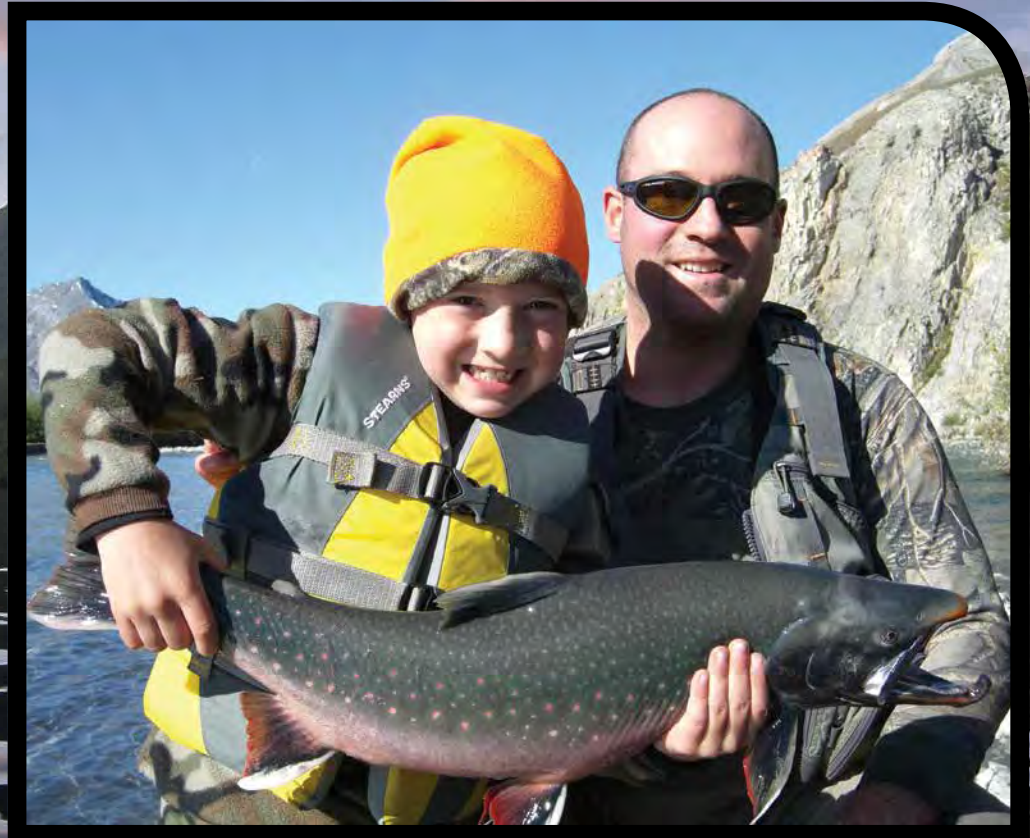
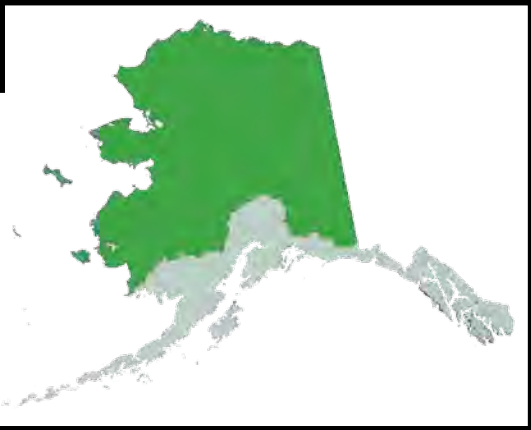


Northern Alaska *Sport Fishing Regulations Summary*

2017



Effective until the 2018 Summary is issued

Sport Fish at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/

Licensing &
Regional Regulations

Kuskokwim -
Goodnews Drainages

North Slope
Drainages

Northwestern
Drainages

Yukon River
Drainage

Tanana River
Drainage

Upper Copper - Upper
Susitna Drainages

Alaska Board of Fisheries

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) adopts Alaska’s fishing regulations under statutory authority from the Alaska Legislature. The Board sets fishing seasons, bag limits, and methods and means. It also sets policy and provides direction of the management of the state’s fishery resources through regulatory management plans. The Board consists of seven members that are appointed by the governor, confirmed by the Legislature, and serve 3-year terms.

The board process is one of the more open systems for incorporating public input into state fisheries policy. The Board meets four to six times per year to consider proposed changes to fishing regulations in specific areas of the state. Any individual or organization may submit a proposal to change a fishing regulation. The Board uses biological and socioeconomic information provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, public comment, and guidance from the Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Law when creating regulations.

The Board meets on a 3-year cycle. It most recently addressed Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim fishing regulations in January 2016 and will address Upper Copper/Upper Susitna fishing regulations in 2017.

Alaska Board of Fisheries Current Members

- John Jensen (Chair) Petersburg
- Sue Jeffrey Kodiak
- Reed Morisky. Fairbanks
- Orville Huntington Huslia
- Alan Cain Anchorage
- Israel Payton Wasilla
- Robert Ruffner Soldotna

For more information on the board process, contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Boards Support Section at: (907) 465-4110.

On the cover: David Simkins, age 8 when the photo was taken, with a nice sea-run Dolly Varden from the North Slope. Photo by Rebecca Simkins.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game



DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

1255 W. 8th Street
 P.O. Box 115526
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526
 (907) 465-4180

Bill Walker, *Governor*
 Sam Cotten, *Commissioner*
 Tom Brookover, *Director*

The Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is responsible for managing fish and game under statutory authority from the Alaska Legislature. 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.

The Division of Sport Fish is one of five divisions in the department. 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 largely funded by anglers and recreational boaters through contributions to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and 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.

ADF&G may change fishing regulations at any time by emergency order.

Statewide, over 50 emergency orders may be issued to open or close seasons or areas, modify bag limits and methods and means in any given year. Most, but not all, affect salmon fishing, as opposed to fishing for resident species. Emergency orders may also be posted at key access points. All emergency orders are widely announced via news media, and are accessible on recorded ADF&G hotlines, at ADF&G offices (see a list on the back cover), and online at: **Sport Fish at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/**

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

- 1 Read the licensing requirements:** Read licensing and harvest recording requirements, pages 4 and 5.
- 2 Know the rules where you fish:**
 - **Read the Regional Regulations.** These outline prohibited acts, allowable sport fishing gear, possession requirements for sport caught fish, and other general regulations on pages 6-7 (for finfish) or pages 8-9 (for shellfish).
 - **Know the General Regulations for the area you intend to fish.** Read the general seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the area in which you intend to fish.
 - **Determine if Special Regulations apply to your area.** Check the Northern Alaska Waters index on pages 10-11. If a special regulation exists for the species when and where you plan to fish, follow the special regulation; special regulations prevail over the general regulations listed for that area. If the waters you plan to fish **DO NOT APPEAR** in the index or under the special regulations, follow the general regulations (general seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means) for that area.
- 3 Check for emergency orders:** Regulations in this booklet may be changed by emergency order at any time. Always check the ADF&G website for inseason regulation changes **BEFORE** fishing. If an inseason change has been made by emergency order for the species when and where you plan to fish, follow the inseason regulation; inseason regulatory changes prevail over the regulations listed in this booklet. All such changes can be found by contacting any ADF&G Sport Fish Office or online at the ADF&G website: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR/>

Have a smartphone or tablet? Scan the QR code for a direct link to ADF&G's emergency order webpage:

If clarification is needed, consult an ADF&G representative (907-459-7207) or an Alaska Wildlife Trooper (907-451-5350).



ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This summary of Alaska sport and personal use fishing and shellfish 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.

For a complete list of all sport fishing regulations, see the Alaska Administrative Code, Title 5 at: <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/folioiproxy.asp?url=http://www.jnu01.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/aac>

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. See **3** in the left column for ways to find out about these changes before you fish.



Licensing &
Regional Regulations

Kuskokwim -
Goodnews Drainages

North Slope
Drainages

Northwestern
Drainages

Yukon River
Drainage

Tanana River
Drainage

Upper Copper - Upper
Susitna Drainages

To sport fish in Alaska you are required to have a valid Alaska Sport Fishing License if you are a resident 18 or older or a nonresident 16 or older. Please see the "License Types" section below to determine what type of license you need. You may also be required to purchase a king salmon stamp or obtain a harvest record card (available at no cost). Please refer to the "King Salmon Stamp" and "Harvest Record" sections below to see if those requirements apply to you.

ALASKA SPORT FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

An Alaska sport fishing license is required for all resident anglers 18 and older and nonresident anglers 16 and older to fish in all fresh and salt waters of Alaska.

A sport fishing license is valid for a calendar year.

See License Types and Fees at right for licensing options.

- In accordance with the regulations outlined in this summary booklet, a sport fishing license allows you to take, or attempt to take, finfish or shellfish in the fresh or salt waters of Alaska. Additionally, you may need a King Salmon Stamp or a Harvest Record Card (see page 5).
- Your sport fishing license, PID or DAV must be in your possession while you are sport fishing.
- All persons engaged in sport fishing or in possession of sport caught finfish or shellfish must show their sport fishing license, required harvest record and/or stamp, and their harvest to any representative of ADF&G or any peace officer of the state, upon request.
- No person may alter, loan, or transfer to any other person any sport fishing license; and no person may use any license issued to another person.
- If your sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license is revoked in any state, you may not obtain an Alaska sport fishing license.

A Resident of Alaska is a Person Who...

for the preceding 12 consecutive months, has maintained a home in Alaska with the intent to stay, and who is not claiming residency (or receiving benefits under a claim of residency) in another state, territory or country. Benefits include but are not limited to, applying for a resident fishing or hunting license in another state, obtaining a driver's license in another state, or receiving benefits or paying taxes as a resident of another state.

Active Duty Military Personnel and Their Dependents...

- stationed in Alaska for the preceding 12 months may purchase a resident sport fishing license regardless of benefits received in another state. Resident sport fishing regulations apply.
- permanently stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months may purchase a nonresident military license and nonresident military annual king salmon stamp at reduced rates and are considered nonresidents. Nonresident sport fishing regulations apply.

If you have questions about your residency, call your local Alaska Wildlife Troopers (telephone numbers listed on page 43).

LICENSE TYPES and FEES

Resident Licenses and Fees

Annual sport fishing license.....	\$29
<i>Alaska residents 18 or older. Valid for the calendar year.</i>	
ADF&G Permanent (Senior) ID Card (PID)	<i>Free to qualifying residents</i>
<i>Alaska residents 60 or older may apply for a PID for hunting, fishing, and trapping. For residents only - if you become a nonresident, your PID is no longer valid, requiring you to purchase a nonresident sport fishing license.</i>	
ADF&G Disabled Veteran Card (DAV)	<i>Free to qualifying residents</i>
<i>Alaska residents who are disabled veterans (with disability of 50% or greater that was incurred during military service), may apply for a DAV for hunting and fishing. If you become a nonresident, your DAV is no longer valid, requiring you to purchase a nonresident sport fishing license.</i>	
Sport fishing license for the blind.....	\$0.50
<i>Affidavit required—available from license vendor or ADF&G.</i>	
Income restricted.....	\$5
<i>To be eligible for a low income license, an Alaskan resident must have an annual family or household income equal to or less than the most recent poverty guidelines for the state set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the year preceding application. A.S. 16.05.340 (a)(6)</i>	
<i>Visit: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=license.lowincome</i>	

Nonresident licenses and fees

1-day sport fishing license	\$25
3-day sport fishing license	\$45
7-day sport fishing license	\$70
14-day sport fishing license	\$105
Annual sport fishing license.....	\$145
<i>Residents of Yukon Territory may purchase nonresident licenses at Alaska resident license fees.</i>	

Nonresident military license and fee

Nonresident annual military sport fishing license.....	\$29
<i>Only for active duty members of military service permanently stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months or for dependent(s) of such.</i>	

HARVEST RECORD

Harvest records are required by **ALL** anglers when harvesting any species with an annual limit. Species with an annual limit are listed in the General Regulations section.

- A harvest record form is printed on each sport fishing license.
- A harvest record card is required for resident anglers under 18, nonresident anglers under 16, and PID or DAV licensed anglers.
- Immediately upon landing and retaining a fish that has an annual limit, all anglers must enter the species, date, and location, **IN INK**, on the harvest record form on the back of their sport fishing license or their harvest record card.
- A person obtaining a duplicate or additional license or harvest record card must transfer their harvest records of species with annual limits previously landed during the current year to their new license or harvest record card.



Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Division of Sport Fish
Sport Fishing Harvest Record Card

Fill in the information below. See the back of this card for more instructions, or visit www.adfg.alaska.gov for more information.

Name _____
 Check ONE: Resident Senior Resident Disabled Veteran
 Non-resident under 16 Resident under 18
 Senior or DAV license number: _____
 OR, if youth angler, age & birthday: _____

Check here if this is a replacement for a lost card(s). By law, anglers must transfer **ALL** harvest information from the lost card(s) to this card.

DATE of harvest	NAME OF WATER where the fish was harvested	SPECIES OF fish harvested

Harvest Record Card

WHERE TO OBTAIN LICENSES/STAMPS/HARVEST CARDS

Sport fishing licenses and **King Salmon Stamps** may be purchased online at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/store or from a license vendor (most sporting goods stores).

Harvest Record Cards are available online at: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/sportlicense/pdf/sf_harvest_record_card.pdf, from ADF&G offices, and from fishing license vendors.

PID/DAV licenses—Application forms are available online at: www.licenses.adfg.alaska.gov or by contacting ADF&G Licensing at: adfg.license@alaska.gov or (907) 465-2376.

KING SALMON STAMP

Anglers sport fishing for king salmon (except king salmon stocked in landlocked lakes) must purchase a current year's king salmon stamp. Stamps purchased online will have a valid number printed directly on your fishing license. If you purchase a physical stamp, it must be signed across the face of the stamp, in ink, and stuck to the back of your sport fishing license.



King Salmon Stamp Fees

Resident king salmon stamp	\$10
Nonresident 1-day stamp	\$15
Nonresident 3-day stamp	\$30
Nonresident 7-day stamp	\$45
Nonresident 14-day stamp	\$75
Nonresident annual stamp	\$100
Nonresident military annual stamp	\$30
Duplicate stamp	\$5

The following persons do not need a King Salmon Stamp:

- Resident anglers under 18 and nonresident anglers under 16.
- Residents who possess an ADF&G PID or a DAV card.
- Residents with the \$5 income restricted license.
- Residents with the 50¢ license for the blind.



Use our secure server to buy your licenses, stamps, and tags online!

www.adfg.alaska.gov/store/



DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

- 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 the heads of all fish that are adipose finclipped along with the date and location where caught.

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.

PROHIBITED ACTS

Closed Waters/ 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.

Felt-soled boots prohibited:

- The use of footwear with absorbent felt or other fibrous material on the soles is prohibited while sport fishing in fresh water.

Fish ladders or fish weirs:

- Fishing is NOT allowed within 300-feet of fish ladders or weirs unless otherwise posted by department markers. No person may fish from, on, or in a fish ladder or weir.

Gaffs prohibited:

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

Molesting of fish:

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

Use of explosives or toxicants:

- The use of any toxicant or explosive is prohibited in the taking of any fish in the waters of Alaska. Except that a shaft tipped with an explosive charge (commonly known as a bangstick or powerhead) or a firearm may be used on board a vessel in saltwater to dispatch a fish caught with legal gear.

Possession or marking of live fish or live fish eggs:

- It is unlawful to possess, transport, 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 on page 7 under "Use of Sport-Caught Fish as Bait."

Sale of sport-caught fish prohibited:

- No person may buy, sell, or barter sport-caught fish or their parts.

Snagging in fresh water prohibited:

- 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.

Waste of fish:

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



Northern pike caught on a fly

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

Contact the ADF&G Division of Habitat in Anchorage (907) 267-2342, Fairbanks (907) 459-7289, Douglas (907) 465-4105, or Palmer (907) 861-3200.

METHODS AND MEANS

Sport fishing gear: Unless otherwise provided in regulation, sport fishing may be conducted only by use of:

- A closely attended single line attached to not more than one plug; one spoon; one spinner or series of spinners; two artificial flies; or two hooks.
- The line must be closely attended, unless unattended setlines for burbot are allowed per area regulations.

Power-assisted fishing reel: A power-assisted fishing reel may only be used to sport fish if:

- The reel is mounted on a fishing rod by means of a reel seat and;
- The reel assembly, motor, gearbox, fishing line, reel-mounted battery, or other reel-mounted attachments weigh no more than 15 pounds in total when detached from the fishing rod.

Freshwater sport fishing: Fish may **not** be taken in fresh water by means of:

- Fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except those of standard manufacture);
- Multiple hooks with gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch, except as permitted in the Northern Alaska (Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim) area waters, multiple hooks with a gap larger than ½ inch may be used for fish other than salmon (except in the Upper Copper/Upper Susitna area);
- Spear, unless permitted by area regulations; or arrow, unless permitted by area regulations.

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.

Use of underwater spear (saltwater):

- In salt water, spears and spearguns may be used to take fish, subject to applicable seasons and limits, by persons who are completely submerged, provided that the spear or speargun is not tipped with an explosive charge.

METHODS AND MEANS (continued)

Use of attractor (bead): An attractor, including a bead, when used with an artificial fly, artificial lure, or bare hook, must be:

- Either fixed within two inches of the bare hook, fly, or lure,
- Or be free sliding on the line or leader.
- A bead fished on the line above a bare single hook is legal gear in waters where only flies may be used.



Ice fishing gear:

- Sport fishing through the ice is permitted using two closely attended lines, provided only one hook (includes one single hook or one treble hook) or artificial lure is used on each line, except that additional gear may be used for northern pike and burbot as specified in statewide or area regulations.
- The maximum number of lines/hooks that an angler may deploy is not cumulative and is equal to the maximum number of lines/hooks allowed for any species. The number of lines/hooks used to target a species may not exceed the number allowed for that species. For example, in a lake where regulations allow 5 lines for burbot and 2 lines for lake trout, the maximum number of lines you may fish is 5 (not 5 + 2 = 7); and when deploying your 5 lines, only 2 of them may be placed to target lake trout.
- In Northern Alaska (Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim) areas only 2 closely attended lines may be used when ice fishing for northern pike.

Sport fishing gear for northern pike:

- Unless otherwise provided by the area regulations, northern pike may be taken by spear.

Sport fishing gear for burbot: Unless otherwise provided by area regulations, burbot may be taken in fresh water with more than one line and hook, and/or set lines, provided:

- the total aggregate number of hooks may not exceed 15 or the daily bag limit for burbot in the waters being fished, whichever is less;
- hooks are single hooks with gap between point and shank larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch;
- each hook is set to rest on the bottom of the lake or stream;
- each line is identified with angler's name and address;
- each line is physically inspected at least once in each 24-hour period.

POSSESSION OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH (EXCEPT HALIBUT):

- 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 the angler, unless the angler 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.**
- A person may possess only the limit of fish allowed for the water on which that person is fishing.
- 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.
- 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

- 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. Possession includes unpreserved AND preserved fish for halibut.
- Consult federal regulations for: bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers; possession and landing requirements, and inseason changes to the regulations.
- **Federal halibut regulations are available from: NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region, (907) 586-7228**

<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/halibut/sport.htm>

USE OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH AS BAIT

- Unless provided for in this section, fish taken under sport fishing regulations may not be used as bait, except the head, tail, fins, closely trimmed skeleton, and viscera of legally taken sport-caught fish, and whole or cut whitefish, herring, and species of fish for which there is not a seasonal or harvest limit may be used for bait or other purposes.
- Live 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.

Fishing by Proxy...

Alaska residents may proxy sport fish, proxy personal use fish, and/or proxy subsistence fish for another Alaska resident who is (1) 70% or greater physically disabled (physician's affidavit required); (2) 65 years or older; or (3) legally blind (physician's affidavit required), (4) Developmentally disabled (physician's affidavit required). More information can be found on page 43. **No person may give or receive payment to be a beneficiary or a proxy.**

Get a "Proxy Information Form" (Proxy) from any ADF&G office, or visit: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SportProxyFishing.main>

SHELLFISH - NORTH SLOPE, NORTHWESTERN, AND KUSKOKWIM-GOODNEWS AREAS REGULATIONS

Special Notice: The Alaska Board of Fisheries is scheduled to meet in March 2017 and will consider proposals that potentially affect shellfish fisheries. Any regulations resulting from that meeting will not make the printing deadline for this regulations summary. Please contact the ADF&G office in Fairbanks (459-7207) for changes to shellfish regulations.

RED KING CRAB

- Males only—6 per day, 6 in possession—4¾ inches or more.

BLUE KING CRAB

- Males only—6 per day, 6 in possession, 5½ inches or more (5 inches or more in the Northwestern Area).

DUNGENESS CRAB

- Males only—12 per day, 12 in possession, 6½ inches or more.

TANNER CRAB

- Males only
 - *C. bairdi*, 5½ inches or more
 - *C. opilio*, 3⅞ inches or more
 - 12 per day, 12 in possession (in combination).

Harvest record form: A person must obtain a harvest record form from the ADF&G office in Nome prior to fishing for king crab in the Norton Sound section of the Northern District.

Shellfish may be taken as follows:

1. Shrimp may be taken with pots and ring nets.
2. Crab may only be taken with pots, ring nets, diving gear, dip nets, hooked or hookless lines either operated by hand or attached to a pole, or by hand.
3. Clams may only be taken with rakes, shovels, manually operated clam guns, or by hand.

4. No more than 5 pots per person, and a maximum of 10 pots per vessel, regardless of type, may be used to take shellfish at any time.
5. All sport anglers shall plainly and legibly inscribe their first initial, last name, and home address on a keg or buoy attached to each pot. A keg or buoy attached to a pot must also be inscribed with the name or the Division of Motor Vehicles registration number (AK number) of the vessel used to operate the pot.
6. Escape mechanisms, as described in 5 AAC 39.145, must be provided for each pot.
7. The bag and possession limits for shellfish are not in addition to those allowed under either subsistence fishing regulations, or under personal use fishing regulations.
8. No person may mutilate or otherwise disfigure any crab in any manner which prevents the determination that the crab is of legal size until the crab has been processed for human consumption. No person may take or possess shellfish smaller than the minimum legal size limits.
9. In the waters south of 60°N. lat., male king crab may be taken only from June 1 through January 1.

SHELLFISH POT GEAR ESCAPE MECHANISMS

(Summary of 5 AAC 39.145)

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

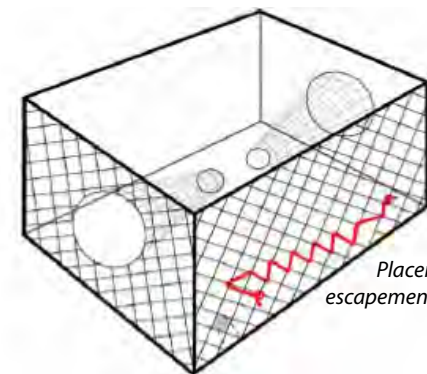


Tanner crab

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or sport fishing guide services may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise, subsistence-, sport-, or personal use-caught shellfish, unless the shellfish:

- 1) has been taken with gear deployed and retrieved by the client or guest;
- 2) has been taken with gear that has been marked with the client's or guest's name and address; and
- 3) is to be consumed by the client or guest or is consumed in the presence of the client or guest. The captain and crew members of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a subsistence, sport, or personal use fishery when that vessel is being chartered.

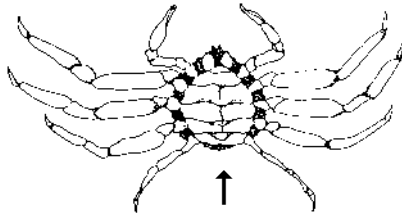


Placement of escapement mechanism

CRAB IDENTIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

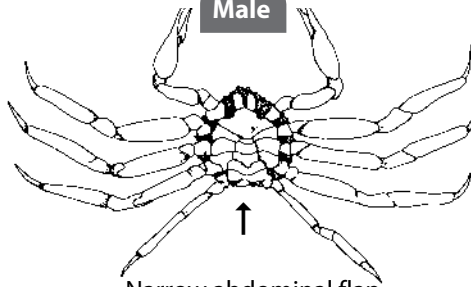
TANNER CRAB (*Chionoecetes bairdi* - minimum size 5½ inches / *Chionoecetes opilio* - minimum size 3⅛ inches)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

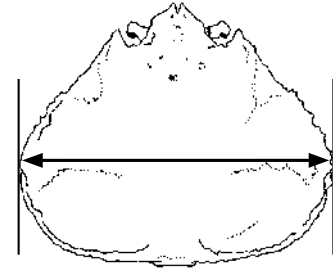


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside (females usually smaller than 5½")

Male



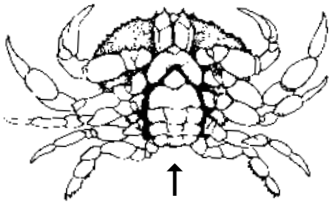
Narrow abdominal flap



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

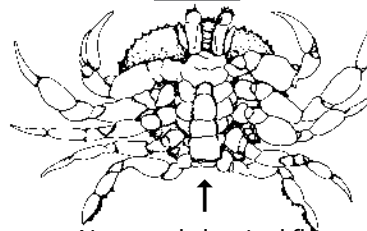
DUNGENESS CRAB (minimum size 6½ inches)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

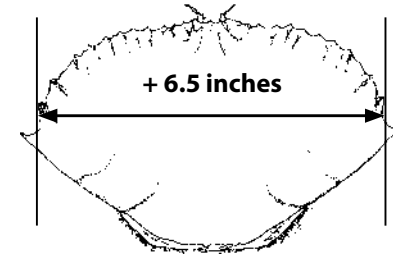


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

Male



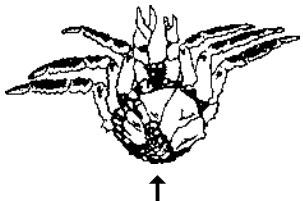
Narrow abdominal flap



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

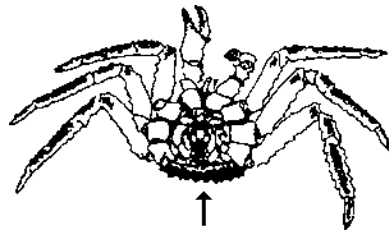
KING CRAB (Red King - minimum size 4¾ inches / Blue King - minimum size 5½ inches; 5 inches Northwestern area)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**



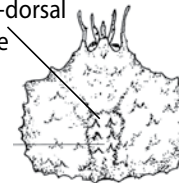
Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

Male



narrow abdominal flap

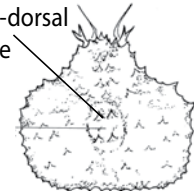
6 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



RED KING CRAB

(minimum size 4¾ inches)

4 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



BLUE KING CRAB

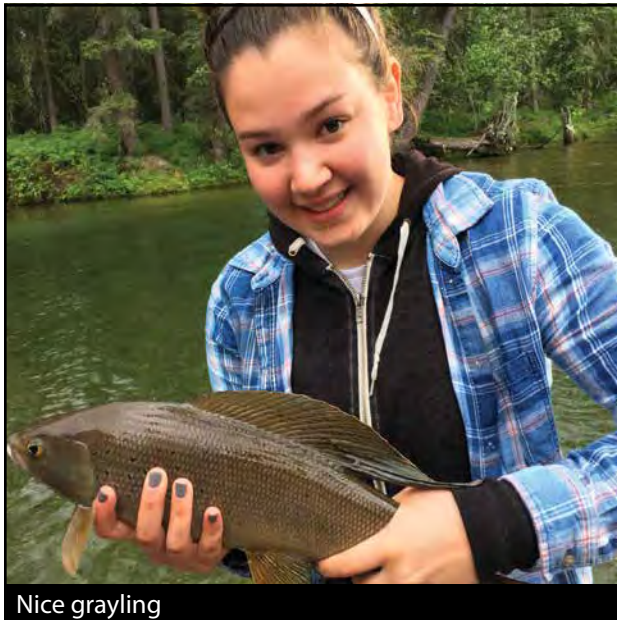
(minimum size 5½ inches; 5 inches Northwestern Area)

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Nice grayling

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If the water you intend to fish is not listed under the Special Regulations, then General Regulations apply.

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Delta Clearwater River coho

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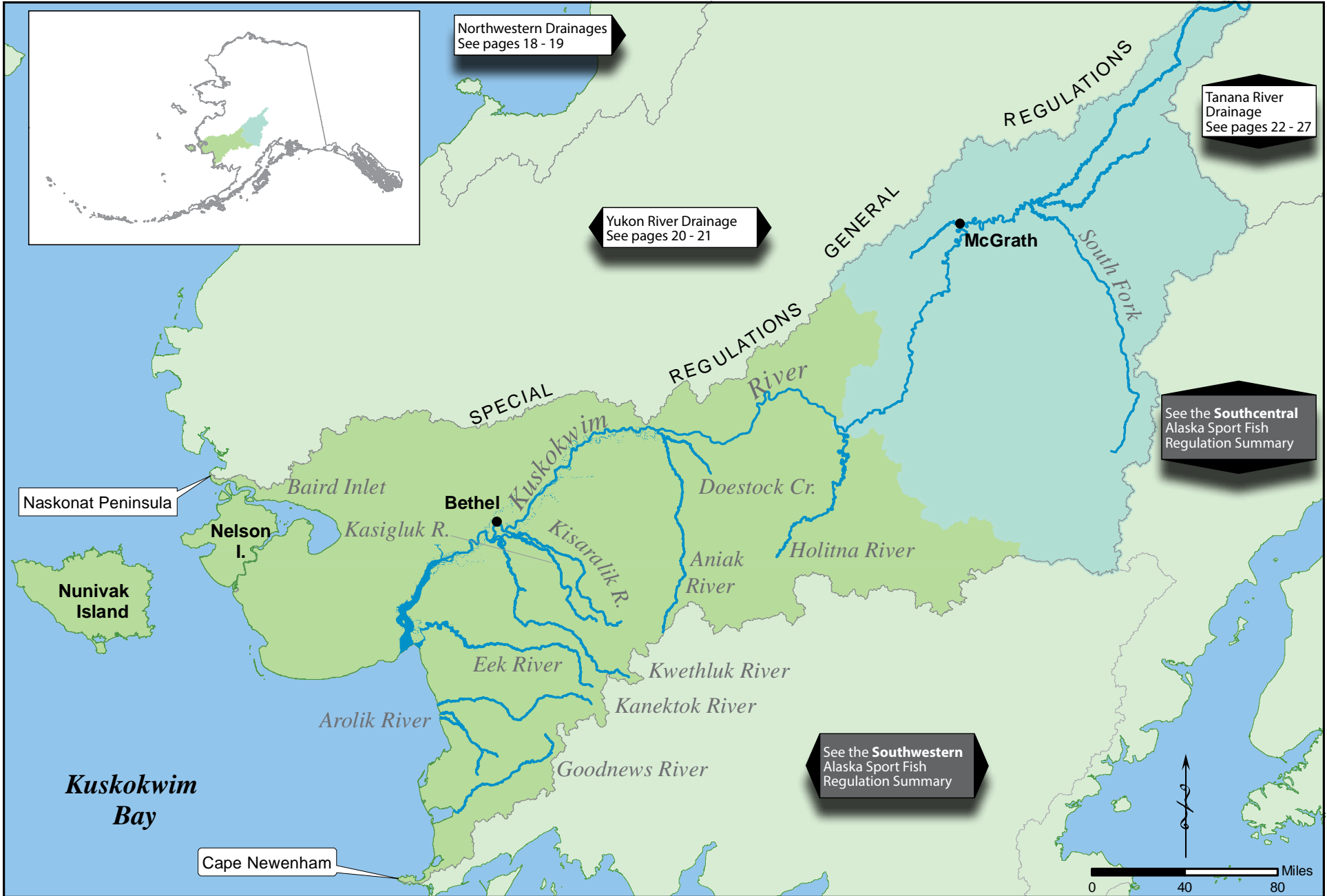


Burbot from the Tanana River

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GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: The Kuskokwim - Goodnews Area consists of all waters of the Kuskokwim River drainage, and all waters draining into, and including, the Bering Sea and Kuskokwim Bay south of the westernmost point of the Naskonat Peninsula and north of Cape Newenham.

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- 20 inches or longer—3 per day, 3 in possession—only two of which may be 28 inches or longer.
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.

OTHER SALMON

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR, DOLLY VARDEN & LAKE TROUT

- All lakes:
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession—in combination, no size limit.
- Flowing and salt waters:
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession—only two of which may be 20 inches or longer and only 2 may be lake trout.

RAINBOW TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession—only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

SHEEFISH

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

NORTHERN PIKE

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

SHELLFISH

- See pages 8–9.

HALIBUT

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty. See page 7 for federal contact information.

- **Season:** February 1 - December 31.
- **Unguided anglers:** 2 per day, 4 in possession.
- **Consult federal regulations for the following:**
 - 1) Bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers.
 - 2) Possession and landing requirements.
 - 3) Inseason changes to the regulations.

METHODS AND MEANS

Hook Size:

- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used for taking fish other than salmon, except where noted.

Use of spears or bow and arrows:

- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow the entire year. Northern pike or whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike or whitefish September 1–April 30, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike or whitefish.



Kanektok River sea-run Dolly Varden

by Aaron Tiernan

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Kuskokwim River drainage (downstream of a point located ¼ mile upstream of the confluence of the Kuskokwim River with the Holitna River, and all waters draining into Kuskokwim Bay south of the Kuskokwim River):

- King salmon: King salmon may be taken May 1–July 25 only.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 5 per day, 5 in possession, only two of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- Sheefish limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.



Grayling from the Kuskokwim River

Aniak River drainage:

- Salmon (all species) limits: In the Aniak River drainage, the per day *aggregate bag limit* for salmon is three (3) fish (combination of king, sockeye, chum, coho, and pink salmon) of which no more than two (2) may be king salmon.
- King salmon limits: 20 inches or longer—2 per day, 2 in possession.
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 king salmon 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a king salmon 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- Sockeye, chum, coho, and pink salmon (in combination) limits: 3 per day, 3 in possession.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 3 per day, 3 in possession no size limit.
- Rainbow trout: Rainbow trout retention prohibited. All rainbow trout must be released immediately.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- **In all flowing waters upstream of Doestock Creek:**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used year-round.

Holitna River drainage:

- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 3 per day, 3 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.



Kasigluk River drainage:

- Rainbow trout limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 rainbow trout 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- **In all flowing waters:**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.

Kisaralik River drainage:

- Rainbow trout limits:
 - In all flowing waters upstream of the Akiak Village Lodge site (60° 49.5' N, 160° 55.0' W), rainbow trout retention prohibited. All rainbow trout must be released immediately.
 - In all flowing waters downstream of the Akiak Village Lodge site (60° 49.5' N, 160° 55.0' W), 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 rainbow trout 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- **In flowing waters upstream of the Akiak Village Lodge site (60° 49.5' N, 160° 55.0' W):**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.

Kwethluk River drainage:

- Rainbow trout limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 rainbow trout 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- **In flowing waters upstream of the confluence of the Kwethluk River and Pulamaneq (Pocahontas) Creek (60° 31.96' N, 161° 05.47' W):**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.

Arolik River drainage:

- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 3 per day, 3 in possession, no size limit.
- Rainbow trout limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 rainbow trout 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

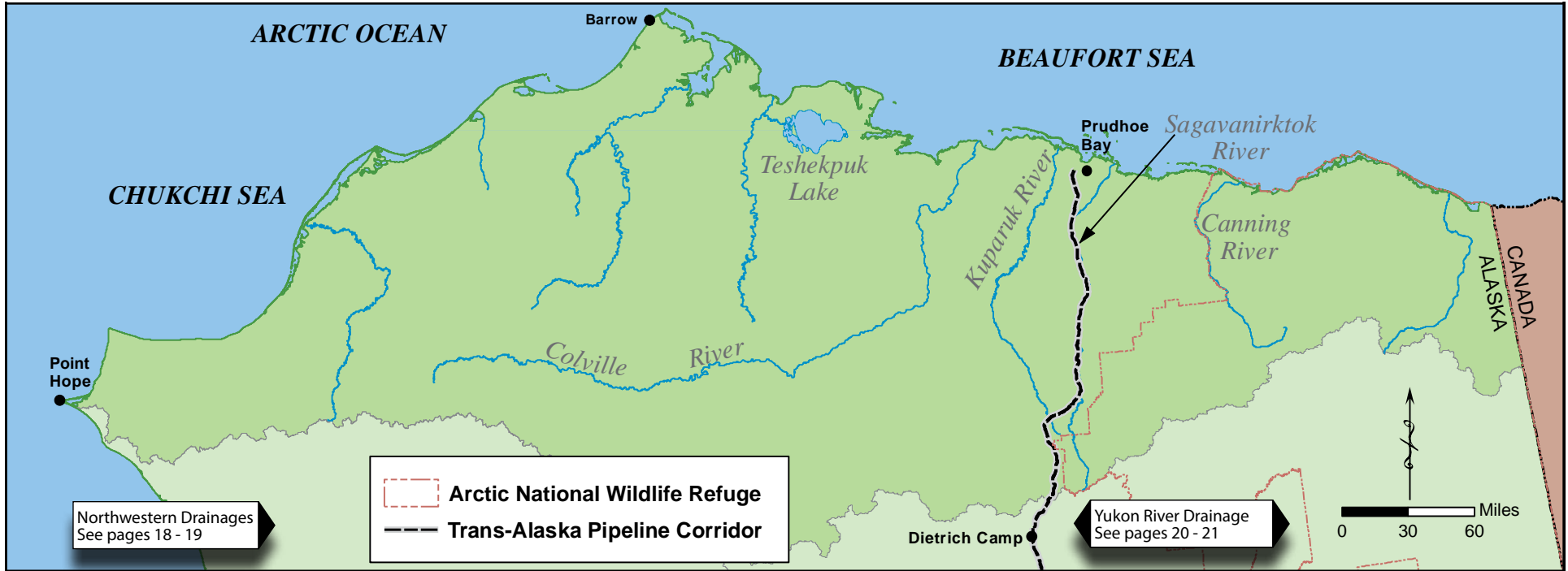
Goodnews River drainage:

- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 3 per day, 3 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- **In all flowing waters:**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- **In all flowing waters downstream of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge wilderness boundary:**
 - No person may sport fish from a boat or the river bank within 300 ft of a legally operating subsistence gillnet.

Kanektok River drainage:

- Rainbow trout limits:
 - June 8–October 31, Rainbow trout retention prohibited. All rainbow trout must be released immediately.
 - November 1–June 7, 2 per day, 2 in possession—only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 3 per day, 3 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- **In all flowing waters:**
 - Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- **In all flowing waters downstream of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge wilderness boundary:**
 - No person may sport fish from a boat or the river bank within 300 ft of a legally operating subsistence gillnet.





GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: The North Slope Area consists of all northerly flowing waters, including lakes, draining into, and including, the Arctic Ocean, the Beaufort Sea, and the Chukchi Sea, west of the Canadian border and east of Point Hope.

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- 20 inches or longer—3 per day, 3 in possession—only two of which may be 28 inches or longer.
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.

OTHER SALMON

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

SHEEFISH

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR, DOLLY VARDEN & LAKE TROUT

- All lakes
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession—in combination, no size limit.
- Flowing and salt waters
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession—only two of which may be 20 inches or longer and only 2 may be lake trout.

NORTHERN PIKE

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

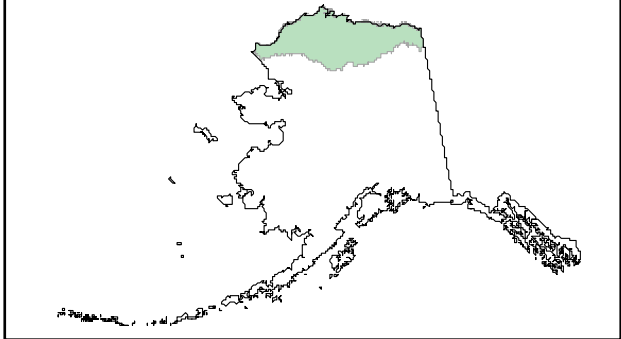
- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

SHELLFISH

- See pages 8-9.



METHODS AND MEANS

Hook Size:

- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used for taking fish other than salmon, except where noted.

Use of spears or bow and arrows:

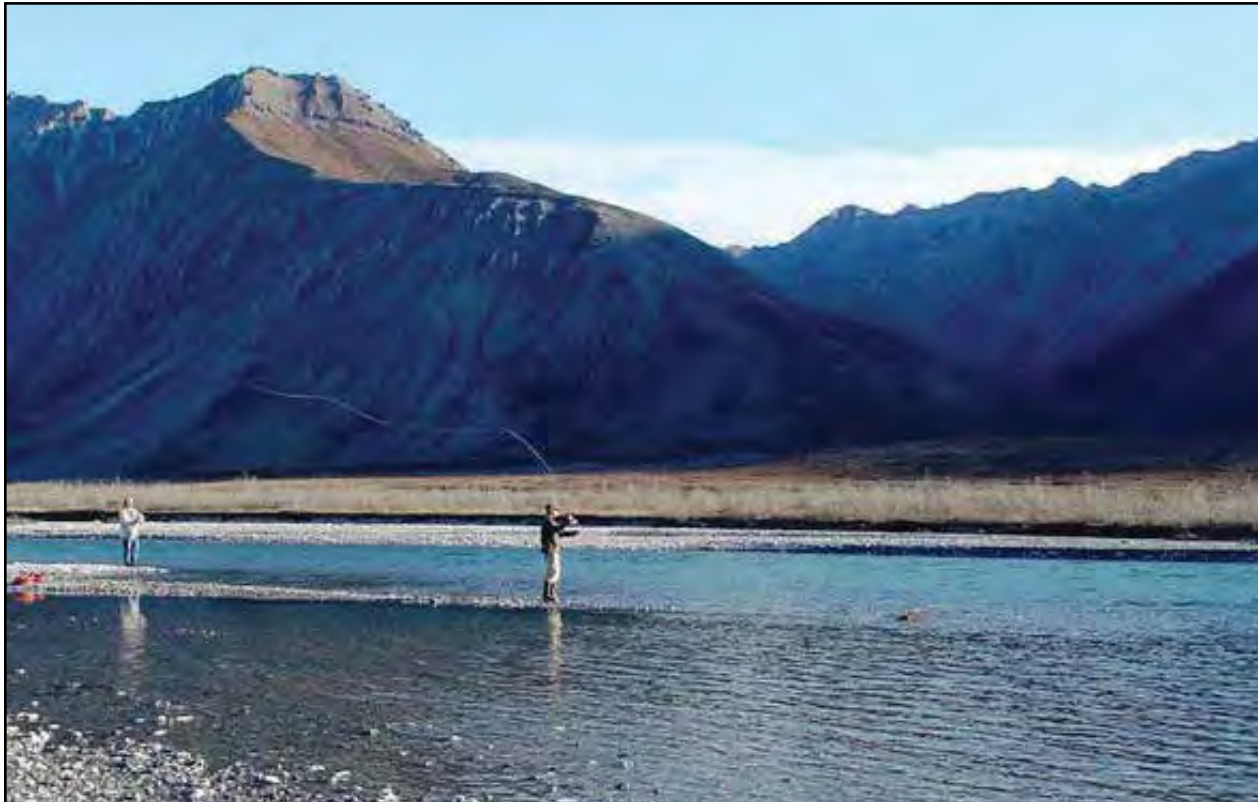
- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow the entire year. Northern pike or whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike or whitefish September 1–April 30, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike or whitefish.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Unless listed below, seasons, bag and possession limits for North Slope drainages appear above under General Regulations.

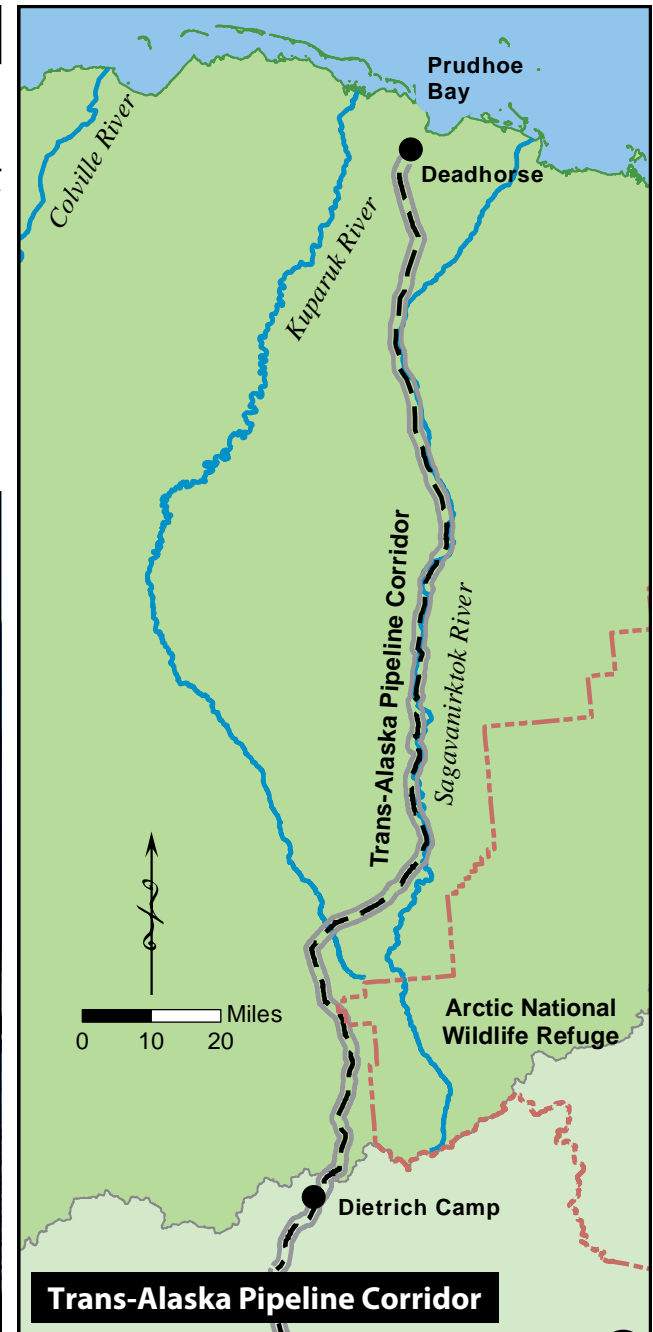
Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor (a corridor the length of the Pipeline north of the Yukon River extending 5 miles on either side of the Dalton Highway):

- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Lake trout:** Lake trout retention prohibited. All lake trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Northern pike limits:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.

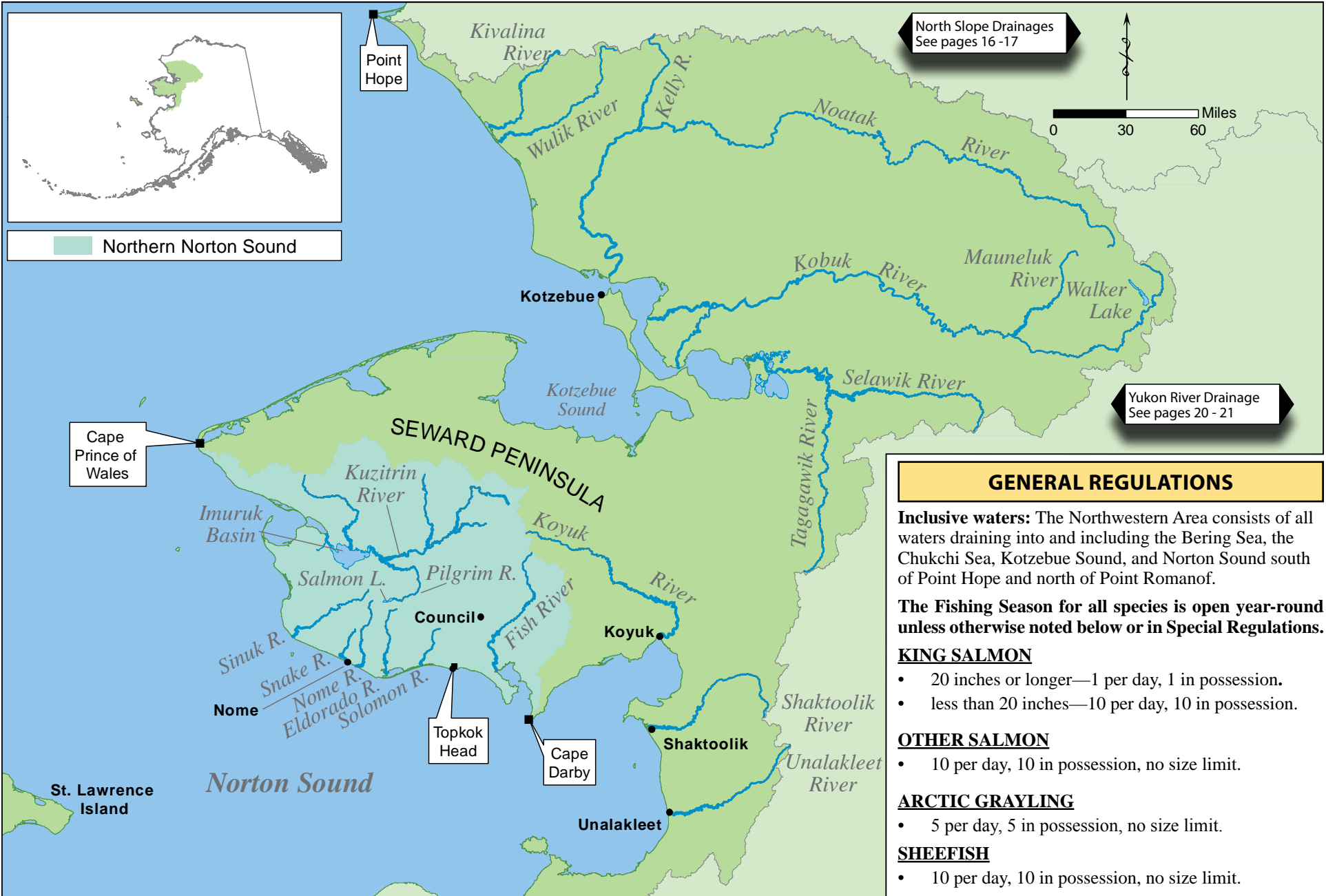


Fly fishing on the Ivishak River

by Tim Viavant



Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor



GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: The Northwestern Area consists of all waters draining into and including the Bering Sea, the Chukchi Sea, Kotzebue Sound, and Norton Sound south of Point Hope and north of Point Romanof.

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- 20 inches or longer—1 per day, 1 in possession.
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.

OTHER SALMON

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

SHEEFISH

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR, DOLLY VARDEN & LAKE TROUT

- All lakes
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession—in combination.
- Flowing and salt waters
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession—only two of which may be 20 inches or longer and only 2 may be lake trout.

NORTHERN PIKE

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

SHELLFISH

- See pages 8-9.

HALIBUT

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty. See page 7 for federal contact information.

- **Season:** February 1 - December 31.
- **Unguided anglers:** 2 per day, 4 in possession.
- **Consult federal regulations for the following:**
 - 1) Bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers.
 - 2) Possession and landing requirements.
 - 3) Inseason changes to the regulations.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.



Kobuk River sheefish

by Steve Klinger

METHODS AND MEANS

Hook Size:

- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used for taking fish other than salmon, except where noted.

Use of spears or bow and arrows:

- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow the entire year. Northern pike or whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike or whitefish September 1–April 30, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike or whitefish.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Cripple River:

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

Kobuk River drainage—upstream of the mouth of the Mauneluk River:

- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Nome River:

- **Closed to Arctic grayling fishing.** All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.

Northern Norton Sound—all waters draining into Norton Sound from Cape Darby to Cape Prince of Wales (see map above):

- Chum salmon limits: 3 per day, 3 in possession.
- Coho salmon limits: 3 per day, 3 in possession.
- Sockeye salmon limits: 3 per day, 3 in possession.
- Pink salmon limits: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- Arctic grayling limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 15 inches or longer.

Penny River:

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

Pilgrim River drainage:

- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 15 inches or longer.

Salmon Lake—including its tributaries, and the outlet stream (Pilgrim River) 300 ft downstream from the lake outlet:

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

Selawik River drainage—upstream of the mouth of the Tagagawik River:

- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Snake River drainage:

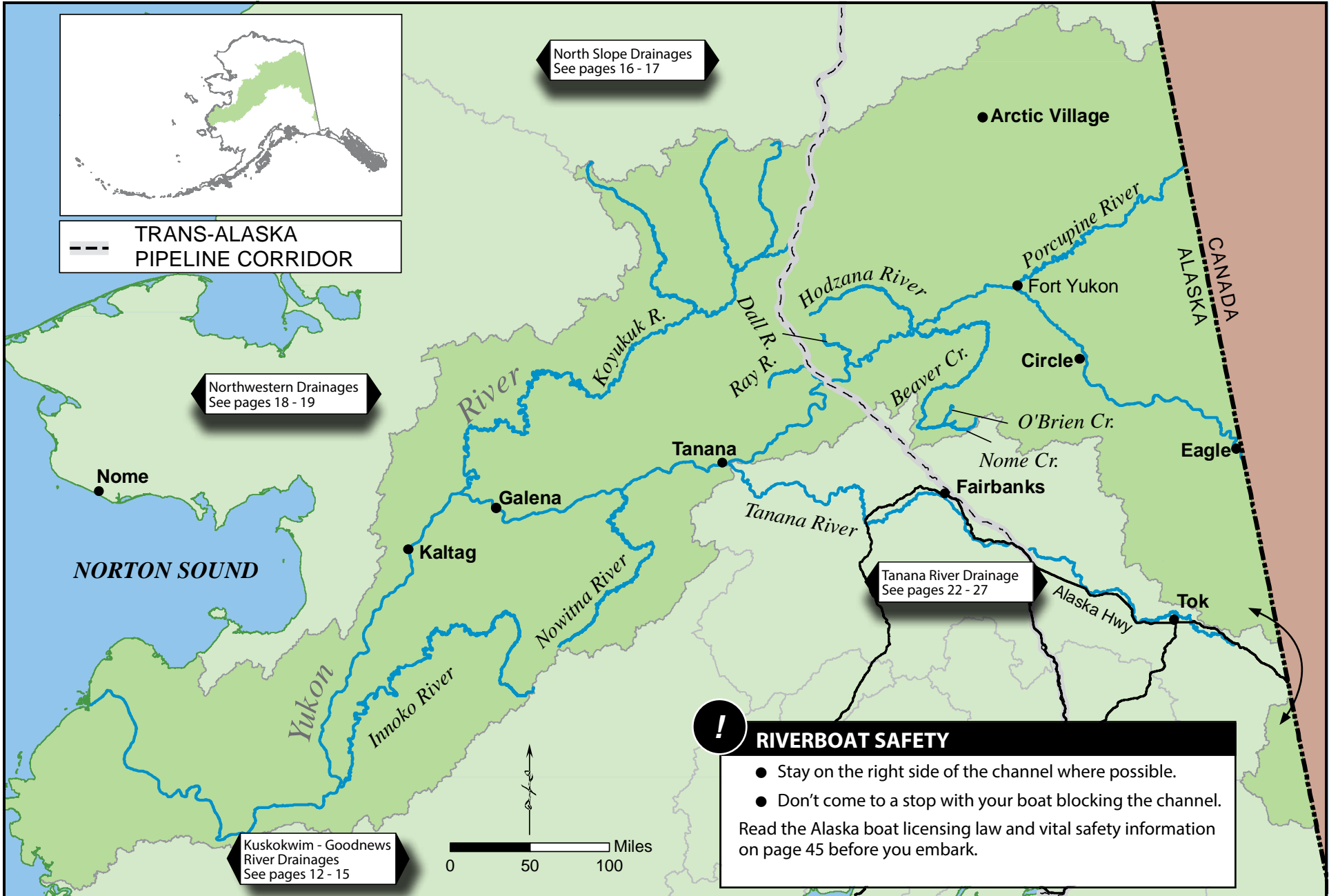
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 15 inches or longer.

Solomon River:

- **Closed to Arctic grayling fishing.** All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.

Unalakleet River drainage:

- Any salmon completely removed from the water shall be retained and becomes part of the bag limit of the person originally hooking it. A person who intends to release a salmon may not remove it from the water before releasing it.
- King salmon limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, **only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.**
 - **There is an annual limit of 2 king salmon 20 inches or longer. Immediately upon landing and retaining a king salmon 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- Other salmon limits: 10 per day, 10 in possession, of which only 4 in combination may be chum, coho, or sockeye salmon. No size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 15 inches or longer.



GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: The Yukon River Area consists of all waters of the Yukon River drainage, excluding the Tanana River drainage, and all waters draining into, and including, Norton Sound and the Bering Sea south of Point Romanof and north of the westernmost point of Naskonat Peninsula. Includes the White River drainage, south of the Alaska Highway

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- 20 inches or longer—3 per day, 3 in possession—only two of which may be 28 inches or longer.
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.

OTHER SALMON

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR, DOLLY VARDEN & LAKE TROUT

- All lakes
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession—in combination, no size limit.
- Flowing and salt waters
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession—only two of which may be 20 inches or longer and only two may be lake trout.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

SHEEFISH

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

NORTHERN PIKE

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

SHELLFISH

- No open season.

METHODS AND MEANS

Hook Size:

- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used for taking fish other than salmon, except where noted.

Use of spears or bow and arrows:

- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow the entire year. Northern pike or whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike or whitefish September 1–April 30, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike or whitefish.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Dall River area—all flowing waters and lakes in the Dall River and Little Dall River watersheds:

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used.
- Set lines are prohibited.
- Northern pike limits:
 - Open season is May 20–September 30.
 - Fish less than 30 inches: 4 per day, 4 in possession.
 - Fish 48 inches or longer: 1 per day, 1 in possession.
 - **All fish 30 inches or longer and less than 48 inches must be released immediately** (see graphic at right).

Innoko River drainage—all waters of the Innoko River drainage and all waters draining into the Yukon River from Holy Cross downstream to and including Piamiut Slough:

- Northern pike limits: 3 per day, 3 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.

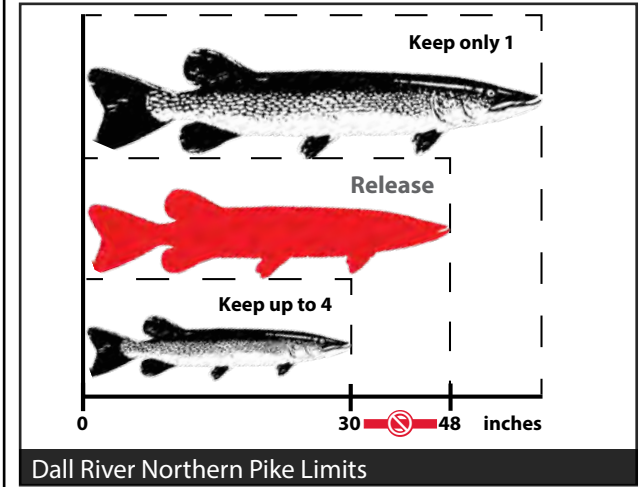


Nome Creek (of Beaver Creek drainage):

- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used April 1–May 31.
- Arctic grayling: Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.

Nowitna River drainage:

- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.

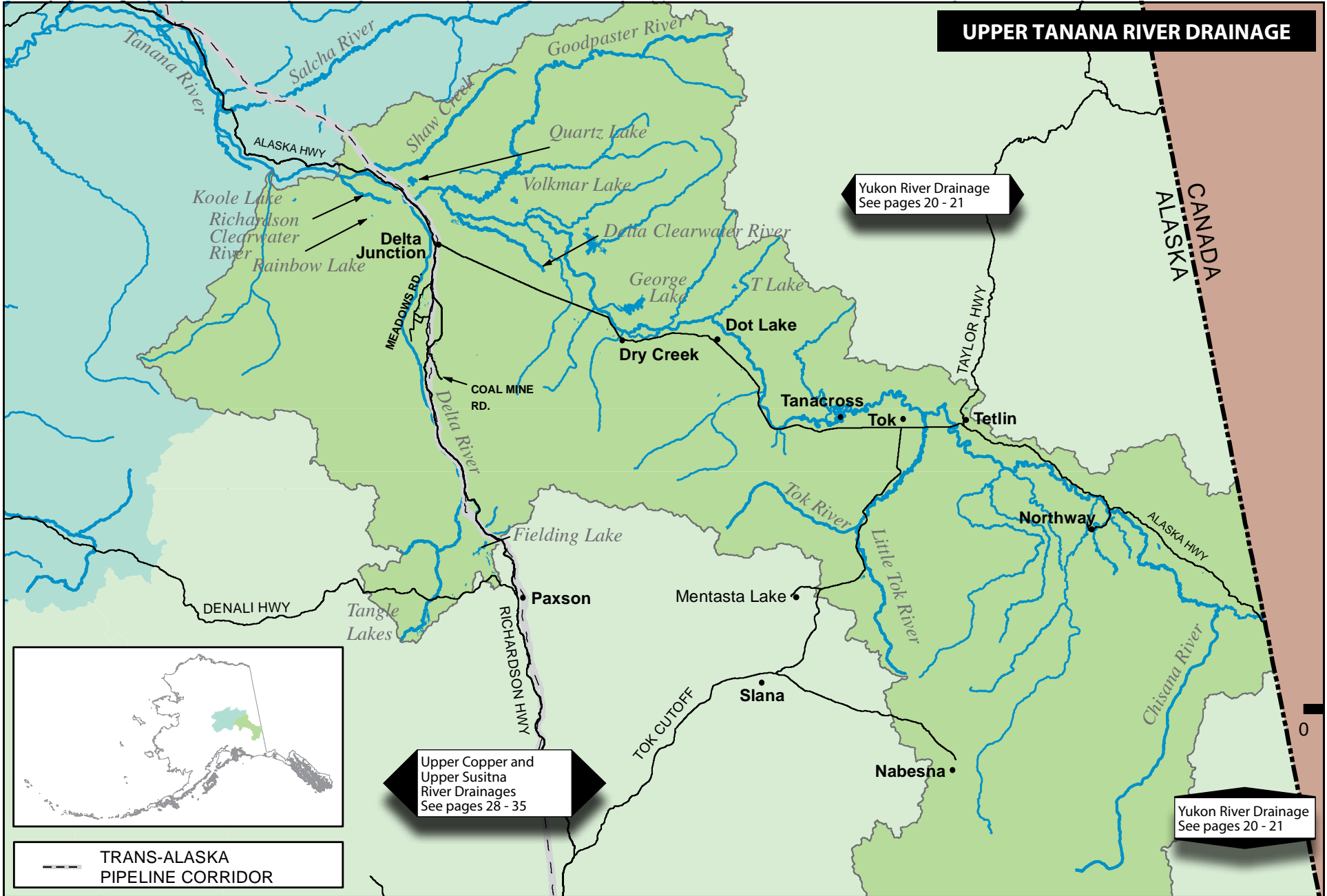


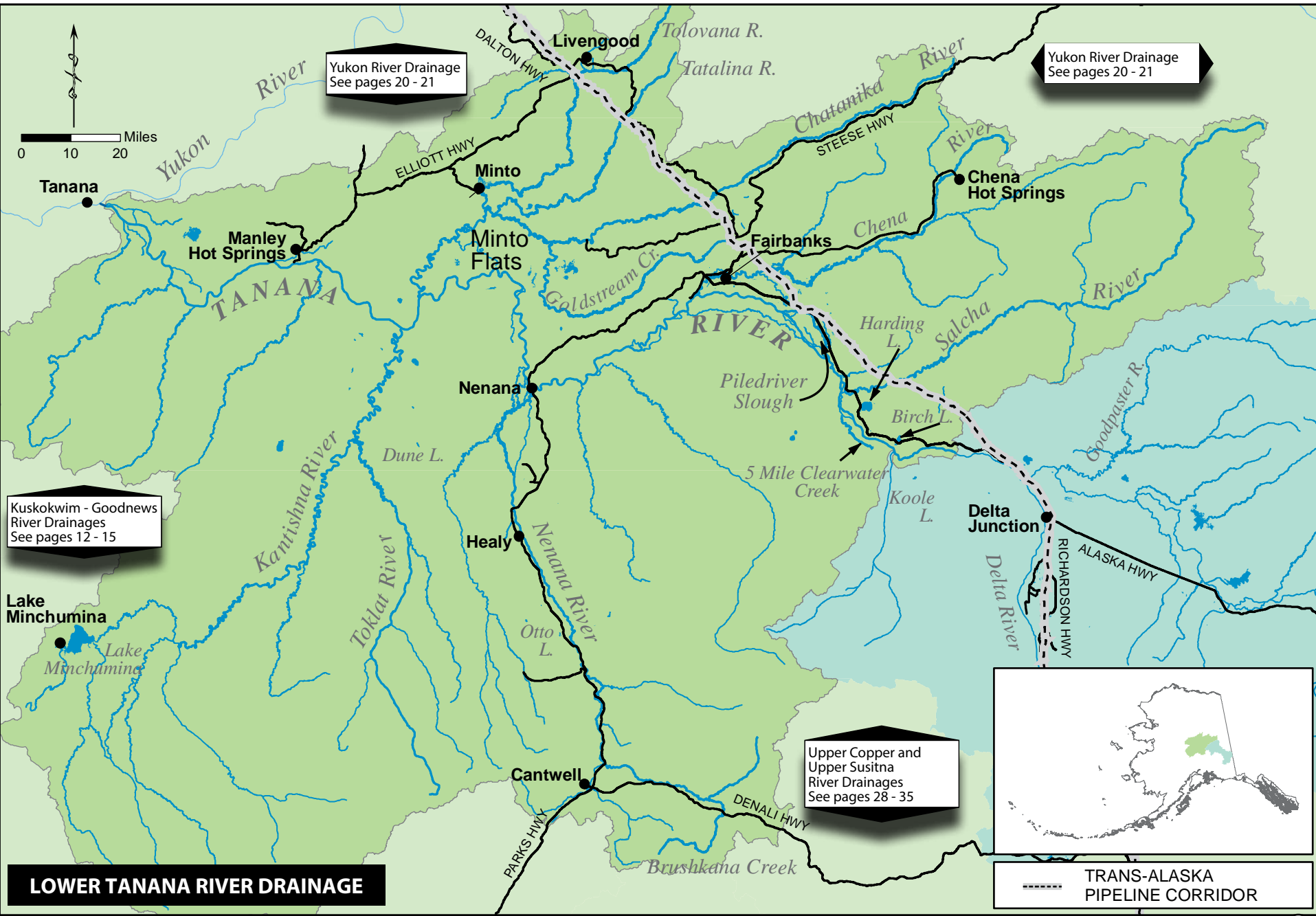
Trans-Alaska Pipeline corridor (a corridor the length of the Pipeline north of the Yukon River extending 5 miles on either side of the Dalton Highway, excluding the Ray River where General Regulations apply):

- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- Lake trout: Lake trout retention prohibited. All lake trout caught must be released immediately.
- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.

Yukon River drainage—from the mouth of the Tanana River upstream to and including the Hodzana River:

- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.





GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: The Tanana River Area consists of all waters of the Tanana River drainage.

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- 20 inches or longer—1 per day, 1 in possession.
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.

CHUM & COHO SALMON

- 3 per day, 3 in possession—in combination, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR & DOLLY VARDEN

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

RAINBOW TROUT

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

LAKE TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

NORTHERN PIKE

- **Season:** In **flowing waters and lakes** of the Tanana River drainage, excluding the Tolovana River drainage and those lakes listed below, the open season for northern pike fishing is **January 1–December 31**.
 - See the special regulations for northern pike fishing seasons in Harding, Little Harding, George, and Volkmar lakes, the Chisana River drainage, and the Tolovana River drainage, including Minto Flats, Goldstream Creek, and Chatanika River.
- 5 per day, 5 in possession—only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.
- When fishing for northern pike through the ice, only two closely attended lines may be used, regardless of the bag limit.

WHITEFISH

- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

SHEEFISH

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

- All lakes:
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Flowing waters:
 - 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.
- **Burbot Set Line Regulations:** (see page 7 "Sport Fishing Gear for Burbot"):
 - **Tanana River drainage—lakes:**
 - Burbot set lines **may not** be used in Clearwater, Fielding, Grizzly, Jack, Harding, "T", or Tangle lakes.
 - In all other lakes in the Tanana River drainage, burbot set lines may only be used October 15–May 15.
 - **Tanana River drainage—rivers and streams:**
 - Set lines may be used year-round to catch burbot in all flowing waters of the Tanana River drainage.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

STOCKED WATERS

- 10 in combination of stocked species—only one of which may be 18 inches or longer; see pages 38-39.

MILITARY LANDS: The Northern Alaska Region encompasses four military bases. Civilians are allowed to sport fish on some of these military lands, but a permit from the military is required, and some areas may be closed periodically. Please call for more information **BEFORE** entering military lands to sport fish:

Clear AFS
585-6592 or 585-6293

Donnelly Training Area
873-1615 or 873-1616

Eielson AFB
377-5182

Ft. Wainwright
361-9686 or
<http://usartrak.isportsman.net>

METHODS AND MEANS

Hook Size:

- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used for taking fish other than salmon, except where noted.

Ice Houses:

- All ice houses not removed from the ice at the end of a day's fishing must be registered and a permit obtained from ADF&G.
- Each registered ice house must have its permit number displayed on its side and roof in distinguishable numbers at least 12 inches in height.
- Ice houses must be removed from all water bodies by April 30.

Use of Spears or Bow and Arrows:

- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow the entire year.
- Northern pike may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike that occurs between **September 1–April 30**, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike, excluding Harding and Little Harding lakes, which are closed to northern pike fishing.
- Whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow **September 1–April 30** and may be speared the entire year **only** by persons completely submerged, excluding the Chatanika River drainage.
- In the Chatanika River drainage, whitefish may only be taken by spear under the authority of a personal use permit. These household permits are available only at the ADF&G office in Fairbanks as announced by news release (generally during the 3rd week of August). The permits are valid only during the dates provided on the permit and the household limit is 10 whitefish.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Chatanika River and its tributaries:

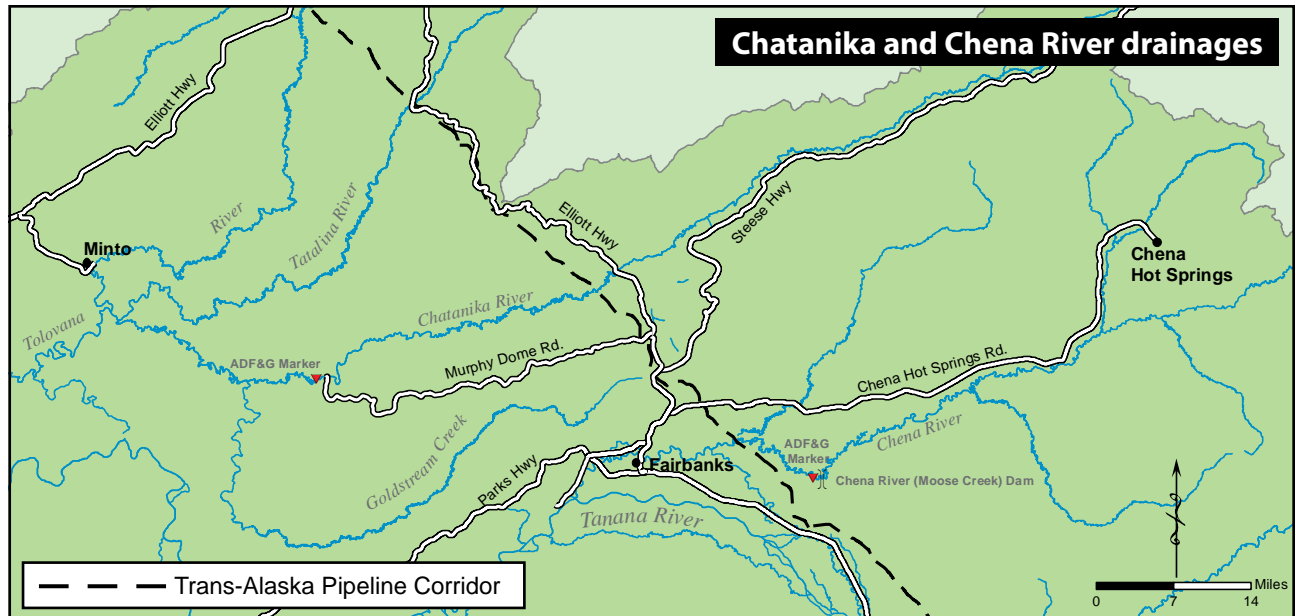
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used, except that bait may be used only on hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- Whitefish: Whitefish may not be taken by spear or bow and arrow. Contact Fairbanks ADF&G for information on the Chatanika River personal use whitefish spear fishery. See page 24 for whitefish bag limits.
- Northern pike: Open season June 1–October 14 only.
- **Upstream of the upstream edge of the Elliott Highway bridge:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Upstream from the mouth of Goldstream Creek to the boundary of the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Use area (identified by an ADF&G marker located approximately 1 mile downstream of the Murphy Dome Road):**
 - Only single hooks may be used.

Chena River and its tributaries, including Badger or Chena Slough:

- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used, except that an artificial lure with a single treble hook with a gap between point and shank larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch may be used when taking fish other than salmon. Treble hooks may not be used when fishing for salmon.
- Bait may only be used on a single hook with a gap between point and shank larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- Arctic grayling: Arctic grayling retention is prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.
- **Upstream from the ADF&G marker located 300 ft downstream of the Chena River dam:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Chisana River drainage—upstream of the Northway Bridge (includes Deadman Lake):

- Northern pike limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.



Delta River and its tributaries:

- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- From the mouth of the Delta River to an ADF&G marker 2 miles upstream.
 - **Closed to sport fishing.**



Northern pike from the Chatanika River by Dane Happ

Delta Clearwater River, including Clearwater Lake drainage:

- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used January 1–August 31.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used September 1–December 31.
- Set lines may not be used in Clearwater Lake.
- Arctic grayling limits:
 - January 1–May 31, Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.
 - June 1–December 31, 1 per day, 1 in possession, which must be 12 inches or less.

Dune Lake:

- Rainbow trout, landlocked salmon, Arctic grayling limits: Combined (all species) limit of 5 fish, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (continued)

Fielding Lake:

- **Closed to fishing for burbot and lake trout September 1-30.** Open season is October 1–August 31.
- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- Set lines may not be used.
- Burbot limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, which must be 26 inches or longer.

Five-Mile Clearwater Creek:

- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used January 1–August 31.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used September 1–December 31.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 12 inches or longer.

George Lake:

- Northern pike: Open season is June 1–April 20 only.
- **George Lake/George Lake outlet stream:**
 - Set lines may only be used October 15–May 15.

Goodpaster River drainage:

- **Closed to fishing for salmon other than king salmon.** (see season and area open to king salmon fishing below).
- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used June 1–August 31.
- **From the confluence of the Tanana River to an ADF&G marker located approximately 25 miles upstream:**
 - King salmon: Open season June 1–August 31. All king salmon caught may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.

Grizzly Lake (of the Nabesna River drainage):

- Set lines may not be used.

Harding Lake:

- **Closed to fishing for northern pike**, this includes spearing, and bow and arrow fishing. All northern pike must be released immediately.
- Only 1 **single-hook** or 1 single-hook, artificial lure may be used.
- Set lines may not be used.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, which must be 30 inches or longer.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: 10 per day, 10 in possession, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.
- Coho salmon limits: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

Jack Lake (of the Nabesna River drainage):

- Set lines may not be used.

Kantishna River drainage—downstream from the mouth of the Toklat River:

- **Closed to chum salmon fishing**, August 15–December 31.

Koole Lake:

- Rainbow trout, Arctic grayling, Arctic char, landlocked salmon limits: Combined (all species) limit is 5 fish, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

Little Harding Lake:

- **Closed to fishing for northern pike**, this includes spearing, and bow and arrow fishing. All northern pike must be released immediately.

Piledriver Slough—upstream from its confluence with Moose Creek:

- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- Arctic grayling: Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.

Rainbow Lake (west of Delta Junction):

- Rainbow trout limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

Richardson Clearwater River drainage:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used.

Salcha River and its tributaries:

- **Fishing from the Richardson Hwy bridge over the Salcha River is prohibited.**
- Only unbaited, artificial lures may be used, except that bait may be used only on hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than 3/4 inch.
- **Upstream from the ADF&G marker located about 2½ miles upstream of the Richardson Hwy bridge:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon must be released immediately.

Shaw Creek and its tributaries:

- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- Arctic grayling: April 1–May 31, Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.
- **Downstream of the Richardson Hwy bridge:**
 - Bait may be used only on single hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than 3/4 inch.

Stocked Lakes (listed on pages 38-39):

- Bait and artificial lures are permitted, including treble hooks.
- Rainbow trout, Arctic char/Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, landlocked salmon limits:
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession, in combination of stocked species, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

“T” Lake:

- Set lines may not be used.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Tanana River (2 miles above and below Shaw Creek):

- Bait may be used only on single hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than 3/4 inch.
- Arctic grayling: April 1–May 31, Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.

Tangle Lakes system (all waters of the Delta River drainage upstream of Wildhorse Creek-see map below):

- Set lines may not be used.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Toklat River drainage:

- **Closed to sport fishing August 15–May 15.**

Tok River and its tributaries:

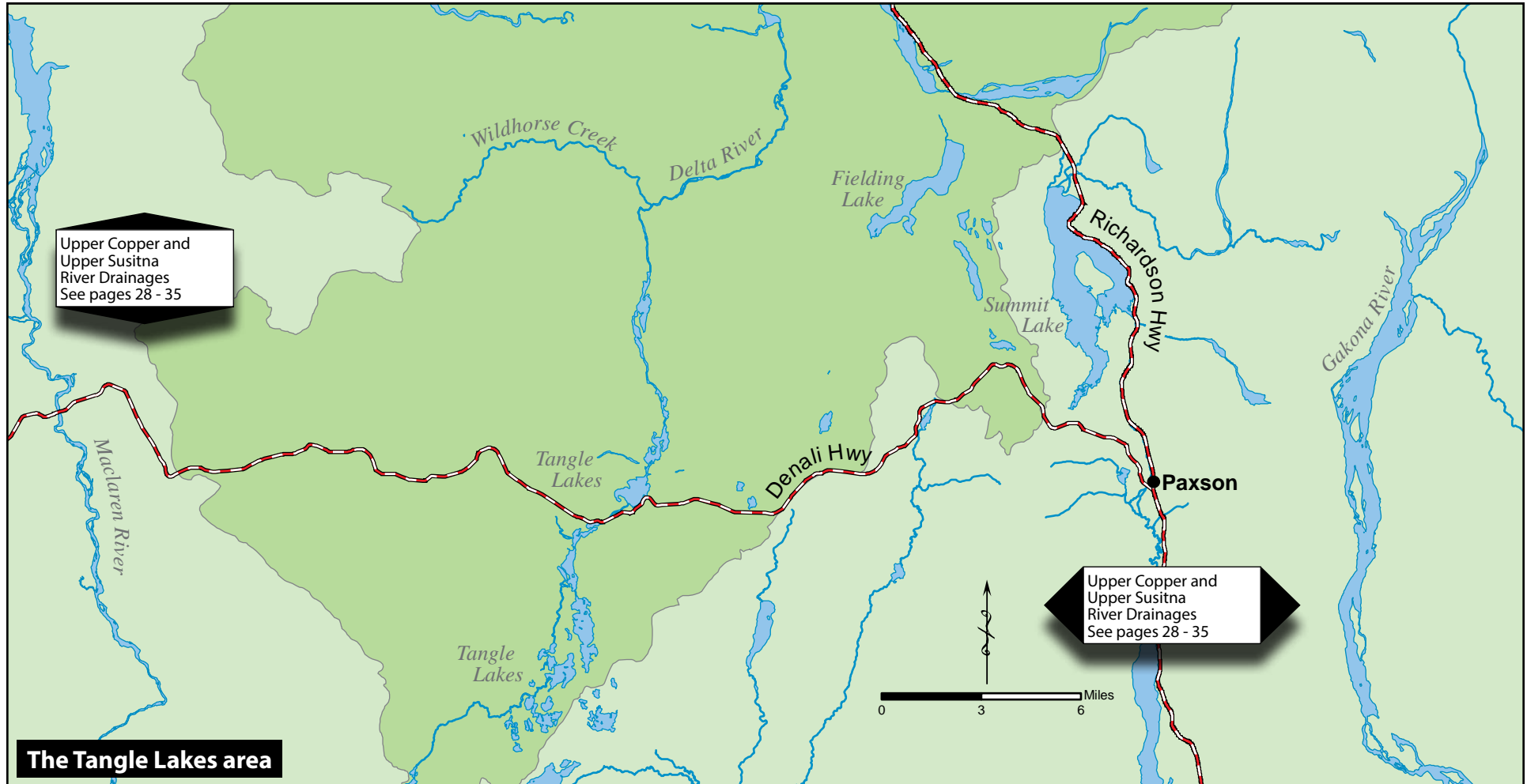
- Only 1 unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lure may be used.
- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden: Arctic char/Dolly Varden retention prohibited. All Arctic char/Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.
- Arctic grayling limits: Open season May 15–October 31. 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

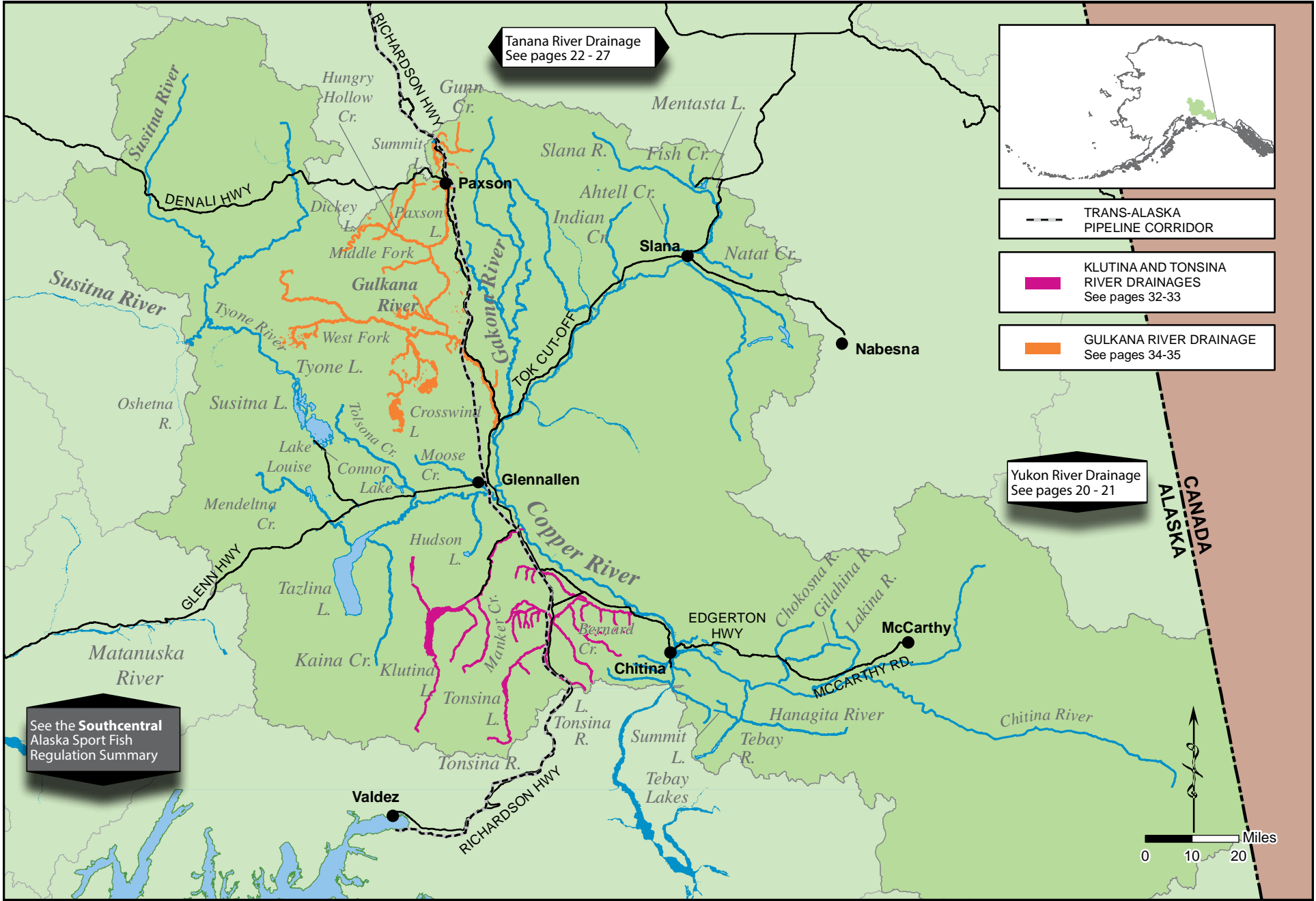
Tolovana River drainage, including Minto Flats, Tatalina River, and Goldstream Creek:

- Northern pike: Open season June 1–October 14 only.

Volkmar Lake:

- Northern pike limits: Open season June 1–April 20. 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 30 inches or longer.





GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inclusive waters: All waters and tributaries of the Copper River upstream from a line between the south bank of Haley Creek and the south bank of Canyon Creek in Wood Canyon, and all waters and tributaries of the upper Susitna River drainage upstream from the confluence of the Oshetna River, but *excluding* the Oshetna River.

The Fishing Season for all species is open year-round unless otherwise noted below or in Special Regulations.

KING SALMON

- **Season:** January 1–July 19.
- **20 inches or longer, annual limit of 4 fish—1 per day, 1 in possession. Immediately upon landing and retaining a king salmon 20 inches or longer, anglers must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.**
- less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.
- Any salmon removed from the water must be retained and becomes a part of the bag limit of the person that originally hooked the fish. **No one may remove from the water a salmon they intend to release.**
- Anyone who is engaged in freshwater sport fish guiding is allowed to sport fish in the Copper River or its tributaries while a client is present or within the guide's control or responsibility, *but that guide may not retain a king salmon while guiding.*

OTHER SALMON

- 16 inches or longer—3 per day, 3 in possession.
- less than 16 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.
- Any salmon removed from the water must be retained and becomes a part of the bag limit of the person that originally hooked the fish. **No one may remove from the water a salmon they intend to release.**

ARCTIC CHAR & DOLLY VARDEN

- 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

LAKE TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession—only one of which may be 20 inches or longer.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

BURBOT

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Set lines are prohibited in lakes and flowing waters of the Upper Copper/Upper Susitna river drainages, except those waters of the Copper River drainage as described on page 30.

OTHER FINFISH (including NORTHERN PIKE)

- No limit.

STOCKED WATERS

- 10 in combination of stocked species—only one of which may be 18 inches or longer; see page 39.

METHODS AND MEANS

Bait and gear restrictions in the Upper Copper River drainage:

- Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used in flowing waters of the Upper Copper River drainage, except as specified by special regulations in the Klutina, Gulkana, Tazlina, Tonsina, and mainstem Copper River drainages.

Ice houses:

- All ice houses not removed from the ice at the end of a day's fishing must be registered and a permit obtained from ADF&G.
- Each registered ice house must have its permit number displayed on one side and on its roof in distinguishable numbers at least 12 inches high.
- Ice houses must be removed from all water bodies by April 30.

Use of spears or bow and arrows for whitefish and suckers:

- Whitefish: Unless otherwise provided, whitefish may be taken with spears or bow and arrow October 1–March 31.
- Suckers: Unless otherwise provided, suckers may be taken with spears or bow and arrow year-round. Arrows must have a barbed tip and be attached by a line to the bow ('bow' means a long bow, recurve bow, compound bow, or crossbow).



Hooked up

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Chitina River drainage:

- King salmon: Open season July 1–August 10.

Chokosna River (Chitina River drainage):

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

Copper River drainage:

- **Downstream of the upstream bank of the Klutina River** (see specific regulations for Klutina and Tonsina rivers on pages 32-33):
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–August 10.
- **Mainstem only**—downstream of the confluence of the Slana River:
 - Bait and artificial lures permitted, including treble hooks.
- **Mainstem and flowing waters of east bank Copper River tributaries, and in flowing waters of west bank Copper River tributaries downstream of the Richardson Highway and Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff), excluding the Gulkana River** (see pages 34-35):
 - Burbot limits: Burbot may be taken in the mainstem Copper River with more than one line and hook, as specified on page 7 under “Sport fishing gear for burbot.”

Fish Creek (tributary to Mentasta Lake)

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

Gakona River—clearwater tributaries, including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of their confluence with the Gakona River:

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

Gilahina River (Chitina River drainage)—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of its confluence with the Chitina River:

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

Gulkana River (see pages 34-35):

Hanagita River drainage:

- Rainbow/steelhead trout: Rainbow trout retention prohibited. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

Hudson Lake:

- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Indian Creek (Copper River drainage)—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of the confluence with the Copper River:

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

Klutina River drainage (see page 32-33):

Lake Louise (Tyone River drainage):

- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Burbot limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

Lakina River (Chitina River drainage)—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of its confluence with the Chitina River:

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

Mendeltna Creek drainage:

- **All flowing waters, including all waters within ¼ mile of the Mendeltna Creek confluence with Tazlina Lake:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - Arctic grayling limits: Open season June 1–March 31. 2 per day, 2 in possession, 12 inch minimum. All Arctic grayling 12 inches or less must be released immediately.
- **All lakes:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Moose Creek (Tazlina River drainage):

- Bait and artificial lures are permitted year-round, including treble hooks (see Methods and Means on pages 6-7).

Moose Lake (Tazlina River drainage)—including Our Creek (a tributary to Moose Lake):

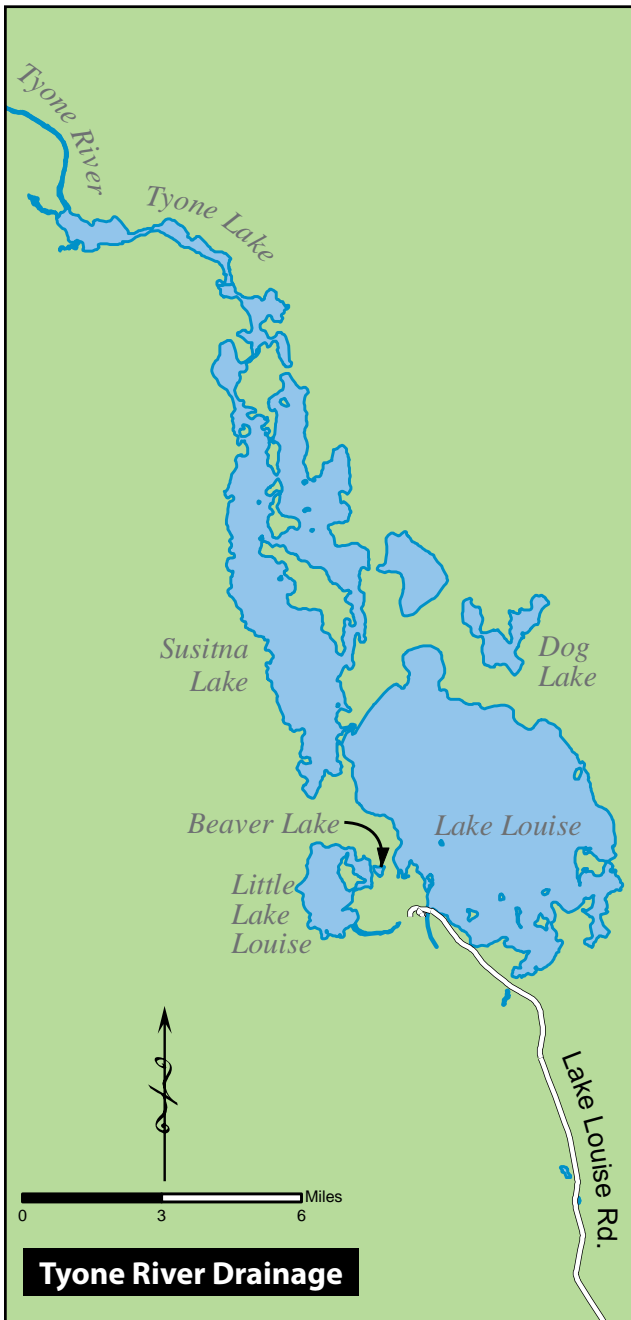
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: Open season June 1–March 31. 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Sinona Creek—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of its confluence with the Copper River:

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

Slana River drainage—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of the confluence of the Slana and Copper rivers (including Ahtell and Natat creeks):

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
- Whitefish: whitefish may be taken by spear or bow and arrow year-round.



Stocked lakes (listed in table on page 39):

- Bait and artificial lures are permitted, including treble hooks.
- Rainbow/steelhead trout, Arctic char/Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, landlocked salmon limits in combination: 10 per day, 10 in possession, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

Summit Lake and Bridge Creek (outlet stream of Summit Lake)—Tebay River drainage:

- Rainbow/steelhead trout limits: 10 per day, 10 in possession, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

Susitna Lake (Tyone River drainage):

- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
- **Susitna River drainage**—upstream from the Oshetna River:
- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Tazlina River drainage—In all flowing waters entering Tazlina Lake—except a ¼-mile radius around the mouth of Kaina Creek:

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

Tebay River drainage—downstream from its confluence with the Hanagita River:

- King salmon limits: Open season July 1—August 10.
- Rainbow/steelhead trout: Rainbow/steelhead trout retention prohibited. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

Tolsona Lake:

- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

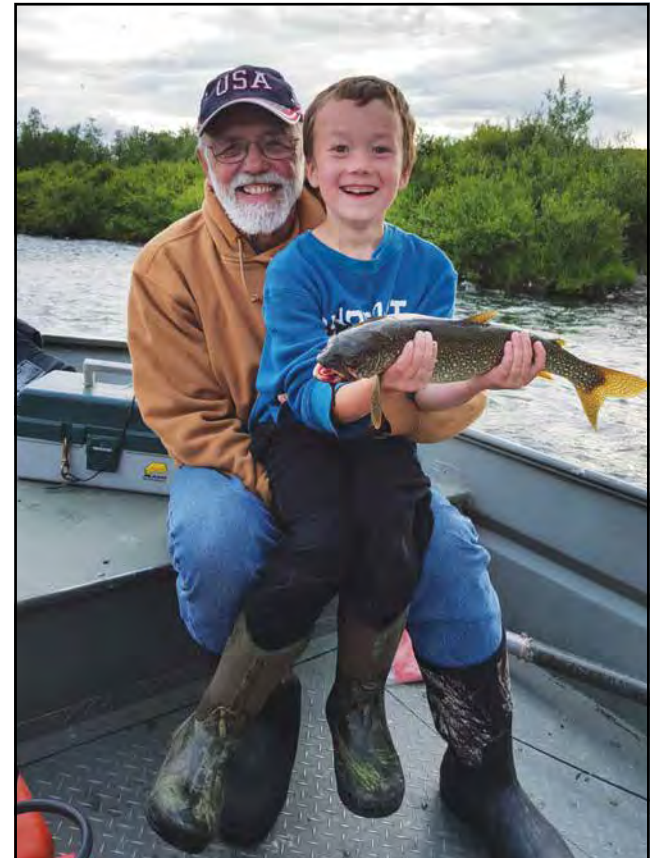
Tonsina River drainage (see pages 32-33):

Tyone Lake:

- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

Tyone River drainage (see map at left):

- **All flowing waters:**
 - Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- **All lakes (except Lake Louise, Susitna and Tyone lakes):**
 - Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.



A young angler's first lake trout

by Rance M. Lentz

KLUTINA AND TONSINA RIVER DRAINAGES SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Klutina River drainage:

- Entire year: Bait and artificial lures are permitted, including treble hooks (see Methods and Means on page 6).
- **All flowing waters upstream of ADF&G marker at Mile 19.2 Klutina Lake Road, to Klutina Lake:**
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–July 19.
 - Other salmon: Open season January 1–July 19.
- **All flowing waters downstream of the ADF&G marker at Mile 19.2 Klutina Lake Road, to the ADF&G marker at Mile 13.0 Klutina Lake Road:**
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–July 31.
- **All flowing waters downstream of ADF&G marker at Mile 13.0 Klutina Lake Road:**
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–August 10.

- **Klutina Lake**—including all flowing waters entering Klutina Lake:
 - **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - Other salmon: Open season January 1–July 19.
- **Manker Creek**—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of its confluence with the Klutina River:
 - **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - Other salmon: Open season January 1–July 19.
- **All other lakes in the Klutina River drainage:**
 - Other salmon: Open season January 1–July 19.



Fishing the Klutina River

Tonsina River drainage:

- In the flowing waters of the Tonsina River drainage upstream of Tonsina Lake, only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used. In all flowing waters of the Tonsina River drainage downstream from the outlet of Tonsina Lake, bait and artificial lures are permitted, including treble hooks.
- **All flowing waters downstream of Tonsina Lake to the downstream edge of the Alyeska Pipeline access bridge:**
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–July 19.
- **All flowing waters downstream of the downstream edge of the Alyeska Pipeline access bridge:**
 - King salmon: Open season July 1–August 10.
- **All tributaries of the Tonsina River, including the Little Tonsina River and Bernard Creek, and all flowing waters within a ¼-mile radius of their confluence with the Tonsina River:**
 - **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Tonsina Lake:**—including all flowing waters entering Tonsina Lake:
 - **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.



A Copper River area lake trout

by Joe Simkins


Klutina and Tonsina River drainages

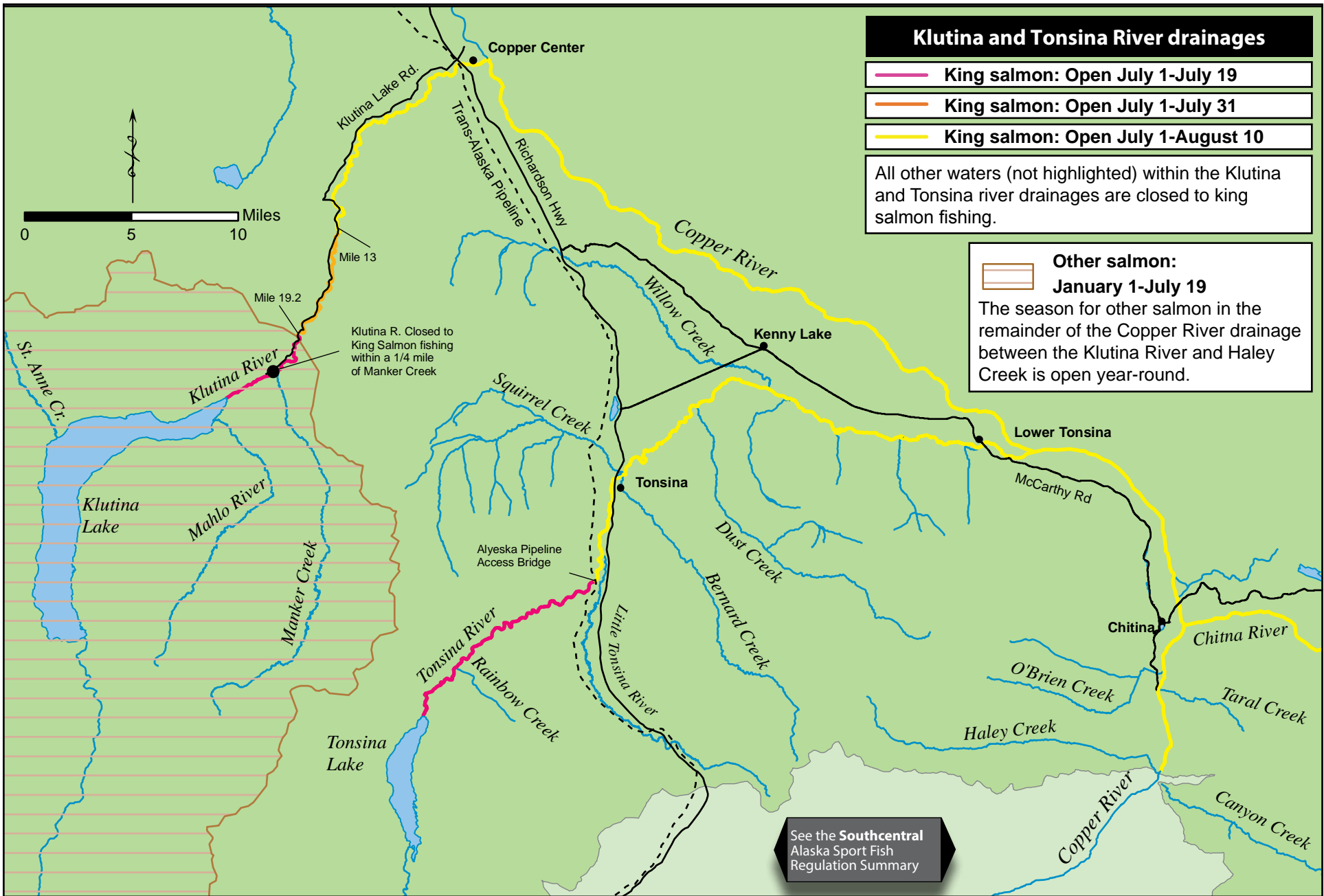
 King salmon: Open July 1-July 19

 King salmon: Open July 1-July 31

 King salmon: Open July 1-August 10

All other waters (not highlighted) within the Klutina and Tonsina river drainages are closed to king salmon fishing.

 **Other salmon:**
January 1-July 19
 The season for other salmon in the remainder of the Copper River drainage between the Klutina River and Haley Creek is open year-round.



See the **Southcentral** Alaska Sport Fish Regulation Summary

GULKANA RIVER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to all waters of the Gulkana River drainage, unless specified otherwise below.

- Entire year: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- Rainbow/steelhead trout: Rainbow/steelhead trout retention prohibited. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- Arctic grayling limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only one of which may be 14 inches or longer. See special regulations for waters upstream of Paxson Lake (waters of Paxson Lake within a 100 yd radius of the mouth of the East Fork, waters of the East Fork Gulkana River, Summit Lake, and Gunn Creek drainage).

Gunn Creek drainage—and waters within a 100-yd radius of its mouth at Summit Lake:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***
- Other salmon: Open season August 1–December 31.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 14 inches or longer.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

Summit Lake—from its outlet to a 100-yd radius of the mouth of Gunn Creek:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***
- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Other salmon: Open season July 20–December 31.
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 14 inches or longer.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

East Fork—from the north end of Paxson Lake upstream to Summit Lake, including Fish Creek and Fish Lakes:

- **Closed to salmon fishing.***
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 14 inches or longer.

Mouth of East Fork—waters of Paxson Lake within a 100-yd radius of the mouth of the East Fork:

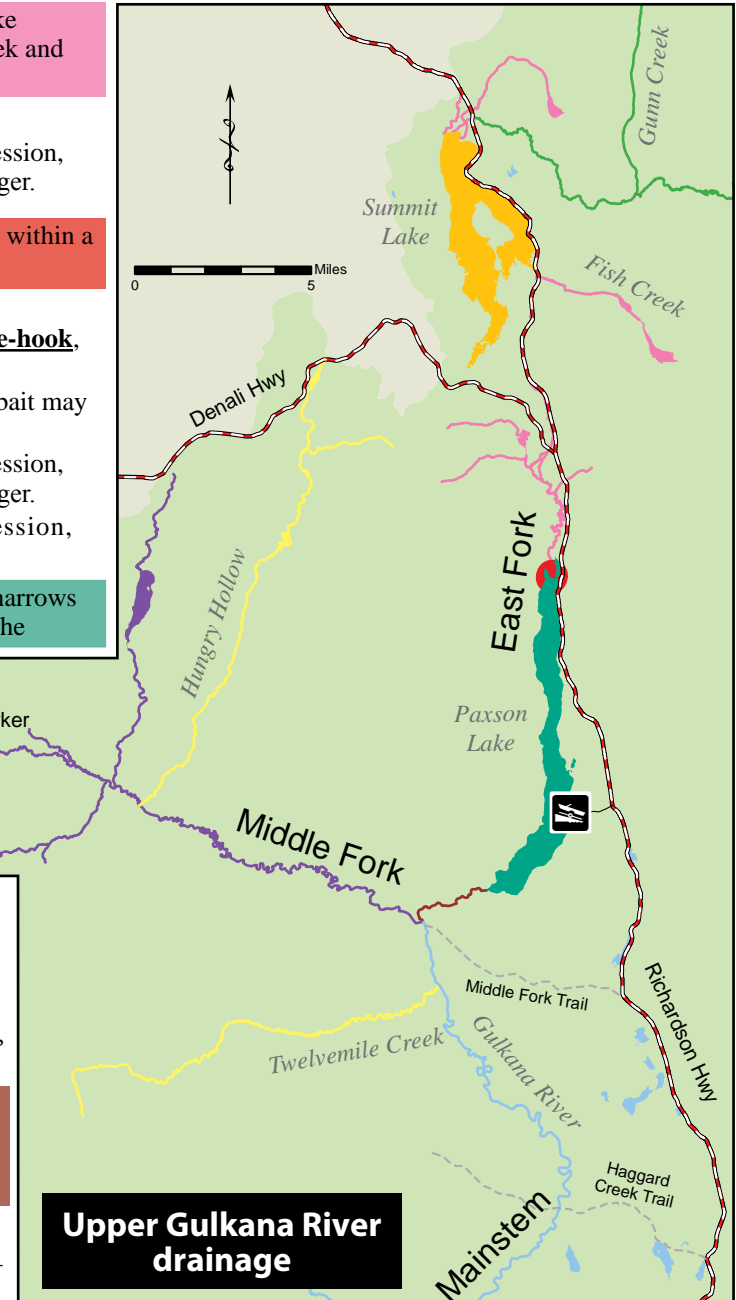
- **Closed to salmon fishing.***
- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only one of which may be 14 inches or longer.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

Paxson Lake—100 yards upstream from the narrows at the lake outlet to within a 100-yd radius of the mouth of the East Fork of the Gulkana River at the north end of Paxson Lake:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***
- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Other salmon: Open season July 20–December 31.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.

Paxson Lake outlet—all flowing waters from 100 yds upstream from the narrows at the outlet of Paxson Lake, downstream to the confluence of the Middle Fork:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***
- Other salmon: Open season September 10–December 31.



Middle Fork—Waters of the Middle Fork Gulkana River:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***

Middle Fork/Hungry Hollow Creek, and Twelvemile Creek—

All waters of Twelvemile Creek, Hungry Hollow, including Tenmile Lake, and the Middle Fork Gulkana River—from the outlet of Dickey Lake to an ADF&G marker three miles downstream:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing.***
- **Closed to sport fishing for all species April 15–June 14.***

West Fork Gulkana River—flowing waters upstream from an ADF&G marker ½ mile upstream of the confluence of the West Fork and mainstem Gulkana:

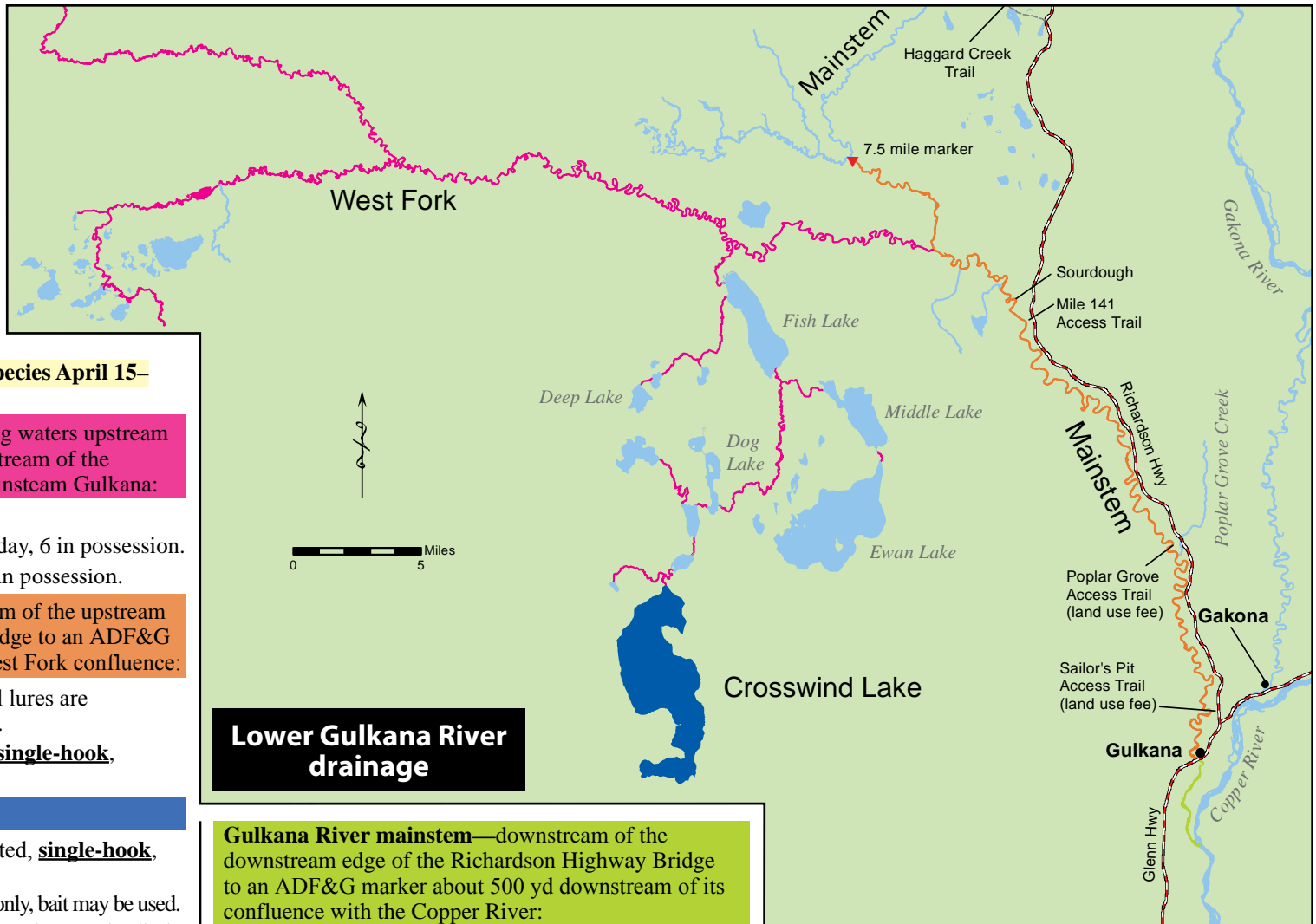
- Sockeye salmon limits:
 - August 1–December 31: 6 per day, 6 in possession.
 - January 1–July 31: 3 per day, 3 in possession.

Gulkana River mainstem—upstream of the upstream edge of the Richardson Highway Bridge to an ADF&G marker 7½ miles upstream of the West Fork confluence:

- June 1–July 19: Bait and artificial lures are permitted, including treble hooks.
- July 20–May 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.

Crosswind Lake:

- April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.
- November 1–April 15: Single hooks only, bait may be used.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.



Lower Gulkana River drainage

Gulkana River mainstem—downstream of the downstream edge of the Richardson Highway Bridge to an ADF&G marker about 500 yd downstream of its confluence with the Copper River:

- June 1–July 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial flies allowed, with gap between point and shank ¾ inch or less. Additional weight may only be used 18 inches or more ahead of fly. A bead fished on the line above a bare hook or a single bare hook is not an artificial fly.
- August 1–May 31: Only unbaited, **single-hook**, artificial lures may be used.

* = All fish of the species designated **may not be targeted or retained** and must be released immediately.

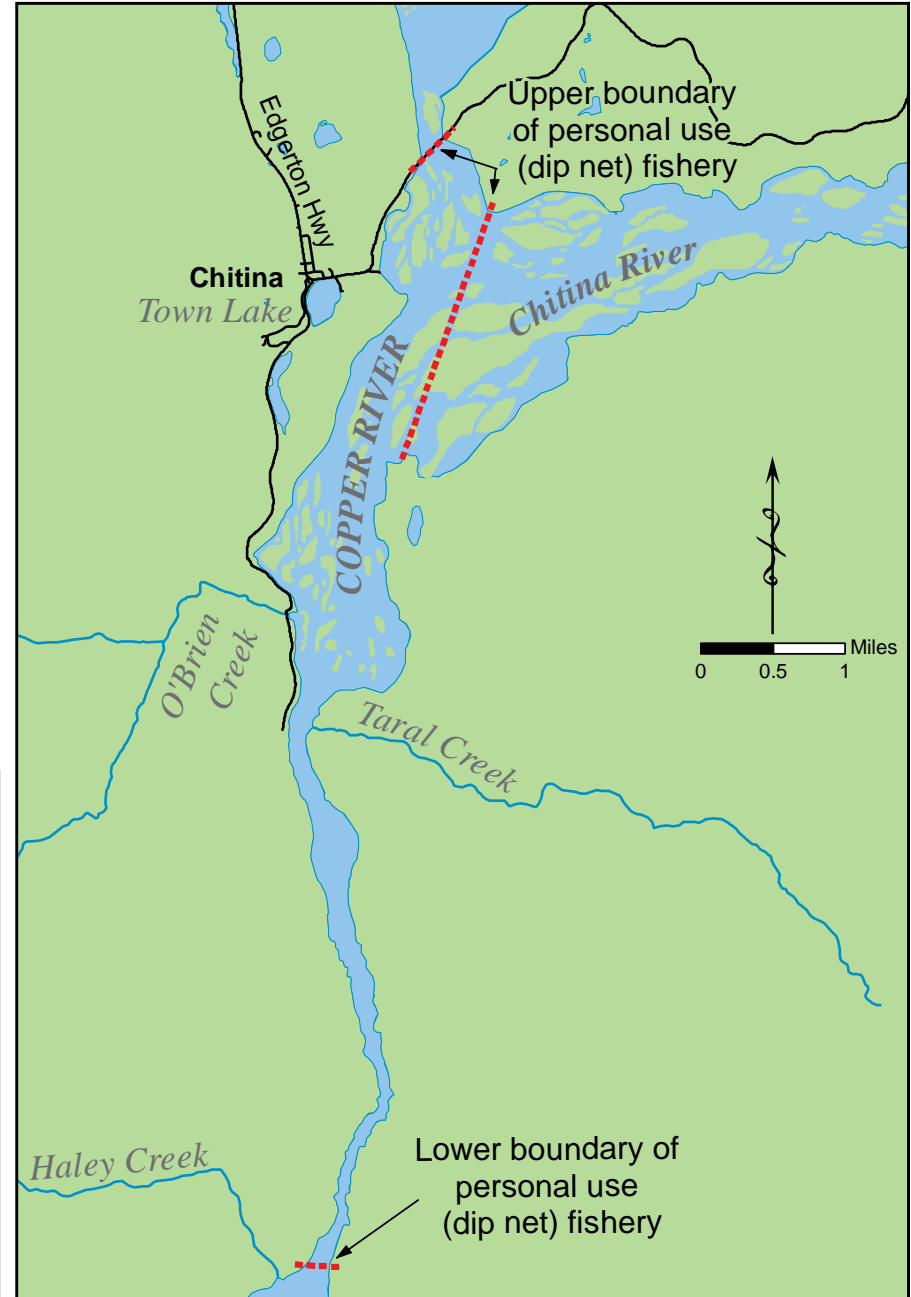




Dipping the Copper River

Dip net definition

By regulation, a dip net is defined as a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame. The maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed 5 feet. The depth of the bag must be at least one-half the greatest straight-line distance as measured through the net opening. No portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4½ inches. The frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.



This information is provided to answer frequently asked questions about the Copper River Chitina Subdistrict personal use salmon (Chitina dip net) fishery. For a complete list of regulations, please call or visit your local ADF&G office and ask for a copy of the publication "Public Access and Fishery Regulations for the Chitina Subdistrict Personal Use Salmon Fishery," available at local ADF&G offices after May 1 or from the Chitina Dipnet Fishery link at:

<http://fish.alaska.gov/PU>

The personal use salmon fishery is open only to Alaska residents. Nonresidents may not participate. A resident sport fishing license is required.

Notice of fishery openings and general information are available 24 hours a day by calling:

Glennallen at 822-5224

Fairbanks at 459-7382

Anchorage at 267-2511

or on the web from the Chitina Dipnet Fishery link at:

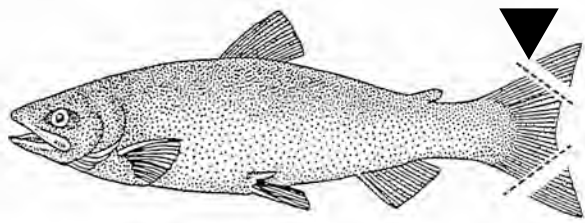
<http://fish.alaska.gov/PU>

Be sure to call the recorded message **before** leaving for Chitina. The numbers are listed above.

The first open fishing period will occur between June 7 and June 15, depending upon strength and timing of the salmon run. Permits will be available at all locations no later than June 1.

- A permit is required and must be in your possession while taking or transporting fish. All salmon must be recorded on your permit **before** leaving the fishing site.
- Permits can be obtained ONLINE at <http://fish.alaska.gov/PU>, and at ADF&G offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Palmer, and Glennallen. Permits are also available at some private vendors, for a list see the Chitina pages at <http://fish.alaska.gov/PU>, or call any of the ADF&G offices listed above.
- Only one Chitina Subdistrict personal use salmon permit will be issued to a household per year.
- **Permits are \$15.** Funds from permit sales are used to provide sanitation and trail maintenance at the fishery.

- A household may not obtain both a Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence salmon permit and a Chitina Subdistrict personal use salmon permit in the same year.
- The annual limit is 25 salmon for the head of household and 10 salmon for each dependent of the permit holder, per permit, per year.
- Only one (1) king salmon is allowed per permit per year, and it is included in the annual household limit.
- King salmon retention may be closed by emergency order at any time. Always check current regulations before harvesting a king salmon.
- Rainbow/steelhead trout may not be kept.
- You must report for each permit by October 15th, even if you did not fish or did not harvest any fish. Reporting may be done ONLINE at: <http://fish.alaska.gov/PU>, or by mailing your permit to the address printed on the permit.



Both tips of the tail fin must be immediately removed

- For purposes of this fishery, "immediately" means before concealing the salmon from plain view or transporting the salmon from the fishing site. "Fishing site" means the location where the fish was removed from the water and became part of the permit holder's bag limit.

Most land in the Chitina area is privately owned by the Chitina Village Corporation or the Ahtna Regional Corporation. Please respect the rights of landowners in the area, and obey all regulatory signs concerning access, parking, and other subjects.



Success!

by Tom Taube

Tanana River Drainage					
<i>Alaska Highway</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Craig Lake	*				
Donna Lake ^a	*				
Forrest Lake ^a	*				
Four Mile Lake	*				*
Hidden Lake	*				
Jan Lake	*		*	*	
Lisa Lake	*				
Little Donna Lake ^a	*				
Monte Lake ^a	*				
<i>Chena HS Road</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Chena HS 25.0 Mi. Pit	*			*	
Chena HS 30.0 Mi. Pit	*			*	
Chena HS 45.5 Mi. Pit	*			*	
Chena HS 47.9 Mi. Pit	*			*	
<i>Coal Mine Road</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Backdown Lake	*				*
Brodie Lake		*		*	*
Coal Mine #5	*				*
Dick's Pond	*				*
Ken's Pond	*				*
Last Lake	*				
Paul's Pond	*			*	
Rangeview Lake				*	*
<i>Denali Highway</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Fourteen Mile Lake ^a	*				



Ruth Burnett Sport Fish Hatchery by Travis Hyer

<i>Eielson AFB</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Bear Lake	*			*	
Grayling Lake	*			*	*
Hidden Lake	*			*	*
Manchu Lake	*			*	
Moose Lake	*			*	*
Mullins Pit	*			*	
Polaris Lake	*	*			*
<i>Elliott Highway</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Olnes Pond	*			*	
<i>Fairbanks</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Ballaine Lake	*			*	
Kid's Fishing Pond	*				*
Cushman Lake	*	*		*	

Stocked waters bag and possession limits:

- 10 in combination of stocked species - only one of which may be over 18 inches or longer.

<i>Fort Wainwright</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Lundgren Pond	*				
Monterey Lake	*				
Wainwright #6	*			*	
<i>Meadows Road</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Bolio Lake	*	*		*	
Bullwinkle Lake	*				
Chet Lake	*			*	*
Doc Lake	*				
Ghost Lake	*				*
J Lake	*			*	*
Mark Lake	*			*	
Nickel Lake	*			*	*
North Twin Lake	*				
Sheefish Lake				*	*
South Twin Lake	*				
Weasel Lake	*				
<i>Nenana</i>	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Geskakmina Lake ^a	*		*		
Nenana City Pond	*				
Triangle Lake ^a	*				
West Iksgiza Lake ^a	*				

^a Lake is over 2 miles from road system.

RT – rainbow trout

KS – king salmon

SS – silver (coho) salmon

AG – Arctic grayling *see footnote below

AC – Arctic char

* Arctic grayling production has been suspended due to budget cuts; fish may be present from previous stockings.

North Pole	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Bathing Beauty Pond	*	*		*	*
Chena Lake	*	*		*	*
Nordale #2	*			*	
North Chena Pond	*			*	
North Pole Pond	*	*		*	
Sirlin Dr Pond	*				
Z Pit	*			*	
Parks Highway	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Otto Lake	*	*			
Parks Hwy 261	*				
Richardson Highway	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Big "D" Pond	*			*	
Birch Lake	*	*		*	*
Bluff Cabin Lake ^a	*				
Donnelly Lake	*				
Johnson Pit #2	*			*	
Little Lost Lake	*				
Lost Lake	*			*	*
Mosquito Creek (Silver) Lake	*				
Quartz Lake	*	*	*		*
Rapids Lake	*				
Rich 28 Mile Pit	*			*	
Rich 31 Mile Pit	*			*	
Rich 81 Mile Pit	*			*	
Shaw Pond	*				*
Stringer Rd Pond	*				

Steese Highway	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Steese Hwy 29.5	*			*	
Steese Hwy 31.6	*			*	
Steese Hwy 33.5	*			*	
Steese Hwy 34.6	*			*	
Steese Hwy 35.8	*			*	
Steese Hwy 36.6	*			*	



Upper Copper and Upper Susitna River Drainages					
Chitina	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Three Mile Lake	*				
Two Mile Lake	*				*
Glenn Highway	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Arizona Lake				*	
Buffalo Lake	*				*
DJ Lake	*				
Gergie Lake	*				
John Lake ^a					*
Ryan Lake	*			*	*
Tex Smith Lake	*				*
Tolsona Lake	*				
Tolsona Mt. Lake ^a	*				

Lake Louise Road	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Connor Lake				*	
Crater Lake	*				*
Junction Lake	*			*	
North Jans Lake ^a	*				
Old Road Lake	*				
Peanut Lake	*				
Round Lake	*				
South Jans Lake ^a	*		*		
McCarthy Road	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Sculpin Lake	*				
Silver Lake	*				
Strelna Lake	*		*		
Richardson Highway	RT	KS	SS	AG	AC
Dick Lake					*
Pippin Lake	*			*	
Squirrel Creek Pit	*			*	

^a Lake is over 2 miles from road system.

RT – rainbow trout

KS – king salmon

SS – silver (coho) salmon

AG – Arctic grayling *see footnote below

AC – Arctic char

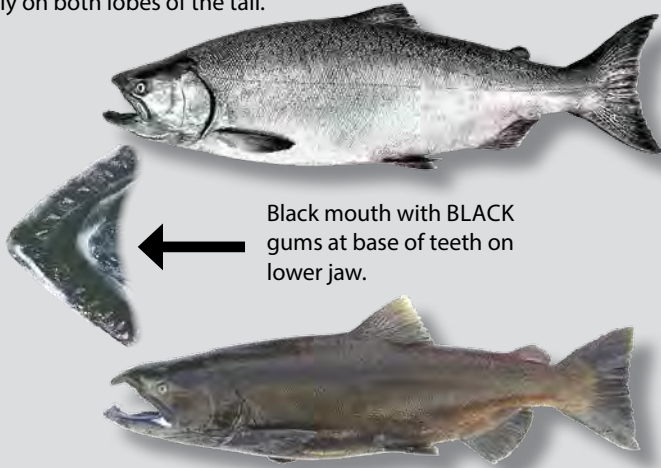
Stocked waters bag and possession limits:

- 10 in combination of stocked species - only one of which may be over 18 inches or longer.

* Arctic grayling production has been suspended due to budget cuts; fish may be present from previous stockings.

KING (CHINOOK, TYEE, 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.

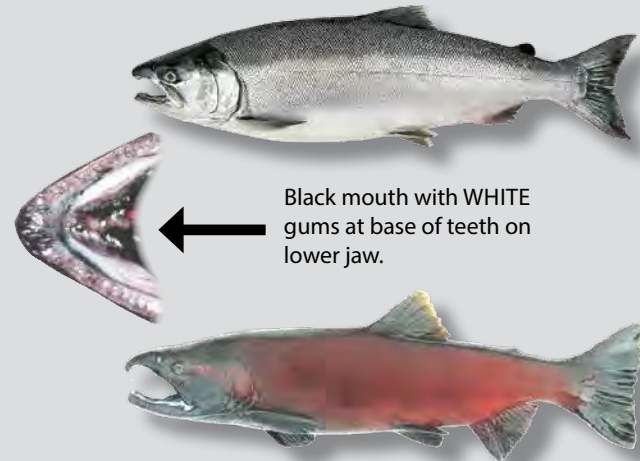


Black mouth with **BLACK** gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.

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

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.

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.

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.

WHITEFISH



HUMPBACK WHITEFISH

Silver-gray with greenish yellow back and fleshy, darker fins. Large scales, small inferior mouth, no teeth. Pronounced dorsal hump just behind gills.



SHEEFISH (INCONNU)

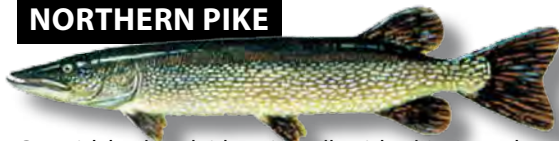
The largest member of the whitefish family. Large jaws with the lower jaw extending beyond the upper. Silvery sides (no spots) and large, prominent, silvery scales. Tail is deeply forked.



LEAST CISCO

Light silver, slender, herring-like body with small head and small, superior mouth. Gray to olive-green back.

NORTHERN PIKE



Greenish back and sides with yellowish white irregular-shaped spots. Flattened head with alligator-like jaws containing many large, sharp teeth. Fins are tinged with orange.

ARCTIC GRAYLING



Light copper to dark purple back fading to bluish gray, with black spots from just behind the gill plate to mid-body. Orange stripes on pelvic fins. Large, sail-like dorsal fin with red and aqua to violet spots—iridescent on large fish. Dorsal fin of mature male extends to or past the adipose fin; female dorsal fin is considerably shorter.



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.



BURBOT

The only freshwater cod in North America. Slim, mottled brownish black body with smooth skin (scales are nearly microscopic). Elongated dorsal and anal fins run from mid-body to tail. Flattened head and wide mouth with many small teeth: a barbel (whisker-like extension) hangs from its lower jaw.

CHAR



DOLLY VARDEN CHAR

Bluish gray or silver background with light spots (usually smaller than its pupil). No spots on head or tail. Easily confused with Arctic char, but Dolly Varden occur mainly in rivers, have a more squared-off tail, a more elongated head (especially spawning males), and a wider tail base than Arctic char.

ARCTIC CHAR



Brown to olive background with light spots (usually larger than its pupil); sides fade to a pale belly. Spawning colors are brilliant orange or gold, and underbody fins have bright white leading edges. Arctic char live in lakes; they have a shorter head than Dolly Varden. Their tail is slightly forked, but not as pronounced as a lake trout, and has a narrower base than the Dolly Varden's.



LAKE TROUT

The lake trout is a char. It can be distinguished from other char by the many whitish-yellow spots covering its head, entire tail, back and sides. No other Alaskan char species has spots on face and tail. Lake trout also have deeply forked tails, unlike other char, and, although normally lake dwellers, they are sometimes found in northern Alaska rivers.

DEFINITIONS

The following are some of the definitions set forth in AS 16.05.940, 5 AAC 75.020, and 75.995

area—means a regulatory management area as described in 5 AAC 47-5 AAC 74.

artificial fly—a fly which is constructed by common methods known as fly tying, including a dry fly, wet fly, and nymph, or a bare single hook that 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)—a fly which weighs less than one-fourth ounce in its entirety.

artificial lure—any lure which is man-made, free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995, and is used to attract fish.

bag limit—the maximum legal take of fish per person per day, in the area in which the person is fishing, even if part or all of the fish are immediately preserved; a fish when landed and not immediately released becomes a part of the bag limit of the person originally hooking it.

bait—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.

charter vessel—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—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—the time during which fish may not be taken or targeted.

closed waters—waters designated by the board wherein it is illegal to take fish.

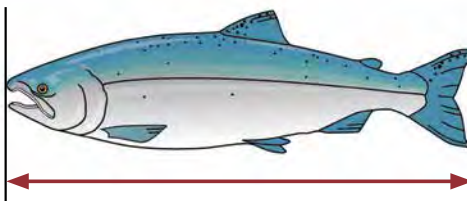
closely attended line—that the line or strike indicator is within the view of and is accessible to the angler at all times.

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

fishing rod—a tapered, flexible rod typically used for sport fishing, equipped with a hand grip and a line guide system that guides the line from the reel to the tip of the rod, and upon which is mounted a fishing reel used to deploy and retrieve the sport fishing line.

flowing waters—means all fresh waters, excluding lakes and ponds, that have detectable current, including creeks, streams, and rivers draining into, between, and out of all lakes and ponds, and all intertidal waters upstream of the stream mouth.

fresh water—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.



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

local representative of the department—(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—all forms of skin alteration, fin clipping, or other mutilation, or insertion of foreign materials in live fish that permit later identification.

molesting—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—a fish hook with two or more points with or without barbs.

open season—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. Targeting of species for which the open season applies is prohibited outside open season dates. See definition of take.

peace officer of the state—a person defined in AS 16.05.150.

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

power assisted fishing reel—a reel used to deploy and retrieve the sport fishing line that is operated or assisted by any electronic hydraulic, or other mechanical power source other than by hand-cranking a handle attached to the reel.

preserved fish—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.

reel seat—an attachment mechanism that holds the fishing reel to the rod using locking, threading rings, sliding bands, or other attachment devices and is designed to allow the reel to be readily detached from the fishing rod.

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

salt water—all marine waters; marine waters are separated from fresh water at the mouths of streams, rivers, and creeks.

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

DEFINITIONS (continued)

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

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

spear—a hand-operated shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end, used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish; includes a Hawaiian sling or pole spear which is a shaft propelled by a single loop of elastic material that is not equipped with a mechanical release or trigger.

speargun—a device designed to propel a spear through the water by means of elastic bands, compressed gas, or other mechanical propulsion to take fish that is equipped with a mechanical release or trigger.

sport fishing—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 held in the hand, or 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—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—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—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—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—the calendar year from January 1 through December 31.

Sport Fishing by Proxy...

Alaska residents may proxy sport fish, proxy personal use fish, and/or proxy subsistence fish for another Alaska resident who is;

- (1) 70% or greater physically disabled (physician's affidavit required);
- (2) 65 years or older; or
- (3) Legally blind (physician's affidavit required).
- (4) Developmentally disabled (physician's affidavit required).

No person may give or receive payment to be a beneficiary or a proxy.

Get a "Proxy Information Form" (Proxy) from any ADF&G office, or visit:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SportProxyFishing.main>

Bring it to an ADF&G office for certification. You must provide:

- (1) your sport fishing license number, age (if under 16), or ADF&G PID card number,
- (2) original signatures of both parties,
- (3) beneficiary's proof of fishing license or ADF&G PID card; and, if the reason for the proxy is "legally blind" or "developmentally disabled", a physician's affidavit, or if "physically disabled," proof of 70% or greater physical disability.

The Proxy is valid from date of ADF&G certification for the time period shown through the end of the current calendar year.

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

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

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:

<i>Fairbanks</i>	(907) 451-5350
<i>Bethel</i>	(907) 543-2294
<i>Galena</i>	(907) 656-1634
<i>Glennallen</i>	(907) 822-3263
<i>McGrath</i>	(907) 524-3222
<i>Delta Junction</i>	(907) 895-4681
<i>Tok</i>	(907) 883-4471
<i>Kotzebue</i>	(907) 442-3241
<i>Aniak</i>	(907) 675-4352
<i>Nome</i>	(907) 443-2429



Dolly Varden

Alaska Department of Fish & Game Sponsored Outdoor Educational Opportunities



Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) is an educational opportunity that teaches hands-on fishing, hunting, and other outdoor skills to adults. BOW is an international, non-profit, non-membership program offered by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game in cooperation with the Outdoor Heritage Foundation of Alaska. BOW workshops are designed for beginners; no experience is necessary.



The 2017 Summer BOW Workshop will be held August 4-6





Boating Tips:

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation



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 below.

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 harbor master, 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:

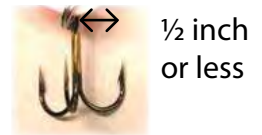
www.alaskaboatingsafety.org

- Life jackets 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

What Hooks May I Use & How Many?

For all general sport fishing gear, multiple-hooks with a gap between point and shank of 1/2 inch or less, or single-hooks of any size may be used unless otherwise stated in the General Fishing Regulations or the Drainage Special Regulations.



1/2 inch or less

In the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim drainages, there is no restriction on the size of multiple hooks for fish other than salmon. For salmon, multiple hooks must be 1/2 inch gap or less.

Hook—unless otherwise specified, a hook can be either a single-hook or a multiple-hook.

Single Hook



A single-hook is a fish hook with only one point with or without a barb.

Multiple Hook



A multiple-hook is a fish hook with two or more points with or without barbs.

Single-Hook Artificial Lure

A single-hook artificial lure is a fishing lure with only one single-hook attached.



Alaska's Boating Safety Law

REGISTRATION: In January 2011, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) assumed boat registration from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

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



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

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

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

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

ADF&G's Trophy Fish Program

Alaska State Trophy Fish Recordholders

Species	Min. wt.	Lbs/oz	Year	Location	Angler
Arctic char/ Dolly Varden	10 lb	27/6	2002	Wulik River	Mike Curtiss
Brook trout	3 lb	3/4	2012	Green Lake	Kyle Kitka
Burbot	8 lb	24/12	1976	Lake Louise	George R. Howard
King salmon	<i>(see below)</i>	97/4	1985	Kenai River	Lester Anderson
Chum salmon	15 lb	32/0	1985	Caamano Point	Fredrick Thynes
Coho salmon	20 lb	26/0	1976	Icy Strait	Andrew Robbins
Cutthroat trout	3 lb	8/6	1977	Wilson Lake	Robert Denison
Grayling	3 lb	5/1	2008	Fish River	Peter Cockwill
Halibut	250 lb	459/0	1996	Unalaska Bay	Jack Tragis
Lake trout	20 lb	47/0	1970	Clarence Lake	Daniel Thorsness
Lingcod	55 lb	81/6	2002	Monty Island	Charles Curny
Northern pike	15 lb	38/8	1991	Innoko River	Jack Wagner
Pink salmon	8 lb	13/7	2016	Kenai River	Robert Dubar
Rainbow/ steelhead trout	15 lb	42/3	1970	Bell Island	David White
Rockfish	18 lb	39/1	2013	Sitka	Henry Liebman
Sheefish	30 lb	53/0	1986	Pah River	Lawrence E. Hudnall
Sockeye salmon	12 lb	16/0	1974	Kenai River	Chuck Leach
Whitefish	4 lb	9/0	1989	Tozitna River	Al Mathews

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

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

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

At least one witness is mandatory, as is a photograph.

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

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

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

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingsport.trophyfishprogram>

TROPHY FISH AFFIDAVIT

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Mail this form and a photo of your fish to:

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Sport Fish Information Center
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599

I am applying for the following certificate (check only one):

Honorary Catch-and-Release Certificate - or - Trophy Certificate

Please type or print clearly

Species: _____ Certified weight: ____ lb. ____ oz. (Trophy use only)

Length (inches): _____ Caught in: Marine or Freshwater

Date caught: _____ Location caught: _____

Sport Fishing License No.: _____ Age: _____

Entrant's name (please print): _____

Mailing address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip code: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

The undersigned Trophy Official does hereby verify the identity of the described fish:

Official's name (please print): _____

Scales certification date: _____

Official's mailing address: _____

We, the undersigned, witnessed the weighing and measuring of the fish described above, and verify the weight and measurements recorded (one witness is mandatory):

Witness 1 (signature/address): _____

Witness 2 (signature/address): _____

I hereby swear that in taking this fish I complied with all rules and regulations in the location the fish was caught, and that the witnesses actually witnessed the weighing and measuring of this fish. I further declare that all the above information is true and correct.

In addition, I give the Alaska Department of Fish & Game permission to use photographs and recordings of me in print, online, or in broadcast media for news and informational or educational purposes without incurring any debts or liabilities of any kind.

Entrant signature: _____

Official's signature: _____

Certified by me this (enter date): _____

A PICTURE OF YOUR FISH MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS AFFIDAVIT.

Digital photos may be sent to dfg.dsf.trophyfish@alaska.gov.

Please reference the entrants name in the subject line.

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 7, "Possession of sport-caught fish."



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish

TRANSFER OF POSSESSION FORM

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

ANGLER INFORMATION

Name: _____ Sport fishing license no. _____

Address: _____

City

State

Zip

SPECIES TAKEN	NUMBER TAKEN	DATE TAKEN	LOCATION

Angler's signature: _____ Date: _____

RECIPIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City

State

Zip

Recipient's signature: _____ Date: _____

Health Guidelines for Eating Alaska Fish

Alaska fish are 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://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Epi/eph/Pages/fish/>

or call (907) 269-8000.

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

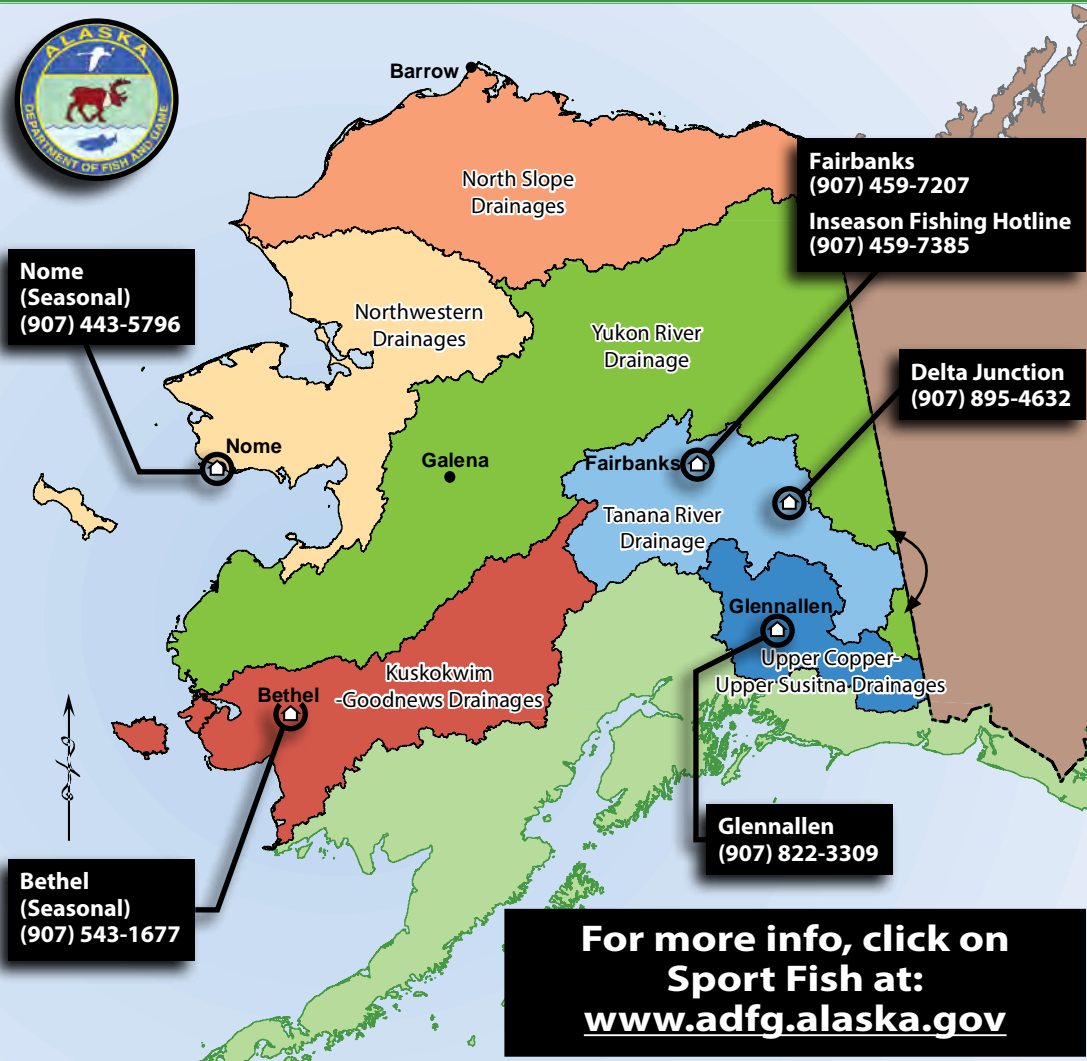
Fishing in Bear Country:



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 easy food sources, keep all your belongings closely attended at all times, wear your backpack while fishing, and keep your stringers and coolers close by, within reach.
- 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.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game Northern Alaska Sport Fish Offices



**For more info, click on
Sport Fish at:
www.adfg.alaska.gov**

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



Dear Anglers,

You have come to the ultimate place to sport fish – Alaska! Whether you fish primarily to fill your freezer or pantry or for sport, our state is tailor-made for sport fishing in both fresh and marine waters. With over three million lakes, 12,000 rivers, and over 6,640 miles of coastline, the only thing that might be missing is enough time to explore The Great Land.

Anglers like you ensure our legacy of fishery conservation continues to progress. Your purchase of a sport fishing license is a statement of your commitment to support our fisheries management, research, and enhancement activities across the state. The purchase of your license helps directly fund these critical conservation activities.

I am proud of the work that the Department of Fish and Game does to ensure that our fishery resources remain sustainable, so we know that our grandkids and all future generations will be able to benefit from plentiful fisheries. Before you venture out with rod and reel, please be sure to read and understand the contents of these regulations. If you have any questions, I know that staff at our Department of Fish and Game offices across the state are ready and willing to provide assistance and help you have an enjoyable day on the water.

May you have a safe and successful fishing experience!

Bill Walker

Bill Walker
Governor

This publication was released by Alaska Department of Fish and Game at a cost of \$0.22 per copy to provide fishing regulations to the public and printed in Anchorage, Alaska.

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