Northern Alaska

Sport Fishing Regulations Summary

Effective until the 2021 Summary is issued

Yukon River Drainage

Northwestern Drainages

Tanana River Drainage

North Slope Drainages

Kuskokwim - Goodnews Drainages

Upper Copper - Upper Susitna Drainages

Licensing & Regional Regulations

Get Out and Fish. Together.

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2020

#wefishak
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, 2019.

Alaska Board of Fisheries Current Members

Reed Morisky (Chair) ........... Fairbanks
John Jensen ..................... Petersburg
Israel Payton .................... Wasilla
Fritz Johnson .................... Dillingham
Märit Carlson-Van Dort ........ Anchorage
John Wood ........................ Willow
Gerard Godfrey ................. Eagle River

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

**Licensing Requirements** - Read licensing and harvest recording requirements on pages 4 and 5.

**Regional Regulations** - These outline allowable sport fishing gear, possession requirements for sport caught fish, and other general regulations, as well as prohibited acts.

**General Regulations** - Read the general regulations for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for the area in which you intend to fish.

**Special Regulations** - 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 within the special regulations, follow the general regulations for seasons, bag, possession, and size limits, and methods and means for that area.

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/folioproxy.asp?url=http://wwwjnu01.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.

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**Emergency Orders:** *Inseason changes to regulation*

Regulations in this booklet may be changed by emergency order at any time. 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.

You can sign up to receive emergency order notifications via email. Visit: www.wefishak.alaska.gov for more information.

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Got Pics?

We are looking for good quality fishing photos. Pack your camera along with your rod and reel, and capture those memorable images of your family and children fishing in Alaska, and please send us your photos. More information at: www.wefishak.alaska.gov.

**Cover Photos**

- **Main Image:** Theron Pamperin and Luke Decker with their Tanana River burbot. Photo by Nate Pamperin.
- **Top Right:** Coho salmon. ADF&G photo.
- **Bottom Right:** Rainbow trout. ADF&G photo.
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.

- 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 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.

**License Fees**

**Alaska Residents**

- Annual sport fishing license ............................................................... $29
  Alaska residents 18 or older. Valid for the calendar year.
- ADF&G Permanent (Senior) ID Card (PID)........ Free to qualifying residents
  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.
- ADF&G Disabled Veteran Card (DAV).......... Free to qualifying residents
  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.
- Sport fishing license for the blind .....................................................$0.50
  Affidavit required—available from license vendor or ADF&G.
- Income restricted .................................................................................... $5
  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)

**Nonresidents**

- 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
  Residents of Yukon Territory may purchase nonresident licenses at Alaska resident license fees.

**Nonresident Military License and Fee**

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

- Areas to record harvested species with an annual limit are 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.

**HARVEST RECORD**

**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 can be printed immediately. 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stamp Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident king salmon stamp</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident 1-day stamp</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident 3-day stamp</td>
<td>$30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonresident 7-day stamp</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident 14-day stamp</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident annual stamp</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresident military annual stamp</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate stamp</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**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.


Use our secure server to buy your licenses, stamps, and tags online! www.adfg.alaska.gov/store/
Harvest records are required when angling for any species with an annual limit.
A harvest record form is printed on the back of each sport fishing license. For anglers under age 16 and others not requiring a license, free harvest reporting cards are available from ADF&G offices and from fishing license vendors.
Annual limits are listed in the General and Special Regulations for each area.
Immediately upon landing and retaining a fish that requires harvest recording, anglers must enter the species, date, and location, IN INK, on the back of their sport fishing license or on the harvest record card.

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

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.”

The use of footgear with absorbent felt or other fibrous material on the soles is prohibited while sport fishing in fresh water.
A gaff may not be used to puncture any fish intended or required to be released.
Molesting or impeding spawning or the natural movement of fish contrary to lawful methods and means of sport fishing is 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.
Unless otherwise prohibited under area regulation, snagging is allowed in saltwater.

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.

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

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

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 one-half inch;
Spear, unless permitted by area regulations; or arrow, unless permitted by area regulations.

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.

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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 one-half inch;
Spear, unless permitted by area regulations; or arrow, unless permitted by area regulations.
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.

ICE FISHING GEAR:
- Sport fishing through the ice is permitted using two closely attended lines, provided only one hook or artificial lure is used on each line, except that additional gear may be used for northern pike and burbot as specified in statewide or area regulations.
- The maximum number of lines/hooks that an angler may deploy is not cumulative and is equal to the maximum number of lines/hooks allowed for any species. The number of lines/hooks used to target a species may not exceed the number allowed for that species. An example would be in a lake where regulations allow 5 set lines for burbot and 2 lines under the ice for lake trout, the maximum number of lines you may fish is 5 (3 set lines and 2 closely attended lines under the ice for lake trout or other species).

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR NORTHERN PIKE:
- Unless otherwise provided by the area regulations, northern pike may be taken by spear.

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR HERRING AND SMELT:
- In salt water, herring and smelt may be taken with the use of 15 or less unbaited single or multiple hooks attached to a single line.

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR BURBOT:
Unless otherwise provided by area regulations, burbot may be taken in fresh water with more than one line and hook, 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 ¾ 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.

POSSSESSION 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. See Transfer of Possession Form on page 47. 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.

POSSSESSION 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.

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:
  - Herring and whitefish may be used as bait,
  - Species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in sport fishing regulations may be used as bait,
  - The head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally taken sport fish, may be used as bait.
- 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.
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. This includes an artificial fly.

**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.

**CHAR**—all char, including Dolly Varden, Arctic char, lake trout (Mackinaw), and eastern brook trout.

**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. Includes no catch-and-release fishing.

**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.

**MESH SIZE (STRETCH MESH SIZE, STRETCH MEASURE)**—the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet; the 10 meshes, when being measured, shall be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurement shall be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under five pound weight, except as otherwise provided in this title.

**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.

**PEACE OFFICER OF THE STATE**—(a) an employee of ADF&G authorized by the Commissioner; (b) a police officer in the state; or (c) any other person authorized by the Commissioner.

**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.
SPORT FISHING SERVICES—the indirect provision of assistance, for compensation or with the intent to receive compensation, to a person engaged in sport fishing in taking or attempting to take fish or shellfish by a business that employs a sport fishing guide to provide sport fishing guide services to the person during any portion of a sport fishing trip; sport fishing services does not include an activity for which a sport fishing guide license is required, or booking and other ancillary services provided by a tour broker or agent to a sport fishing services operator.

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.
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NORTHERN ALASKA MANAGEMENT AREAS
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.

Fishing 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 2 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 2 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 38-39.

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.
- Filleting requirements for fish cleaned at sea: No person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached.

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

A remote stream in Interior Alaska.
Special Regulations - Kuskokwim

Aniak River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Salmon limits (all species): In the Aniak River drainage, the per day aggregate bag limit for salmon is 3 fish (combination of king, sockeye, chum, coho, and pink salmon), of which no more than 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, you 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 or fly may be used year-round.

Kasigluk River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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, you must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.
- In all flowing waters:
  - Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used year-round.

Kisaralik River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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, you 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 or fly may be used year-round.

Kwethluk River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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, you 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 or fly may be used year-round.

Holitna River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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.
- In all flowing waters:
  - Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used year-round.

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: Open to fishing year-round. However, king salmon may only be retained May 1–July 25.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden limits: In flowing waters, 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 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 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.
Arolik River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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, you must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Goodnews River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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 or fly may be used year-round.
- 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:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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 or fly may be used year-round.
- 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.

In the Kisaralik, Kasigluk, Kwethluk, and Arolik river drainages, there is an annual limit of two (2) rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, and a harvest record is required. Immediately upon harvesting a rainbow trout 20 inches or longer, you must fill out the harvest information, in ink, on the back of your license. If you are not required to be licensed, you must use a harvest record card (provided free of charge at ADF&G offices).
**General Regulations - North Slope**

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.

Fishing 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 2 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 38-39.

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Methods and Means - North Slope

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

Special Regulations - North Slope

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):
- Open to fishing year-round for species other than salmon.
- Closed year-round 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 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.

A lake trout from Chandler Lake on the North Slope.
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.

Fishing 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 2 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 38-39.

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.
- Filleting requirements for fish cleaned at sea: No person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached.

OTHER FINFISH
- No limit.

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

Special Regulations - *Northwest*

Cripple River:
- Open to fishing year-round, except for chum salmon.
- **Closed to chum salmon fishing.** All chum salmon caught must be released immediately.

Kobuk River drainage—upstream of the mouth of the Mauneluk River:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Nome River:
- Open to fishing year-round except for Arctic grayling.
- **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):*
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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 1 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:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 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:
- Open to fishing year-round, except for salmon.
- **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Selawik River drainage—upstream of the mouth of the Tagagawik River:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Sheefish limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Snake River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 15 inches or longer.

Solomon River:
- Open to fishing year-round, except for Arctic grayling.
- **Closed to Arctic grayling fishing.** All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.

Unalakleet River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- If you remove a salmon from the water, you must retain it. Any salmon removed from the water must be retained and becomes part of the bag limit of the person who originally hooked it. If you intend to release a salmon, you must not remove it from the water before releasing it.
- King salmon limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, **only 1 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, you 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 1 of which may be 15 inches or longer.

**Methods and Means - *Northwest***

**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.
RIVERBOAT SAFETY

- Stay on the right side of the channel where possible.
- Don't come to a stop with your boat blocking the channel.
Yukon River Drainage - General and Special 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 headwaters of the White River in Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

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

King Salmon
- 20 inches or longer—3 per day, 3 in possession—only 2 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 2 of which may be 20 inches or longer and only 2 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 - Yukon

Hook Size:
- Multiple hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than 1/2 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 year-round.
- September 1–April 30: Northern pike or whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow during any open season for northern pike or whitefish, or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike or whitefish.

Special Regulations - Yukon

Dall River area—all flowing waters and lakes in the Dall River and Little Dall River watersheds:
- Open to fishing year-round except for northern pike.
- Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Set lines are prohibited.
- Northern pike limits:
  - May 20–September 30: Open to fishing.
  - 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.

Innoko River drainage—all waters of the Innoko River drainage including Piamut Slough:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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):
- Open to fishing year-round.
- April 1–May 31: Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- Arctic grayling: No retention. All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.

Nowitna River drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 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):
- Open to fishing year-round except for salmon.
- Closed to salmon fishing. All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- Lake trout: No retention. All lake trout caught must be released immediately.
- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 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:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Northern pike limits: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.

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Upper Tanana River drainage

Upper Copper and Upper Susitna River Drainages
See pages 28 - 36

Yukon River Drainage
See pages 20 - 21

Upper Tanana River drainage

TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE CORRIDOR

TANANA RIVER DRAINAGE - GENERAL REGULATIONS

23
Inclusive waters: The Tanana River Area consists of all waters of the Tanana River drainage.

Fishing 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.

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: Fishing for northern pike is open year-round in flowing waters and lakes of the Tanana River drainage, excluding the Tolovana River drainage and those lakes listed below:
  - See the special regulations for northern pike fishing seasons in Harding Lake, the Tolovana River drainage (including Minto Flats), Goldstream Creek, and the Chatanika River.
  - Northern Pike stocks in the lakes and flowing waters of Minto Flats support both subsistence and sport users. Therefore, sport fish regulations in Minto Flats may be changed in season by emergency order.
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession—only 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.
  - When fishing for northern pike through the ice, only 2 closely attended lines may be used, regardless of the bag limit.

LAKE TROUT
- 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.
    - Hooks are single hooks with gap between point and shank larger than ¾ inch.

OTHER FINFISH
- No limit.

STOCKED WATERS
- 10 in combination of stocked species—only 1 of which may be 18 inches or longer; see pages 41-42.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clear AFS</th>
<th>Donnelly Training Area</th>
<th>Eielson AFB</th>
<th>Ft. Wainwright</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>907-585-6592 or 907-585-6293</td>
<td>907-873-1615 or 873-1616</td>
<td>907-377-5182</td>
<td>907-361-9686 or</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://usartrak.isportsman.net">http://usartrak.isportsman.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of Spears or Bow and Arrows:
- Suckers and burbot may be taken with spear or bow and arrow year-round.
- September 1–April 30: Northern pike may be taken by spear or bow and arrow or may be speared by persons completely submerged during any open season for northern pike, excluding Harding Lake, which is closed to northern pike fishing.
- September 1–April 30: Whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be taken by spear or bow and arrow.
- Whitefish (excluding sheefish) may be speared year-round 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 during mid-August. The exact date is announced by Advisory Announcement 3 to 4 weeks prior. The permits are valid only during the dates provided on the permit and the household limit is 10 whitefish.
Chatanika River and its tributaries:
- Open to fishing year-round except for northern pike (see below).
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used, except that bait may be used only on hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ⅛ 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:
  - **June 1–October 14:** Open to fishing.
  - 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:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used, except that an artificial lure with a single treble hook with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch may be used when fishing for species 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 ¼ inch.
- Arctic grayling: No retention. All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately. See exception under Youth-Only Fishery.
- 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.

Chena River Youth-Only Fishery:
- Downstream from a regulatory marker 300 feet downstream of the Chena River Flood Control Project:
  - Anglers who are 15 years of age or younger may retain 1 Arctic grayling of any size per day on the dates listed below. Arctic grayling must not be retained outside of the Youth-Only Fishery dates by anglers of any age.
  - **Youth-Only Fishery dates in 2020:** June 20-21; June 27-28; July 4-5 and July 11-12.

Delta Clearwater River—Including the Clearwater Lake drainage:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- **January 1–August 31:** Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- **September 1–December 31:** Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- Set lines may not be used in Clearwater Lake.
- Arctic grayling:
  - Open to fishing year-round.
  - 1 per day, 1 in possession, which must be 12 inches or less.

Fielding Lake:
- **October 1–August 31:** Open to fishing.
- **Closed to burbot and lake trout fishing September 1-30.**
- Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly 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.
## TANANA RIVER DRAINAGE - SPECIAL REGULATIONS

### Special Regulations - Tanana

**Five Mile Clearwater Creek:**
- Open to fishing year-round.
- **January 1–August 31:** Only one unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- **September 1–December 31:** Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- Arctic grayling limits:
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 12 inches or longer.

**George Lake:**
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Northern pike: Open to fishing year-round.
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession - only 1 of which may be longer than 30 inches.
- **George Lake/George Lake outlet stream:**
  - **October 15–May 15:** Set lines may be used.

**Goodpaster River drainage:**
- **Closed to fishing for salmon other than king salmon.**
- **June 1–August 31:** Only one unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- From the confluence of the Tanana River to an ADF&G marker located approximately 25 miles upstream:
  - King salmon:
    - **June 1–August 31:** Open to fishing. No retention. All king salmon caught may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.

**Grizzly Lake (of the Nabesna River drainage):**
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Set lines may not be used.

### Harding Lake:
- Open to fishing year-round except for northern pike.
- **Closed to fishing for northern pike,** this includes spearing, and bow and arrow fishing. All northern pike must be released immediately.
- Only one single hook or one single hook, artificial lure or fly 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 and coho salmon limits:
  - 10 per day, 10 in possession in combination, only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

### Jack Lake (of the Nabesna River drainage):
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Set lines may not be used.

### Little Harding Lake:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Northern pike:
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession - only 1 of which may be longer than 30 inches.

### Piledriver Slough—upstream from its confluence with Moose Creek:
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Only one unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- Arctic grayling: Arctic grayling retention prohibited. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.

### Richardson Clearwater River drainage:
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used.

**Salcha River and its tributaries:**
- Open to fishing year-round.
- **Fishing from the Richardson Highway bridge over the Salcha River is prohibited.**
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used, except that bait may be used only on hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ¾ 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:**
- Open to fishing year-round.
- Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- Arctic grayling:
  - **April 1–May 31:** No retention. 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 ¾ inch.

### Stocked Lakes (listed on pages 41-42):
- Open to fishing year-round.
- 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 1 of which may be 18 inches or longer.
- **Lake trout limits:**
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
“T” Lake:
• Open to fishing year-round.
• Set lines may not be used.
• Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Tolovana River drainage (including Minto Flats, Tatalina River, and Goldstream Creek):
• Open to fishing year-round except for northern pike.
• Northern pike:
  • June 1–October 14: Open to fishing.

Volkmar Lake:
• Open to fishing year-round.
• Northern pike limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.

Tanana River (2 miles below and above Shaw Creek):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• Bait may be used only on single hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ¾ inch.
• Arctic grayling:
  • April 1–May 31: No retention. All Arctic grayling must be released immediately.

Tangle Lakes system (all waters of the Delta River drainage upstream of Wildhorse Creek - this includes Landmark Gap and Glacier Lakes):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• 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:
• Open to fishing year-round (see exception below).
• August 15-May 15: the Toklat River drainage is closed approximately one mile upstream and two miles downstream of the Kobi-McGrath trail crossing, enclosed by the following four points: 64° 08.21’ N. lat., 150° 01.16’ long., to 64° 08.21’ N. lat., 149° 58.38’ W. long., to 64° 10.66’ N. lat., 150° 02.09’ W long., to 64° 10.66’ N. lat., 149° 59.72’ W. long.

Tok River (and its tributaries):
• Only 1 unbaited, single hook, artificial lure may be used year-round.
• 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:
  • May 15–October 31: Open to fishing.
    • 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Get the latest fishing info emailed to you. Sign up at: www.wefishak.alaska.gov
UPPER COPPER AND UPPER SUSITNA DRAINAGE - GENERAL REGULATIONS

Tanana River Drainage
See pages 22 - 27

Yukon River Drainage
See pages 20 - 21

See the Southcentral Alaska Sport Fish Regulation Summary
### General Regulations - Upper Copper and Upper Susitna

**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.

**Fishing 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, you must fill out a harvest record; see page 5.
- Less than 20 inches—10 per day, 10 in possession.
- If you remove a king salmon from the water, you must retain it. Any king salmon removed from the water must be retained and becomes a part of the bag limit of the person that originally hooked the fish. You must not remove a king salmon from the water if you intend to release it.
- 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.
- If you remove a salmon from the water, you must retain it. 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. **You must not remove a salmon from the water if you intend to release it.**

#### 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 1 of which may be 18 inches or longer; see pages 41-42.

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### Methods and Means - Upper Copper and Upper Susitna

#### Bait and gear restrictions:
- Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies 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.
- In the Upper Susitna River drainage, bait and treble hooks are allowed except as specified by special regulations in the Tyone River drainage.

#### 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:
- **October 1–March 31:** Whitefish: Unless otherwise provided, whitefish may be taken with spears or bow and arrow.
- 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).
Lake Louise (Tyone River drainage):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• **April 16–October 31:** Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies 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:
• Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
• **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

Mendeltna Creek drainage:
• Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon and Arctic grayling.
• 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.

Moose Creek (Tazlina River drainage):
• Bait and artificial lures or flies 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):
• Open to fishing year-round except for Arctic grayling.
• Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
• Arctic grayling limits:
  • June 1–March 31: Open to fishing.
  • 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):
• Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
• 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 tables on pages 41-42):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• Bait and artificial lures or flies are permitted, including treble hooks.
• Rainbow/steelhead trout, Arctic char/Dolly Varden, Arctic grayling, landlocked salmon limits:
  • 10 per day, 10 in possession (in combination), only one of which may be 18 inches or longer.

Summit Lake and Bridge Creek (outlet stream of Summit Lake)—Tebay River drainage:
• Open to fishing year-round.
• 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):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• April 16–October 31: Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies 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—all flowing waters entering Tazlina Lake—except a ¼-mile radius around the mouth of Kaina Creek:
• Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
• Closed to king salmon fishing. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

Tebay River drainage—downstream from its confluence with the Hanagita River:
• Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
• King salmon:
  • July 1–August 10: Open to fishing.
• Rainbow/steelhead trout: No retention. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

Tyone Lake:
• Open to fishing year-round.
• Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Tonsina River drainage (see page 35).

Tyone River drainage (see map at left):
• Open to fishing year-round.
• All flowing waters:
  • Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
• All lakes (except Louise, Susitna and Tyone lakes):
  • Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
Special Regulations - Gulkana River Drainage

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

- ** Entire year (in flowing waters):** Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **Rainbow/steelhead trout:** No retention. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Arctic grayling limits:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 14 inches or longer.
- **See special regulations for waters upstream of the confluence of the Gulkana and Middle Fork Gulkana (including: Paxson Lake; waters of Paxson Lake within a 100 yard radius of the mouth of the East Fork; and waters of the East Fork Gulkana River, Summit Lake, and the Gunn and Fish Creek Drainages).**

Refer to map on the next page for colored sections and corresponding numbers. If you have any questions about the Gulkana River drainage, please contact the Glennallen ADF&G office at 907-822-3309.

Gulkana River drainage—Upstream of Paxson Lake, including East Fork Gulkana, Summit Lake, and Gunn and Fish Creek Drainages:

**All waters:**
- Closed to all salmon fishing. Salmon may not be targeted. Any salmon caught incidentally must remain in the water and must be released immediately.
- Arctic grayling limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 14 inches or longer.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession.

**Summit Lake:**
- **April 16–October 31:** Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **November 1–April 15:** Single hooks only; bait may be used.

**Summit Lake and Gunn Creek drainage:**
- Burbot limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Paxson Lake

**All waters:**
- Closed to all salmon fishing. Salmon may not be targeted. Any salmon caught incidentally must remain in the water and must be released immediately.
- **April 16–October 31:** Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **November 1–April 15:** Single hooks only; bait may be used.
- Lake trout limits: 1 per day, 1 in possession.

**Waters within a 100 yard radius of the mouth of the East Fork:**
- Arctic grayling: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 14 inches or longer.

Gulkana River—All flowing waters from 100 yards upstream from the narrows at the outlet of Paxson Lake, downstream to the confluence of the Middle Fork:

**All waters:**
- Closed to all salmon fishing. Salmon may not be targeted. Any salmon caught incidentally must remain in the water and must be released immediately.
- Closed to all sport fishing April 15–June 14.

Middle Fork—Waters of the Middle Fork of the Gulkana River:

**All waters:**
- Closed to king salmon fishing. King salmon may not be targeted. Any king salmon caught incidentally must remain in the water and must be released immediately.

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

**All waters:**
- Closed to salmon fishing. Salmon may not be targeted. Any salmon caught incidentally must remain in the water and must be released immediately.

Upper Gulkana

1. **Gulkana River drainage**—Upstream of Paxson Lake, including East Fork Gulkana, Summit Lake, and Gunn and Fish Creek Drainages.

2. **Paxson Lake**—All waters of Paxson Lake.

3. **Gulkana River**—All flowing waters from 100 yards upstream from the narrows at the outlet of Paxson Lake, downstream to the confluence of the Middle Fork.

4. **Middle Fork**—Waters of the Middle Fork of the Gulkana River.

5. **Middle Fork, Hungry Hollow Creek and Twelve Mile Creek**—All waters of Twelvemile Creek, Hungry Hollow (including Tenmile Lake) and the Middle Fork of the Gulkana River from the outlet of Dickey Lake to an ADF&G marker three miles downstream:
**Lower Gulkana River**

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

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

- Gulkana River mainstem—downstream 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 ¼ 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.

- Crosswind Lake—all waters of Crosswind Lake:
  - **April 16–October 31:** Only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
  - **November 1–April 15:** Single hooks only; bait may be used.
  - Lake trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
General Regulations:

- **Rainbow Trout / Steelhead**: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 20” or longer
- **Lake Trout**: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit
- **King Salmon (Fish 20” or Larger)**: 1 per day, 1 in possession (annual limit of 4 fish)
- **Fish less than 20”**: 10 per day, 10 in possession
- **Burbot**: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit
- **Arctic Char/ Dolly Vardon**: 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit
- **Arctic Grayling**: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit
- **Other Salmon (Fish greater than 16”)**: 3 per day, 3 in possession

### Klutina and Tonsina River drainages

- **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.
Klutina River drainage:

- **Entire year**: Bait and artificial lures or flies 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:
    - **July 1–July 19**: Open to fishing.
  - Other salmon:
    - **January 1–July 19**: Open to fishing.

- **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:
    - **July 1–July 31**: Open to fishing.
  - **Klutina Lake**—including all flowing waters entering Klutina Lake:
    - Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
    - **Closed to king salmon fishing**. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

- **Manker Creek**—including all flowing waters within ¼-mile radius of its confluence with the Klutina River:
  - Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
  - **Closed to king salmon fishing**. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

- **All other lakes in the Klutina River drainage**:
  - Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
  - Salmon (other than king salmon):
    - **January 1–July 19**: Open to fishing.

Tonsina River drainage:

- Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
- In the flowing waters of the Tonsina River drainage upstream of Tonsina Lake, only unbaited, single hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- In all flowing waters of the Tonsina River drainage downstream from the outlet of Tonsina Lake, bait and artificial lures or flies are permitted, including treble hooks year-round.

- **All flowing waters downstream of Tonsina Lake to the downstream edge of the Alyeska Pipeline access bridge**:
  - King salmon:
    - **July 1–July 19**: Open to fishing.
  - **All flowing waters downstream** of the downstream edge of the Alyeska Pipeline access bridge:
    - King salmon:
      - **July 1–August 10**: Open to fishing.
  - 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:
    - Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
    - **Closed to king salmon fishing**. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

- **Tonsina Lake**—including all flowing waters entering Tonsina Lake:
  - Open to fishing year-round for species other than king salmon.
  - **Closed to king salmon fishing**. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
Only Alaska residents, as defined on page 4, are eligible to participate in personal use fisheries.

Nonresidents may not participate in personal use fisheries. For example, nonresidents may not handle or clean fish harvested in a PU fishery and nonresidents may not handle any of the gear that is being used for personal use fishing, or have in their possession fish harvested in a personal use fishery.

- “Personal use” is taking, fishing for, or possession of finfish, shellfish, or other fishery resources, by Alaska residents for personal use and not for sale or barter, with gill or dip net, seine, fish wheel, long line, or other means defined by the Board of Fisheries.

- In all personal use fisheries, a sport fishing license is required (unless the angler is under 18):
  - For resident anglers aged 18 to 59, a resident Alaska sport fishing license must be in possession of the person who is personal use fishing.
  - For Alaska resident anglers 60 or older and for Alaska resident disabled veterans, the ADF&G PID card or DAV card must be in possession of the person who is personal use fishing.
  - A $15 permit is required in addition to a sport fishing license. Personal use permits are available online at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/store
  - Salmon sport fishing bag and possession limits are in addition to those allowed under personal use fishing regulations.

- Both tips of the tail fin must be clipped immediately upon harvesting the fish.
- All fish harvested must be recorded on the permit, in ink, immediately upon harvesting the fish.
- When fishing from shore: Immediately means before concealing the salmon from plain view or before transporting the salmon from the shoreline or streambank adjacent to the waters open to personal use fishing where the salmon was removed from the water.
- When fishing from a boat: Immediately means before concealing the salmon from plain view or before transporting the salmon from the waters open to personal use fishing where the salmon was removed from the water.
- This definition of immediately applies only to the personal use fishery and DOES NOT apply to recording king salmon (or other fish) taken in the sport fishery on the sport fishing license or harvest record.

A person may not possess salmon taken under a personal use salmon fishing permit unless both tips of the tail fin have been immediately removed from the salmon.

Dip net: Statewide Definition for all Personal Use Fisheries

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.
A household may not obtain both a Glennallen Subdistrict subsistence salmon permit and a Chitina Subdistrict personal use salmon permit in the same year.

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

**Glennallen** at (907) 822-5224  
**Fairbanks** at (907) 459-7382  
**Anchorage** at (907) 267-2511

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 www.adfg.alaska.gov/store, 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.
- 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.
Shellfish Regulations
North Slope, Northwestern and Kuskokwim-Goodnews Areas

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.

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.

Daily bag and Possession Limits:

**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, 3⅛ inches or more
  - 12 per day, 12 in possession (in combination).

Shellfish Pot Gear Escape Mechanisms

- 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.

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.
**TANNER CRAB** *(Chionoecetes bairdi - minimum size 5½ inches / Chionoecetes opilio - minimum size 3½ inches)*

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

- Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside (females usually smaller than 5½”)
- Narrow abdominal flap

**DUNGENESS CRAB** *(minimum size 6½ inches)*

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

- Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside
- Narrow abdominal flap

**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
- Narrow abdominal flap

**CRAB IDENTIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT**

- Width measurement of Tanner crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, **including** spines.
- Width measurement of Dungeness crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, **NOT** including spines.
- Width measurement of King crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, **including** spines.
### Northern Alaska Stocked Waters

#### Tanana River Drainage

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<tr>
<th>Alaska Highway</th>
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**Stocked waters bag and possession limits:**

- For RT, KS, SS, AG and AC: 10 in combination - only 1 of which may be over 18 inches.
- Lake trout limits: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Species listed have been recently stocked and are likely present in the lake. Refer to drainage or waterbody specific regulations for bag and possession limits for species not listed in these tables. Visit the Alaska Lake Database (ALDAT) by scanning the QR code for current fish releases near you.

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* Lake is more than 2 miles from road system.
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### Upper Copper and Upper Susitna River Drainages

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<tr>
<th>Chitina</th>
<th>RT</th>
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<th>AC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Mile Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Mile Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>DJ Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gergie Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Lake*a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ryan Lake</td>
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<td>Tex Smith Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolsona Lake</td>
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<td>Tolsona Mt. Lake*a</td>
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<td>Connor Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crater Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junction Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Jans Lake*a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Road Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peanut Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Round Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Jans Lake*a</td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Sculpin Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strelna Lake</td>
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<th>Richardson Hwy.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pippin Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squirrel Creek Pit</td>
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**Hours of Operation**

- **June through August**: Monday-Saturday: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- **September through May**: Monday-Friday: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Closed on Sunday

Located at 1150 Wilbur St., Fairbanks, AK

[www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov)
HOW TO IDENTIFY TROUT and OTHER SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

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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.

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**ARCTIC CHAR**
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Photographs courtesy of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Please note, when salmon enter fresh water they undergo significant physical changes including changes in coloration. This chart is intended to help anglers identify salmon by species. However, it is the angler’s responsibility to be able to positively identify the species at any point in its life cycle.

**Chinook (king) Salmon**
- Spots on back and both lobes of the tail
- Black mouth with a black gumline

**Coho (silver) Salmon**
- Spots on back and upper lobe of the tail
- Black mouth with a white gumline

**Sockeye (red) Salmon**
- No distinct spots on back or tail
- White mouth with a white gumline
- Large, bright gold eye

**Pink (humpy) Salmon**
- Large, oval spots on back and both lobes of tail
- White mouth with a black gumline

**Chum (dog) Salmon**
- No spots; calico bands on body (often faint in saltwater)
- White mouth with a white gumline
Chinook (king) Salmon
- Spawning adults turn maroon or olive brown
- Spots on body and both lobes of the tail remain

Coho (silver) Salmon
- Males develop pronounced “kype” (hooked-nose)
- Spots on back and upper lobe of the tail remain
- Male and female turn dark maroon and have dark backs

Sockeye (red) Salmon
- Spawning adults develop dull-green heads
- Males develop hump on back
- Both female and male turn red

Pink (humpy) Salmon
- Spawners turn dull gray on their backs and upper sides
- Lower sides appear cream color or white
- Large, oval spots on back and both lobes of tail remain

Chum (dog) Salmon
- Spawners develop pronounced, vertical calico bands on sides
- Males exhibit large, canine-like teeth

Photographs by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
Angler Recognition Programs

Trophy Fish Program

The Trophy Fish Program 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. There is now a category for Youth anglers.

Five Salmon Family Challenge

The Five Salmon Family certificate program provides recognition to angling families who catch and document the five species of Pacific salmon commonly found in Alaska. Certification in the program requires all salmon must be legally caught in Alaskan waters (fresh or salt water) open to the public and in compliance with current ADF&G sport fishing regulations.

Stocked Waters Challenge

The Stocked Waters Challenge program awards a certificate of recognition to individuals or groups who successfully complete one or more angling challenges at stocked waters.

Alaska Trophy Fish Record Holders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Min. wt.</th>
<th>Lbs/oz</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Angler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic char/Dolly Varden</td>
<td>10 lb</td>
<td>27/6</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Wulik River</td>
<td>Mike Curtiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook trout</td>
<td>3 lb</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>Kyle Kitka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbot</td>
<td>8 lb</td>
<td>24/12</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Lake Louise</td>
<td>George R. Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King salmon (see below)</td>
<td>97/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Kenai River</td>
<td>Lester Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum salmon</td>
<td>15 lb</td>
<td>32/0</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Caamaño Point</td>
<td>Fredrick Thynes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
<td>20 lb</td>
<td>26/11</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Icy Strait</td>
<td>Steve Atkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutthroat trout</td>
<td>3 lb</td>
<td>8/6</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Wilson Lake</td>
<td>Robert Denison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayling</td>
<td>3 lb</td>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Fish River</td>
<td>Peter Cockwill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halibut</td>
<td>250 lb</td>
<td>459/0</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Unalaska Bay</td>
<td>Jack Tragis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake trout</td>
<td>20 lb</td>
<td>47/0</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Clarence Lake</td>
<td>Daniel Thorsness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lingcod</td>
<td>55 lb</td>
<td>82/9</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Gulf of Alaska</td>
<td>Robert Hammond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern pike</td>
<td>15 lb</td>
<td>38/8</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Innoko River</td>
<td>Jack Wagner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pink salmon</td>
<td>8 lb</td>
<td>13/7</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Kenai River</td>
<td>Robert Dubar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow/steelhead trout</td>
<td>15 lb</td>
<td>42/3</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Bell Island</td>
<td>David White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockfish</td>
<td>18 lb</td>
<td>39/1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Sitka</td>
<td>Henry Liebman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheefish</td>
<td>30 lb</td>
<td>53/0</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Pah River</td>
<td>Lawrence E. Hudnall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sockeye salmon</td>
<td>12 lb</td>
<td>16/0</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Kenai River</td>
<td>Chuck Leach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitefish</td>
<td>4 lb</td>
<td>9/0</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Tozitna River</td>
<td>Al Mathews</td>
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</table>

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.

For catch-and-release 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
- Burbot—32 inches
- Cutthroat trout—20 inches
- Lake trout—36 inches
- Lingcod—53 inches
- Northern pike—40 inches
- Rainbow/steelhead—32 inches
- Sheefish—45 inches.

Visit our website to find out more! www.wefishak.alaska.gov

We've added a Youth Category to our Trophy Fish Program! Check out details at www.wefishak.alaska.gov
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.
Getting outside and going fishing in Alaska is an experience cherished by many. For some, fishing is a way to feed their families, whether through subsistence, personal use or sport fishing. For others, fishing is a way to escape the hustle of everyday life and find a bit of solitude on the water. Regardless of why we fish, it’s safe to say fishing in Alaska is an experience best enjoyed with friends or family.

Alaska is known world-wide for its exceptional sport fisheries. When you purchase a sport fishing license and/or a king salmon stamp, those dollars go directly toward management, research and enhancement activities across the state. This allows our sport fish managers and research biologists to protect, maintain and conserve Alaska’s sport fisheries for the benefit of the resources and the people who use them.

These sport fish regulations are in effect to ensure sustainability in fisheries now and well into the future. Please take time to review the regulations for the area you plan to fish. If you have questions, please contact our knowledgeable staff who are always happy to help. You will find contact numbers on the adjacent map.

If you are new to fishing or if you are a seasoned angler looking for information on locations to fish, we have compiled a number of angler resources on our website www.wefishak.alaska.gov. If you are active on social media, please consider sharing your angling stories online using #wefishak.

We understand the importance of fishing to you. We recognize that the right to manage our fish was one of the primary reasons behind our statehood. We also know that Alaska’s fish belong to you, the angler. As managers, we are entrusted with their management by you. We take this trust responsibility seriously and your opinion matters. Please take the opportunity to attend a local Advisory Committee or Board of Fisheries meeting. Or stop by any of our many offices to talk with our staff. Our doors are open.

And don’t forget to pass on the traditions. Remember the joy you had the first time someone helped you wet a line. Share that experience with someone else. The joy I felt watching my granddaughter catch her first fish is something I will cherish more than any fish I ever caught. Pass it on.

Doug Vincent-Lang
Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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.