

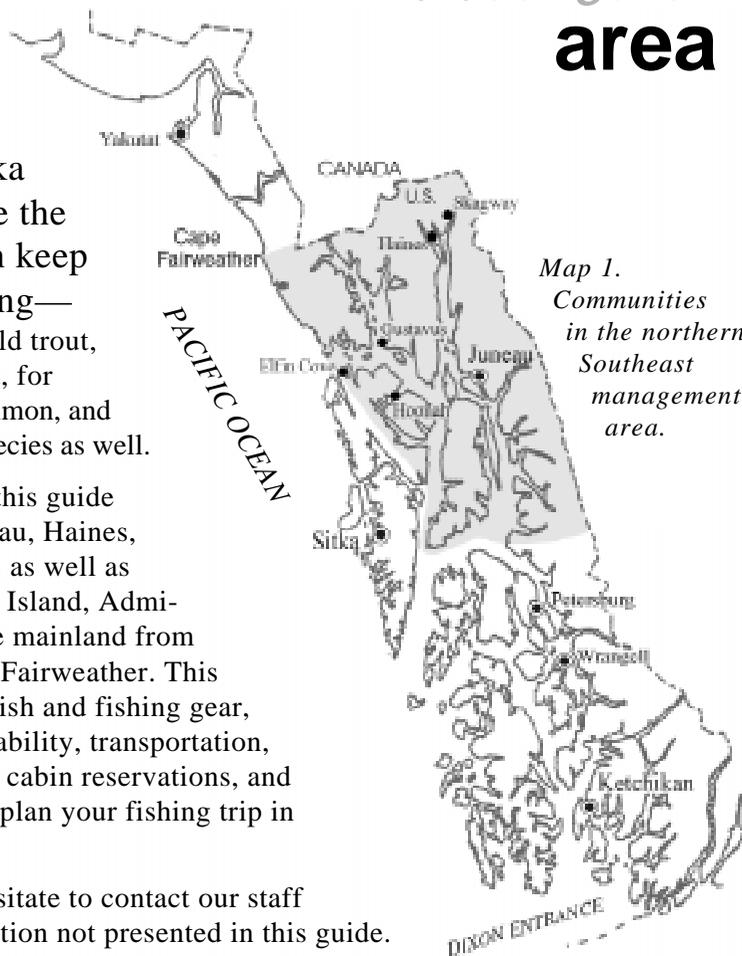
Guide to sport fishing opportunities in the northern Southeast Alaska area



Northern Southeast Alaska is an area where the sport angler can keep busy all year long— You can fish for wild trout, salmon, and halibut, for stocked trout and salmon, and a variety of other species as well.

Information in this guide pertains to the Juneau, Haines, and Skagway areas, as well as northern Chichagof Island, Admiralty Island, and the mainland from Pt. League to Cape Fairweather. This information about fish and fishing gear, timing of fish availability, transportation, U.S. Forest Service cabin reservations, and more will help you plan your fishing trip in northern Southeast.

Please don't hesitate to contact our staff concerning information not presented in this guide.



Map 1.
Communities
in the northern
Southeast
management
area.

Access to *northern Southeast* *Alaska* communities



Haines and Skagway are the only two area communities accessible by road. Juneau, the hub of area travel, is reached only by boat or aircraft. Most other communities in northern Southeast have limited road systems and are served by the ferries of the Alaska Marine Highway System.

By Air. . .

Alaska Airlines serves Juneau from Anchorage and Seattle year-round. Alaska Airlines also serves Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Yakutat, and Sitka year-round and Gustavus (Glacier Bay access) during the summer:

Alaska Airlines
Reservations and Information
(800) 426-0333
in Juneau (907) 789-0600

Air taxi and chartered aircraft are the main modes of transportation between communities. Some of the air taxi companies listed here have regularly scheduled flights to various area communities, and some are strictly charter. All area communities are served by at least one Juneau-based air taxi company. Several models of fixed wing aircraft are

available for charter, ranging from Cessna 185's to deHavilland Otters.

As of 1997, you could expect to pay an hourly rate of around \$250 for a Cessna 185, \$350 for a Beaver, and \$480 for an Otter.

These air taxi companies in northern Southeast Alaska cater to sport anglers:

Alaska Coastal Airlines
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-7818

ERA Helicopters
P.O. Box 1468
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-2030
1-800-843-1947

Glacier Bay Airways
P.O. Box 1
Gustavus, AK 99826
(907) 697-2249
(907) 789-9009 (in Juneau)

Haines Airways
P.O. Box 470
Haines, AK 99827
(907) 766-2646
(907) 789-2336 (in Juneau)

L.A.B. Flying Service
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-9181 or 789-9160

Loken Aviation
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-3331

Skagway Air
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-2006

Ward Air
8991 Yandukin Drive
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-9150
1-800-478-9150

Reid Air
P.O. Box 32259
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99803
(907) 789-6968

Temsco Helicopters
1650 Maplesden Way
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-9501

Wings of Alaska
1873 Shell Simmons Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 789-0790
1-800-478-9464

By Land . . .

Major car rental companies have outlets in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway, all of which are ports on the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Campgrounds and RV parks are located in most communities served by the Alaska Marine Highway. Community visitor centers have more information on these facilities (see page 7).

By Water . . .

The Alaska Marine Highway System is very busy during summer. Reservations should be made well in advance (6 months to a year) at the AMHS office:

Alaska Marine Highway
P.O. Box 25535
Juneau, AK 99802-5535

1-800-642-0066 toll-free in U.S.
1-800-665-6414 toll-free in Canada
(907) 465-3941 in Juneau
(907) 277-4829 (fax)

(Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminals normally open one or two hours ahead of ferry arrivals.)

Transient moorage for private boats is available in most communities for a small fee and can be arranged through the local harbormaster's office.

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Phone numbers for local area ferry terminals and harbormaster offices are listed below:

COMMUNITY	FERRY TERMINAL	HARBORMASTER
<i>Angoon</i>	1-800-642-0066	(907) 788-3653
<i>Haines</i>	(907) 766-2111 or 766-2113	(907) 766-2948 or 766-2448
<i>Hoonah</i>	(907) 945-3292	(907) 945-3670
<i>Juneau</i>	(907) 789-7453 (Auke Bay)	(907) 586-5255 or 586-2780
<i>Pelican</i>	1-800-642-0066	(907) 735-2212
<i>Skagway</i>	(907) 983-2229 or 983-2943	(907) 983-2628
<i>Tenakee</i>	1-800-642-0066	none

**Summary of *northern Southeast Alaska* area
transportation services**



	AV gas	High- way	Float plane service	State ferry service	Jet airline	Wheel plane service	Marine pump station	Boat fuel	RV park	RV pump station
<i>Skagway</i>
<i>Haines</i>
<i>Juneau</i>
<i>Gustavus</i>		
<i>Hoonah</i>		
<i>Tenakee Springs</i>			.	.				.		
<i>Angoon</i>			.	.				.		
<i>Elfin Cove</i>			.					.		
<i>Pelican</i>			.	.				.		

Facilities in *northern Southeast Alaska*

Excellent medical facilities exist in Juneau. All communities have medically trained personnel; however, facilities and pharmacy supplies are sometimes limited in outlying communities.

U.S. Forest Service Public Use Cabins



The U.S. Forest Service maintains many public use cabins throughout the Tongass National Forest. Many of these cabins are located in areas that provide excellent angling opportunities (see Remote Fly-in Lakes, p. 12). Boats are available at USFS cabins on lakes. For cabin information and reservations, contact the USFS at:

**U.S. Forest Service
Public Information Center
101 Egan Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-8751**

Boat Rentals

A boat is a real advantage when salmon fishing along marine areas—

and a necessity for dependable bottom fishing. Boats of all sizes and types are generally adequate for fishing most areas.

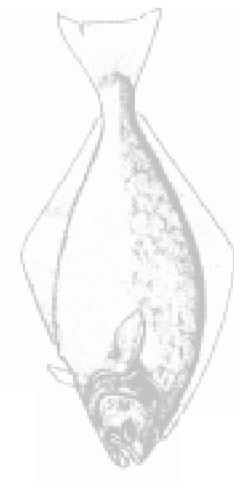
Rental boats for use in marine areas are available in some communities in northern Southeast. In most instances, the number of rental boats available is small, so arrangements should be made in advance.

During the summer season, weather can be expected to keep smaller boats in port occasionally. Because water conditions can change very quickly, boaters should exercise extreme caution.

Fishing Charters, Guides, and Lodges

Saltwater charter services in Southeast Alaska are primarily fish guiding services from boats that serve a small group of anglers. Given the regulatory limit of six fishing lines per boat, no large “party” boats are used in Southeast, where 18 or 20 or more anglers are crowded onto one boat. Charter trips vary in type and

duration from half-day to whole-day to multi-day. Many charter boat operators also guide clients into freshwater areas, but an increasing number of guides take clients only to streams and lakes. There are also sport fishing lodges throughout northern Southeast that cater almost exclusively to sport anglers. These are mostly located away from the major communities. Fishing guides and charters, as well as fishing lodges, can be contacted through the Juneau Visitors Guide and other community visitor centers.



State and National Parks

Whether you are sport fishing or enjoying other recreational pursuits in northern Southeast, you will be visiting one of the most scenic areas in the world. You will want, and need information to help make the most of your trip. Below are principal contacts for further information.

State parks and attractions:

Alaska State Parks
400 W. Willoughby
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-4563

Tongass National Forest/Admiralty Island National Monument:

U.S. Forest Service
Public Information Center
101 Egan Dr.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-8751

Glacier Bay National Park:

National Park Service
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826
(907) 697-2230

Other tourist attractions and related information:

Alaska State Division of Tourism
P. O. Box 110801
Juneau, AK 99811-0801
(907) 465-2010

Community Visitor Centers

These offices can furnish information on commercial services in their communities:

Juneau

Davis Log Cabin Visitor Center
134 Third St.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-2201

Angoon

Admiralty Island Natl. Monument
P.O. Box 181
Angoon, AK 99820
(907) 788-3166

Gustavus

Gustavus Visitor Center
c/o Bear Track Mercantile
P.O. Box 167
Gustavus, AK 99826
(907) 697-2358

Elfin Cove

(Consult phone book for particular service needed.)

Haines

Haines Visitor Center
P.O. Box 518
Haines, AK 99827-0518
(800) 458-3579
(800) 478-2268 in Canada

Hoonah

Hoonah City Office
P.O. Box 360
Hoonah, AK 99829
(907) 945-3663

Skagway

Skagway Visitors Bureau
P.O. Box 415
Skagway, AK 99840-0415
(907) 983-2854

Tenakee Springs

Tenakee Springs City Office
P.O. Box 52
Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
(907) 736-2221



Most property in northern Southeast Alaska is under federal or state ownership, and public access is encouraged. However, some waters are bounded by private property on which public use is permitted by the landowner. If you are in doubt as to land ownership and public access, call the local Division of Sport Fish office for information.

Comfort and Safety

Weather throughout the area is very unpredictable, and if it's not raining, you can be sure that it will be before long. Good rain gear and boots are a must. Short boots are fine for some areas or for use with rain gear; however, hip boots and/or chest-waders are preferable for most shore-based fisheries. If you are camping, be sure to take along an abundance of rain-fly material.

Excellent populations of mosquitoes, white-sox, no-see-ums, and flies inhabit the area and can be depended upon to give you trouble if you do not have a good supply of insect repellent. Sometimes different brands of repellent are needed to deter the various types of insects. Insect-proof tents are practically a necessity, and head nets are needed in some areas.

Brown and black bears are common throughout Southeast Alaska. Seeing one of these magnificent animals can be a memorable part of one's trip; however, bears should be avoided whenever possible. The danger associated with bears is generally overrated, but bears are definitely very unpredictable—and encounters

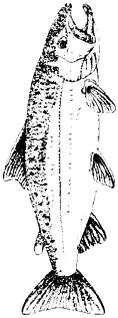
should never be taken lightly. In some areas, brown bears frequent favorite sport fishing locations and, on occasion, steal fish from anglers. When in bear habitat: (1) make noise so as not to surprise one; (2) do not keep food stored in or near your tent; (3) keep a *very* clean camp; and (4) do *not* camp on a game trail or alongside a stream full of spawning fish.

Common sense is the best bear protection available, but many people carry a firearm for additional protection; large caliber rifles of at least .30-06 ballistics or shotguns with slugs or buckshot are recommended. Familiarity with firearm operation is absolutely essential, as a bear can travel 50 feet in a second.



Fishing in *northern Southeast Alaska*

Nearly all species of salmon, trout, and saltwater fishes common to the northwestern United States and Canada are also found in northern Southeast Alaska. Tackle used to catch a particular species of fish elsewhere will catch fish in northern Southeast. The following fishing tips are general in nature. For more information on a local area, contact the local Sport Fish Division office or a local tackle shop.



Salmon

King, coho, and pink salmon are normally taken in salt water by trolling or mooching.

Trolling involves actively pulling a herring, hoochie, plug, or fly through the water fast enough to provide suitable action of the bait or lure. Medium- to heavy-action trolling rods and reels, and spin rods in the 7- to 9-ft range capable of handling up to 8 ounces of lead are used in this fishery. A line of 15- to 40-pound test is usually used. Bait or lures are frequently used in combination with a

flasher or dodger. The same gear will take all three species of salmon; however, anglers targeting on king salmon will often troll slower and deeper than when fishing for coho or pink salmon.

Mooching is usually done from an anchored boat or when drifting or engaged in a very slow troll, primarily using the currents to work the bait. Mooching can be quite effective because it is easier to fish a wider range of depths. Herring is the preferred bait for mooching. Buzzbombs and other jig-type lures will also take salmon in marine areas.

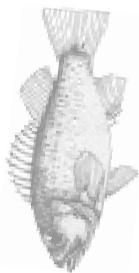
Few marine boat anglers target chum salmon, as they do not take standard baits as readily as other species of salmon, but chum salmon are caught, often being misidentified as a coho salmon. Special gear can be used to entice a chum to bite; one combination rumored to work is a blue flasher about 16 inches in front of a bare blue hook.

Coho and pink salmon can be taken along marine shorelines and in streams by spin casters with a variety of spinning lures. Cohos and

pinks can also be taken in salt and fresh water on a variety of flies.

Terminal freshwater and saltwater king salmon fisheries occur in several communities at enhancement sites. In these areas, kings are returning from releases of hatchery-reared smolts, in most instances released to provide additional harvest in the marine boat sport fisheries, as well as freshwater and marine shoreline fisheries. Local Division of Sport Fish offices can furnish the particulars on local terminal king salmon fisheries.

Mature king salmon in terminal areas can be taken on large lures (such as Pixees, Krocodiles, and buzz-bombs), and they will also take flies.



Bottomfish

Halibut, Pacific cod, and rockfish are usually taken in the period from May through September, although they're available all year long. These species tend to move into shallow water in warmer summer months and to overwinter in deeper waters, usually beyond reach of sport anglers. Most bottom fishing effort is targeted toward halibut.

Bottom fishing tackle consists of a powerful rod and a strong reel capable of holding at least 200 yards of 60-pound test or heavier line. Leader material should be either wire or monofilament in the 100-pound-test class. Shark hooks, flying gaffs, or harpoons are often used to land halibut. At least one of these items is necessary to land really large halibut.

Both halibut and cod are taken on bait and jigs. Anglers who fish for rockfish normally use smaller baits or jigs. The usual bait is herring or other fish, but chrome or colored, weighted jigs are also used.

(Anglers should be aware that the only parts of a *sport-caught fish*—fish for which there is a bag limit—that may be used for bait are the head, fins, and viscera.)

A depth finder is a necessity for dependable bottom fishing. The best bottom fishing is usually found on underwater ledges, reefs, or in channels, where depths can range from 5 to 40 fathoms.



Trout and Char

The Juneau and Haines road systems, as well as more remote parts of northern Southeast, furnish extensive access to both shoreline and freshwater fishing opportunities for Dolly Varden—one of the region’s most important sport fish species. Fishing begins for the most part in April and early May, when Dollies begin moving to salt water from overwintering lakes. During the next several months, these fish will move along marine shoreline areas and will be entering the lower reaches of many streams. By mid-

to late summer they are returning to their natal streams for spawning later in fall.

Sea-run cutthroat trout have a similar life history, except that they spawn in spring. The abundance of sea-run cutthroat trout is low, compared to sea-run Dolly Varden, and bag and possession limits, as well as size limits are correspondingly more restrictive.

For both Dollies and sea-run cutthroat, good shoreline areas to try are near stream mouths or where

there are rocky outcrops. Light to medium weight spinning gear is most commonly used for shoreline fishing. Lures such as Pixees, Krocodiles, Hotrods, and Dare-devils work well, both in salt water and fresh water.

Northern Southeast has rather limited steelhead trout fishing opportunities. There are runs of spring steelhead, but most are in remote locations, and run sizes are small. In general, peak steelhead trout fishing in northern Southeast streams is from early to mid-May.

Juneau roadside steelhead trout are confined primarily to Peterson Creek, which empties into Peterson Lagoon near Amalga Harbor. Past research indicates that the total escapement of steelhead into this system approaches 200 adults, but there are likely fewer than half this number in the stream at any one time, and the stream is very small and not easy to fish. Landlocked king or coho salmon are available all year long at Twin Lakes on the Juneau road system. These fish can be taken on bait, lures, or flies during the summer and through winter ice.

Remote, Fly-in Lakes

There are approximately 10 lakes in northern Southeast that are accessible only by float plane—or also, in some instances, by boat and then trail—and which have one or more U.S. Forest Service recreational cabins onsite. These cabins provide excellent opportunities for people to fish and experience wilderness, but have the comfort of the cabin and stove to get dry and warm after a day of play in the rain. These cabins are very popular, and reservations must be booked well in advance of the planned stay.

Photo by Mark Schwan



Turner Lake cabin, in northern Southeast Alaska.

Most of these lakes are landlocked, containing resident populations of cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and kokanee. The combination of cutthroat trout and kokanee has resulted in some large, trophy-sized cutthroat, and these lakes have been popular fishing destinations for years.

Boats are available at lakes with Forest Service cabins, and in general they are in good condition, but sometimes they can be in poor shape. When fishing a lake with no boats on-site, take an inflatable boat or float tube—it will greatly increase your chances for a successful outing.

In recent years there were increasing effort but declining harvests of cutthroat trout throughout most of Southeast Alaska, and the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted more restrictive regulations aimed at preserving cutthroat trout as well as steelhead populations.

Anglers need to refer to the current Alaska sport fishing

regulations summary (more on page 22) to make sure they know existing bag limits, size restrictions, and bait use restrictions before they fish.

As a general rule, bait cannot be used in fresh water except from mid-September through mid-November, but most remote lakes with cabins in the northern Southeast management area are restricted year-round to artificial lures. The general restriction on the use of bait is aimed at reducing the hook-and-release mortality rates for cutthroat and steelhead trout.

Fly Fishing

Fly rods in the 8 to 10 weight class, usually 8 feet or longer, are used for salt-water salmon fishing. Both floating and sinking lines are used, sometimes with shooting heads. Coho flies, maribous, hair-wing tarpon flies, and imitations of small bait fish work well.

Eight-weight class rods are fine for steelhead, and 5–6-weight gear is a good choice for Dolly Varden and trout. Egg imitation patterns work well for Dolly Varden, whereas a variety of attracting patterns or nymph patterns are normally best for trout.

Packaging Your Catch for Shipment

Fish can be frozen and packed in waxed 40- or 70-pound fish boxes for shipment. Fish packed in this way are good for several hours of air travel. Charter boat operators and guides will usually pack your catch for shipment or deliver them to a processor for packaging.

Anglers can also have their catch frozen and packaged at meat departments in local grocery stores or cold storage facilities. There are local businesses that specialize in smoking, freezing or packaging fish for shipment.

Catch-and-release Fishing

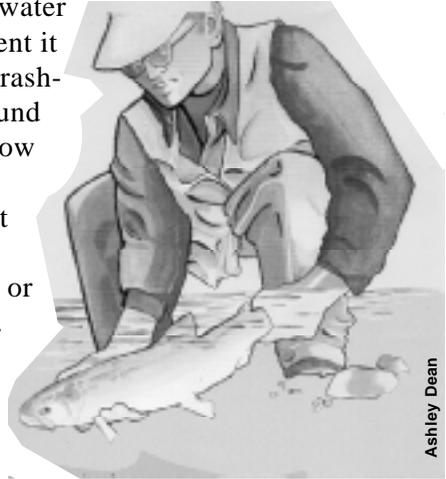
If you've planned your trip well and have put in some time fishing, you are probably catching fish. If you don't intend to keep a fish you catch, or can't keep it because of our regulations, let it go in the manner described below. Because there are minimum size requirements for king salmon and cutthroat, rainbow, and steelhead trout harvested in essentially all Southeast waters,

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catch-and-release fishing is a critical element in our fisheries. Proper techniques must be used, in order to keep mortality rates of released fish to a minimum:

- Do not net fish that you plan to release.
- If the fish is deeply hooked, cut the leader off as close as possible to the fish and leave the hook in.
- If the fish is hooked in the outer parts of its mouth, use needle-nose pliers to dislodge hook. (If you know ahead of time you will be releasing the fish you catch, bend down the barbs on your hooks to facilitate removal.)
- If you plan to release a fish, there is no need to take it from the water. If you're fishing at a shoreline, release your fish in

deeper water to prevent it from thrashing around in shallow water where it may be bruised or injured.



TIP ➤ Visiting anglers often practice catch-and-release for the first few days of their fishing trip and will selectively keep fish at the end of the trip to take home. This is also a good way to insure the fish you do take with you are in the best condition when you reach home.

Juneau Roadside Sport Fishing Regulations

Anglers should obtain a current year's ADF&G sport fishing regulations summary booklet and read it before going fishing—this is particularly important in the Juneau area.

Given Juneau's relatively large population, the potential exists for overharvesting local fish resources. Several small roadside streams have been closed to sport fishing altogether, some others closed to salmon fishing, and several areas closed to Dolly Varden fishing.

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More restrictive bag and possession limits are in effect for several species as well. (There is more on page 22 about Southeast Alaska sport fishing regulations and emergency orders.)

Here is a brief rundown of Juneau roadside bag and possession limits and size requirements, which differ from regional regulations.

Juneau	In fresh water:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coho salmon 16 inches or longer—2 per day and in possession.• Sockeye salmon 16 inches or longer—1 per day and in possession; annual limit of 5 sockeye salmon; a harvest record is required.• Dolly Varden—2 per day and in possession.• Cutthroat trout—14-inch minimum size.
	In salt water:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dolly Varden—2 per day and in possession, in all salt waters adjacent to the Juneau City and Borough road system to a line $\frac{1}{4}$ mile offshore.

Haines Roadside Regulations

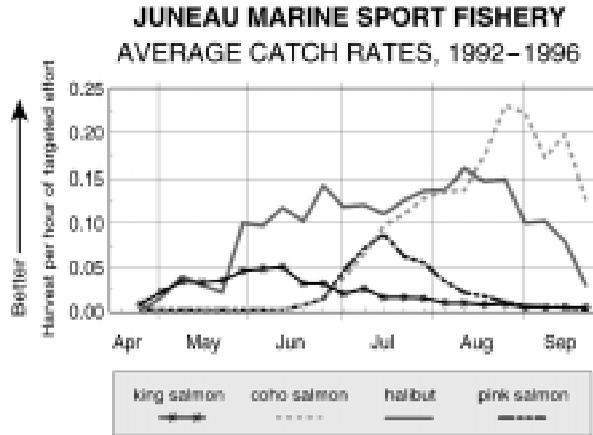
The Haines area supports some of the most intensive freshwater recreational fisheries in Southeast Alaska. Bag and possession limits have been reduced for coho salmon and Dolly Varden in certain drainages. It is important that anglers know the regulations—and make sure not to confuse the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers.

Haines	In fresh water:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coho salmon 16 inches or longer:<ul style="list-style-type: none">—3 per day and 6 in possession in the <i>Chilkat</i> River drainage;—2 per day and 2 in possession in the <i>Chilkoot</i> Lake and River (below the lake).• All other salmon species—in <i>Chilkoot</i> Lake and River (below the lake) the possession limit is equal to the daily bag limit.• Dolly Varden—2 per day and 2 in possession in the <i>Chilkoot</i> Lake and River drainage.

Run timing in *northern* *Southeast Alaska*

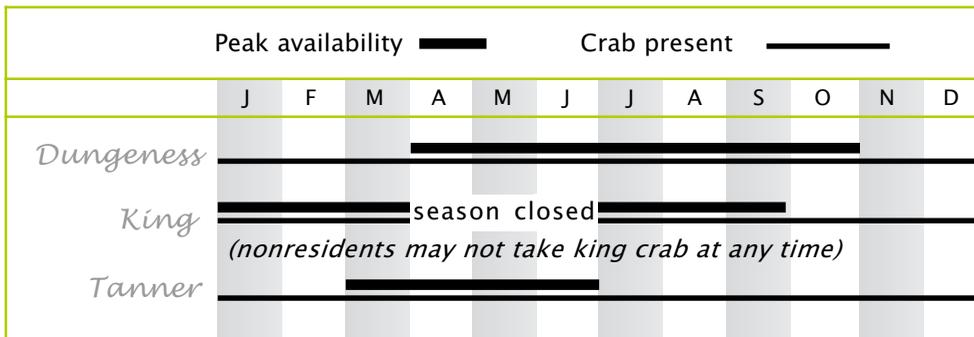
Fish runs of a particular species occur at approximately the same time throughout northern Southeast Alaska (see graph at right). However, the peaks of greatest abundance may vary between watersheds. For information about run timing in a certain system, contact a Division of Sport Fish office nearest the stream in question.

The following charts show timing and season closures for crabs, and general timing of fish runs



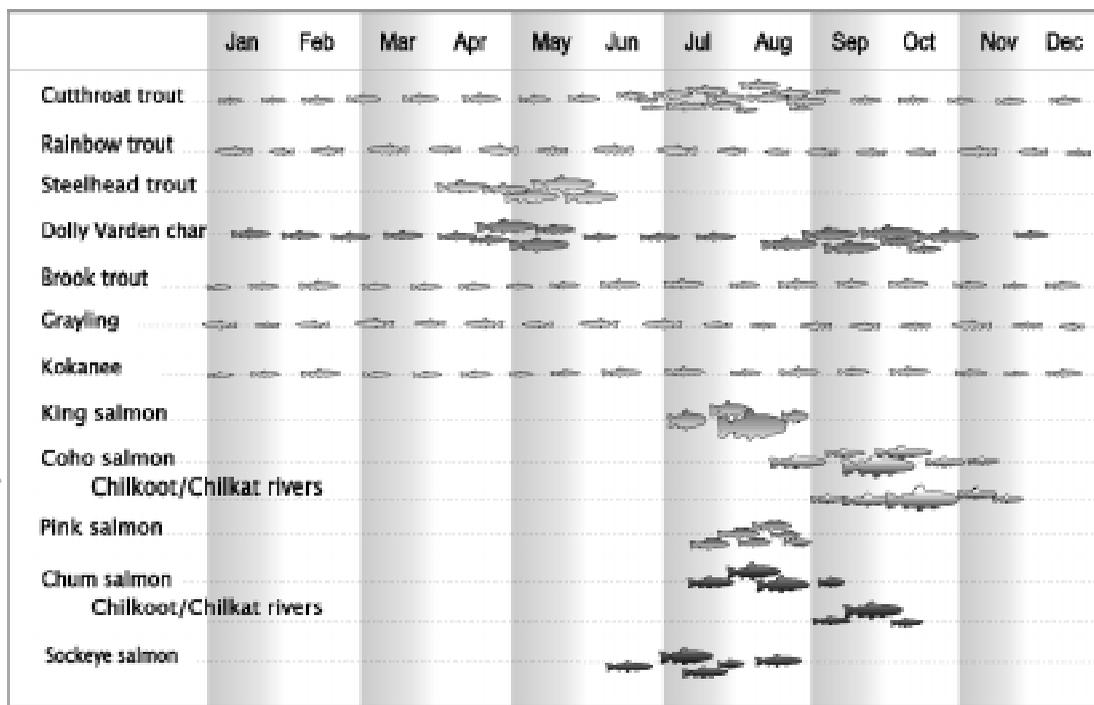
for species in northern Southeast Alaska fresh and salt waters. Please note that the Alaska sport fishing regulations allow king crab to be taken only by Alaska residents in accordance with personal use regulations.

Crab TIMING CALENDAR

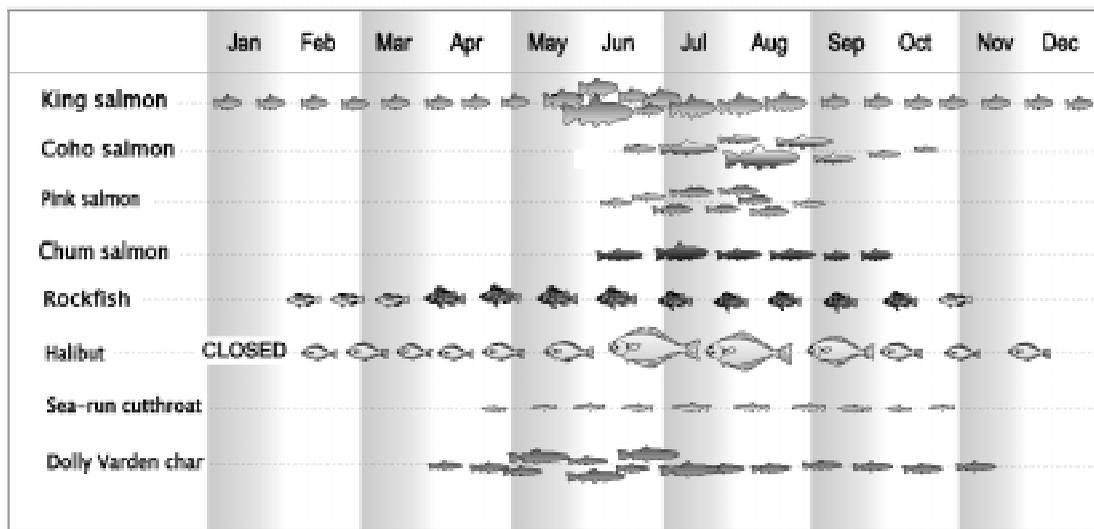


Fish TIMING CALENDAR

Fresh water



Salt water



Fish symbols indicate the beginning, peak, and end of adult presence of each species. Larger symbols, or concentrations of symbols, represent peak fishing times.

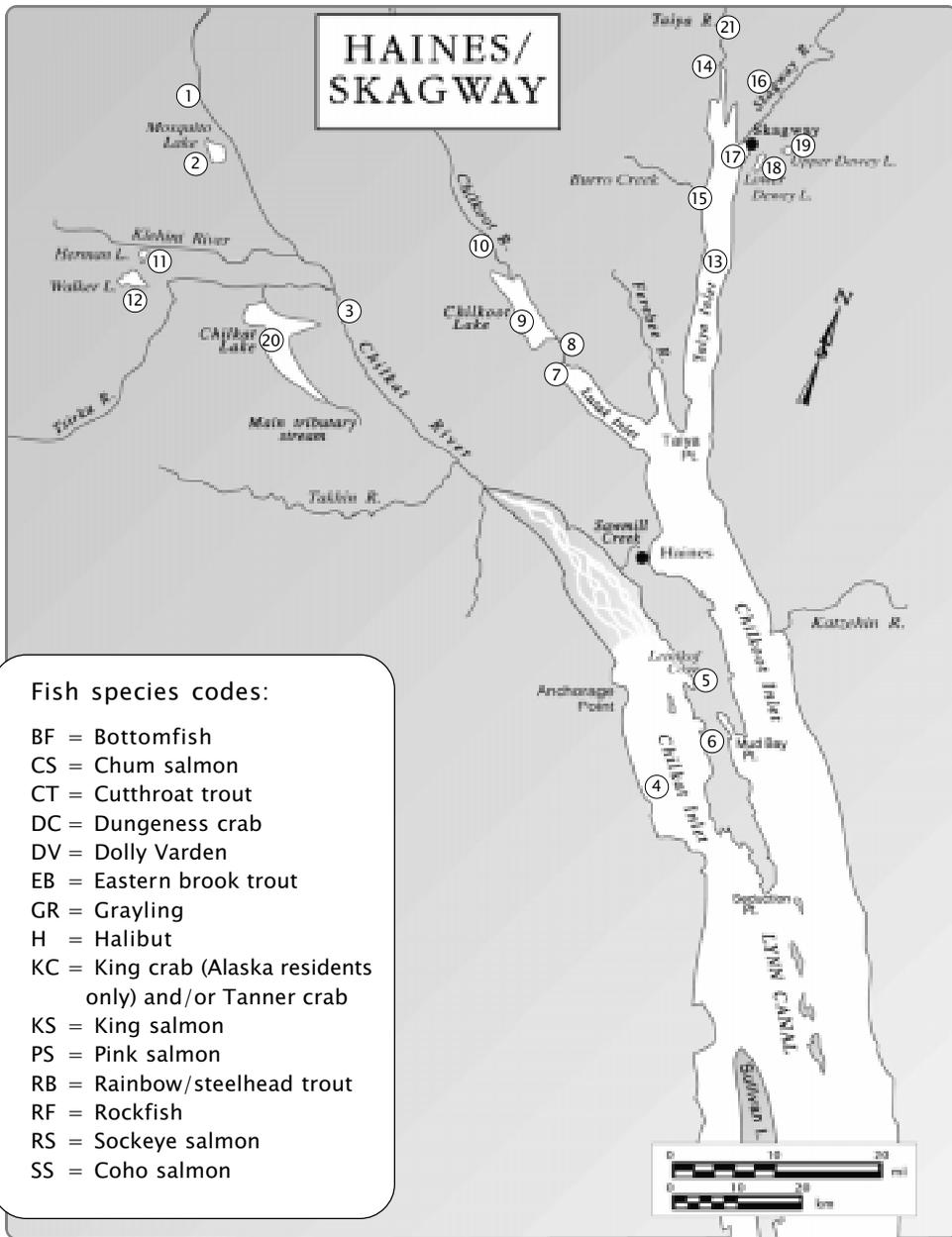
Fishing spots . . .

On the following pages are maps of the Haines/Skagway area and the Juneau area, with some fishing locations listed that are referred to in the Sport Fishing Regulations Summary.

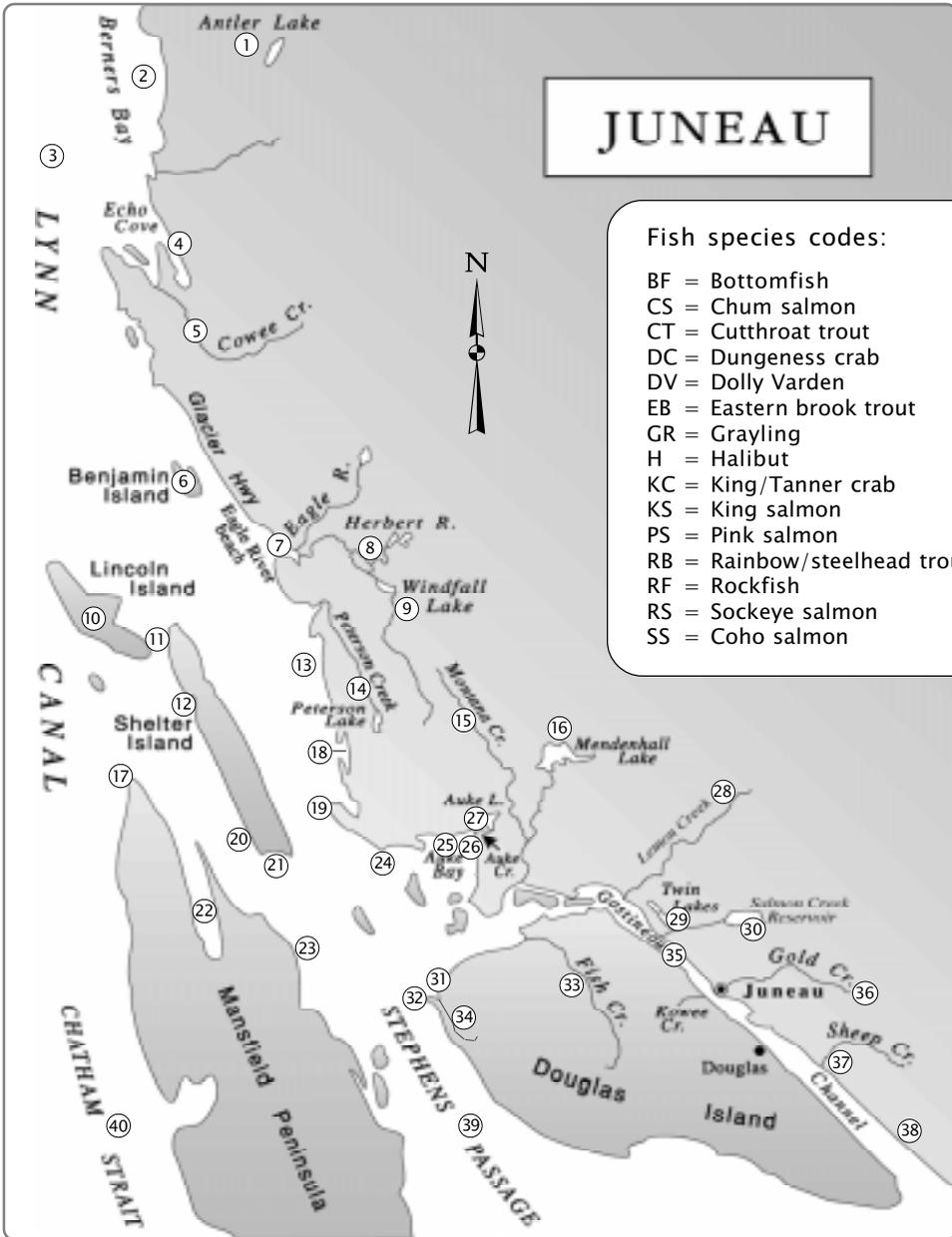
Before going fishing, familiarize yourself with the particular locations and the sport fishing regulations pertaining to the areas you plan to fish.

Haines/Skagway SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS

Map no.	Area name	Fish species available (see code key on map)	Access/location, facilities
1	Kelsall Landing	SS, RS, DV	2 mi beyond Mosquito Lake
2	Mosquito Lake	SS, RS, DV, CT	Mosquito Lake Rd. (boat ramp/campground)
3	Chilkat River	SS, RS, CS, DV, CT	Parallel to Haines Hwy. (<i>closed to king salmon</i>)
4	Chilkat Inlet	KS, SS, PS, CT, DV, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat and beach access along Mud Bay Rd.
5	Letnikof Cove	KS, SS, PS, CT, DV, H, RF, BF, DC	5 mi Mud Bay Rd. (boat ramp)
6	Chilkat State Park	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	6 mi Mud Bay Rd. (boat ramp/campground)
7	Chilkoot Inlet	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat and beach access from Lutak Rd.
8	Chilkoot River	SS, PS, CS, RS, DV, DC	End of Lutak Rd.
9	Chilkoot Lake	SS, PS, CS, RS, DV, CT	End of Lutak Rd. (boat ramp/campground)
10	Chilkoot Lake Inlet	DV, CT	End of Lutak Rd. (<i>closed to salmon fishing</i>)
11	Herman Lake	GR	Trail off Porcupine Rd.
12	Walker Lake	GR	Trail off Porcupine Rd. or plane
13	Taiya Inlet	SS, DV, PS, CS, KS	Boat
14	Lost Lake	RB	Rough 2-mi trail from head of Taiya Inlet
15	Burro Creek	PS, CS, DV	Boat (hatchery)
16	Black Lake	DV	3 mi Carcross Hwy.
17	Skagway Harbor	DV	South of town (boat ramp)
18	Lower Dewey Lake	EB	Trail from Skagway
19	Upper Dewey Lake	EB, DV	Trail from Lower Dewey Lake
20	Chilkat Lake	CT, DV, SS, RS	Air or boat only
21	Taiya River	DV	Boat or trail from head of Taiya Inlet



Map 2. Sport fishing locations in the Haines/Skagway area.



Map 3. Sport fishing locations in the Juneau area.

Juneau SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS

Map no.	Area name	Fish species available (see code key on map)	Access/location (facilities)
1	Antler Lake	GR	Airplane
2	Berners Bay	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, DC	Boat/past Echo Cove
3	Lynn Canal	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat
4	Echo Cove	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, DC	40 mi Glacier Hwy. (road ends)
5	Cowee Creek	SS, PS, DV, CT, RB	39 mi Glacier Hwy.
6	Benjamin Island	KS, SS, PS, DV, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
7	Eagle Beach/River	SS, PS, CT, DV, DC	27 mi Glacier Hwy.
8	Herbert River	SS, PS, RS, DV, CT, RB	28 mi Glacier Hwy.
9	Windfall Lake	SS, PS, RS, DV, CT, RB	Trail at Spur Rd. (26 mi Glacier Hwy.)
10	Lincoln Island	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
11	North Pass	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF	Boat
12	Hand Trollers Cove	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
13	Breadline	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
14	Peterson Creek/Lake	SS, PS, CS, DV, CT, SH, RB (in lake)	24 mi Glacier Hwy.
15	Montana Creek	SS, PS, CS, DV, CT, RB	Turn north at 4 mi. Loop Rd.
16	Mendenhall Lake	SS, PS, CS, CT, RB	Spur off Loop Rd (<i>closed to DV</i>)
17	Point Retreat	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF	Boat
18	Tee Harbor	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, KC	18.5 mi Glacier Hwy.
19	Lena Point	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
20	Favorite Reef	KS, SS, PS, DV, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
21	South Shelter	KS, SS, PS, DV, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat
22	Barlow Cove	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat
23	Piling Point	KS, SS, PS, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat
24	Point Louisa	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, BF, KC	Trail from Auke Village
25	Ferry Terminal	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	14 mi Glacier Hwy.
26	Auke Bay	KS, SS, PS, RS, DV, CT, KC	13 mi Glacier Hwy. (boat ramp)
27	Auke Lake	SS, PS, CT	12 mi Glacier Hwy. (<i>closed to DV</i>)
28	Lemon Creek	SS, PS, CS, DV	6 mi Glacier Hwy.
29	Twin Lakes	small salmon	3 mi Glacier Hwy.
30	Salmon Creek/Reservoir	PS, CS, SS, DV, EB (in reservoir)	3 mi Egan Dr.—trail
31	Picnic Cove	KS, SS, PS, DV, KC	9 mi N. Douglas Hwy.
32	Outer Point	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	End of N. Douglas Hwy.
33	Fish Creek	KS, PS, CS, DV, CT	8 mi. N. Douglas Hwy.
34	Peterson Creek (Outer Point)	SS, PS, DV, CT	End of N. Douglas Hwy.
35	Gastineau Channel	KS, SS, PS, DV, H, BF, KC, DC	Boat/road (hatchery at 3 mi Egan Dr.)
36	Gold Creek	DV, EB	Basin Rd.—Perserverance Trail
37	Sheep Creek mouth	PS, CS, DV	5 mi Thane Rd.
38	Dupont	KS, PS, DV	End of Thane Rd.—trail
39	Stephens Passage	KS, SS, PS, DV, H, RF, BF, KC, DC	Boat
40	Chatham Strait	KS, SS, PS, DV, CT, H, RF, BF, KC	Boat

Sport fishing regulations, licenses, and fisheries management



Sport fishing license fees and requirements are explained in the *Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary*, and sport fishing licenses can be obtained by mail from:

- **ADF&G Licensing**
P. O. Box 25525
Juneau, AK 99802-55225
(907) 465-2376

In general, fishing regulations for the northern Southeast management area are open to review and possible change by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) every three years. New regulations from BOF action are effective in spring, following the previous winter's meeting. It is the BOF who actually determines when and how the various fisheries operate and how many fish each user group may harvest. ADF&G then manages the fisheries under BOF direction, to provide maximum harvest levels while insuring sufficient numbers of fish escape to perpetuate the run. Fish & Wildlife Protection Div. (Dept. of Public Safety) enforces BOF directives.

Questions on submitting changes or new fishing regulations to the BOF should be directed to:

- **Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Boards Support Section**
P. O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526
(907) 465-4110

Also inquire at the regional Sport Fish office (465-4270) before angling, to see if inseason emergency orders (EO's) have been issued for the area you intend to fish—EO's do not appear in the regulations summary booklet. They are issued either because emergency situations require immediate restrictive measures, or, conversely, because it has become possible to liberalize some fishing opportunities—oriented mainly at increasing harvests of hatchery fish. Checking for inseason EO's has become especially important with regard to king salmon, since inseason bag limits and other regulations very often differ from "baseline" regulations in the summary booklet.

Sometimes, sport and commercial fishers find themselves fishing the same waters, and questions arise as to methods or numbers of fish taken by one group or the other. In areas where sport and commercial fishers share the same waters, it is to the benefit of each party to exercise consideration for one another.

There is plenty of room for both to co-exist, if a few courtesies are extended by all parties. ■