

2010 *Alaska Sport Fishing Regulations Summary*



Southeast Alaska

Effective April 15, 2010 through April 14, 2011



**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



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, or visit the following website: <http://www.boards.adfg.state.ak.us/fishinfo/index.php>.

WELCOME ANGLERS . . .

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 in Douglas (907-465-4270), Haines (907-766-3638), Ketchikan (907-225-2859), Craig (907-826-2498), Petersburg (907-772-5231), Sitka (907-747-5355), or Yakutat (907-784-3222); or, contact 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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ON THE COVER—Emma Brubl of Sitka holds a king salmon she caught while fishing in Sitka Sound. The photo was taken by Emma's father, Elliot Brubl, who noted that Emma always catches the biggest fish of the day.

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 below) while sport fishing or personal use fishing. All persons engaged in sport fishing or in possession of sport-caught 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.

A resident (**resident means 12 consecutive months of 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.

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 a \$5 duplicate fee through local license vendors. No person may alter, loan, or transfer to any other person a license issued them, and no person may use any license issued to another person.

A person holding a valid resident Alaska sport fishing license may serve as a fishing proxy for an eligible resident beneficiary who is blind, 70% 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 (or download an application form at <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/regulations/proxy.cfm>, and bring completed form to any ADF&G office for authorization). Proxy fishing for halibut is not allowed.

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 11 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. Except as permitted in Southeast Alaska where it is legal to use pink and chum salmon 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 Douglas (907) 465-4105 or Craig (907) 826-2560 for information. □

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 Alaska 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.

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.

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.

FISHING INFORMATION UPDATES:

The department provides recorded messages to the public about fishing opportunities and inseason changes in regulations. For recorded messages in the Southeast Alaska area, call: Juneau (465-4116), Haines (766-2625), and Ketchikan (225-0475).

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.

pelagic and non-pelagic rockfish refer to p. 26.

pike means northern pike.

possession limit means the maximum number of unreserved 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. □

REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS . . .

Annual limits and harvest records required—king salmon, steelhead trout, shark, lingcod, yelloweye rockfish, and sablefish (black cod):

Nonresident and resident harvest records and annual limits:

(a) Nonresident anglers are required to have a non-transferable harvest record in possession when angling for king salmon, steelhead, shark, lingcod, yelloweye rockfish, and sablefish (Black Cod); an annual limit is also established for these species. For licensed anglers, a harvest record appears on the backside of their sport fishing license. For anglers under age 16 and those not requiring a license, harvest reporting cards are available from ADF&G offices and from fishing license vendors. **Resident anglers** are required to keep a harvest record for steelhead and shark; annual limits for steelhead and shark apply to both resident and nonresident anglers.

(b) Immediately upon landing and retaining a fish that requires harvest recording, both resident and nonresident anglers must enter the species, date, and location, IN INK, on the back of their sport fishing license or harvest record.

(c) All annual limits are valid from January 1 to December 31.

- **King salmon**—The annual limit for nonresident anglers could be either one, two, three, four, five or six king salmon 28 inches or more in length as established by emergency order. Nonresident anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current annual limit regulations (harvest recording required).
- **Steelhead**—Bag limit is 1 fish with an annual limit of 2 fish for both residents and nonresidents; a minimum size of 36 inches applies to all anglers (harvest recording required).
- **Shark**—Bag limit is 1 fish, 1 in possession, no size limit with an annual limit of 2 fish for all anglers (harvest recording required).
- **Lingcod**—A 2 fish annual limit applies to non-residents via emergency order throughout the entire region for 2010—see page 11 (harvest recording required).

. . . cont'd

- **Yelloweye rockfish**—A 2 fish annual limit applies to non-residents via emergency order throughout the entire region for 2010—see page 11 (harvest recording required).
- **Sablefish (Black Cod)**—Bag limit is 4 fish, 4 in possession, no size limit with a nonresident annual limit of 8 fish (harvest recording required).

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!

Please be considerate of fellow anglers who are disabled.



Spaces marked by this symbol offer safe access to rivers and streams. Ethical anglers will respect these designated spaces.

Methods, means, and general provisions—FINFISH:

The following regulations apply to sport fishing for finfish in the Southeast Alaska area.

(a) Sport fishing may be conducted only by the use of a single line per angler, except when ice fishing or when specified by departmental emergency order. Additionally, not more than six lines may be fished from any vessel.

(b) All fresh waters of the Southeast Alaska area are closed to the taking of king salmon, except in the Yakutat area, Blind Slough (see page 16), and in the Sitka Sound Special Use Area (see page 18).

(c) Fresh waters closed to salmon fishing but open to trout, grayling, char, or kokanee fishing are also open to the taking of salmon less than 16 inches in length.

(d) Upon request by a department representative or state peace officer, anglers must forfeit the heads of any salmon or trout with external or internal tags and all fish that are adipose finclipped along with the date and location of where caught.

(e) Fishing is allowed within 300 feet of fish ladders unless otherwise posted by department markers. No person may fish from, on, or in a fish ladder.

(f) Operators and crew members working on a charter vessel may not retain king salmon while clients are on board the vessel. **The maximum number of fishing lines that may be fished from a vessel engaged in charter activities is equal to the number of paying clients on board the vessel.** The number of fishing lines may not exceed six lines.

. . . cont'd, Shellfish

Methods, means, and general provisions—SHELLFISH:

(for NONRESIDENTS ONLY—residents follow personal use shellfish regulations on p. 28-30)

(a) Shellfish may be taken only as follows:

- (1) shrimp may be taken by pots and ring nets;
- (2) crab may be taken by pots, ring nets, diving gear, dip nets, and hooked or hookless hand lines;
- (3) clams may be taken by rakes, shovels, or manually operated clam guns;
- (4) abalone may be taken by abalone irons, diving gear (except SCUBA and hookah gear, which are prohibited), or by hand; and
- (5) scallops may be taken by diving gear, dip nets, or by hand.

(b) The number of pots that can be used in the taking of crab and shrimp are as follows:

- **Crab**—4 pots per person with a maximum of 10 pots per vessel, except no more than 4 pots per vessel may be used for Tanner crab.
- **Shrimp**—10 pots per person with a maximum of 20 pots per vessel.

(c) Each pot used to take Dungeness crab must have a minimum of two escape rings at least 4¾ inches inside diameter. Each pot used to take Tanner crab must have a minimum of two escape rings 4¾ inside diameter. The rings must be on opposite sides of the pot. Rings used in Dungeness pots must be on the upper half of the vertical plane of the pot. Any pot used to take shrimp may not have more than 4 tunnel eye openings, may not have a bottom perimeter greater than 153 inches, or exceed a volume of 25 cubic feet. No tunnel eye opening may exceed 15 inches in perimeter.

(d) Pots must include an escape mechanism in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) A sidewall, which may include the tunnel, of all shellfish pots must contain an opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length, except in shrimp pots, the opening must be a minimum of six inches in length. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread. The cotton twine may be knotted at each end only. The opening must be within six inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The cotton twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars. Dungeness crab pots may have the pot

lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 60-thread, as a substitute for the above requirements. The pot lid must be secured so that when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.

- (2) All Tanner crab pots may, instead of complying with (1) of this section, satisfy the following: a sidewall, which may include the tunnel, must contain an opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of treated or untreated cotton twine, no larger than 36-thread. A galvanic timed release device, designed to release in no more than 30 days in salt water, must be integral to the length of 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 one end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed release device. The opening must be within six inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel to it. The twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars.
- (3) All rigid mesh pots used to take shellfish must have at least one opening in a sidewall of the pot which may include the tunnel, except Dungeness

Sport fishing from commercially licensed vessels:

(a) One who sport fishes from a vessel licensed for commercial fishing, other than a charter vessel, in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing shall, immediately upon bringing a salmon on board, mark the salmon by removing its dorsal (large back) fin.

(b) Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing.

(c) A person or vessel that operates commercial, subsistence, sport, personal use pots, or ring nets—other than commercial shrimp pots or Dungeness crab pots—during the 30 days immediately before the scheduled opening date for the commercial Tanner crab season in Registration Area A may not participate in the Tanner crab fishery. ☐

crab pots that have a pot lid tie-down that complies with (1) of this section. The opening in a Tanner crab pot must be equal to or exceed a 12-inch by 8-inch rectangle. The opening in a Dungeness crab pot must be equal to or exceed a 10-inch by 6-inch rectangle. The opening in a shrimp pot must be equal to or exceed a four-inch square. The lower long edge of the opening must be parallel to and within six inches of the bottom of the pot. The opening may be covered with a single panel secured to the pot with no more than four single loops of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread; each single loop of cotton twine may not be laced along the opening. The panel must be attached to the pot in a manner that when the cotton twine degrades, the panel will drop away from the pot exposing the opening completely.

(e) A sport angler using pots to take shellfish shall:

- (1) plainly and legibly inscribe the angler's first initial, last name, and home address on a keg or buoy attached to each pot;
- (2) inscribe the Division of Motor Vehicles registration number (AK number) of the vessel used to operate the pot on the keg or buoy attached to each pot;
- (3) not disturb, tamper with, or pull another angler's pots without prior permission of the pots' owner.

(f) Until a crab has been processed or prepared for human consumption, no one may mutilate or otherwise disfigure it in any manner that prevents determination of whether it meets the minimum size limit.

(g) Notwithstanding 5 AAC 75.010(a), an owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services, may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise, shellfish that has been taken under this chapter, unless the shellfish has been taken by the client or guest and that shellfish is to be consumed by the client or guest or the client or guest is present when the shellfish is consumed. Shellfish taken by a client or guest under this chapter may only be taken with shellfish gear conforming with marking requirements listed in (d) above, and operated by the client or guest.

(h) A captain and crew of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a sport shellfish fishery when that vessel is being chartered. ☐

TROUT REGULATIONS for SOUTHEAST ALASKA

TROUT regulations in Southeast Alaska are based on the ADF&G's research on cutthroat trout and steelhead in Southeast, published literature on trout, and an intensive public review process.

Regulations for managing trout (cutthroat and rainbow trout, in combination) and steelhead in Southeast Alaska are separated into two categories: steelhead and all other trout. Within these two categories, there are eight different levels of regulation written to achieve maximum angler opportunity while preserving existing stocks at optimum levels.

Steelhead: Wild steelhead are one of Southeast Alaska's most prized resources, and a minimum size limit of 36 inches has been established to provide a limited harvest opportunity yet protect most adult steelhead. Research shows that this size limit provides protection for 92% of adult steelhead throughout the region. In addition, there is an annual limit of 2 steelhead per person.

Fall-run steelhead streams: The Board of Fisheries has added protection to 24 fall-run steelhead streams. The use of bait and retention of steelhead is prohibited year-round in these waters.

Regionwide regulations: The 11-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit for trout accomplishes two essential goals: it protects about 60% of all cutthroat trout until they can spawn at least once, and it protects juvenile steelhead so they cannot be harvested before they migrate to the ocean. But size limits are only effective if hooking mortality is reduced. Studies show that 48% of cutthroat die when caught and released with natural bait, but with artificial gear (lures, flies, etc.) less than 5% die. Rainbow trout caught with bait and released suffer a mortality rate of 28%, again much higher than with artificial gear. Bait is therefore banned in most fresh waters for 10 months of the year, with an opening intended to allow the use of bait for coho salmon fishing September 15 to November 15.

Summary of Trout Regulations in Southeast Alaska

Species	Open season	Size and harvest limits
Wild steelhead (fresh and salt waters)	entire year	1 per day/2 in possession, 36-inch minimum size limit. ANNUAL LIMIT of 2
Cutthroat/rainbow trout	entire year	
1. Regionwide regulations (fresh and salt waters)	↓	2 per day/2 in possession, 11-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
2. High-use waters		2 per day/2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
3. Trophy cutthroat lakes		1 per day/1 in possession, 25-inch minimum size limit.
Turner Lake		catch-and-release only.
4. Small cutthroat lakes		2 per day/2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size limit.
5. Selected stocked lakes		5 per day/5 in possession, no size limits.
6. Florence Lake		5 per day/10 in possession, no size limits.

- Freshwater bait categories:**
- 1. Fall-run steelhead streams, high-use waters, trophy lakes, small cutthroat lakes**—no bait year-round.
 - 2. Regionwide**—no bait Nov. 16–Sept. 14 (bait allowed for coho salmon opening Sept. 15–Nov. 15).
 - 3. Selected stocked lakes and landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout**—bait allowed year-round.

NOTE: In a few cases, exceptions to the categories on this page apply, and are so noted as specific exceptions on pages following.

Trophy cutthroat lakes: Thirteen lakes in Southeast Alaska have produced cutthroat trout that qualified for entry in the ADF&G Trophy Fish Program. Anglers in a 1993 survey said that the opportunity to catch trophy-size cutthroat trout is important to them, and our research shows that cutthroat don't reach the 3-pound trophy size for about 12 years. No bait is allowed in trophy lakes, and all have a minimum size limit of 25 inches—except Turner Lake, which is catch-and-release only for cutthroat trout.

High-use waters: Areas with developed access have more intensive fisheries—28 lakes and the Juneau road-side waters are in this category. The minimum size limit is set at 14 inches to protect local populations of cutthroat by allowing all female cutthroat to spawn at least one time. Bait is prohibited in these lakes year-round. In addition, steelhead fishing in Juneau road system streams is catch-and-release only.

Small cutthroat lakes: Buck Lake and Lake 436 (Baranof Island), Long Lake (near Wrangell), Lost Lake (near Skagway), Noname Lake (Prince of Wales Island), Shelter Lake (near Juneau), and Sukoi Lake (Kruzof Island) are smaller lakes that do not produce fish large enough to reach the 11-inch regional minimum size limit. Each of these lakes has a 9-inch minimum size limit, and bait is prohibited. Regionwide limits of 2 per day and 2 in possession apply.

Selected stocked lakes: In Twin Lakes in Juneau, and in the City Park ponds, Carlanna Lake and Harriet Hunt Lake near Ketchikan, bait is allowed year-round. There is no minimum size limit, and the bag limit is 5 trout per day and 5 in possession.

Florence Lake: Because a large population of cutthroat exists here and fishing levels are minimal at this remote lake, regulations are more liberal—at 5 per day and 10 in possession, no size limits—and bait is allowed. □

REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS FOR **FRESH WATERS**

• Between Cape Suckling and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance

ATTENTION ANGLERS: Regionwide sport fishing regulations for fresh waters and salt waters in Southeast Alaska are listed below. **Specific exceptions to these general regulations for Ketchikan, Prince of Wales Island, Petersburg/Wrangell, Sitka, Juneau, Admiralty Island, Haines/Skagway, and Yakutat areas are listed on pages 13–22.** If the water you intend to fish is *not* listed under the specific exceptions, then regionwide regulations apply.

The fishing season for all species (except king salmon between Cape Fairweather and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance) is open year-round. *Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used from November 16 through September 14. The use of bait is only allowed from September 15 through November 15.* This regulation applies to all fresh waters, unless otherwise noted in the specific exceptions listed on pages 13–22.

King salmon—between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather:

Limits: 20 inches or longer—1 daily, 1 in possession;
less than 20 inches—10 daily, 10 in possession

In addition to the daily bag and possession limit, there is an **annual limit of 3 fish 28 inches or longer, and a harvest record is required for nonresident anglers** (see page 7). *Nonresident anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current annual limit regulations.*

King salmon—between Cape Fairweather and Dixon Entrance:

Season: closed
Limits: none allowed

Coho salmon—between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather:

Limits: 16 inches or longer—4 daily, 8 in possession



REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS FOR *SALT WATERS*

- Between Cape Suckling and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance

All regulations in this booklet pertaining to fishing in the marine waters of Alaska also apply in all waters of the exclusive economic zone (the 200-mile limit).

SEASONS: The season is open year-round for all species except halibut, lingcod, geoducks, Tanner crab, and king crab.

LIMITS:

King salmon: must be 28 inches or greater in length; bag, possession, annual and size limits are established by emergency order, as specified in the Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan. **A harvest record is required for nonresident anglers** (see page 7). Anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current bag, possession, annual and size limit regulations.

Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon:

Limits: 16 inches or longer—6 of each species daily, 12 of each species in possession

Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination):

Limits: less than 16 inches—10 daily, 10 in possession

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>; and (continued at right)

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

Lingcod: The 2010 season, bag, possession, size, and annual limits for the following areas are as follows (see map; all anglers should consult with the nearest ADF&G office or the department website for current regulations):

Inside Southeast area near Ketchikan and Outer Prince of Wales Island area

Season: May 16–November 30

Limits: *Alaska residents*—1 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.

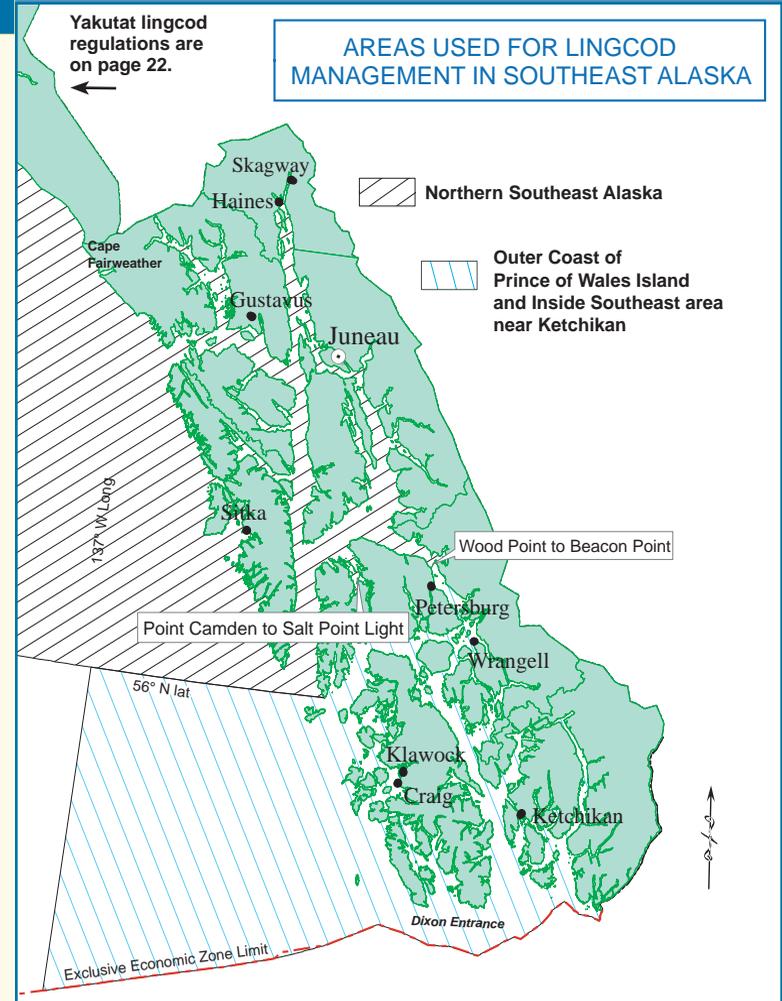
For nonresidents—1 daily, 1 in possession, size limit: 30-inch minimum to 35 inches in length, or 55 inches or greater in length. Nonresident annual limit of 2 fish, one of which is 30 to 35 inches in length, and one that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record required.

Northern Southeast area

Season: May 16–June 15 and August 16–November 30

Limits: *Alaska residents*—1 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.

For nonresidents—1 daily, 1 in possession, size limit: 30-inch minimum to 35 inches in length, or 55 inches or greater in length. Nonresident annual limit of 2 fish, one of which is 30 to 35 inches in length, and one that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record required.



▶ A gaff may not be used to puncture a fish intended or required to be released.

Pelagic rockfish:

Limits: 5 daily, 10 in possession, no size restrictions. Pelagic rockfish include dusky (*Sebastes cilatus*), yellowtail (*S. flavidus*), widow (*S. entomelas*), black (*S. melanops*), and blue (*S. mystinus*). These five species are uniformly gray, green, brown, or black.

Non-pelagic rockfish:

Resident bag limit is 3 fish, only 1 may be a yelloweye; 6 fish in possession, of which no more than 2 may be yelloweye; all non-pelagic rockfish caught must be retained until the bag limit is reached.

Nonresident bag limit is 2 fish, only 1 may be a yelloweye; 4 fish in possession, of which no more than 2 may be yelloweye; all non-pelagic rockfish caught must be retained until the bag limit is reached; annual limit of 2 yelloweye rockfish, which must be recorded, in ink, on the back of the sport fishing license or on a harvest record at time of harvest (see page 7).

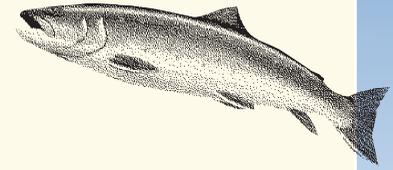
Sablefish (Black Cod):

Resident bag limit is 4 fish, 4 fish in possession, no size restrictions.

Nonresident bag limit is 4 fish; 4 in possession, no size restrictions, 8 fish annual limit, which must be recorded, in ink, on the back of the sport fishing license or on a harvest record at time of harvest; harvest record required (see page 7).

Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):

Limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 11-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit



Sharks:

Limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, **2 shark annual limit, harvest record required** (see page 7).

Dolly Varden:

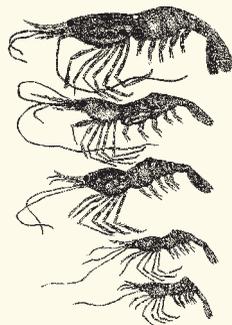
Limits: 10 daily, 10 in possession, no size restrictions

Steelhead:

Limits: 1 daily, 2 in possession, 36-inch minimum size, **2 fish annual limit, harvest record required** (see page 7).

Other fish not listed above: no bag, possession, or size restrictions

These SHELLFISH bag and possession limits are for NONRESIDENTS ONLY—
(Alaska residents follow personal use shellfish regulations on p. 28-30)



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▶ A live holding facility that is used to accumulate or pool multiple bag limits of shellfish by an individual or individuals is not allowed.

Abalone: 5 daily, 5 in possession, 3.5-inch minimum size

Dungeness crab—Season: open entire year

Tanner crab—Season: July 1–June 15

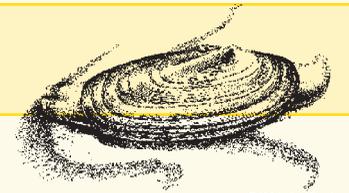
Dungeness and Tanner crab (in combination):

3 daily, 3 in possession, males only
Dungeness—6.5-inch minimum size limit
Tanner—5.5-inch minimum size limit

(how to determine size—see page 29)

King crab: Non-residents may not take king crab.

▶ Male crab less than the minimum size limit and all female crab may not be retained and must be returned to the water immediately.



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Geoducks: The geoduck fishery is closed.

Razor clams: 10 daily, 10 in possession, no size restrictions

Rock scallops: 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size restrictions

Weathervane scallops: 10 daily, 10 in possession, no size restrictions

Shrimp: 3 pounds or quarts daily and in possession, no size restrictions

Other fish and shellfish species not listed above: no bag, possession, or size restrictions



CAUTION: Paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) in clams has been documented in many areas. Check with local Department of Environmental Conservation offices for details.

KETCHIKAN AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS (cont'd):

Ketchikan road system (All drainages crossed by the Ketchikan City and Borough road system, not otherwise specified in this section):

- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.

Carlanna Creek:

- Closed to fishing.

Carlanna Lake:

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size restrictions.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

City Park Ponds (Ketchikan Creek):

- The fishing season is open the first Saturday in June through the first Sunday in July.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size restrictions.
- The use of bait is allowed during the open season.

Harriet Hunt Lake:

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size restrictions.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Herring Cove Creek—upstream from the highway: Closed to fishing.

Herring Cove Creek—from the highway downstream to ADF&G markers:

- The fishing season is open August 10–December 31.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.

Ketchikan Creek—including Schoenbar Creek:

- The fishing season is open September 15–May 31.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- Steelhead limits: 1 daily, 2 in possession, 36-inch minimum size, **2 fish annual limit, harvest record required** (see page 7). However, the bag limit is 2 fish, if at least 1 (one) has a clipped adipose fin, evidenced by a healed scar. There is no size limit for steelhead with a clipped adipose fin, and these fish do not apply towards the annual limit or harvest record requirement.
- In Ketchikan Creek, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used.

Mahoney Creek (Revillagigedo Island): Closed to salmon fishing.

Ward Creek drainage—including all tributaries:

- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- In the Ward Creek drainage, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used.
- Steelhead: Retention is prohibited.

KETCHIKAN AREA SALTWATER EXCEPTIONS

Ketchikan area (east of a line from Indian Point to the northeastern most tip of Betton Island to Survey Point):

- This area is closed to sport fishing for shrimp.

Behm Canal and contiguous bays enclosed by a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point, a line from Point Lees to Elsie Point, and a line between markers placed at the longitude of the outlet of Long Lake (see map):

- This area is closed to salmon fishing. All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Behm Canal and contiguous bays between a line from Point Eva to Cactus Point and the latitude of Point Nelson:

- The fishing season for all species of salmon is open August 15–April 30.

Neets Bay (east of a line between department regulatory markers located approximately one mile from the head of the Bay):

- The fishing season for all species of salmon is open November 16–June 14.

Thomas Basin (seaward from the Thomas Basin Bridge to the breakwater):

- In Thomas Basin only single hooks may be used, and this area is closed to snagging. Any fish hooked other than in the mouth must be released immediately.
- Saltwater bag limits apply, and bait is allowed year-round. □

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

In the following fall steelhead drainages, bait is not allowed and retention of steelhead is prohibited: 108 Creek, Dog Salmon Creek, Eagle Creek and Luck Lake drainage, Hunter Bay Creek, Klakas Creek, Old Franks Creek, Salmon Bay Creek drainage, Sarkar River drainage, and Stoney Creek

High-use cutthroat trout waters (Control Lake, Kegan Lake, Red Bay Lake, Salmon Bay Lake, Sarkar Lake, Thome River drainage):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Sweetwater Lake drainage:

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.
- Sockeye salmon limits: 3 daily, 6 in possession.
- In Hatchery Creek from June 1–July 31, sport fishing is closed from 100 feet upstream of the upper falls to 100 feet downstream of the lower falls.

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Marge Lake, Mellen Lake, Shinaku Lake, Summit Lake):

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Small cutthroat trout lake (Noname Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Karta River drainage:

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures allowed year-round.
- In Karta Lake and Salmon Lake, cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination) are 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead: retention is prohibited.

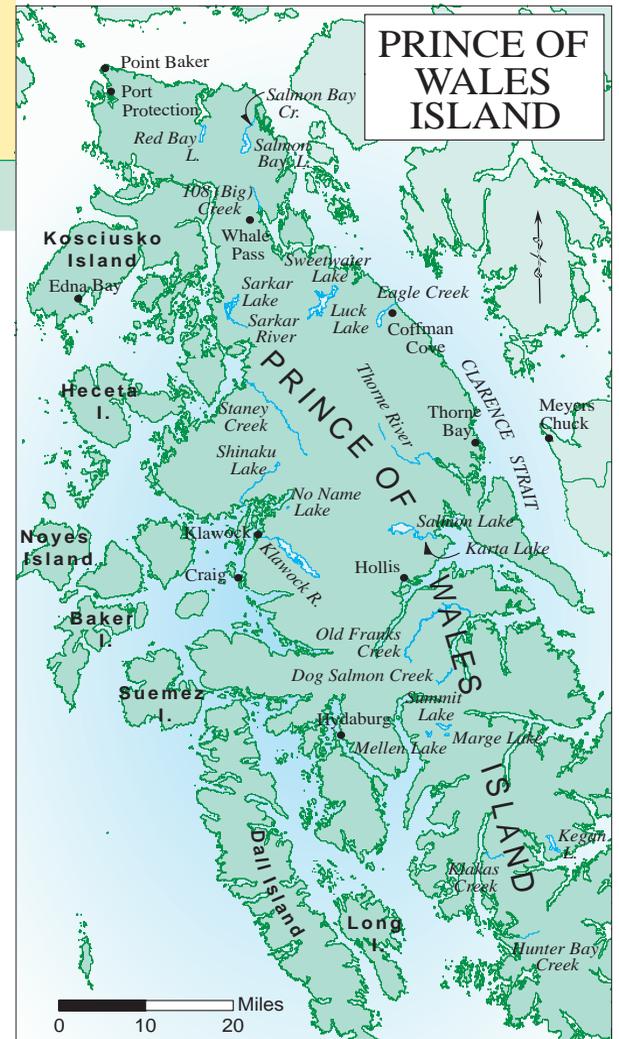
Klawock River drainage:

- The Klawock River bridge is closed to sport fishing.
- The Klawock River upstream from the Klawock River bridge is closed to sport fishing for sockeye salmon.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead limits: 1 daily, 2 in possession, 36-inch minimum size, **2 fish annual limit, harvest record required** (see p. 7).

However, the bag limit is 2 fish, if at least 1 fish has a clipped adipose fin, as evidenced by a healed scar. There is no size limit for steelhead with a clipped adipose fin, and these fish do not apply towards the annual limit or harvest record requirement.

Thorne River drainage:

- Steelhead retention is prohibited.



PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND SALTWATER EXCEPTIONS

Klawock Harbor—in all waters of Klawock Harbor south of a line from the Klawock blinker light to the Klawock oil dock:

- This area is closed to snagging. Any fish hooked elsewhere than in the mouth must be released immediately.
- This area is closed to sockeye salmon fishing. All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.

Twelve-mile Arm:

- Shrimp may not be taken in the waters of Twelve-mile Arm west of a line from Prince of Wales Island at 55° 29.07' N. lat., 132° 37.60' W. long., to the northeastern most tip of Loy Island at 55° 29.07' N. lat., 132° 36.70' W. long., to the easternmost tip of Cat Island at 55° 27.80' N. lat., 132° 39.08' W. long., to Prince of Wales Island at 55° 27.80' N. lat., 132° 40.93' W. long., including waters nearest Hollis Anchorage. □

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE PETERSBURG/WRANGELL AREA

PETERSBURG AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

In the following fall steelhead drainages, bait is not allowed and retention of steelhead is prohibited: Castle River, Hamilton Creek

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Crystal Lake, Kane Peak Lake):

- Use of bait allowed year-round.

High-use cutthroat trout lake (Kah Sheets Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Blind Slough—upstream of a line between Blind Pt. and Anchor Pt.:

- The king salmon season is open from Jan. 1–Dec. 31.
- King salmon limits: 28 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession; less than 28 inches—2 daily, 2 in possession. These limits remain in place except when modified by emergency order.
- Snagging is prohibited except when allowed by emergency order.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures are allowed from Nov. 16–May 31.

Blind Slough tributaries, including Manmade Hole:

- Closed to salmon fishing. All salmon caught must be released immediately.

WRANGELL AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

High-use cutthroat trout lakes (Anan, Thoms, Virginia lakes):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Tyee Lake):

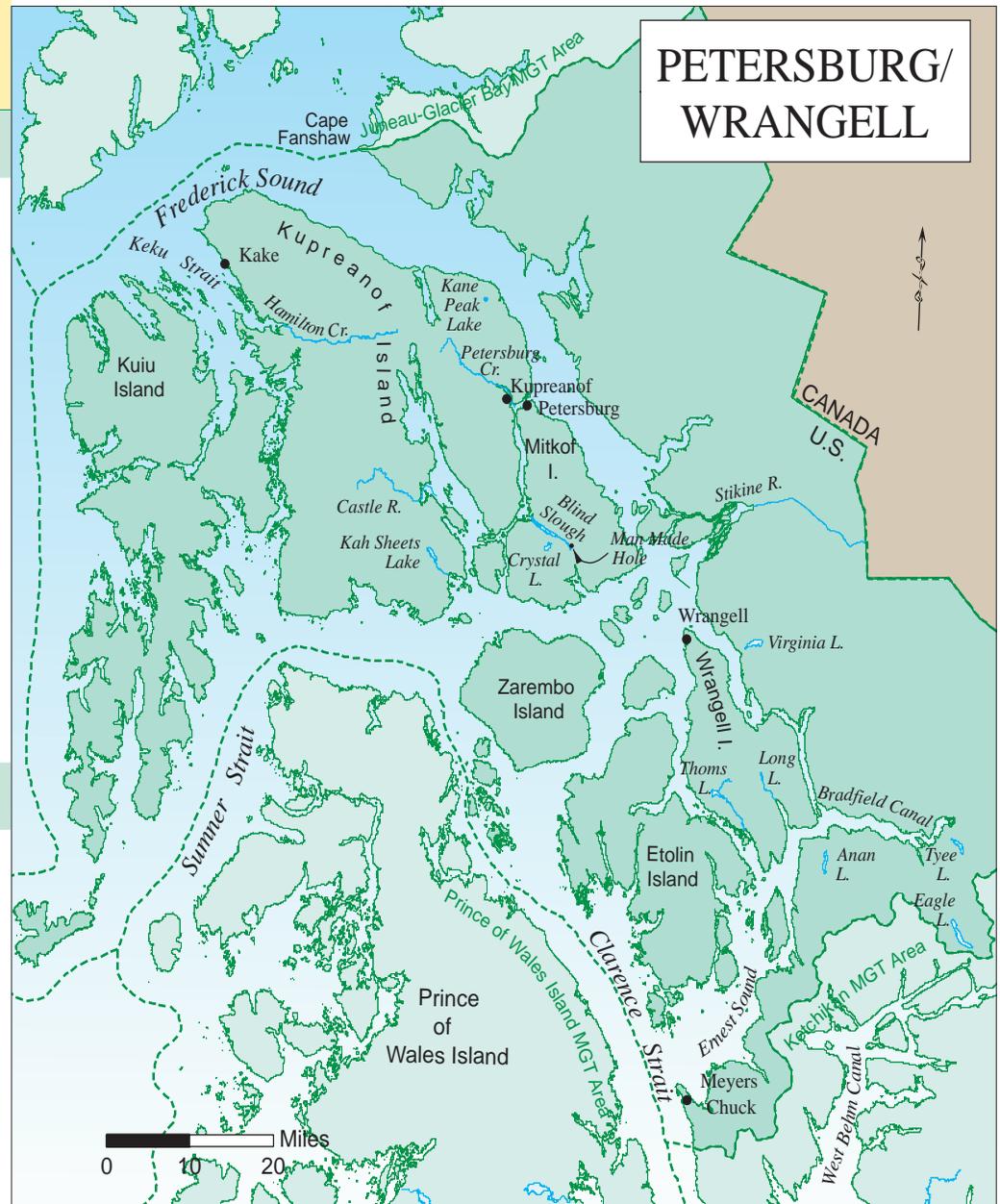
- Use of bait is allowed year-round.

Small cutthroat trout lake (Long Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Trophy cutthroat trout lakes (Eagle Lake):

- Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.



SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE SITKA AREA

SITKA AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

In the following fall steelhead drainages, bait is not allowed and retention of steelhead is prohibited:
Port Banks Creek—outlet stream of Plotnikof Lake

High-use cutthroat trout lakes (Baranof Lake, Lake Eva, Little Lake Eva, Salmon Lake, Sitkoh Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used.

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Beaver Lake, Deep Lake, Green Lake, Heart Lake, Long Lake, Thimbleberry Lake):

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Freshwaters draining into the Sitka Sound Special Use Area (p. 18):

- King salmon daily bag limit is 5 fish greater than 28 inches in length and 5 fish less than 28 inches in length.
- King salmon nonresident annual limits do not apply.

Indian River:

- Upstream of the Sawmill Creek Road Bridge is open to fishing for pink salmon. The drainage is closed to chum, sockeye, and coho salmon fishing.

Starrigavan Creek:

- Open to fishing for pink and king salmon. The drainage is closed to chum, sockeye, and coho salmon fishing.

Small cutthroat trout lakes (Buck Lake, Lake 436, Sukoi Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used.

Wrinklneck Creek (main inlet to Swan Lake):

- Closed to fishing.



SITKA AREA SALTWATER EXCEPTIONS

Bear Cove (in Silver Bay):

- All waters east of a line between the commercial fishery regulatory markers at the entrance to Bear Cove are closed to snagging; any fish hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.

The Pinnacles (see map on page 18):

- In waters off Cape Edgecumbe enclosed by a box defined as 56°55.5' N. lat. and 56°57' N. lat. and 135°54' W. long. and 135°57' W. long:
 - Fishing is closed for halibut and bottomfish, including lingcod and all rockfish.
 - Vessels with halibut on board may not be anchored.

Redoubt Bay:

- Sockeye salmon limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession.
- South of the latitude of 56°54.71' N.—closed to snagging June 1–July 15, and closed to snagging by nonresidents only from July 16 to August 31. Any fish hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.

Sitkoh Bay:

- Closed to sport fishing for sockeye salmon.

Anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current regulations.



... cont'd

Sitka Sound Special Use Area (map at right):

In that area of Sitka Sound enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57° 20' 30" N. lat., 135° 45' 10" W. long., to Chichagof Island at 57° 22' 03" N. lat., 135° 43' 00" W. long.; and from Chichagof I. at 57° 22' 35" N. lat., 135° 41' 18" W. long., to Baranof Island at 57° 22' 17" N. lat., 135° 40' 57" W. long.; and bounded on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56° 59' 23" N. lat., 135° 49' 34" W. long., to Hanus Pt. at 56° 51' 55" N. lat., 135° 30' 30" W. long., to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows to Baranof I. at 56° 49' 17" N. lat., 135° 22' 36" W. long.:

- See freshwater exceptions (p.17).
- Sport fishing for shrimp is closed.
- Razor clams may not be possessed or retained; all razor clams dug must be released immediately.
- Halibut fishing is closed to **ANGLERS FISHING FROM CHARTER VESSELS** from June 1 through August 31. Chartered anglers shall not retain halibut caught within the Sitka Sound Special Use Area from June 1 through August 31. □

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE JUNEAU/GLACIER BAY AREA

DRAINAGES CROSSED BY THE JUNEAU ROAD SYSTEM:

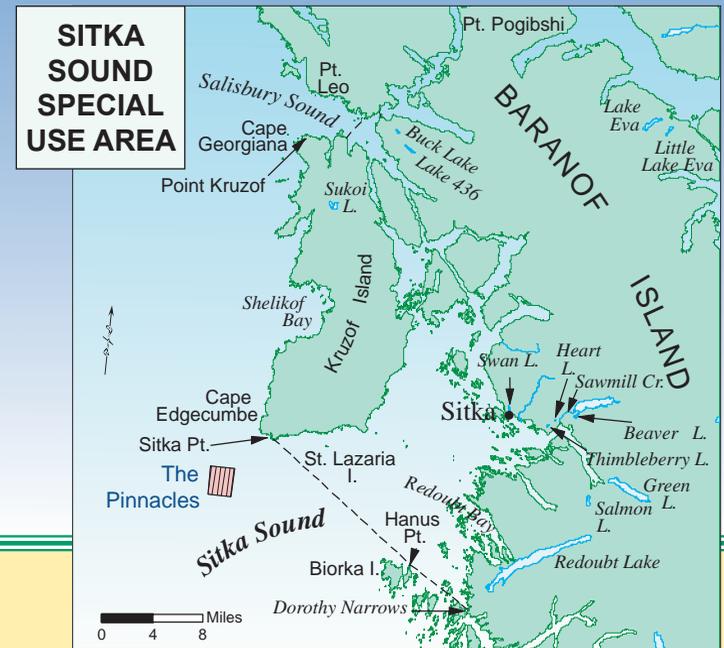
Unless otherwise specified in this section, the following regulations apply to all drainages crossed by the Juneau road system.

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit. (High-use trout regulations)
- Steelhead limits: Retention is prohibited year-round. Any steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- Sockeye salmon limits: 16 inches or longer—1 daily, 1 in possession.
- Dolly Varden limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, no size restrictions.

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS WITHIN JUNEAU ROAD SYSTEM DRAINAGES:

- Bait is **prohibited** year-round in the following waters: Auke Lake, Mendenhall Lake, Glacier Lake, Moraine Lake, Windfall Lake, Peterson Creek Saltchuck (Salt Lake), and Montana Creek.
- Bait is **allowed** year-round in Salmon Creek Reservoir and Twin Lakes.

... cont'd



- The following waters are **closed to fishing** year-round: Auke Creek downstream of Glacier Hwy., Bear Creek on Douglas Island, Duck, Jordan, Steep, Switzer, and Vanderbilt creeks.
- The following waters are **closed to salmon fishing**: Auke Nu Creek, Kowee Creek on Douglas Island, Sheep Creek, and Waydelich Creek (Wadleigh Creek).

Auke Lake, its tributaries, and the outlet stream downstream to Glacier Hwy. are closed to sockeye salmon fishing and Dolly Varden fishing. Bait is **prohibited**.

Mendenhall Lake is closed to Dolly Varden fishing. Bait is **prohibited**.

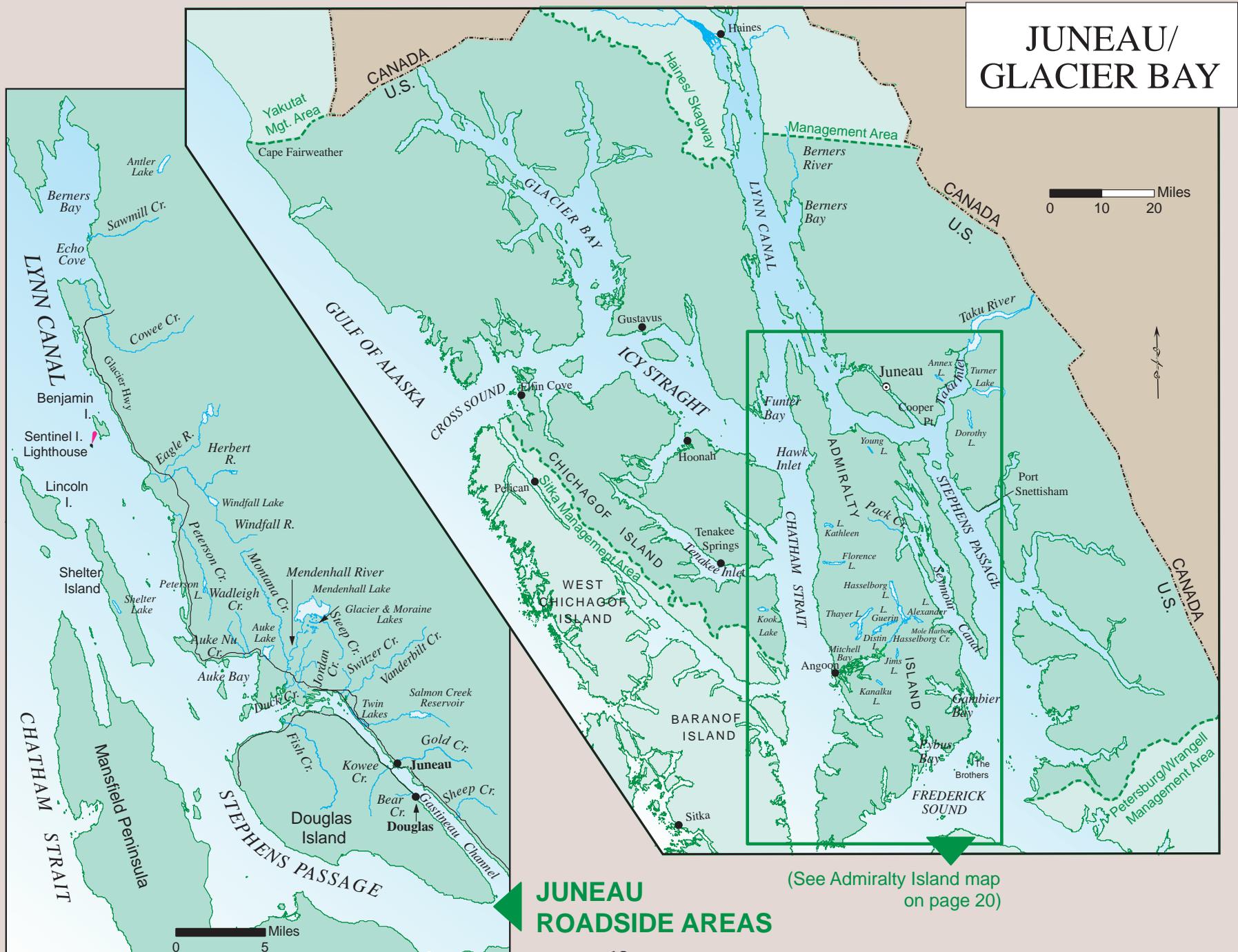
Twin Lakes:

- King, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon limits (in combination): 10 daily, 10 in possession, must be less than 16 inches.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size restrictions.

Windfall Creek, from the outlet of Windfall Lake to the confluence of Herbert River, and that section of Herbert River within 100 yd of its confluence with Windfall Creek, are **closed to all sport fishing June 1–July 31**, except that sport fishing is allowed on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of June.

Windfall Lake and all inlet streams are **closed year-round** to the retention of **sockeye salmon**. Bait is **prohibited**.

JUNEAU/ GLACIER BAY



JUNEAU ROADSIDE AREAS

(See Admiralty Island map on page 20)

JUNEAU AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

(cont'd)

OTHER LAKES IN THE JUNEAU MANAGEMENT AREA WHERE SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS APPLY:

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Annex Lake, Antler Lake, Dorothy Lake, Salmon Creek Reservoir):

- Bait is allowed year-round.

Small cutthroat trout lake (Shelter Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Turner Lake (trophy cutthroat trout lake):

- Cutthroat trout may not be possessed or retained. All cutthroat trout caught must be released immediately.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

JUNEAU AREA SALTWATER EXCEPTIONS

Salt Lake, at the head of Mitchell Bay:

- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or longer—6 daily, 6 in possession.

Taku Inlet: north of a line from Cooper Point to the mouth of Dorothy Creek:

- The fishing season for king salmon is open June 15–April 15.

In the waters of Gastineau Channel within 150 feet of the City and Borough of Juneau's Channel Wayside fishing dock located near the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery:

- Snagging or attempting to snag is prohibited; a fish hooked anywhere other than in the mouth must be released immediately back into the water.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND LAKES:

High-use cutthroat trout lakes (Lake Alexander and Young Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Trophy cutthroat trout lakes (Distin, Hasselborg, and Jims lakes, and Lake Guerin):

- Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25-inch minimum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

Florence Lake:

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 10 in possession, no size limit.
- Bait is allowed year-round.

CHICHAGOF ISLAND LAKES:

High-use cutthroat trout lakes (Kook Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.

All salt waters adjacent to the Juneau road system: all salt waters adjacent to the Juneau City and Borough road system to a line ¼ mile offshore:

- Dolly Varden limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, no size restrictions.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession; there is a 14-inch minimum and a 22-inch maximum size limit.

These areas have additional restrictions:

Auke Bay: east of a line from Waydelich (Wadleigh) Creek to a department marker located ¼ mile south of the mouth of Auke Creek:

- The fishing season for Dolly Varden is open June 1–March 31.

... cont'd



- This area is closed to sockeye salmon fishing. All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.

Eagle Beach: from the Boy Scout camp north to an ADF&G marker on the mainland shore at the latitude of Sentinel Island light, to a distance ¼ mile offshore:

- The fishing season for Dolly Varden is open June 1–March 31.

SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE HAINES/SKAGWAY AREA

HAINES/SKAGWAY AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

Chilkat River drainage (not specified below):

- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or more—3 daily, 6 in possession.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round, except that all inlet and outlet streams of Mosquito Lake down to the confluence with the Chilkat River; and all inlet and outlet streams of Chilkat Lake down to the confluence with the Tsirku River, the use of bait is allowed from September 15–November 15.

Chilkat Lake's main tributary stream: the main tributary stream of Chilkat Lake located at the southeast end of the lake:

- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or more—3 daily, 6 in possession.
- The fishing season is open July 1–March 31.

Chilkoot Lake inlet streams (including Chilkoot River):

- Dolly Varden limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size restrictions.
- These streams are closed to salmon fishing; all salmon caught must be released immediately.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Chilkoot Lake and River (below lake):

- Dolly Varden limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size restrictions.
- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or more—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- The possession limit for all other species of salmon is equal to the daily bag limit.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

High-use cutthroat trout lakes (Chilkat Lake, Mosquito Lake):

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14-inch minimum and 22-inch maximum size limit.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or more—3 daily, 6 in possession.

Landlocked lakes without cutthroat or rainbow trout (Herman Lake, Walker Lake):

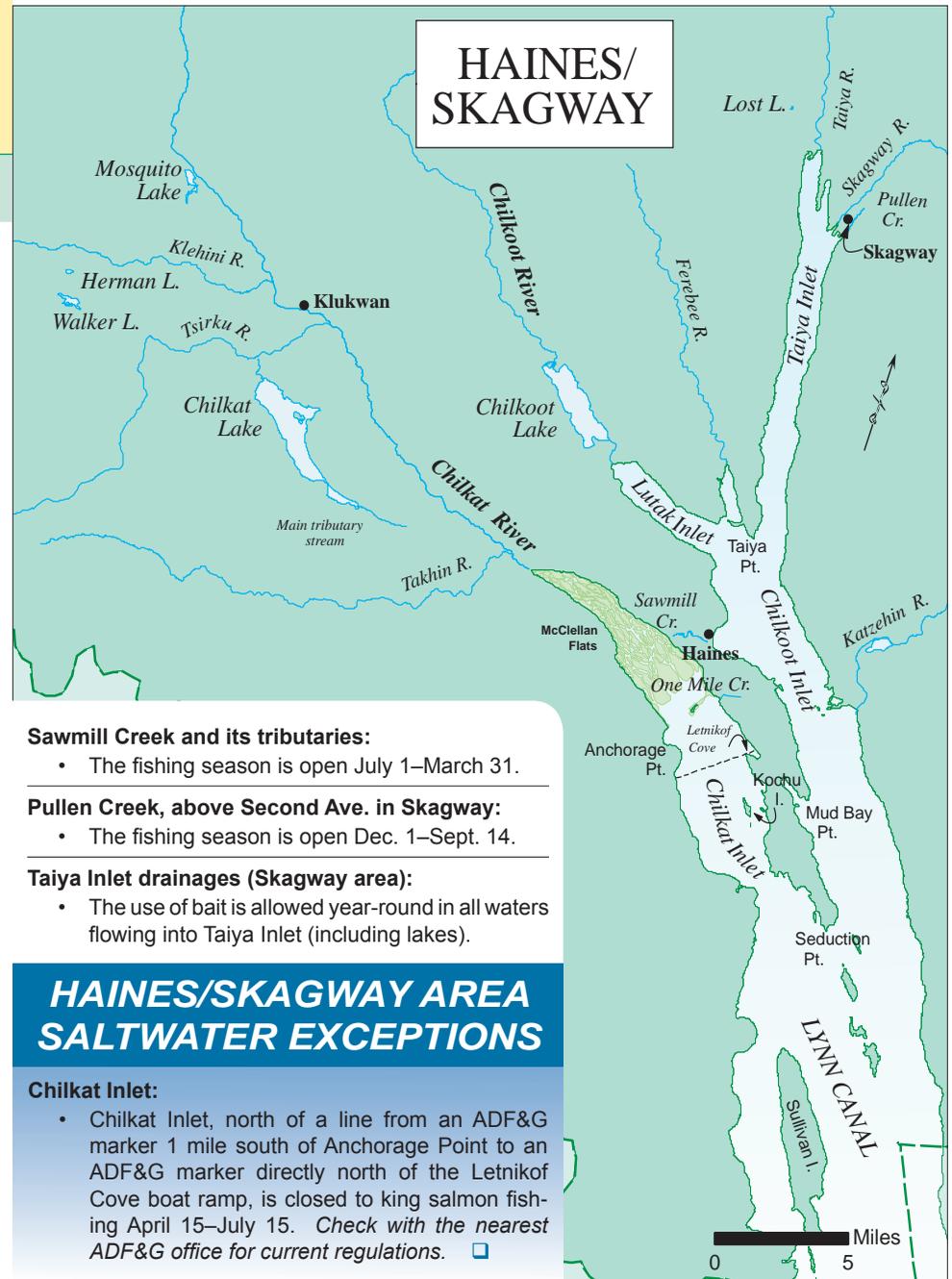
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Lost Lake (Skagway area):

- Rainbow trout limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9-inch minimum size.

One Mile Creek (Mud Bay Road):

- The fishing season is open July 1–March 31.



SPECIFIC EXCEPTIONS TO REGIONWIDE REGULATIONS IN THE YAKUTAT AREA

YAKUTAT AREA FRESHWATER EXCEPTIONS

Yakutat road system: all drainages crossed by the Yakutat road system and all streams draining into Yakutat Bay between Ocean Cape and Point Latouche:

- Coho salmon limits: 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used.

All waters flowing into Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary:

- Sockeye salmon limits: 16 inches or longer—3 daily, 6 in possession.

Situk River drainage:

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon: 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.

— **from its mouth to the railroad bridge ruins:**

- The fishing season is open Oct. 15–June 14. However, senior citizens (60 years or older) can fish in this portion of the river year-round.

— **upstream from the Middle Situk air strip:**

- The fishing season for king salmon is Sept. 1–June 30.

— **upstream from ADF&G markers located 2 miles upstream from the Situk River Nine Mile Bridge to ADF&G markers 2 miles downstream from Situk Lake:**

- Closed to fishing April 15–May 15.

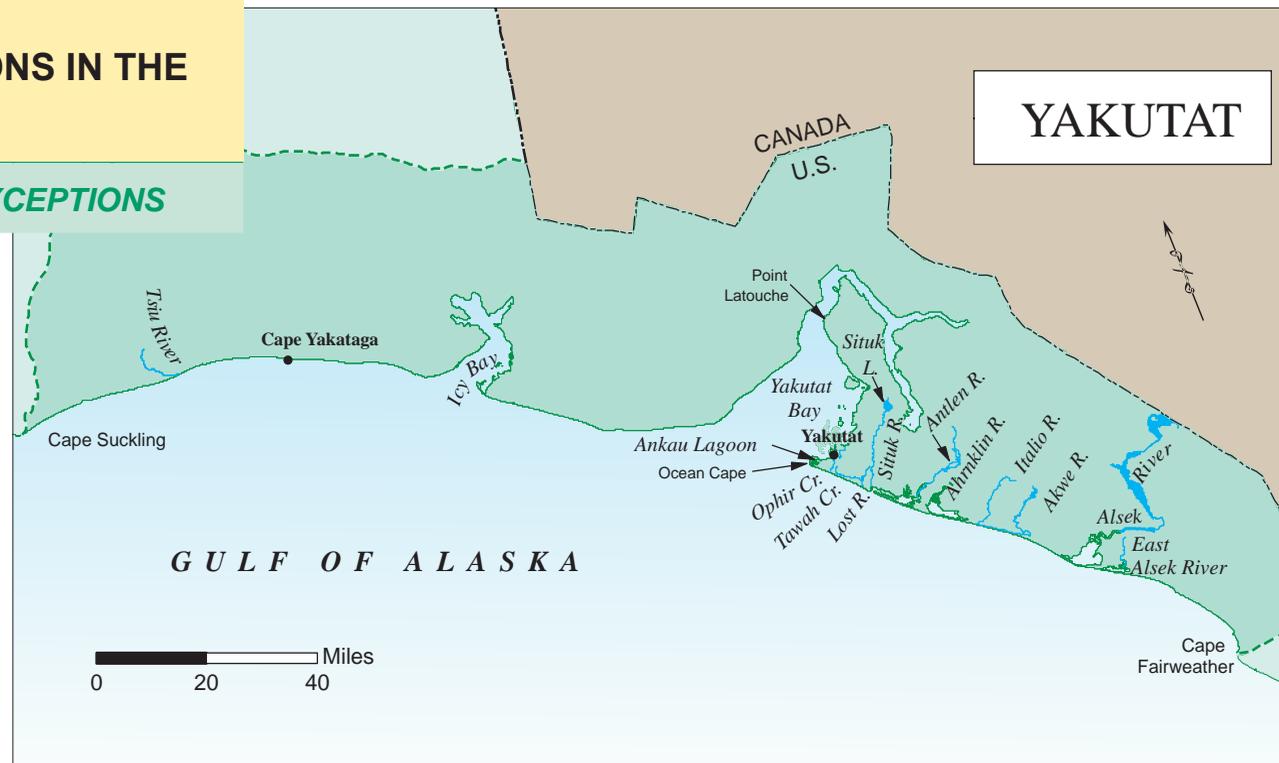
Lost River drainage:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon: 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.

— **upstream from the Lost River bridge:**

- The fishing season is open January 1–August 14 only.

... cont'd



- **Tawah Creek**, within 50 yd of the R.E.L. (Cannon Beach Road) bridge:
 - The fishing season is open Oct. 1–June 15 only.
- **Ophir Creek**, upstream from the Yakutat Airport Highway Ophir Creek bridge:
 - Closed to fishing.

Antlen River drainage (Pike Lakes):

- Northern pike may not be possessed or retained in the Antlen River drainage (Pike Lakes) upstream of Forest Hwy 10. *All northern pike caught must be released immediately.*

Landlocked lakes with no cutthroat or rainbow trout (Post Office Lake):

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current regulations.

YAKUTAT AREA SALTWATER EXCEPTIONS

Lingcod:

Season: May 16–Nov. 30

Limits: Alaska residents—1 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.

▶ A gaff may not be used to puncture any fish intended or required to be released.

For nonresidents—1 daily, 1 in possession, size limit: 30-inch minimum to 40 inches in length, or 55 inches or greater in length. Nonresident annual limit of 2 fish, one of which is 30 to 40 inches in length, and one that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record required.

Ankau Lagoon:

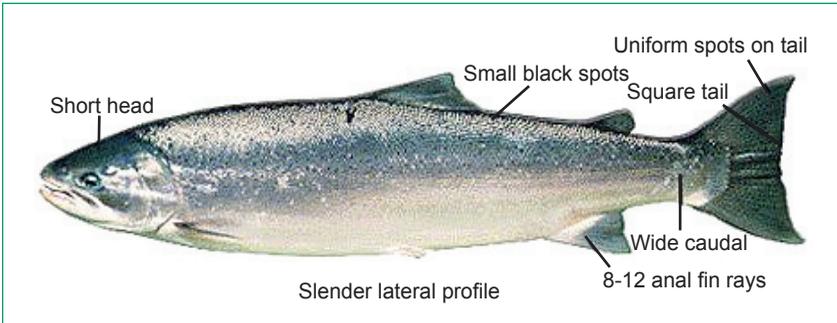
- Coho salmon: 16 inches or longer—2 daily, 2 in possession.
- East of a line from Smokehouse Pt. north to the mainland is closed to fishing Aug. 15–Sept. 30.

ALERT FOR ATLANTIC SALMON IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA WATERS

Please report any observations of this non-native species to the nearest ADF&G office.

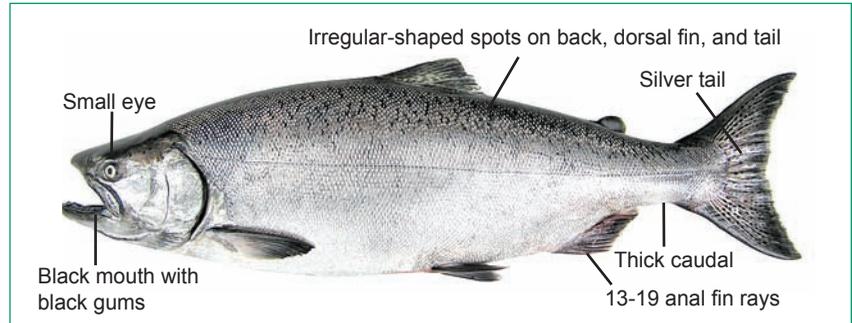
Over the past few years, ADF&G has verified harvests of Atlantic salmon in Southeast Alaska salt waters. Atlantic salmon are not native to the Pacific Ocean; they are raised in areas along the West Coast outside Alaska, and their presence in Southeast Alaska waters is biologically undesirable. Last year, anglers reported catching Atlantic salmon in several of Southeast Alaska's freshwater systems. Alaska sport fishing regulations do not limit harvest of Atlantic salmon, but if you catch one, you can help us determine their status by bringing the entire fish to the nearest ADF&G office for biological sampling. The illustrations below will help you distinguish Atlantic salmon from native Alaska species.

Steelhead Trout



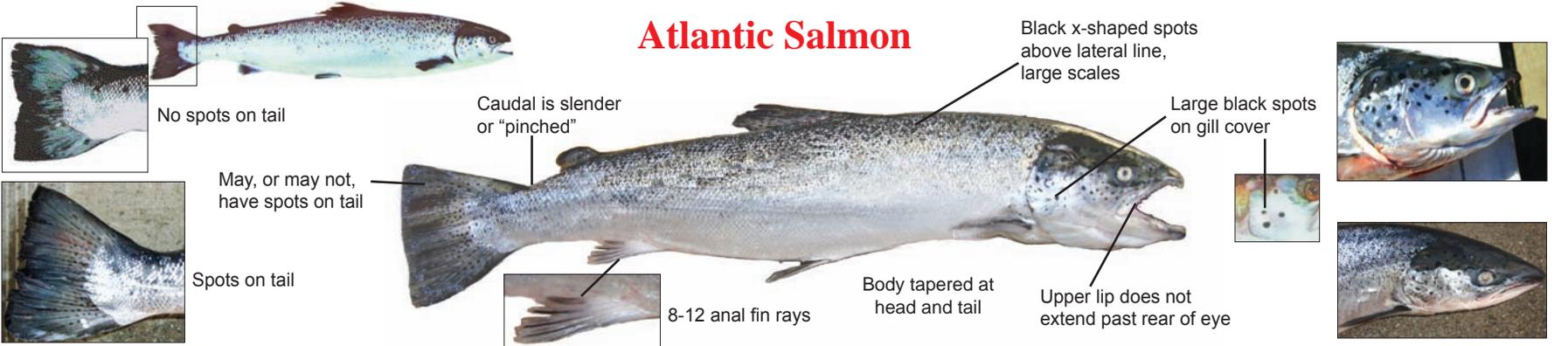
Graphic courtesy of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

King Salmon



Photograph courtesy of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Atlantic Salmon



Atlantic salmon photographs courtesy of Troy Tydingco.

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

Atlantic Salmon Identification Characteristics:

- Body tapered at head and tail
- Black spots on gill cover distinguish from all Pacific species
- Base of tail is slender or "pinched" in appearance
- Black x-shaped spots on back
- Large scales
- Upper jaw does not extend past rear of eye
- Fewer than 13 anal fin rays

King Salmon Identification Characteristics:

- Blue-gray back with silvery sides
- Black mouth with black gums at base of teeth on lower jaw
- Silver, spotted tail
- Small, irregular-shaped black spots on back, dorsal fin, and usually on both lobes of tail
- 13-19 anal fin rays

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.



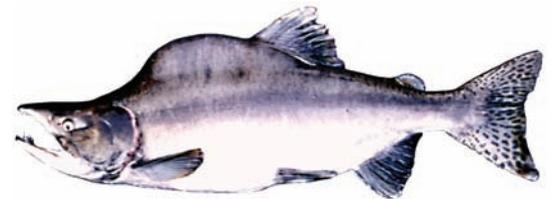
Spawning sockeye salmon adults develop dull-green heads and brick-red to scarlet bodies.

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.



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. Current regulations in Southeast Alaska require all anglers to retain non-pelagic rockfish until they reach their bag limit. We do not recommend using knives or syringes to deflate the swim bladder.

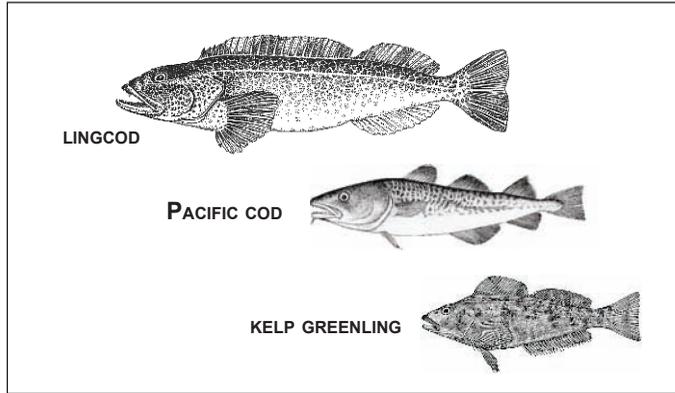
For more information on rockfish, go to <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/RockfishBrochure.cfm>

LINGCOD • GREENLING • COD



Lingcod inhabit waters throughout Southeast Alaska; however, they are generally abundant along the outer coast, and less common in our “Inside” waters. In 2000, concerns over lingcod abundance in Southeast Alaska prompted the Alaska Board of Fisheries to adopt a management plan for sport and commercial fisheries that harvest lingcod. Under the plan, guideline harvest levels (GHL’s) were created for lingcod in seven areas within Southeast Alaska.

Accurate identification of all sport-caught fish species is important for sound management. This is especially true for anglers who may be surveyed for their recreational fishing activity through ADF&G’s Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) program.



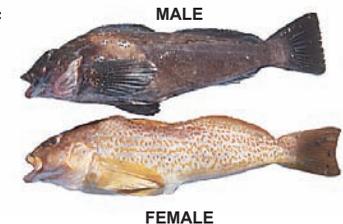
Lingcod, which are in the greenling family, can be identified by their elongated body shape, large head and mouth, and jaws containing large canine teeth interspersed with smaller teeth.

They have a long single dorsal fin that is notched past the middle of its length. The forward portion of the dorsal fin bears rigid spines. Lingcod have dark mottling on their back and sides that can be brown, gray, green or orange—depending on their environment, and they can grow to lengths of 5 feet.



© Wayne Norris

Kelp greenling have a similarly long single dorsal fin, notched in the middle of its length, but they lack the rigid spines found on lingcod dorsal fins. Male kelp greenling have irregular blue spots on and near their heads; females are various shades of golden yellow on their head and fins. Kelp greenling grow only to about 21 inches in length.



Pacific cod (pictured), tomcod and pollock all have three distinct dorsal fins and two anal fins, no rigid spines on their fins, and small teeth. Pacific cod and tomcod have a prominent “barbel” beneath their chin; on pollock, however, it is very small or absent. Pacific cod are typically under 32 inches; Pacific tomcod are typically under 20 inches, and pollock are typically under 30 inches.



PERSONAL USE SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

for ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY (nonresidents use sport fishing regulations on page 12)

Before you engage in personal use shrimp trawling, you must obtain a permit from any Commercial Fisheries Division office.

An Alaska resident sport fishing license is required to take shellfish for personal use in all areas of the state under the guidelines listed below. **In the Southeast Alaska area, however, nonresidents are required to abide by sport fishing seasons and bag limits on page 12 and the methods, means, and general provisions on page 8.**

Residents 60 years or older with a permanent ID card and all persons under 16 years of age are exempt from these license requirements.

Harvest, bag and possession, and pot limits for shellfish allowed under personal use may not be added to those allowed for subsistence use, nor those allowed under sport fishing regulations.

Unless otherwise allowed in specified areas, gear that may be used for taking of shellfish is as follows:

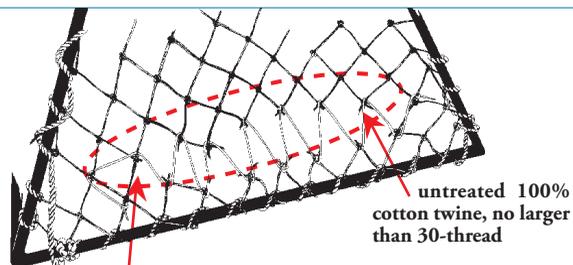
Shrimp—pots, ring nets, and trawls.

Crab—pots, ring nets, diving gear, dip nets, hooked or hookless hand lines, and by hand. Lines attached to rods or poles may be used only when fishing through the ice in the Bering Sea.

Clams—rakes, shovels, manually operated clam guns, and by hand. Geoducks may also be taken by hydraulic clam digger.

Abalone—abalone irons, diving gear (except SCUBA and hookah gear, which are prohibited), and by hand.

Other shellfish—all gear listed above, trawls, hand jigging, and hand-operated dredges.



opening at least 18" long (6" for shrimp pots)—no more than 6" from bottom of pot and parallel to it

untreated 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread

It is unlawful to buy, sell, trade or barter personal use caught shellfish, their parts, or their eggs.

An angler using pots to take shellfish shall:

(1) plainly and legibly inscribe the angler's first initial, last name, home address, and the name or the Division of Motor Vehicles registration number (AK number) of the vessel used to operate the pot on a keg or buoy attached to each pot;

(2) not disturb, tamper with, or pull another angler's pots without prior permission of the pots' owner.

The number of pots that can be used in the taking of crab and shrimp are as follows:

• **Crab**—5 pots per person with a maximum of 10 pots per vessel, except no more than 4 pots per vessel may be used for king and Tanner crab.

• **Shrimp**—10 pots per person with a maximum of 20 pots per vessel.

Each pot used to take Dungeness, Tanner or king crab must have at least two circular escape rings on opposing vertical or sloping sides of the pot. The size of the escape rings must be at least 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches inside diameter for Dungeness crab pots, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside diameter for Tanner crab pots, and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside diameter for king crab pots. Rings used in Dungeness pots must be on the upper half of the vertical plane of the pot. Any pot used to take shrimp must **not** have (a) more than 4 tunnel eye openings that individually exceed 15 inches in perimeter, (b) a bottom perimeter greater than 153 inches, or (c) a volume that exceeds 25 cubic feet.

Pots must include an escape mechanism in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) A sidewall, which may include the tunnel, of all shellfish pots must contain an opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length, except in shrimp pots the opening must be a minimum of 6 inches in length. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread (see illustration). The cotton twine may be knotted at each end only. The opening must be within 6 inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The cotton twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars. Dungeness crab pots may have the pot lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton

twine no larger than 60-thread, as a substitute for the above requirements; the pot lid must be secured so that, when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.

(2) All king crab and Tanner crab pots may, instead of complying with (1) of this section, satisfy the following: a sidewall, which may include the tunnel, must contain an opening of 18 inches or more in length, which must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of treated or untreated twine no larger than 36-thread. A galvanic timed release device, designed to release within 30 days in salt water, must be integral to the length of twine, so that when the device releases, the twine no longer secures or obstructs the opening of the pot. The twine may be knotted only at one end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed release device. The opening must be within 6 inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars.

(3) In addition to escape rings required in all crab traps (see earlier section), all rigid mesh pots used to take shellfish must have at least one opening in a sidewall of the pot which may include the tunnel, except Dungeness crab pots that have a pot lid tie-down that complies with (1) of this section. The opening in a king or Tanner crab pot must be equal to or exceed a 12-inch by 8-inch rectangle. The opening in a Dungeness crab pot must be equal to or exceed a 10-inch by 6-inch rectangle. The opening in a shrimp pot must be equal to or exceed a four-inch square. The lower long edge of the opening must be parallel to and within six inches of the bottom of the pot. The opening may be covered with a single panel secured to the pot with no more than four single loops of untreated, 100% cotton twine no larger than 30-thread; each single loop of cotton twine may not be laced along the opening. The panel must be attached to the pot in a manner that when the cotton twine degrades, the panel will drop away from the pot exposing the opening completely.

• **No person may mutilate or otherwise disfigure any crab in any manner which would prevent determination of the minimum size restrictions until the crab has been processed or prepared for consumption.** No person may take or possess shellfish smaller than the minimum legal size limits.

• Live holding facilities used to pool multiple bag limits of crab by one or more persons are not allowed.

• Commercial shellfish fishermen may retain part of their lawfully taken commercial catch of shellfish for their personal use.

... cont'd

PERSONAL USE SHELLFISH REGULATIONS—cont'd

- A commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel may not be used to take shrimp in Districts 6–8 and 10 from February 15 through April 30.

- A person or vessel that operates commercial, subsistence, sport or personal use pots or ring nets—other than commercial shrimp pots or Dungeness crab pots—during the 30 days immediately before the scheduled opening date for the commercial king or Tanner crab season in Registration Area A may not participate in the king or Tanner crab fishery.

- **Only male crab may be retained for personal use.** Male crab less than the minimum size limit and all female crab may not be possessed and must be returned unharmed to the water immediately.

- An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services, may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise shellfish that has been taken under this chapter for personal use or subsistence, unless the shellfish has been taken by the client or guest and that shellfish is to be consumed by the client or guest or the client or guest is present when the shellfish is consumed. Shellfish taken by a client or guest under this chapter may only be taken with shellfish gear conforming with marking requirements listed in the statewide regulations above, and operated by the client or guest.

- The captain and crew members of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a personal use shellfish fishery when that vessel is being chartered.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA—EAST OF THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE FAIRWEATHER

☛ **For all shellfish species in Southeast Alaska, the possession limit equals one daily bag limit.**

King crab—east of Cape Spencer:

Bag and possession limit: 6 males (red, blue, and brown—in combination)

If the region wide harvestable biomass of mature red and blue king crab is below 200,000 pounds, the bag possession limit may be reduced by emergency order. Anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current limits.

Size limits: **red** 7-inch minimum size
 blue 6.5-inch minimum size
 brown 7-inch minimum size

... cont'd

Seasons: **red** July 1–March 31
 blue July 1–March 31
 brown July 1–June 15

In the Juneau area:

The king crab bag and possession limit is three (3) males in Subdistricts 12-B, 15-B, and 15-C. In Subdistrict 11-A, a personal use harvest permit is required to harvest king crab. Daily bag and possession limits and annual household and individual limits for Subdistrict 11-A are established just prior to the fishery opening on July 1 and are subject to change

during the season. Changes in bag, possession, and annual limits are posted in news releases throughout the Juneau area. Harvest permits, subdistrict maps, and other information are available at the ADF&G office in Douglas.

King crab—west of Cape Spencer:

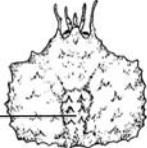
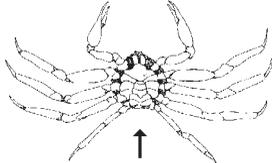
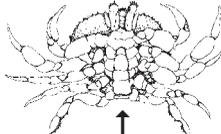
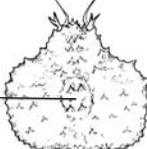
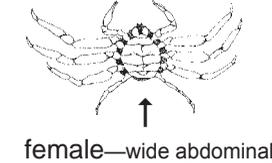
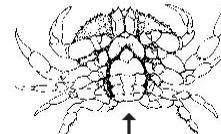
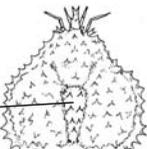
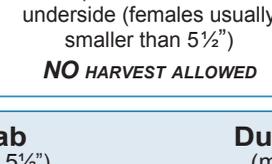
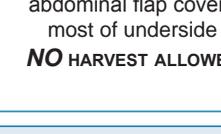
Season: open entire year
 Limits: same as east of Cape Spencer

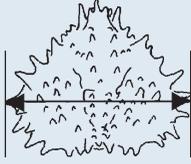
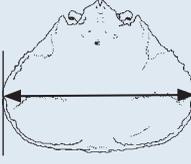
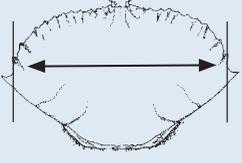
Tanner crab:

Season: July 1–June 15
 Limits: 30 males, 5.5-inch minimum size

... cont'd

Crab identification and measurement chart

	KING CRAB	TANNER CRAB	DUNGENESS CRAB
6 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate			
	RED KING CRAB		
4 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate			
	BLUE KING CRAB		
5 to 9 spines on mid-dorsal plate			
	BROWN KING CRAB		
	male—narrow abdominal flap	male—narrow abdominal flap	male—narrow abdominal flap
	female—wide abdominal flap covers most of underside	female—wide abdominal flap covers most of underside (females usually smaller than 5½")	female—wide abdominal flap covers most of underside
	NO HARVEST ALLOWED	NO HARVEST ALLOWED	NO HARVEST ALLOWED

King crab	Tanner crab (minimum size 5½")	Dungeness crab (minimum size 6½")
		
Width measurement of king crab shall be the straight-line distance across the carapace and shall include the spines.	Width measurement of Tanner crab shall be the straight-line distance across the carapace and shall include the spines.	Width measurement of Dungeness crab shall be the straight-line distance across the carapace and shall not include the spines.

PERSONAL USE SHELLFISH REGULATIONS—cont'd

Dungeness crab:

Season: open entire year
Limits: 20 males, 6.5-inch minimum size, **except** in Thome Bay west of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Thome Head, where the limit is five (5) males.

Shrimp:

Season: open entire year
Limits: no bag limits or size restrictions, but shrimp may be taken only with pots, ring nets or trawls (by permit). Pots operated to take shrimp may be longlined; a buoy is not required for each pot, but at least one buoy on the longline must be marked as required in 5 AAC 77.010(d).

Abalone:

Season: open entire year
Limits: 50 abalone, 3.5-inch minimum size—**except** the bag and possession limit is **20 abalone** in those waters of Section 13-B (seaward of Baranof Island) that are north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows and south of the latitude of Neva Strait (57° 16' N lat.), including the waters of Sitka Sound.

Geoducks:

Season: open entire year
Limits: 6 geoducks, no size restrictions

Clams:

Season: open entire year
Limits: No bag and possession limits on clams, **except: (1)** for razor clams on **western Kruzof Island beaches between** Cape Edgecumbe and Cape Georgiana, the bag and possession limit is 50 clams; and **(2)** all waters of the **Sitka Sound Special Use Area described on page 18** are closed by emergency order to the taking of razor clams.

Scallops:

There are no bag or possession limits for scallops, **except** the daily bag and possession limit is 5 rock scallop (*Hinnites* sp.) and 10 weathervane scallop (*Pecten* sp.). Season open year-round.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA—BETWEEN THE LONGITUDE OF CAPE SUCKLING AND CAPE FAIRWEATHER (YAKUTAT AREA)

King crab:

Season: open entire year
Limits: 2 males, no size restrictions
Commercial king crab fishermen need an ADF&G personal use permit to take king crab for personal use in Yakutat Bay. . . . cont'd

Tanner crab:

Season: July 1–June 15
Limits: 30 males, no size limit

Dungeness crab:

Season: open entire year
Limits: 20 males, 6.5-inch minimum size

Shrimp:

Season: open entire year
Limits: no bag, possession or size limits
Pots operated to take shrimp may be longlined; a buoy is not



Boating Tips:

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

- Lifejackets for each person (properly sized and worn)
- Current weather forecast and tides checked
- Boat plug installed/sea cock closed
- VHF marine radio (tested prior to departure)
- Fire extinguishers (fully charged)
- Throwable flotation device with floating line attached
- Sound-producing device (air horn, whistle, bell)
- Visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, signal light)
- Fuel and oil sufficient for trip (1/3 out, 1/3 return, 1/3 reserve)
- Battery fully charged, terminals covered & battery secured
- Bilge pump and manual pump or bailing device
- Tools and spare parts (battery, fuses, spark plugs, belts)
- Navigation lights functioning properly
- Registration certificate onboard, numbers and decals affixed
- Anchor
- Paddle/oar or other alternate propulsion
- Food/emergency shelter/drinking water
- First Aid Kit

required for each pot, but at least one buoy on the longline must be marked as required in 5 AAC 77.010(d).

Clams:

Season: open entire year
Limits: no bag, possession or size limits

Scallops:

There are no bag or possession limits for scallops, **except** the daily bag and possession limit is 5 rock scallop (*Hinnites* sp.) and 50 weathervane scallop (*Pecten* sp.). Season open year-round. □

KNOW YOUR VESSEL— Before departure, know that your vessel is in good working condition and properly equipped for emergencies. Avoid potential danger by keeping your boat well maintained; take a few minutes before each trip to inspect your boat. Use the checklist on the left.

ALWAYS WEAR A LIFE JACKET!— Drowning is the second leading cause of death in Alaska. Most Alaskans who die in boating accidents capsize or fall overboard and *are not wearing life jackets*. Life jackets should **always** be worn. Your life may depend on it!

OBTAIN LOCAL KNOWLEDGE— Study local maps, charts, weather reports, and tide tables. Contact the local harbormaster, village public safety officer, health officials, or talk to other local boaters before boating in a new area.

ALCOHOL AND BOATING DON'T MIX— Drinking while operating a boat is dangerous! Alcohol impairs your sense of balance, your peripheral and night vision, your judgment, and your reaction time. It also increases heat loss and risk of hypothermia.

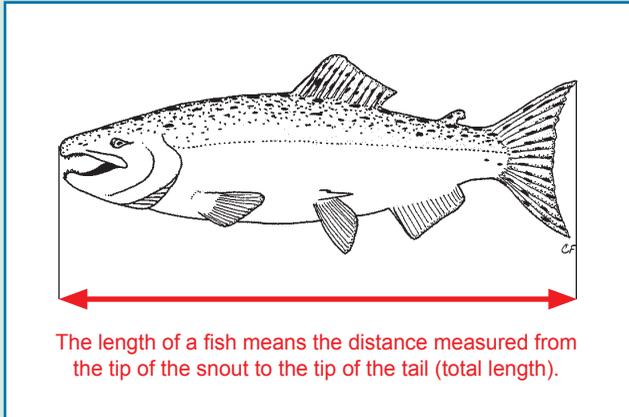
DON'T OVERLOAD— Follow the recommendations of the capacity plate and owner's manual. Distribute weight for best handling, and secure loads against shifting. Remember, safe vessel capacity is greatly affected by weather and water conditions.

ALWAYS COMPLETE A FLOAT PLAN— Does someone know your plans in case you don't return on schedule? Leave word on where you are going and when you expect to return, who is onboard, and who to notify if you are overdue. Leave a detailed description of your boat and registration numbers. Then remember to let the same people know when you return. It's that simple!

EDUCATE YOURSELF— Boating education is a lifelong process. Take a boating safety course. Learn how to do basic troubleshooting and field repairs. Do your passengers know where the safety equipment is and how to use it? Do they know how to start, stop, and steer the boat? For information, contact the State Office of Boating Safety at (907) 269-8705, or visit our website:

www.alaskaboatingsafety.org

HOW TO MEASURE YOUR FISH



CARING FOR YOUR CATCH

Landing your catch is only half the battle when it comes to putting good tasting fish on the dinner table. How you handle your catch afield will determine how much your family and friends appreciate it.

The flesh of a fish that is not quickly killed, cleaned, and chilled will rapidly deteriorate. Do not try to keep your catch alive on a stringer—prolonged stress can cause fish to produce chemicals that alter flavor. A blow to its head usually kills the fish quickly, and breaking a gill will cause the heart to pump much of the blood from the flesh. Blood breaks down very fast and shortens the time preserved fish will last.

Avoid storing your dead fish in water. Clean and ice your fish in the field, so you can remove the kidneys and additional blood from the backbone and rib cage. Packing the body cavity with ice will speed chilling of the flesh and retard spoilage. Distribute your catch in the ice chest or refrigerator so that fish touch the ice or are packed in it. Fish should not touch one another or rest in melted ice water. Last, never carry or store fish in plastic bags—the slime produced can ruin your catch. □

THE FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD PROGRAM



Report Violations

1-800-478-3377

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: Ketchikan (907) 225-5111, and Juneau (907) 465-4000.



Fishing in Bear Country: NEVER let bears associate people with food

- “Stop, Chop & Throw”—To prevent fish carcasses from collecting along the river banks and attracting bears, take a few extra seconds to chop the fish carcass into small pieces and throw them into deep, fast-moving water. Do not place fish waste into the Dumpsters.
- To prevent bears from learning that stringers, coolers, and backpacks are an easy food source, keep all your belongings closely attended at all times, wear your backpack while fishing, and keep your stringers and coolers close by, within sight.
- If a bear approaches you, be willing to give up your fishing spot. Splashing fish may attract bears. If your splashing fish attracts a bear, give your fish a lot of slack, or cut your line. Always be prepared to throw your stringer into the water as a last resort.

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