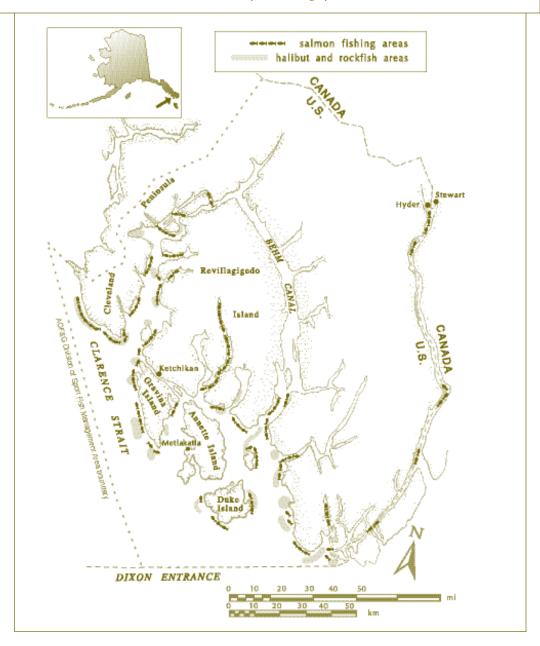
${\it MAP~3.}$ SALMON AND BOTTOMFISH sport fishing spots in the ${\it Ketchikan}$ area



Fishing spots . . .

in Ketchikan salt waters

The more productive marine areas for salmon and bottomfish in the Ketchikan Management Area are shown on Map 3 (at left), and Map 4 (page 27) shows the main saltwater fishing spots close to Ketchikan. Coastal waters are most effectively fished by boat. Your boat should be at least 14 feet and seaworthy, with full Coast Guard-required equipment on board (see *Alaska Boating Safety*, on page 38). Ketchikan, Hyder, and Metlakatla have public boat launches.

Roadside saltwater sport fishing is available for king salmon, pink and coho salmon, rockfish, halibut, shellfish, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden.

Several sport fishing techniques are productive: the common ones are trolling, mooching, bottomfishing, flyfishing, and spincasting.

TROLLING—the traditional method for catching salmon. Trolling involves towing a flasher or dodger (optional) trailed by bait or artificial lure behind the boat. Many prefer to troll parallel and close to shoreline.

Trolling with downriggers is effective in deeper waters, especially for king salmon. It is not unusual to catch

halibut when using downriggers. As a fish strikes, the line is released from the downrigger weight, and a direct battle begins with the fish. The weight release allows an angler to use a more limber rod and lighter line.

Use a 6-ft to 8-ft trolling rod with medium to heavy action, and a conventional reel filled with at least 200 yd of 20- to 40-lb-test line. Depending on conditions, use 2-oz. to 24-oz. lead weights.

Herring is the bait of choice, fished whole with a slight bend, in cut-plugs or in filleted strips, on a single or tandem hook (size 2/0 to 5/0) rig with a 2- to 6-ft leader. Effective artificial lures include spoons or plugs which imitate baitfish.

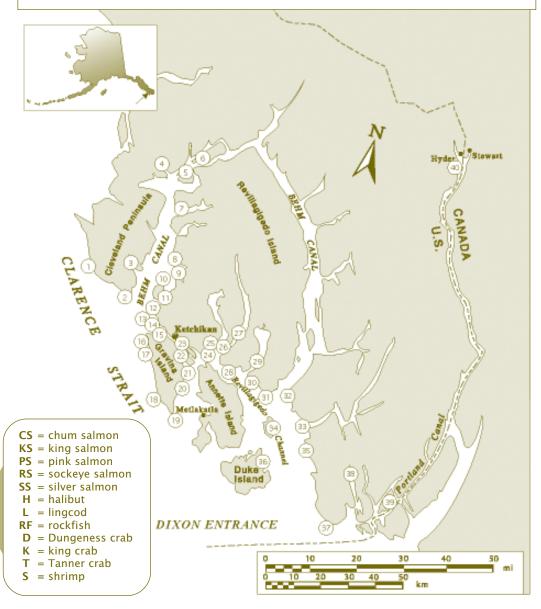
MOOCHING—a slower, more vertical method of fishing a wide range of depths from a boat. 'Moochers' usually target king or coho salmon, but they can also catch pink salmon, halibut, and rockfish. Mooching techniques vary widely, from anchoring in place or drifting to slow trolling.

... cont'd on page 28

Saltwater SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS in the Ketchikan area

Мар	Location	Species available			Distance from	
		Salmon	Bottomfish	Shellfish	Ketchikan	Access
1	Ship Island	KS, SS, PS, CS	Н		28 mi. NW	boat
2	Caamano Point	KS, SS, PS, CS	RF, H, L		19 mi. NW	boat
3	Helm Bay	KS, SS, PS, RS	Н	D	26 mi. NW	boat
4	Yes Bay	RS, KS, CS, SS, PS	Н	D	50 mi. N	boat
5	Hassler Island	KS, SS, PS			48 mi. N	boat
6	Bell Island	KS, PS, SS	Н	D, S	55 mi. N	boat
7	Neets Bay	KS, CS, SS, PS	Н	D, S	36 mi. N	boat
8	Indian Point	KS, PS, SS, CS			26 mi. N	boat
9	Naha Bay	RS, PS, SS	Н	D	25 mi. N	boat
10	Grant Island	KS, PS, SS	Н		20 mi. N	boat
11	Clover Passage	KS, PS, SS	RF, H	D, S	16 mi. N	boat/road
12	Survey Point	KS, PS, SS			14 mi. N	boat
13	Guard Islands	KS, PS, SS	Н		12 mi. NW	boat
14	Vallenar Point	KS, PS, SS	RF, H		10 mi. NW	boat
15	Vallenar Bay	PS, SS	RF, H	D	13 mi. NW	boat
16	South Vallenar	KS, SS, PS	RF, H		14 mi. NW	boat
17	Grant Cove	KS, PS, SS	Н		16 mi. NW	boat
18	Nelson Cove	KS, PS, SS	Н	D	24 mi. SW	boat
19	Bronaugh Islands	KS, PS, SS	L, H	D, S	20 mi. SW	boat
20	Bostwick Inlet	SS, PS	Н	D	16 mi. SW	boat
21	Stomach Bay	SS, KS		D	15 mi. SW	boat
22	Blank Inlet	SS, KS, PS	RF, H, L	D, S	13 mi. SW	boat
23	Tongass Narrows	SS, PS, KS	Н	10) mi. long-Ketchil	
24	Mountain Point	KS, PS, SS			7 mi. SE	boat/road
25	Herring Bay	KS, PS, SS	Н	D	9 mi. SE	boat/road
26	California Head	KS, PS, SS	Н		10 mi. SE	boat
27	Carroll Inlet	KS, CS, RS, SS, PS	Н	D, S	12 mi. SE	boat
28	Bold Island	SS, PS	Н		10 mi. SE	boat
29	Thorne Arm	PS, RS, SS	RF, H	D, S	15 mi. SE	boat
30	Lucky Cove	KS, RS, SS, PS			18 mi. SE	boat
31	Point Alava	KS, SS, PS	Н		20 mi. SE	boat
32	Point Sykes	KS, PS, SS	Н		22 Mi. SE	boat
33	Boca de Quadra	KS, PS, CS, SS, RS	H, RF	D, S	30 mi. SE	boat
34	Mary Island	KS, PS, SS	RF, H	D	26 mi. SE	boat
35	Foggy Bay	KS, PS, CS, SS, RS	RF, H, L	D, S	40 mi. SE	boat
36	Duke Island	KS, PS, SS	RF, H, L	D	40 mi. SE	boat
37	Cape Fox	KS, RS, PS, SS, CS	Н	D.C	52 mi. SE	boat
38	Nakat Inlet	SS, RS, PS, CS	H, RF	D, S	60 mi. SE	boat
39	Lower Portland Canal	KS, PS, RS, SS, CS	RF, H, L	D, K, S	65 mi. SE	boat
40	Upper Portland Canal	KS, CS, SS, PS	H, RF	D, T, K, S	180 mi. ESE	boat

MAP 4. SALTWATER SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS in the Ketchikaw area



CHECK LOCALLY FOR SPECIAL REGULATIONS

More flexible, 71/2-ft to 10-ft rods are used, with conventional or spinning reels and 15- to 30-lb-test monofilament. Whole, cut-plug, or strips of herring fished below a 2- to 16-oz. weight are the most common set-ups. Vertical jigging with various metal jigs or spoons is also popular.

BOTTOMFISHING—effective for catching halibut, rockfish, lingcod, or other bottom-dwelling fishes below a drifting or anchored boat. Use a 5-ft to 8-ft rod with heavy action, and a conventional reel with 40- to 100-lb-test monofilament or braided dacron line. This heavier gear gives added strength to free snagged terminal tackle and to heft large fish from a rocky bottom.

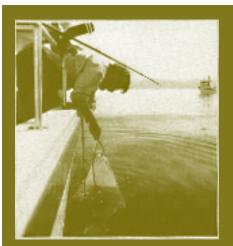
Terminal baitfishing tackle consists of heavy monofilament or wire leader, single or tandem 'J' (standard) or circle hooks from 3/0 to 10/0, and sliding or fixed weights from 8 to 24 oz. Herring, octopus, squid, or salmon heads or tails can be used for bait. Artificial lures like spoons, lead-head or chrome jigs with or without rubber tails, skirts, or bait, are also effective.

FLYFISHING—productive for nearsurface feeding fish such as coho and pink salmon or certain rockfish species. Streamers and other fly patterns which imitate baitfish may be effectively presented with high density, shootinghead, sink-tip or standard sinking lines. Use a high-capacity fly reel with at least 100 yd of backing, matched on an 8-ft to 10-ft fly rod (7-weight or heavier).

SPIN OR BAITCASTING—used by saltwater anglers from boat or shoreline to catch salmon, sea-run trout, rockfish, or Dolly Varden.

This gear is particularly effective when fish are seen at the surface or in shallow nearshore waters. Tackle size depends on the size of fish pursued: 7-ft to 9-ft rods with matched spinning or baitcasting reels filled with 10- to 20-lb-test monofilament line perform well.

Various spoons, spinners, small metal jigs, and herring or other bait will catch fish.



Sunshine and calm water helps create enjoyable sport fishing in Southeast Alaska.

... in fresh waters along the Ketchikan roadside

The public road system around Ketchikan offers fairly good access to roadside sport fishing for salmon, trout, and char. Small to medium streams and lakes lie within 5 minutes' walk from a local road, and other streams and lake systems are within a 1- to 3-hour walk. Maps 5 and 6 show some of the better roadside fishing spots around Ketchikan and Hyder.

Salmon and steelhead are caught mainly in streams. Sea-run and resident rainbows, cutthroat, and Dolly Varden are caught in streams and lakes.

Fishing methods vary according to species and type of waterway. Drift fishing, flyfishing, and spinning or spincasting are used to fish streams (hip boots or chest waders are essential for crossing and effectively covering most streams). Skiffs, canoes, or inflatable rafts are used to flyfish, troll, and spin or spincast on lakes. Ice fishing is sometimes done in winter. Shoreline fishing along lakeshores can also be productive, if access is not impeded by shallow lake margins, swampy muskegs, or dense vegetation.

DRIFT FISHING—the most popular method used for catching steelhead and salmon, as well as other trout and

Dollies, in area streams. A promising stretch of water often flows into or out of a pool or undercut streambank—areas that frequently hold fish.

Depending on what you are fishing for, choose a 6- to 9-ft rod with light to medium action. A matching spinning or baitcasting reel with 4- to 15-lb-test monofilament line is effective. Egg imitations, small plugs, spoons, and spinners will yield good results.

A proper drift is achieved when the cast is quartered upstream and the weight touches stream bottom regularly every 1 to 3 seconds. A strike can actually be felt, or is indicated when the line stops. Water conditions dictate the weight needed—too much weight causes snags, too little creates an unnatural drift. Splitshot, pencil lead, or ¹/₁₆- to ¹/₂-oz. lures provide ample weight. Some anglers fish their lure at depths of 1 to 4 feet, with a bobber or other float.

FLYFISHING—effective in stream riffles, runs, and pools for all freshwater game fish in the area, depending on pattern used, species targeted, and conditions. For steelhead and salmon, 7- to 9-weight fly rods and corresponding

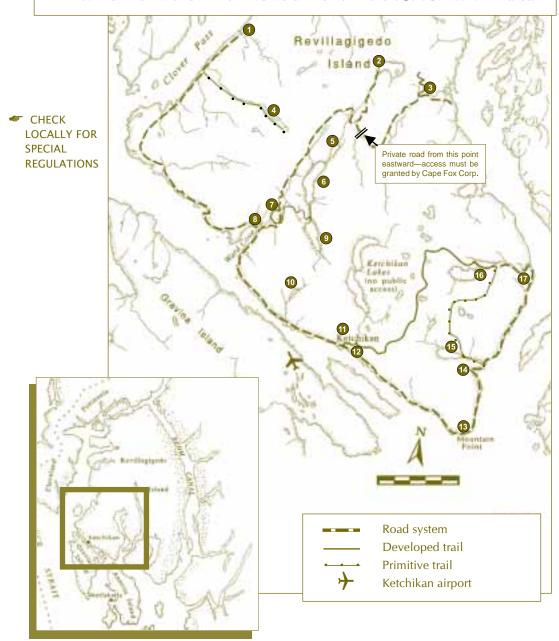
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Roadside SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS in the Ketchikan area

Map key	Location	Species available	Distance from K	etchikan				
	Ketchikan area							
1	Settlers Cove (Lunch	Cr.) PS, DV, CT	18 mi N on Tongass Hwy	. State park location.				
2	Harriet Hunt Lake	RT, DV	18 mi NNW at end of Ward Creek logging spur. Primitive boat launch.					
3	White River	PS, SH, SS, CS, DV, CT, RT	20 mi NNW off Ward Creek logging spur On private land—check locally for access permission from Cape Fox Corporation.					
4	Second Waterfall	RT	16 mi N on Tongass Hwy; 4-mi hike on primitive trail					
5	Talbot Lake	DV, RT, CT, BT	13 mi NNW on Ward Creek logging spur. Trailhead at Connell Lake; 1 ¹ /2-mi hike.					
6	Connell Lake	CT, DV, RT, BT	11 mi N on Ward Creek logging spur. Primitive boat launch.					
7	Ward Creek	PS, SH, RS, SS, DV, CT	8 mi N on logging spur off N.Tongass and Lake Hwy; 3 USFS campgrounds and a picnic area on Ward Lake.					
8	Ward Cove P	S, SH, RS, SS, DV, CT						
9	Perseverance Lake	BT, RT	8 mi N on Ward Creek logging spur. Trailhead at Ward Lake; 11/2-mi hike.					
10	Carlanna Lake	RT,DV	At west end of Ketchikan; 1/2-mi trail hike.					
11	Ketchikan Creek	SS, SH, KS, PS, DV, CT	At south end of Ketchikan. Check for special sport fishing regulations.					
12	Thomas Basin	KS, PS, DV, SS, SH, CT	At south end of Ketchikan. Check for special sport fishing regulations.					
13	Mountain Point	SS, KS, PS, RF, H	7 mi S on Tongass Hwy. Shore angling and boat launch.					
14	Herring Cove	KS, SS, PS, DV, D	9 mi S of Ketchikan on Tongass Highway. Shore angling. Check each year for special regulations.					
15	Whitman Lake	BT, DV	10 mi SE off Tongass Hwy; 3-mi hike, primitive trail.					
16	Silvis Lakes	RT	16 mi SE off Tongass Hwy; 3-mi hike, primitive road.					
17	Beaver Falls	RS, SS, PS, DV	16 mi SE on Tongass Hig	hway.				
Hyder area (map on page 32)								
18	Marx Creek	CS, DV, PS, SS	90 mi E, 8 mi up the Salmon River Rd from Hyder. Check for special regulations.					
19	Fish Creek	CS, SS, PS, DV						
20	Salmon River	DV, PS, CS, SS	90 mi E, just outside of H					
•	CS = chum salmon KS = king salmon PS = pink salmon RS = sockeye salmon SS = silver salmon	CT = 0 RT = 1	prook trout cutthroat trout rainbow trout steelhead trout	DV = Dolly Varden H = halibut RF = rockfish D = Dungeness crab				

[◆] KING SALMON FISHING IN FRESH WATER IS CLOSED UNLESS OPENED BY EMERGENCY ORDER!

MAP 5. ROADSIDE SPORT FISHING LOCATIONS in the Ketchikawarea



MAP 6. ROADSIDE FISHING LOCATIONS in the Hyder, Alaska area

snags. ICE FISHING—a limited

winter pastime for some brave anglers. Trout and Dolly Varden can be found in several roadside lakes

and streams during winter, but *exercise extreme caution* when venturing onto the ice. During mild winters, the ice cover may be too thin for safe ice fishing.

lines on reels with a good drag system are recommended. For other species, 3- to 7-weight rods work well.

Most area streams are small and have vegetated banks, so backcasts may be restricted—roll casts will improve catch rates and reduce snags.

Lake margins near downed trees or vegetative cover or near inlet stream mouths are especially favorable for trout and Dollies.

Egg and shrimp imitations are effective lures for steelhead, salmon, other trout, and Dolly Varden. Dry

flies that imitate adult mosquitos, blackflies, mayflies, or stoneflies are effective lures for trout and Dolly Varden during hatches in late spring and summer. Sinking patterns which imitate juvenile salmon, sculpin, and insect larvae also catch fish on a regular basis.

SPINNING AND SPINCASTING—frequently used technique with a variety of spinners and spoons to catch fish in fresh water. The same tackle is used for spinning and spincasting as for drift fishing.