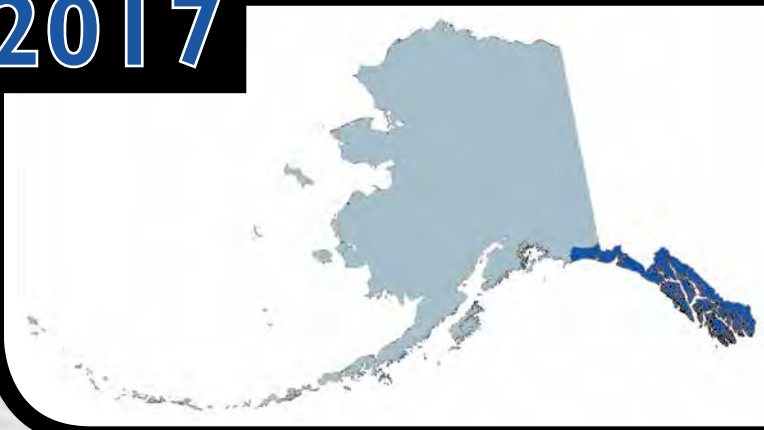


Southeast Alaska *Sport Fishing Regulations Summary*

2017



Effective until the 2018 Summary is issued

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

Licensing, General
Regulations & Limits

Yakutat

Haines &
Skagway

Juneau &
Glacier Bay

Sitka

Petersburg &
Wrangell

Prince of Wales
Island

Ketchikan

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 Southeast Alaska fishing regulations in January and February, 2015. The 2017/2018 board meeting cycle will include Southeast and Yakutat areas, with finfish and shellfish meetings.

Alaska Board of Fisheries Current Members

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

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

On the cover: Bruno Malecha, age 6, holds a king salmon he caught while fishing in Tee Harbor. Photo by Patrick Malecha.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game



DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

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

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

The Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is responsible for managing fish and game under statutory authority from the Alaska Legislature. By law, the mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

The Division of Sport Fish is one of five divisions in the department. By law, the mission of the Division of Sport Fish is to protect and improve the state’s recreational fisheries resources. Division of Sport Fish operations are largely funded by anglers and recreational boaters through contributions to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and Fish and Game funds. At least 15 percent of the state’s federal aid apportionment must be used for improvement of recreational boating facilities and access.

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

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

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ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This summary of Alaska sport and personal use fishing and shellfish regulations is published by the Division of Sport Fish as a service to anglers. It is not intended to be a complete digest of all fishing regulations.

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

Some regulations in this booklet may be changed by the Alaska Board of Fisheries during its regular meetings, by emergency regulation, or by emergency order at any time. See **3** below for ways to find out about these changes before you fish.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1 **Read the licensing requirements:** Read licensing and harvest recording requirements, pages 4 and 5.

2 **Know the rules:**

- **Read the General Regulations.** These outline prohibited acts, allowable sport fishing gear, and possession of sport caught fish in the Southeast Alaska Area on pages 6-7 (for finfish) or pages 38-41 (for shellfish).
- **Know the seasons and limits.** Read the General Seasons, Bag Limits, and Size Limits on pages 8-11 (finfish) or pages 38-41 (shellfish) for the species you plan to fish.
- **Determine if Special Regulations apply to your area.** Check the Southeast Alaska Waters index on page 12-13. 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 in this booklet. If the waters you plan to fish DO NOT APPEAR in the index, follow the regulations under General Seasons, Bag Limits, and Size Limits.

3 **Check for emergency orders:** 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. Any such changes can be found anytime at any ADF&G Sport Fish Office or online at the ADF&G website: www.adfg.alaska.gov/

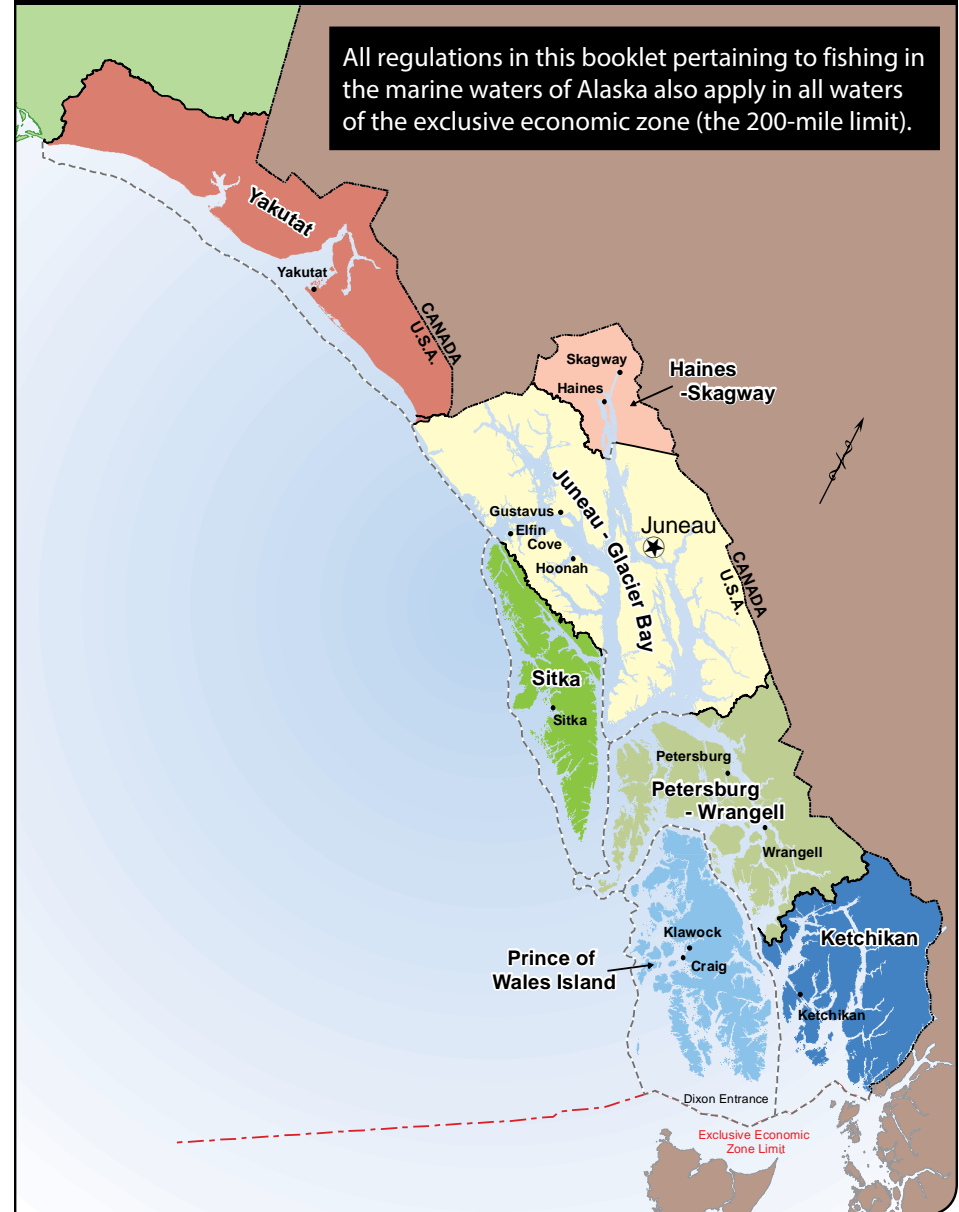
Have a smartphone or tablet? Scan the QR code at right for a direct link to ADF&G's emergency order webpage:

If clarification is needed, consult an ADF&G representative (907-465-4270) or an Alaska Wildlife Trooper (907-465-4000).



SOUTHEAST ALASKA MANAGEMENT AREAS

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



Licensing, General
Regulations & Limits

Yakutat

Haines &
Skagway

Juneau &
Glacier Bay

Sitka

Petersburg &
Wrangell

Prince of Wales
Island

Ketchikan

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

ALASKA SPORT FISHING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

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

A sport fishing license is valid for a calendar year.

See License Types and Fees at right for licensing options.

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

A Resident of Alaska is a Person Who...

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

Active Duty Military Personnel and Their Dependents...

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

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

LICENSE TYPES and FEES

Resident Licenses and Fees

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

Nonresident licenses and fees

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

Nonresident military license and fee

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

HARVEST RECORD

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Harvest Record Card

WHERE TO OBTAIN LICENSES/STAMPS/HARVEST CARDS

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

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

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

KING SALMON STAMP

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



King Salmon Stamp Fees

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

The following persons do not need a King Salmon Stamp:

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



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

www.adfg.alaska.gov/store/



DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

- Upon request by a department representative or state peace officer, anglers must forfeit the heads of any salmon or trout with external or an adipose finclip along with date and location of catch.

LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS

- Unless otherwise provided by regulation or statute, a person who violates a provision of these regulations is strictly liable for the offense, regardless of that person's intent.

PROHIBITED ACTS

Closed Waters/ Waters closed to sport fishing:

- Unless otherwise posted by department markers, it is unlawful to cast, drift, or place by any means a hook, bait, artificial lure, or artificial fly into waters closed to sport fishing.

Bait prohibited in fresh water from November 16 through September 14:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- The use of bait is only allowed from September 15 through November 15, unless otherwise noted in the Special Regulations listed on pages 14–31.

Felt-soled boots prohibited:

- The use of footgear with absorbent felt or other fibrous material on the soles is prohibited while sport fishing in fresh water (see page 45).

Gaffs prohibited:

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

Molesting of fish:

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

Possession or marking of live fish or live fish eggs:

- It is unlawful to possess, transport, or release live fish or live fish eggs, or in any way mark any live fish prior to release,
 - except in accordance with the terms of a permit that may be issued by the Commissioner under 5 AAC 41 or AS 16.05.930(a),
 - or in accordance with sport fishing provisions listed on page 7 under "Use of sport-caught fish as bait."

Sale of sport-caught fish prohibited:

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

Snagging in fresh water prohibited:

- It is unlawful to intentionally snag or attempt to snag any fish in fresh water.
- "Snag" means to hook a fish elsewhere than in its mouth. A fish unintentionally hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.

Waste of fish:

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

Use of explosives or toxicants:

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



Chinook salmon

METHODS AND MEANS

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

- A single line per angler attached to not more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or series of spinners, or two flies, or two hooks.
- The line must be closely attended.
- No more than six lines may be fished from any vessel.
 - The maximum number of fishing lines that may be fished from a vessel engaged in charter activities is equal to the number of paying clients on board the vessel but cannot exceed six lines.

Freshwater sport fishing:

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

- Fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except those of standard manufacture).
- Multiple hooks with gap between point and shank larger than one-half inch.
- Spear, unless permitted by area regulations; or arrow, unless permitted by area regulations.
- The use of bait is only allowed from September 15 through November 15. This regulation applies to all fresh waters, unless otherwise noted in the specific exceptions listed on pages 14-31.
- Fresh waters closed to salmon fishing but open to trout, grayling, char, or kokanee fishing are also open to the taking of salmon less than 16-inches in length.
- Sport fishing through the ice is permitted with the use of two closely attended lines, provided only one hook or artificial lure is used on each line.

Fish ladders:

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

METHODS AND MEANS (continued)

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

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

Sport fishing gear for herring and smelt:

- In salt water, herring and smelt may be taken with the use of 15 or less unbaited single or multiple hooks attached to a single line.

Use of underwater spear (saltwater):

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

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

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



SPORT FISHING FROM COMMERCIALY LICENSED VESSELS

- A person sport fishing from a vessel licensed for commercial salmon fishing shall immediately mark harvested salmon by removing its dorsal (large back) fin. This marking requirement doesn't apply to commercial vessels that are also registered as charter vessels when paying clients are on board.
- Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing.
- A person may not sport fish and commercial fish for salmon from the same vessel on the same day.
- A person may not possess unpreserved sport caught salmon on any commercial salmon vessel while engaged in commercial salmon fishing.
- Additional restrictions and provisions apply to persons and vessels who participate in commercial shellfish fisheries. See commercial shellfish regulations for specific information.

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, chum salmon, pink salmon, and whitefish may be used as bait, and:
 - Species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in sport fishing regulations, as well as:
 - The head, tail, fins, closely trimmed skeleton, 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.

POSSESSION OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH (EXCEPT HALIBUT):

- Sport-caught fish, their parts, and articles manufactured from such fish may be possessed within the state by any person at any time, and may be transported within and exported out of the state by any person at any time, except that no person may possess any unpreserved fish, or part of one, not legally taken by the angler, unless the angler furnishes, upon request of any peace officer of the state, a statement signed by the person taking the fish stating the type of fish, number of fish, location, date taken, and license number. The statement is unnecessary if the person possessing the fish is accompanied by the person who took the fish. (See Transfer of Possession Form on page 47). **No person may possess fish which were not legally taken.**
- A person may possess only the limit of fish allowed for the water on which that person is fishing.
- Upon request by an employee of the department, or a peace officer of the state, a person must present for inspection any fish taken or possessed by the person in a sport fishery.
- Upon request by an employee of the department or a peace officer of the state, a person while taking fish must present, for inspection, any apparatus designed to be or capable of being used to take fish in a sport fishery.
- **Possession of sport-caught halibut:** Consult federal regulations (See page 10 for contact information).

Fishing by Proxy...

Alaska residents may proxy sport fish, proxy personal use fish, and/or proxy subsistence fish for another Alaska resident who is (1) 70% or greater physically disabled (physician's affidavit required); (2) 65 years or older; (3) legally blind (physician's affidavit required) or (4) Developmentally disabled (physician's affidavit required). See page 47 for more info. **No person may give or receive payment to be a beneficiary or a proxy.** Get a "Proxy Information Form" (Proxy) from any ADF&G office, or visit: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SportProxyFishing.main>

GENERAL SEASONS, BAG LIMITS, AND SIZE LIMITS - FRESH WATERS

ATTENTION ANGLERS:

Exceptions to these general regulations (special regulations) for Yakutat, Haines/Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Petersburg/Wrangell, Prince of Wales Island, and Ketchikan are listed on pages 14–31. If the water you intend to fish is *not* listed under the special regulations, then general regulations apply.

The Fresh Water Fishing Season for all species is open year-round (except for king salmon in the fresh waters between Cape Fairweather and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance).

KING SALMON

- **Yakutat Area (between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather):**
 - 20 inches or longer—1 daily, 1 in possession.
 - Less than 20 inches—10 daily, 10 in possession.
 - Nonresident anglers—Annual limit of 3 fish, 28 inches or greater in length, and a harvest record is required for nonresident anglers (*see page 5*). Check with the nearest ADF&G office for inseason changes.

- **Southeast Alaska (outside of the Yakutat Area):**
CLOSED

COHO SALMON

- **Between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather**
 - 16 inches or longer—4 daily, 8 in possession.
- **Between Cape Fairweather and Dixon Entrance**
 - 16 inches or longer—6 daily, 12 in possession.

CHUM, PINK, AND SOCKEYE (INCLUDING KOKANEE) SALMON

- 16 inches or longer—6 of each species daily, 12 of each species in possession.

COHO, CHUM, PINK, AND SOCKEYE (INCLUDING KOKANEE) SALMON (IN COMBINATION)

- Less than 16 inches—10 daily, 10 in possession.

STEELHEAD

- 36 inches or longer—1 daily, 2 in possession, 2-fish annual limit, harvest record required (*see page 5*).

CUTTHROAT AND RAINBOW TROUT (IN COMBINATION)

- 11 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum—2 daily, 2 in possession.

DOLLY VARDEN

- No size restrictions—10 daily, 10 in possession.

BROOK TROUT

- No size limit—10 daily, 10 in possession.

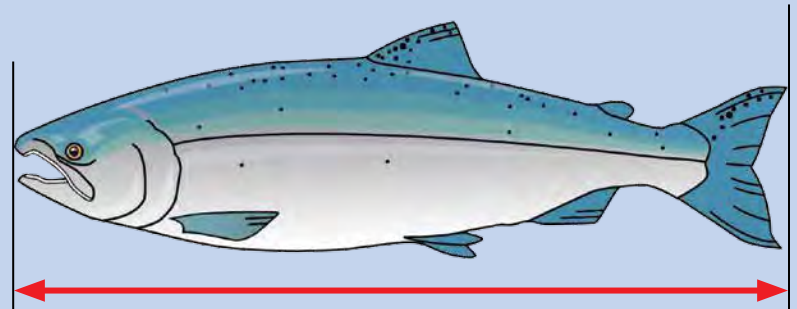
ARCTIC GRAYLING

- No size limit—10 daily, 10 in possession.

OTHER FISH SPECIES NOT LISTED ABOVE

- No size limit—no bag or possession limit.

How to measure your fish



The length of a fish means the distance measured from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail (total length).

It is unlawful to operate a motorized or tracked vehicle, without a valid Fish Habitat permit, in or across waters where salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, sheefish or whitefish spawn, rear, or migrate.
Contact the ADF&G Division of Habitat in
Douglas (907) 465-4105 or
Craig (907) 826-2560 for information.

GENERAL SEASONS, BAG LIMITS, AND SIZE LIMITS - SALT WATERS

The Salt Water Fishing Season for all species is open year-round, except for halibut, lingcod, geoduck clams, Tanner crab, and resident king crab fisheries. For Shellfish Regulations see pages 38-41.

KING SALMON

- 28 inches or longer—Bag, possession, annual and size limits are established by emergency order, as specified in the Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.
- Less than 28 inches—Retention prohibited.
- Nonresident anglers—A harvest record is required (*see page 5*). Anglers should check with the nearest ADF&G office for current bag, possession, annual and size limit regulations.
- Operators and crew members working on a charter vessel may not retain king salmon while clients are on board the vessel.

COHO, CHUM, PINK, AND SOCKEYE SALMON

- 16 inches or longer—6 of each species daily, 12 of each species in possession.

COHO, CHUM, PINK, AND SOCKEYE SALMON (IN COMBINATION)

- Less than 16 inches—10 daily, 10 in possession.

STEELHEAD

- 36 inches or longer—1 daily, 2 in possession, 2-fish annual limit, harvest record required (*see page 5*).

CUTTHROAT AND RAINBOW TROUT (IN COMBINATION)

- 11 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum—2 daily, 2 in possession.

DOLLY VARDEN

- No size restrictions—10 daily, 10 in possession.

SABLEFISH (BLACK COD)

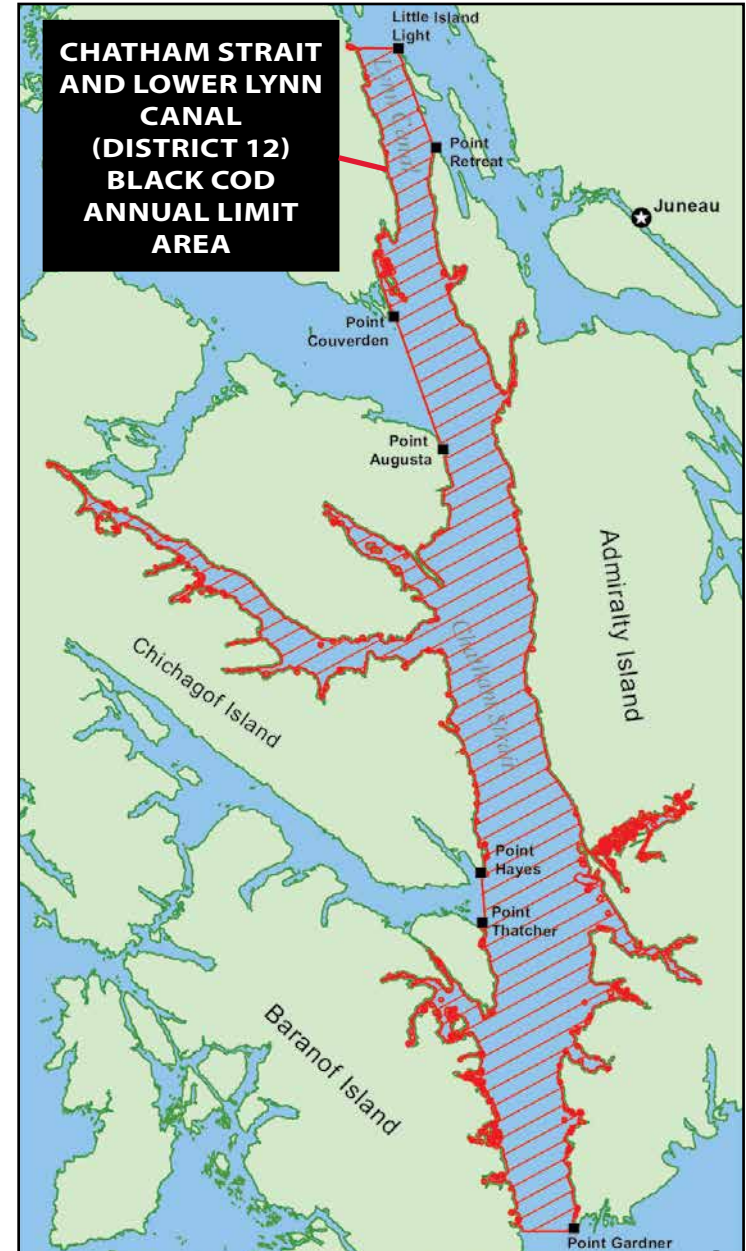
- No size restrictions—4 daily, 4 in possession.

Chatham Strait and Lower Lynn Canal—District 12 (see map to right)

- No size restrictions.
- Nonresident—4 daily, 4 in possession, 8 fish annual limit, harvest record required (*see page 5*).

SHARKS (EXCEPT SPINY DOGFISH)

- No size restrictions—1 daily, 1 in possession, 2 shark annual limit, harvest record required (*see page 5*).



GENERAL SEASONS, BAG LIMITS, AND SIZE LIMITS - SALT WATERS (continued)

SPINY DOGFISH

- No size restrictions—5 daily, 5 in possession, harvest record not required

LINGCOD

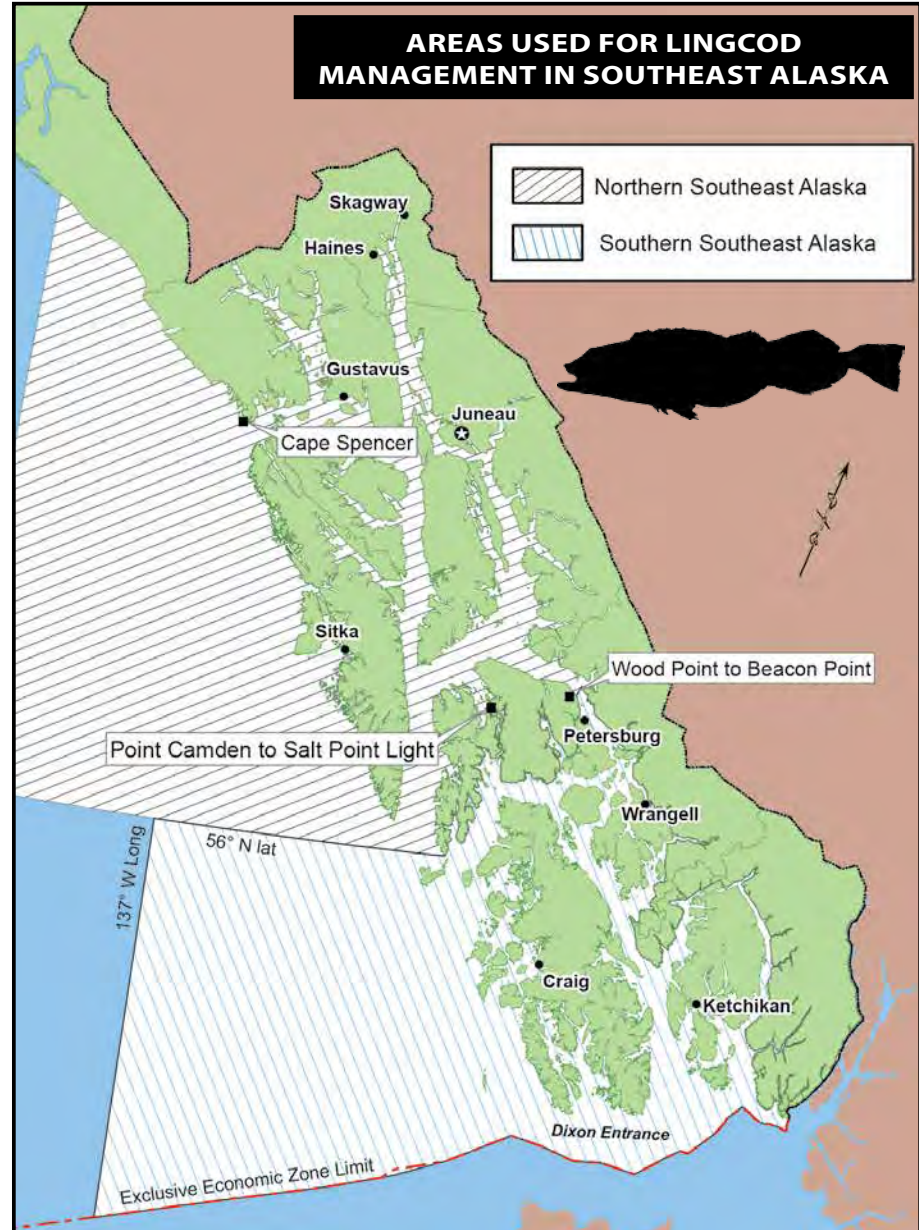
- Season:** May 16–November 30. All anglers should consult with the nearest ADF&G office or the department website for current regulations. **Charter operators and crew members may not retain lingcod while clients are on board the vessel.**
 - Northern Southeast Lingcod Area**
 - Alaska Residents*—no size limit, 1 daily, 2 in possession.
 - Nonresidents*— 1 daily, 1 in possession, 30–35 inches or 55 inches and longer, annual limit of 2 fish, one of which is 30–35 inches in length, and one that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record required (*see page 5*).
 - Southern Southeast Lingcod Area**
 - Alaska Residents*—no size limit, 1 daily, 2 in possession.
 - Nonresidents*— 1 daily, 1 in possession, 30–45 inches or 55 inches and longer, annual limit of 2 fish, one of which is 30–45 inches in length, and one that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record required (*see page 5*).

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.
- Proxy fishing for halibut is not allowed.
- Season:** February 1–December 31.
- Unguided anglers**—limit is 2 per day (no size limit), 4 in possession.
- Consult federal regulations for the following: bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers; possession and landing requirements, and inseason changes to the regulations.
- Federal halibut regulations are available from:

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region, (907) 586-7228,

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



PELAGIC ROCKFISH

- Pelagic rockfish include black, blue, dark, dusky, widow, and yellowtail. These six species are uniformly gray, green, brown, or black (see page 36). All rockfish not listed as pelagic are considered non-pelagic.
- No size restrictions—5 daily, 10 in possession.

NON-PELAGIC ROCKFISH (All Southeast Waters)

- All non-pelagic rockfish caught must be retained until the bag limit is reached. All anglers should consult with the nearest ADF&G office or the department website for current regulations. **Charter operators and crew members may not retain non-pelagic rockfish while clients are on board the vessel.**
- As of January 1, 2013 anglers sport fishing from a charter vessel when releasing non-pelagic rockfish are required to have in possession, and utilize, a deep water release mechanism to return and release these rockfish to the depth it was hooked, or to at least 100 feet in depth, whichever is shallower.
- A charter vessel must have at least one functional deep water release mechanism on board and readily available for use when sport fishing activities are taking place.
- Upon request, a deep water release mechanism must be presented to a local representative of the department or a peace officer of the state.
- **Southeast Waters**
 - *Alaska Residents*—no size limit, 1 daily, 1 in possession.
 - *Nonresidents*—no size limit, 1 daily; 1 in possession; annual limit of 1 yelloweye, which must be recorded, in ink, on the back of the angler’s sport fishing license or on a harvest record card immediately at the time of harvest (see page 5).

OTHER SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIES GROUPS NOT LISTED ABOVE

- No size restrictions—no bag or possession limit.

Deep water release is effective

A recent ADF&G study found that survival of yelloweye rockfish released at depth was far higher than survival of fish released at the surface.

Rockfish Conservation

Do your part for rockfish conservation by following these guidelines to avoid catching rockfish or to minimize your harvest:



Avoid fishing in rocky areas with boulders, ridges, and pinnacles. Avoid fishing the steep sides of reefs and rock piles. Lingcod are typically found on top of the reefs while halibut are usually on flat bottoms adjacent to the reefs.



Move to a different area if you are catching rockfish unintentionally.



When targeting halibut or lingcod, keep your jig or bait well off the bottom.



Target other species first. This will allow you to retain your incidental rockfish catch as part of your limit and minimize the number of rockfish released.



If targeting rockfish, focus your harvest on pelagic species such as black rockfish. These species are more abundant and can sustain slightly higher levels of harvest.



When fishing with bait, use a single circle hook.

More information on page 37.

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Southeast king

FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to all drainages crossed by the Yakutat road system and all streams draining into the Yakutat Bay between Ocean Cape and Point Latouche:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary—all waters flowing into the Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary:

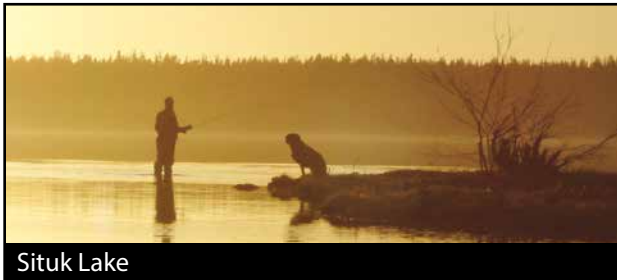
- Sockeye salmon limits: 3 daily, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

Antlen River drainage (including Pike Lakes)—upstream of the Forest Highway 10:

- **Northern pike retention prohibited.** Any northern pike caught must be released immediately.

Lost River drainage (unless specified below):

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Lost River**—Upstream from the Lost River bridge:
 - The fishing season is open January 1–August 14.
- **Ophir Creek**—upstream from the Yakutat Airport highway Ophir Creek bridge:
 - **Closed to sport fishing.**
- **Tawah Creek**—within 50 yards of the R.E.L.(Cannon Beach Road) bridge:
 - The fishing season is open October 1–June 15.



Situk Lake

Situk River drainage (unless specified below):

- Single-hooks only allowed. Up to two single-hooks may be used.
- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Situk River from its mouth to the railroad bridge ruins:**
 - The fishing season is open October 15–June 14, except:
 - Anglers 60 years of age or older may fish this section of river year-round.
- **Upstream from the Middle Situk air strip:**
 - The fishing season for king salmon is September 1–June 30.
- **Upstream from the ADF&G Markers located 2 miles upstream from the Situk River Nine Mile Bridge to ADF&G markers 2 miles downstream from Situk Lake:**
 - The fishing season is open May 16–April 14.

SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Yakutat Area Lingcod Regulations

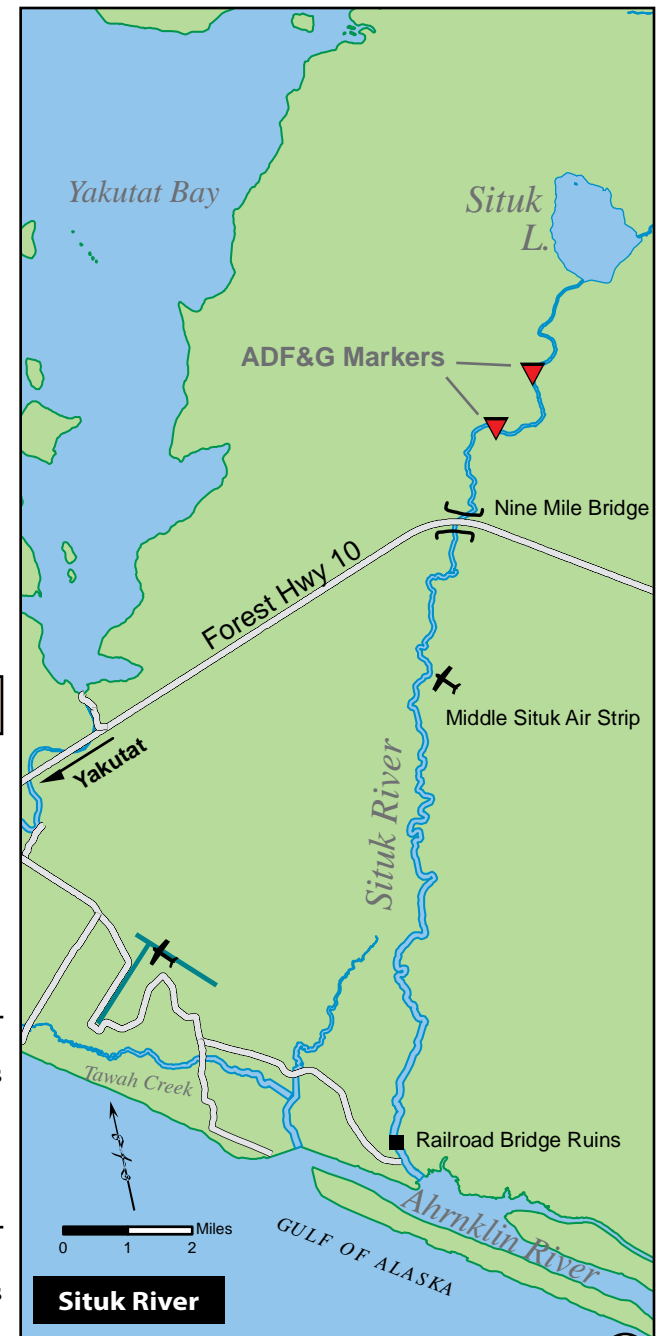
- **Season:** May 16–November 30.
 - **Alaska Residents:** 1 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.
 - **Nonresidents:** 1 daily, 1 in possession, size limit: 35 inch minimum to 50 inches in length, or 55 inches or greater in length. Nonresident annual limit of 2 fish, of which, only one may be 55 inches or greater.

Ankau Lagoon:

- Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **All salt waters of Ankau Lagoon**—east of a line from Smokehouse Pt. north to the mainland:
 - The fishing season is open October 1–August 14.

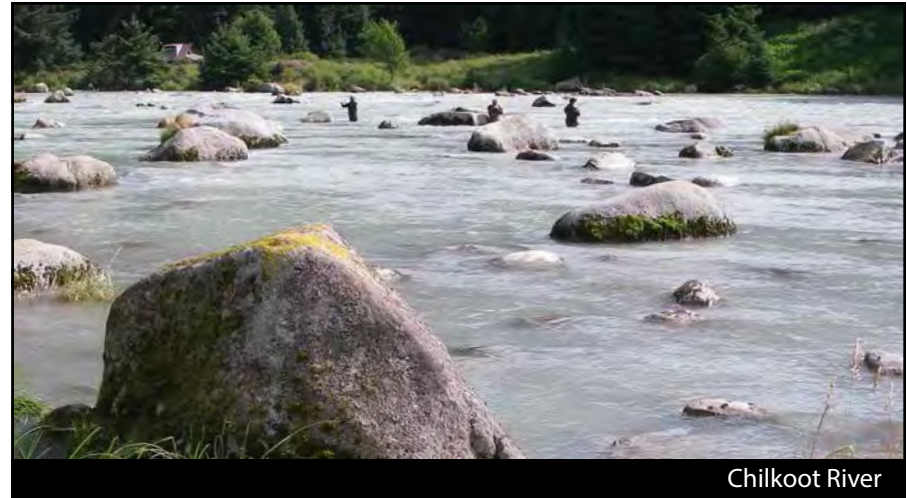
Village Lagoon (see map above):

- Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.





**If you have any questions,
contact the Haines Area office
at (907) 766-3638**



Chilkoot River

HAINES AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Chilkat River drainage (unless specified below):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Coho salmon limits: 3 daily, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - **Mosquito Lake**
 - Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
 - **Mosquito Lake inlet and outlet streams down to the confluence with Chilkat River:**
 - Bait allowed September 15–November 15.
- **Chilkat Lake:**
 - Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- **Chilkat Lake inlet and outlet streams down to the confluence with the Tsirku River:**
 - Bait allowed September 15–November 15.
- **Chilkat Lake’s tributary stream (located at the southeast end of the lake):**
 - Bait allowed September 15–November 15.
 - Fishing season is open July 1–March 31.

**HAINES AREA FRESHWATER
SPECIAL REGULATIONS
(CONTINUED)**

Chilkoot River drainage:

- **Chilkoot Lake inlet streams**—including upper Chilkoot River:
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - The use of bait is allowed year-round.
 - Dolly Varden limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size limit.
- **Chilkoot Lake and Chilkoot River below lake:**
 - The use of bait is allowed year-round.
 - Chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits: 6 of each species daily, 6 of each species in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - Dolly Varden limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size limit.

Herman Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

One Mile Creek (Mud Bay Road):

- Fishing season is open July 1–March 31.

Sawmill Creek and its tributaries:

- Fishing season is open July 1–March 31.

Walker Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

**HAINES/SKAGWAY AREA
SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

Chilkat Inlet—in all salt waters north of a line from an ADF&G marker 1 mile south of Anchorage Point to an ADF&G marker directly north of the Letnikof Cove boat ramp:

- **Closed to king salmon fishing April 15–July 15.** Any king salmon caught from April 15–July 15 must be released immediately.
- Please check with the nearest ADF&G office for current regulations. Phone numbers listed on the back of this publication.

**SKAGWAY AREA FRESHWATER
SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

Lost Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Rainbow trout limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9 inches or longer.

Pullen Creek, above Second Ave.:

- The fishing season opens December 1–September 14.

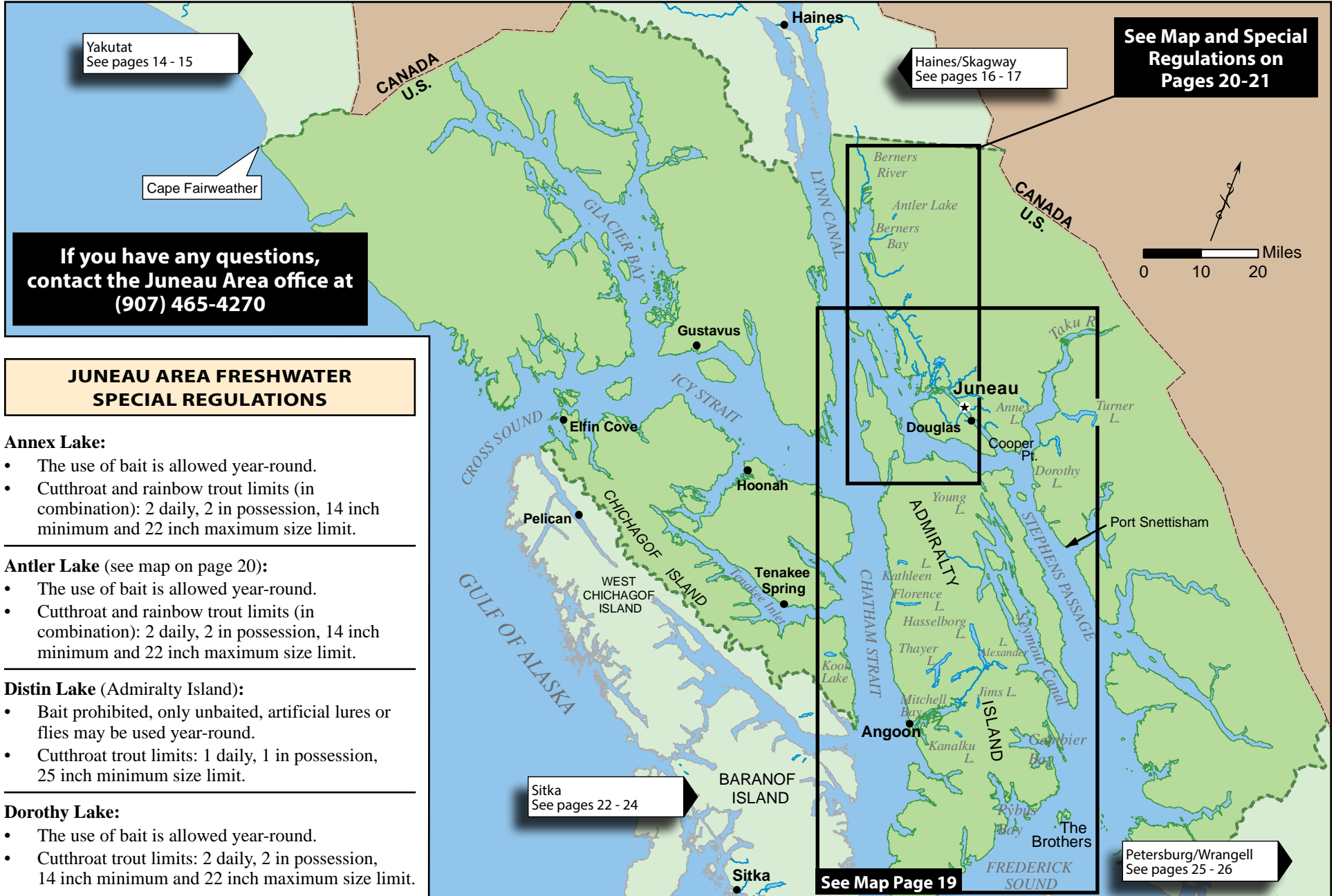
Taiya Inlet drainages—all waters flowing into Taiya Inlet including lakes:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.



October coho salmon fishing on the Chilkat River





Yakutat
See pages 14 - 15

Cape Fairweather

**If you have any questions,
contact the Juneau Area office at
(907) 465-4270**

**JUNEAU AREA FRESHWATER
SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

Annex Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Antler Lake (see map on page 20):

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Distin Lake (Admiralty Island):

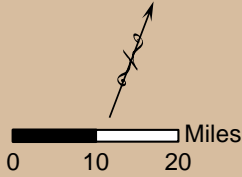
- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

Dorothy Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat trout limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Haines/Skagway
See pages 16 - 17

**See Map and Special
Regulations on
Pages 20-21**



Sitka
See pages 22 - 24

See Map Page 19

Petersburg/Wrangell
See pages 25 - 26

**JUNEAU AREA FRESHWATER
SPECIAL REGULATIONS
(CONTINUED)**

Florence Lake (Admiralty Island):

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

Hasselborg Lake (Admiralty Island):

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

Jims Lake (Admiralty Island):

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

Kook Lake (Chichagof Island):

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

Lake Alexander (Admiralty Island):

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

Lake Guerin (Admiralty Island):

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



Shelter Lake:

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

Turner Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat trout: Cutthroat trout retention prohibited. All cutthroat trout caught must be released immediately.

Young Lake:

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

...continued



Young angler reeling one in

JUNEAU AREA ROAD SYSTEM FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

All Juneau area road system drainages:

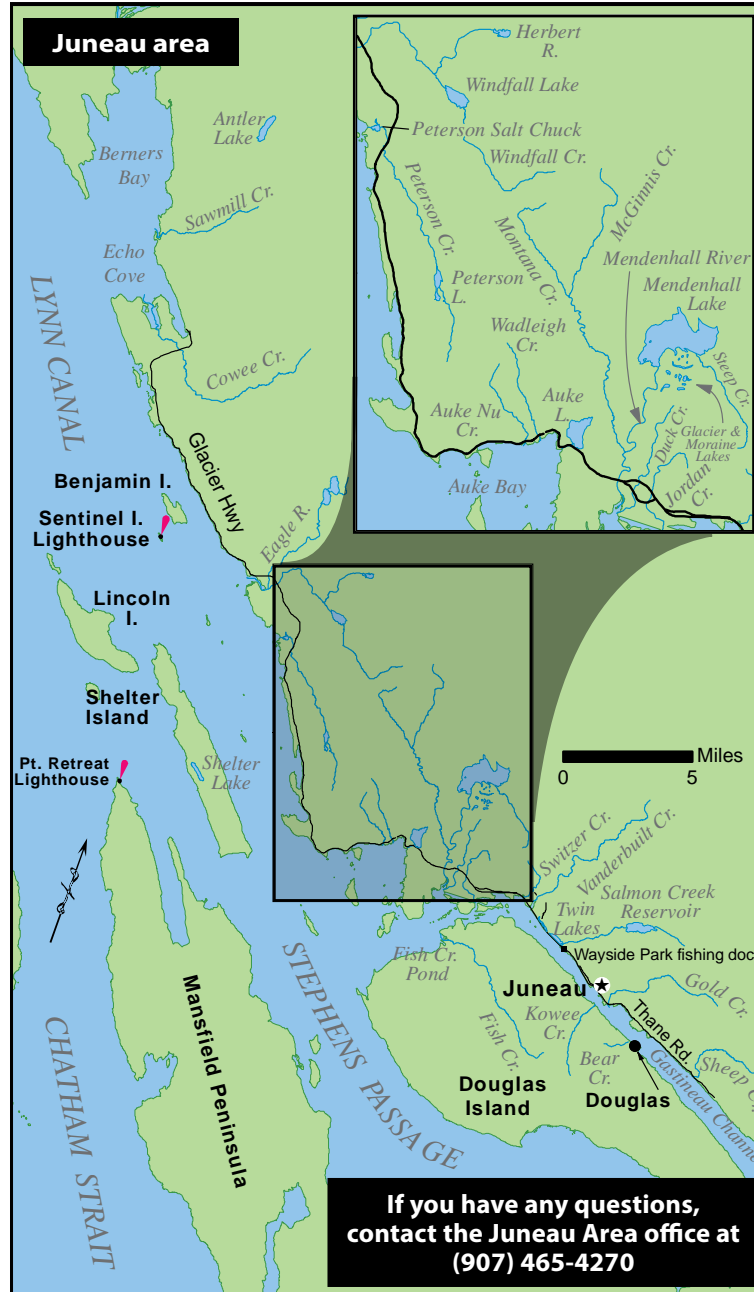
- Unless otherwise specified in this section, the following regulations apply to all drainages crossed by the Juneau road system.
 - King salmon limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size limit. Annual limit does not apply.
 - Coho salmon limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - Sockeye salmon limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
 - Dolly Varden limits: 2 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.
 - Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Auke Lake drainage:

- **Auke Lake drainage downstream of Glacier Highway to ADF&G stream mouth markers:**
 - **Closed to sport fishing.**

Note: ADF&G stream mouth markers are located 300 feet downstream of the Auke Creek weir.

- **Auke Lake drainage upstream of Glacier Hwy.** (including Auke Lake and its inlet streams and Auke Creek):
 - **Closed to sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden fishing.** All sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.
 - Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
 - See drainages crossed by the Juneau road system above for salmon and trout limits.



Auke Creek Mouth—All waters within a 200-yard radius that extends seaward of the ADF&G stream mouth markers:

- **Snagging or attempting to snag prohibited,** any fish hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.
- **Closed to sockeye salmon fishing.** All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Auke Bay:** See saltwater exceptions on page 21.

Auke Nu drainage:

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

Bear Creek (Douglas Island):

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Cowee Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round, except:
 - Anglers less than 16 years of age may use bait from September 15 through November 15.

Duck Creek:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Fish Creek Pond only:

- June 1–August 31:
 - Use of bait, weighted hooks and lures, multiple (treble) hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than 1/2 inch are allowed.
 - King salmon limits:
 - 4 daily, 4 in possession, no size limit. Nonresident annual limit does not apply.
 - King salmon hooked elsewhere than in the mouth (snagged) may be retained.

Glacier Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

**JUNEAU AREA ROAD SYSTEM
FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS
(CONTINUED)**

Herbert River: See Windfall Lake drainage.

Jordan Creek:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Kowee Creek (Douglas Island):

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

McGinnis Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

Mendenhall Lake:

- **Closed to Dolly Varden fishing.** All Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.
- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

Montana Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

Moraine Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

Peterson Creek Salt Chuck (Salt Lake):

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

Salmon Creek Reservoir:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Sheep Creek:

- **Upstream of stream mouth markers at Thane Road bridge:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.

Steep Creek:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Switzer Creek:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Twin Lakes

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Chum, coho, king, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 10 daily, 10 in possession, 16 inches or less.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size limit.

Vanderbilt Creek:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Waydelich Creek (Wadleigh Creek):

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

Windfall Lake drainage:

- **Herbert River**—in the section of Herbert River within 100 yards of its confluence with Windfall Creek:
 - Windfall Creek regulations listed below apply.
- **Windfall Creek**—from the outlet of Windfall Lake to the confluence of Herbert River:
 - **Closed to sport fishing, June 1–July 31**, except;
 - Sport fishing is allowed during the month of June on Wednesdays and Saturdays. During these days the **Sockeye salmon limit** is 1 daily, 1 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Windfall Lake and all inlet streams:**
 - Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures and flies may be used year-round.
 - Sockeye salmon: Sockeye salmon retention prohibited. All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.

**JUNEAU AREA SALTWATER
SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

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

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

Auke Bay—in all waters of Auke Bay east of a line from Waydelich (Wadleigh) Creek to an ADF&G marker located ¼ mile south of the mouth of Auke Creek:

- **Closed to sockeye salmon fishing.** All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Closed to Dolly Varden fishing April 1–May 31.** All Dolly Varden caught from April 1-May 31 must be released immediately.

Chatham Strait and Lower Lynn Canal (Dist. 12)

- Sablefish (Black Cod) limits: No size limits. Nonresident limit of 4 daily, 4 in possession, annual limit of 8 fish, and harvest record required.

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

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

Salt Lake (See map on page 19)—at the head of Mitchell Bay on Admiralty Island:

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



SITKA AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Baranof Lake:

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

Beaver Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Buck Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Deep Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Green Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Heart Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Indian River:

- **Upstream of the Sawmill Creek Bridge:**
 - **Closed to chum, coho, and sockeye salmon fishing.** All chum, coho, and sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - Pink salmon regional limits apply: 6 daily, 12 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - King salmon limits: See **Sitka Sound Special Use Area-tributaries** on page 23.

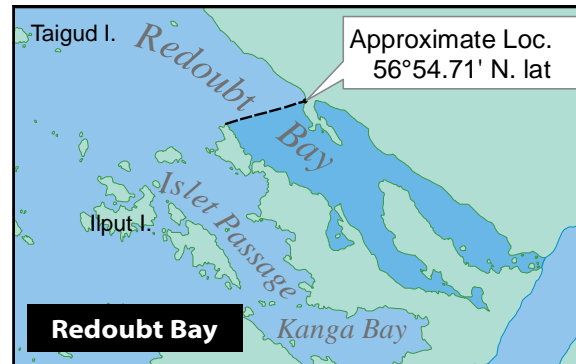
**If you have any questions,
contact the Sitka Area office at
(907) 747-5355**

Indian River:

- **Downstream of the Sawmill Creek Bridge:**
 - **Closed to chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon fishing.** All chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.
 - King salmon limits: See **Sitka Sound Special Use Area-tributaries** on page 23.

Lake 436:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.



Lake Eva:

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

Little Lake Eva:

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



SITKA AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (continued)

Long Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Port Banks Creek—outlet stream of Plotnikof Lake (fall steelhead drainage):

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Redoubt Lake drainage:

- Sockeye salmon limits: 4 daily, 4 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- Redoubt Bay (See **Sitka Area Saltwater Special Regulations**).

Salmon Lake:

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

Sitka Sound Special Use Area—tributaries (map on page 24) in the freshwater drainages that drain into the Sitka Sound Special Use Area:

- King salmon limits: 5 daily, 5 in possession, 28 inches or longer.
- King salmon limits: 5 daily, 5 in possession, less than 28 inches.
- King salmon nonresident annual limit does not apply.

Sitkoh Lake:

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

Starrigavan Creek:

- **Closed to chum, coho, and sockeye salmon fishing.** All chum, coho, and sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.
- Pink salmon limits: 6 daily, 12 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- King salmon limits: See **Sitka Sound Special Use Area—tributaries**.

Sukoi Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Thimbleberry Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Wrinkleneck Creek—main inlet to Swan Lake:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**



Sitka king salmon

SITKA AREA SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Bear Cove (in Silver Bay)—in all waters east of a line between the ADF&G markers in Bear Cove:

- **Closed to snagging:** Any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.

Cape Edgecumbe (The Pinnacles)—in the waters off Cape Edgecumbe enclosed by a box defined as 56°55.5' N.lat. and 56°57' N.lat. and 135°54' W.long. and 135°57' W.long. (see map on page 24):

- **Closed to halibut and bottomfish fishing,** including lingcod and all rockfish. All halibut and bottomfish caught must be released immediately.
- Vessels with halibut on board may not be anchored.

Chatham Strait and lower Lynn Canal (District 12):

- Sablefish nonresident annual limit of 8 fish applies (see map on page 9).

Mist Cove—in all waters west of a line between the ADF&G markers:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Kasnyku Bay—in all waters west of a line between the ADF&G markers:

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

Redoubt Bay – South of the latitude of 56° 54.71' N. (see map on page 22):

- **Closed to snagging, June 1–August 30; by nonresident anglers,** any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- **Closed to snagging, June 1–July 15, by resident sport anglers;** any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- Sockeye salmon limits 4 daily, 4 in possession.

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SITKA AREA SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (continued)

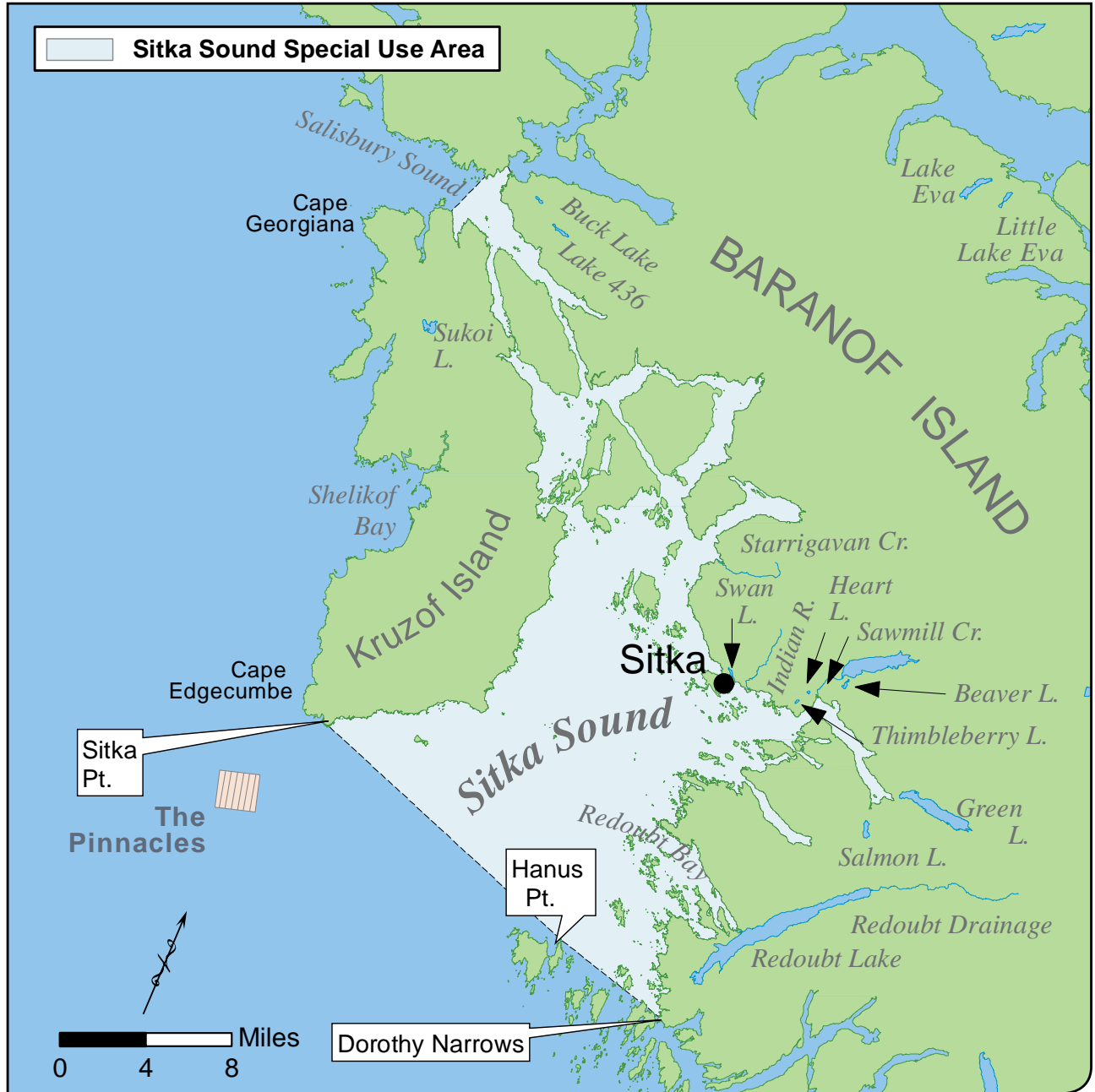
Sitka Sound Special Use Area – in the area of Sitka Sound enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57° 20.50' N. lat., 135° 45.17' W. long. to Chichagof Island at 57° 22.05' N. lat., 135° 43' W. long., and from Chichagof Island at 57° 22.58' N. lat., 135° 41.30' W. long. to Baranof Island at 57° 22.28' N. lat., 135° 40.95' W. long., and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56° 59.38' N. lat., 135° 49.57' W. long. to Hanus Point at 56° 51.92' N. lat., 135° 30.50' W. long. to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows to Baranof Island at 56° 49.28' N. lat., 135° 22.60' W. long.; the following regulations apply(see map):

- **Closed to sport fishing for shrimp.** The personal use shrimp fishery is open.
- **Closed to the retention of halibut by chartered anglers, June 1-August 31.**
- **Closed to the retention of razor clams. All razor clams caught must be released immediately.**
- **See Sitka Sound Special Use Area–tributaries in freshwater exceptions on page 23.**

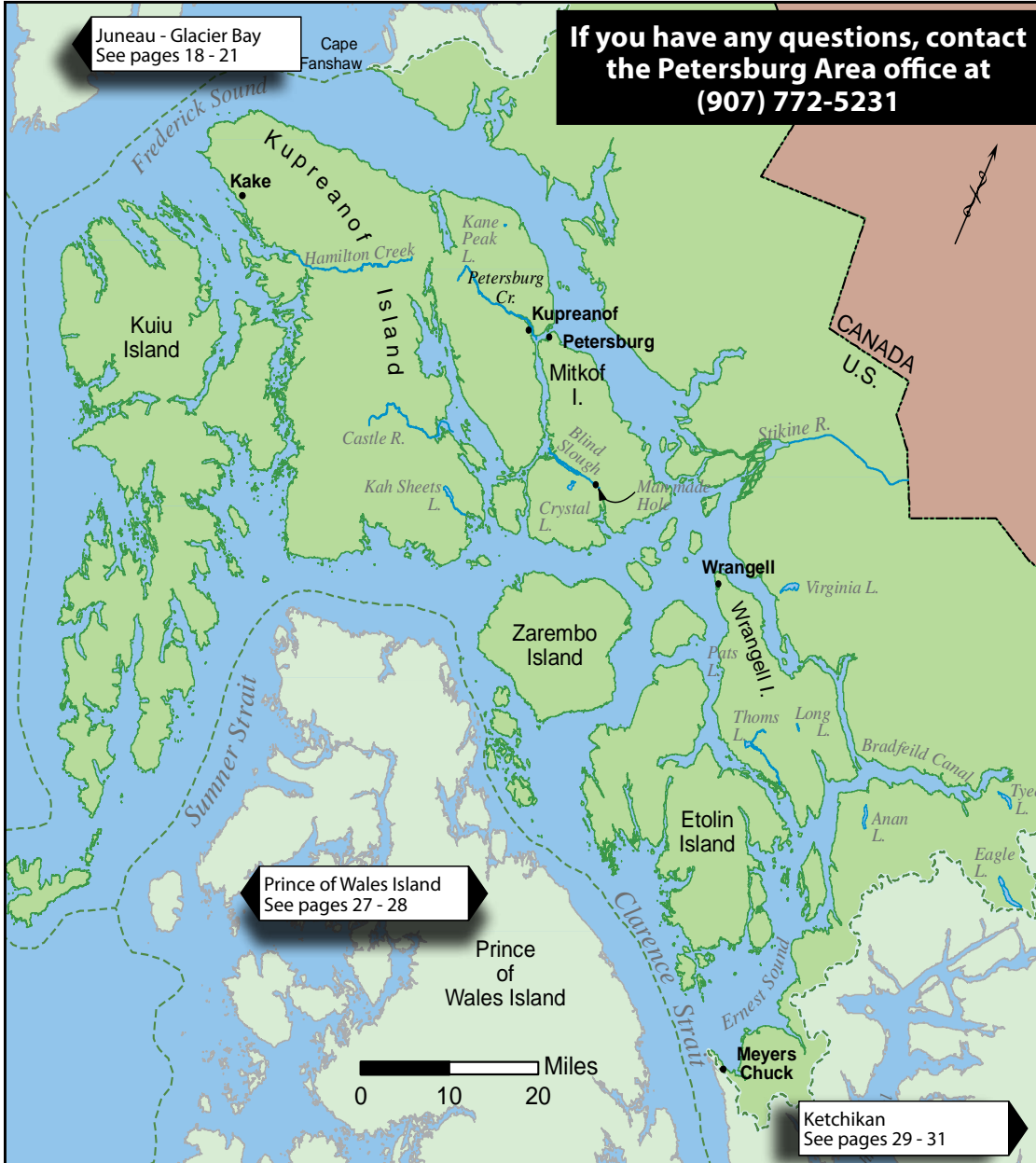


Eagle Beach

**If you have any questions,
contact the Sitka Area office at
(907)-747-5355**



Special Regulations for the PETERSBURG/WRANGELL MANAGEMENT AREA



PETERSBURG AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Blind Slough – upstream of a line between Blind Point and Anchor Point (see map next page):

- **Closed to snagging**, any fish hooked elsewhere than its mouth must be released immediately.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used from November 16–May 31.
- King salmon limits:
 - 28 inches or greater in length - 2 daily, 2 in possession;
 - 28 inches or less in length - 2 daily, 2 in possession;
 - A king salmon 28 inches or greater in length harvested by a nonresident counts towards their annual limit and must be recorded on their harvest record.
 - These regulations remain in place except when modified by emergency order.

Blind Slough tributaries, including **Manmade Hole** (see map next page):

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

Castle River:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Crystal Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Hamilton Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.



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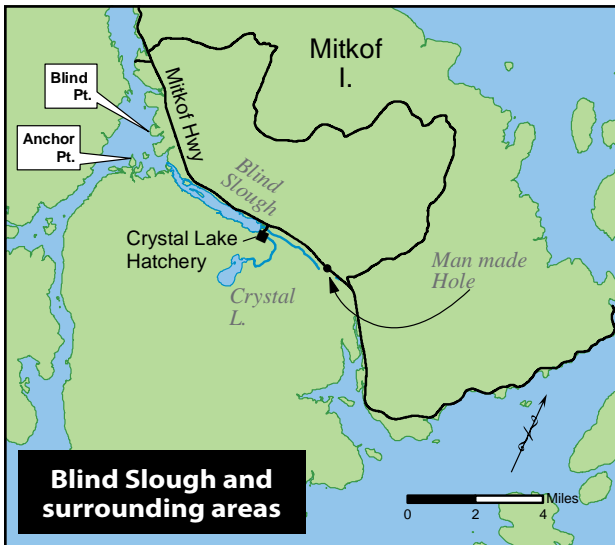
PETERSBURG AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (continued)

Kah Sheets Lake:

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

Kane Peak Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.



WRANGELL AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Anan Lake:

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



An ocean-bright king salmon

Eagle Lake:

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

Long Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Pats Lake:

- During the 3rd and 4th Saturday and Sunday of June the following regulations apply:
 - Bait may be used only by anglers under the age of 16.
 - Cutthroat trout limits for anglers under the age of 16 only: 2 daily, 2 in possession, no size limit.

Thoms Lake:

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

Tyee Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Virginia Lake:

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

Special Regulations for the PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND MANAGEMENT AREA



PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

108 Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Control Lake drainage:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Dog Salmon Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Eagle Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Hatchery Creek:

- **Closed to Sport fishing**, from June 1- July 31, 100 feet upstream of the upper falls to 100 feet downstream of the lower falls.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Sockeye salmon limit: 3 daily, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Hunter Bay Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Karta River drainage—including Karta Lake and Salmon Lake:

- Bait prohibited year-round.
- Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure or fly may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Kegan Lake:

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

Klakas Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.



**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA
FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS
(continued)**

Klawock River drainage:

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- **Klawock River drainage upstream of the Klawock River Bridge:**
 - **Closed to sockeye salmon fishing.** All sockeye caught must be released immediately.
- **Klawock River upstream from department markers:**
 - Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- **Klawock River downstream of department markers (below Klawock weir):**
 - Bait is allowed from September 15 through October 15.

Luck Lake—including Eagle Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Marge Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Mellen Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Noname Lake:

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

Old Franks Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Red Bay Lake:

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

Salmon Bay Lake drainage:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **Salmon Bay Lake:**
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Salmon Lake: See Karta River drainage.

Sarkar River drainage:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **Sarkar Lake:**
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

Shinaku Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Staney Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Summit Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.



Sweetwater Lake drainage—including Log Jam Drainage:

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

Thorne River drainage—including Control Lake drainage:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA
SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS**

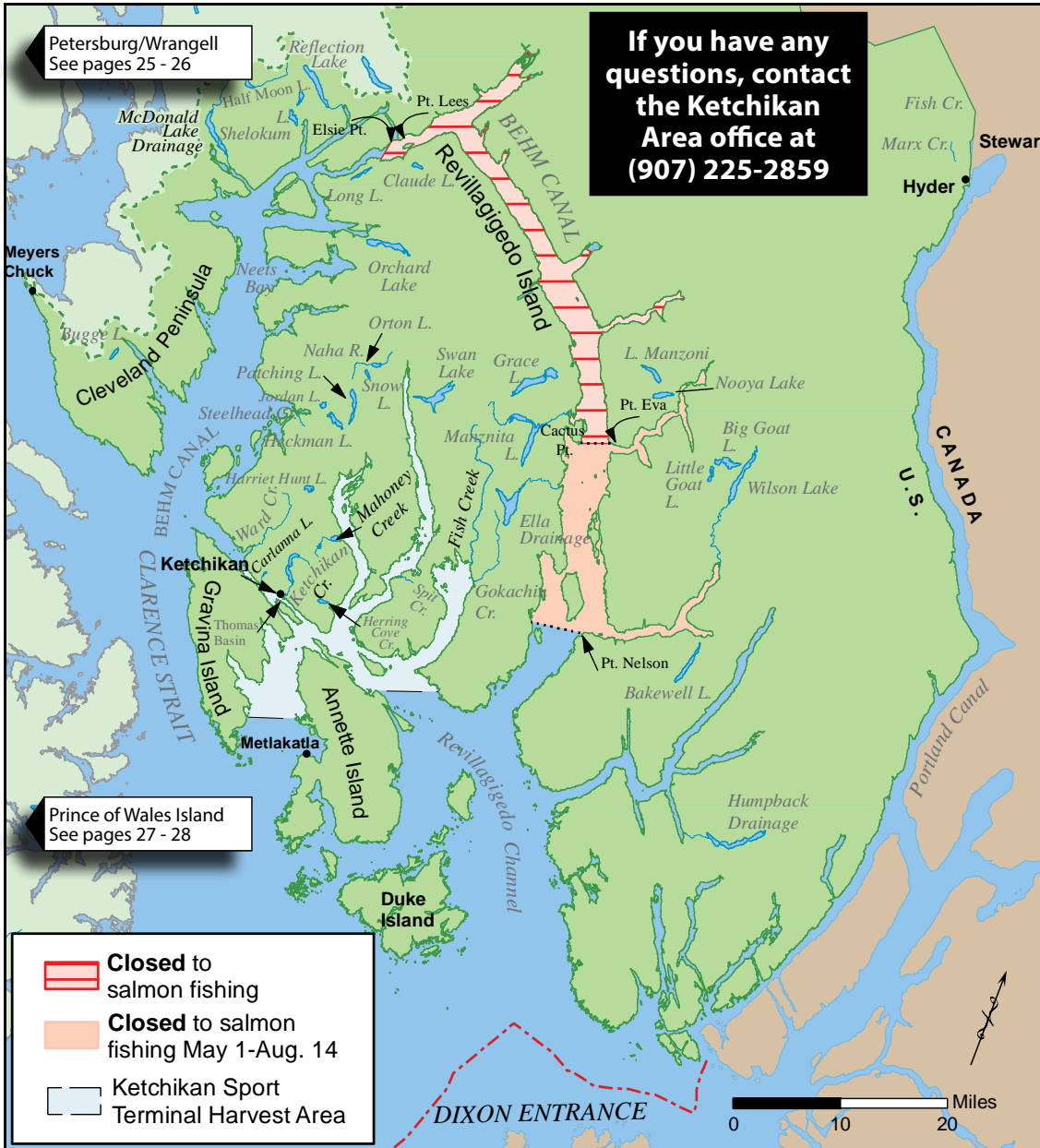
Klawock Harbor—in all waters of Klawock Harbor south of the line from the Klawock blinker light to the Klawock cannery dock:

- **Closed to sockeye salmon fishing.** Any sockeye salmon caught must be immediately released.
- **Closed to snagging,** any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately

Twelve-mile Arm—in the waters of Twelve-mile Arm West of a line from Prince of Wales Island at 55° 29.07'N. lat., 132° 37.60'W.long., to the northeastern most tip of Loy Island at 55° 29.07'N.lat., 132° 36.70'W. long., to the eastern most tip of Cat Island at 55 27.80'N. lat., 132° 39.08'W.long., to Prince of Wales Island at 55° 27.80'N. lat., 132° 40.93'W.long., including water nearest Hollis Anchorage:

- **Closed to sport fishing for shrimp.** All shrimp caught must be released immediately.

Special Regulations for the KETCHIKAN MANAGEMENT AREA



FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Bakewell Lake:

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

Big Goat Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Bugge Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Claude Lake: The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Ella Creek drainage—including Ella Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **Ella Lake:**
 - Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

Fish Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Gokachin (Sealevel) Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Grace Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Half-Moon Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Heckman Lake: See Naha River drainage.

...continued

KETCHIKAN AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (continued)

Humpback Creek drainage—including Humpback Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **Humpback Lake:**
 - Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

Jordan Lake: See Naha River drainage.

Little Goat Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Mahoney Lake drainage (Revillagigedo Island):

- **Mahoney Creek:**
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Upper Mahoney Lake:**
 - The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- **Mahoney Lake:**
 - The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Manzanita Lake:

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

Manzoni Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

McDonald Lake drainage—including McDonald Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **McDonald Lake:**
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 maximum size limit.

Minne Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Naha River drainage—including Heckman, Jordan, and Patching lakes:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- **Heckman Lake:**
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 maximum size limit.
- **Jordan Lake:**
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 maximum size limit.
- **Patching Lake:**
 - Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

Nellie Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Nooya Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Orchard Lake:

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

Orton Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Patching Lake: See Naha River drainage.

Reflection Lake:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat trout limits: 1 daily, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

Shelokum Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Snow Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Spit Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Steelhead Creek:

- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.

Swan Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Wilson Lake:

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

KETCHIKAN AREA ROAD SYSTEM FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Ketchikan Road System—all drainages crossed by the Ketchikan City and Borough road system:

- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination):
 - 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
 - 10 daily, 10 in possession, less than 16 inches.

Carlanna Lake drainage:

- **Carlanna Creek:**
 - **Closed to sport fishing.**
- **Carlanna Lake**—including inlet streams:
 - The use of bait is allowed year-round.
 - Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size limit.

KETCHIKAN AREA ROAD SYSTEM FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (CONTINUED)

City Park Ponds (near Ketchikan Creek):

- The fishing season is open the first Saturday in June through August 31.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.
- Rainbow trout, coho salmon, and king salmon limits (in combination): 5 daily, 5 in possession, no size limit.

Harriet Hunt Lake:

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

Herring Cove Creek:

- **Upstream from the highway:**
 - **Closed to fishing.**
- **From the highway downstream to ADF&G markers:**
 - The fishing season is open August 10-December 31.
 - Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination) 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

Ketchikan Creek—including Schoenbar Creek:

- The fishing season is open September 15–May 31.
- Single-hook only.
- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead limits: 1 daily, 2 in possession, 36-inch minimum size, 2 fish annual limit, harvest record required (see page 5).
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- *Note: See **Thomas Basin** in Saltwater exceptions if fishing at the mouth of Ketchikan Creek.*

Ketchikan Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

Schoenbar Creek: See Ketchikan Creek.

Ward Creek drainage:

- Single-hook only.
- Bait prohibited, only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- Steelhead: Catch and release fishing only, all steelhead caught must be released immediately.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon limits (in combination): 2 daily, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

Whitman Lake:

- The use of bait is allowed year-round.



A Ward Creek steelhead

KETCHIKAN AREA SALTWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Behm Canal:

- **Northern Behm Canal and contiguous bays**—enclosed by a northern line from Point Lees to Elsie Point, which continues through the ADF&G markers at the longitude of the outlet of Long Lake and by a southern line from Point Eva to Cactus Point, (see map on page 29):
 - **Closed to salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Southern Behm Canal and contiguous bays**—enclosed by a northern line from Point Eva to Cactus Point and by southern line at the latitude of Point Nelson (see map on page 29):
 - The fishing season for all species of salmon is open August 15-April 30.

Ketchikan Sport Terminal Harvest Area—waters of Nichols Pass north of the latitude of Driest Point, Revillagigedo Channel north of the latitude of Harbor Point, Tongass Narrows south of the latitude of the Lewis Reef Light (see map on page 29):

- **From June 1–July 31 the following king salmon limits apply:**
 - King salmon bag and possession limit is 6 fish, no size limit.
 - The nonresident annual king salmon limit does not apply.

Naha Bay Area—all waters east of a line from Indian Point to the northern most tip of Betton Island to Survey Point:

- **Closed to nonresident sport fishing for shrimp.** All shrimp caught by nonresidents must be released immediately.

Neets Bay—east of a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located approximately one mile from the head of the Bay:

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

Thomas Basin—seaward from the Thomas Basin Bridge to the breakwater:

- **Closed to snagging,** any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- A maximum of two single-hooks may be used year-round.
- The use of bait is allowed year-round.

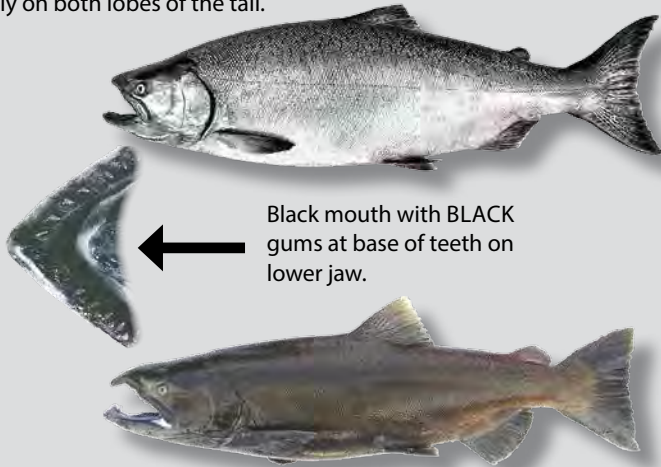
HYDER AREA FRESHWATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Fish Creek and Marx Creek:

- A maximum of two single-hooks may be used year-round.

KING (CHINOOK, TYEE, BLACKMOUTH) SALMON

Blue-gray back with silvery sides. Small, irregular-shaped black spots on back, dorsal fin, and usually on both lobes of the tail.

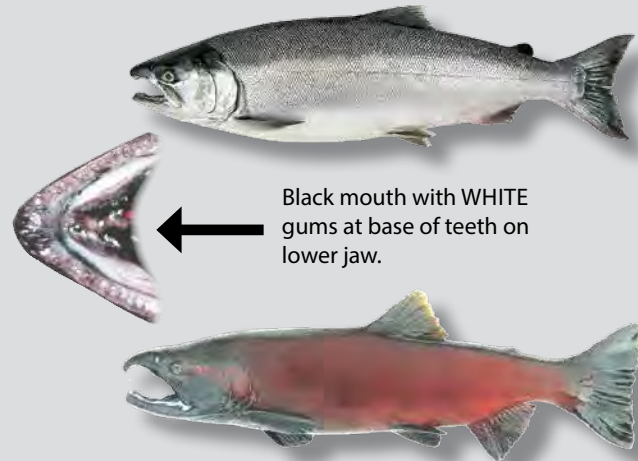


Black mouth with **BLACK** gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.

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

COHO (SILVER) SALMON

Greenish-blue back with silvery sides. Small black spots on the back, dorsal fin, and usually on upper lobe of tail only.



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

Spawning coho salmon adults develop greenish-black heads and dark brown to maroon bodies.

SOCKEYE (RED) SALMON

Dark blue-black back with silvery sides. No distinct spots on back, dorsal fin, or tail.



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

CHUM (DOG, KETA, CALICO) SALMON

Dull gray back with yellowish-silver sides. No distinct spots on back or tail. Large eye pupil—covers nearly the entire eye.



Spawning adults develop olive-green coloration on the back with maroon sides covered with irregular dull red bars. Males exhibit many large canine-like teeth.

PINK (HUMPY) SALMON

Large spots on the back and large black oval blotches on both tail lobes. Very small scales.

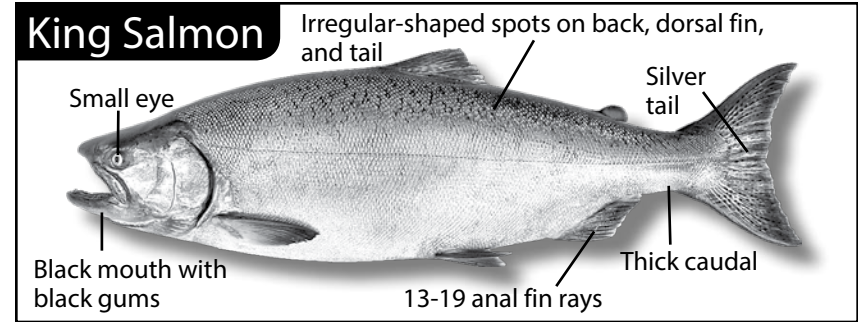
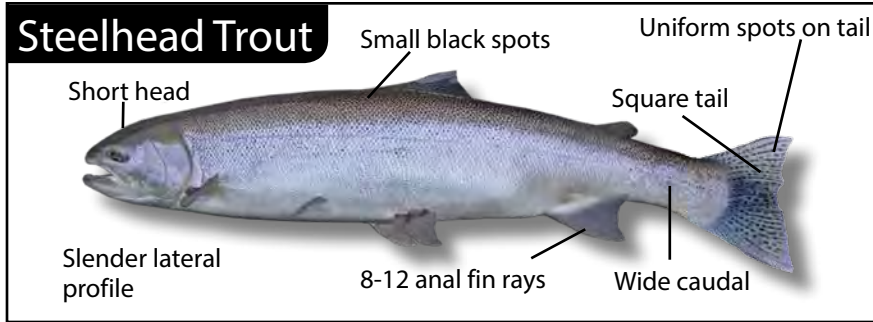


Spawning adults turn dull gray on their backs and upper sides and creamy white below. Males develop a pronounced hump.

ALERT FOR ATLANTIC SALMON IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA WATERS

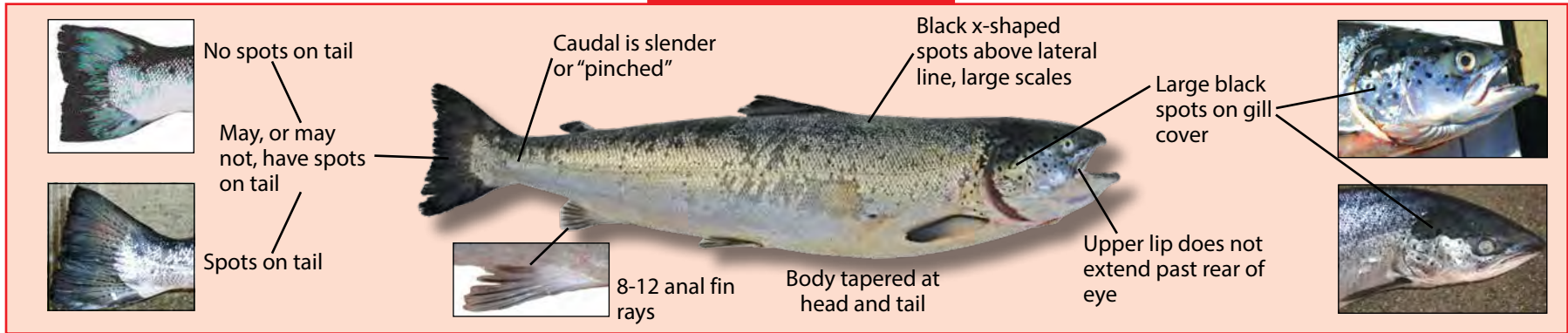
Please report any observations of this non-native species to the nearest ADF&G office.

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



Photograph courtesy of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Atlantic Salmon



Atlantic salmon photographs courtesy of Troy Tydingco.

Steelhead Trout

Identification Characteristics:

- Head blunt, jaw short—may not extend past the eye
- Gums and tongue completely white
- Distinct dark spots on dorsal fin
- Square-shaped tail with distinct spots—no silver pigment on tail
- May have reddish stripe along sides; gill cover may be pinkish

Atlantic Salmon

Identification Characteristics:

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

King Salmon

Identification Characteristics:

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

RAINBOW TROUT



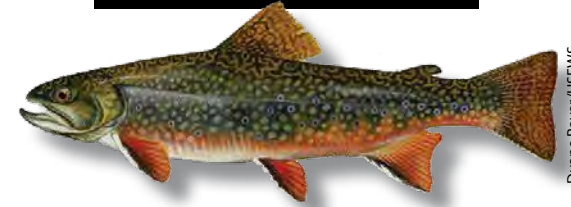
Green to bluish back with silvery to yellowish-green sides. Broad pinkish band along side and black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw usually does not extend past eye on adult.



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

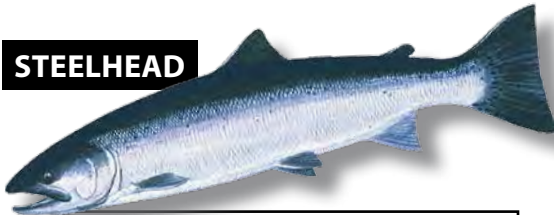
Dark green or blue background with white belly; its upper body and dorsal fin have wavy, pale yellow wormlike markings or vermiculations. Its sides have small red or pink spots surrounded by light blue halo rings scattered among larger light yellow spots. The lower fins are white tipped and the tail 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

ROCKFISH IDENTIFICATION- PELAGIC and NON-PELAGIC

For the purposes of sport fishery management, rockfish are divided into two groups, **pelagic** and **non-pelagic**. Bag and possession limits differ for the two groups in many areas, so it is important to be able to distinguish them. This chart shows the most common species in each group.

Pelagic Rockfish:

Six open-water (pelagic) species often found mid-water in schools, close to rocky structures. Moderately long-lived (most fish are 7-30 years old).

BLACK ROCKFISH



(black bass); Dark gray to black with white belly. Usually uniform in color, but may have lighter patches along back. No pores on lower jaw. Size: up to 25 inches.

DUSKY ROCKFISH



Brownish body color with whitish belly, tinged with pink or orange; fins tinged with pink or orange; more common in deep water. Three pores on each side of lower jaw, and two dark bars on each cheek. Size: up to 20 inches.

YELLOWTAIL ROCKFISH



Olive green to greenish brown with lighter underside; fins distinctly yellowish green. Size: up to 26 inches.

WIDOW ROCKFISH



This is a relatively slim species in various shades of brown or brass that lighten towards the belly. Size: up to 23 inches.

BLUE ROCKFISH



Rarely caught in Alaskan waters. Blue or black color with vague striping on forehead. Lighter towards the belly. Very deep bodied with large pectoral fins. Size: up to 21 inches.

DARK ROCKFISH



Uniform black to dark blue on back and sides with slight gradual lightening on the belly, more common in shallow water. Size: up to 20 inches.

Non-Pelagic Rockfish:

Bottom-dwelling species found on or near the ocean floor, usually in rocky or boulder-strewn habitat. Extremely long-lived (most fish are 15-75 years old). If the rockfish is not one of the pelagic species pictured above, then it is a non-pelagic rockfish.

QUILLBACK ROCKFISH



Brown body mottled with orange and yellow. Long, prominent spines on a high dorsal fin. Size: up to 24 inches.

SILVERGRAY ROCKFISH



Greenish to silver-gray body, belly white, tinged with soft orange or pink. Slender body fish with a long lower jaw protruding well beyond upper jaw. Size: up to 28 inches.

COPPER ROCKFISH



Olive brown to copper with pink or yellow blotches, white on sides and belly. Dorsal fins dark copper brown to black with some white. Rear two-thirds of lateral line is light. Size: up to 22 inches.

TIGER ROCKFISH



Light pink with five dark red stripes along the side. Two dark bars extend from each eye. Size: up to 24 inches.

YELLOW EYE ROCKFISH



(red snapper); Orange red and orange yellow, bright golden yellow eye, fins may be black at tips. Juveniles have two light bands along the side, one on the lateral line and a smaller one below the lateral line. Size: up to 36 inches.

CHINA ROCKFISH



Mostly black, with bright yellow and white blotches and a yellow stripe along most of the lateral line. Size: up to 17 inches.

Rockfish Conservation · Change the Way You Fish

Rockfish caught in deep water often sustain injuries — referred to as barotrauma — caused by rapid decompression and expansion of gases in the swim bladder. Fish that are released with inflated swim bladders cannot resubmerge and will die. Because of high release mortality, intentional catch-and-release fishing is greatly discouraged, particularly in depths of 60 feet or greater. Alaska anglers can best prevent wasteful rockfish mortality by avoiding waters where unwanted catches are likely. When rockfish are caught incidentally despite avoidance efforts, proper deepwater release techniques can reduce mortality. A recent ADF&G study found that survival of yelloweye released at depth was far higher than survival of fish released at the surface.

Do your part for rockfish conservation by following these guidelines to avoid catching rockfish or to minimize your harvest:

1. Avoid fishing in rocky areas with boulders, ridges, and pinnacles. Avoid fishing the steep sides of reefs and rock piles. Lingcod are typically found on top of the reefs while halibut are usually on flat bottoms adjacent to the reefs.
2. Move to a different area if you are catching rockfish unintentionally.
3. When targeting halibut or lingcod, keep your jig or bait well off the bottom.
4. Target other species first. This will allow you to retain your incidental rockfish catch as part of your limit and minimize the number of rockfish released.
5. If targeting rockfish, focus your harvest on pelagic species such as black rockfish. These species are more abundant and can sustain slightly higher levels of harvest.
6. When fishing with bait, use a single circle hook.

Deepwater Release — How to Let Go

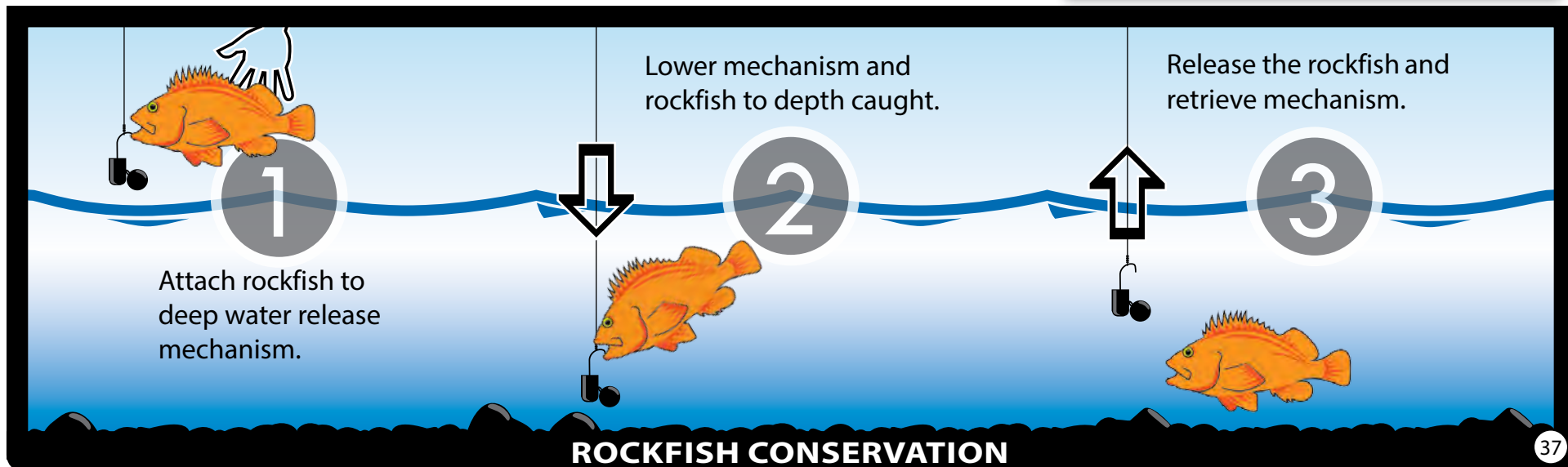
A variety of deepwater release devices, or recompression tools, are available commercially or you can make your own using a simple lead head jig. The device should weigh at least 3 pounds to submerge a large rockfish.

- **Make sure the device is assembled and ready to use before you start fishing.** The fish is much more likely to survive if you minimize time at the surface. Dedicate a rod and reel or downrigger for the release device so it can be used immediately.

- **Reel the fish up quickly.** Reeling slowly does not prevent inflation of the swim bladder.
- **Send the fish back down as quickly as possible.** Return it to the bottom or depth of capture to ensure complete recompression.
- **Do not vent or “fizz” rockfish.** Venting or “fizzing” involves puncturing the stomach protruding from the fish’s mouth, or puncturing the fish’s body to let air out of the swim bladder. This can lead to infection in the body cavity and eventual death.

- **Rockfish caught in less than 60 feet of water are usually able to submerge on their own.** If the fish appears to be inflated or otherwise unable to swim, use a deepwater release device to return the fish to the depth of capture.

For more information on rockfish and deepwater release devices, look under Fishing Information on the Sport Fishing page at: www.adfg.alaska.gov/



GENERAL REGULATIONS

License requirements: A valid Alaska sport fishing license is required to take shellfish under personal use and sport regulations. Alaska residents 60 years or older with an ADF&G permanent ID card, residents under 18 and nonresidents under 16 years of age are exempt from these license requirements. Alaska **residents** harvest shellfish under personal use or subsistence regulations and **nonresidents** harvest shellfish under sport regulations. *Please note that this summary does not include subsistence regulations.*

Seasons: Fishing for shellfish is open the entire year except:

- **Tanner crab:** Closed June 16 through June 30, except in the Yakutat area (Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather) where there is no closed season for Alaska residents.
- **King crab:** (residents only): check for Emergency Order and/or permits with the nearest ADF&G office.

Combining limits: Harvest, bag, possession, and pot limits for shellfish may not be added to those allowed for other fisheries (i.e. anglers may not combine gear or harvests from multiple fisheries to exceed applicable limits).

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

Legal crab: Only male crab may be retained. Male crab less than the minimum size limit and all female crab may not be possessed and must be returned unharmed to the water immediately (see page 41).

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

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

Sale of shellfish: It is unlawful to buy, sell, trade, or barter shellfish, their parts, or eggs caught under personal use or sport fishing regulations.

Disturbing other angler's pots: Anglers may not disturb, tamper with, or pull another angler's pots without prior permission of the pots' owner.

Furnishing shellfish to clients or guests: An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services may not furnish a client or guest of that enterprise shellfish, unless: (1) the shellfish has been taken with gear deployed and retrieved by the client or guest; (2) the gear has been marked with the client or guest's name and address, as specified on page 39; and (3) the shellfish is to be consumed by the client or guest or is consumed in the presence of the client or guest.

Operators and crew of a charter vessel: A captain and crew of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a shellfish fishery when that vessel is being chartered.

Fishing from a commercial vessel:

- A commercially licensed and registered **vessel** may not be used to take that species for which they are registered either 14 days before or 14 days after an open commercial season in the same area the vessel is registered. Additionally, a **person or vessel** that operates pots or ring nets for sport or personal use during the 30 days (14 days for the Yakutat area) immediately before the scheduled opening date of a commercial **king or Tanner crab** fishery, may not participate in these crab fisheries.
- A commercially licensed and registered shrimp fishing vessel may not be used to take personal use **shrimp** in **Districts 6-8 and 10** from February 15 through April 30.
- Additional restrictions or provisions (including provisions to deregister a vessel) may apply. See commercial shellfish regulations for specific information.

Measuring a male dungeness crab



ALLOWABLE GEAR

Shellfish may be taken only as follows:

- **shrimp** may be taken by pots, ring nets and trawls (trawls may be operated only by Alaska residents and require a permit).
- **crab** may be taken by pots, ring nets, diving gear, hand, dip nets, and hooked or hookless hand lines.
- **clams** may be taken by rakes, shovels, hand, or manually operated clam guns – geoducks may also be taken by residents using a hydraulic clam digger.
- **abalone** may be taken by abalone irons, diving gear (except SCUBA and hookah gear, which are prohibited), or by hand.
- **scallops** may be taken by diving gear, dip nets, or by hand. Residents may use abalone irons.
- **other shellfish**—all gear listed above. Alaska residents may also use trawls, hand jigging, and hand-operated dredges.

POT REQUIREMENTS

Escape Rings:

Each pot used to take Dungeness, Tanner, or king crab must have a minimum of two escape rings on opposite sides of the pot. Escape rings in Dungeness pots must be on the upper half of the vertical plane of the pot.

- **Dungeness** escape rings: 4¾ inches inside diameter
- **Tanner** escape rings: 4¾ inches inside diameter
- **King** escape rings: 6¼ inches inside diameter

Escape Mechanism:

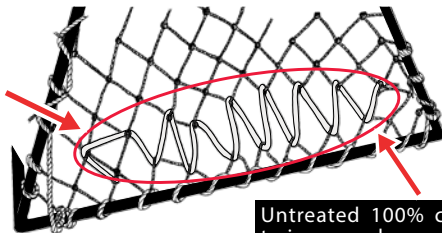
A biodegradable escape mechanism is required for crab and shrimp pots. Required escape mechanisms vary by pot construction and are divided into two categories:

non-rigid mesh pots and rigid mesh pots.

❶ **Non-rigid mesh pots:** Pot sidewalls, which may include the tunnel sidewalls, must contain an opening that is laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread count. The cotton twine may be knotted at each end only. The opening must be within six inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The cotton twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars. The opening must be equal to or exceeding the following lengths listed by species.

- **Dungeness:** opening is a minimum of 18 inches long. Or, as a substitute, the pot lid tie-down straps may be secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 60-thread. The pot lid must be secured so that when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.
- **King and Tanner:** opening is a minimum of 18 inches long
- **Shrimp:** opening is a minimum of 6 inches long

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



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

❷ **Rigid mesh pots:** must have at least one rectangular opening in a sidewall of the pot which may include a side of the tunnel. The lower long edge of the opening must be parallel to and within six inches of the bottom of the pot. The opening may be covered with a single panel secured to the pot with no more than four single loops of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread; each single loop of cotton twine may not be laced along the opening. The panel must be attached to the pot in a manner that when the cotton twine degrades, the panel will drop away from the pot exposing the opening completely. The panel must be equal to or exceeding the dimensions listed below.



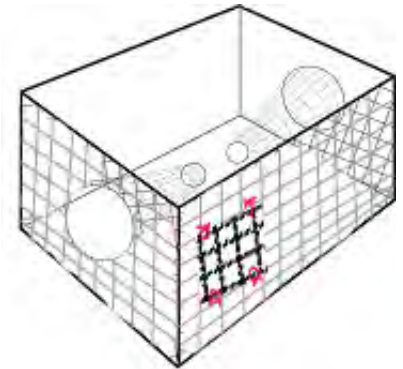
Dungeness crabs

- **Dungeness:** 10 inches x 6 inches or, as a substitute, the pot lid tie-down straps may be secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100% cotton twine, no larger than 60-thread. The pot lid must be secured so that when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.
- **King and Tanner:** 12 inches x 8 inches
- **Shrimp:** 4 inches x 4 inches

Buoy Markings:

Shellfish pot and ring buoys must be marked with:

- Angler's first initial and last name;
- Home address; and
- The Division of Motor Vehicles registration number (AK number) of the vessel used to operate the pot or the vessel name.



Shrimp Pot Size Requirements:

Any pot used to take shrimp may not have more than 4 tunnel eye openings, may not have a bottom perimeter greater than 153 inches, and may not exceed a volume of 25 cubic feet. No tunnel eye opening may exceed 15 inches in perimeter.

Shellfish Personal Use Bag, Possession Limit, and number of pots and rings allowed for Alaska Residents Only

King crab: Check for Emergency Order and/or permits with nearest ADF&G office.

Tanner crab: 30 males, 5½ inches minimum size.

Dungeness crab: 20 males, 6½ inches minimum size, except in the waters of Thorne Bay west of the longitude of the southernmost tip of Thorne Head, the daily bag and possession limit is 5 male Dungeness crab 6½ inches minimum size.

Shrimp: No bag, possession, or size restrictions.

Geoducks: 6 geoducks.

Razor clams: No bag, possession, or size restrictions, except Sitka Sound where razor clams may not be retained and the waters of western Kruzof Island beaches between Cape Edgecumbe and Cape Georgina, where the bag and possession limit is 50 clams.

Scallops: 5 rock scallops (*Hinnites sp.*) and 10 weathervane scallops (*Pecten sp.*), except in the Yakutat Area (between the longitude of Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather) where the limit is 50 weathervane scallops. There are no limits for all other scallops.

Abalone: 5 abalone, 3½ inches minimum size.

Other shellfish species not listed above: No bag, possession, or size restrictions.

Number of pots and rings allowed for Residents**Dungeness, King, & Tanner Crab:**

- While taking Dungeness crab, 5 pots and 10 ring nets per person may be used, with a maximum of 10 pots and 20 ring nets per vessel.
- While taking Tanner and King crab, no more than 4 pots **OR** 10 ring nets per vessel may be used (except 20 ring nets per vessel may be used in the Yakutat area).
- In the Juneau area, shellfish gear limits are established by emergency order. Please check with your local ADF&G office for this information.
- In total, no more than 5 pots per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used for taking shellfish regardless of pot type.

Shrimp: In addition to crab pots, 10 shrimp pots per person with a maximum of 20 pots per vessel may be used. Shrimp pots may be longlined.

Shellfish Sport Bag, Possession Limit, and number of pots and rings allowed for Nonresidents Only

King crab: Closed to nonresidents.

Tanner and Dungeness crab (in combination): 3 males, 5½ inches minimum size for Tanner, 6½ inches minimum size for Dungeness.

Shrimp: 3 pounds or quarts - no size restrictions.

Areas Closed to the taking of shrimp:

Ketchikan: East of a line from Indian Point to the northeastern most tip of Betton Island to Survey Point.

Prince of Wales: Twelve Mile Arm (see page 28).

Sitka Sound Special Use Area (see page 24).

Geoducks: closed.

Razor clams: 10 razor clams, except Sitka Sound where razor clams may not be retained.

Scallops: 5 rock scallops (*Hinnites sp.*) and 10 weathervane scallops (*Pecten sp.*). There are no limits for all other scallops.

Abalone: Closed to nonresidents.

Other shellfish species not listed above: No bag, possession, or size restrictions.

Number of pots and rings allowed for Nonresidents**Dungeness & Tanner Crab:**

- While taking Dungeness crab, 4 crab pots **OR** 10 ring nets per person may be used with a maximum of 10 crab pots **OR** 20 ring nets per vessel.
- While taking Tanner crab, no more than 4 crab pots **OR** 10 ring nets per vessel may be used.
- In total, no more than 4 pots per person and 10 pots per vessel may be used for taking shellfish regardless of pot type.

Shrimp: In addition to crab pots, 5 shrimp pots per person with a maximum of 10 pots per vessel may be used. Shrimp pots may **not** be longlined.



A southeastern Alaska spot shrimp

CAUTION! PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING HAS OCCURRED ON SOME ALASKAN BEACHES.

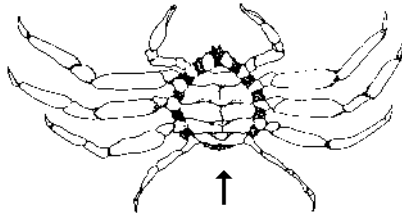
For more information contact (907) 269-7501 or check the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Seafood & Shellfish web pages at:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/epi/id/pages/dod/psp/default.aspx>

CRAB IDENTIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

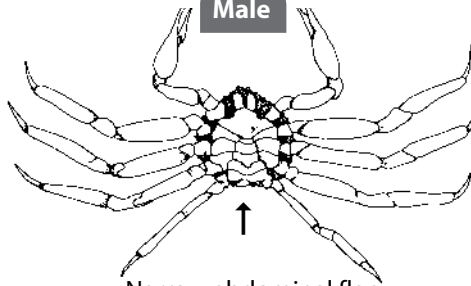
TANNER CRAB (minimum size 5½ inches)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

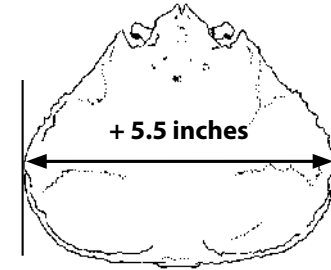


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside
(females usually smaller than 5½ inches)

Male



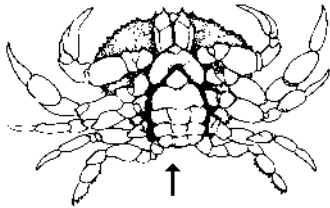
Narrow abdominal flap



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

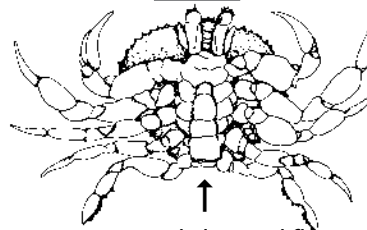
DUNGENESS CRAB (minimum size 6½ inches)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**

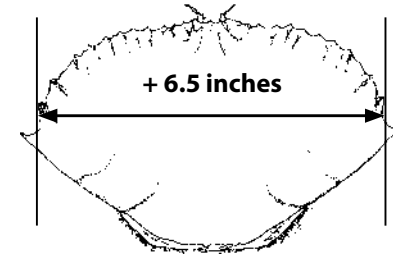


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

Male



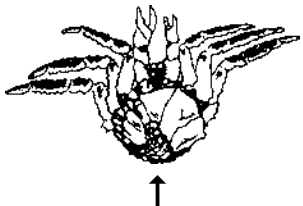
Narrow abdominal flap



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

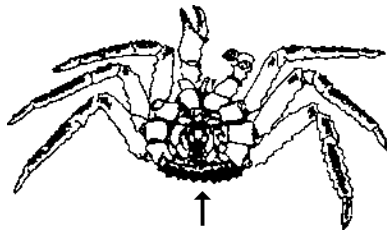
KING CRAB (minimum size 7 inches)

Female - **NO HARVEST ALLOWED**



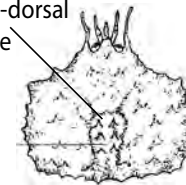
Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

Male



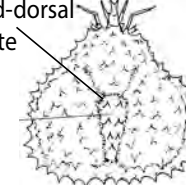
narrow abdominal flap

6 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



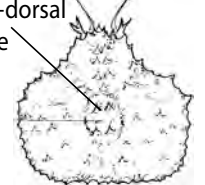
RED KING CRAB

5 to 9 spines on mid-dorsal plate



BROWN KING CRAB

4 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



BLUE KING CRAB

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 70.

artificial fly—a fly which is constructed by common methods known as fly tying, including a dry fly, wet fly, or nymph, or a bare single hook, and 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 (including an artificial fly) which is man-made, free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995, and is used to attract fish for the purpose of taking fish.

bag limit—the maximum legal take per person per day, in the area in which the person is fishing, even though part or all of the fish are immediately preserved; a fish when landed and killed becomes a part of the bag limit of the person originally hooking it.

bait—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, Mackinaw or lake trout, and eastern brook trout.

charter vessel—means a vessel 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.

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.

deep water release mechanism—a device designed to return a rockfish back near the bottom where it was hooked, or to a specified depth, and to assist the fish in recompression and to improve the fish's chance of survival.

drainage—all of the waters composing 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.

fresh water—all inland waters; inland waters are separated from salt water at the mouths of creeks, streams, and rivers at a line between extremities of the latter's banks at a mean low tide or at a point to be determined and adequately marked by the department.

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

local representative of the department—(a) the nearest most accessible professional employee of the department, (b) a person designated by the Commissioner or by a professional employee of the department to perform specific functions for the department, or (c) a law enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety.

mark or marking—all forms of skin alteration, fin clipping, or other mutilation, or insertion of foreign materials in live fish that permit later identification.

molesting—the harassing, disturbing, or interfering with fish by any means, including the use of any missile or object not established as legal gear; molesting includes dragging, kicking, throwing, striking, or otherwise abusing a fish which is intended to be released.

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

open season—the time during which fish may lawfully be taken; each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to begin at 12:01 a.m. on the first day and end at midnight of the last day thereof.

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

pelagic and non-pelagic rockfish—*refer to page 36.*

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

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

preserved fish—fish prepared in such a manner, and in an existing state of preservation, as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period, and does not include unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice, dry ice, or fish that are lightly salted.

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

rockfish—includes all fish of the genus *Sebastes*.

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS (continued)

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

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

sport fishing—the taking of or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any freshwater, marine, or anadromous fish by hook and line held in the hand, or by hook and line attached to a pole or rod which is held in the hand or closely attended, or by other means defined by the Alaska Board of Fisheries.

stream mouth—the downstream point defined as a straight line running from the most downstream extremity on one stream bank to the most downstream extremity on the other stream bank, or a point defined and marked by the department.

take—taking, pursuing, fishing, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, pursue, fish, or in any manner capture or kill fish or shellfish.

toxicant—any material or chemical that upon introduction to the waters of Alaska by direct or indirect means will kill, stun, or drive fish from their natural repose.

transport—ship, transport, carry, import, export, or receive or deliver for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

trout—includes rainbow, steelhead, and cutthroat.

waters of Alaska—has the same meaning as set out in 5 AAC 39.975(13).

year—the calendar year from January 1 through December 31.

Tips – if you plan to release your fish

Tackle

- Use strong line to bring your catch in quickly.
- Fish caught with flies or lures survive more often than fish caught with bait.
- Overly large hooks can damage mouth parts or eyes. Small hooks may be taken deeply by fish.
- Use steel hooks that will quickly rust out; avoid using stainless steel hooks. Use pliers to pinch barbs down.

Landing your catch

- Land your fish as carefully and quickly as possible. Avoid removing the fish from the water.
- If you are ice-fishing, don't lay your fish on the ice.

Removing the hook

- Remove the hook quickly and gently, keeping the fish underwater.
- Use long-nosed pliers or a hemostat to back the hook out.
- When a fish is hooked deeply, cut the line near the hook. It is better to cut your line rather than injure an active fish.

Reviving your catch

- Point your fish into a slow current or gently move it back and forth until its gills are working and it maintains its balance.
- When the fish recovers and attempts to swim out of your hands, let it go.
- Large fish may take some time to revive.

***See page 37 if you plan to release rockfish.**



Releasing a rainbow trout

THE FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD PROGRAM



Report Violations

1-800-478-3377

If you witness or suspect that a fish or wildlife violation has occurred, please call our toll-free number. You will not have to reveal your name, testify in court, or sign a deposition. You will remain anonymous, and you may receive a reward.

Local Alaska Wildlife Troopers' office phone numbers are as follows:

Juneau	(907) 465-4000
Haines	(907) 766-2533
Hoonah	(907) 945-3620
Ketchikan.....	(907) 225-5118
Craig	(907) 826-2291
Petersburg.....	(907) 772-3983
Sitka.....	(907) 747-3254
Wrangell.....	(907) 874-3215
Yakutat	(907) 784-3220

Best Practices

- ❖ Don't pollute—please haul trash out of the field and dispose of it properly. Remember that discarded fishing line can be lethal to birds and other wildlife.
- ❖ Obey fishing regulations.
- ❖ Respect private property. Native allotments and other private land holdings are common along Alaska's waterways; seek permission before using private land.
- ❖ Think about your needs and take only the fish you require. Preserve your fish appropriately.
- ❖ If you plan to kill fish, do so quickly and humanely. If you plan to release fish, handle them gently and do not remove them from the water.
- ❖ Minimize stream bank erosion.

Caring for your Catch

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

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

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



Fishing in Bear Country:

44



NEVER let bears associate people with food

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

Health Guidelines for Eating Alaska Fish

Alaska fish are an excellent source of low-fat protein and important nutrients. Some fish contain elevated levels of mercury, which can harm unborn babies and young children. The Department of Health and Social Services Web site offers specific fish consumption advice for women who are or can become pregnant, nursing mothers, and children 12 and under.

Go to:

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/epi/eph/pages/fish/default.aspx>

or call (907) 269-8000.

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

Photo by Ted Krieg



Boating Tips:

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.alaskaboatingsafety.org

- Life jackets for each person (properly sized and worn)
- Current weather forecast and tides checked
- Boat plug installed/sea cock closed
- VHF marine radio (tested prior to departure)
- Fire extinguishers (fully charged)
- Throwable flotation device with floating line attached
- Sound-producing device (air horn, whistle, bell)
- Visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, signal light)
- Fuel and oil sufficient for trip (1/3 out, 1/3 return, 1/3 reserve)

- Battery fully charged, terminals covered & battery secured
- Bilge pump and manual pump or bailing device
- Tools and spare parts (battery, fuses, spark plugs, belts)
- Navigation lights functioning properly
- Registration certificate onboard, numbers and decals affixed
- Anchor
- Paddle/oar or other alternate propulsion
- Food/emergency shelter/drinking water
- First Aid Kit

FELT-SOLED FOOTGEAR PROHIBITED

Anglers are reminded that effective January 1, 2012, footgear with absorbent felt or other fibrous material on the soles are prohibited while sport fishing in the fresh waters of Alaska. The regulation was adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in 2010 to reduce the potential for introduction and spread of invasive organisms, including plants, into Alaska waters. Invasive organisms spread by contaminated waders and other gear can threaten resident fish stocks and important fish habitat.

Wading boots are not the only means of transporting invasive species; all fishing, boating, or recreational equipment exposed to aquatic invasive species are potential carriers.

To reduce the chance of introducing invasive species, anglers should:

- **CLEAN**— Rinse and remove any mud, sediment, and/or plant debris from all gear, boats, and boat trailers, floatplane rudders and floats, and anything that comes into contact with the water. Separate all pieces of wading footgear and waders (remove liners, etc.) to check for and remove visible mud, sediment and/or plant debris before leaving the area. Use a stiff bristle brush to clean all fishing gear.
- **DRAIN**— Empty all water from coolers, bilge pumps, buckets, and wring out gear before leaving the boat launch or fishing areas.
- **DRY**— Completely dry gear between systems or trips.
- **DECONTAMINATE**— If drying is not possible, either freeze gear until solid or wash gear in 130°F hot water. If drying, freezing or heating gear is not feasible, use a 2% bleach solution to clean gear away from fresh water recreation sites. Spray or rinse gear for one minute. A 2% bleach solution can be made easily by mixing 2.5 oz. of chlorine bleach with tap water to make 1 gallon of solution.

NOTE: Bleach solutions may degrade gear made of absorbent materials. Please rinse gear on land, away from fresh water fishing areas and dispose of disinfectants as indicated on the label.

PLEASE REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES BY CALLING:
1-877-INVASIV

For more information on preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species into Alaska's waters, please visit the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=invasive.main> .

ADF&G's Trophy Fish Program

Alaska State Trophy Fish Recordholders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TROPHY FISH AFFIDAVIT

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Mail this form and a photo of your fish to:

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

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

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

Please type or print clearly

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

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

Date caught: _____ Location caught: _____

Sport Fishing License No.: _____ Age: _____

Entrant's name (please print): _____

Mailing address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip code: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

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

Official's name (please print): _____

Scales certification date: _____

Official's mailing address: _____

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

Witness 1 (signature/address): _____

Witness 2 (signature/address): _____

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

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

Entrant signature: _____

Official's signature: _____

Certified by me this (enter date): _____

A PICTURE OF YOUR FISH MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THIS AFFIDAVIT.
Digital photos may be sent to dfg.dsf.trophyfish@alaska.gov.
Please reference the entrants name in the subject line.

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

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

5 AAC 75.010(a) states that no person may possess any unpreserved fish not legally taken by himself or herself, unless he or she has a statement signed by the person taking the fish stating the type of fish, number of fish, the location and date taken, and the sport fishing license number. See page 7, "Possession of sport-caught fish."



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish

TRANSFER OF POSSESSION FORM

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

ANGLER INFORMATION

Name: _____ Sport fishing license no. _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

SPECIES TAKEN	NUMBER TAKEN	DATE TAKEN	LOCATION
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Angler's signature: _____ Date: _____

RECIPIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Recipient's signature: _____ Date: _____

Alaska's Boating Safety Law

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

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



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

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

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

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

Sport Fishing by Proxy...

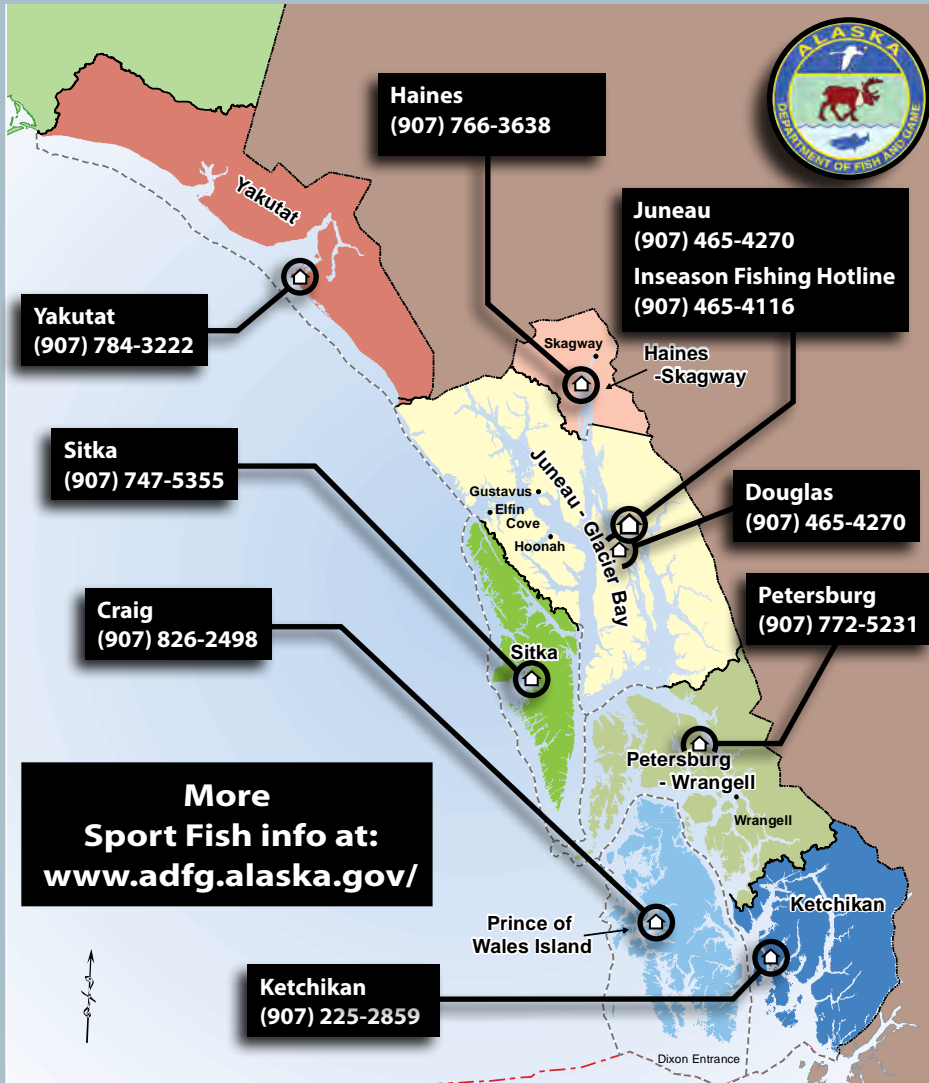
Alaska residents may proxy sport fish, proxy personal use fish, and/or proxy subsistence fish for another Alaska resident who is: (1) 70% or greater physically disabled (physician's affidavit required); (2) 65 years or older; or (3) Legally blind (physician's affidavit required); (4) Developmentally disabled (physician's affidavit required). **No person may give or receive payment to be a beneficiary or a proxy.** Get a "Proxy Information Form" (Proxy) from any ADF&G office, or visit: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=personaluseproxyfishing.main>

Bring it to an ADF&G office for certification. You must provide: (1) your sport fishing license number, or ADF&G PID/DAV card number, (2) original signatures of both parties, (3) beneficiary's proof of fishing license or ADF&G PID/DAV card; and, if the reason for the proxy is "legally blind" or "developmentally disabled", a physician's affidavit, or if "physically disabled," proof of 70% or greater physical disability.

The Proxy is valid from date of ADF&G certification for the time period shown through the end of the current calendar year. The proxy fishing program allows you to take your own bag limit and one beneficiary's bag limit in the same day. You may not take more than 2 bag and possession limits during any fishing trip, and you may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear. The beneficiary may **not** take or attempt to take fish or shellfish at the same time as his/her proxy.

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

Alaska Department of Fish & Game Southeast Alaska Sport Fish Offices



**More Sport Fish info at:
www.adfg.alaska.gov/**

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



Dear Anglers,

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

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

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

May you have a safe and successful fishing experience!

Sincerely,

Bill Walker

Bill Walker
Governor

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, please write: ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203; Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, MS 5230, Washington, DC 20240. The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers: (VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078. For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the following: ADF&G, Sport Fish Division, Research and Technical Services, Anchorage, AK 99518, 907-267-2382.