conservation officers if you see someone who:

- Keeps more fish than the daily limit allows
- Moves live fish or crayfish into a waterbody
- Leaves a waterbody with live fish or crayfish
- Is towing or transporting a boat with attached mussels

All of these activities are illegal and could result in an angler:

- Losing the right to fish in Utah and other states
- Being held financially liable for the damage to a fishery

The Division appreciates your efforts to help protect the places you love to boat and fish.

Resetting for success

In recent years, we've used the following tactics to remove unwanted fish populations that anglers illegally introduced:

- Chemical treatment of fish populations in reservoirs and streams
- Mechanical removal of unwanted fish using electricity, nets and seines
- The introduction of predatory fish species to provide biological control

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours have been spent to reclaim once-great Utah fisheries.

At places like Scofield and Strawberry reservoirs, we stock and use large predatory fish to keep nuisance baitfish at bay. At Red Fleet and Kolob reservoirs, we've used chemical treatments to remove populations of unwanted fish.

All of these efforts are paying off. Larger predators not only control nuisance fish, they provide trophy fishing opportunities for anglers.

Fish populations reestablished after chemical treatments are giving anglers the diversity of fishing opportunities they desire.

How you can help

With your help and input, our fisheries managers are working to create highly satisfying fishing opportunities and to examine whether Utah's fisheries are meeting your needs.

We are adapting our management approaches, whenever possible, to make fishing better and ensure that anglers don't feel the need to move fish illegally.

You don't want to see a chemical treatment at your favorite fishery—especially because of someone else's selfishness. You are truly the best line of defense against illegal fish stocking.

If you know that someone has placed fish in a waterbody illegally, please text our officers at 847411, call the Utah Turn-in-a-Poacher (UTiP) hotline at 800-662-3337 or use the UTDWR law enforcement app.

ANGLER FEEDBACK, BIOLOGICAL DATA AND YOU

How public input and scientific data informs management decisions at your favorite waterbodies.

Every two years, the DWR proposes changes in rules and regulations, which are reflected in this guidebook. Our goal with any rule change is to maximize angler satisfaction, while also effectively conserving, protecting and managing Utah's fish populations. And, we want to ensure that any proposed changes adhere to sound scientific principles, follow through on long-term planning objectives, and address angler and community partner concerns.

Regulation development process

Each year, the Division conducts monitoring, research and public survey efforts to identify the needs and priorities for our fisheries. Additionally, the Division assembles management teams—which are made up of community stakeholders and anglers—to develop management objectives for specific species and waterbodies. Combining all of this feedback and data, we determine what immediate and long-term actions should be taken.

In most cases, our fisheries are meeting the needs of anglers, while also meeting the goals of our fisheries managers. However, shifts in stocking, habitat improvement efforts, access improvements and/or regulation changes are sometimes required to provide the opportunities desired by Utah's anglers now and into the future.

Your input and involvement is critical to the success of the process

Wherever you fish—whether it's a big reservoir, a slow river or a bustling community pond—you probably have an opinion about fishing in Utah. Sharing your opinions to shape and review suggested management objectives, and proposed actions, is critical to the maintenance of quality fishing opportunities in Utah. We encourage you to let us know what's on your mind.

When proposing regulation changes, the Division engages in a two-stage public review process. First, we survey the public (see feedback methods, below) regarding their support for proposed regulation changes. Then, we take the supported regulation change proposals through each of Utah's five Regional Advisory Council public meetings and present the proposals to the Utah Wildlife Board. Board members must vote on and approve any regulation changes.

We recognize that the public process is rigorous and can take time. And we take this process seriously, understanding that the actions we undertake today are an important investment to ensure that quality fishing opportunities will exist for generations of Utah anglers to enjoy into the future.

Share your feedback

This guidebook outlines rules and regulations approved for a two-year regulatory cycle (2023-2024), and the next two-year cycle will begin in 2025. Your suggestions can help shape final recommendations for the fishing guidebooks, and can assist biologists in identifying issues that need more scrutiny and discussion.

To gather input, the Division's fisheries biologists conduct random surveys of anglers through email requests. If you receive a Fishing Proposals survey, we encourage you to take it and to write in any suggestions you have for additional fish management changes.

Even if you don't receive a survey, you can share your recommendations. Our biologists continually gather public input through phone

calls, emails and internet forums, as well as more formal creel surveys, the Fish Utah website (*fish.utah.gov*) and targeted email questionnaires.

Know that we're listening

Although we may not be able to implement every suggestion, we review all of them. Some suggestions are in direct conflict with each other and may require a compromise recommendation. In general, though, your feedback lets our biologists know which topics are your highest priorities.

Contact us with your ideas

If you want to see a fishing regulation change in Utah in 2025-26, there are three easy ways to share your suggestions:

1. Mail your idea to:
   Sport Fisheries Coordinator, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, P.O. Box 146301, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
2. Contact fisheries biologists through the spring of 2025.
3. Share your idea while completing the Fishing Proposals survey, if you receive the survey. There will be a blank field at the end of the survey where you can submit ideas. The survey will be sent out by the middle of May 2025.

Participate in the public process

After assessing public feedback, Division biologists will finalize their recommendations for the 2025 fishing season in early summer of 2024.

The biologists will share those recommendations with the public at a series of RAC meetings held in September 2024. We encourage you to watch the proposals online, if possible, and share your feedback.

The Utah Wildlife Board will consider the RAC feedback and additional public input when it meets to approve the *2025 Utah Fishing Guidebook* at the end of September 2024.

Utah State Parks Annual Pass

Consider purchasing a Utah State Parks Annual Day-Use Pass to access some of Utah's best fisheries.

Annual passes are available for a variety of customers, including Utah residents, Utah resident seniors and out-of-state visitors. Utah State Parks also offers a Veterans with Disabilities Honor Pass for qualified veterans with a service-related disability.

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 passes are available at all staffed Utah State Parks, in the Utah Department of Natural Resources bookstore in Salt Lake City and online at *stateparks.utah.gov*.

You can see a map of all the state parks that offer fishing at *stateparks.utah.gov/activities/fishing*.

Stop the spread of invasive mussels

Quagga mussels form dense, destructive colonies that encrust almost any underwater surface. Newly hatched mussels are microscopic invaders, and adult mussels can attach to your watercraft in as little as a day! They can easily be transferred to other waters without boat owners even knowing that these tiny but incredibly destructive mussels have hitched a ride.

Before launching your vessel, make sure to get familiar with the rules and requirements of boating in Utah, and help stop the spread of invasive quagga mussels.

New requirements for all motorized vessels

All boaters—Utah resident and nonresidents—with motorized vessels must complete the Utah mussel-aware boater course and pay the AIS vessel enrollment program fee through the DWR. The AIS fee is $20 for Utah residents and $25 for nonresidents. Visit *stdofthesea.utah.gov* to take the course and complete the AIS program enrollment for your boat.

Previously, the mussel-aware boater education course was only required for nonresident boaters, and Utah residents paid the AIS fee when they registered their boat through the Utah Division of Motor Vehicles. The DMV no longer processes AIS program registrations.

The aquatic invasive species funds are used to help prevent the spread of quagga mussels from Lake Powell—and affected waterbodies in other states—to more Utah waters.

If it floats, it's a boat

Do you have a canoe, kayak or stand-up paddleboard? Non-motorized vessels are not subject to AIS vessel enrollment fee, but you are still required to self-certify that you've effectively cleaned, drained (if applicable) and dried your vessel before launching in a Utah waterbody. See *stdofthesea.utah.gov* for instructions and required dry times.

Why are quagga mussels bad?

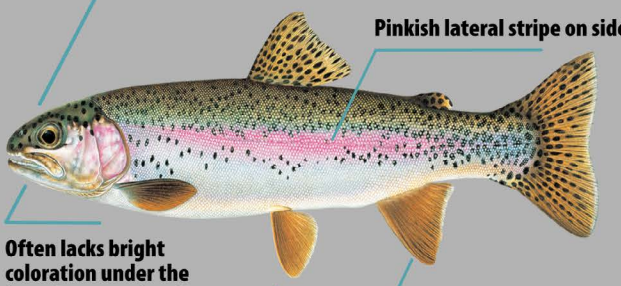
- They plug water lines, even lines that are large in diameter.
- If they get into water delivery systems in Utah, it will cost millions of dollars annually to remove them and keep the pipes free, which can result in higher utility bills.
- They remove plankton from the water, which hurts fish species in Utah.
- Mussels get into your boat's engine cooling system. Once they do, they'll foul the system and damage the engine.
- When mussels die in large numbers, they stink and the sharp shells of dead mussels also cut your feet as you walk along the beaches.

Learn more

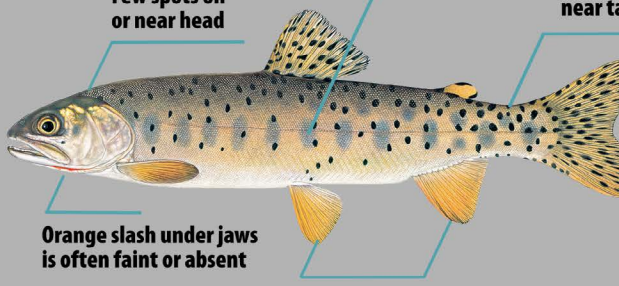
For more information about boating requirements at Utah waterbodies—and how you can help prevent the spread of quagga mussels—visit *stdofthesea.utah.gov*.

RAINBOW TROUT VS CUTTHROAT TROUT

Rainbow trout



Cutthroat trout

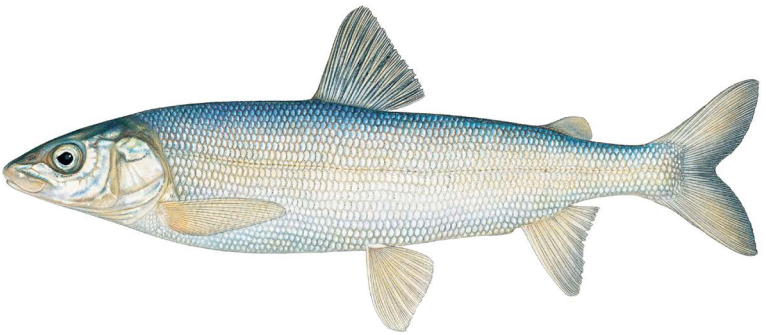


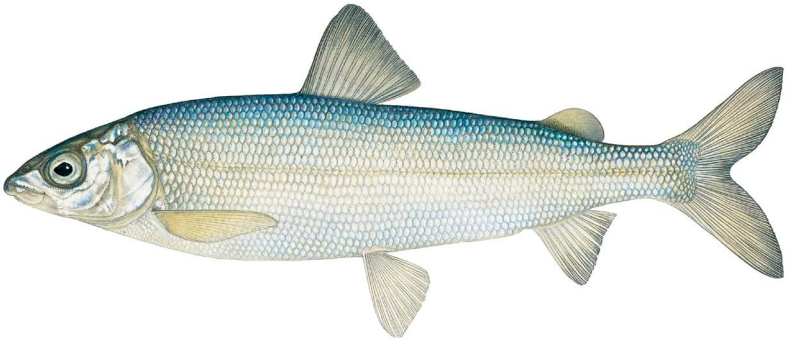
Fish Illustrations © Joseph R. Tomelleri.

IDENTIFYING UTAH'S NATIVE AND NONNATIVE FISH

When you catch a fish, you need to be able to identify it quickly and accurately, especially if you're at a fishery with size or species restrictions. The illustrations and descriptions in this section should help you identify fish across Utah. All illustrations in this section are the copyrighted work of artist Joe Tomelleri.

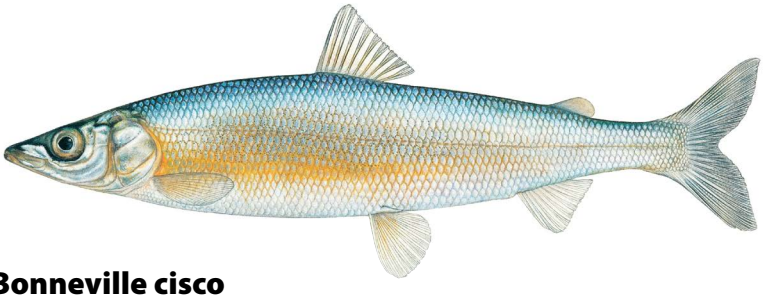
Native coldwater sportfish





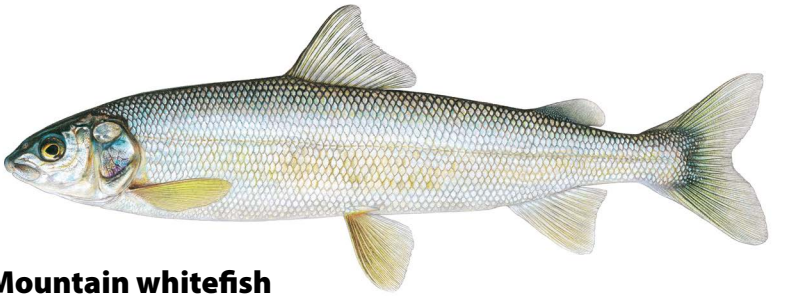
Bonneville whitefish and Bear Lake whitefish

These two fish are indistinguishable at sizes of less than 10 inches in length. Both species may have gray-blue spots along their sides. These whitefish are elongated, relatively cylindrical fish. They are typically silvery-white along their sides, grading into charcoal gray to black on their backs. Bonneville whitefish may reach four pounds and grow to a length of 20 inches, but Bear Lake whitefish do not grow larger than 10 inches. Both species occur only in Bear Lake.



Bonneville cisco

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



Mountain whitefish

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

Roundtail chub

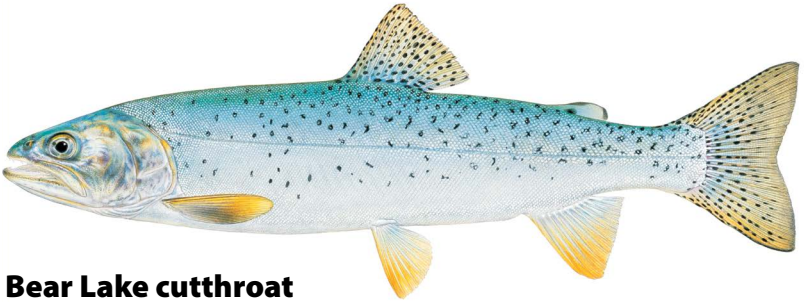
Roundtail chubs are native to the Green and Colorado River watersheds. They prefer turbulent streams and rivers, where they feed on drifting bugs and small fish. Their feeding patterns are very similar to those of trout. Their bodies are streamlined, and they have olive-colored backs and silver sides. Like other chubs, they are true minnows and do not have teeth. Individuals typically live for 10–15 years and can grow to be 20 inches long. For more information about roundtail, see page 19.

Native trout

There are three primary subspecies (strains) of native cutthroat trout in Utah: the 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 the 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.

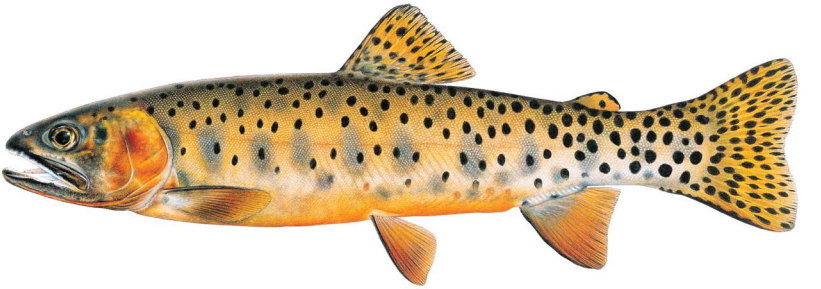
Bonneville cutthroat

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



Bear Lake cutthroat

Bear Lake cutthroat trout often lack the bright crimson jaw slash, which may at times be yellow, gray or non-existent. Deep orange pelvic and anal fins and the presence of few, if any, spots on the head readily distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat from rainbow trout (see rainbow trout description). Bear Lake cutthroat can exhibit a variety of spotting patterns, but spots are generally sparsely scattered, large and rounded in outline. Spotting is typically more concentrated near the tail. During the spawning season, Bear Lake cutthroat (particularly the males) take on a bronze color along the sides and lower body, and often develop rosy-colored gill plates.



Colorado River cutthroat

Colorado River cutthroat trout are native to the Green and Colorado River watersheds and are noted for their brilliant coloration. The males, in spawning condition, have bright crimson stripes along the sides and the stomach. Spotting is usually concentrated toward the tail area.

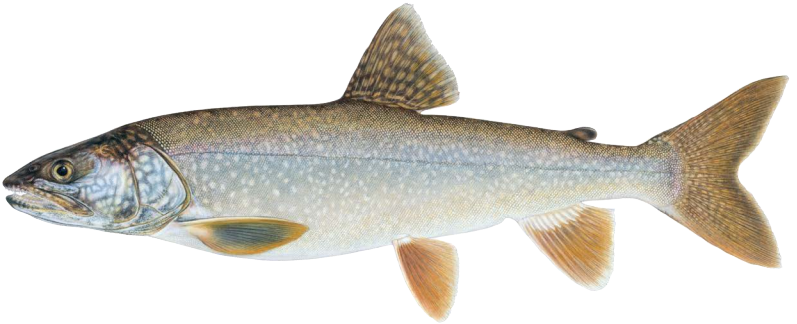
Yellowstone cutthroat

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

Nonnative coldwater sportfish

Rainbow trout

A rainbow trout is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The pinkish to reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular and profuse black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. The pelvic and anal fins are translucent pink to gray-green and tipped in white. The coloration of a river-dwelling rainbow trout is often more vibrant than that of a lake dweller. Rainbow trout also tend to have a fairly blunt snout.



Lake trout

This species of char has a background color of gray-brown, overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides and fins, highlighting the lighter gray spots. Lake trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the spots are difficult to see. Spotting is usually more intense on small fish. The tail fin is deeply forked. The mouth is large and features strong teeth on both jaws.

Brook trout

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

Splake

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

Tiger trout

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

Golden trout (not illustrated)

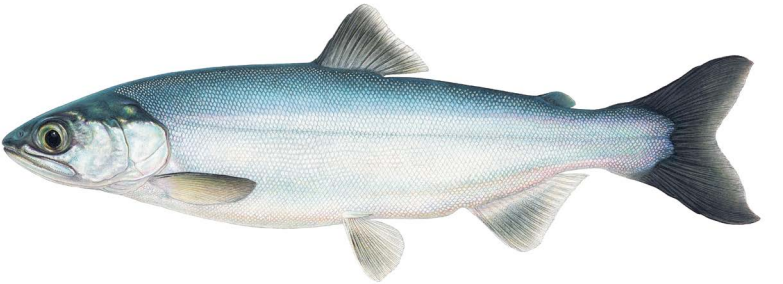
The golden trout has a golden belly with red, horizontal bands along the lateral lines on its sides. Golden trout also have about 10 dark, vertical, oval-shaped marks (called parr marks) on each side.

Arctic grayling

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

Brown trout

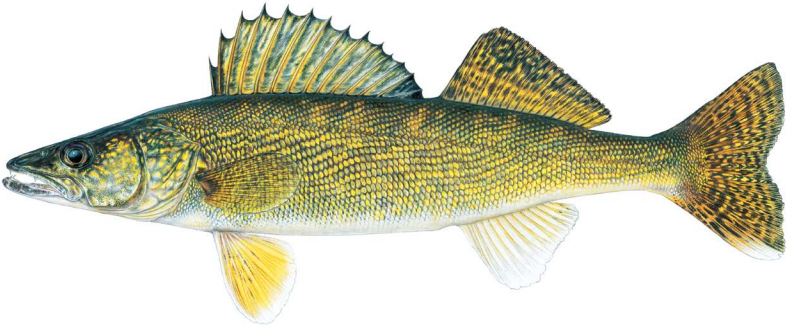
Brown trout generally have golden brown hues with yellow underparts. During spawning, the males often have brilliant crimson spots circled with blue halos. The upper body is usually dappled with large, irregular, dark-chocolate spots. Brown trout are carnivorous and have stronger, sharper teeth than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



Kokanee salmon

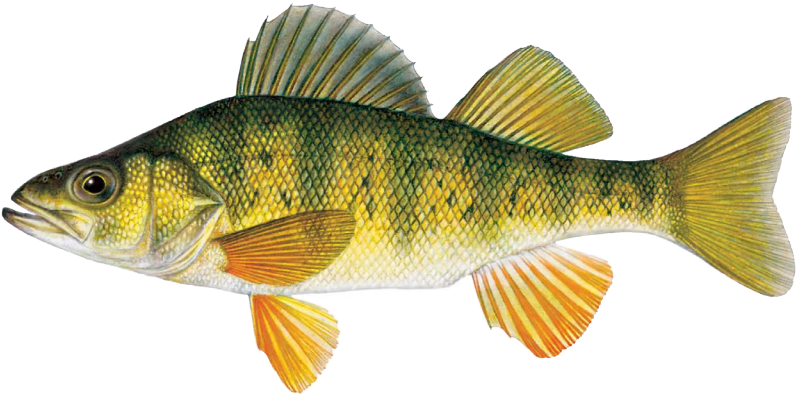
Kokanee are bright silvery fish with no definitive spotting pattern. Kokanee have a dark blue back with silvery sides. As the spawning season approaches, kokanee turn from silver to orange to deep red, and the male develops the characteristic hump on the back, elongated head and hooked jaw common to the Pacific salmon. A deeply forked tail also distinguishes them from rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout.

Nonnative cool and warmwater sportfish



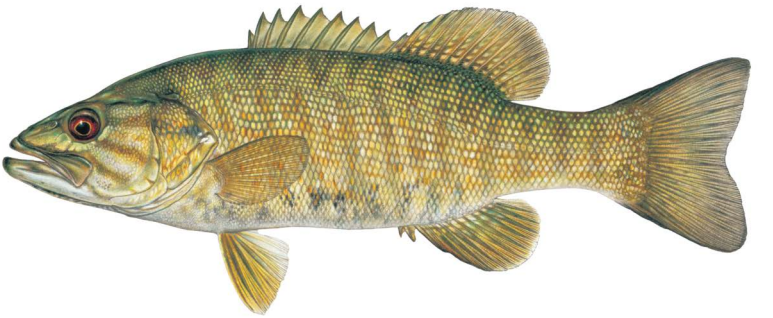
Walleye

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



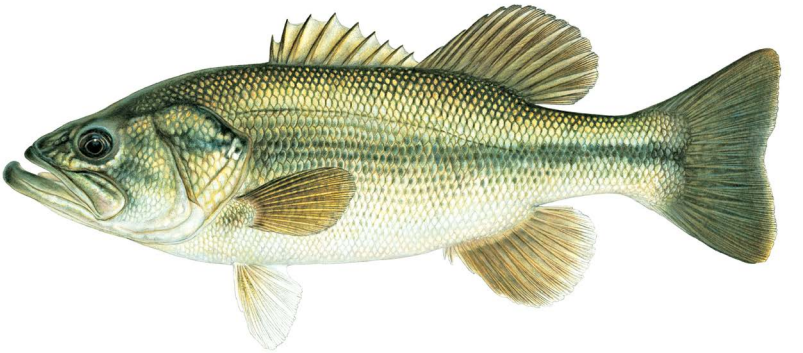
Yellow perch

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



Smallmouth bass

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



Largemouth bass

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

Bullhead

Adults are blackish, dark olive or dark brown on the back. The belly is greenish-white or bright yellow. The tail is not forked.

Channel catfish

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

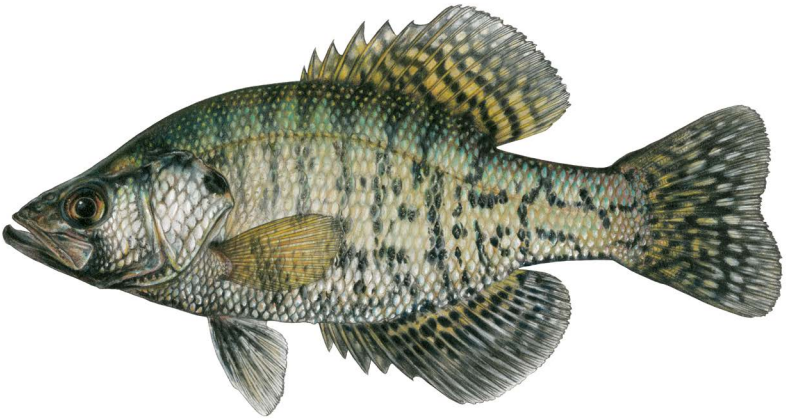
DOUSE. STIR.
CHECK. REPEAT.

Extinguish campfires. Prevent wildfires.

FIRE SENSE

Black crappie

The black crappie has two closely joined dorsal fins, with seven or eight dorsal fin spines. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous, random black or green splotches on their sides. Vertical bars—more prominent in young black crappie or white crappie—are absent in adult black crappie. Their sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. The belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent.

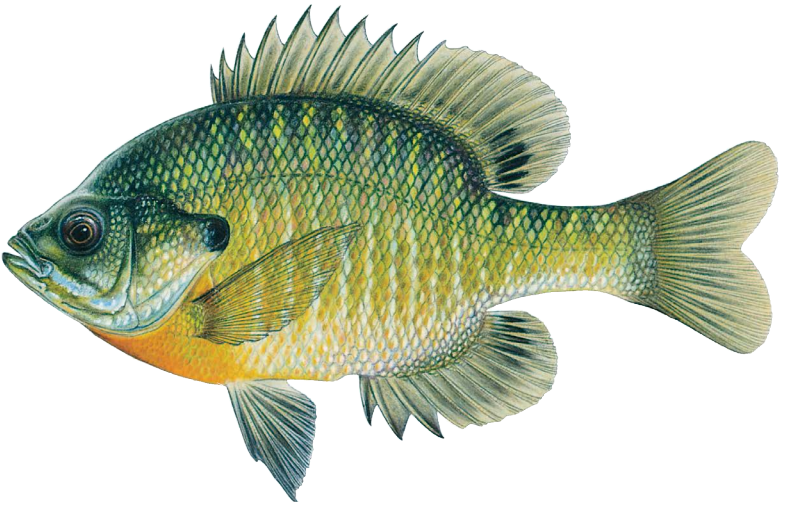


White crappie

The white crappie has two closely joined dorsal fins, with only six dorsal fin spines. White crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on their sides, often arranged in vertical bars. Their sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. The belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent. Utah only has a few populations of white crappie.

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.



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.

Northern pike

Northern pike are characterized by a long, slender, torpedo-shaped body. They have a pattern of light-colored markings on each side of the body that form seven to nine horizontal rows on a dark background. The tail fins are rounded at the ends. The northern pike differs from other similar species in having fully scaled cheeks.

Tiger muskellunge

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

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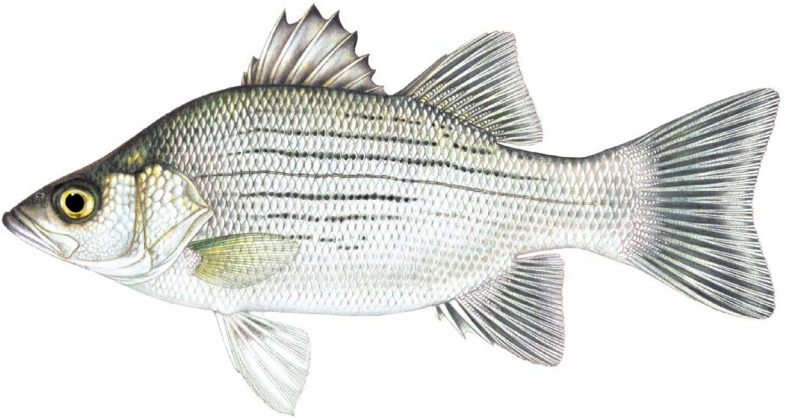
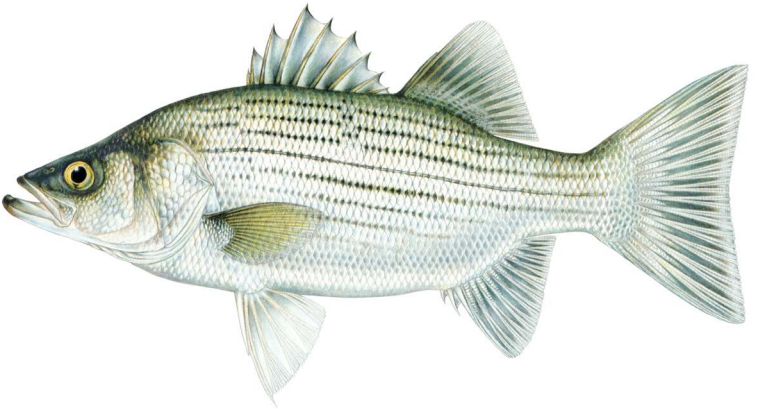
Striped bass

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



White bass

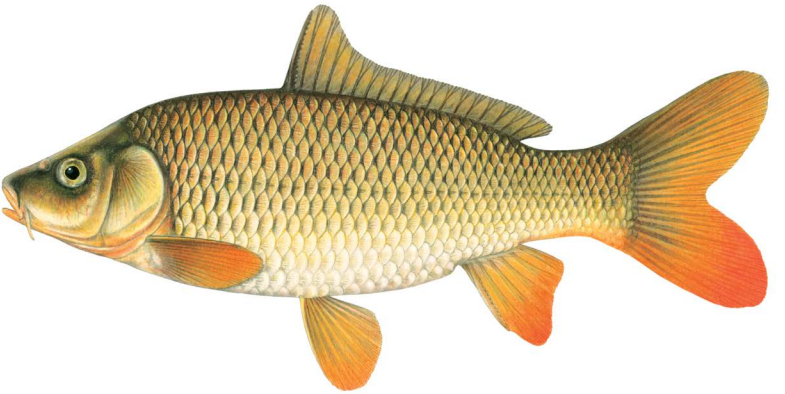
The back of a white bass is usually grey, charcoal or green. It typically has silvery sides and a white belly. It also has five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body of a white bass is deeper and less streamlined than that of the striped bass.



Wiper

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

Nonnative nongame fish



Carp

Carp have deep, thick bodies that are gray to brassy green or yellowish green. The body is normally covered with large scales, and carp have fleshy barbels on each side of the mouth. A large spine is present at the front of the dorsal (top) fin.

Burbot

Burbot, or ling cod, were illegally introduced into Flaming Gorge. Burbot are a slender, smooth-skinned fish with a large barbel in the middle of the chin and two dorsal fins, the second of which is half the length of the body and matched by an anal fin of about the same length. The coloring ranges from yellow to light brown with a wavy pattern of dark brown or black. Despite the odd, eel-like appearance, burbot have flaky white flesh that tastes excellent. All burbot caught in Flaming Gorge must be immediately killed (see page 30).

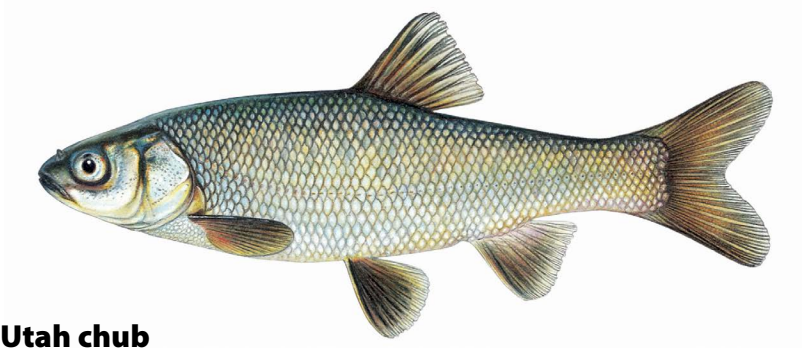
White sucker (not illustrated)

White sucker were likely introduced into Utah waters by anglers releasing live bait. These fish are found in northern and southeastern Utah, primarily in the Colorado River drainage. White suckers can hybridize with native populations of Utah, flannelmouth and bluehead suckers, and are replacing native sucker populations in some areas. White suckers primarily feed on bottom-dwelling bugs, and prefer pool habitats in streams and rivers. White suckers are mottled olive or gray along their backs, have dark horizontal streaks along their sides and a white underbelly. Although sometimes misidentified as flannelmouth sucker, white suckers have longer and wider heads, and a wider tail base than flannelmouth suckers (see page 66). Adults can grow to over 25 inches in length.

Native nongame fish

Utah sucker

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



Utah chub

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

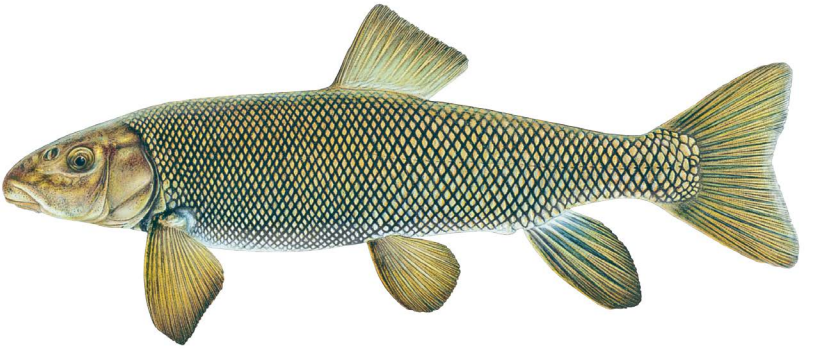
Utah's sensitive and endangered fish

Bluehead sucker

Bluehead suckers are native to the Green and Colorado River watersheds as well as portions of the Lake Bonneville Basin. They feed on algae and bugs they scrape off the rocks and, for this reason, they prefer swift rocky waters. Adults can grow to be 16 inches long. They have dusky blue heads, and the area just before their tail fin is often very slender.

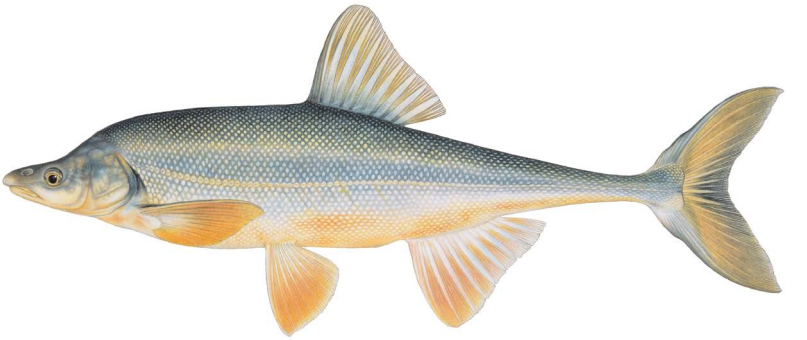
Flannelmouth sucker

Flannelmouth suckers are native to the Green, Colorado and Virgin River watersheds. Individuals can live up to 30 years, reach lengths up to 30 inches and sometimes migrate more than 150 miles to spawn. Their lips are large and fleshy, and their backs can range in color from light olive to dark brown. Flannelmouth suckers live in a variety of habitats. You could find them in the depths of the Colorado River in Cataract Canyon or in a small tributary like the Strawberry River.



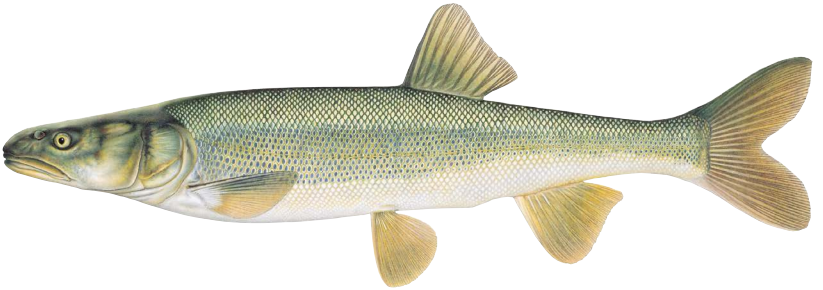
June sucker

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 threatened, and efforts to help recover the June sucker population are ongoing. Although June suckers are members of the sucker family, they are not bottom feeders. The jaw structure of the June sucker allows the species to feed on zooplankton in the middle of the water column.



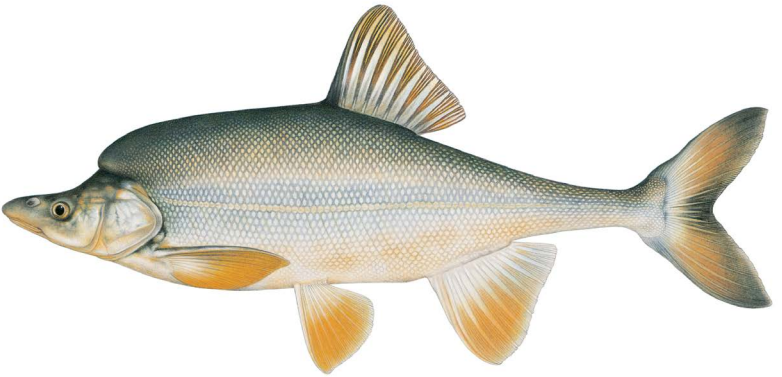
Bonytail

The bonytail is currently found in limited stretches of the Green and Colorado mainstem rivers, where the species is stocked by the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program. The species is endangered and, if caught, should be returned immediately to the water unharmed. The body is highly streamlined, with a bluish, dusky color above to pale below. The head is short and noticeably concave. The area just in front of the fish's tail fin is exremely narrow. Bonytail can reach lengths of 22 inches and weigh more than two pounds in the wild.



Colorado pikeminnow

The highly predacious Colorado pikeminnow is found in the Green, Colorado and San Juan rivers and their tributaries. The pikeminnow is an endangered species, and efforts are underway to protect the fish throughout its native range. The pikeminnow's body is long and slender, with a gray-green back and silver sides. The head is long and conical, with a large, horizontal mouth. The tail fin is large and deeply forked. The pikeminnow can reach lengths up to six feet and can weigh 80 pounds. It should be returned to the water immediately if caught.

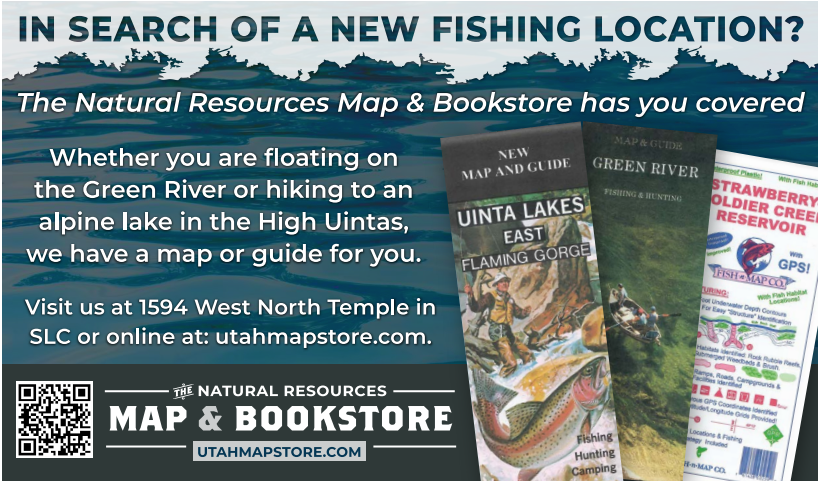


Humpback chub

The humpback chub is threatened and is found in canyon-bound habitats of the Green and Colorado rivers. The humpback chub has a streamlined body, with a dark, olive-gray back and silver sides. The head is small. The area in front of its tail is slender, although thicker than that of the bonytail. The fatty hump that is thought to keep the fish on the stream bottom and stabilize it in fast, flowing waters. The humpback chub can reach lengths up to 18 inches and can weigh up to two pounds.

Razorback sucker

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



DEFINITIONS

Utah Code § 23A-1-101 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-13-2

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

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

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

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

Bait means a digestible substance, including corn, 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.

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

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

Domicile means the place:

- where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- in which the individual and the individual's family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

To create a new domicile an individual must:

- abandon the old domicile; and
- be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

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 fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

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

Motor means an electric or internal combustion engine.

Nongame fish means species of fish not listed as game fish. (Also see *Prohibited fish* on page 18 for more information.)

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

Permanent residence means, for purposes of this guidebook only, the domicile an individual claims pursuant to *Utah Code § 23A-1-101*.

Possession means actual or constructive possession.

Possession limit means, for purposes of this rule only, two daily limits, including fish in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer, livewell or any other place of storage, excluding fish stored in an individual's permanent residence.

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 domicile (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 they leave 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 they are 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 is required to use a second pole.)

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

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

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

Snag means to hook a fish anywhere other than 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 SCUBA 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.

Underwater spearfishing (see Spearfishing underwater.)

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.