

RAINBOW TROUT



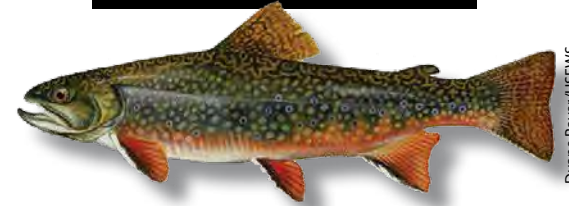
Green to bluish back with silvery to yellowish-green sides. Broad pinkish band along side and black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw usually does not extend past eye on adult.



CUTTHROAT TROUT

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

EASTERN BROOK TROUT



Duane Raver/USFWS

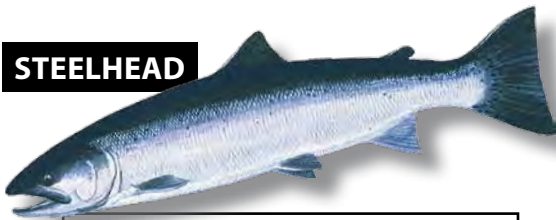
Dark green or blue background with white belly; its upper body and dorsal fin have wavy, pale yellow wormlike markings or vermiculations. Its sides have small red or pink spots surrounded by light blue halo rings scattered among larger light yellow spots. The lower fins are white tipped and the tail is square. Not found in marine waters.

ARCTIC GRAYLING



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

STEELHEAD



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

California Department of Fish and Game

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



DOLLY VARDEN CHAR

The body has a background coloration that can range from emerald green to bluish-gray or silver and is covered with lots of small light red spots (usually smaller than its pupil). The tail is slightly forked and there are no distinct spots on head or tail. Lower fins are red or orange with a white anterior border. Easily confused with Eastern Brook Trout, but Dolly Varden do not have wormlike markings on their back or dorsal fin. Found both in fresh and salt waters.

Waterbody	Community
Rustabach Lake	Haines
Upper & Lower Dewey Lakes	Skagway
Dorothy Lake	Juneau
Salmon Creek Reservoir	Juneau
Deep Lake	Sitka
Green Lake	Sitka
Heart Lake	Sitka
Long Lake	Sitka
Thimbleberry Lake	Sitka
Crystal Lake	Petersburg
Grace Lake	Ketchikan
Ketchikan Lake	Ketchikan
Shelokum Lake	Ketchikan
Perseverance Lake	Ketchikan
Emerald (Texas)Lake	Hyder

Eastern Brook Trout are not native to Alaska and found only in the bodies of water listed above.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROUT MANAGEMENT

Trout regulations in Southeast Alaska are based on the ADF&G's research on cutthroat trout and steelhead in Southeast, published literature on trout, and an intensive public review process. Regulations for managing trout (cutthroat and rainbow trout, in combination) and steelhead in Southeast Alaska are separated into two categories: **steelhead and all other trout**. Within these two categories, there are **eight different levels of regulation** which achieve maximum angler opportunity while preserving existing stocks at optimum levels.

STEELHEAD:

1. Regionwide regulations: Wild steelhead are one of Southeast Alaska's most prized resources. A minimum size limit of 36 inches has been established to provide a limited harvest opportunity yet protect most adult steelhead. Research shows that this size limit provides protection for 96% of adult steelhead throughout the region. In addition, there is an annual limit of 2 steelhead per person.

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

CUTTHROAT/RAINBOW TROUT:

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

4. Trophy cutthroat lakes: Thirteen lakes in Southeast Alaska have produced cutthroat trout that historically qualified for entry in the ADF&G Trophy Fish Program. Anglers in a 1993 survey said that the opportunity to catch trophy-size cutthroat trout is important to them, and our research shows that cutthroat may not reach the 3-pound trophy size for about 12 years. No bait is allowed in trophy lakes, and 12 of the 13 lakes have a minimum size limit of 25 inches to allow harvest opportunity of a trophy fish—the exception being Turner Lake, where the retention of cutthroat trout is prohibited.

5. High-use waters: Areas with developed access have more intensive fisheries—28 lakes and the Juneau roadside waters are in this category. The minimum size limit is set at 14 inches to protect local populations of cutthroat trout until nearly all females have had a chance to spawn at least once. Bait is prohibited in these high-use lakes and areas year-round. In addition, in the Juneau road system streams, the retention of steelhead is prohibited.

6. Small cutthroat lakes: These are smaller lakes where sustainable populations of trout that are known not to produce trout over the regional size limit of 11 inches. In these lakes a 9 inch minimum and a 22 inch maximum size limit apply, bait is prohibited and regionwide limits of 2 per day and 2 in possession stand.

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

8. High productivity lakes: Stock status studies have shown that the cutthroat trout population in Florence Lake can sustain more harvest and in addition, fishing effort in this remote lake has declined. Thus, regulations are more liberal—at 5 per day and 10 in possession, no size limits—and bait is allowed year-round.

Summary of Trout Regulations in Southeast Alaska

STEELHEAD	entire year
1. Regionwide regulations (fresh and salt waters)	1 per day/2 in possession, 36 inch minimum size limit ANNUAL LIMIT of 2
2. Fall-run steelhead streams	retention and use of bait prohibited year-round
CUTTHROAT/RAINBOW TROUT	entire year
3. Regionwide regulations (fresh and salt waters)	in Fresh water bait prohibited November 16 - September 14 2 per day/2 in possession, 11 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit
4. Trophy cutthroat lakes	1 per day/1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit
Turner Lake	retention prohibited
5. High-use waters	2 per day/2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit
6. Small cutthroat lakes	2 per day/2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit
7. Stocked lakes	bait allowed year-round 5 per day/5 in possession, no size limits
8. High productivity lakes	bait allowed year-round 5 per day/10 in possession, no size limit



Steelhead Trout