

2010 Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary



Kodiak Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands

Effective April 15, 2010 through April 14, 2011



2010 Kodiak Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands



Purchase 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

Fishery hotline: (907) 486-5176

ADF&G offices: Kodiak (907) 486-1880

Anchorage (907) 267-2218



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 (907-486-1880) 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: Kodiak (907) 486-4762, and Dutch Harbor (907) 581-1432.

Report Violations: 1-800-478-3377



On the cover:

Jody Nummer's photo of sons Joshua, Willem, and Gabriel Nummer won the 2010 Sport Fish Division cover art contest for the Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands area. The photograph, which Jody likes to call "Three Princes and Two Kings," was taken in Kodiak.

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, parenthood, 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.

STATEWIDE REGULATIONS . . .

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND FEES: A sport fishing license is required annually (each calendar year) and must be in the possession of all persons 16 years of age or older (see following special exemption) while sport fishing or personal use fishing. All persons engaged in sport fishing or in possession of fish *must show their sport fishing licenses, catch records, special permits or tags, and any fish to any local representative of the department* or to any peace officer of the state upon request.

Sport fishing licenses and king salmon tags 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.

A lost license may be replaced for \$5 through local license vendors. No person may alter, loan, or transfer to any other person any license issued to him, and no person may use any license issued to another person.

A resident (**resident means 12 consecutive months residency**) 60 years of age or older who has been a resident for one year or more, as long as he or she remains a resident, does not need a sport fishing license, but must obtain a special permanent identification card from the ADF&G Licensing Section.

A person holding a valid resident Alaska sport fishing license may serve as a fishing proxy for an eligible resident beneficiary who is blind, physically disabled, or 65 years of age or older. Both proxy and beneficiary must be authorized before fishing; contact an ADF&G office for forms and information.

2010 LICENSE FEES

Resident license fees:

- Resident sport fishing license \$ 24.00
- Resident sport fishing license for the blind 25¢

However, the fee is \$5 for the head of a family or a dependent member of that person's family, or for one solely dependent upon oneself for support, upon proof presented by the applicant that the applicant: (a) is receiving or has received assistance during the preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program to aid the indigent, or (b) has an annual family gross income less than \$8,200 for the year preceding application.

Nonresident license fees:*

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

Military license fees (on active duty, permanently stationed in Alaska, and their dependents—includes U.S. Coast Guard):

- Military sport fishing license \$ 24.00
- A qualified resident disabled veteran may receive a free sport fishing and hunting permanent ID card after completing an application available from the ADF&G Licensing Section.

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

King salmon tag requirements and fees: Anglers sport fishing for king salmon (except stocked king salmon in landlocked lakes) must purchase a current year's king salmon tag. (See exceptions below.) Anglers must sign their name across the face of the king salmon tag in order for it to be valid, attach it to their current year's sport fishing license, and have it in their possession.

Resident king salmon tag \$ 10.00

The following resident anglers DO NOT need a king salmon tag:

- Residents who qualify for the 25¢ license for the blind
- Residents under the age of 16
- Residents 60 years of age or older who qualify for a permanent ID card
- Residents who qualify for a disabled veteran's license
- Residents who qualify for a \$5 license.

Nonresident king salmon tag*

- Nonresident 1-day tag \$ 10.00
- Nonresident 3-day tag \$ 20.00
- Nonresident 7-day tag \$ 30.00
- Nonresident 14-day tag \$ 50.00
- Nonresident annual tag \$100.00
- Military† \$ 20.00

* Nonresident anglers under the age of 16 **do not** need a king salmon tag, but **do** need to obtain the required harvest record (free of charge) from ADF&G offices and license vendors.

† In order to qualify for a military king salmon tag, the person must be a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard on active duty and permanently stationed in the state, or be their dependent.

CLOSED WATERS & PROHIBITED ACTS

Waters closed to sport fishing: Unless otherwise posted by department markers, 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), or in accordance with sport fishing provisions listed below under “*Use of sport-caught fish as bait.*”

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

Waste of fish: The intentional waste or destruction of any species of sport-caught fish is prohibited.

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, 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.

(c) Upon request by an employee of the department or a peace officer of the state, a person must present for inspection any fish taken or possessed by the person in a sport fishery.

(d) Upon request by an employee of the department or a peace officer of the state, a person while taking fish must present for inspection any apparatus designed to be or capable of being used to take fish in a sport fishery.

Possession of sport-caught halibut: Consult federal regulations. See page 15 for contact information.

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

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.



Use of attractors or beads: Attractors (beads) when used with a fly, lure, or bare hook, must be either fixed within two inches of the fly, lure, or bare hook, or be free sliding on the line or leader.

For the purposes of this regulation, 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.*

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

Ice fishing gear: Sport fishing through the ice is permitted with the use of 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 by statewide or area regulations.

Freshwater sport fishing: (a) Fish may not be taken in fresh water by means of (1) fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except those of standard manufacture), (2) multiple

hooks with gap between point and shank larger than one-half inch, except as permitted in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area, (3) spear, unless permitted by area regulations, or (4) arrow, unless permitted by area regulations; and (b) 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.

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

Use of underwater spear: In salt water, spears may be used to take fish, subject to applicable seasons and bag limits, by persons who are completely submerged.

Sport fishing gear for herring and smelt: In salt water, herring and smelt may be taken with the use of 15 or less unbaited single or multiple hooks attached to a single line.

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

Use of sport-caught fish as bait: (a) Unless provided for in this section, fish taken under sport fishing regulations may not be used as bait. (b) Whitefish, herring, and species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in sport fishing regulations, as well as the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally taken sport fish, may be used as bait. (c) Herring and other species for which no seasonal or harvest limits are specified in sport fishing regulations may be used as

live bait, except that live fish may **not** be used as bait for sport fishing in fresh water. Live bait may be possessed, transported or released only in the salt waters of the regulatory area in which it was taken. □

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. In many cases, EOs are required because there are either more or fewer fish than expected, and there is a biological conservation concern (see our mission statement on page 2).

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, on the ADF&G website, and at kiosks and ADF&G offices. □

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 in addition to 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 man-made, 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.

char means all char including Dolly Varden, Arctic char, Mackinaw or lake trout, and eastern brook trout.

charter vessel means a vessel licensed under AS 16.05.490, used for hire in the sport, personal use, or subsistence taking of fish or shellfish, and not used on the same day for any other commercial fishing purpose; a charter vessel does not include a vessel or skiff without a charter vessel operator.

charter vessel operator means a person engaged in carrying passengers on a charter vessel for any valuable consideration that passes directly or indirectly to the vessel's owner, operator, or a person with a financial interest in the vessel, in consideration of the carriage of any person on board.

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 line means that the line or strike indicator is within the view of and is 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.

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 most accessible professional employee of the department, (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 person defined in AS 16.05.150.

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*.

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.

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

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 the department.

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 to the waters of Alaska by direct or indirect means will kill, stun, or drive fish from their natural repose.

transport means 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. □

Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands ~ Fresh Waters

Salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, & grayling

AREA BAIT RESTRICTIONS:

Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used Sept. 15–May 31 on the Sandy River (map below).
Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round on the lower 1,000 yards of the King Salmon River. ☐

SEASONS, BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS:

KING SALMON:

Season: Open January 1–July 25
Daily limits: less than 20"–10 daily, 10 in possession.
20" or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
Freshwater annual limit:
No more than 5 per year, 20" or longer.
Harvest record required.

OTHER SALMON (SOCKEYE, COHO, PINK, CHUM):

Season: Open all year
Limits: Total combinations of all species—5 daily,
5 in possession, of any size.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT:

Season: Open all year
Daily limits: In all fresh waters of the Alaska Peninsula
and the Aleutian Islands (see exception for
Sandy River)—2 per day, 2 in possession
(only 1 may be 20" or longer).
Annual limit: No more than 2 per year, 20" or longer.
Harvest record required. (Annual limit does
not apply in Anchorage Bay Runway Lake.)

DOLLY VARDEN:

Open all year, 10 daily, 10 in possession, no size limit.

GRAYLING:

Open all year, 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size limit.

OTHER SPECIES:

Open all year; no bag, possession, or size limits.

EXCEPTIONS AND CLOSED WATERS

Chignik River—open to king salmon fishing Jan. 1–Aug. 9.

King Salmon River (above Port Moller on map below):

- That section of the river from its mouth to an ADF&G regulatory marker located 1,000 yd upstream is **closed to harvest of king salmon**. *King salmon must be released immediately and may not be removed from the water before release.*
- In the entire King Salmon River, a king salmon may not be removed from the water if it is to be released.

Sandy River (above Port Moller on map below):

- Rainbow/steelhead trout may not be possessed or retained. *Rainbow/steelhead trout must be released immediately.*

Unalaska Island (on map below, center):

- The **Makushin and Nateekin rivers are closed to all sport fishing** upstream from an ADF&G marker located about 2 miles upstream.
- In **Unalaska Bay drainages** (excluding the Iliuliuk River drainage), **only 2 salmon may be coho salmon, and only 2 may be sockeye salmon.**
- The **Iliuliuk River drainage is closed to fishing for sockeye salmon** and has a **bag limit of 2 coho salmon.**
- In **Iliuliuk Creek** (also known as Town or Unalaska Creek), the Church Hole is **closed to fishing June 15–Sept. 15**. All waters upstream from an ADF&G regulatory marker at the upstream terminus of the Church Hole to the downstream edge of the Iliuliuk Bridge are **closed to fishing all year.**
- Flowing waters draining into Iliuliuk Lake—closed to fishing Aug. 1–Dec. 31.**
- Humpy and Summer Bay creeks—closed to fishing.**
- Summer Bay Lake drainage** (and salt waters within a 250-yd radius of the Summer Bay Creek outlet)—**closed to all sport fishing Aug. 16–Dec. 31.**

Annual Limits, Harvest Records, and Spawning Ground Closures

Annual limits in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands regulatory area: An angler may retain no more than five (5) king salmon in fresh water and two (2) rainbow/steelhead trout 20" or longer in fresh or salt water during a calendar year.

Harvest records: All sport anglers fishing in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands area, regardless of age or license status, must obtain and be in possession of a nontransferable harvest record card while fishing for king salmon or rainbow/steelhead trout. Immediately after harvesting a king salmon or rainbow/steelhead trout 20" or longer, an angler must record the date, location, and species of the catch, in ink, on the back of the angler's sport fishing license or harvest record card.

Spawning ground closures: All fresh waters in the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands area (except the Chignik River) are closed to king salmon fishing July 26–Dec. 31. ☐



Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands ~ Salt Waters

Salmon, trout, & Dolly Varden	Bottomfish & other	Crab
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SEASONS, BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS:

KING SALMON:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession. No size limit. No annual limit.

OTHER SALMON (SOCKEYE, COHO, PINK, CHUM):
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size limits.

➤ **Kodiak Island area:**
 The bag and possession limit for salmon (other than king salmon) less than 20" long is 10 per day and 10 in possession.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT:
 Season: Open all year
 Daily limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession (only 1 may be 20" or longer).
 Annual limit: No more than 2 per year, 20" or longer. Harvest record required.

DOLLY VARDEN:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 10 daily, 10 in possession, no size limit.

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

WATERS CLOSED TO ALL SPORT FISHING:

Kitoi Bay, from the mouth of Big Kitoi Creek to ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°22' W. long., is **closed to sport fishing year-round**.

Kitoi Bay, seaward from the ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°22' W. long. to ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°21.75' W. long., is **closed to all sport fishing** Aug. 15–Sept. 30.

Salt waters within a 250-yd radius of the **Summer Bay Creek** outlet are **closed to all sport fishing** Aug. 16–Dec. 31.

EXCEPTIONS AND CLOSED WATERS FOR SALMON AND STEELHEAD:

Kitoi Bay, within 500 yd of Little Kitoi Creek, is **closed to salmon fishing** Aug. 15–Sept. 30.

Kodiak Road Zone daily salmon limits: In all salt water bordering the Road Zone within 1 mile of Spruce Island and Kodiak Island, only 2 may be coho salmon and only 2 may be sockeye salmon.

Kodiak Road Zone steelhead: Catch-and-release only.

Kodiak Remote Zone daily salmon limits: The bag and possession limit is 5 daily and 10 in possession.

Unalaska Bay daily salmon limits: In Unalaska Bay salt waters, only 2 may be coho salmon and only 2 may be sockeye salmon.

SNAGGING PROHIBITED:

Snagging is prohibited in salt waters of Monashka Bay May 1–July 5, and in salt waters of Mission Beach and Mill Bay Aug. 1–Sept. 15. ☐

SEASONS, BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS:

HALIBUT:
 Season: Open Feb. 1–Dec. 31
 Limits: 2 daily, 4 in possession, no size restrictions. [See page 15.](#)

LINGCOD:
 Season: Closed Jan. 1–June 30
 Open July 1–Dec. 31
 Limits: 2 daily, 4 in possession, no size restrictions.

ROCKFISH:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 10 daily, 20 in possession, no size restrictions.

SHARKS:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession
 Annual limit: No more than 2 per year. Harvest record required.

OTHER SPECIES:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: No daily bag, possession, or size restrictions.

SEASONS, BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS:

DUNGENESS CRAB:
 Season: Open all year
 Limits: 12 per day, 12 in possession, males only; 6½-inch minimum size (straight-line distance across carapace, **not** including spines).

KING CRAB:
 Fishery is closed.

TANNER CRAB:
 Season: Open all year (but [see exception](#) below)
 Limits: 6 per day, 6 in possession, males only; 5½-inch minimum size (straight-line distance across carapace, **including** spines).

Aleutian Islands

Attu
Shemya Station

Annual Limit / Harvest Record Required

- Rainbow/steelhead trout, 20 inches or longer
- Sharks

Alaska Peninsula

Adak Station
Atka

Unalaska Islands

Unalaska Island
Nikolski

Alaska Peninsula

Cape Menshikof
Port Heiden
Chignik
Kupreanof Pt.
Sand Point
Unimak I.

Kodiak Island

Kodiak I.
Kodiak

Bristol Bay

Kamishak Bay

Shelikof Strait

BERING SEA

PACIFIC OCEAN

EXCEPTION—TANNER CRAB:

In waters 25 fathoms or deeper, between Jul. 15 and Feb. 10, no one may take Tanner crab 14 days before and after a commercial red king crab or Tanner crab fishing season. ☐

Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands ~ Shellfish Regulations

LEGAL GEAR REQUIREMENTS FOR HARVESTING SHELLFISH

- Crab may be taken by hand, or with pots or ring nets; or by diving gear or dip nets; or by hooked or hookless lines, either operated by hand or attached to a pole or rod. Shrimp may be taken only with pots or ring nets. Clams may be taken by hand, or with rakes, shovels, or manually operated clam guns.
- No more than 5 pots of any size per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used to take shellfish at any time.
- If a keg or buoy is used on shellfish gear, the first initial and last name and home address of the person operating the pot must be legibly inscribed on the keg or buoy. In addition, the name or AK number of the vessel used to set the gear must also be inscribed on the keg or buoy.
- All pots must include an escape mechanism in accordance with shellfish harvest regulations (5 AAC 39.145). See below for description.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- Octopus are occasionally caught in crab pots. Octopus are defined as "other shellfish." There are no closed seasons, nor bag or possession limits, but only pots may be used to take them.

⚠ **CAUTION! PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING HAS OCCURRED ON KODIAK BEACHES.** For more information, check the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's PSP web pages at <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/fss/seafood/psphome.htm>

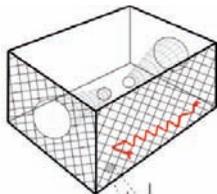
SHELLFISH POT GEAR ESCAPE MECHANISMS

(Summary of 5 AAC 39.145)

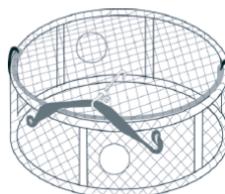
- Pot gear must include escape mechanisms in order to avoid waste of the resource in case the pot is lost.
- A sidewall, which may include the tunnel, must contain an opening at least 18 inches long (6 inches long for shrimp pots). The opening must be within 6 inches of the bottom of the pot, and must be parallel to the bottom of the pot.
- The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 30-thread. The cotton twine may not be looped around or tied to the web bars.

Exception 1: Dungeness crab pots only may have the pot lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 60-thread.

Exception 2: Tanner crab and shrimp pots may use 36-thread twine (or smaller) and a galvanic timed-release device (GTR) in their 18-inch (or 6 inch for shrimp pots) opening. The GTR must be designed to release in no more than 30 days in salt water, and must be integral to the length of the twine so that when the device releases, the twine will no longer secure or obstruct the opening of the pot. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the GTR.



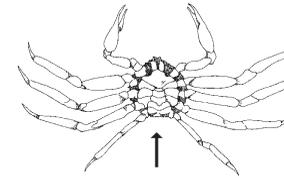
Placement of escapement mechanism



"Dungeness crab pot Exception 1" (see text)

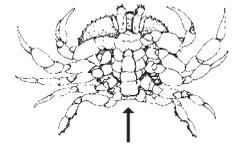
Crab identification and measurement chart

Tanner crab

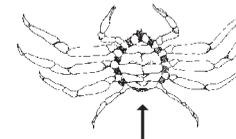


male-narrow abdominal flap

Dungeness crab

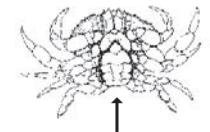


male-narrow abdominal flap



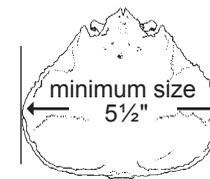
female-wide abdominal flap covers most of underside (females usually smaller than 5½")

NO HARVEST ALLOWED

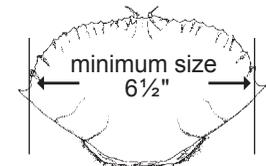


female-wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

NO HARVEST ALLOWED



Width measurement of Tanner crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, including spines.



Width measurement of Dungeness crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, not including spines.



HOW TO IDENTIFY the FRESHWATER SPECIES found in the KODIAK ISLAND/ ALASKA PENINSULA AREA

Wherever good fishing spots are, bears are likely to be. You are responsible for your own safety in bear country. Be aware of your surroundings, don't travel alone, make plenty of noise, and let someone know your trip plans.

Fish during the heat of the day when bears are least active. If a bear approaches, stop fishing. If you have a fish on your line, either give it slack or cut the line. Do *not* let the fish splash on the end of your line. A bear will quickly make the connection, and you'll lose your fish anyway.

When you catch a fish you intend to harvest, immediately kill it and bleed it into the water. Don't let fish flop around in the boat or on the bank—the noise may signal nearby bears.

If you have a bear-resistant container, or if you must use a non-resistant cooler:

- clean but don't fillet your fish,
- toss entrails into deep, fast-moving water, and
- pack the fish's body cavity with ice and place it in the container. If you do not have a container, keep your bled but uncleaned fish in the water. Clean it at a designated cleaning station or when you get home.

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:

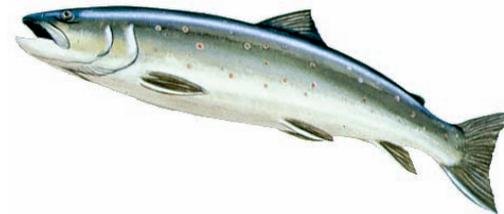
Sea-run rainbow trout with bluish gray back and bright silvery sides. Small black spots on back, sides, and tail. Pink/red coloration develops after returning to fresh water to spawn.

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



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.



Store food, bait, garbage, or pet food in bear-proof containers, a locked vehicle, an elevated cache, or a dwelling—not in tents, on stream banks, or in coolers. Change out of clothes that have fish or bait smells on them before sleeping in

your tent. Those smelly clothes belong in a bear-proof container, not being used as a pillow.

Learn how to travel and live in bear country (most of Alaska). Check out the ADF&G Wildlife Conservation

website at www.wildlife.alaska.gov or pick up the brochure "Bear Facts" at ADF&G, State Parks, or National Park Service offices. □



HOW TO IDENTIFY the FIVE SALMON SPECIES found in the KODIAK ISLAND/ALASKA PENINSULA AREA

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.



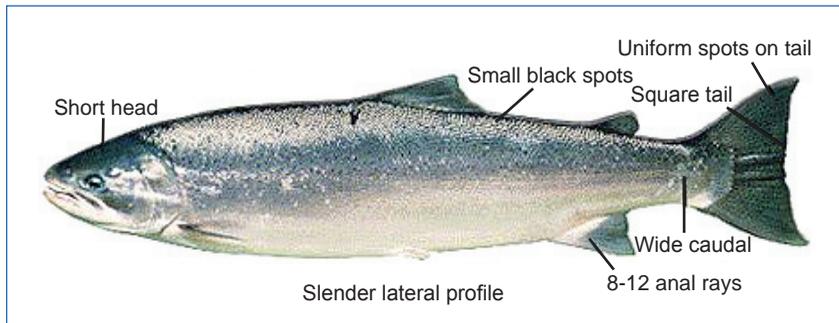
Photographs courtesy of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Salmon mouth illustrations courtesy of California Department of Fish and Game.

ATTENTION, ANGLERS: Beware of Catching Steelhead While Fishing for Coho (Silver) Salmon

Remember:

All steelhead caught from Kodiak Road Zone drainages (including Buskin, Saltery, and Miam) must be released. Please be very careful when landing and releasing steelhead as these fish are very sensitive to excessive handling.

Steelhead Trout



Steelhead Identification Characteristics:

- Head blunt, jaw short—may not extend past the eye
- Gums and tongue completely white
- Distinct dark spots on dorsal fin
- Square-shaped tail with distinct spots—no silver pigment on tail
- May have reddish stripe along sides; gill cover may be pinkish
- Length up to 34 inches

Coho Salmon



Coho Lower Jaw



Coho Head

Graphics courtesy of Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Coho Salmon Identification Characteristics:

- Jaw longer—always extends past the eye
- Outer gums white; edge of gums and tongue black
- Few (if any) spots on dorsal fin
- Angular tail with silver pigment in tail (may have spots on the upper portion)

PELAGIC and NON-PELAGIC ROCKFISH

Rockfish are divided into two groups, **pelagic** and **non-pelagic**, for purposes of sport fishery management. Bag and possession limits differ for the two groups in many areas, so it is important to be able to distinguish them. This chart shows the most common species in each group.

Pelagic Rockfish

Open-water species often found mid-water in schools, close to rocky structures. Moderately long-lived (most fish are 7-30 years old).



BLACK ROCKFISH (commonly called "black bass"): Dark gray to black with white belly. Usually uniform in color, but may have lighter patches along back. No pores on lower jaw. Size: up to 25 inches.



YELLOWTAIL ROCKFISH: Olive green to greenish brown with lighter underside; fins distinctly yellowish green. Size: up to 26 inches.



DUSKY ROCKFISH: Brownish body color with whitish belly, tinged with pink or orange; fins tinged with pink or orange; more common in deep water. Three pores on each side of lower jaw, and two dark bars on each cheek. Size: up to 20 inches.

Non-Pelagic Rockfish

Bottom-dwelling species found on or near the ocean floor, usually in rocky or boulder-strewn habitat. Extremely long-lived (most fish are 15-75 years old).



YELLOWEYE ROCKFISH (red snapper): Orange red and orange yellow, bright golden yellow eye, fins may be black at tips. Juveniles have two light bands along the side, one on the lateral line and a smaller one below the lateral line. Size: up to 36 inches.



SILVERGRAY ROCKFISH: Greenish to silver-gray body, belly white, tinged with soft orange or pink. Slender body fish with a long lower jaw protruding well beyond upper jaw. Size: up to 28 inches.



CHINA ROCKFISH: Mostly black, with bright yellow and white blotches and a yellow stripe along most of the lateral line. Size: up to 17 inches.



COPPER ROCKFISH: Olive brown to copper with pink or yellow blotches, white on sides and belly. Dorsal fins dark copper brown to black with some white. Rear two-thirds of lateral line is light. Size: up to 22 inches.



TIGER ROCKFISH: Light pink with five dark red stripes along the side. Two dark bars extend from each eye. Size: up to 24 inches.



QUILLBACK ROCKFISH: Brown body mottled with orange and yellow. Long, prominent spines on a high dorsal fin. Size: up to 24 inches.

Rockfish Require Special Management

Rockfish are one of the more interesting and colorful groups of marine fishes. There are over 30 species in Alaska; about a dozen are commonly taken in sport fisheries. As a group, they are more vulnerable to harvest than most other fishes because (1) they prefer specific habitats and are easily found and caught, (2) they may not reproduce until they are 7 to 30 years old, (3) survival of young is extremely low and varies a lot from year to year, and (4) catch-and-release mortality is very high.

Rockfish have swim bladders, organs containing gas that are used to regulate buoyancy. Their swim bladders are not vented, so when they are brought to the surface from deep water, the gas expands, causing internal injuries. Rockfish with inflated swim bladders cannot re-submerge and usually don't survive release if they are brought up from depths exceeding 60 ft. Even seemingly uninjured rockfish may have internal organ and blood vessel damage. Avoid high-relief, rocky areas and the deeper sides of rock piles and pinnacles if you don't want to catch rockfish. In some areas you must retain the non-pelagic rockfish you catch. We do not recommend using knives or syringes to deflate the swim bladder.

For more information on rockfish, go to <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/RockfishBrochure.cfm>

ADF&G's Trophy Fish Program. . .

Alaska State Trophy Fish Recordholders

Species	Min. wt.	Lbs/oz	Year	Location	Angler
Arctic char/ Dolly Varden	10 lb	27/6	2002	Wulik River	Mike Curtiss
Brook trout	3 lb	<i>(species added in 1995—no entries to date)</i>			
Burbot	8 lb	24/12	1976	Lake Louise	George R. Howard
King salmon	<i>(see below)</i>	97/4	1985	Kenai River	Lester Anderson
Chum salmon	15 lb	32/0	1985	Caamano Point	Fredrick Thynes
Coho salmon	20 lb	26/0	1976	Icy Strait	Andrew Robbins
Cutthroat trout	3 lb	8/6	1977	Wilson Lake	Robert Denison
Grayling	3 lb	5/1	2008	Fish River	Peter Cockwill
Halibut	250 lb	459/0	1996	Unalaska Bay	Jack Tragis
Lake trout	20 lb	47/0	1970	Clarence Lake	Daniel Thorsness
Lingcod	55 lb	81/6	2002	Monty Island	Charles Curny
Northern pike	15 lb	38/8	1991	Innoko River	Jack Wagner
Pink salmon	8 lb	12/9	1974	Moose River	Steven A. Lee
Rainbow/ steelhead trout	15 lb	42/3	1970	Bell Island	David White
Rockfish	18 lb	38/11	2001	Pr. William Sound	Rosemary Roberts
Sheefish	30 lb	53/0	1986	Pah River	Lawrence E. Hudnall
Sockeye salmon	12 lb	16/0	1974	Kenai River	Chuck Leach
Whitefish	4 lb	9/0	1989	Tozitna River	Al Mathews

King salmon minimum weight for the Kenai River is 75 lb. For the rest of the state, it is 50 lb.

Anglers have been participating since the 1960s in the ADF&G Trophy Fish Program, which gives special recognition to anglers taking fish that meet minimum weight (trophy certificates) or length standards (catch-and-release certificates) within a species. Trophy fish for both certificates must be legally caught from waters open to the public, in compliance with current ADF&G sport fishing regulations.

Minimum weights for trophy fish certificates are listed on the table above (second column). Entries must be weighed in the presence of witnesses and a Trophy Fish Official, on a scale currently certified by the Division of Weights

and Measures. **At least one witness is mandatory, as is a photograph.**

For catch-and-release honorary certificates, do not remove your fish from the water. Hold it just at the water's surface while a photograph is quickly taken, then release it into the current.

Minimum lengths for catch-and-release honorary certificates: *Arctic char/Dolly Varden*, 30 inches; *Arctic grayling*, 18 inches; *brook trout*, 20 inches; *cutthroat trout*, 20 inches; *lake trout*, 36 inches; *lingcod*, 53 inches; *northern pike*, 40 inches; *rainbow/steelhead*, 32 inches; *sheefish*, 45 inches.

Affidavit forms and complete program rules are available at most ADF&G offices, and you can also download them from our website:

www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/Trophy/

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.

SPORT FISHING BY PROXY . . .

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

Request a "Proxy Information Form" from any ADF&G office, or download it from our website: www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/regulations/proxy.cfm. Return the form to any ADF&G office for certification. You must provide your sport fishing license number, age (if under 16), or ADF&G Permanent ID card number, and original signatures of both parties. When presenting the Proxy Information Form for certification, you must also provide proof of fishing license or ADF&G Permanent ID card; and, if the reason for the proxy is "physically disabled," proof of 70% or greater physical disability. The Proxy Information Form is valid from the date of ADF&G certification for the time period designated on the form.

The proxy fishing program allows you to take your own bag limit and your beneficiary's bag limit in the same day. 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 have in your possession the ADF&G-certified Proxy Information Form, your fishing license or ADF&G Permanent ID card, the original fishing license or ADF&G Permanent ID card of your beneficiary, and any original permits and harvest record cards (if necessary) for yourself and for your beneficiary.

You may not take or attempt to take fish or game by proxy for more than one person at a time. Proxy fishing for halibut is not allowed. □

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
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TIPS—if you plan to release your fish . . .

Tackle

- Use strong line to bring your catch in quickly.
- Fish caught with flies or lures survive more often than fish caught with bait.
- Overly large hooks can damage mouth parts or eyes.
- Small hooks may be taken deeply by fish.
- Use steel hooks that will quickly rust out; avoid using stainless steel hooks.
- Use pliers to pinch barbs down.

Landing your catch

- Land your fish as carefully and quickly as possible.
- Avoid removing the fish from the water.
- If you are ice-fishing, don't lay your fish on the ice.

Removing the hook

- Remove the hook quickly and gently, keeping the fish underwater.
- Use long-nosed pliers or a hemostat to back the hook out.
- When a fish is hooked deeply, cut the line near the hook.
- Cut your line rather than injure an active fish.

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!

Reviving your catch

- Point your fish into a slow current or gently move it back and forth until its gills are working and it maintains its balance.
- When the fish recovers and attempts to swim out of your hands, let it go.
- Large fish may take some time to revive. □

angler ethics . . .

- **Don't pollute.** Please haul trash out of the field and dispose of it properly. Remember that discarded fishing line can be lethal to birds and other wildlife.
- **Obey fishing regulations.**
- **Respect private property.** Native allotments and other private land holdings are common along Alaska's waterways; seek permission before using private land.
- Think about your needs and **take only the fish you require.** Preserve your fish appropriately.
- If you plan to kill fish, do so quickly and humanely. If you plan to release fish, handle them gently and do not remove them from the water.
- **Minimize stream bank erosion.**

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

SPECIES TAKEN	NUMBER TAKEN	DATE TAKEN	LOCATION
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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