

2010 *Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary*



Bristol Bay drainages

Effective April 15, 2010 through April 14, 2011



Call (907) 842-REGS for recent changes to regulations affecting Bristol Bay sport fisheries.

Purchase and print sport fishing licenses and king salmon stamps online:
www.admin.adfg.state.ak.us/license/

Division of Sport Fish website:
www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us

2010 Bristol Bay drainages



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH AND GAME**

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

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The State of Alaska's Board of Fisheries process is one of the more open systems for incorporating public input into state fisheries policy. Every year, the Board reviews hundreds of proposed changes to state fishing regulations; many are from private citizens. Board members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature to 3-year terms. In general, the Board reviews different topics and areas on a set 3-year cycle. For more information, contact the Boards Support Section, (907) 465-4110.

WELCOME, ANGLERS, TO OUR ALASKA SPORT FISHERY . . .

By law, the mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

By law, the mission of the Division of Sport Fish is to protect and improve the state's recreational fisheries resources.



Division of Sport Fish operations are funded by sport anglers and recreational boaters, through contributions to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and the Fish and Game funds.

At least 15 percent of the state's federal aid apportionment must be used for improvement of recreational boating facilities and access. The division usually spends additional funds as well, to improve angler access and to purchase property of value to the sport fishing public.

This summary of Alaska sport and personal use fishing regulations is published by the Division of Sport Fish as a service to anglers. It is not intended to be a complete digest of all fishing regulations.

Some regulations in this booklet may be changed by the Alaska Board of Fisheries during its regular meetings, by emergency regulation, or by emergency order at any time. Any changes to the regulations in this booklet are available at ADF&G offices.

If clarification is needed, consult an ADF&G representative (907-842-2427) or an Alaska Wildlife Trooper (907-269-5509).

Please contact the Division of Sport Fish before reproducing any part of this booklet.

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THE FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD PROGRAM



If you witness or suspect that a fish or wildlife violation has occurred, please call our toll-free number. You will not have to reveal your name, testify in court, or sign a deposition. You will remain anonymous, and you may receive a reward.

Local Alaska Wildlife Troopers' office phone numbers are as follows: Dillingham (907) 842-5351, Iliamna (907) 571-1534, and King Salmon (907) 246-3307.

Report Violations: 1-800-478-3377



On the cover:

Jason E. Dye's photo of son Justin Dye won the 2010 Sport Fish Division cover art contest for Bristol Bay/Western Alaska. Justin caught this rainbow trout in a tributary of the Wood River Lakes system.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parent-hood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, please write: ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203; Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, MS 5230, Washington, DC 20240. The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers: (VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078. For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the following: ADF&G, Sport Fish Division, Research and Technical Services, Anchorage, AK 99518, 907-267-2382.

FISHING LICENSES

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS:

- An Alaska sport fishing license is required of all nonresidents 16 and over, and most residents from 16 to 59.
- Anyone under the age of 16 is not required to have a sport fishing license.
- Sport fishing licenses and king salmon stamps may be purchased from a license vendor (most sporting goods stores), by mail from the ADF&G Licensing Section, 1255 W. 8th Street, P.O. Box 115525, Juneau, AK 99811-5525, (907) 465-2376, or online at www.admin.adfg.state.ak.us/license/.
- **Note:** If your sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license is revoked in any state, you may not purchase a sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license or other permit or tag in Alaska during the time of the other state revocation.
- Alaska residents 60 or older are not required to purchase sport fishing licenses but must apply for an ADF&G Permanent Identification Card (PID), which is a lifetime hunting, fishing, and trapping license. Alaska resident disabled veterans (50% or greater) may apply for a lifetime hunting and fishing license. Application forms are available at ADF&G offices or by mail from the ADF&G Licensing Section at the address and phone numbers above.
- Your fishing license or PID card must be in your possession while you are sport fishing, personal use fishing, and/or clam digging.
- Your sport fishing license is valid for a calendar year.
- In accordance with regulations, a sport fishing license permits you to take or attempt to take any finfish or shellfish in fresh or salt waters, **except anadromous (sea-run) king salmon**, for which you must also have a king salmon stamp (see “King Salmon Stamps,” at right).
- All persons engaged in sport fishing or in possession of finfish or shellfish must show their sport fishing license/PID card, harvest record, and any permits or tags to any representative of ADF&G or any peace officer of the state, upon request.
- A lost sport fishing license may be replaced for a small fee at any license vendor. A lost PID card may be replaced free at any ADF&G office.
- No person may alter, loan, or transfer to any other person any sport fishing license issued to him/her; and no person may use any license issued to another person. Licenses, stamps, and tags are non-refundable.

A RESIDENT is a person who, for the preceding 12 consecutive months, has maintained a home in Alaska with the intent to stay, and who is not claiming residency in another state, territory or country.

Use our secure server to buy your licenses, stamps, and tags online!
www.admin.adfg.state.ak.us/license/



2010 LICENSE FEES:

Resident license fees

Resident sport fishing license	\$ 24.00
Resident sport fishing license for the blind25¢
<i>Affidavit required—available from license vendor or ADF&G</i>	
Resident—income restricted.	\$ 5.00
<i>Only if your income for the previous year was less than \$8,200, or you received state or federal welfare assistance in the preceding 6 months.</i>	

Military license fees

Military sport fishing license	\$ 24.00
<i>Only for active duty members of military service or U.S. Coast Guard permanently stationed in Alaska, or for dependent(s) of such.</i>	

Nonresident license fees*

1-day sport fishing license	\$ 20.00
3-day sport fishing license	\$ 35.00
7-day sport fishing license	\$ 55.00
14-day sport fishing license	\$ 80.00
Annual nonresident sport fishing license	\$145.00

* Residents of Yukon Territory are entitled to Alaska resident license fees.

KING SALMON STAMPS:

- Most anglers sport fishing for anadromous (sea-run) king salmon must have in their possession a current year's king salmon stamp.
- In order for the stamp to be valid, anglers must sign their name, in ink, across the face of the king salmon stamp and stick the stamp onto the back of their current year's sport fishing license.
- These anglers **DO NOT NEED** a king salmon stamp but **DO NEED** a harvest record:
 - resident and nonresident anglers younger than 16
 - resident and nonresident anglers who are fishing for king salmon that are stocked into landlocked lakes
 - residents with the 25¢ license for the blind
 - residents with the \$5.00 income restricted license
 - residents who possess an ADF&G PID card

HARVEST RECORD CARDS

Even if you don't have to purchase a king stamp, you may need a harvest record card before you go fishing—see how to record your harvest on page 4.

King salmon stamp fees

Resident king salmon stamp	\$ 10.00
Nonresident 1-day stamp	\$ 10.00
Nonresident 3-day stamp	\$ 20.00
Nonresident 7-day stamp	\$ 30.00
Nonresident 14-day stamp	\$ 50.00
Nonresident annual stamp	\$100.00
Military annual stamp	\$ 20.00

STATEWIDE SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS

CLOSED WATERS AND PROHIBITED ACTS

Waters closed to sport fishing: Unless otherwise provided by area regulations: **(a)** the waters within 300 feet of a fish weir or fish ladder are closed to sport fishing, unless a lesser or greater distance is indicated by department markers; and **(b)** it is unlawful to cast, drift, or place by any means a hook, bait, lure, or fly into waters closed to sport fishing.

Possession or marking of live fish or live fish eggs: It is unlawful to possess, transport, and release live fish or live fish eggs, or in any way mark any live fish prior to release, except in accordance with the terms of a permit that may be issued by the Commissioner under 5 AAC 41 or AS 16.05.930(a).

Sale of sport-caught fish unlawful: No person may buy, sell, or barter sport-caught fish or their parts.

Possession of sport-caught fish (except halibut): **(a)** Sport-caught fish, their parts, and articles manufactured from such fish may be possessed within the state by any person at any time, and may be transported within and exported out of the state by any person at any time except that no person may possess any unpreserved fish (definition of *preserved* fish is on page 5), or part of one, not legally taken by himself, unless he furnishes, upon request of any peace officer of the state, a statement signed by the person taking the fish stating the type of fish, number of fish, location, date taken, and license number. The statement is unnecessary if the person possessing the fish is accompanied by the person who took the fish. No person may possess fish which were not legally taken.

(b) A person may possess only the limit of fish allowed for the water on which that person is fishing.

Upon request by an ADF&G employee, a person must show to the employee fish taken and possessed by the person in a sport fishery.

Possession of sport-caught halibut: Consult federal regulations. See page 12 for contact information.

Molesting of fish: Molesting or impeding spawning or the natural movement of fish contrary to lawful methods and means of sport fishing is prohibited.

Wasting of fish: The intentional waste or destruction of any species of sport-caught fish is prohibited. However, whitefish, herring, and other species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in 5 AAC 47–5 AAC 75, as well as the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally taken sport fish, may be used for bait or other purposes.

Liability for violations: Unless otherwise provided by regulation or statute, a person who violates a provision of these regulations is strictly liable for the offense, regardless of that person's intent. □

METHODS AND MEANS

Sport fishing gear: Unless otherwise provided in the regulations, sport fishing may be conducted only by use of a **single line** attached to not more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or series of spinners, or two flies, or two hooks. The line must be closely attended.

The use of any explosive or toxicant for taking fish in the waters of Alaska is prohibited.

Gaffs prohibited: A gaff may not be used to puncture any fish intended or required to be released.

Freshwater sport fishing: **(1)** Fish may **not** be taken in fresh water by means of **(a)** fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except those of standard manufacture), **(b)** multiple hooks with gap between point and shank **larger** than ½ inch, except as permitted in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area, **(c)** spear, unless permitted by area regulations, or **(d)** arrow, unless permitted by area regulations; **(2)** live fish may **not** be used as bait when sport fishing in fresh water; and **(3)** it is unlawful to intentionally snag or attempt to snag any fish in fresh water. "Snag" means to hook a fish elsewhere than in its mouth. A fish unintentionally hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.

Sport fishing gear for burbot: Unless otherwise provided by area regulations, burbot may be taken in fresh water with more than one line and hook, provided: **(1)** the total aggregate number of hooks may not exceed **15 or the daily bag limit for burbot in the waters being fished**, whichever is less; **(2)** hooks are single hooks with gap between point and shank larger than ¾ inch; **(3)** each hook is set to rest on the bottom of the lake or stream; **(4)** each line is identified with angler's name and address; **(5)** each line is physically inspected at least once in each 24-hour period.

Sport fishing gear for northern pike: Unless otherwise provided by the area regulations, northern pike may be taken by spear.

Ice fishing gear: Sport fishing through the ice is permitted using two closely attended lines, provided only one hook or artificial lure is used on each line, except that additional gear may be used for northern pike and burbot as specified in statewide or area regulations.

The maximum number of lines/hooks that an angler may deploy is not cumulative and is equal to the maximum number of lines/hooks allowed for any species. The number of lines/hooks used to target a species may not exceed the number allowed for that species.

For example, in a lake where regulations allow 15 lines for burbot and 5 lines for northern pike, the maximum number of lines you may fish is 15 (*not* 15 + 5 = 20); and when setting your 15 lines, only 5 of them may be placed to target pike. □

HOW TO RECORD YOUR HARVESTS— for species with annual/seasonal limits

For anglers required to purchase a sport fishing license, space is provided on the **back of the license**. Immediately upon landing a king salmon 20" or longer, a rainbow/steelhead trout 20" or longer, or any species of shark, fill out the harvest information on the back of the license. You must use ink.

A free **harvest record card** is available at ADF&G offices and most license vendors for individuals not required to be licensed: children under 16; anglers with the ADF&G Disabled Veteran's Permanent ID (PID) card; and resident anglers 60 or older who have the ADF&G PID card. Immediately upon landing a king salmon 20" or longer, a rainbow/steelhead trout 20" or longer, or any species of shark, fill out the harvest information on the card. You must use ink.

If you lose your sport fishing license or harvest record card, license vendors can issue duplicates. You must transfer (re-record) your harvest information onto the duplicate. □

Emergency Orders:

Please be advised that regulations in this booklet may be changed by emergency order (EO) at any time. The Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game or an authorized designee may open seasons or areas, close seasons or areas, change tackle restrictions, or change bag/possession limits by EO. See "Emergency Orders Defined" on page 13. □

It is unlawful to operate a motorized or tracked vehicle, without a valid Fish Habitat permit, in or across waters where salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, sheefish or whitefish spawn, rear, or migrate.

Contact the ADF&G Division of Habitat in Anchorage at (907) 267-2342 for information.

DEFINITIONS

The following are some of the definitions set forth in AS 16.05.940:

area means a regulatory management area as described in 5 AAC 47—5 AAC 70.

artificial fly means a fly which is constructed by common methods known as fly tying, including a dry fly, wet fly, and nymph, which is free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995. Materials and chemicals designed and produced primarily to cause flies to float or sink may be used on artificial flies.

artificial fly (unweighted) means a fly which weighs less than one-fourth ounce in its entirety.

artificial lure means any lure which is manmade, free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995, and is used to attract fish.

bag limit means the maximum legal take per person per day, in the area in which the person is fishing, even though part or all of the fish are immediately preserved; a fish when landed and killed becomes a part of the bag limit of the person originally hooking it.

bait means any substance applied to fishing gear for the purpose of attracting fish by scent, including fish eggs in any form, natural or preserved animal, fish, fish oil, shellfish, or insect parts, natural or processed vegetable matter, and natural or synthetic chemicals.

closed season means the time during which fish may not be taken.

closed waters means waters designated by the Board wherein it is illegal to take fish.

closely attended lines means the line or strike indicator is within view of and accessible to the angler at all times.

drainage means all of the waters composing a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds, and lakes which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

flowing waters means all fresh waters, excluding lakes and ponds, that have a detectable current, including all creeks, streams, and rivers draining into, between, and out of all lakes and ponds, and all intertidal waters upstream of the stream mouth, as “stream mouth” is defined in 5 AAC 75.995.

fresh water means all inland waters; inland waters are separated from salt water at the mouths of creeks, streams, and rivers at a line between extremities of the latter’s banks at a mean low tide or at a point to be determined and adequately marked by the department.

grayling means Arctic grayling.

length of fish means the length from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail (total length).

local representative of the department means (a) the nearest or most accessible professional employee of ADF&G; (b) a person designated by the Commissioner or by a professional

employee of the department to perform specific functions for the department; or (c) a law enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety.

mark or marking means all forms of skin alteration, fin clipping, or other mutilation, or insertion of foreign materials in live fish that permit later identification.

molesting means the harassing, disturbing, or interfering with fish by any means, including the use of any missile or object not established as legal gear; molesting includes dragging, kicking, throwing, striking, or otherwise abusing a fish which is intended to be released.

multiple hook means a fish hook with two or more points (with or without barbs).

open season means the time during which fish may lawfully be taken; each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to begin at 12:01 a.m. on the first day and end at midnight of the last day thereof.

peace officer of the state means (a) an employee of ADF&G authorized by the Commissioner; (b) a police officer in the state; or (c) any other person authorized by the Commissioner.

person with physical disabilities means a person who presents to ADF&G either written proof that s/he receives at least 70% disability compensation from a government agency for a physical disability or an affidavit signed by a physician licensed to practice medicine in Alaska stating that the person is at least 70% physically disabled.

pike means northern pike.

possession limit means the maximum number of unpreserved fish a person may have in possession.

preserved fish means fish prepared in such a manner, and in an existing state of preservation, as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period, and does not include unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice, dry ice, or fish that are lightly salted.

rockfish includes all fish of the genus *Sebastes*, but does not include Irish lords, other sculpins, greenlings or lingcod.

salmon means all salmon, including the five species of Pacific salmon: coho, chum, king, pink, and sockeye.

salt water means all marine waters; marine waters are separated from fresh water at the mouths of streams, rivers, and creeks (as defined above under “fresh water”), at a line between extremities of the latter’s banks at a mean low tide or at a point determined and adequately marked by ADF&G.

setline means an unattended line or lines that have been set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

single hook means a fish hook with only one point (with or without a barb).

SPORT FISHING BY PROXY ...

Alaska residents may proxy sport fish, proxy personal use fish, and/or proxy subsistence fish for another Alaska resident who is (1) 70% or greater disabled (physician’s affidavit required); (2) 65 years or older; or (3) legally blind (physician’s affidavit required). **No person may give or receive payment to be a beneficiary or a proxy.**

Get a “Proxy Information Form” (Proxy) from any ADF&G office, or download it from www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/regulations/proxy.cfm.

Bring it to an ADF&G office for certification. You must provide (1) your sport fishing license number, age (if under 16), or ADF&G PID card number, (2) original signatures of both parties, (3) beneficiary’s proof of fishing license or ADF&G PID card; and, if the reason for the proxy is “physically disabled,” proof of 70% or greater physical disability. The Proxy is valid from date of ADF&G certification for the time period shown on the form.

The proxy fishing program allows you to take your own bag limit and one beneficiary’s bag limit in the same day. You may not take more than 2 bag and possession limits during any fishing trip, and you may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear. The beneficiary may **not** take or attempt to take fish or shellfish at the same time as his/her proxy.

When proxy fishing, you must carry the ADF&G-certified Proxy form, your fishing license or ADF&G PID card, the original fishing license or ADF&G PID card of your beneficiary, and any original permits and harvest record cards (if necessary) for yourself and for your beneficiary. You may not have more than one Proxy in your possession while fishing, and you must deliver the fish and return all licenses, permits, and records to that beneficiary before you proxy fish for another beneficiary. Proxy fishing for halibut is not allowed.

snag means to hook a fish elsewhere than in its mouth.

sport fishing means the taking of or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any freshwater, marine, or anadromous fish by hook and line attached to a pole or rod which is held in the hand or closely attended or by other means defined by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

stream mouth means the downstream point defined as a straight line running from the most downstream extremity on one stream bank to the most downstream extremity on the other stream bank, or a point defined and marked by ADF&G.

take means taking, pursuing, fishing, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, pursue, fish, or in any manner capture or kill fish or shellfish.

toxicant means any material or chemical that upon introduction into the waters of Alaska by direct or indirect means will kill, stun, or drive fish from their natural repose.

transport means to ship, transport, carry, import, export, or receive or deliver for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

trout includes rainbow, steelhead, and cutthroat.

waters of Alaska has the same meaning as set out in 5 AAC 39.975(13).

year means the calendar year from January 1 through December 31.

SPORT FISHING GUIDE AND BUSINESS LICENSING INFORMATION

- State regulations (5 AAC 75.075) require that all business owners and guides providing sport fishing guide services in Alaska must be licensed with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The license must be obtained each year before guiding services begin and expires the last day of the current year.
- License applications are available online at www.admin.adfg.state.ak.us/license/, or apply in person at any Alaska Department of Fish and Game office.
- Complete information on guide and business licensing is available at www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/Guides/.

U.S. COAST GUARD REQUIREMENTS FOR GUIDES

Guides carrying passengers in a motorized vessel in navigable waters must obtain a U.S. Coast Guard Operator's License. For more information, call the Coast Guard Regional Exam Center in Anchorage at (907) 271-6736, or refer to the following website: www.uscg.mil/nmc/.

SPORT FISHING CHARTER VESSEL REGISTRATION

In 2010, all saltwater and freshwater sport fishing charter vessels must be registered through the Department of Fish and Game. This applies to both powered and non-powered charter vessels. Vessel registration will require a current AK number issued by the Division of Motor Vehicles: www.doa.alaska.gov/dmv/reg/boat.htm.

Or, a U.S. Coast Guard Documentation Number: www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/nvdc/.

Single person float tubes are the only exception from vessel registration requirements.

LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS

All freshwater and saltwater sport fishing guide operators are required to maintain an ADF&G-issued logbook of their clients' catch. All freshwater and saltwater sport fishing guides are required to record the Alaska sport fishing license number, permanent license number, or disabled veteran license number of each client in the logbook. Logbooks are available at all Fish and Game offices and are provided when you register your vessel.

A MESSAGE FOR ANGLERS

ADF&G does not endorse any fishing guide or fishing service; check with the area Chamber of Commerce or Better Business Bureau if you have questions about a specific guide or service.

Alaska's Boating Safety Law



REGISTRATION: In January 2001, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) assumed boat registration from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

- All motorized boats must be registered, either with the DMV or as a vessel meeting documentation requirements of the USCG.
- Registration card must be carried on board the boat.

For more information on boat registration, contact your local DMV office or visit their website: www.doa.alaska.gov/dmv/reg/boat.htm.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS: State safety and equipment requirements are identical to the USCG federal requirements, with the addition of the following: *"All persons under 13 years of age must wear a USCG approved life jacket while on the deck of a boat or in an open boat."*

Obtain a complete list of safety and equipment requirements and other vital boating safety information from the State Office of Boating Safety at (907) 269-8705, or visit their website: www.alaskaboatingsafety.org.

All Alaska peace officers are authorized to enforce the provisions of the law, including Alaska State Park Rangers.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN BRISTOL BAY SALT AND FRESH WATERS

KING SALMON

➤ *Yearly limit*

The total yearly limit in Bristol Bay salt and fresh waters is 5 king salmon. Of these 5 total king salmon, no more than 4 may be harvested from the Nushagak/Mulchatna river drainage, and no more than 2 may be harvested from the Wood River drainage. Only king salmon 20 inches or longer are included in the yearly limit.

➤ *King salmon removed from the water must be retained*

Any king salmon removed from freshwater drainages of Bristol Bay from Cape Menshikof to Cape Newenham MUST BE RETAINED and becomes part of the bag limit of the person originally hooking it. A person who intends to release a king salmon may not remove it from the water before releasing it.

➤ *Recording requirement*

When anglers harvest a king salmon 20 inches or longer from any Bristol Bay drainage, they must **immediately** record their harvest on the back of their fishing license or, for anglers not required to be licensed, on a harvest record card. See page 4.

SHARKS

➤ *Yearly limit*

There is a total yearly limit of 2 sharks taken from any Alaska salt water. "Sharks" include any species of the orders Lamniformes, Squaliformes, or Carcharhiniformes, including (but not limited to) salmon sharks, Pacific sleeper sharks, and spiny dogfish (sand or mud sharks).

➤ *Recording requirement*

When anglers harvest a shark, they must immediately record their harvest on the back of their fishing license or, for anglers not required to be licensed, on a harvest record card. See page 4.

ATTRACTORS OR BEADS . . .

In Bristol Bay fresh and salt waters, attractors (beads) when used with a fly, lure, or bare hook must be either fixed within two inches of the hook or free sliding on the line or leader. For the purposes of this section, a bead not attached to the hook is an attractor, not a fly. **A bead fished on the line above a bare hook is not legal gear in waters where only flies may be used.** ☐

BRISTOL BAY FRESH WATERS

GENERAL SEASONS AND LIMITS: Bristol Bay fresh waters

INCLUSIVE WATERS: All fresh waters draining into Bristol Bay between Cape Menshikof and Cape Newenham.

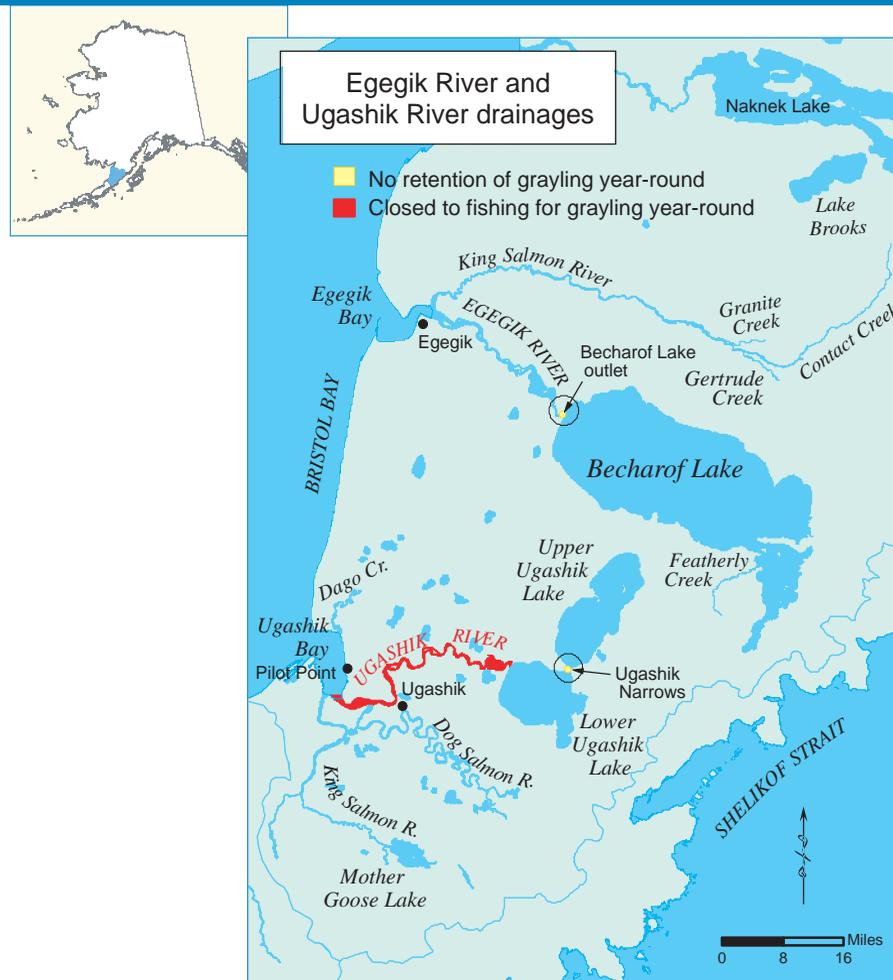
- See page 6 for special regulations in Bristol Bay.

Species	Open season	Daily Limits
King salmon 20" or more	May 1–July 31	3 per day/3 in possession only 1 fish over 28"
☛ yearly limit of 5—see page 6		
King salmon less than 20"	May 1–July 31	10 per day/10 in possession
Other salmon	open entire year	5 per day/5 in possession
Rainbow trout	June 8–Oct. 31	2 per day/2 in possession only 1 fish over 20"
	Nov. 1–June 7	5 per day/5 in possession only 1 fish over 20"
Arctic char/Dolly Varden	June 8–Oct. 31	3 per day/3 in possession
	Nov. 1–June 7	10 per day/10 in possession
Arctic grayling	open entire year	2 per day/2 in possession
Lake trout	open entire year	4 per day/4 in possession
Northern pike	open entire year	5 per day/5 in possession only 1 fish over 30"
Burbot	open entire year	15 per day/15 in possession
Other finfish	open entire year	no bag or possession limit

EXCEPTIONS (if an individual drainage or species is not listed below, then the general seasons and limits shown above apply):

Ugashik River drainage

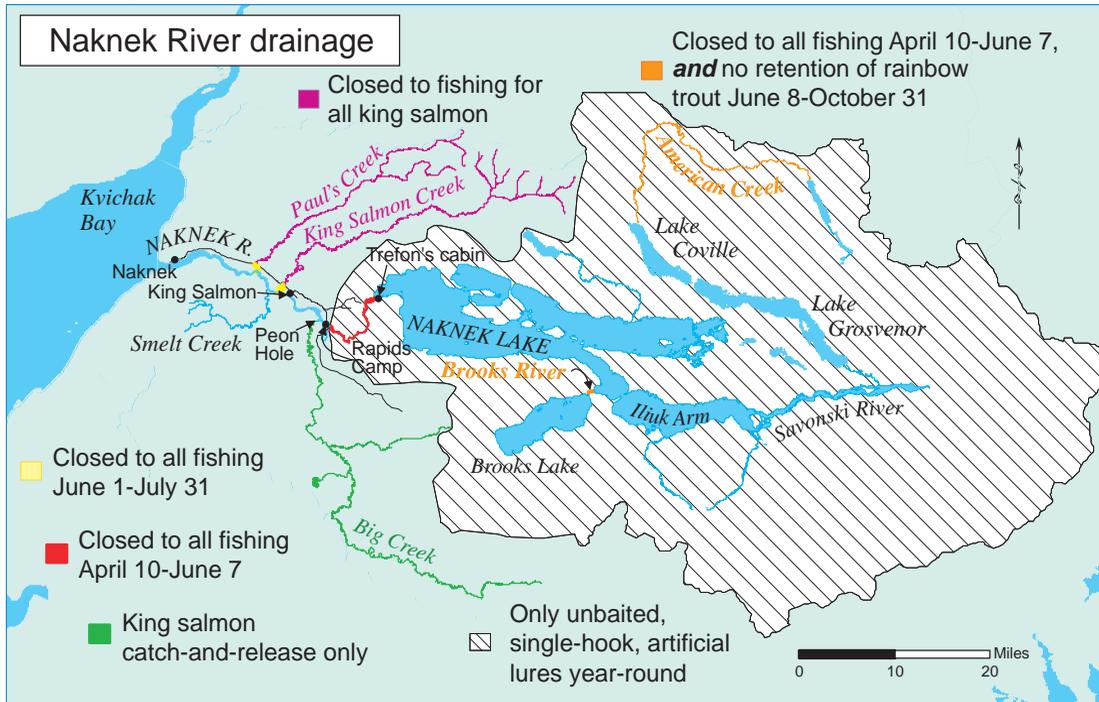
- In the entire Ugashik River drainage, including Ugashik Lakes, from June 8–Oct. 31, daily limits for **rainbow trout** are 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. From Nov. 1–June 7, daily limits are 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one fish over 20".
- In Ugashik Narrows (the waters from the outlet of Upper Ugashik Lake downstream to the inlet of Lower Ugashik Lake, including those waters of Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes within ¼ mile of the Ugashik Narrows), **no retention of grayling** is allowed year-round. All grayling must be released immediately.
- The Ugashik River is **closed to fishing for grayling** year-round.
- In the remainder of the Ugashik drainage, including Ugashik Lakes and all Ugashik tributaries, the daily limit for **grayling** is 2 per day, 2 in possession.



Egegik River drainage

- In the entire Egegik River drainage, including Becharof Lake, from June 8–October 31, daily limits for **rainbow trout** are 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. Daily limits Nov. 1–June 7 are 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one fish over 20".
- At Becharof Lake outlet, including the waters of Becharof Lake within ¼ mile of the outlet and the waters of the Egegik River within ¼ mile of the outlet, **no retention of grayling** is allowed. All grayling must be released immediately. ☐

BRISTOL BAY FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS (continued)



Naknek River drainage

- In all flowing waters of the Naknek River drainage, only unbaited, artificial lures may be used March 1–November 14.
- In all flowing waters upstream from an ADF&G regulatory marker located ½ mile upstream of Rapids Camp, including all waters within ¼ mile of all lake inlet and outlet streams, only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures may be used *year-round*.
- Unless further restricted below, in the Naknek River drainage from June 8–Oct. 31, daily limits for **rainbow trout** are 1 per day, 1 in possession, *must be less than 18"*. Nov. 1–June 7, daily limits are 5 per day, 5 in possession, *must be less than 18"*.

Naknek River—from ADF&G markers located ½ mile above Rapids Camp, upstream to ADF&G markers at Trefon's cabin at the outlet of Naknek Lake:

- This section is **closed to all sport fishing** April 10–June 7.
- Only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures with a gap between the point and shank of ½ **inch or less** are allowed from March 1–April 9 and from June 8–July 31. For the remainder of the year, only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures may be used.

Brooks River and Brooks Camp are within Katmai National Park. Additional National Park regulations may apply to access and conduct of the fishery. Call (907) 246-3305 for information.

Paul's Creek and King Salmon Creek

- From ADF&G markers at their confluences with the Naknek River, upstream to the upstream side of the Alaska Peninsula Highway bridges, these creeks are **closed to all fishing** June 1–July 31.
- Upstream of the Alaska Peninsula Highway bridges, Paul's Creek and King Salmon Creek are **closed to fishing for all king salmon** year-round.
- In both creeks, the daily limit for **rainbow trout** is 1 per day, 1 in possession, *must be less than 18"*.

Big Creek

- Upstream of an ADF&G marker located approximately ½ mile upstream of its confluence with the Naknek River (at Peon Hole), angling for **king salmon** is **catch-and-release only** year-round. All king salmon must be released immediately.

Brooks River drainage

Unless further restricted below, in the Brooks River drainage:

- From June 8–October 31, all rainbow trout caught must be immediately released.
- From November 1–June 7, the bag and possession limit for rainbow trout is five fish less than 18 inches in length. Any rainbow trout caught that are 18 inches or greater in length must be immediately released;

In all **FLOWING** waters of the Brooks River drainage, including lake waters within ¼ mile of all inlet and outlet streams and waters of Naknek Lake within ¼ mile of the outlet of the Brooks River:

- From April 10–June 7, sport fishing is closed. From June 8–October 31, all rainbow trout caught must be immediately released; only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
- From November 1–April 9, the bag and possession limit for rainbow trout is five fish less than 18 inches in length.

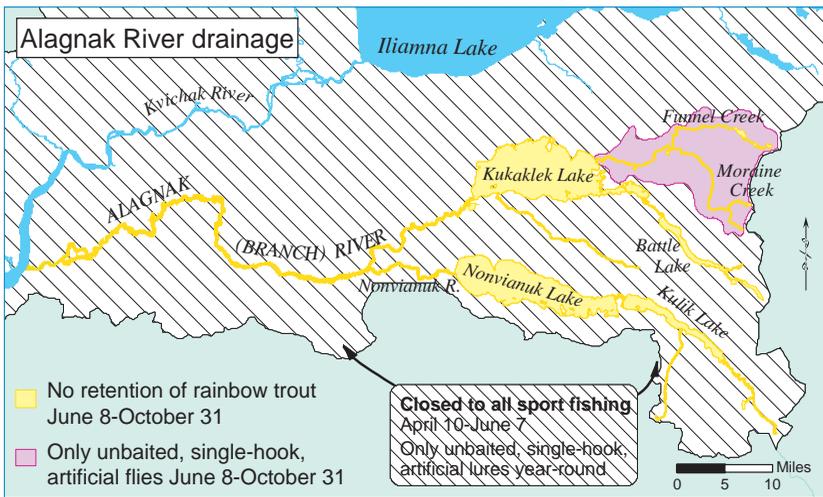
In the Brooks River, from the outlet of Brooks Lake downstream to the bridge at Brooks Camp, fish of all species may not be possessed or retained year-round. All fish caught must be released immediately.

Savonoski River drainage

- In the Savonoski River drainage, including the waters of Naknek Lake within ¼ mile of the mouth of the Savonoski River, and including Lake Coville and Lake Grosvenor (but excluding American Creek), from June 8–Oct. 31, the daily limit for **rainbow trout** is 1 per day, 1 in possession, *no size limit*. November 1–June 7, the daily limit is 5 per day, 5 in possession, *only 1 over 20"*.

American Creek

- American Creek is **closed to all sport fishing** April 10–June 7. From June 8–Oct. 31, **no retention of rainbow trout** is allowed. All rainbow trout must be released immediately. Nov. 1–April 9, daily limits for rainbow trout are 5 per day, 5 in possession, *only 1 over 20"*. □



Alagnak River drainage

Unless further restricted below, in the Alagnak River drainage:

- The use of helicopters for transporting anglers and sport-caught fish is prohibited.
- The daily limit for salmon, except king salmon, in the Alagnak River drainage is 5 per day, 5 in possession, **only 3 per day, 3 in possession may be coho salmon**. Limits for king salmon are the same as shown under *General Seasons and Limits* on page 7.
- No retention of rainbow trout is allowed June 8–Oct. 31. **From Nov. 1–June 7**, the daily limit is 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18”.

In all **FLOWING** waters of the Alagnak River drainage, including lake waters within ½ mile of all inlet and outlet streams:

- From April 10–June 7, sport fishing is closed.
- Only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures may be used year round.

In all **FLOWING** waters of the Moraine Creek drainage:

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial **flies** may be used June 8–October 31. □

[The Kvichak Inriver Sockeye Management Plan](#) may require inseason changes to sockeye salmon bag limits and waters open to fishing, depending on escapement levels. See the management plan description on page 13 for details.

Kvichak River drainage

- Daily limits for salmon, except king salmon, in the Kvichak River drainage, excluding the Alagnak River drainage, are 5 per day, 5 in possession; **only 2 per day, 2 in possession may be coho salmon**. Limits for king salmon are the same as shown under *General Seasons and Limits* on page 7.
- Use of helicopters for transporting anglers and sport-caught fish is prohibited in the Kvichak River drainage.

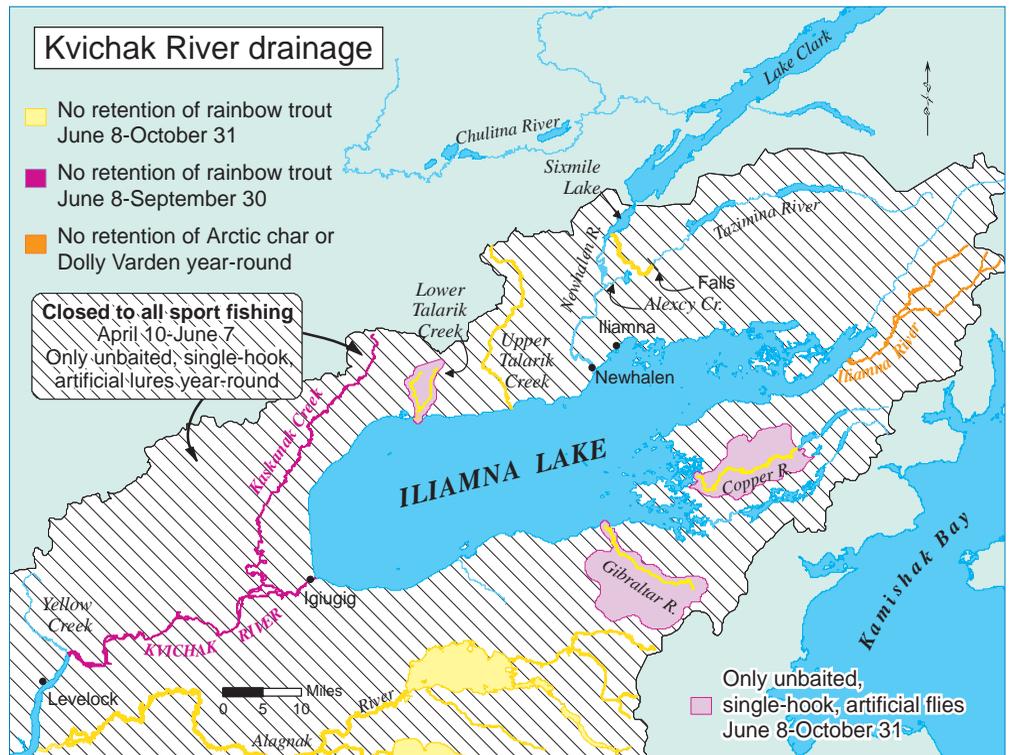
Chulitna River drainage, including waters of Lake Clark within 1 mile of the Chulitna River

- No retention of northern pike 30” or longer.

Kvichak River drainage from its outlet in Kvichak Bay upstream to Iliamna Lake

- This section is **closed to all sport fishing** April 10–June 7.
- Only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures may be used *year-round*, except in lake waters more than a ½-mile radius from inlet or outlet streams.
- In the Kvichak River drainage, from Kvichak Bay upstream to an ADF&G marker at the confluence of Yellow Creek, the daily limit for **rainbow trout** June 8–Oct. 31 is 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. Nov. 1–April 9, the daily limit is 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 over 20”. April 10–June 7, this area is **closed to all sport fishing**.
- In the Kvichak River drainage, from an ADF&G regulatory marker at the confluence of Yellow Creek upstream to the waters of Iliamna Lake within a ½-mile radius of its outlet at Igiugig, **no retention of rainbow trout** is allowed June

8–Sept. 30. All rainbow trout must be immediately released. The daily limit Oct. 1–Oct. 31 is 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. The daily limit Nov. 1–April 9 is 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 over 20”. This area is **closed to all sport fishing** April 10–June 7. *cont'd...*



BRISTOL BAY FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS (continued)

Kvichak River drainage (cont'd)

Iliamna Lake and all its tributaries, including the Newhalen River and tributaries, upstream to the outlet of Lake Clark

- All flowing waters, and lake waters within a ½-mile radius of inlet or outlet streams, are **closed to all sport fishing** April 10–June 7. In lake waters more than ½ mile distant from inlet or outlet streams, general seasons and limits on page 7 apply.
- Only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial lures may be used *year-round*, except in waters of lakes more than a ½-mile radius from inlet or outlet streams.
- In all waters except those of lakes more than a ½-mile radius from inlet or outlet streams, the daily limit for **rainbow trout** June 8–Oct. 31 is 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. Nov. 1–April 9, the daily limit is 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 over 20". April 10–June 7, this area is **closed to all sport fishing**.
- In the following waters, **no retention of rainbow trout** is allowed June 8–Oct. 31. All rainbow trout must be immediately released:
 - Lower Talarik Creek** and waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Lower Talarik Creek mouth
 - Upper Talarik Creek** and waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Upper Talarik Creek mouth

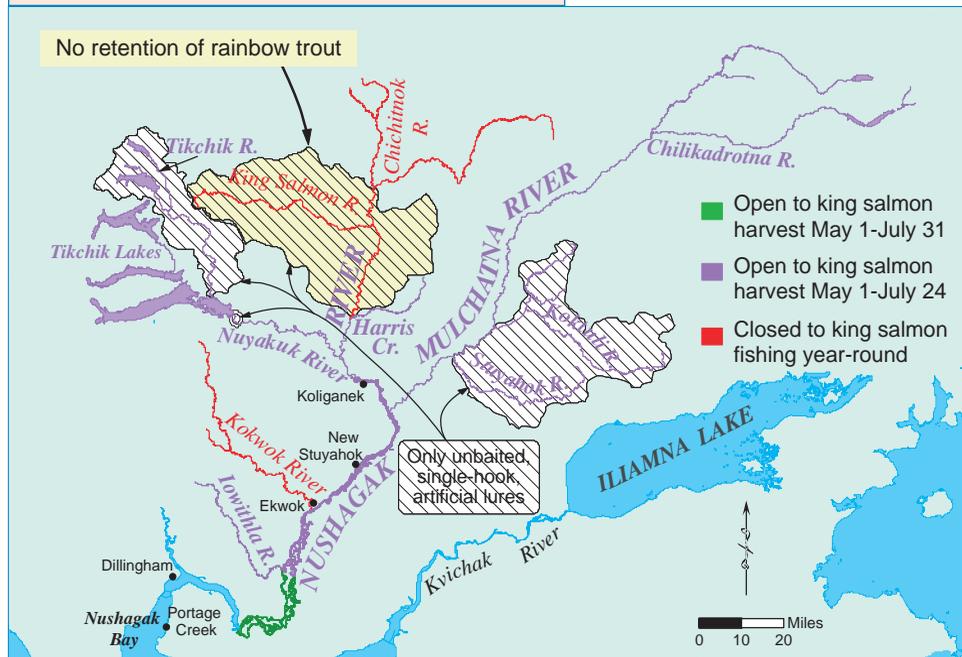
- all flowing waters of the **Gibraltar River drainage** and waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Gibraltar River mouth
- all flowing waters of the **Copper River drainage** downstream from Lower Copper Lake and the waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Copper River mouth
- the **Tazimina River** from the falls, downstream to 1 mile upstream of its outlet into Sixmile Lake.

- In the following waters, only unbaited, *single-hook*, artificial **flies** may be used June 8–October 31:
 - Lower Talarik Creek** and waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Lower Talarik Creek mouth
 - all flowing waters of the **Gibraltar River drainage** and waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Gibraltar River mouth
 - all flowing waters of the **Copper River drainage** downstream from Lower Copper Lake and the waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Copper River mouth
- In the **Iliamna River drainage**, **no retention of Arctic char or Dolly Varden** is allowed year-round. All Arctic char and Dolly Varden must be immediately released.

Kvichak River drainage upstream of Sixmile Lake, including Lake Clark

- In all tributaries upstream of Sixmile Lake, including Lake Clark, the daily limit for **rainbow trout** June 8–Oct. 31 is 1 per day, 1 in possession, *no size limit*. The daily limit Nov. 1–June 7 is 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 over 20". □

Nushagak/Mulchatna River drainages



[The Nushagak/Mulchatna Chinook and Coho Salmon Management Plans](#) may require inseason adjustments to the regulations for seasons, bag limits, gear, and open waters, depending on escapement levels of king or coho salmon. See the management plan descriptions on page 13 for details.

Nushagak/Mulchatna River drainage, excluding the Wood River drainage

- Downstream from its confluence with the lowithla River**—the Nushagak River drainage (excluding the Wood River drainage) is open May 1–July 31 to the harvest of **king salmon**, with a daily limit of 2 per day, 2 in possession 20" or longer, *only 1 over 28"*. There is a yearly limit of 4 king salmon over 20" taken from the entire Nushagak/Mulchatna drainage. All harvested king salmon 20" or longer must be recorded; see page 4. Limits for king salmon less than 20" are 5 per day, 5 in possession.
- From its confluence with the lowithla River, upstream to Harris Creek, including the lowithla River**—the Nushagak/Mulchatna drainage, unless otherwise provided below, is open May 1–July 24 to the harvest of **king salmon**, with a daily limit of 2 per day, 2 in possession, *only 1 over 28"*. There is a yearly limit of 4 king salmon over 20" taken from the entire Nushagak/Mulchatna drainage. All harvested king salmon 20" or longer must be recorded. Limits for king salmon less than 20" are 5 per day, 5 in possession.
- The **Kokwok River** drainage and all waters of the Nushagak River within ¼ mile of its confluence with the Nushagak River, are **closed to king salmon fishing year-round**.

- In these waters, **only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures** are allowed year-round:
 - the **Nuyakuk River** from the outlet of Tikchik Lake to an island located about 2 miles downstream from Nuyakuk Falls.
 - the **Tikchik River** drainage
 - all flowing waters of the **Mulchatna River** drainage from ADF&G markers about 1½ miles downstream from the Stuyahok River outlet, upstream to markers about 1½ miles upstream from the Koktuli River outlet, including the **Stuyahok River** drainage and the **Koktuli River** drainage.

Upstream from its confluence with Harris Creek:

- This section of the Nushagak drainage is **closed to king salmon fishing** year-round.
- From its confluence with Harris Creek, upstream to its confluence with the Chichitnok River, **no retention of rainbow trout** is allowed year-round. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
- From its confluence with Harris Creek, upstream to its confluence with the Chichitnok River, **only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures** are allowed year-round. □

Wood River drainage

- The Wood River drainage is open May 1–July 31 to the harvest of **king salmon** 20" or longer, with a daily limit of 1 per day, 1 in possession. There is a yearly limit of 2 king salmon 20" or longer taken from the Wood River drainage.
- All harvested king salmon 20" or longer must be recorded; see page 4. The daily limit for king salmon less than 20" is 10 per day, 10 in possession, year-round.

Kulik Lake

- No retention of northern pike 30" or longer.

Agulowak River

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used in the Agulowak River from an ADF&G regulatory marker at the outlet of Lake Nerka, downstream to Lake Aleknagik, *including* waters of Lake Aleknagik within ½ mile of the Agulowak River outlet.

- In the Agulowak River the daily limit for **rainbow trout** is 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit year-round.
- The daily limit for **Arctic char and Dolly Varden** is 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit year-round.

Agulupak River

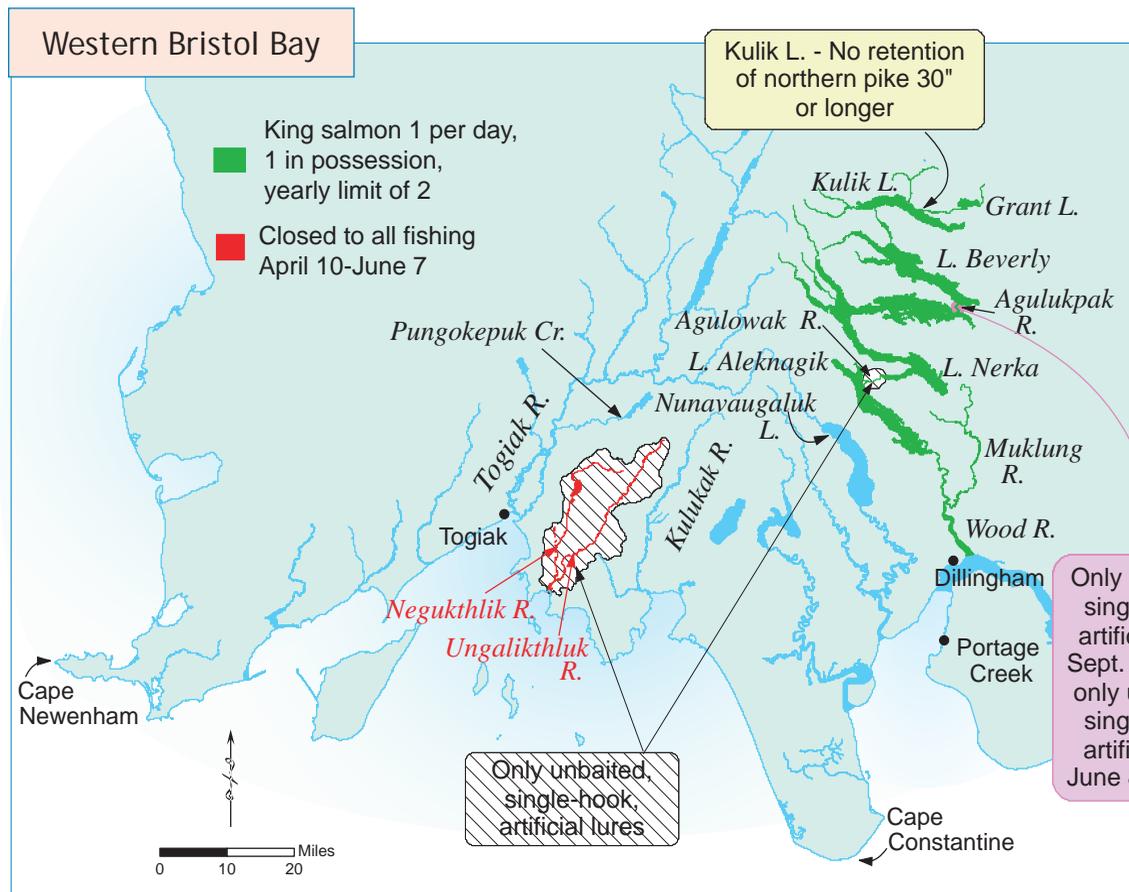
- From the outlet of Lake Beverly to the island located 1.2 miles downstream, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial **flies** may be used June 8–Aug. 31. Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial **lures** may be used Sept. 1–June 7.
- From the outlet of Lake Beverly to the island located 1.2 miles downstream, **no retention of rainbow trout** is allowed from June 8–Oct. 31. From Nov. 1–June 7 the daily limit for rainbow trout is 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 over 20".

Ungalikthluk River drainage, including the Negukthlik River drainage

- These drainages are **closed to all fishing** April 10–June 7.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used.
- No retention of rainbow trout** is allowed June 8–Oct. 31. From Nov. 1–April 9 the daily limit is 5 per day, 5 in possession, *only 1 over 20"*.

Bristol Bay drainages from Cape Constantine to Cape Newenham

- These drainages are open to the harvest of king salmon May 1–July 31.
- Daily limits for **king salmon** 20" or longer in these drainages, including the Kulukak and Togiak river drainages, are 3 per day, 3 in possession, *only 2 over 28"*. □



BRISTOL BAY SALT WATERS

GENERAL SEASONS AND LIMITS: Bristol Bay salt waters

INCLUSIVE WATERS: All waters east of a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof.

Species	Open season	Daily limits
King salmon	May 1–July 31	3 per day/3 in possession only 2 fish over 28"
	☛ yearly limit of 5—see page 6	
Other salmon	open entire year	5 per day/5 in possession
Steelhead trout	June 8–Oct. 31	2 per day/2 in possession only 1 fish over 20"
	Nov. 1–June 7	5 per day/5 in possession only 1 fish over 20"
Dolly Varden	June 8–Oct. 31	3 per day/3 in possession
	Nov. 1–June 7	10 per day/10 in possession
Halibut	Feb. 1–Dec. 31	2 per day/4 in possession
Lingcod	open entire year	no bag or possession limit
Rockfish	open entire year	no bag or possession limit
King crab	June 1–Jan. 31	6 per day/6 in possession males only—6½" or more
Dungeness crab	open entire year	12 per day/12 in possession males only—6½" or more
Tanner crab	open entire year	12 per day/12 in possession males only—5½" or more
Sharks	open entire year	1 per day/1 in possession
	☛ yearly limit of 2—see page 6	
Other	open entire year	no bag or possession limit

Halibut:

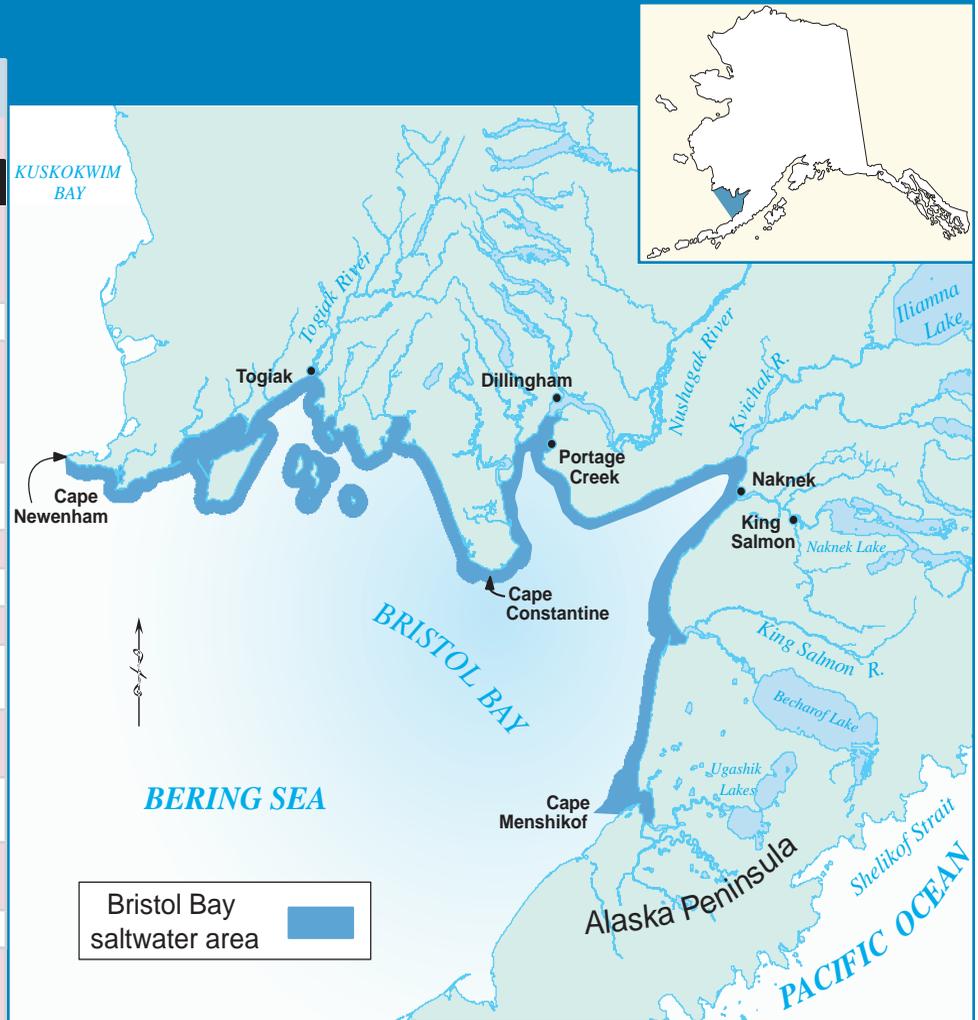
Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty. Federal possession and landing requirements for sport-caught halibut differ from state regulations. Proxy fishing for halibut is not allowed.

- Season is Feb. 1–Dec. 31
- Unguided anglers—limit is 2 per day (no size limit), 4 in possession
- Consult federal regulations for the following:
 - Bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers
 - Possession and landing requirements
 - Inseason changes to the regulations

Federal halibut regulations are available from:

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region
(907) 586-7225
<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov>

International Pacific Halibut Commission
(206) 634-1838
<http://www.iphc.washington.edu/halcom/sport.htm>



Health Guidelines for Eating Alaska Fish . . .

Alaska fish is an excellent source of low-fat protein and important nutrients. Some fish contain elevated levels of mercury, which can harm unborn babies and young children. The Department of Health and Social Services Web site offers specific fish consumption advice for women who are or can become pregnant, nursing mothers, and children 12 and under. Go to <http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/eh/fish/default.htm> or call (907) 269-8000.

Remember to include fish at least twice a week as part of a balanced diet!

EXCERPTS FROM BRISTOL BAY MANAGEMENT PLANS PERTAINING TO SPORT FISHERIES (Additional provisions of these plans not listed here restrict commercial and subsistence activities)

Nushagak-Mulchatna chinook salmon management plan (5 AAC 06.361)

If the total inriver chinook salmon return is projected to exceed 75,000 fish, then:

- no sport fishery guideline harvest level applies.

If the total inriver chinook salmon return is projected to be between 55,000 and 75,000 fish, then:

- the sport fishery guideline harvest level will be 5,000 fish **20 inches or longer**;
- a daily bag limit of 1 per day, 1 in possession for chinook salmon **20 inches or longer** will be applied to the sport fishery.

If the total inriver chinook salmon return is projected to be fewer than 55,000 fish, and spawning escapement is projected to be more than 40,000 fish, then:

- the sport fishery may be further limited by emergency order (EO) to insure the harvest does not exceed 5,000 fish (20 inches or longer) and that projected spawning escapement does not fall below 40,000 fish. EOs may reduce bag and possession limits, allow only catch-and-release fishing, prohibit use of bait, reduce times and areas open to fishing, or close the sport fishery.

If the spawning escapement is projected to be fewer than 40,000 fish, then:

- the sport fishery will be closed by emergency order. ☐

Nushagak River coho salmon management plan (5 AAC 06.368)

If the total inriver return of coho salmon is projected to be greater than 100,000 fish by August 25, then:

- no sport fishery guideline harvest level applies.

If the total inriver return of coho salmon is projected to be at least 60,000 fish, but fewer than 100,000 fish, by August 25, then:

- the sport fishery will have a guideline harvest level of 2,000 coho salmon;
- the sport fishery may be limited by emergency order (EO) so that harvest does not exceed 2,000 fish. EOs may reduce bag and possession limits, allow only catch-and-release fishing, prohibit use of bait, reduce times and areas open to fishing, or restrict terminal tackle to single-hook, artificial lures.

If the total inriver return of coho salmon is projected to be fewer than 60,000 fish on August 25, then:

- the department will close the coho salmon sport fishery in the Nushagak River drainage. ☐

Kvichak River sockeye salmon management plan (5 AAC 67.025)

If escapement is projected to be 2.0 million sockeye salmon or greater, then:

- existing sport fishery regulations shall be in effect.

If sockeye salmon escapement is projected to be fewer than 2.0 million, then:

- the sport fishery will have a guideline harvest level of 15,000 sockeye salmon.
- the department shall issue EOs to reduce the bag limit from 5 sockeye salmon to 2; and
- the department shall close waters within the Kvichak River drainage to sport fishing for sockeye salmon where there is a potential for conflict between the sport and subsistence fisheries. These waters include, but are not limited to:
 - Alexcy Creek, and all waters within 150 yards of its confluence with the Newhalen River;
 - waters of Sixmile Lake and ¼ mile downstream of Sixmile Lake in the Newhalen River, including the lower ¼ mile of the Tazimina River;
 - all waters within ½ mile of the confluence of the Gibraltar River with Lake Iliamna;
 - Kvichak River waters adjacent to the community of Igiugig, as posted between department markers.

If, in addition to projecting an escapement of fewer than 2 million sockeye salmon, the Naknek/Kvichak district is closed to commercial fishing for 10 consecutive days, the department shall consider the following additional restrictions to the sport fishery:

- reduction of the sockeye salmon bag and possession limit to 1 per day, 1 in possession;
- closure of additional areas sensitive to conflict with subsistence users;
- a spawning season closure;
- closure of the sockeye salmon sport fishery in the entire Kvichak River drainage. ☐

Emergency Orders defined

The Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game or an authorized designee may open seasons or areas, close seasons or areas, change tackle restrictions, or change bag and possession limits by emergency order (EO). EOs may be required because an immediate biological conservation concern exists that cannot wait to be addressed by the normal Board of Fisheries process. ADF&G realizes that EOs may cause disappointment for anglers. We urge you to stay informed. EOs are announced in newspapers, by radio, recorded ADF&G hotlines, the ADF&G website, and at ADF&G offices. For information on Bristol Bay area EOs, call the hotline at (907) 842-7347. ☐

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE FIVE SALMON SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA

KING (Chinook, tye, blackmouth) SALMON:

Blue-gray back with silvery sides. Small, irregular-shaped black spots on back, dorsal fin, and usually on both lobes of the tail.



Black mouth with **BLACK** gums at base of teeth on lower jaw. →



Spawning king salmon adults lose their silvery bright color and turn maroon to olive brown.

CHUM (dog, keta, calico) SALMON:

Dull gray back with yellowish-silver sides. No distinct spots on back or tail. Large eye pupil—covers nearly the entire eye.



Spawning adults develop olive green coloration on the back with maroon sides covered with irregular dull red bars. Males exhibit many large canine-like teeth.

COHO (silver) SALMON:

Greenish-blue back with silvery sides. Small black spots on the back, dorsal fin, and usually on upper lobe of tail only.



Black mouth with **WHITE** gums at base of teeth on lower jaw. ←



Spawning coho salmon adults develop greenish-black heads and dark brown to maroon bodies.

SOCKEYE (red) SALMON:

Dark blue-black back with silvery sides. No distinct spots on back, dorsal fin, or tail.



Spawning sockeye salmon adults develop dull-green heads and brick-red to scarlet bodies.

PINK (humpy) SALMON:

Large spots on the back and large black oval blotches on both tail lobes. Very small scales.



Spawning adults turn dull gray on their backs and upper sides and creamy white below. Males develop a pronounced hump.



HOW TO IDENTIFY *TROUT* and *OTHER SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA*

RAINBOW TROUT:

Green to bluish back with silvery to yellowish-green sides. Broad pinkish band along side and black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw usually does not extend past eye on adult.



STEELHEAD:

Sea-run rainbow trout with bluish gray back and bright silvery sides. Small black spots on back, sides, and tail. Pink/red coloration develops after returning to fresh water to spawn.

White mouth with white gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.



California Department of Fish and Game

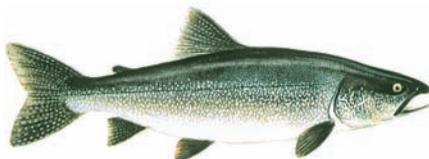
SHEEFISH:

The largest member of the whitefish family. Large jaws with the lower jaw overlapping the upper. Silvery sides with large silvery scales. Tail is deeply forked.



CUTTHROAT TROUT:

Yellowish-green body with no pinkish band along sides. Many black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw extends well past eye on adults. Red to orange slash on underside of lower jaw.



LAKE TROUT:

Dark green to grayish back and light silvery sides with oval or irregular white to yellowish spots.



NORTHERN PIKE:

Back and sides usually greenish with yellow-white spots. Head depressed forward with duck-like jaws containing many large, sharp teeth.

DOLLY VARDEN CHAR:

Olive green to blue-gray back with silvery sides. Small yellow, red, or pink spots on sides. Pelvic and anal fins often have a white leading edge.



ARCTIC CHAR:

Very difficult to distinguish from Dolly Varden. Arctic char are generally found in the Bristol Bay area and throughout western Alaska, and Dolly Varden are found on Kodiak Island, throughout the waters of southcentral and southeastern Alaska, and on the North Slope.



ARCTIC GRAYLING:

Light brown to dark purple back, fading to bluish gray with black spots on sides. Very large dorsal fin with red and violet spots.



BURBOT:

Slim brownish-black body with smooth skin. Flattened head with wide mouth and one barbel hanging from lower jaw.



5 AAC 75.010(a) states that no person may possess any unpreserved fish not legally taken by himself or herself, unless he or she has a statement signed by the person taking the fish stating the type of fish, number of fish, the location and date taken, and the sport fishing license number. See page 4, "Possession of sport-caught fish."



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish

TRANSFER OF POSSESSION FORM

Anglers must fill out this form and give to recipient, along with fish or shellfish. Recipient must carry this form until fish or shellfish are preserved.

ANGLER INFORMATION

Name: _____ Sport fishing license no. _____

Address: _____

_____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

<u>SPECIES TAKEN</u>	<u>NUMBER TAKEN</u>	<u>DATE TAKEN</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Angler's signature: _____ Date: _____

RECIPIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Recipient's signature: _____ Date: _____



A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



photo by Jeff Schultz of AlaskaStock.com in Anchorage, AK

Dear Fellow Fishermen,

I love fishing, and catching "the big one" is a quintessential Alaskan experience. Whether you are stocking your freezer or looking for a trophy salmon, trout, halibut, grayling, or pike, you can do it while enjoying the majestic beauty of Alaska's wilderness.

Not only is sport fishing a great outdoor activity to enjoy in Alaska, it is also a major contributor to our state's economy, creating more than 15,000 jobs. In addition, by purchasing a sport fishing license, you are helping support essential management programs that sustain and enhance recreational fishing opportunities in Alaska. The money collected from license sales helps Alaska maintain productive and sustainable fisheries, and is used to manage and stock fish, develop and improve habitat and access, conduct research, and support educational programs.

Here in Alaska, we want to make sure we protect our resources. Please take the time to read and understand the laws and regulations applicable to your choice of fishing. The friendly staff at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game are available to assist you, and can be contacted via the information centers or hotlines listed in this publication. Thank you for fishing in a manner that is sustainable, legal, ethical, and contributes to the future of Alaska's fisheries.

Best regards,

Sean Parnell
Governor