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2003 UTAH FISHING

Proclamation & Information

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2003 Fishing Highlights

1 **New cutthroat trout limit at Strawberry Reservoir:** Because of increased numbers of Utah chubs and decreasing size of cutthroat trout, a 3-cutthroat trout limit has been placed on this highly utilized fishery. Anglers may keep 2 cutthroat trout less than 15 inches and 1 over 22 inches. All cutthroat trout 15–22 inches long must be immediately released. The aggregate trout and salmon limit is still 4 fish per day. More information is provided about this change in the Information Area of the Fishing Proclamation. There is also new descriptive information on rainbow and Bonneville cutthroat trout in the Fish Identification area of this Proclamation to aid anglers in differentiating rainbow and Bear Lake (Bonneville) cutthroat trout.

2 **Juvenile and adult angler bag and possession limits are now the same.** For years anglers under the established license age could fish without a license and take 1/2 of the adult bag and possession limit. Beginning January 1, 2003 the bag and possession limits are the same for anglers of all ages. However, juvenile and adult limits remain different on Flaming Gorge.

3 **Many waters that have had size limits on trout have been changed to a standard 22-inch length.** Length limits of trout on several popular reservoirs were changed. This change affects waters with slot limits as well as minimum size limits. This change was made to make size limits on trout more uniform around the state and less confusing to anglers.

4 **Lost Creek Reservoi**r opens to year-round angling beginning January 1, 2003. The 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily closure remains in effect.

5 The **yellow perch population** has crashed in Yuba Reservoir; therefore, the reservoir is closed to the harvest of perch. Anglers must release all yellow perch caught at Yuba. This closure is an attempt to rebuild perch and walleye populations.

6 **Tiger muskies** have been stocked into Cottonwood and Bullock reservoirs in Northeastern Utah. Tiger muskies are now part of the management program at both of these small Northeastern Region waters. Both of those waters have Utah's standard tiger musky regulations. (See Section V. Provisions for Specific Waters.)

7 Many **Community Fishing Waters** now have a 4-fish limit. (See Section V. Provisions for Specific Waters.)

The bag and possession limit is four fish total of all species. What this means is an angler may keep 4 trout, or 2 trout and 2 channel catfish or 2 channel catfish, 1 bass and 1 bluegill. No matter what species the angler keeps he or she cannot keep more than a total of 4 fish under this new regulation. (See Section V. Provisions for Specific Waters.)

8 Waters on the **Boulder and Uinta mountains** and **Ferron Reservoir** and its **tributaries** have a bonus brook trout limit. (See Section V. Provisions for Specific Waters.)

9 Residents and nonresidents may purchase a 1-day fishing stamp to extend a one-day or seven-day fishing license provided the person has obtained a valid Utah one-day or seven-day fishing license.

10 **PRIVATE LANDS:** While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not, without the written permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted. "**Cultivated land**" means land which is readily identifiable as: 1) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops; 2) land used for the raising of crops; or 3) pasturage which is artificially irrigated. The DWR cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to fish in an area that is made up of all or mostly private lands, you must also obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or person in charge.

Buy your licenses online!
www.wildlife.utah.gov

License Suspension

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

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The Division of Wildlife Resources is funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible through an excise tax on the sale of fishing tackle and firearms—and other fishing and hunting-related equipment.

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State of Utah
Division of Wildlife Resources
Proclamation of the Wildlife Board

2003 For Fish and Crayfish

I. Purpose and Authority
R657-13-1

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, the Wildlife Board has established this proclamation for taking fish and crayfish.

(2) Specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements and other administrative details which may change annually are published herein.

(3) This proclamation expires December 31, 2003, unless modified or rescinded by the Wildlife Board or the director of the Division of Wildlife Resources.

II. Definitions
23-13-2 & R657-13-2

(1) "**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).

(2) "**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 of (not to exceed 100 feet), the person fishing.

(3)(a) "**Artificial fly**" means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.

(b) "**Artificial fly**" does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade or bait.

(4) "**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.

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

(6) "**Bait**" means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants. Legal baits are described in **Section III.B.7. Bait**.

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

(8) (a) "**Domicile**" means the place:
- (i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- (ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- (iii) 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.

(b) To create a new domicile an individual must:
- (i) abandon the old domicile; and
- (ii) be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

(9) "**Fishing**" means to take fish or crayfish by any means.

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

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

(12) "**Gaff**" means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

(13) "**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.

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

(15) "**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.

(16) "**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.

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

(18) "**Motor**" means an electric or internal combustion engine.

(19) "Nongame fish" means species of fish not listed as game fish. (See **Section III.C. Prohibited Fish**.)

(20) "**Nonresident**" means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

(21) "**Possession**" means actual or constructive possession.

(22) "**Possession limit**" means, for purposes of this proclamation only, one bag limit, including fish at home, in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer or any other place of storage.

(23) "**Protected aquatic wildlife**" means, for purposes of this proclamation only, all species of fish, crustaceans or amphibians.

(24) "**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.

(25)(a) "**Resident**" means a person who:

(i) has been domiciled in the state of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and

(ii) does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.

(b) A Utah resident retains Utah residency if that person leaves this state:

(i) to serve in the armed forces of the United States or for religious or educational purposes; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(c)(i) A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents for the purposes of this chapter as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in the state if the member:

(A) is not on temporary duty in this state; and

(B) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(ii) A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a wildlife Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

(d) A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student may qualify as a resident for purposes of this chapter if the person:

(i) has been present in this state for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

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

(f) An absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah does not qualify as a resident.

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

(27) "**Setline**" means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

(28) "**Single hook**" means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

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

(30) "**Take**" means to:

(a) hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or

(b) attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

(31) "**Tributary**" means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake or reservoir.

(32)(a) "**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.

(b) "**Trout**" does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

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

(34) "**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.

III. General Provisions

This section sets forth general provisions of statute and rule that apply to taking fish and crayfish. Exceptions to these provisions are provided in **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.

A. Licenses, Permits and Stamps

1. License, Permit and Stamp Requirements

23-19-1

(1) A person may not engage in fishing or seining protected wildlife or in the sale, trade or barter of protected wildlife or their parts without first having procured the necessary licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits and tags as provided under Title 23, Wildlife Resources Code, and having at the same time the licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits and tags on his or her person, except as provided in Section 3.

(2) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give or assign licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits, or tags belonging to the person or the rights granted by licenses, Certificates of Registration, permits or tags or use or attempt to use a license, Certificate of Registration, permit or tag of another person.

2. Free Fishing Day

23-19-1 & R657-13-3

A license is not required on free fishing day, Saturday, June 14, 2003. All other laws and rules apply.

3. Fishing License — Season

23-19-18 & R657-13-3

(1) A person (resident or nonresident) 14 years of age or older shall purchase a fishing license before engaging in any regulated fishing activity.

(2) A person under 14 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

4. Fishing License — Limited Number of Days

23-19-21

(1) A person (resident or nonresident) may purchase a license to fish:

(a) for one day; or

(b) for seven consecutive days.

(2) The effective dates shall be indicated on the license.

5. One-Day Fishing Stamp

R657-13-21

(1)(a) A person (resident or nonresident) may purchase a one-day fishing stamp to extend a one-day or seven-day fishing license provided the person has obtained a valid Utah one-day or seven-day fishing license.

(b) A person must present the one-day or seven-day fishing license to the Division or license agent upon purchasing a one-day fishing stamp.

(2) A one-day fishing stamp will extend the one-day or seven-day fishing license within the current year for one additional day.

(3) The effective date shall be indicated on the one-day fishing stamp.

6. Fishing Contests

R657-13-4

(1)(a) A certificate of registration from the Division is required for fishing contests:

(i) with 50 or more contestants; or

(ii) any fishing contest offering $500 or more in prizes.

(b)(i) Application for certificates of registration are available from Division offices and must be submitted at least 60 days prior to the date of the fishing contest.

(ii) The Division may take public comment before issuing a certificate of registration if, in the opinion of the Division, the proposed fishing contest has potential impacts to the public or substantially impacts a public fishery.

(c) A certificate of registration may cover more than one fishing contest.

(d) The Division may deny issuing a certificate of registration or impose stipulations or conditions on the issuance of the certificate of registration in order to achieve a management objective, to adequately protect a fishery or to offset impacts on a fishery or heavy uses of other public resources.

(e) A report must be filed with the Division within 30 days after the fishing contest is held. The information required shall be listed on the certificate of registration.

(f)(i) Only one fishing contest may be held on a given water at any time. Each fishing contest is restricted to being held on only one water at a time.

(ii) Fishing contests may not be held on a holiday weekend, state or federal holiday, or free fishing day, except as provided in Subsection (g).

(g) A fishing contest may be held on free fishing day and a certificate of registration is not required if :

(i) contestants are limited to persons 13 years of age or younger; and

(ii) less than $500 are offered in prizes.

(h) A copy of proposed fishing contest rules must be submitted with the application for a Certificate of Registration. The proposed rules must include the final schedule of entry fees, prizes, and pay-out amounts to contestants.

(2) Fishing contests conducted for cold-water species of fish, such as trout, whitefish, and salmon may not be conducted:

(a) if the fishing contest offers $500 or more in total prizes, or has more than 200 contestants, except on Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Echo Reservoir there is no limit to the amount that may be offered in prizes or the number of contestants;

(b) on those waters where the Wildlife Board has imposed special harvest rules, such as tackle restrictions, reduced limits, or size restrictions, or other exceptions to the general fishing regulations.

(i) The restrictions under Subsection (b) shall not apply to tournaments for non-salmonids if the non-salmonids are present in the same water.

(3) Contests for warm-water species of fish shall be conducted as follows:

(a) all contests as provided in Subsection (1)(a) must be:

(i) authorized by the Division through the issuance of a certificate of registration; and

(ii) carried out consistent with any requirements imposed by the Division;

(b) Fish brought in to be weighed or measured may not be released within ½ mile of a marina, boat ramp, or other weigh-in site and must be released back into suitable habitat for that species; and

(c) If tournament rules allow larger or smaller fish to be entered in the contest than the size allowed for possession under the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish, the fish must be weighed or measured immediately and released where they were caught.

7. Interstate Waters

R657-13-5

(1) Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir

(a) The purchase of a reciprocal fishing stamp allows a person to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters.

(b) Reciprocal fishing stamps are offered for Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(c) Any person qualifying as an Arizona resident having in their possession a valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp for Lake Powell can fish within the Utah boundaries of Lake Powell.

(d) Any person possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing stamp for Flaming Gorge is permitted to fish within the Utah waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(e) Utah residents may obtain reciprocal fishing stamps by contacting the state of Arizona for Lake Powell and the state of Wyoming for Flaming Gorge.

(f) Nonresidents may obtain reciprocal fishing stamps from Division offices and selected license agents.

(g) The reciprocal fishing stamp must be:

(i) used in conjunction with a valid unexpired fishing or combination license from a reciprocating state;

(ii) signed across the face by the holder as the holder's name appears on the valid unexpired fishing or combination license from the reciprocating state; and

(iii) attached to the fishing or combination license from the reciprocating state.

(h) Reciprocal fishing stamps are valid on a calendar year basis.

(i) Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.

(j) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states.

(2) Bear Lake

(a) The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within both the Utah and Idaho boundaries of Bear Lake.

(b) Only one bag limit may be taken and held in possession even if licensed in both states. (See other Bear Lake provisions.)

8. Fees

Residents

Combination license
(12 years of age or older) $34

Season (Annual)
(*14 years of age and under 65 years of age) $26
65 years of age or older $21

***1-day**
(14 years of age or older) $8

***7-days**
(14 years of age or older) $16

1-day fishing stamp
(used to extend 1 or 7 day license) $6

Nonresidents

Season (Annual) (*14 years of age or older) $70
***1 day** (14 years of age or older) $12
***7 days** (14 years of age or older) $32
1**-day fishing stamp** (used to extend 1 or 7 day license) $9

Reciprocal Fishing Stamp (Nonresidents Only)

Flaming Gorge Reservoir
(for use with Wyoming resident and nonresident license) $10

Lake Powell
(for use with Arizona resident license) $8

Setline Permit (Residents & Nonresidents)

For use with a valid unexpired Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license. Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license, and Setline Permit in order to use a setline. Permits are available at Division offices only. $15

Second Pole Permit (Residents & Nonresidents)

For use on selected waters with any valid unexpired Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license. Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license and second pole permit in order to use a second pole. $15

9. Special Resident Licenses and Fees

23-19-36

(1) A resident who is blind, paraplegic or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or who has lost either or both lower extremities, may receive a free license to fish upon furnishing satisfactory proof of this fact to the Division of Wildlife Resources.

(2) A resident who is a mentally retarded person and is not eligible under Section 23-19-14 to fish without a license may receive a free license to fish upon furnishing verification of mental retardation, as defined in Section 62A-5-101, from a physician.

(3) A resident who is terminally ill, and has less than five years to live, may receive a free license to fish:

(a) upon furnishing verification from a physician; and

(b) qualifies for assistance under any low income public assistance program administered by a state agency.

(4) A child placed in the custody of the state by a court order may receive a free fishing license upon furnishing verification of custody to the Division.

(5) Forms for special resident licenses and fees are available at Division offices.

10. Duplicate License

23-19-10

Whenever any unexpired license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration is destroyed, lost or stolen, a person may obtain a duplicate from a Division office for $5 or half the price of the original license, permit, tag or Certificate of Registration, whichever is less.

11. Sales of Licenses Final

23-19-38

(1) Sales of all licenses, certificates or permits are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division, except as provided in Subsection (2) and Section III.12.

(2) The Division may refund the amount of the license, certificate or permit if:

(a) the Division or the Wildlife Board discontinues the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained;

(b) the Division determines that it has erroneously collected a fee;

(c)(i) a person is not able to participate in a permitted activity due to illness or injury;

(ii) the person furnishes verification of illness or injury from a physician; and

(iii) the permit is surrendered before the season for which the permit was issued begins; or

(d) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued dies prior to that person's being able to participate in the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained.

12. Refunds for Armed Forces Members

23-19-38.2 & R657-42

(1) A member of the United States Armed Forces or public health or public safety organization who is mobilized or deployed on order in

the interest of national defense or emergency and is precluded from participating in the hunting or fishing activity for which the person purchased a license, certificate, tag, or permit, may:

(a) receive a refund from the Division; and

(b) if the person has drawn a permit, have all opportunities to draw that permit in a future drawing reinstated.

(2)(a) An application for a refund may be obtained from any Division office.

(b) All refunds must be processed through the Salt Lake Division office.

(3) A person may receive a refund in accordance with Subsection (3) for a license, permit, or certificate of registration if that person was deployed or mobilized on or after September 11, 2001, in the interest of national defense or national emergency and is thereby completely precluded from participating in the hunting or fishing activity authorized by the license, permit or Certificate of Registration, provided:

(a) the refund request is made to the Division within one year of the end of the hunting or fishing season authorized by the license, permit or Certificate of Registration;

(b) the person surrenders the license, permit or Certificate of Registration to the Division, or signs an affidavit stating the license, permit or Certificate of Registration is no longer in the person's possession; and

(c) the person verifies that the deployment or mobilization completely precluded them from participating in the activity authorized by the license, permit or Certificate of Registration, except as provided in Subsection (4); and

(d) the person provides military orders, or a letter from an employment supervisor on official public health or public safety organization letterhead stating:

(i) the branch of the United States Armed Forces, or name of the public health organization or public safety organization from which they were deployed or mobilized; and

(ii) the nature and length of their duty while deployed or mobilized.

(4) The director may determine that a person deployed or mobilized did not have the opportunity to participate in the activity authorized by the license, permit or Certificate of Registration.

(5) The division may reinstate a bonus point or preference point, whichever is applicable, and waive waiting periods, if applicable, when issuing a refund in accordance with Subsection (3).

13. Exhibit of License, Stamp and Wildlife

23-20-25

Any person while engaged in any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code, shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit:

(1) the required license, permit or tag;

(2) any device or apparatus in that person's possession used for any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code; or

(3) any wildlife in that person's possession.

B. Fishing Methods

Game Fish May Be Taken Only By The Following Methods:

1. Angling

R657-13-6

(1) While angling, the angler shall be within sight of (not to exceed 100 feet), the equipment being used at all times, except set lines.

(2) Angling with more than one line is unlawful, except when fishing for crayfish without the use of fish hooks and on selected waters with a valid Second Pole Permit (see **Section III.B.2 Fishing with a Second Pole**). A Second Pole Permit is not required when fishing for crayfish with lines without hooks.

(3) No artificial lure may have more than three hooks.

(4) A person may not use or possess hooks, single or multipoint, larger than 9/16 inch at the shortest point, between the shank and the point on specific waters as specified under **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.

(5) No line may have attached to it more than two baited hooks, two artificial flies, or two artificial lures, except for a setline or while fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(6) When angling through the ice, the hole may not exceed 12 inches across the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake where specific limitations apply. (See **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.)

2. Fishing with a Second Pole

R657-13-7

(1) A person may use a second pole to take fish only in the following waters:

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

(b) D.M.A.D.;

(c) Flaming Gorge Reservoir;

(d) Gunlock Reservoir;

(e) Gunnison Bend;

(f) Hyrum Reservoir;

(g) Lake Powell;

(h) Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30);

(i) Malad River;

(j) Newton Reservoir;

(k) Pelican Lake;

(l) Pineview Reservoir;

(m) Starvation Reservoir;

(n) Utah Lake;

(o) Willard Bay Reservoir; and

(p) Yuba Reservoir.

(2)(a) A Second Pole Permit may be obtained for a $15 fee at license agents and Division offices.

(b) A Second Pole Permit is required in addition to a valid Utah one day, seven day, or season (annual) fishing or combination license.

(c) A Second Pole Permit is an annual permit, but may only be used in conjunction with an unexpired Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license.

(3) Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license and Second Pole Permit in order to use a second pole.

(4) A Second Pole Permit shall only be used by the person to whom the Second Pole Permit was issued.

3. Setline Fishing
R657-13-8

(1) A person may use a setline to take fish only in the 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.

(2)(a) Angling with one pole is permitted while setline fishing, except as provided in Subsection (b).

(b) A person who obtains a Second Pole Permit may fish with two poles while setline fishing.

(3) No more than one setline per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.

(4)(a) A Setline Permit may be obtained for a $15 fee at any Division office.

(b) A Setline Permit is required in addition to a valid Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license.

(c) A Setline Permit is an annual permit, but may only be used in conjunction with an unexpired Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license.

(5) When fishing with a setline, the angler shall be within 100 yards of the surface or bank of the water being fished.

(6) A setline shall have one end attached to a nonmoving object, not attached to a fishing pole, and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address and setline permit number of the angler.

(7) Anglers under 14 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or season (annual) fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

4. Underwater Spearfishing
R657-13-9

(1) Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset.

(2) Use of artificial light is unlawful while underwater spearfishing.

(3) Causey Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Fish Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Joe's Valley Reservoir, Ken's Lake, Lost Creek, Red Fleet Reservoir, Steinaker Reservoir, Starvation Reservoir, and Willard Bay Reservoir are open to taking game fish by means of underwater spearfishing from June 1 through September 30, 2003. These are the only waters open to underwater spearfishing for game fish.

(4) The bag and possession limit is two game fish. No more than one fish greater than 20 inches may be taken, except at Flaming Gorge Reservoir. At Flaming Gorge Reservoir only one lake trout (mackinaw) greater than 28 inches may be taken. (See **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.)

(5) Nongame fish may be taken by spearfishing only in the waters listed in Subsection (3) above and as provided in **Section III.D. Taking Nongame Fish**.

5. Dipnetting
R657-13-10

(1) Hand-held dipnets may be used to take Bonneville cisco only at Bear Lake. (See **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.)

(2) The opening of the dipnet may not exceed 18 inches.

(3) When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

6. Restrictions on Taking Fish and Crayfish
R657-13-11

(1) Artificial light is permitted, except when underwater spearfishing.

(2) A person may not obstruct a waterway, use any chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun or archery equipment, except as provided in **Section III.D. Taking Nongame Fish**, to take fish or crayfish.

(3) A person may not take protected aquatic wildlife by snagging or gaffing; however, a gaff may be used to land fish caught by lawful means, except at Flaming Gorge Reservoir and Fish Lake.

(4) Chumming is prohibited on all waters except Lake Powell where dead anchovies ONLY may be used for taking striped bass (see special provisions for Lake Powell).

(5) The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, for fishing is unlawful on some waters. (See **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**.) Boaters should be aware that other agencies may have additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats or boats with motors on some waters.

(6) Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in **Section III.D. Taking Nongame Fish**, and **Section III.E. Taking Crayfish**.

7. Bait
R657-13-12

(1)(a) Fishing is permitted with any bait, except corn, hominy or live fish.

(b) Possession or use of corn or hominy while fishing is unlawful.

(2) Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

(3) Game fish or their parts may not be used, except for the following:

(a) Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

(b) Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in: Deer Creek, Fish Lake, Echo, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Sevier Bridge (Yuba), Utah Lake, and Willard Bay reservoirs .

(c) Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake.

(d) The eggs of any species of fish, except prohibited fish, may be used. However, eggs may not be taken or used from fish that are being released.

(4) Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

(5) Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible (e.g. rubber worms, plastic baits, sponge, etc.) that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants, or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

C. Prohibited Fish

R657-13-13

(1) The following species of nongame fish are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or held in possession:

(a) Bonytail (*Gila elegans*)
(b) Bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus*)
(c) Colorado pikeminnow (formerly, Colorado squawfish) (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)
(d) Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
(e) Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
(f) Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)
(g) Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*)
(h) June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*)
(i) Least chub (*Iotichthys phlegethontis*)
(j) Leatherside chub (Gila copei)
(k) Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)
(l) Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)
(m) Virgin River chub (*Gila robusta seminuda*)
(n) Virgin spinedace *(Lepidomeda mollispinis*)
(o) Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*)

(2) Any of these species taken while attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released.

D. Taking Nongame Fish

R657-13-14

(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsections (b) and (c), a person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(b) A person may not take any species of fish designated as prohibited in Section III.C. Prohibited Fish.

(c) Nongame fish may not be taken in the following waters, except carp may be taken by angling, archery (excluding crossbows), spear or underwater spearfishing:

(i) San Juan River;
(ii) Colorado River;
(iii) Green River (from confluence with Colorado River upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);
(iv) Green River (from Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole);
(v) White River (Uintah County);
(vi) Duchesne River (from Myton SR-40 bridge) to confluence with Green River;
(vii) Virgin River (Main stem, North and East Forks).
(viii) Ash Creek;
(ix) Beaver Dam Wash;
(x) Fort Pierce Wash;
(xi) La Verkin Creek;
(xii) Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);
(xiii) Diamond Fork;
(xiv) Thistle Creek;
(xv) Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);
(xvi) South Fork of Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam); and
(xvii) Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and that part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties).

(2) Nongame fish, EXCEPT those species listed in III.C. Prohibited Fish, may be taken by spear or underwater spearfishing in the waters specified in Section III.B.4(3) Underwater Spearfishing, angling, traps, bow and arrow, liftnets or seine.

(3) Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width.

(4) Lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water; however, they may not be abandoned on the shoreline.

E. Taking Crayfish

R657-13-15

(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(2) Crayfish may be taken by hand or with a trap, liftnet, handline, pole or seine, provided that:

(a) game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling, is not used for bait;

(b) seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;

(c) no more than five lines are used, and no more than one line may have hooks attached (bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw); and

(d) live crayfish are not transported from the body of water where taken.

F. Possession And Transportation

1. Dead Fish and Crayfish

R657-13-16 & 4-37-305

(1) Fish held in possession in the field or in transit shall be kept in such a manner that:

(a) the species of fish can be readily identified;

(b) the number of fish can be readily counted;

(c) the size of the fish can be readily measured when the fish are taken from waters where size limits apply and the fish taken from those waters may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed; and

(d) fillets shall have attached sufficient skin to include the conspicuous markings so species may be identified.

(2) A legal limit of game fish or crayfish may accompany the holder of a valid fishing or combination license within Utah or when leaving Utah.

(3) A person may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter. (See **Section III.H.1. Donating**.)

(4) A person may not take more than one bag limit in any one day or possess more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.

(5) A person may possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner, or a short-term fishing event. This receipt shall specify:

(a) species and number of fish;

(b) date caught;

(c) the Certificate of Registration number of the installation, pond or short-term fishing event; and

(d) the name, address and telephone number of the seller.

2. Live Fish and Crayfish
R657-13-17

(1) A person may not possess or transport live protected aquatic wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Code or the rules and proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(2) For purposes of this proclamation, a person may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where taken.

(3) This does not preclude the use of live fish stringers, live wells, or hold type cages as part of normal angling procedures while on the same water in which the fish or crayfish are taken.

3. Release of Aquatic Wildlife Unlawful
23-13-14

A person may not release any terrestrial or aquatic wildlife into the wild except as provided in the Wildlife Code. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

4. Release of Tagged or Marked Fish
R657-13-18

Without prior authorization from the Division, a person may not:

(1) tag, mark or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;

(2) introduce a tagged, marked or fin-clipped fish into the water; or

(3) tag, mark or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

G. Administrative Check Points

The Division monitors the taking and possession of wildlife, the required licenses, permits, tags and Certificates of Registration, and firearms, devices and equipment used for taking wildlife. Anglers should expect to encounter conservation officers checking people in the field, at checking stations and check points.

These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends as well as helping to fulfill the Division's responsibility as trustee and custodian of wildlife.

H. Disposal Of Aquatic Wildlife
23-20-9

1. Donating

(1) A person may donate protected wildlife or their parts to another person only at the following places:

(a) the residence of the donor;

(b) the residence of the person receiving protected wildlife or their parts;

(c) a meat locker;

(d) storage plant; or

(e) a meat processing facility.

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

(a) the number and species of protected wildlife or parts donated;

(b) the date of donation;

(c) the license or permit number of the donor; and

(d) the signature of the donor.

2. Purchasing or Selling
23-20-3

Except as otherwise provided in the Wildlife Code, rule, proclamation, or order of the Wildlife Board, a person may not purchase or sell protected aquatic wildlife or their parts.

3. Wasting
23-20-8

It is unlawful to waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or any part of them.

I. Aiding And Assisting
23-20-23

It is unlawful for any person to aid or assist any other person to violate any provision of the Wildlife Resources Code or rule promulgated under it.

J. Tribal Trust Lands

Sportsmen must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while on Tribal Trust lands.

K. Trespass
23-20-14

(1) While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife related activities, a person may not:

(a) without the permission of the owner or person in charge, enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted;

(b) refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or

(c) obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

(2) "**Cultivated Land**" means land which is readily identifiable as:

(a) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops;

(b) land used for the raising of crops; or

(c) pasturage which is artificially irrigated.

(3) "**Permission**" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is properly posted, and must include:

(a) the signature of the owner or person in charge;

(b) the name of the person being given permission;

(c) the appropriate dates; and

(d) a general description of the property.

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

(5) A person may not post:

(a) private property he does not own or legally control; or

(b) land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.

(6) A person convicted of violating any provision of Subsection (1) may have his license, tag, Certificate of Registration or permit relating to the activity engaged in at the time of the violation, revoked by a hearing officer.

(7) A person may not take or permit his dog to take, while in violation of Subsection (1):

(a) protected wildlife or their parts;

(b) an occupied nest of protected wildlife; or

(c) an egg of protected wildlife.

(8) A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he or she violates any provision of Subsection (1).

IV. Season Dates And Bag And Possession Limits

R657-13-19 & 23-19-18

This section sets forth general provisions. Where a more localized and specific provision is given in **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters**, the more specific provision takes precedence.

A. Closed Areas

(1) All waters of state fish rearing and spawning facilities are closed to fishing.

(2) State waterfowl management areas are closed to fishing except as posted or as listed under **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters.**

B. Season Dates

The general season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 2003, 24 hours each day.

C. Bag and Possession Limits

(1)(a) Trout, salmon and grayling that are not immediately released and are held in possession, dead or alive, are included in the person's bag and possession limit.

(b) Once a trout, salmon or grayling is held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell, or by any other device, a trout, salmon or grayling may not be released.

(2) A person may not fish in waters that have a specific bag or size limit while possessing fish in violation of that limit.

(3) Fish not meeting the size, bag or species provisions on specified waters shall be returned to the water immediately.

(4) A person may not take more than one bag limit in any one day or have in possession more than one bag limit of each species or species aggregate regardless of the number of days spent fishing.

(5) A person (resident or nonresident) under 14 years of age may fish without a license and take a full bag and possession limit.

(6) The following bag and possession limits apply statewide, except as provided in **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters** and **Section III.B.4. Underwater Spearfishing:**

(a) *Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate . . . . . .50 fish
(b) Bonneville cisco . . . . . .30 fish
(c) *Brook trout . . . . . .Bonus limit on some specific waters.
(d) Bullhead . . . . . .24 fish
(e) *Channel catfish . . . . . .8 fish
(f) *Crappie . . . . . .50 fish
(g) Crayfish . . . . . .No Limit
(h) *Largemouth and smallmouth bass in the aggregate . . . . .6 fish
(i) Nongame species (except **Prohibited Species**) . . . . . .No Limit
(j) *Northern pike . . . . . .6 fish
(k) *Tiger muskellunge (hybrid) . . . . . .1 fish over 40 inches
(l) Sacramento perch . . . . . .10 fish
(m) Striped bass . . . . . .No Limit
(n) *Trout, including salmon, grayling and hybrids in the aggregate, except no more than two shall be lake trout/mackinaw . . .4 fish
(o) *Walleye . . . . . .6 fish
(p) *Whitefish . . . . . .10 fish
(q) White bass . . . . . .No Limit
(r) Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass) . . . . . .6 fish
(s) *Yellow perch . . . . . .20 fish

*On some waters, specific bag or size restrictions apply. (See **Section V. Provisions For Specific Waters** for variations.)

V. Provisions For Specific Waters

R657-13-20

(1) The provisions set forth in this section take precedence over general provisions. Seasons, bag limits and other restrictions stated herein apply only during the times and waters listed.

(2) General provisions apply to all waters NOT listed in this section.

(3) Bag and Possession Limits, Section IV.C., apply to the catch and harvest of fish not identified in the specific exceptions for the following waters.

The following waters have specific exceptions to the general provisions:

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

Ashley Creek (Uintah County)
(Steinaker (Thornburg) diversion to the water treatment plant near the mouth of Ashley Gorge)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Trout limit 2.

Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through April 21.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

Badger Hollow (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries.)

Barney Lake (Piute County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2

Bear Lake (Rich County)
- See Interstate Waters for license requirements.
- Trout limit 2.
- Cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings with all fins intact must be immediately released. Only cutthroat trout that have had one or more healed fins clipped may be kept.
- Cisco may be taken with a hand-held dipnet. Net opening may not exceed 18 inches in any dimension. When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.
- When ice fishing for fish other than cisco, the size of the hole may not exceed 18 inches
- Anglers may keep foul hooked Bonneville cisco that are taken through normal, legal fishing activities.
- A person may not use or possess hooks, single or multipoint, larger than 9/16 inch at the shortest distance, between the shank and the point of the hook from January 1 through February 15.
- A person may not possess a multipoint hook with a weight permanently or rigidly attached directly to the shank; or a weight suspended below any hook unless the hook is on an un-weighted dropper line that is at least three inches long.
- Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) and that area extending from its mouth into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed, CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) downstream to Bear Lake, Catch And Release Only And Artificial Flies and Lures Only (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12) through December 31). All fish caught must be immediately released.
- Swan Creek from the headwater spring downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed: CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Swan Creek from the mouth into Bear Lake upstream to the headwaters spring: Catch And Release Only, Artificial Flies and Lures Only, CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Beaver Dam Reservoir (Bench'S Pond) Tributaries (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Beaver River (Beaver County)(from Minersville Reservoir upstream to bridge at Greenville)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

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

Bench'S Pond Tributaries (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

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

Big Spring Creek (Rich County) (tributary to Bear Lake — from Lamborn Diversion, approximately 500 yards below SR-30), and that area extending from its mouth in the lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed).
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Big Spring Creek from Lamborn Diversion (approximately 500 yards below SR-30) downstream to Bear Lake, **Catch And Release Only** and **Artificial Flies and Lures Only** (January 1 through April 14 and from 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12) through December 31). All fish caught must be immediately released.

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

Seasonal Restrictions:

All Boulder Mountain lakes, ponds and reservoirs, EXCEPT Barker Reservoir, Garkane East Fork Impoundment, Garkane Main Impoundment, Lower Barker Reservoir, Lower Bowns Reservoir, North Creek Reservoir, Pine Lake, Posey Lake, Oak Creek Reservoir and Wide Hollow Reservoir (all in Garfield County); and Blind Lake, Coleman Reservoir, Cook Lake, Donkey Reservoir, Miller Lake and Pine Creek Reservoir (all in Wayne County), which are open year-round:
- CLOSED January 1 through April 21 and November 1 through December 31.

Boulger Reservoir Tributaries (Sanpete County)
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND LURES ONLY
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Trout limit 2, when open.

Bountiful Lake (Davis County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Broad Hollow (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Brough Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2

Brown Duck Basin (Duchesne County)(Uinta Mountains — all streams in the Brown Duck Basin and the outlet of Clemments Reservoir to its confluence with Lake Fork Creek)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Bryants Fork (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

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

Canyon View Park Pond (Utah County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Causey Reservoir (Weber County)
- Closed to the possession of kokanee salmon with any red color from August 15 through September 29.

Causey Reservoir Tributaries (Weber County)

(a) Wheat Grass Creek, including Dry Bread and Bear Hollow
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- CLOSED August 15 through September 29.

(b) Right and left forks of South Fork Ogden River
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout and salmon limit 2
- CLOSED August 15 through September 29.

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
- Channel catfish limit 24.
- Northern pike limit 12

(Species of threatened and endangered fish occur in the Colorado. (**See Section III.C. Prohibited Fish**)

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

Cow Hollow (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Crandall Creek (Emery County) (from culvert at the end of Crandall Canyon Road, at Genwall Mine, upstream to headwaters).
- CLOSED

Currant Creek (Wasatch County)(from Water Hollow Creek upstream to headwaters, including all tributaries to Currant Creek Reservoir, but not the reservoir itself)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2

Deer Creek Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- Walleye limit 6, but only 1 (one) over 20 inches.
- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.
- Yellow perch limit 10. All yellow perch caught must be kept from January 1 through April 30.

Deer Valley Lakes (Wasatch County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- January 1 through September 30, CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY.
- October 1 through December 31, trout limit 2 under 16 inches.

Diamond Fork Creek (including all tributaries) (Utah County) (from Springville Crossing to the headwaters).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings. All other trout species limit 4.

Dougherty Basin Lake (Garfield County) (Boulder Mountain) (Lake and outflow from dam downstream 1/4 mile).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings
- Brook trout limit 4

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

Duck Creek (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through April 21.

Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. April 21.
- Fishing from a boat or a float tube is unlawful.

Duck Fork Creek and other Tributaries To Duck Fork Reservoir (Sanpete County)(Ferron Creek drainage from Duck Fork Reservoir upstream to its headwaters).
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout
- Tiger trout limit 2

Duck Fork Reservoir (Sanpete County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout
- Tiger trout limit 2

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

East Fork Little Bear River and its Tributaries (Cache County) (upstream from Porcupine Reservoir)
- CLOSED August 15 through September 29.

East Fork Little Bear River (Cache County) (Porcupine Dam downstream to the Avon-Paradise County Road, second stream crossing below reservoir).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout and salmon limit 2

East Fork Sevier River (Piute and Garfield County)
(a) Feeder canal from diversion near Antimony to Otter Creek Reservoir:
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).

(b) from the BLM boundary (about 4 miles south of the town of Antimony) upstream to the confluence of Deer Creek:
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Trout limit 2.

Echo Reservoir (Summit County)
- Minimum bass size 12 inches; all bass less than 12 inches must be immediately released.

Electric Lake Tributaries (Emery and Sanpete counties)(streams ONLY, this excludes Boulger Reservoir but includes those streams flowing into Boulger Reservoir)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Trout limit 2; (when open).

Enterprise Reservoirs Tributaries (Washington County)(tributaries to Upper and Lower Reservoirs)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Farmington City Reservoir (Davis County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

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

Ferron Reservoir Tributaries (Sanpete County)(Ferron Creek drainage from Ferron Reservoir upstream to Duck Fork Reservoir Dam.)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Trout limit 4
- Bonus limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout).

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

Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County)
See **Interstate Waters** (page 5) for license and stamp requirements.
- Limit 6 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate, no more than 3 may be kokanee salmon and no more than 4 may be lake trout/mackinaw. Only 1 lake trout may exceed 28 inches.
- Linwood Bay, west of a line from the eastern most point of the south shore of Linwood Bay (mouth of canyon) to eastern most point of the north shore of Linwood Bay (Lucerne Point), CLOSED between 6 p.m. and 7a.m., October 15 through December 15.
- Catfish limit 6
- Smallmouth and largemouth bass in the aggregate, limit 10.
- No line may have more than 3 baited hooks or artificial flies in series or more than 3 lures.
- Possession of a gaff while fishing is unlawful.
- When ice fishing, the hole size may not exceed 18 inches.

Gigliotti Pond (Carbon County)
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass and bluegill.
- All largemouth bass and bluegill must be immediately released.
- Trout limit 4

Glassman Pond (Weber County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Gooseberry Reservoir Tributaries (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Grandaddy Lake Tributaries (Duchesne County) (Uinta Mountains)
- All tributaries to Grandaddy Lake CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Grassy Trail Reservoir (Carbon County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING.

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

(b) From Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam; including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole:
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- CLOSED to fishing from a boat with a motor between the Utah-Colorado state line and Flaming Gorge Dam.
- Trout limit 3 (2 under 13 inches and 1 over 20 inches).

Green River State Park Golf Course Ponds (Emery County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

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

Highland Glen Park Pond (Utah County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

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

Honeyville Ponds (Cold Springs Lakes) (Box Elder County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 25.

Horse Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Huntington Creek (Emery County)
(a) Right Fork (from Flood and Engineers canyons upstream to Electric Lake Dam):
- ARTIFICIAL FLIES ONLY.

Continues

- Trout limit 2.

(b) Tributaries to Electric Lake (streams only, this excludes Boulger Reservoir):
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Trout limit 2; (when open).

(c) Left Fork (from top of USFS Campground, near confluence with Right Fork, to headwaters, including all tributaries: Scad Valley Creek, Rolfson Creek, Lake Creek, Staker Creek, Millers Flat Creek and Paradise Creek):
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest brown trout.

Huntington Game Farm Ponds (Emery Farm Harvey Place Wildlife Management Area) (Emery County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

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

Huntington Reservoir Tributaries (near the top of Huntington Canyon) (Sanpete County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Anglers are encouraged to harvest tiger trout.

Huntington North Reservoir (near the city of Huntington) (Emery County)
- Largemouth bass limit 2; all bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.

Hyrum Reservoir (Cache County)
- Bass limit 2.

Indian Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Joe's Valley Reservoir (Emery County)
- CLOSED November 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of December (December 13)
- Trout limit 2, only 1 over 22 inches
- All trout 15 to 22 inches must be immediately released.

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

Jones Hole Creek (Uintah County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2; no more than 1 may be a brown trout larger than 15 inches.

Jordanelle Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- Bass limit 6. All bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.

Kaysville Ponds (Davis County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Kidney Pond (Salt Lake County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Kolob Creek (Washington County)(Upstream from Kolob Reservoir)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Kolob Reservoir (Washington County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Only 1 trout 22 inches or larger.
- All trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released

Lake Canyon Lake (Duchesne County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2, but only 1 can be a cutthroat trout 22 inches or larger.
- All cutthroat trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.

Lake Powell (Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties) See **Interstate Waters** (page 5) for license and stamp requirements.
- ONLY dead anchovies may be used to chum for striped bass.
- Smallmouth bass limit 20
- Largemouth bass limit 5
- Crappie limit 10
- Channel catfish limit 25
- Striped bass no limit
- Walleye limit 10

Little Co-Op Creek (Wasatch County)(See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Little Creek Reservoir (Rich County)
- Trout limit 8 after 6.a.m. August 1.

Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CATCH & RELEASE ONLY
- Fishing from a boat with a motor is unlawful.

Note: Little Dell Reservoir is managed by the Salt Lake Public Utilities Department. Access to Little Dell Reservoir is CLOSED November 1 through March 31. Access is open during daylight hours only from April 1 through October 31.

Logan River (Cache County)

(a) From Card Canyon Bridge upstream to the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground, including all tributary streams in between:
- Trout and whitefish (in aggregate) limit 2.
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only

(b) From the highway bridge at Red Banks Campground upstream to Idaho state line, including all tributaries:
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Trout and whitefish (in aggregate) limit 2.

Lost Creek (Morgan County)(the entire drainage upstream, beginning at the bridge (culvert) approximately ¼ mile above Lost Creek Reservoir; EXCEPT Squaw Creek)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY

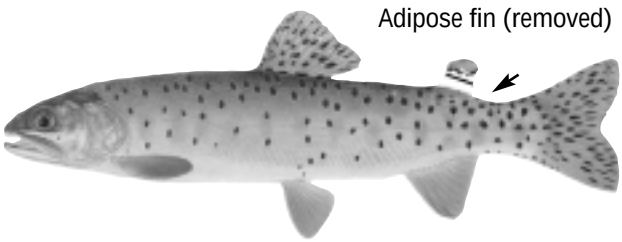
Lost Creek Reservoir (Morgan County)
- CLOSED to fishing 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily.

Lower Fish Creek (Carbon and Utah counties) (From the railroad bridge approximately one mile below the Scofield Reservoir dam downstream to the confluence with the White River)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only

Mammoth Creek (Garfield County) from the canal diversion (about 3 miles upstream from the Mammoth Creek Fish Hatchery) upstream 7.5 miles to the end of the Hatch Meadow and beginning of summer home sites:
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Trout limit 2, between 10 and 15 inches. All trout less than 10 inches and over 15 inches must be immediately released.

Manning Meadow Reservoir, Spillway (Piute County) (cement structure on top of the dam and extending to the downstream toe of the dam) and Tributaries
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Only 1 trout 22 inches or larger.
- All trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.

Mantua Reservoir (Box Elder County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2.
- All trout caught with the adipose fin clipped off, must be immediately released. See figure below.



- Bass limit 6, but only 1 over 12 inches

Mantua Reservoir Tributaries (Box Elder County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2
- All trout caught with the adipose fin clipped off, must be immediately released. See figure above.
- Bass limit 6, but only one over 12 inches.

Mayor's Pond (Box Elder County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Meadow Creek (Grand County) (Book Cliffs Area)
- CLOSED TO FISHING

Midas Pond (Salt Lake County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Mill Meadow Reservoir (Sevier County)
- Tiger muskie limit 8 (no size restrictions on tiger muskies on this water).

Minersville Reservoir (Beaver County)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Only 1 trout 22 inches or larger.
- All trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Cement outlet channel between dam and spillway pond, approximately 55 feet long is CLOSED.

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

Mountain Dell Creek (Salt Lake County)

(a) From Mountain Dell Reservoir water line upstream to Little Dell Reservoir
- CLOSED to fishing.

(b) From Little Dell Reservoir water line upstream to headwaters
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Mountain Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
- CLOSED to fishing.

Mud Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

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

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

Otter Creek Stream (Piute County)(from Otter Creek Reservoir upstream to the Angle Diversion)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Panguitch Lake (Garfield County)
- Trout limit 4, but only 1 can be a cutthroat trout 22 inches or larger.
- All cutthroat trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.

Panguitch Lake Tributaries (Garfield County)(excluding Blue Springs Creek upstream from Bunker Creek Road Bridge, bridge is approximately one mile upstream from the Panguitch Lake; and excluding Clear Creek upstream from the Panguitch Lake North Shore Highway, located approximately one-fourth mile upstream from Panguitch Lake).
- Trout limit 4 but only 1 can be a cutthroat trout 22 inches or larger.
- All cutthroat trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Paragonah (Red Creek) Reservoir Tributaries (Iron County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Parleys Creek (Salt Lake County)

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

(b) From SR-65 upstream to headwaters.

- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only

Parowan Pond (Iron County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Pelican Lake (Uintah County)
- Bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate, limit 10.
- Bass limit 6; but only 1 bass larger than 15 inches.

Pete's Hole Reservoir Tributaries (Sanpete County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Pine Lake Inflow (Garfield County)
- Inflow including newly constructed spawning channel.
- CLOSED

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

Pineview Reservoir (Weber County)
- Unlawful to use whole fish or amphibians, including water dogs, for bait. Cut bait must not be larger than one inch in any dimension and no more than one piece per hook.
- Minimum bass size is 15 inches.
- Tiger muskie limit 1; all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.
- Black crappie limit 20
- Yellow perch limit 50
- CLOSED inside buoys by spillway near the dam.

Pioneer Park Pond (Box Elder County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

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

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

Provo River

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

(b) Upstream from Olmstead Diversion Dam to Deer Creek Reservoir (Utah and Wasatch counties):
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Brown trout limit is 2 under 15 inches. —
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.

(c) From Charleston Bridge just above Deer Creek Reservoir upstream to the Jordanelle Dam (including the Valeo Diversion, the Wasatch Diversion and streams that return flows from these diversions directly to the Provo River) (Wasatch County):
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Brown trout limit is 2 under 15 inches.
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat and rainbow trout. All rainbow and cutthroat trout and their hybrids must be immediately released.

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

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

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

Red Butte Creek and Red Butte Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING

Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Bass limit 6. Only one may be larger than 15 inches.

Road Hollow (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Rockport Reservoir (Wanship Reservoir) (Summit County)
- Minimum bass size 12 inches.

Sage Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

Salem Pond (Utah County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

San Juan River (San Juan County)
- Channel catfish limit 24

Sand Hollow Reservoir (Washington County)
- CLOSED TO FISHING

Scofield Reservoir Tributaries (Carbon, Sanpete and Utah counties)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Sheep Creek (Daggett County) (from Flaming Gorge Reservoir upstream to Ashley National Forest boundary)
- CLOSED August 15 through October 30.

Sheep Creek Lake (Daggett County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Trout limit 2, but only 1 may be a cutthroat trout 22 inches or larger.
- All cutthroat trout less than 22 inches must be immediately released.

Sixth Water Creek (Utah County)
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout and trout with cutthroat markings.

Soldier Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

South Fork Ogden River (Weber County)(Downstream from Causey Dam to Pineview Reservoir)
- Trout limit 4, but only 2 can be brown trout.

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

Spring Creek (Utah County)

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

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

Spring Lake (Utah County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Spring Run Creek (Utah County) (East from Utah Lake to I-15)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

Squaw Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)

St. George Area Urban Fishing Ponds (Washington County) (Mathis Pond, Sandberg Pond, Shadow Mountain Park Pond, Skyline Road Pond and Tawa Pond)
- Trout limit 2.
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.
- All largemouth bass must be immediately released.

Starvation Reservoir (Duchesne County)
- Walleye limit 10; but only 1 over 20 inches

Steinaker Reservoir (Uintah County)
- Bass limit 6; only 1 may be larger than 15 inches.

Strawberry Reservoir (Wasatch County)
- Limit 4 trout or kokanee salmon in the aggregate.
- No more than 2 may be cutthroat trout under 15 inches, and no more than 1 may be a cutthroat trout 22 inches or larger.
- All cutthroat trout between 15 and 22 inches must be immediately released.
- Anglers are encouraged to voluntarily release all cutthroat trout.
- Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered to be a cutthroat trout.

Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries (Wasatch County)

(a) Indian Creek and all tributaries to Indian Creek, Squaw Creek, Strawberry River from Strawberry Reservoir upstream to USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road), Co-op Creek from confluence with Strawberry River upstream to US-40, and the Central Utah Project Canal (commonly known as the "steps" or "ladders") from US-40 to Strawberry Reservoir as posted.
- CLOSED

(b) Strawberry River and its tributaries upstream from USFS Road 124 (Bull Springs Road) to its headwaters, Co-op Creek and its tributaries upstream from US-40 to its headwaters, Soldier Creek, Coal Canyon, Cow Hollow, Trout Creek, Sage Creek, Chicken Creek, Little Co-op Creek, Clyde Creek, Mud Creek, Bryants Fork, Horse Creek, Chipman Creek, Trail Hollow, Broad Hollow, Badger Hollow and Road Hollow.
- CLOSED May 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12) and September 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of October (October 11).
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY (all fish must be immediately released, fishing with fish in possession is illegal).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only (Use or possession of bait while fishing is illegal).

Strawberry River (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)

(a) (from confluence with Red Creek, near Pinnacles, upstream to Soldier Creek Dam)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- No overnight camping on Division land.

Sunset Pond (Salt Lake County)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Continues

HELP STOP ILLEGAL FISH INTRODUCTIONS

- Illegal fish stocking is costly to both you and the fisheries resources in Utah.
- Illegal fish stocking can upset the balance in fisheries, increase competition between species, reduce growth and reduce survival of desirable fish.
- Illegal stocking can mean the loss, maybe permanently, of valuable fisheries.
- Illegal stocking can introduce disease, like Whirling Disease, that can permanently affect fisheries.
- Illegal stocking has cost the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and you, the license buyer, millions of dollars in rotenone treatments to remove illegally stocked fish that were unwanted and detrimental to an existing fishery.
- Moving any live fish or stocking them into the wild is illegal!

Report violations:

Call the Help Stop Poaching line

1-800-662-DEER (3337)

Utah!
Where ideas connect

Swan Creek (Rich County)
(a) Tributary to Bear Lake, from the headwater spring downstream to Bear Lake and that area extending from the mouth out into Bear Lake 2,000 feet, or as buoyed):
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

(b) From the mouth into Bear Lake upstream to the headwater spring:
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY
- CLOSED April 15 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Trail Hollow (Wasatch County) (see Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)
Trout Creek (Wasatch County) (See Strawberry Reservoir Tributaries)
Twenty-First Street Pond (Weber County)
- CLOSED

Twin Creek (tributary to Fish Lake, Sevier County)
- CLOSED

Uinta Mountains Lakes and Streams (Summit, Wasatch, Duchesne, Uintah and Daggett counties) (Covering streams and lakes in Utah within the boundary beginning on I-80 at the Utah-Wyoming state line southwest of Evanston, Wyoming and continuing southwest along I-80 to US-40 (near Park City) then East along US-40 to Vernal, Utah, then North along Highway 44 to Manila, Utah, then West on Highway 43 to the Utah-Wyoming state line, then West and North along the Utah-Wyoming state line back to the beginning point at I-80)
- BONUS limit of 4 brook trout (total limit of no more than 8 trout if at least 4 are brook trout)

Um Creek (upstream from Forsyth Reservoirs) (Sevier and Wayne counties)
- CLOSED to the possession of cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.

Upper Kent's Lake Inflow (Beaver County)(inflow, approximately 900 feet, from the mouth up to the waterfall)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Utah Lake (Utah County)
- Geneva Bubble-up. Closed to fishing between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. January 1 through 7 a.m. the last Saturday of April (April 26) in the area starting from the southwest corner of the Lindon Marina Dike, south to an intersection with a line running west from the south dike of the Geneva Pond Dike, as posted.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 20 inches
- Largemouth and smallmouth bass limit 6. All largemouth and smallmouth bass over 12 inches must be immediately released.

Utah Lake Tributaries west of I-15 (Utah County) (Including but not limited to: American Fork Creek, Beer Creek, Dry Creek, Hobble Creek, Provo River, Spanish Fork River, Spring Creek and Spring Run Creek)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. May 1.

Weber River (Summit County) (From the first I-80 bridge upstream from Echo Reservoir (near Exit 164) upstream to I-80 bridge near Wanship (near Exit 156)).
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only
- Trout limit 2

Wellsville Reservoir (Cache County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. May 25.

West Cross Canyon Pond (San Juan County)
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass.

West Fork Duchesne River (from confluence with North Fork to headwaters including Wolf Creek) (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Wheeler Creek (Weber County)
- CLOSED for approximately ¼ mile from SR-39 to confluence with Ogden River.

White River (Uintah County)
- Channel catfish limit 24

Whitney Reservoir Tributaries (Summit County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Willard Bay Reservoir (Box Elder County)
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Wiper (hybrid white bass x striped bass) limit 6
- Crappie limit 10
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 20 inches

Willard Bay Reservoir Inlet Channel (Box Elder County)(From the buoyed start of the channel near the South Marina boat ramp up the channel to the second set of baffles. This does not include the South Marina proper or the normal boating channel out of the South Marina into the reservoir.)
- CLOSED March 1 through 6 a.m. on the last Saturday of April (April 26).
- Possession of gizzard shad, dead or alive, is unlawful.
- Crappie limit 10
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 20 inches

Willow Park Pond (Salt Lake County, Murray City)
- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)
- CLOSED to fishing when pond is ice covered.

Wolf Creek (Duchesne and Wasatch counties)
- Artificial Flies and Lures Only.
- Only 2 trout may be cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings.
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Yankee Meadow Reservoir Inlet (Iron County)
- CLOSED January 1 through 6 a.m. on the second Saturday of July (July 12).

Yuba Reservoir (Sevier Bridge Reservoir) (Juab and Sanpete counties)
- CLOSED to the possession of yellow perch.
- All yellow perch must be immediately released.
- Walleye limit 6; but only 1 over 20 inches.

Community Fishing Waters

Area A.

- Limit 4 fish (Daily bag and possession limit is a total of 4 fish in the aggregate for all species, for example: 1 trout, 2 channel catfish and 1 bluegill.)

Box Elder County:
Mayor's Pond and Pioneer Park Pond;

Davis County:
Bountiful Lake, Farmington City Reservoir, Kaysville Ponds;

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

Iron County:
Parowan Pond;

Salt Lake County:
Kidney Pond, Midas Pond, Sunset Pond, and Willow Park Pond;

Utah County:
Canyon View Park Pond, Highland Glen Park Pond, Salem Pond, and Spring Lake.

Weber County:
Glassman Pond

Area B.

- Trout limit 4
- CLOSED to the possession of largemouth bass and bluegills
- All largemouth bass and bluegills must be immediately released.

Carbon County:
Gigliotti Pond

Area C.

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

Washington County:
St. George Area Urban Fishing Ponds: Mathis Pond, Sandberg Pond, Shadow Mountain Park Pond, Skyline Road Pond and Tawa Pond

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The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has prepared a free pamphlet highlighting the Community Fishing Waters — and also offers a free Rod & Reel checkout program. Contact your regional office for a copy of the booklet — and for more information about checking out rods and reels.

Watercraft Restrictions

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

1. Aspen-Mirror Lake (Kane County)
2. Duck Creek Springs Lake (Kane County)
3. Holmes Creek Reservoir (Davis County)
4. Pine Valley Reservoir (Washington County)
5. Settlement Canyon Reservoir (Tooele County)

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

1. Anderson Meadow Reservoir (Beaver County)
2. Barney Lake (Monroe Mountain, Sevier County)
3. Bonnie Lake (Duchesne River drainage)
4. Boulder Mountain Lakes (Wayne and Garfield counties) (North Boulder Slope, East Boulder Slope, South Boulder Top, Griffin Top, and Escalante Mountain; EXCEPT Pine Lake, Wide Hollow Reservoir and Lower Bowns Reservoir in Garfield County)
5. Bud Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
6. Burraston Ponds (Juab County)
7. Butterfly Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
8. Duck Creek (Davis County)
9. Fairview Lakes (Sanpete County)
10. Foy Lake (San Juan County)
11. Green River (Flaming Gorge Dam downstream to Utah-Colorado state line)
12. Labaron Reservoir (Beaver County)
13. Lilly Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
14. Little Dell Reservoir (Salt Lake County)
15. Little Reservoir (Beaver County)
16. Lost Lake (Wasatch/Summit counties, Provo River drainage)
17. Maple Lake (Utah County)
18. McClellan Reservoir (Utah County)
19. Mirror Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
20. Monticello Lake (San Juan County)
21. Moosehorn Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
22. Palisade Lake (Sanpete County)
23. Pass Lake (Duchesne County, Duchesne River drainage)
24. Payson Reservoir (Utah County)
25. Red Creek Reservoir (Utah County, near Payson)
26. Silver Lake Flat Reservoir (Utah County)
27. Teapot Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
28. Tibble Fork Reservoir (Utah County)
29. Trial Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)
30. Washington Lake (Summit County, Provo River drainage)

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

1. Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County)
2. Loyds Lake (South Creek Reservoir, San Juan County)
3. Vernon Reservoir (Tooele County)
4. Ken's Lake (San Juan County)

Fishing from boats is prohibited but fishing from float tubes is allowed on the following waters:

1. Blanding Reservoirs #3 and #4 (San Juan County)

Excerpts from Utah's Boating Laws and Rules

What is considered a vessel?

73-18-2(14)

According to the Utah Boating Act, a vessel (boat) is defined as every type of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. Float tubes, "kick" boats, canoes, and inflatable rafts fall under this definition.

Which vessels are required to be registered and numbered?

73-18-6 & 73-18-7

Any vessel equipped with a motor, whether fuel or electric powered, is required to be numbered and registered in Utah. The bow number must: be painted or permanently attached to each side of the forward half of the vessel; be plain, vertical block characters at least three inches in height reading from left to right; contrast with the background color of the hull; have spaces or hyphens equal to the width of a letter between the letter and numeral groupings; and be distinctly visible and legible from a distance. Inflatable vessels may place the bow numbers on backing plates which can be attached to the boat and displayed as described above.

Properly registered boats owned by residents of another state may be used in Utah for 14 calendar days without being registered in Utah. Boats owned by Utah residents, but registered out-of-state must also be registered in Utah if they are used on Utah waters. The registration card must be on board the boat and available for inspection whenever the boat is in operation.

What is the minimum age for a motorboat operator?

73-18-15.2

A person must be at least 16 years of age to operate a boat equipped with a motor (except for Personal Watercraft). A person under age 16 may operate a motorboat if a person 18 years of age or older is on board the boat.

Authority to stop and board vessels:

73-18-20

A law enforcement officer has the authority to stop and board any vessel to inspect the vessel for its required safety equipment, seaworthiness, and if the vessel is overloaded. If necessary, that officer may prohibit the launching or continued operation of the vessel.

What safety equipment is required to be on board a vessel?

Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs or life jackets):

73-18-8 & R651-215-11

You must carry at least one properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard approved type I, II, III or V (if approved on the label for the specific activity) PFD for each person on board the vessel.

Every person 12 years of age or younger must wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD whenever they are on a vessel, except when they are inside the cabin area of a boat 19 feet or more in length.

- U.S. Coast Guard approved inflatable PFDs may not be used on rivers or by children.
- Vessels 16 feet and longer must also carry at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved type IV (throwable) PFD.
- When on any river in Utah, each person on board a vessel must wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD. PFDs may be loosened or removed by persons 13 years of age or older when they are on designated flat-water river sections.

River sections currently designated as flat water include:

On the Green River:

- From Red Creek Camp below Red Creek Rapids to the Indian Crossing Boat Ramp;
- From 100 yards below Taylor Flats Bridge to the Utah/Colorado state line in Browns Park;
- Within Dinosaur National Monument, from the mouth of Whirlpool Canyon to the head of Split Mountain Gorge;
- From the mouth of Split Mountain to Jack Creek in Desolation Canyon; and,
- From the Green River Diversion Dam below Gray Canyon to the confluence with the Colorado River.

On the Colorado River:

- From the Utah/Colorado state line to the Westwater Ranger Station;
- From Big Hole Canyon in Westwater Canyon to Onion Creek;
- From Drinks Canyon, mile 70, to the confluence with the Green River; and,
- After the last active rapid in Cataract Canyon.

On the San Juan River:

- After the last active rapid, prior to Lake Powell.

Fire Extinguishers:

73-18-8(4)

All motorboats, unless exempt, must carry a U.S. Coast Guard approved Fire extinguisher. Outboard motorboats, of open-

construction, less than 26 feet in length, without permanently installed fuel tanks or enclosed compartments are not required to carry fire extinguishers, however, it is recommended to carry one on board.

Navigation Lights:
73-18-8(2)

All motorboats must display appropriate navigation lights while on Utah waters between sunset and sunrise. Manually propelled boats may use a white light, ready at hand, which can be displayed to prevent a collision with another boat.

Whistle or horn:
R651-219-1

All boats 16 feet or longer in length must have a horn or whistle capable of producing a four to six second blast of sound. It is recommended that vessels under 16 feet in length also carry a horn or whistle.

Bailing Device:
R651-219-2

All vessels not of a self-bailing design must have a bail bucket or mechanical means for pumping the bilge.

Spare Propulsion:
R651-219-3

Boats less than 21 feet in length must have on board at least one spare, paddle, oar or motor capable of maneuvering the boat.

Other Equipment Recommended to be on board:

Flashlight, first aid kit, compass, boarding ladder, tool kit, extra line, spare spark plugs, spare bilge plug, extra propeller, anchor, U.S. Coast Guard approved visual distress signal, etc.

Is there a "right of way" in the water?
73-18-15.1

Manually powered vessels usually have the "right of way" over motorboats. Motorboats should stay clear of manually powered vessels and should not create a wake that may cause them trouble. Manually powered vessels must yield the "right of way" when overtaking (passing) motorboats and when a motorboat is at anchor.

In overtaking and passing situations, the boat being passed has the right of way, and the passing boat is required to stay clear. When two boats are crossing paths, the boat on the left must slow down and allow the other boat to pass. When meeting another boat head-on, stay to the right. In narrow channels, boats underway must stay to the right of the middle of the channel. On rivers, boats traveling downstream usually have the "right of way" over boats traveling upstream.

Is there a speed limit on the water?
73-18-15.1(10)

The operator of any vessel may not exceed a wakeless (idle) speed when: within 150 feet of another vessel, a person in or floating on the water, a water skier being towed by another boat, a shore fisherman, a launching ramp, a dock, or a designated swimming area; or in an area designated as a wakeless speed area.

Remember, the operator of a motorboat is responsible for any damage or injury caused by the wake produced by the operator's motorboat.

What is wakeless speed?
73-18-2(15)

A wakeless (idle) speed is an operating speed at which the vessel does not create or make a wake or white water trailing the vessel. This speed is not to exceed 5 mph.

Would you like additional boating information?

Contact Utah State Parks and Recreation to obtain a copy of the Highlights of Utah's Boating Laws and Rules pamphlet, a complete copy of Utah's Boating Laws and Rules, additional boating safety information, a home study boating safety course, or other boating safety classes at:

Utah State Parks and Recreation
1594 West North Temple, Suite 116
P.O. Box 146001
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6001
801-538-7220
801-538-2628 – Boating Hotline
801-538-7458 (TTY)
www.stateparks.utah.gov

New 2003 Fishing Regulations at Strawberry Reservoir

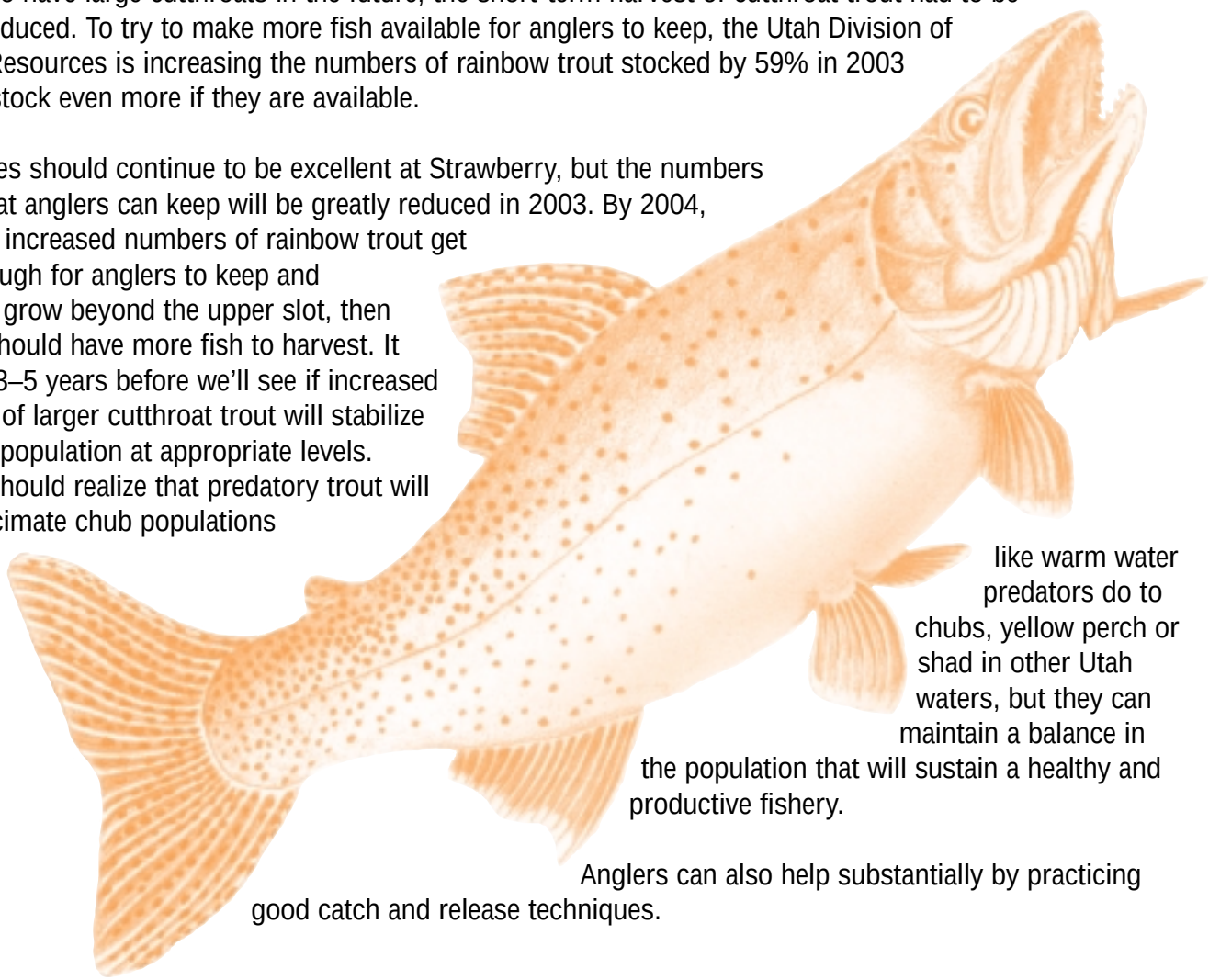
Beginning January 1, 2003 anglers will be required to release all cutthroat trout between 15 and 22 inches long at Strawberry. While the new regulations still allow anglers to keep up to 4 fish in the aggregate, only three can be cutthroat trout. Anglers can have two cutthroat trout under 15 inches and one over 22 inches in their possession.

Reasons why the Wildlife Board changed fishing regulations at Utah's most popular fishing water:

- Utah chubs are becoming a more prominent component of the Strawberry Reservoir fish population.
- Bear Lake cutthroat co-evolved with Utah chubs. The cutthroat will thrive and effectively utilize chubs for food once the cutthroat have grown large enough to prey on the chubs.
- Strawberry is supporting nearly 1.5 million hours of angling pressure and Utah's anglers harvested 380,000 trout (274 tons of fish) from Strawberry Reservoir in 2001.
- Intensive angler harvest is currently cropping off most of the cutthroat before they reach a size where they can effectively prey on other fishes and spawn in tributary streams.
- Good populations of large cutthroat trout are critical to maintaining a productive sport fishery at Strawberry well into the future.

In order to have large cutthroats in the future, the short-term harvest of cutthroat trout had to be greatly reduced. To try to make more fish available for anglers to keep, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is increasing the numbers of rainbow trout stocked by 59% in 2003 and will stock even more if they are available.

Catch rates should continue to be excellent at Strawberry, but the numbers of fish that anglers can keep will be greatly reduced in 2003. By 2004, when the increased numbers of rainbow trout get large enough for anglers to keep and cutthroat grow beyond the upper slot, then anglers should have more fish to harvest. It will take 3–5 years before we'll see if increased numbers of larger cutthroat trout will stabilize the chub population at appropriate levels. Anglers should realize that predatory trout will never decimate chub populations like warm water predators do to chubs, yellow perch or shad in other Utah waters, but they can maintain a balance in the population that will sustain a healthy and productive fishery.



Anglers can also help substantially by practicing good catch and release techniques.

Catch and release: INFORMATION & TECHNIQUES

- Bait caught fish typically suffer a much higher hooking mortality than fish caught on flies and lures. At least 1 out of 3 fish caught with bait will die after release. Over 60% of deep hooked fish die. Cutting the line on deep hooked fish and not trying to remove the hook increases survival significantly. The major cause of hooking mortality is hooking injury itself. Most fish bleeding from being hooked, will not survive.
- Generally 9 out of 10 fish caught on flies or lures will survive after release. Studies have shown that there is only a 1-2% difference in the survival of fish caught on flies compared to those caught on lures.
- When fishing deep water (deeper than 30 feet) most fish caught cannot be released with any assurance that they will survive. Bringing fish up quickly causes blood chemistry changes as well as an expansion of the air bladder to many times its normal size, often causing it to protrude out of the fish's mouth. Keeping the fish in the water and quickly releasing it so it can get back down to deeper water helps some. Puncturing the swim bladder with a needle ("fizzing") does not improve survival. Some fish like lake trout can burp off the gases from the swim bladder when pulled up slowly. Most fish do not have this capability.
- Fish that are already stressed by warm water temperatures or low dissolved oxygen conditions cannot handle the added stress of being caught and most likely will not survive after being released. Some of Utah's low to mid-elevation reservoirs get warm during the summer. Some trout waters will have surface temperatures of 70-75 degrees. If you are catching fish in August when water temperatures are already marginal, don't plan on catching and releasing a lot of fish. Most released fish are probably not going to live to be caught another day.

Fish Berkley Power Bait on a single hook to reduce hooking mortality

Berkley Power Bait can be fished on single hooks by using one of two simple methods:

1. Take a can of water and a few snelled hooks. Press enough Power Bait onto each hook to cover the entire hook. Place the baited hooks in the can of water to soak for a few minutes until you're ready to use. Soaking the hooks and Power Bait in the water allows the Power Bait to set up around the hook so you can cast without losing your bait and you don't need a treble hook. By using snelled hooks you can have some prepared and ready to go if you catch a fish or lose your bait. Just take the bare hook off and replace it easily with another pre-baited and soaked one; or
2. Keep your Power Bait chilled in your cooler and it will stick on a single hook allowing you to cast and fish. The cold Power Bait will adhere better to the single hook and you don't need those trebles.

Fishing Power Bait on single hooks allows you to more easily release fish. Also, if a fish swallows the hook and you cut the line, one hook will dissolve faster than three. Cutting the line and leaving the hook in the fish greatly increases survival over trying to remove those deep hooks and seriously injuring the fish. Some studies have shown that 60 – 95% of deep hooked fish die if the hook is removed while only 20 – 30% die if the hook is left in the fish.

See the Catch-and-Release information for more useful tips that will increase survival of fish you release.

How can you increase survival of fish you plan to release?

- If you plan to release fish, fish with flies or lures. Bending down the barbs on your hooks will make the release even easier. Replacing treble hooks with single hooks also makes the release easier.
- If a fish is hooked deep, cut your line. The hook will dissolve or come loose.
- Land the fish as quickly as possible. This is less tiring for the fish. If you're fishing in deep water it can be better to slowly bring the fish up to allow time to adjust to the pressure change.
- If possible, keep the fish in the water and use a pair of forceps or needle-nosed pliers to remove the hook.
- Handle the fish as little as possible, and wet your hands or towel before handling the fish. This helps maintain the protective slime coating on the fish.

DON'T LITTER, IT CAN BE DANGEROUS TO WILDLIFE

Please properly dispose of monofilament fishing line, styrofoam, plastic bags, six-pack holders and other plastics. Fish and other wildlife can be killed or injured if they become tangled or eat these products.

Utah Native Sport Fish

Mountain whitefish: Light brown on the back and fins and silvery to white on the belly and sides. Snout and lower jaw are short and blunt, with a flap on each nostril.

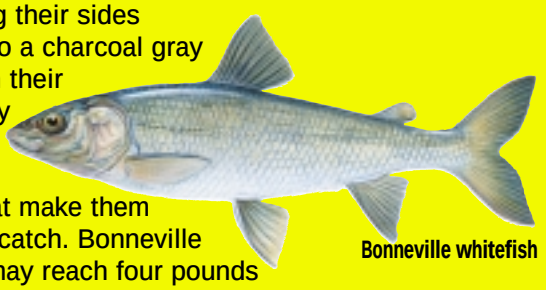
Angling record: 1997, Wt.–4lb.-12oz; L–21-½ in. G–14 in; Roy L. Montoya, Deer Creek Reservoir.

Catch-and-Release record: 11/28/97; 23 in; Justin C. Bond; Provo River.

Mountain whitefish

Bonneville whitefish and Bear Lake whitefish: These two fish are indistinguishable below 10 inches in length. The Bonneville whitefish have gray-blue spots along their sides.

These whitefish are elongate, relatively cylindrical fish. They are silvery-white along their sides grading into a charcoal gray to black on their backs. They have small delicate mouths that make them difficult to catch. Bonneville whitefish may reach four pounds and grow to 20 inches. Both species occur only in Bear Lake—nowhere else in the world.



Bonneville whitefish

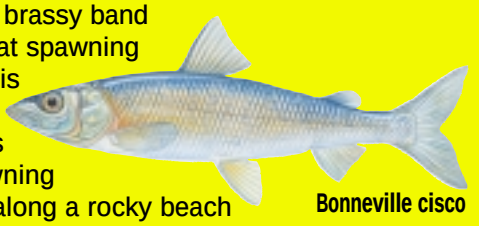
Angling record: 1982, Wt.– 4lb.-4 oz; L– 21 in. G–13-¾ in; Deon Sparks; Bear Lake.

Catch-and-Release record: 12/04/00; 19-¼ in; Scott Tolentino; Bear Lake.

Bear Lake whitefish

Bonneville cisco:

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



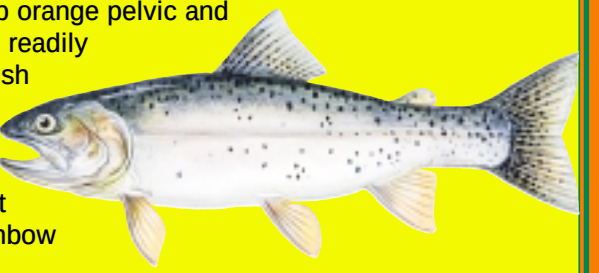
Bonneville cisco

Cutthroat Trout:

Four sub-species evolved from the only trout native to Utah. Except for the Bear Lake strain, Cutthroats are best distinguished by their crimson slash along the lower jaw. They lack the iridescent pink stripe or the white tipped pelvic and anal fins of the rainbow trout.

The Bonneville cutthroat trout inhabited the Bonneville Basin and has sparsely scattered, large, and very distinctly round spots over the upper body, with few spots on or near the head. They are clothed in subdued colors of silver-gray to charcoal upper body with bronze coloration and subtle hues of pink on flanks during spawning. They, particularly the Bear Lake cutthroat strain, often lack the bright crimson jaw slash that, at times, may be yellow or gray. The deep orange pelvic and anal fins readily distinguish Bear Lake cutthroat from rainbow trout.

Bonneville cutthroat



Bear Lake cutthroat

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

Colorado River cutthroat

Yellowstone cutthroat (not pictured) are native to Snake River drainages such as the Raft River Mountain area of northwest Utah and had been the predominant subspecies used in management programs throughout the state. It is lightly spotted with distinctly round spots concentrated toward the tail area. Today, the other native strains are becoming more extensively used in the sport-fisheries programs and are being re-introduced to many of their former habitats.

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

Catch-and-Release record: 05/09/01; 26 in; Ron Colby; Strawberry Reservoir.

Trout, Char & Salmon

Rainbow Trout:

Colors vary greatly-with patterns depending on habitat, size, and maturity. Stream residents and migrant spawners are darker and have more intense colors than lake residents or nonspawners. Lake residents tend to be silvery. A mature rainbow is dark green to bluish on the back with silvery sides. The reddish horizontal band typifies the species. The belly may be white to silvery. Irregular black spots are usually present on the head, back and sides. The pelvic and anal fins are translucent pink to gray-green and tipped in white. Rainbow trout are heavily stocked in almost every coldwater drainage in Utah.

Rainbow

Angling record:
1979; Wt.–26lb-2oz; Del Canty; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
12/30/00; 29 in; Enich Mockli; East Canyon Reservoir.

Lake Trout:

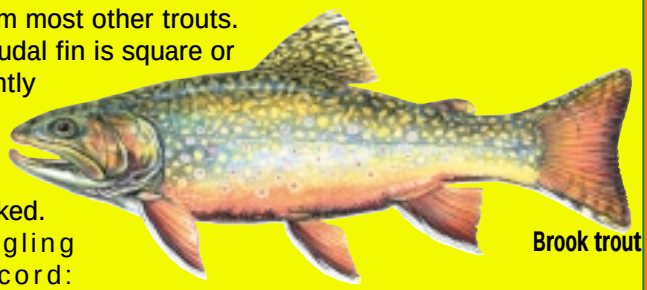
This species of char has a background color of gray-brown, overlaid with light spots that vary in intensity with age and environment. The background color covers the back, sides, and fins and serves to highlight the lighter gray spots. Lake trout in large lakes are sometimes so silvery that the spots are difficult to see. Spotting is usually more intense on small fish. The caudal is deeply forked. The mouth is large and terminal with strong teeth on both jaws. They are present in Fish Lake, Bear Lake, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Lake trout

Angling record:
1988; Wt.–51lb-8oz; L–45-⅛ in; G–31-¾ in; Curt Bilbey; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record: 07/09/98; 46-½ in; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.

Brook Trout:

Exhibiting a wide range of colors, brook trout (another char) may be olive to blue-gray on the back to white on the belly. Red spots, usually with bluish halos around them, are present on the sides. Characteristic light wavy marks on the back are a distinguishing feature. Obvious white and then black stripe along the fore edge of each of the lower fins aids in separating brook trout from most other trouts. Caudal fin is square or lightly forked.



Brook trout

Angling record:
1971; Wt.–7lb-8oz; Milton Taft; Boulder Mountain.
Catch-and-Release record:
12/06/97; L–23 in; Travis L. Clark; Boulder Mountain.

Arctic grayling:

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

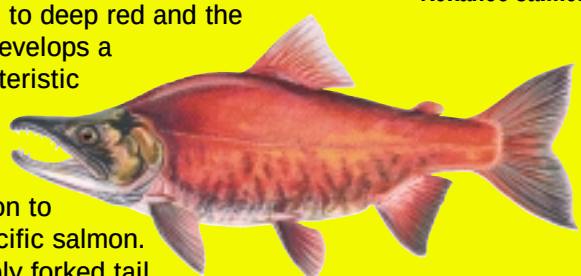
Arctic grayling

Angling record:
1998; Wt.–1lb-12oz; L–17-¼ in; G–8-¾ in; Terry J. Fieldsted; Big Dog Lake—South Slope Uintas.
Catch-and-Release record:
07/17/99; 19 in; Russell Lee, Jr.; Uinta Mountains.

Kokanee Salmon:

Kokanee are bright silvery fish with no definitive spotting pattern. Kokanee have a dark blue back with silvery sides. As the spawning season approaches, kokanee turn from silver to orange to deep red and the male develops a characteristic hook-jaw common to the Pacific salmon. A deeply forked tail also distinguishes them from rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. They are present in Flaming Gorge, Porcupine and Strawberry reservoirs.

Kokanee salmon



Kokanee salmon (spawning colors)

Angling record:
1995; Wt.–6lbs; L–25 in; G–16 in; Todd Chikaraishi; Strawberry Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
05/30/97; 23-¾ in; Lisa Johnson; Flaming Gorge.

Brown Trout:

It is a very hardy trout that competes well with other fishes and endures marginal water qualities better than most trouts. It generally has golden brown hues with yellow under parts. The males during spawning are often brilliantly splashed with crimson spots circled with blue halos. Its upper body is usually profusely dappled with large, irregular, dark-chocolate spots. It is quite carnivorous and sports a stronger, sharper set of teeth than most trout. Brown trout often grow to considerable size.

Brown trout

Angling record:
1977;
Wt.–33lb-10oz; L–40 in; G–25 in; Robert Bringhurst; Flaming Gorge Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
05/26/01; 32 in; Cody Mortensen; Jordanelle Reservoir.

Cool and Warm Water Fish

Walleye:

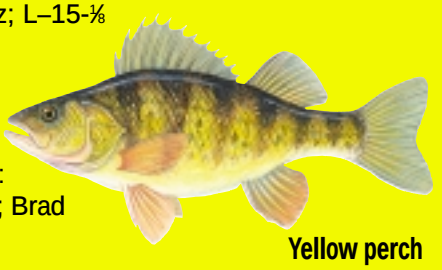
Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller cousin, the yellow perch. Color is brassy olive buff, sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. Large, dark blotch at rear base of the first dorsal fin and the lower lobe of tail is white-tipped. The tail is moderately forked.

Walleye

Angling record:
1991; Wt.–15lb-9oz; L–31-¾ in; 20-¾ in; Jeffery Tanner; Provo River.
Catch-and-Release record:
04/04/02; 31-½ in; Enich Mockli; Starvation Reservoir.

Yellow perch:

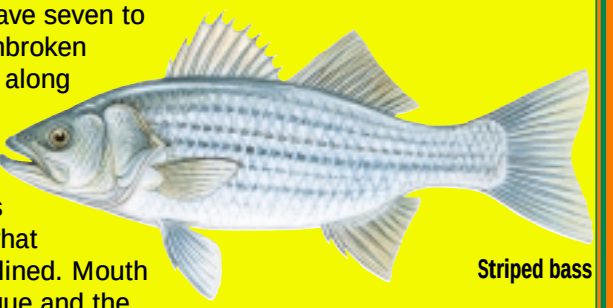
Yellow perch are yellowish with dark vertical bars. The caudal fin is forked, and the dorsal fin is divided.
Angling record:
1984; Wt.–2lb.-11oz; L–15-⅛ in;
Ray Johnson; Yuba Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
03/04/00; L–15-¼ in; Brad Cutler;
Yuba Reservoir.



Yellow perch

Striped Bass:

Coloration is bluish-black to dark grey, or olive-green above, the sides are silvery, the belly white. Striped bass have seven to nine unbroken stripes along each side. The body is somewhat streamlined. Mouth is oblique and the lower jaw longer than the upper. The dorsal fins are clearly separated. The caudal is forked.

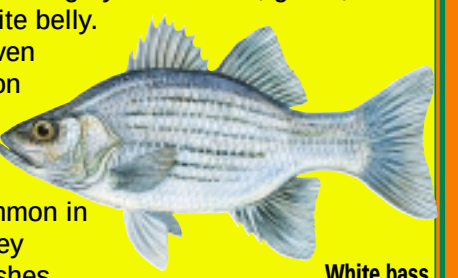


Striped bass

Angling record:
1991; Wt.–48lb-11oz; L–45 in; G–31-¼ in; Travis T. Jensen; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-Release record:
5/11/00; 32-½ in; Marty Peterson; Lake Powell.

White Bass:

Coloration on the back is grey or charcoal, green, with silvery sides and white belly. They have five to seven longitudinal stripes on each side. The body is deeper and less streamlined than the striper. They are common in Utah Lake, where they dominate all other fishes.



White bass

Angling record:
1970; Wt.–4lb-1oz; John R. Welcker; Utah Lake
Catch-and-Release record:
06/24/01; 15-½ in; Dave Bona; Utah Lake

Smallmouth Bass:

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

Smallmouth bass

Angling record:
1996; Wt.–7lb-6oz; L–22 in; G–16-½ in; Alan Iorg; Midview Reservoir (Lake Borham).
Catch-and-Release record:
08/28/02; 21-½ in; Ray Christenson; Jordanelle Res.

Largemouth Bass:

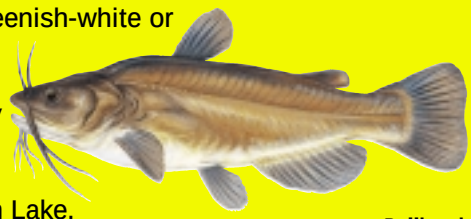
Head is large and long. Mouth is large and terminal with upper jaw reaching past the center of the eye in adults. The upper parts of the body and head are greenish with a silvery or brassy luster. The belly is white to yellow. There is an irregular dark stripe along the sides. Eyes are brown.

Largemouth bass

Angling record:
1974; Wt.–10lb-2oz; L–24-¼ in; G–20 in; Sam Lamanna; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-Release record:
03/29/98; 27 in; Dennis Miller; Quail Lake.

Bullhead:

Adults are blackish, dark olive, or dark brown on the back. Belly is greenish-white or bright yellow. They are common in many warm waters of Utah, and abundant in Utah Lake.



Bullhead

Angling record:
1999; Wt.–3lb-4oz; L–16 in; G–13 in; Jack Gilgen; Cutler Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
06/15/97; 13-½ in; Shawn Clement; Kaysville Ponds.

Channel Catfish:

Distinguished from other catfishes by their long anal fin and deeply forked tall. The body is pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. They usually have spots but lose them when older. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. The mouth is short, wide and horizontal with chin and snout barbels.

Channel catfish

Angling record:
1978; Wt.–32lb-8oz; L–39-¾ in; G–22 in; LeRoy Mortenson; Utah Lake.
Catch-and-Release record:
07/03/97; 33-½ in; Wesley Schneider; Utah Lake.

Black Crappie:

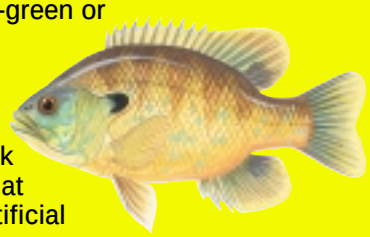
The black crappie has two closely-joined dorsal fins. Black crappie are silver-olive with numerous black or green splotches on the sides. Vertical bars, prominent in the young, are absent in adults. Sides are light, iridescent green to silvery. Belly is silvery to white. Pelvic fins are opaque with some black on the tips of the membranes, and pectoral fins are dusky and transparent. It is fairly abundant in Utah lowland warm waters from Cache Valley to Lake Powell.

Black crappie

Angling record:
1993; Wt.–3lb-2oz; L–17-¼ in; G–14 in; Mike Flickinger; Quail Creek Reservoir.
Catch and Release record:
07/06/01; 15-½ in; Tyler Maynes; Quail Lake.

Green Sunfish:

Green sunfish are brassy-green or blue-green on the back, sometimes with metallic-green flecks and dusky bars on the sides. The flap over the gills is a dark color. This fish will strike at worms, bait or smaller artificial lures.



Green sunfish

Angling record:
1996; Wt.–15oz; L–9-¾ in; G–9 in; Eddie Goitia; Lake Powell.
Catch-and-Release record:
05/29/00; 10-½ in; Jack Vincent; Pelican Lake.

Bluegill:

Bluegill are shorter, deep-bodied fish, whose name comes from the dark flap over the gills. The body is olive-green with vertical bars, and some blue and orange may be present. Bluegills can be caught by using worms or insects on a small hook, and will also take your small jig or fly.

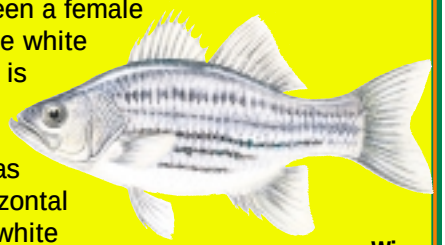
Bluegill

Angling record:
1993; Wt.–2lb-7oz; L–11-½ in; G–14-⅝ in; Jack Rask; Mantua Reservoir.
Catch-and-Release record:
01/30/00; 11-¼ in; Lance Egan; Pelican Lake.

Hybrid Game Fish

Wiper:

A hybrid cross between a female striped bass and male white bass. Its appearance is intermediate between the two parents. It has six to eight dark horizontal stripes over a silver-white



Wiper

background with a dark charcoal to black back. It has two dorsal fins, the anterior with 8-10 sharp spines. It is slightly heavier bodied than the striped bass and grows up to 12 pounds in weight and 24 inches in length. The wiper was recently introduced into Willard Bay.

Angling record:
2002; Wt.–6lb-11oz; L–26 in; G–14-⅜ in; Bret Felter; Willard Bay.

Catch-and-Release record:
05/15/01; 23-¼ in; Chad Chamberlain; Willard Bay.

Tiger Muskellunge:

A hybrid cross between a muskellunge and northern pike with intermediate characteristics between the two parents. It has a very elongated torpedo-like body. Its most notable feature is the grey-green vertical bars along its sides. It thrives where there are good numbers of perch and sunfish for food. It can be expected to grow to 50-plus inches long and weigh more than 30 pounds.

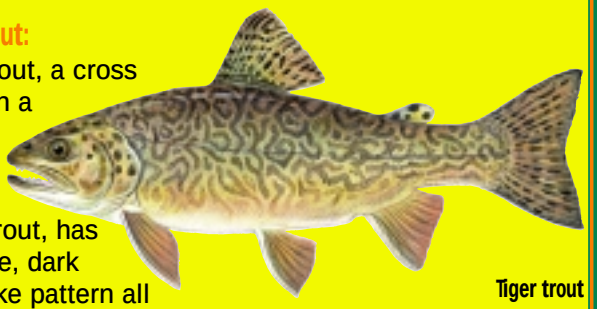
Tiger muskie

Angling record:
2001; Wt.–31lb-4oz; L–48 ⅜ in; G–24-¾ in; Roger S. Klug; Pineview Reservoir.

Catch-and-Release record:
11/28/98; 53-¼ in; Ray Johnson; Pineview Reservoir.

Tiger Trout:

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



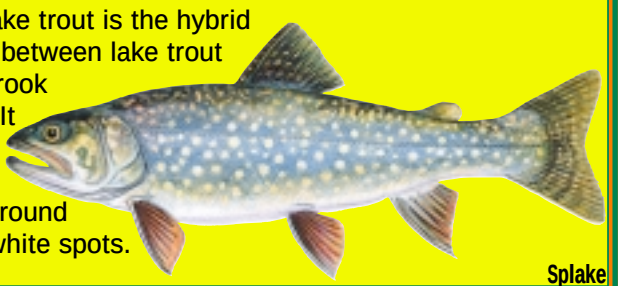
Tiger trout

Angling record:
1997; Wt.–5lb-13oz; L–23 in; G–15 in; Scott Tanner; Floating Island Lake.

Catch-and-Release record:
10/01/00; 17-½ in; Lance Egan; Huntington Reservoir.

Splake:

A splake trout is the hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout. It has a dark background with white spots. The tail fin is not as deeply forked as lake trout. The pectoral fins are easily distinguished from rainbow trout as splake have a dark background with white spots and rainbows have a lighter, silvery background with dark spots.



Splake

Angling record:
1999; Wt.–15lb-04oz; L–32-¼ in; G–21-¾ in; Mitchell Thomas Stewart; Fish Lake.

Catch-and-Release record:
08/12/99; 16 in; Michael Richard Wakefield, Jr; Moon Lake.

Nongame Fish

Carp:

An often undervalued sport and food fish. Deep, thick body color is gray to brassy green or yellowish green. The body is normally covered with large scales and carp have fleshy barbels on each side of the mouth. A large spine is present at the front of the dorsal (top) fin. Use worms, dough balls, or other bait and fish on the bottom. Carp will give you a good fight, grow to a large size, and can be tasty when smoked. There's no limit on how many you can keep.

Carp

Angling record:
1993; Wt.–32lb-0oz; Couger Elfervig; Lake Powell.

Catch-and-Release record:
08/02/02; 35 in; Enich Mockli; Bountiful pond.

Utah Sucker:

This sucker is dark olive to copper, with dusky fins and a subterminal (on the bottom) mouth. Suckers will take small worms and other baits. Utah suckers are very good smoked or bottled.

Utah sucker

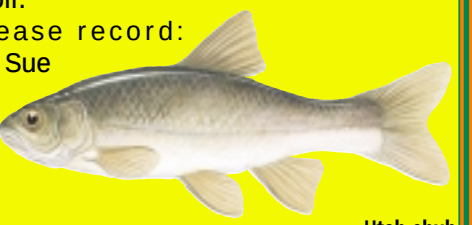
Angling record:
1988; Wt.–6lb-6oz; L–24-½ in; G–13 in; William Mehn; Weber River.

Catch-and-Release record:
03/31/02; 24 in; Jonathon Humes; Jordan River.

Utah chub

Angling record:
1987; Wt.–1lb-11oz; L–13-¼ in; G–11 in; Ray Johnson; Starvation Reservoir.

Catch-and-Release record:
06/21/97; 14-¼ in; Sue McGhie Troff; Flaming Gorge.



Utah chub

Species Not Illustrated

White sucker

Angling record:
1992; Wt.–2lb-8oz; L–19-¼ in; G–9-½ in; Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.
Catch-and-Release record:
04/26/97; 19 in; Kirk Ray Johnson; Flaming Gorge.

Sacramento perch

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

Albino trout

Angling record:
1989; Wt.–9lb-2oz; L–24-¾ in; G–17in; Nick Manning; Joe's Valley Res.
Catch-and-Release record:
11/21/97; 18 in; David Curneal; Big Cottonwood Creek.

Northern pike

Angling record:
2002; Wt.–25 lb-0oz; L–43-½ in; G–19-½ in; Henry Fenning; Yuba Res.
Catch-and-Release record:
06/13/98; 49-¾ in; Logan Hacking; Lake Powell.

Golden trout

Angling record:
1977; Wt.–0lb-14oz; L–14-½ in; Breck Tuttle; Atwood Creek.
Catch-and-Release record:
None listed.

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

Endangered Species

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

June sucker

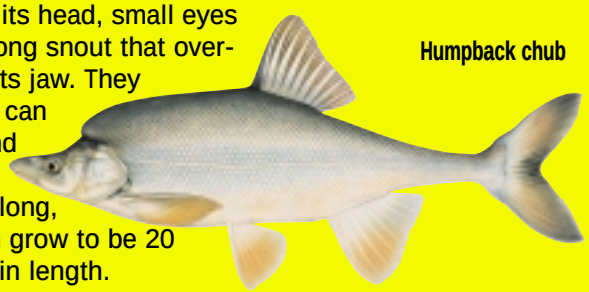
Utah fish illustrations © Lani Nielsen
Colorado River endangered fish species illustrations ©Joe Tomerelli

Colorado River Species

Colorado Pikeminnow (Ptychocheilus lucius) (formerly known as the Colorado squawfish):
This minnow has an olive-green and gold back with a silvery belly. Young pikeminnows may resemble the roundtail chub, but the mouth of the pikeminnow is longer, with thick folded lips that extend past the center of its eye (see the diagram). Anglers are likely to encounter Colorado pikeminnows in lengths anywhere from 10 to 30 inches.

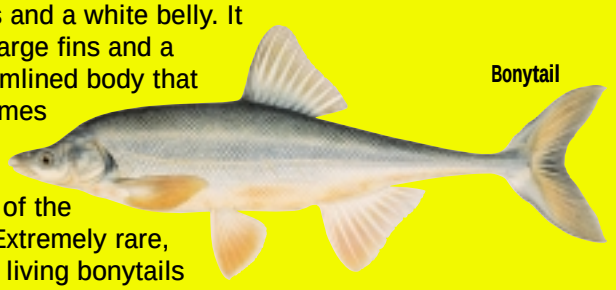
Colorado pikeminnow

Humpback chub (Gila cypha):
This minnow has a brown or olive-colored back and silver sides with a prominent, smoothly rounded hump behind its head, small eyes and a long snout that overhangs its jaw. They usually can be found 6 to 16 inches long, but can grow to be 20 inches in length.



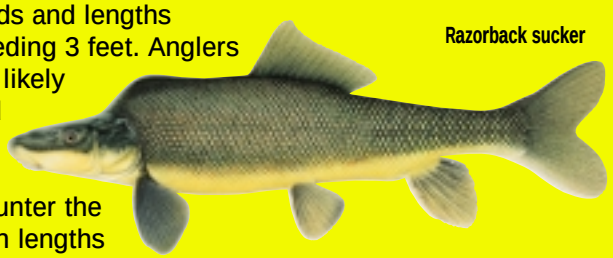
Humpback chub

Bonytail (Gila elegans):
This minnow has a gray or olive-colored back, silver sides and a white belly. It has large fins and a streamlined body that becomes thin in front of the tail. Extremely rare, most living bonytails are 12 to 18 inches in length, although they can grow to lengths of 24 inches or more.



Bonytail

Razerback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus):
This sucker is brownish-green with a yellow to white-colored belly and has an abrupt, bony, keel-edged hump on its back just behind the head. One of the largest suckers in North America, it can grow to weights of 13 pounds and lengths exceeding 3 feet. Anglers most likely could encounter the fish in lengths 15 to 24 inches.



Razorback sucker

AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES IN UTAH

What are Aquatic Nuisance Species?

They are plants and animals that have become established in our natural waters that adversely affect the recreational, domestic or commercial values of the water.

Some species are especially tenacious and aggressive organisms that totally displace native organisms in an ecosystem. They also are especially hardy and often easily transferred from one body of water to another on boat trailers, muddy boots, vehicles and bait buckets.

Primary Threats In Utah

Utah already has several detrimental species that need to be contained and there are many potential invaders in other parts of the country that are of major concern:

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

Zebra Musel: A miniature clam with stripes that was introduced into the Great Lakes from Europe. It does not currently occur in Utah but is slowly moving West. The primary mode of movement is on boat hulls and in their bilges and motor cooling systems.

Spiny Water Flea: A small, nearly microscopic crustacean from Australia was recently found in Willard Bay. Biologists fear that it will displace native zooplankton that are more edible to the small game fishes that rely heavily on them for food. This new arrival is very prolific and could change the food cycles in the reservoir dramatically—possibly to the detriment of the sport fisheries there.

[Note: also found in Lake Powell now]

New Zealand Mudsnail: The New Zealand mudsnail is a minature aquatic snail that has recently been found in several trout stream in Utah and throughout the West. Mudsnail densities of over 27,000 per square foot have been recorded in some Western streams. It is feared that such mudsnail densities will adversely affect critical food sources and the physical characteristics of our trout streams. They have been found in the Green, Logan, Little Bear, Bear and Provo Rivers. They are very hardy, capable of surviving several days out of water, reproduce asexually, and can flourish in most waters.

What Can You Do?

- Clean your boat and trailer, waders, and boots of all foreign material before leaving a body of water.
- Drain your bilges and live wells before leaving a water.
- Wash your boat with hot (120 degree F) water after boating on known zebra mussel infested waters.
- Never dump aquaria or water from other areas into a natural lake or stream.
- Never release fish or other aquatic organisms into lakes or streams. Even if devoid of recognizable life forms, there may be other undetectable microscopic organisms.
- Never clean fish and dump the refuse into waters from which they did not originate.

What You Can Do to Reduce the Spread of Whirling Disease

Thoroughly clean mud from all of your equipment (e.g. waders, boots, boat, boat trailer, anchors, etc.) before you go to another water to fish. This applies to moving above barriers and dams on the same water as well as going between drainages.

Do not clean fish from one stream reach or lake in another body of water or different area of the stream. Whirling disease spores from infected fish could be released into new areas this way. Adult fish that were infected with whirling disease after they had reached 5 to 6 inches may not show any head or body deformities indicating they are infected with whirling disease. If you clean your fish in the field, do it where you catch the fish. (Remember you have to leave enough skin or the head for species identification, and if you are in or going to an area with length limits, make sure you leave the head and tail on so officers can determine that the fish was legal.)

Don't transport live fish; it is illegal. Live fish should never be moved from one water to another. Nor should they be moved upstream in the same drainage. A disease may be confined to the lower reach of a stream below a diversion or dam. By putting fish above the obstruction, you could move the disease into a new area.

If you observe fish stocking in public waters from a truck that is not marked as a Division of Wildlife Resources vehicle, contact your local conservation officer directly or call the poaching hotline at 1-800-662-3337 as soon as possible. If you observe several fish with possible whirling disease symptoms (e.g. deformed head or spine, black tail or swimming in a whirling manner) call a Division of Wildlife Resources office.

Express your Opinion — Attend Wildlife Public Meetings

To provide the public a way to give input to the Division of Wildlife Resources and the Utah Wildlife Board about wildlife management in Utah, Regional Advisory Councils were established throughout he state in the mid 1990s.

There are five RACs in Utah. Each consists of 12 to 15 members selected from the specific community or region. Each RAC has the following:

- two members who represent agriculture
- two members who represent sportsmen
- two members who represent non-consumptive use
- one member who represents business interests
- one member who is a locally appointed public official
- one member from the USDA Forest Service
- one member from the Bureau of Land Management
- two members of the public-at-large, who represent the general interests of the region
- where applicable, one member who represents Native American interests

Members are appointed by the executive director of the Department of Natural Resources, in consultation with the director of the Division of Wildlife Resources. Members may serve up to two, two-year terms. Each Division egional supervisor serves as the executive secretary for he RAC in his region, just as the Division director serves as the executive secretary for the Wildlife Board.

RACs hold meetings to hear public input about Division of Wildlife Resources proposals, including ecommendations, biological data and information about he effects of wildlife. The RACs also gather information rom their constituents, the public and government agencies, and make recommendations to the Wildlife Board in an advisory capacity.

Each RAC is charged with hearing different viewpoints and controversial issues. They must incorporate all perspectives and come to the decision that they feel is best for all of Utah's wildlife and its citizens.

Each RAC appoints a chairperson who attends Wildlife Board meetings and presents RAC recommendations to the Wildlife Board during an open public meeting.

The public is invited to give its input and comments to the RACs. After deliberating on the issues, RAC members vote. Motions that pass are taken to the Wildlife Board.

The Wildlife Board has the final decision making authority. Board members weigh heavily on RAC recommendations when making their final decisions.

From year to year, many of the same topics are addressed during the same month. The timeline is determined by when a specific proclamation needs to be available to the public. If you want to address a specific topic (for example, fishing regulations are discussed during the August RAC meetings) you need to attend the appropriate RAC meeting.

These dates are not set in stone but are adhered to as much as possible. If you plan to attend a RAC meeting, please contact the specific Division regional office to confirm the dates.

- RAC meetings in the Northeastern Region are held at the Vernal City Offices, 447 E. Main St. in Vernal.
- The Southeastern Region, meetings are held at the John Wesley Powell Museum, 885 E. Main St. in Green River.
- The Northern, Central and Southern regions meetings are held in a different location each month.

For information on where the meetings will be held, call the Division regional office in those regions or check the Division web site:
www.wildlife.utah.gov (Public Meetings)

Public input is the cornerstone to successful decision-making for the Division through the RAC and Board process.

RAC/Board Coordinator Dana Dolsen (801) 538-4790

Questions may be directed to the RAC chairpersons at the following addresses or phone numbers:

Regional Advisory Councils — Chairs

Northern RAC
Ernie Perkins
3087 Maxine Drive
Layton, UT 84040-7659
801 544-5123 (h)

Northeastern RAC
Kathy Paulin
1912 East 1500 North
Vernal, UT 84078-9570
435 789-4506 (h)
435 789-1181 (w)

Central RAC
Rick Woodard
937 West 1700 North
Provo, UT 84604
801 377-1903 (h)
801 785-3001 (w)

Southeastern RAC
Dave Bierschied
411 Loveridge Drive
Moab, UT 84532
435 259-8217 (h)
435 259-7870 (w)

Southern RAC
Sam Rowley
5500 N Hwy 89
Monroe, UT 84754
435 896 8550 (h)
435 896-8467 (w)

Utah Angler Coalition

An alliance of organizations, businesses and individuals

Mission statement: *This coalition shall support those efforts that protect and enhance the aquatic resources of the state of Utah, because we believe that angling is a vital component in the heritage, tradition and quality of life and an economic benefit to the citizens of Utah.*

Trout Unlimited
Mission Statement: *To conserve, protect and restore North America's coldwater fisheries and their watersheds.*
Eight chapters in Utah: Stonefly Society (Salt Lake City); High Country Fly Fishers (Park City); Cache Anglers (Logan); Green River Chapter (Vernal); Color Country (Cedar City); Weber Basin Anglers (Ogden); Castle Country (Price) New chapters forming in Panguitch, Moab, Thiokol, and Utah County.
Website: www.tu.org
Contact: Wes Johnson, 801-479-8846

Utah B.A.S.S. Federation
A conservation and tournament organization dedicated to preserving and enhancing our warmwater fishing opportunities.
Fifteen affiliated clubs located in: Salt Lake City; the Price/Helper area; Southwestern Colorado; Logan/Cache Valley; Layton/Brigham City; Vernal; Grand Junction, Colorado; Utah County; Ogden/Kaysville; and Bullfrog
Website: www.utahbassfederation.org
Contact: George Sommer, 801-971-3496

Member organizations

Rocky Mountain Anglers
Promotes multi-species freshwater fishing, particularly for walleye, through education, service and competition.
Website: www.rockymountainanglers.com
Contact: Wes Schneider, 801-968-9430, wsmoker@aol.com

Salt Lake County Fish and Game Association
A group of wildlife enthusiasts working through volunteerism towards the conservation and enhancement of Utah's wildlife resources.
Contact: Dan Potts, 801-596-1536, dan_karen_potts@msn.com

Strawberry Anglers Association
Dedicated to the preservation of Strawberry Reservoir
Website: www.strawberryanglers.com
Contact: Jim Carter, 801-269-0619, jim@strawberryanglers.com

STATE LAWMAKERS MAKE IT TOUGH ON WILDLIFE VIOLATORS

In 2001, the Utah Legislature significantly increased the potential license/permit suspension period for wildlife violators:

- A third degree felony may result in seven years of license suspension
- A class A misdemeanor may result in five years of license suspension.
- A class B misdemeanor may result in three years of license suspension.
- Suspension periods may be doubled for offenses involving trophy animals or for those violations committed while under a current suspension.
- Three or more class B or C violations in a five year period may result in suspension.

THE WANTON DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE

The wanton destruction of protected wildlife, occurs when wildlife is illegally captured, injured or destroyed and it was done intentionally, knowingly or recklessly; the wildlife carcass was abandoned; the offense was committed at night with the use of a weapon; the person is on suspension; or the offense was an attempt to make money.

RESTITUTION

Judges normally impose restitution payments to the state in addition to any fines.

Help Stop Poaching

HELP STOP POACHING

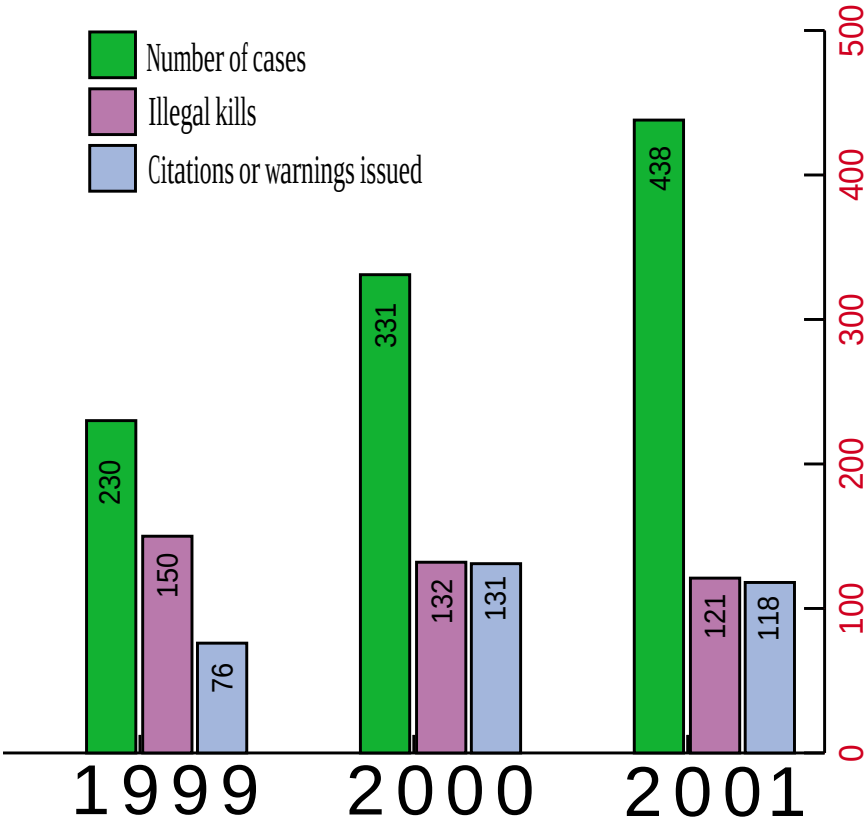
Law Enforcement

How Conservation Officers Spend Their Time

(See above chart.)

UDWR Conservation Officers In 2001:

- worked 116,161 hours.
- contacted 124,939 individuals (of whom 63,798 were licensed sports-men)
- drove 1.3 million miles
- conducted 1,700 investigations
- issued 4,699 warnings or citations
- spent 3,293 hours conducting surveys



The above chart demonstrates the increasing number of calls coming into the Help Stop Poaching hotline and Web site.

(800) 662•DEER

HelpStopPoaching@utah.gov

*DEER

Poaching is a crime

Simply defined "poaching" is any illegal taking of fish, game or nongame wildlife. It is not a crime committed against the Division of Wildlife Resources, but a crime affecting all citizens of the State of Utah. Poachers steal from consumptive and nonconsumptive users alike. Present and future generations of law abiding outdoorsmen are the victims. Poachers erode public support of hunting and fishing. They threaten the existence of our sport. In short, poaching is a serious crime, and poachers are nothing more than thieves.

Take a stand

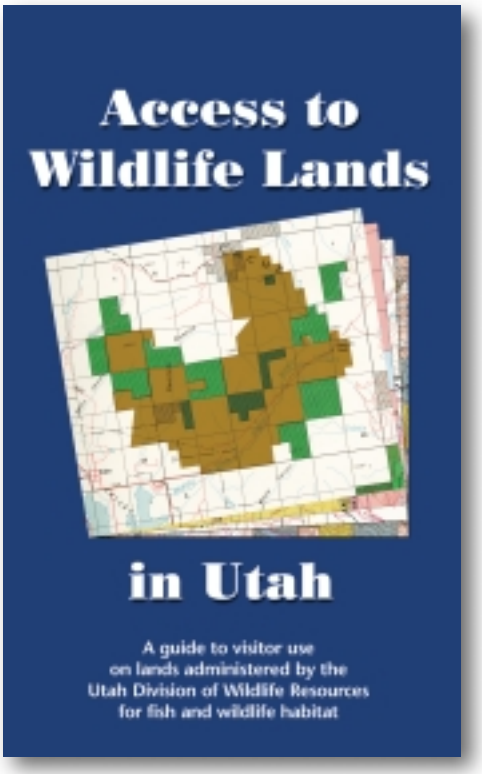
Defend wildlife and the right of future generations to enjoy it.

Help Stop Poaching

If you'd like to visit the Web site and get some tips on what to look for and how to report wildlife violations,

log on:

www.wildlife.utah.gov/hsp.htm



Utah
Division of Wildlife Resources

New book:

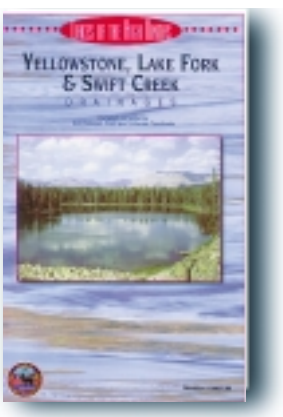
Access to Wildlife Lands in Utah

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has long recognized the important role habitat plays in maintaining diverse fish and wildlife resources. Toward that end, more than 90 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) have been established around the state. Virtually all of these lands are open for some type of wildlife-oriented public use.

One hundred eight WMAs and significant units within those WMAs are included in this book. The book also lists state fish hatcheries and fishing access locations.

The maps in this book were created by adding DWR land ownership information to available land status and topographic base maps. We use land status base maps so users can see adjacent land ownership patterns.

Cost: $9.95



Lakes of the High Uintas

The Uinta Mountains of Northeastern Utah are the highest mountain range in Utah and are the only major range in the contiguous U.S. that lie in a east/west direction. Four of Utah's major river drainages originate in the snow-capped peaks of the High Uintas.

Of the 1,036 lakes surveyed, only 427 are currently being stocked with fish. About 150 lakes have sufficient natural reproduction so as to not require stocking; but, 460 lakes are fishless. Only the descriptions of the lakes which support fish are included in these booklets.

5-½ X 8-½ inches. 14-48 pgs.

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