

Full rule text:

<https://wildlife.utah.gov/index.php/r657-59.html>

R657-59-11. Species and Reproductive Capabilities of Aquaculture Product Authorized by Area for Stocking in Private Fish Ponds and Short-Term Fishing Events.

- (1) A certificate of registration must be obtained from the division pursuant to R657-59-4 and R657-59-5 prior to stocking in any private fish pond of:
 - (a) a non-salmonid aquaculture product; or
 - (b) any other species or sterility of aquaculture product not specifically authorized in this Section.
- (2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection 4, a certified sterile aquaculture product may be stocked in any private fish pond or short-term fishing event within the state without a certificate of registration.
 - (b) Aquaculture products may be certified as sterile if:
 - (i) they are sourced from a group of fish that satisfies triploid testing described in this section; or
 - (ii) they belong to a hybrid species accepted as sterile pursuant to this rule.
 - (c) Groups of eggs, whether imported or grown domestically, must be tested after hatch in order to be classified as certified sterile.
 - (d) Groups of fish, whether imported or grown domestically, must originate from a source that satisfies the certified sterile testing protocols in this rule, or must be tested using the protocols identified in this rule to be considered certified sterile.
 - (e) Groups of fish accepted as certified sterile based upon triploid testing shall originate from a source that satisfies the following requirements:
 - (i) the fish grower must identify a discrete group of fish from which fish samples are to be taken, and assign a unique identifier to that group of fish;
 - (ii) fish samples shall be collected, prepared, and submitted to a certified laboratory by an independent third party approved by the division;
 - (iii) certified laboratories shall be limited to independent, professional laboratories capable of reliably testing fish sterility and approved by the division;
 - (iv) sterility shall be determined by sampling and testing 60 fish from each group of fish using either flow cytometry, particle analysis, or karyotyping, except that:
 - (A) if a single group of fish is comprised of fish originating from isolated subgroups, such as from different ponds or raceways, each isolated subgroup must be tested in proportion to that subgroup's approximate contribution to the entire group of fish;
 - (B) subsamples of less than 60 fish may be individually tested and aggregated to reach the 60 fish sample minimum, so long as fish are not added to any subgroup of fish that has already been sampled; and
 - (C) certified sterile fish may be mixed with other groups of certified sterile fish, so long as the fish grower documents and tracks the unique identifier for each contributing group of fish; and
 - (v) At least 95% of the fish group tests as triploid.
 - (f) Sterility testing results are reported both to the grower and the division directly from the independent laboratory.
 - (g) Once a group of fish is certified sterile, no additional sterility testing on that group of fish is required, provided the certified sterile fish are kept segregated from any non-certified sterile fish or other fertile fish from the same species.

(h) Hybrid fish species accepted as certified sterile under this subsection are limited to saugeye (sauger/walleye cross), splake trout (lake trout/brook trout cross), tiger muskellunge (muskellunge/northern pike cross) tiger trout (brown trout/brook trout cross), wiper (striped bass/white bass cross).