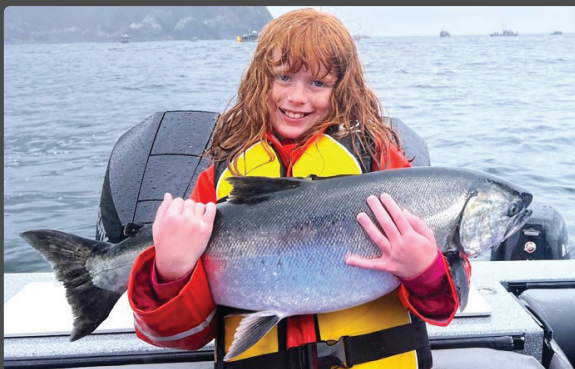


# 2024 SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY

# SOUTHEAST ALASKA



Effective until the 2025 summary is issued



LICENSING & REGIONAL REGULATIONS

YAKUTAT

HAINES & SKAGWAY

JUNEAU & GLACIER BAY

SITKA

PETERSBURG & WRANGELL

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

KETCHIKAN



## GET OUT AND FISH. TOGETHER.



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## COMMISSIONER'S NOTE

Alaska is a big and wild place. It is a world-renowned fishing destination with some of the wildest waters. Our icy, pristine saltwaters contain huge halibut, an array of rockfish, squid, and various shellfish, and incredible runs of Pacific salmon working their way from the ocean to Alaska's freshwaters, which also have year-round resident species such as rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, northern pike, sheefish, and Arctic grayling, just to name a few.

Thank you to everyone who celebrates this great state with us and purchases a fishing license or king salmon stamp. Whether you are a first-time angler or a lifelong enthusiast, you can be sure your purchase provides an investment in maintaining Alaska's fisheries. Those funds go directly to our state's fisheries resource conservation, management, research, and enhancement efforts for future generations. Whether you are a resident or a visitor to our great state, we hope you can get out fishing with family and friends.

I look forward to seeing you on the water. And don't forget to pass on the tradition - take someone fishing with you. Tight lines.

**Doug Vincent-Lang**

*Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game*

## ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



Division of Sport Fish  
1255 West 8th Street/P.O. Box 115526  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Mike Dunleavy, Governor  
Doug Vincent-Lang, Commissioner  
Israel Payton, Sport Fish Director

The Alaska 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 ADF&G 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 (DSF) is one of four divisions within ADF&G. By law, the mission of DSF is to protect and improve the state's sport fisheries resources. DSF operations are largely funded by anglers and recreational boaters through contributions to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and ADF&G license funds. At least 15% 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, numerous emergency orders may be issued to open or close seasons or areas, modify bag and possession limits, methods and means, and more in any given year. Most, but not all, affect salmon fishing, as opposed to fishing for resident species. All emergency orders are widely announced via news media, recorded on ADF&G hotlines, available at ADF&G offices, online at [www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov), and may also be posted at key access points. Anglers can also subscribe to receive emergency orders, advisory announcements, and press releases through the ADF&G website.

## HOW REGULATIONS ARE CHANGED

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 three-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 ADF&G, public comment, input from Advisory Committees and guidance from the Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Law when creating regulations.

The Board meets on a three-year cycle. It most recently addressed Lower Cook Inlet Finfish regulations in November 2023; Kodiak Finfish regulations in January 2024; and Upper Cook Inlet Finfish regulations in February and March 2024.

### Alaska Board of Fisheries Current Members

John Wood (Chair) ..... Willow  
Tom Carpenter (Vice Chair) ..... Cordova  
Märit Carlson-VanDort ..... Anchorage  
Gerad Godfrey ..... Eagle River  
Greg Svendsen ..... Anchorage  
Mike Wood ..... Talkeetna  
Stan Zuray ..... Tanana

For more information on the board process, please visit the Boards webpage at [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fisheriesboard.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fisheriesboard.main) or contact the ADF&G Boards Support Section at (907) 465-4110.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game complies with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This summary is available in alternative communication formats. If you need assistance, please contact the ADF&G ADA Coordinator at (907) 465-6078; TTY/ Alaska Relay 7-1-1; or 1 (800) 770-8973.

## COVER PHOTOS

Finn Forrer (8 years old) with a Situk River rainbow trout.

Olivia McKelvey (10 years old) with a Prince of Wales Chinook salmon.

Blake Hall with a Prince of Wales scallop.

Don Kramer with a Situk River sockeye salmon.

Brookelynn Blair with a Clarence Strait Chinook salmon.

Fraser Jansen (9 years old) with a Sitka Sound Chinook salmon.

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



## NOT FAMILIAR WITH THIS BOOK?

**First**, check for emergency orders which are available online, on the ADF&G mobile app, or at local ADF&G offices as emergency orders supersede (which means they replace) all fishing regulations.

**Second**, read the statewide and regional regulations on pages 6-8.

**Third**, go to pages 9-11 and read the freshwater and saltwater general regulations that apply to all Southeast management areas. The general regulations explain the overall seasons, methods and means, daily bag limits, possession limits, and size limits for the management areas.

**Fourth**, read the Southeast Alaska Special Regulations Guide on pages 12-13. Find the management area you plan to fish in and skip to that section of the book. The special regulations will supersede the general, regional, and statewide regulations. If the waters you plan to fish in **DO NOT APPEAR** in the management area's special regulations, follow the general regulations for seasons, methods and means, daily bag limits, and possession limits.

**Lastly**, you'll need a sport fishing license (and a king salmon stamp if you are targeting king salmon, even if it's catch-and-release fishing). You can purchase a sport fishing license and king stamp at local ADF&G offices, through the ADF&G online store, through the ADF&G mobile app, or at select vendors. Please read the licensing and harvest recording requirements on pages 4-5 for more information.

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 (AAC), Title 5 online at [www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#5](http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#5).

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.



**YOU CAN SIGN UP TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY ORDER NOTIFICATIONS VIA EMAIL.**  
**FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT**  
**[WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/SF/EONR](http://WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/SF/EONR).**

## THE FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD PROGRAM



**Report Violations**  
**1 (800) 478-3377**

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**Anglers Please Note:** New or revised regulations and information for 2024 are printed in **GREEN TEXT** with a corresponding  symbol.

**Emergency Orders:** Inseason changes to regulations. Regulations in this booklet may be changed by emergency order at any time. If an inseason change has been made by emergency order for the species when and where you plan to fish, follow the inseason regulation; inseason regulatory changes prevail over the regulations listed in this booklet. All such changes can be found by contacting any ADF&G Sport Fish office or online on the ADF&G website.

Office Location	ADF&G Division of Sport Fish	Alaska Wildlife Troopers
Craig	(907) 826-2498	(907) 826-2918
Douglas	(907) 465-4270	
Haines	(907) 766-3638	(907) 766-2533
Hoonah		(907) 945-3620
Juneau	(907) 465-4270 (Regional)	(907) 465-4000
	(907) 465-4180 Fishing Report	
Ketchikan	(907) 225-2859	(907) 225-5111
Petersburg	907) 772-5231	(907) 772-3983
Sitka	(907) 747-5355	(907) 747-3254
Wrangell		(907) 874-3215
Yakutat	907) 784-3222	907) 784-3220

# AN ALASKA SPORT FISHING LICENSE IS REQUIRED FOR ALL RESIDENT ANGLERS 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER, AND NONRESIDENT ANGLERS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER TO FISH IN ALL FRESH AND SALT WATERS IN ALASKA.

A sport fishing license must be in the angler's actual possession, must be signed, and may be in paper or electronic form.

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 and salt waters of Alaska. Additionally, if fishing for king salmon, you may need a king salmon stamp and/or a harvest record card. See page 5 for exemptions.

Your sport fishing license, PID, or DV 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 card and/or king salmon 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 and 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.

Those permanently stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months may purchase a nonresident military sport fishing license and a nonresident military annual king salmon stamp at reduced rates and are considered nonresidents. Please note nonresident sport fishing regulations apply.



**ADF&G IS MOBILE!**

- Display your fishing license and personal use permits
- Access fishing and hunting regulations
- Utilize maps to review location information

**DOWNLOAD THE APP TODAY!**





## ALASKA RESIDENT SPORT FISHING LICENSE FEES

Alaska Sport Fishing License ..... \$20  
Alaska residents 18 years old and older. Valid for the calendar year from date of purchase.

ADF&G Permanent (Senior) ID Card (PID) ... FREE  
Free to qualifying Alaska residents. You must be 60 years old or older to apply for a PID which is good for fishing, hunting, and trapping. **FOR ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY.** If you become a nonresident, your PID card is no longer valid and you are required to purchase a nonresident sport fishing license.

ADF&G Disabled Veteran ID Card (DV) ..... FREE  
Free to qualifying Alaska residents who are disabled veterans with a disability of 50% or greater that was incurred during military service. This card is good for fishing, hunting, and trapping. **FOR ALASKA RESIDENTS ONLY.** If you become a nonresident, your DV card is no longer valid, and you are required to purchase a nonresident sport fishing license.

Resident Blind Sport Fishing License ..... \$0.50  
Affidavit required - forms are available from ADF&G or license vendors.

Low Income Sport Fishing License ..... \$5  
To be eligible for a low income license, you must be an Alaska resident and have an annual family or household income equal to or less than the most recent poverty guidelines for the state. These are set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the year preceding application. AS. 16.05.340(a)(6) **THIS IS NOT A PROGRAM BASED LICENSE.** For more information, please visit [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=license.lowincome](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=license.lowincome).

## NONRESIDENT SPORT FISHING LICENSE FEES

Nonresidents under the age of 16 years old do not need to purchase a sport fishing license.

Residents of the Yukon Territory may purchase a nonresident license at Alaska resident fees.

Annual sport fishing license is valid for the calendar year from date of purchase.

1-Day Sport Fishing License ..... \$15  
3-Day Sport Fishing License ..... \$30  
7-Day Sport Fishing License ..... \$45  
14-Day Sport Fishing License ..... \$75  
Annual Sport Fishing License ..... \$100

Nonresident Military Annual Sport Fishing License ..... \$20  
Only for active duty military service members permanently stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months or for their dependent(s).



Hooked on fishing.



## SPORT FISHING 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.


Areas to record harvested species with an annual limit are printed on each sport fishing license.

A harvest record card is required for resident anglers under 18 years old, nonresident anglers under 16 years old, and PID or DV licensed anglers.

Immediately upon landing and retaining a fish that has an annual limit, all anglers must enter the species, date, and location, on the angler's paper or electronic harvest record.

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.

### Example of a Harvest Record Card



**Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Sport Fish**

**Sport Fishing Annual Harvest Record Card**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ CHECK ONE BOX: ☐ Resident Senior ☐ Resident Disabled Veteran  
☒ ☐ Resident Under 18 ☐ Nonresident Under 16

Senior PID/DAV Sport Fishing License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Youth Angler (Age & Birthday): \_\_\_\_\_

Harvest Date	Water where fish was harvested	Fish Species

For more information, please review the back of the card or visit [www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov).

## WHERE TO GET A SPORT FISHING LICENSE, KING STAMP, & HARVEST RECORD CARD

Sport fishing licenses and king salmon stamps may be purchased at local ADF&G offices, from licensed local vendors (i.e. sporting goods stores), and online at <https://store.adfg.alaska.gov>.

Harvest record cards are available at local ADF&G offices, from licensed local vendors, and online at [https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/sportlicense/pdf/sf\\_harvest\\_record\\_card.pdf](https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/sportlicense/pdf/sf_harvest_record_card.pdf).

PID or DV cards may be obtained online at <https://store.adfg.alaska.gov>.

## KING SALMON STAMP INFORMATION

Anglers sport fishing for king salmon including catch-and-release (except king salmon stocked into landlocked lakes) must purchase a current year king salmon stamp. Anglers can purchase stamps online and print them immediately.

If you purchase a physical stamp, it must be signed across the face of the stamp, in ink, and stuck to the back or front of your sport fishing license depending on if you have purchased a handwritten sport fishing license or a sport fishing license online.

Examples of a physical king salmon stamp (sticker) and a king salmon stamp purchased through the ADF&G online store.



### KING SALMON STAMP FEES

Alaska residents 18 years and older and nonresidents 16 years and older need to purchase a king salmon stamp to fish for king salmon in fresh and salt waters.

Annual king salmon stamps are valid for the calendar year from date of purchase.

Resident Annual King Salmon Stamp .....	\$10
Nonresident 1-day King Salmon Stamp .....	\$15
Nonresident 3-day King Salmon Stamp .....	\$30
Nonresident 7-day King Salmon Stamp .....	\$45
Nonresident 14-day King Salmon Stamp .....	\$75
Nonresident Annual King Salmon Stamp ....	\$100
Nonresident Military King Salmon Stamp .....	\$30
Duplicate King Salmon Stamp .....	\$5

The following individuals do not need a king salmon stamp:

- Resident anglers under 18 years old and nonresidents under 16 years old.
- Residents who possess an ADF&G PID or DV card.
- Residents who possess the Low Income Sport Fishing License.
- Residents who possess the Resident Blind Sport Fishing License.



A Chinook salmon caught in Fish Creek Pond.



Purchase your sport fishing license, king salmon stamp, permits, and so much more through the ADF&G online store.

## DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

- Upon request by a Department representative or state peace officer, anglers must forfeit the heads of any salmon or trout with external or internal tags or an adipose finclip along with the 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

### 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 in freshwater from September 15 through November 15, unless otherwise noted in the special regulations listed on pages 14-32.

### BOWFISHING:

- Bowfishing is prohibited in the fresh and salt waters of Southeast Alaska.

### CLOSED WATERS/ WATERS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING:

- Unless otherwise provided by area regulations: (a) the waters within 300 feet of a fish weir or fish ladder are closed to sport fishing, unless a lesser or greater distance is indicated by Department markers; and (b) it is unlawful to cast, drift, or place by any means a hook, bait, lure, or fly into waters closed to sport fishing.



### FELT-SOLED BOOTS PROHIBITED:

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

### 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, TRANSPORT, OR MARKING OF LIVE FISH, EGGS, OR AQUATIC ORGANISMS:

- It is unlawful, except in accordance with the provisions listed on page 8 under "Use of Sport-Caught Fish as Bait," or in compliance with the terms of a permit issued by the Commissioner for a person to collect, transport, possess, propagate, export, mark in any way, or release into the waters or the lands of the state, any live fish, fish eggs, or aquatic organism.
- It is unlawful for a person to possess any part of a Class A banned invasive species, including reproductive or genetic material, at any stage of its life cycle, except as follows: (1) when transporting a specimen to any department office or another location as directed by the department in a sealed container for the purpose of containing, identifying, or reporting the presence of the

Possession, Transport, or Marking of Live Fish, Eggs, or Aquatic Organisms continued...

**species or (2) under the provisions of an aquatic resource permit. A person may not possess any live Class B banned invasive species at any stage of its life cycle. See page 46 for Class A & B definitions.**

### 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.

### 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 salt water to dispatch a fish caught with legal gear.

### WASTE OF FISH:

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

## METHODS AND MEANS

### 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.

### FRESH WATER SPORT FISHING:

- Fish may not be taken in fresh water by means of:
  - Fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except those of standard manufacture);
  - Multiple hooks with gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch;
  - Spear, unless permitted by area regulations.
  - **Spearguns are not legal gear in fresh waters.**
- 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 14-32.
- Fresh waters closed to salmon fishing but open to trout, Arctic grayling, Arctic 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.

### 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.



**SNAGGING IN SALT WATER:**

- Unless otherwise prohibited under area regulation, snagging is allowed in salt water.

**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.

**SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR HERRING AND SMELT:**

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

**SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR SQUID:**

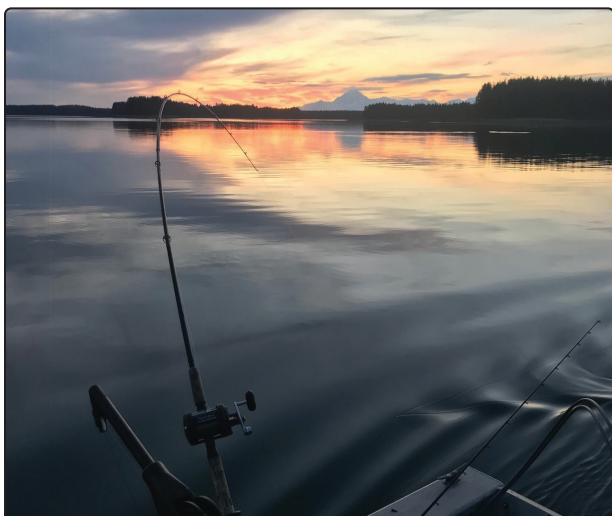
- Squid may be taken with the use of not more than two squid jigs attached to a single line. See page 47 for definition of a squid jig. Standard sport fishing gear described above may also be used to target squid.

**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.

**USE OF UNDERWATER SPEAR (SALT WATER):**

- Subject to applicable seasons and bag and possession limits, a person who is completely submerged or swimming on the surface may use a spear or speargun in salt water to take fish if the spear or speargun is not tipped with an explosive charge.



Trolling for salmon with a beautiful sunset.

**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.
  - Species for which bag limits and seasons are not provided for in sport fishing regulations.
  - 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**

- 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 44. 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.



A beautiful spawned colored coho salmon.

## POSSESSION OF SPORT-CAUGHT HALIBUT

- Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty.
- Federal possession and landing requirements for sport-caught halibut differ from state regulations. Possession includes unpreserved AND preserved fish for halibut, but possession limits only apply in saltwaters.
- Transfer of Possession forms are not valid for halibut.
- Consult federal regulations for halibut bag, size, and possession limits for guided (charter) anglers; and possession and landing requirements.
- Federal halibut regulations are available through NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region at (907) 586-7228. [www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/sport-halibut](http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/sport-halibut)



Successful day of halibut fishing for this angler.



Beautiful steelhead trout from the Situk River.

## SPORT FISH GUIDING

- All individuals and businesses who are providing sport fishing guide services must register and obtain a guide and/or business registration with ADF&G before guiding clients.
- All sport charter vessels used for the guided taking of fish or shellfish in fresh or salt water must have a current Division of Motor Vehicles boat registration number or USCG documentation number and an ADF&G sport fishing guide vessel decal with the current year renewal sticker.
- Decals must be displayed in plain sight on each side of the vessel any time sport fishing guide services are taking place.
- In Southeast Alaska, all saltwater sport fishing businesses must use an eLogbook.
- Additional information on requirements for sport fish guides and businesses can be found online at [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SFGuidesLicense.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SFGuidesLicense.main).



Just a little family fishing fun on the ocean.

## 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 requirements 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. For specific information, see commercial shellfish regulations.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS - FRESH WATER

The fresh water fishing season is open year-round for all species, except for king salmon in the fresh waters between Cape Fairweather and the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance.

Fishing is open year-round for all species unless otherwise noted below or in special regulations.

Check for emergency orders online at [www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR) prior to fishing.

**KING SALMON**

- **YAKUTAT AREA** (between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather). See map on page 14.
  - 20 inches or longer: 1 per day, 1 in possession.
  - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- **Nonresident:** Annual limit is established annually by an emergency order, as specified in the Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan.
- **SOUTHEAST ALASKA (outside of the Yakutat Area):** **Closed.** See exceptions in Juneau/Glacier Bay, Petersburg/Wrangell, and Sitka Management areas.

**COHO SALMON**

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

**CHUM, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON (INCLUDING KOKANEE)**

- 16 inches or longer: 6 of each species per day, 12 of each species in possession.

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

- Less than 16 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

**STEELHEAD TROUT**

- 36 inches or longer: 1 per day, 2 in possession. There is a 2 fish annual limit, harvest record is required (see page 5).

**CUTTHROAT & RAINBOW TROUT (IN COMBINATION)**

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, 11 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

**DOLLY VARDEN**

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

**BROOK TROUT**

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

**ARCTIC GRAYLING**

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

**OTHER FISH SPECIES NOT LISTED ABOVE**

- No bag, possession, annual, or size limits.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS - SALT WATER

The salt water fishing season is open year-round for all species, except for halibut, lingcod, rockfish, Tanner crab, and resident king crab fisheries. For shellfish regulations see pages 33-36.

Fishing is open year-round for all species unless otherwise noted below or in special regulations.

Check for emergency orders online at [www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR) prior to fishing.

**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.**
- **Nonresidents:** 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.
- Charter operators and crew members may not retain king salmon while clients are on board the vessel.

**COHO, CHUM, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON**

- 16 inches or longer: 6 of each species per day, 12 of each species in possession.

**COHO, CHUM, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON**

- Less than 16 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

**STEELHEAD TROUT**

- 36 inches or longer: 1 per day, 2 in possession. There is a 2 fish annual limit, harvest record required (see page 5).

**CUTTHROAT & RAINBOW TROUT (IN COMBINATION)**

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, 11 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

**DOLLY VARDEN**

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

**SABLEFISH (BLACK COD)**

- **Alaska residents:** 4 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit.
- **Nonresidents:** 4 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit. There is a 8 fish annual limit, harvest record is required (see page 5).

**SHARKS (EXCEPT SPINY DOGFISH)**

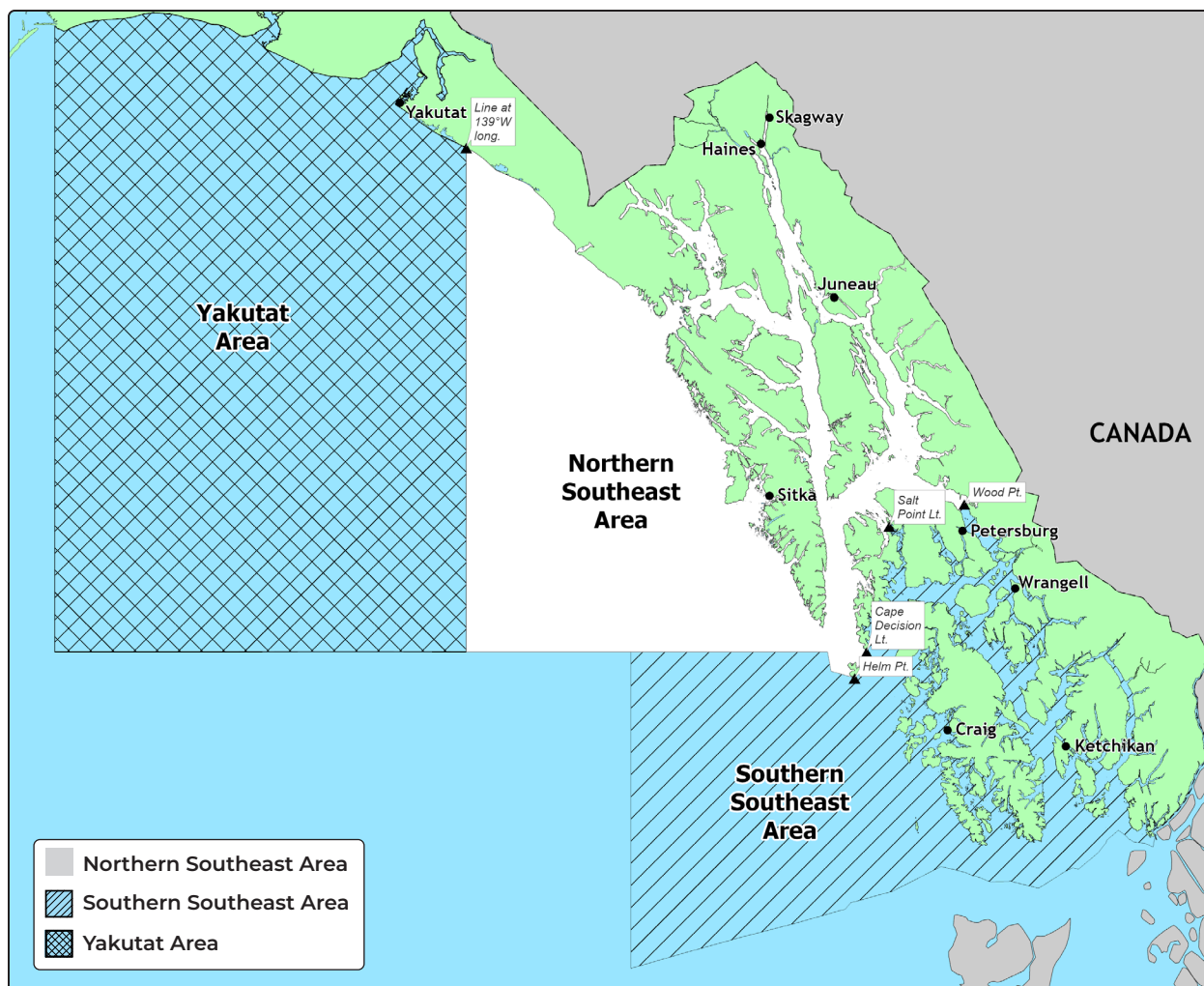
- 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. There is a 2 shark annual limit, harvest record required (see page 5).

**SPINY DOGFISH**

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit, harvest record is **NOT** required.

...continued

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. For more information, please contact the ADF&G Habitat Division in Douglas at (907) 465-4105 or in Craig at (907) 826-2560.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS - SALT WATER (CONTINUED)

### LINGCOD

- **Season:** May 16-November 30, except for nonresidents in the Northern Southeast Area.
- **Charter operators and crew members may not retain lingcod while clients are on board the vessel.**
- **YAKUTAT AREA:**
  - **Alaska Residents:** 1 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
  - **Nonresidents:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. There is an annual limit of 2 fish, harvest record is required (see page 5).
- **NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA:**
  - **Alaska Residents:** 1 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
  - **Nonresidents:**
    - **Season:** May 16-June 14 and August 1-November 30.
    - 1 per day, 1 in possession; 30-35 inches or 55 inches and longer. There is an annual limit of 2 fish, 1 of which is 30-35 inches in length, and 1 that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record is required (see page 5).

### • SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA:

- **Alaska Residents:** 1 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
- **Nonresidents:** 1 per day, 1 in possession; 30-35 inches or 55 inches and longer. There is an annual limit of 2 fish, 1 of which is 30-35 inches in length, and 1 that is 55 inches or greater in length, harvest record is required (see page 5).

...continued



A beast lingcod from SE waters.



## GENERAL REGULATIONS - SALT WATER (CONTINUED)

### HALIBUT

- **January 1-January 31:** Closed to halibut fishing.
- **February 1-December 31:** Open to halibut fishing.
- **Unguided anglers:**
  - 2 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit.
- 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.
- No person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached.
- 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 through NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region at (907) 586-7228. [www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/sport-halibut](http://www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/sport-halibut)

### OTHER FISH SPECIES NOT LISTED ON PAGES 9-10

- No bag, possession, annual, or size limits.

### ALL ROCKFISH

- All vessels must have at least one functional deepwater release mechanism on board and readily available for use when sport fishing activities are taking place regardless of species targeted.
- All rockfish not retained must be released at the depth they were caught or 100 feet, whichever is shallower.
- Upon request, a deepwater release mechanism must be presented to a local representative of the department or a peace officer of the state.

### PELAGIC ROCKFISH

- Pelagic rockfish include black, dark, deacon, dusky, widow, and yellowtail. These six species are uniformly gray, green, brown, or black (see page 38). All rockfish not listed as pelagic are considered nonpelagic.
- 5 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

### NONPELAGIC ROCKFISH (DEMERSAL SHELF & SLOPE ROCKFISH) - All Southeast Waters:

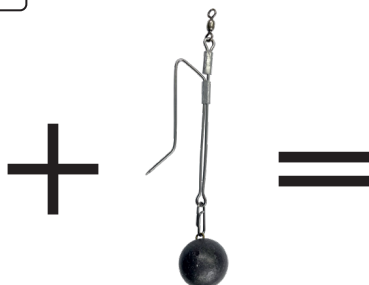
- **DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH (DSR)**
  - **Alaska Residents:** 1 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit, excluding yelloweye which may NOT be retained.
  - **Nonresidents:** Demersal shelf rockfish may NOT be retained.
  - Demersal shelf rockfish include canary, China, copper, quillback, rosethorn, tiger, and yelloweye (see pages 38-39).
- **SLOPE NONPELAGIC ROCKFISH**
  - 1 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
  - Slope rockfish include blackgill, blackspotted, blue, bocaccio, brown, chilipepper, darkblotched, greenstriped, harlequin, northern, Pacific Ocean perch, Puget Sound, pygmy, redstripe, redbanded, roughey, sharpchin, shortbelly, shortraker, silvergray, splitnose, stripetail, vermilion, and yellowmouth (see pages 38-39).

## Examples of Rockfish Release Devices

### ATTENTION SALTWATER ANGLERS:

As of January 1, 2020, anglers must carry a deepwater release device onboard their vessel when sport fishing in salt water and will be required to use the device to release rockfish that are not harvested at depth of capture or 100 feet.

For more info. on deepwater release devices, see pages 38-39 or visit <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingRockfish.main>.



# SOUTHEAST ALASKA SPECIAL REGULATION GUIDE

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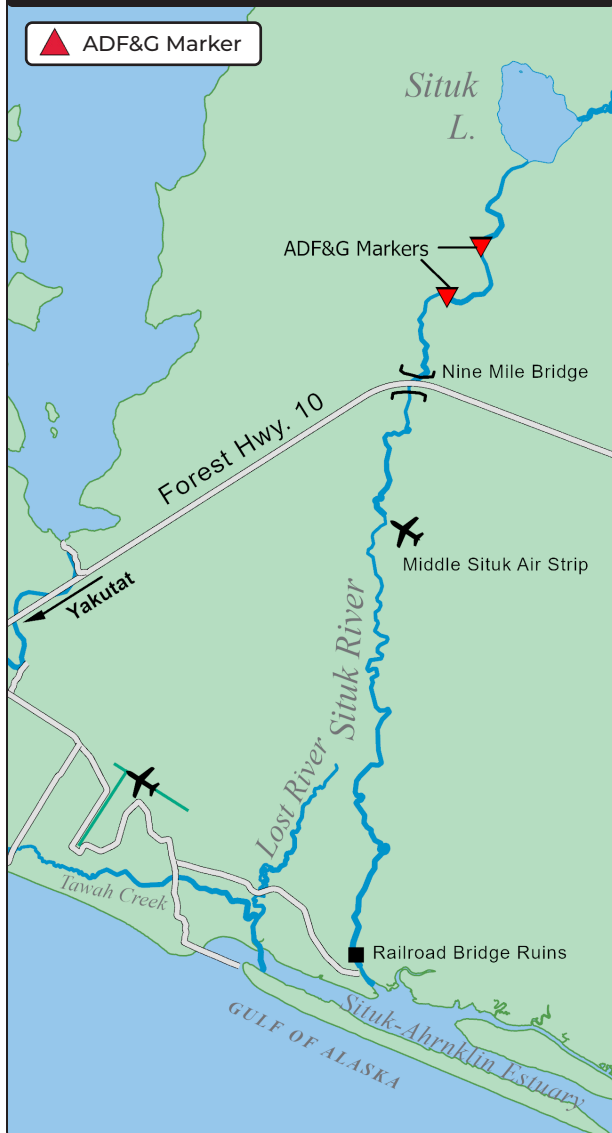
**GET THE LATEST FISHING INFO EMAILED TO YOU.  
SIGN UP ONLINE AT [WWW.WEFISHAK.ALASKA.GOV](http://WWW.WEFISHAK.ALASKA.GOV)**

**FISHING REPORTS  ADVISORY ANNOUNCEMENTS  EMERGENCY ORDERS**



A float spinning rod setup for the win.

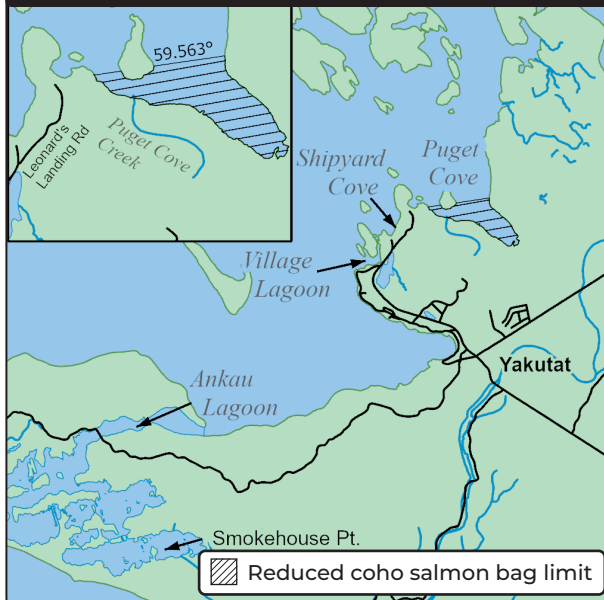
## SITUK AREA



### **SITUK RIVER DRAINAGE** (unless specified below):

- Single hooks only allowed. Up to two single hooks per line may be used.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Situk River from its mouth to the railroad bridge ruins:**
  - **October 15-June 14:** Open to sport fishing, except for anglers 60 years of age or older may fish this section of the river year-round.
- **Upstream from the Middle Situk airstrip:**
  - **September 1-June 30:** Open to sport fishing for king salmon. Annual limits do not apply.
- **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:**
  - **May 16-April 14:** Open to sport fishing.

## YAKUTAT AREA



### **SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - YAKUTAT AREA**

**YAKUTAT MANAGEMENT AREA:** All waters between the longitude of Cape Suckling (144° W long.), and a line projected SW (225°) seaward from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather (58°47.89'N. lat. and 137°56.68'W. long.).

- **Closed to sport fishing for Dungeness crab by nonresident anglers.**
- The personal use Dungeness crab fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.

#### **ANKAU LAGOON:**

- Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **All salt waters of Ankau Lagoon - east of a line from Smokehouse Point north to the mainland:**
  - **October 1-August 14:** Open to sport fishing.

#### **PUGET COVE (see above map):**

- Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

#### **VILLAGE LAGOON:**

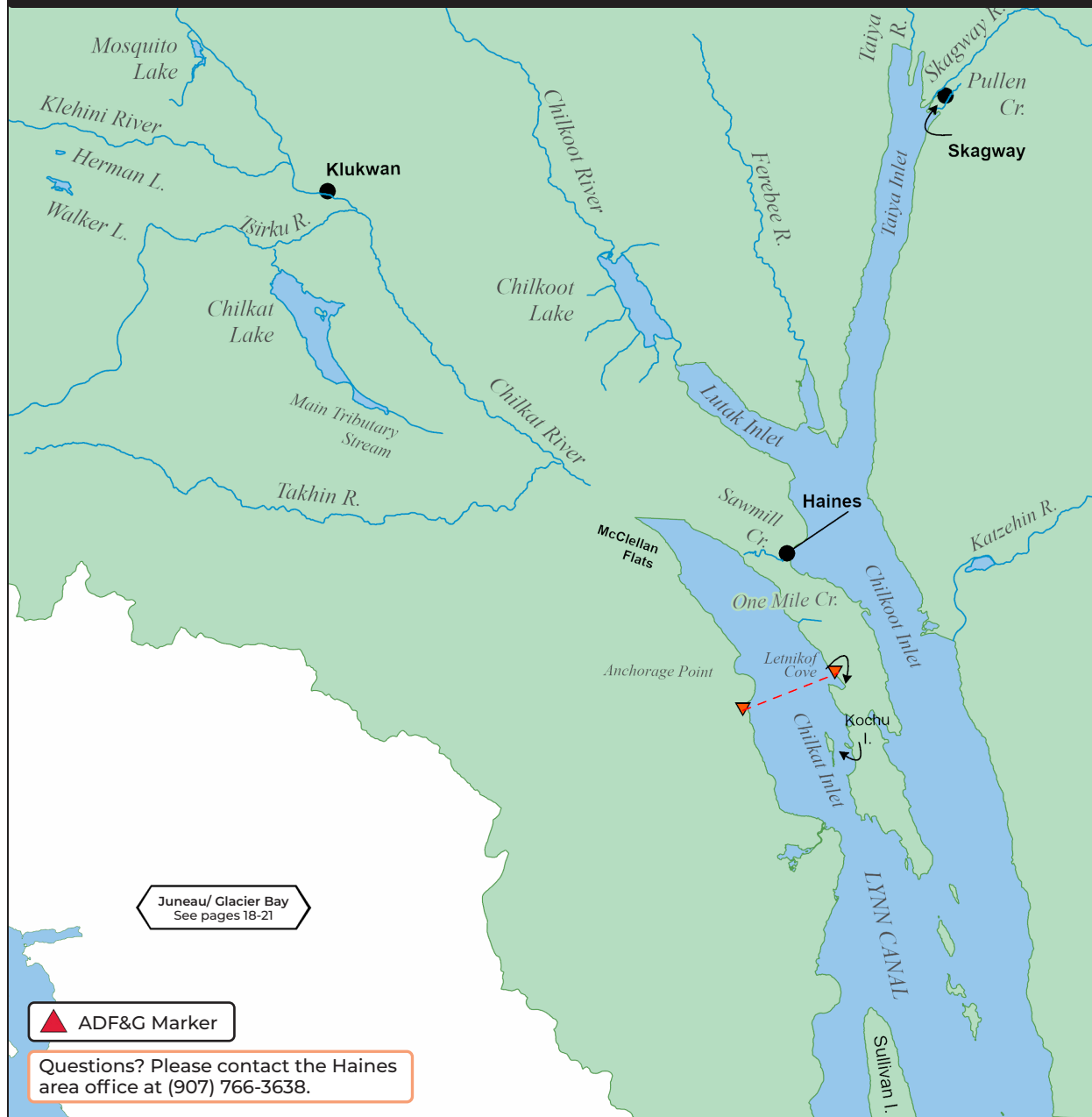
- Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.



Chinook salmon caught in Yakutat Bay.



## HAINES/SKAGWAY AREA



### FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - HAINES/SKAGWAY AREAS

#### **CHILKAT RIVER DRAINAGE** (unless specified below):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Coho salmon: 3 per day, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Mosquito Lake:**
  - Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 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:**
  - **September 15-November 15:** Bait is allowed.

Chilkat River Drainage continued...

- **Chilkat Lake:**
  - Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- **Chilkat Lake inlet and outlet streams down to the confluence with the Tsiurku River:**
  - **September 15-November 15:** Bait is allowed.
- **Chilkat Lake's tributary stream (located at the southeast end of the lake):**
  - **July 1-March 31:** Open to sport fishing.
  - **September 15-November 15:** Bait is allowed.

...continued



Fishing for coho salmon at Chilkoot River.

#### **CHILKOOT RIVER DRAINAGE:**

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

#### **HERMAN LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

#### **ONE MILE CREEK (Mud Bay Road):**

- **July 1-March 31:** Open to sport fishing.

#### **SAWMILL CREEK and its tributaries:**

- **July 1-March 31:** Open to sport fishing.

#### **WALKER LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.



Dime bright Chinook salmon equals all smiles.

## **SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - HAINES AREA**

**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:

- **April 15-July 15:** **Closed to king salmon fishing.** All king salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **July 16-April 14:** Please check for emergency orders for current regulations or contact the local ADF&G office.

## **SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - SKAGWAY AREA**

#### **LOST LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Rainbow trout: 2 per day 2 in possession, 9 inches or longer.

#### **PULLEN CREEK (above Second Ave.):**

- **December 1-September 14:** Open to sport fishing.

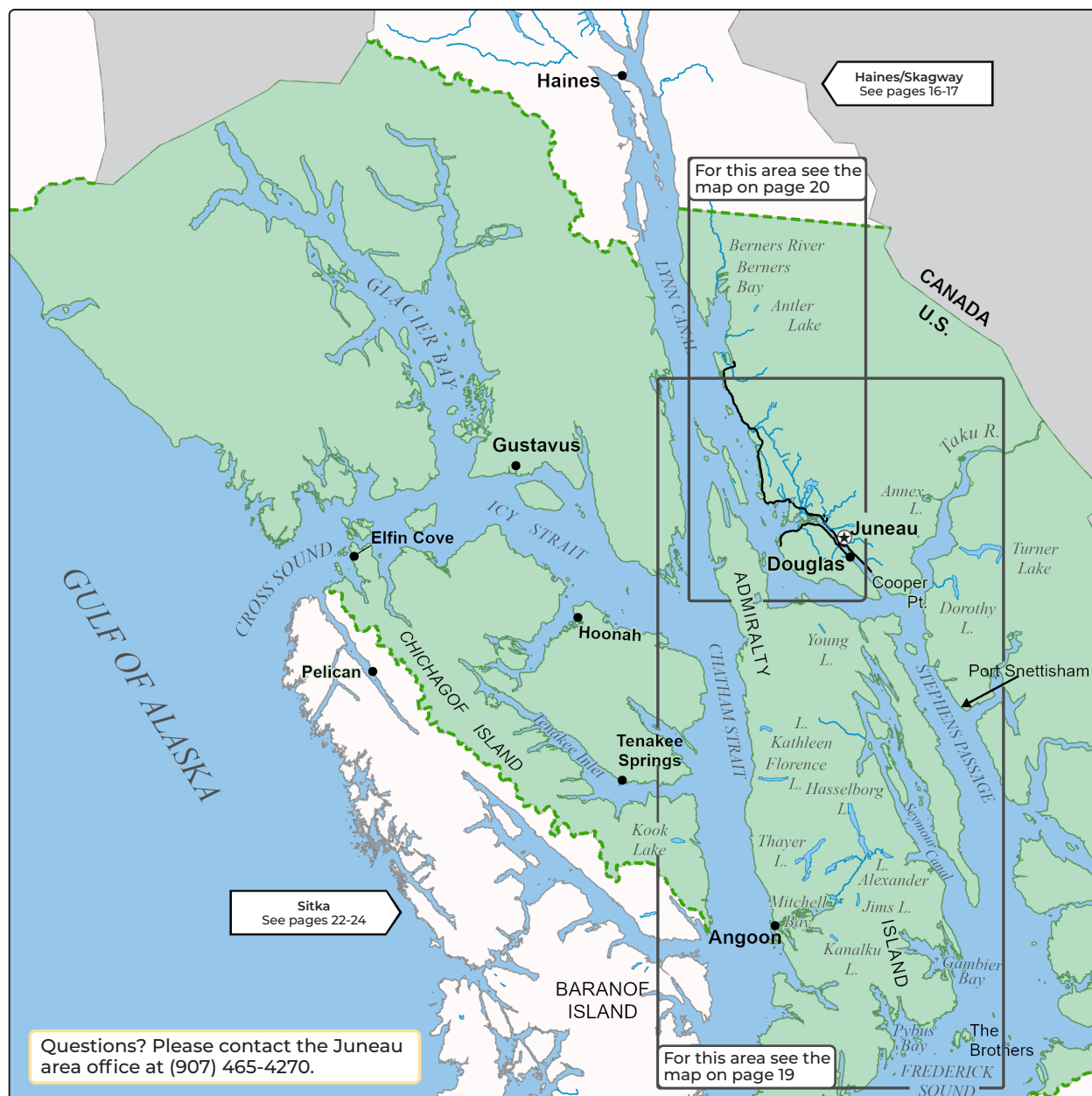
#### **TAIYA INLET DRAINAGES** - all waters flowing into Taiya Inlet including lakes:

- Bait is allowed year-round.



Make memories by taking your kids fishing.





## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - JUNEAU AREA

### **ANNEX LAKE** (see map on page 19):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **ANTLER LAKE** (see map on page 20):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **DISTIN LAKE** (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### **DOROTHY LAKE** (see map on page 19):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat trout: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **FLORENCE LAKE** (Admiralty Island):

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 5 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

### **HASSELBORG LAKE** (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### **JIMS LAKE** (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

...continued

## ADMIRALTY ISLAND



### KOOK LAKE (Chichagof Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### LAKE ALEXANDER (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### LAKE GUERIN (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### SHELTER LAKE (see map on page 20):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout limits (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum size limit.

### TURNER LAKE (see map on left):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All cutthroat trout caught must be released immediately.

### YOUNG LAKE (Admiralty Island):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - JUNEAU AREA ROAD SYSTEM

### 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: 4 per day 4 in possession, no size limit. Annual limit does not apply.
  - Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
  - Sockeye salmon: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
    - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
  - Dolly Varden: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.
  - Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### AUKE LAKE DRAINAGE:

- Auke Creek downstream of Glacier Highway to ADF&G stream mouth markers (located 300 feet downstream of the Auke Creek weir):
  - **Closed to sport fishing.**
- Auke Lake drainage upstream of Glacier Highway - including Auke Creek, Auke Lake and its inlet streams:
  - **Closed to sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden fishing.** All sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.
  - Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
  - See drainages crossed by the Juneau road system above for salmon and trout bag and possession limits.



- **Snagging or attempting to snag is prohibited.** Any fish hooked elsewhere than in 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.

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

- Closed to sport fishing.

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited except:
- **September 15-November 15:** Anglers 15 years of age and younger may use bait during this time.

- Rainbow trout: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Cutthroat trout: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

- Closed to sport fishing.

- **June 1-August 31:** Use of bait, weighted hooks and lures, multiple (treble) hooks with a gap between point and shank larger than ½ inch are allowed.
- **King salmon:** 4 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit. Nonresident annual limit does not apply.
  - King salmon hooked elsewhere than in the mouth (snagged) may be retained.

- Rainbow trout: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Cutthroat trout: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

- Closed to sport fishing.

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

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.

- **Closed to Dolly Varden fishing.** All Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.
- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.

The map illustrates the Klamath River watershed, showing the river's course from the Pacific Ocean through the Klamath National Forest and Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. Key features include:

- Major Waterways:** Klamath River, Rogue River, Eel River, Klamath Lake, and Reservoir.
- Cities and Towns:** Medford, Klamath Falls, Yreka, and Ashland.
- Geographical Features:** Klamath National Forest, Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Klamath Dam, and Klamath Lake and Reservoir.
- Inset Map:** A detailed view of the Klamath Lake and Reservoir area, showing the Klamath River, Klamath Dam, and surrounding waterways like the Klamath River, Rogue River, and Eel River.



- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.

- Rainbow trout: 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.
- Cutthroat trout: 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

...continued

#### **PETERSON CREEK SALT CHUCK:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.

#### **SALMON CREEK RESERVOIR:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

#### **STEEP CREEK:**

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

#### **SWITZER CREEK:**

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

#### **TWIN LAKES:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Chum, coho, king, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination):
  - 10 per day, 10 in possession, 16 inches or less.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

#### **VANDERBILT CREEK:**

- **Closed to sport fishing.**

#### **WAYDELICH CREEK (Wadleigh Creek):**

- **Closed to all 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:**
  - **June 1-July 31: Closed to sport fishing,** except;
    - Sport fishing is allowed during the month of June on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
    - Sockeye salmon: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Windfall Lake and all inlet streams:**
  - Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
  - Sockeye salmon: Catch-and-release fishing only. All sockeye salmon caught must be released immediately.



Take your kiddo fishing at Excursion Inlet.

## **SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - JUNEAU AREA**

#### **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 (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Dolly Varden:
  - 2 per day, 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.
- **April 1-May 31: Closed to Dolly Varden fishing.** All Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.

**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 (DIPAC):

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

**SALT LAKE** (See the map on page 19) - at the head of Mitchell Bay on Admiralty Island:

- Coho salmon:
  - 6 per day, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.



Limits obtained from Snowslide Creek.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - SITKA AREA

### BARANOF LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### BEAVER LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### BUCK LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### DEEP LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### GREEN LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### HEART LAKE:

- 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: 6 per day, 12 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
  - King salmon: See Sitka Sound Special Use Area tributaries on page 24.
- **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: See Sitka Sound Special Use Area tributaries on page 24.



Fishing is a family affair.

### LAKE 436:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### LAKE EVA:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### LITTLE LAKE EVA:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

...continued





## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - SITKA AREA (CONTINUED)

### LONG LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### PORT BANKS CREEK - outlet stream of Plotnikof Lake (fall steelhead drainage):

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### REDOUBT LAKE DRAINAGE:

- Sockeye salmon:
  - 4 per day, 4 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- Redoubt Bay: See Sitka Area Salt Water special regulations.

### SALMON LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### SITKA SOUND SPECIAL USE AREA - the fresh water drainages that drain into the Sitka Sound Special Use Area (see map on page 24):

- King salmon:
  - 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.
  - Nonresident annual limits do not apply.

### SITKOH LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 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:
  - 6 per day, 12 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- King salmon:
  - See Sitka Sound Special Use Area tributaries.

### SUKOI LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### THIMBLEBERRY LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### WRINKLENECK CREEK - main inlet to Swan Lake:

- Closed to sport fishing.

## SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - SITKA AREA

### Sitka Pelagic Rockfish Special Area - all the waters of Central Southeast Outside Section (CSEO map on page 22):

- These regulations remain in place unless modified by an emergency order.
- Resident pelagic rockfish: 4 per day, 8 in possession, no size limit.
- Nonresidents pelagic rockfish: 2 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit.

### 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 EDGE CUMBE (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 the map on page 24):

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

### KASNYKU BAY - in all waters west of a line between the ADF&G markers:

- Closed to all salmon fishing.

### MIST COVE - in all waters west of a line between the ADF&G markers:

- Closed to all salmon fishing.

### REDOUBT BAY - South of the latitude of 56°54.71'N. (see the map on page 22):

- June 1-July 15: Closed to snagging. Any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- June 1-August 31: Closed to snagging by nonresident anglers. Any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- Sockeye salmon: 4 per day, 4 in possession.

...continued



A beautiful Chinook salmon from Sitka Sound.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - SITKA AREA (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 the map above):

- See Sitka Sound Special Use Area tributaries in fresh water exceptions on page 22-23.
- **Shellfish:**
  - **Closed to sport fishing for shrimp by nonresident anglers.** The personal use shrimp fishery is open. See page 35 for more information.
  - **Closed to the retention of razor clams.** All razor clams caught must be released immediately.
- **Halibut:**
  - **June 1-August 31: Closed to the retention of halibut by chartered anglers.**



Toddler for size comparison.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - PETERSBURG AREA

**BLIND SLOUGH** - upstream of a line between Blind Point and Anchor Point (see map on right):

- **Closed to snagging**, any fish hooked elsewhere than in its mouth must be released immediately.
- **August 1-November 15:** Bait is allowed.
- **November 16-July 31:** Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- King salmon: These regulations remain in place unless modified by an emergency order.
- **June 1-July 31:** Blind Slough is closed to king salmon fishing, including catch-and-release fishing.
- **August 1-May 31:**
  - 28 inches or longer: 2 per day, 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.
  - Less than 28 inches: 2 per day, 2 in possession.

**BLIND SLOUGH TRIBUTARIES** - including Manmade Hole (see map on the next page):

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



...continued



### CASTLE RIVER:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### CRYSTAL LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### HAMILTON CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### KAH SHEETS LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### KANE PEAK LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.



Coho salmon bag limit from Kah Sheets Creek.

## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - WRANGELL AREA

### ANAN LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### EAGLE LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### LONG LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 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. In 2024, this will be **June 15-16** and **June 22-23**:
  - Bait may only be used by anglers 15 years of age or younger.
  - Cutthroat trout: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit, for anglers 15 years of age or younger.

### THOMS LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### TYEE LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### VIRGINIA LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.



Fishing for coho salmon at Blind Slough.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA

### 108 CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### CONTROL LAKE DRAINAGE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### DOG SALMON CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### EAGLE CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### HATCHERY CREEK:

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

### HUNTER BAY CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### KARTA RIVER DRAINAGE - including Karta Lake and Salmon Lake:

- The use of bait is prohibited year-round.
- Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure or fly may be used year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### KEGAN LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### KLAKAS CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

...continued



Klawock River.



### **KLAWOCK RIVER DRAINAGE:**

- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 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 salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Klawock River Bridge:**
  - **Closed to sport fishing from the bridge.**
- **Klawock River upstream from ADF&G markers:**
  - Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- **Klawock River downstream of ADF&G markers (below Klawock weir):**
  - **September 15-October 15:** Bait is allowed.

### **LUCK LAKE - including Eagle Creek:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### **MARGE LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **MELLEN LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **NONAME LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 9 inch minimum size limit.

### **OLD FRANKS CREEK:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### **RED BAY LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **SALMON BAY LAKE DRAINAGE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Salmon Bay Lake:**
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
    - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

**SALMON LAKE:** See Karta River drainage.

### **SARKAR RIVER DRAINAGE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Sarkar Lake:**
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
    - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **SHINAKU LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **STANEY CREEK:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### **SUMMIT LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **SWEETWATER LAKE DRAINAGE - including Log Jam drainage:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Sockeye salmon limit: 3 per day, 6 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **THORNE RIVER DRAINAGE - including Control Lake drainage:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

...continued



Cutthroat trout caught on a fly rod.

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## SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA

**COFFMAN COVE** - in the waters of Coffman Cove southwest of a line from the entrance of Coffman Cove at 56°01.71'N. lat., 132°51.01'W. long., to eastern shore of Coffman Island at 56°01.35'N. long., 132°49.67'W. long.:

- **Closed to sport fishing for Dungeness crab by nonresident anglers.**
- The personal use Dungeness crab fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.

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

**KLAWOCK/SHINAKU INLETS** - In the waters of Klawock and Shinaku inlets east of a line from Entrance Point in Klawock Inlet at 55°31.20'N. lat., 133°07.63'W. long., to Shinaku Inlet at 55°34.72'N. long., 133°13.38'W. long.:

- **Closed to sport fishing for Dungeness crab by nonresident anglers.**
- The personal use Dungeness crab fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.

**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 by nonresident anglers.**
- The personal use shrimp fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.

**WHALE PASS** - in the waters of Whale Pass north of a line from the entrance of Whale Pass at 56°05.62'N. lat., 133°07.33'W. long., to 56°05.81'N. long., 133°06.52'W. long.:

- **Closed to sport fishing for Dungeness crab by nonresident anglers.**
- The personal use Dungeness crab fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.



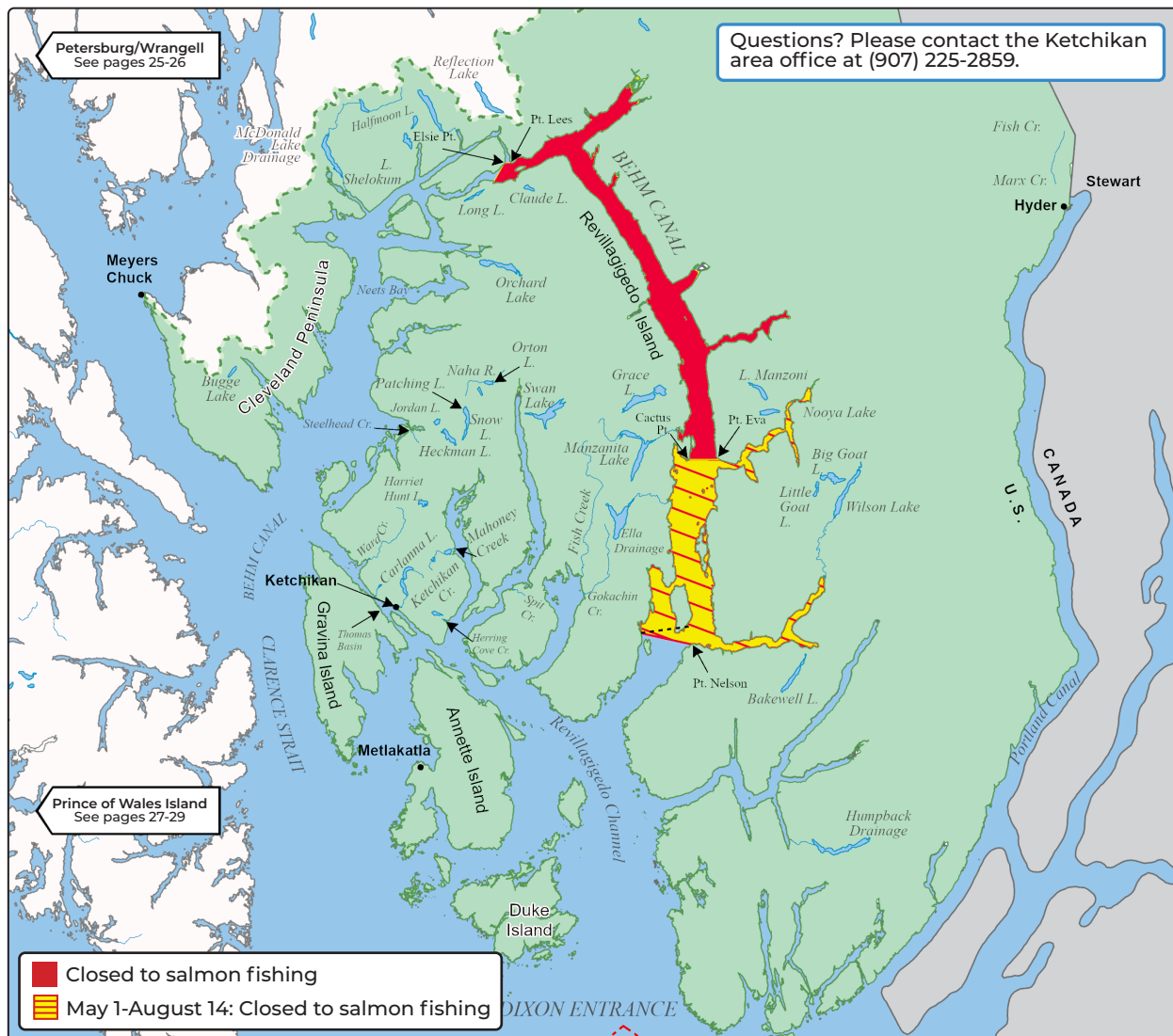
A successful pot pull of spot shrimp.



Dungeness crab.



A nice sized halibut from Port St. Nicholas.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KETCHIKAN AREA

### BAKEWELL LAKE:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### BIG GOAT LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### BUGGE LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### CLAUDE LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### ELLA CREEK DRAINAGE - including Ella Lake:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

*Ella Creek Drainage continued...*

#### • Ella Lake:

- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### FISH CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### GOKACHIN (SEALEVEL) CREEK:

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### GRACE LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### HALF-MOON LAKE:

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### HECKMAN LAKE: See Naha River drainage.

...continued



## **HUMPBACK CREEK DRAINAGE - including**

### **Humpback Lake:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Humpback Lake:**
  - Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

**JORDAN LAKE:** See Naha River drainage.

### **LITTLE GOAT LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

## **MAHONEY LAKE DRAINAGE (*Revillagigedo Island*):**

- **Mahoney Creek:**
  - **Closed to all salmon fishing.** All salmon caught must be released immediately.
- **Mahoney Lake:**
  - Bait is allowed year-round.
- **Upper Mahoney Lake:**
  - Bait is allowed year-round.

### **MANZANITA LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### **MANZONI LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **MCDONALD LAKE DRAINAGE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **McDonald Lake:**
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 inch maximum size limit.

### **MINNE LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

## **NAHA RIVER DRAINAGE - including Heckman, Jordan, and Patching lakes:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- **Heckman Lake:**
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 maximum size limit.
- **Jordan Lake:**
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 14 inch minimum and 22 maximum size limit.
- **Patching Lake:**
  - Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### **NELLIE LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **NOOYA LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **ORCHARD LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

### **ORTON LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

**PATCHING LAKE:** See Naha River drainage.

### **REFLECTION LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

### **SHELOKUM LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **SNOW LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **SPIT CREEK:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

### **STEELHEAD CREEK:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

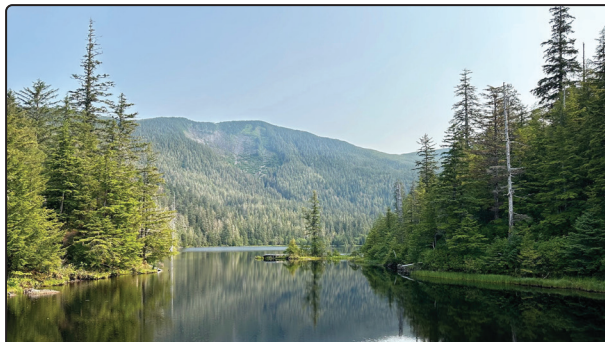
### **SWAN LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

### **WILSON LAKE:**

- Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Cutthroat trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, 25 inch minimum size limit.

...continued



Visit a local lake for a day trip.



## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KETCHIKAN AREA ROAD SYSTEM

### **KETCHIKAN ROAD SYSTEM** - all drainages crossed by the Ketchikan City and Borough road system:

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

### **CARLANNA LAKE DRAINAGE:**

- **Carlanna Creek:**
  - **Closed to sport fishing.**
- **Carlanna Lake** - including inlet streams:
  - Bait is allowed year-round.
  - Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
    - 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

### **CITY PARK PONDS (near Ketchikan Creek):**

- The fishing season is open the first Saturday in **June (in 2024, this is June 1) through August 31**. Bait is allowed during this time.
- Rainbow trout, coho salmon, and king salmon (in combination):
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

### **HARRIET HUNT LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.
- Cutthroat and rainbow trout (in combination):
  - 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

### **HERRING COVE CREEK:**

- **Upstream from the highway:**
  - **Closed to sport fishing.**
- **From the highway downstream to ADF&G markers:**
  - **August 10-December 31:** Open to sport fishing.
  - Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

### **KETCHIKAN CREEK** - including Schoenbar Creek:

- **September 15-May 31:** Open to sport fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: 1 per day, 2 in possession, 36 inch minimum size. There is a 2 fish annual limit, harvest record required (see page 5).
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Note:** See Thomas Basin in salt water exceptions if fishing at the mouth of Ketchikan Creek.
- **Ketchikan Lake:**
  - Bait is allowed year-round.
  - Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.
- **Schoenbar Creek:** See Ketchikan Creek.

### **WARD CREEK DRAINAGE** - including Perseverance, Connell, and Talbot Lakes:

- Only unbaited, single-hook artificial lures or flies may be used year-round. The use of bait is prohibited.
- Steelhead trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- Coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon (in combination): 2 per day, 2 in possession, 16 inches or longer.

### **WHITMAN LAKE:**

- Bait is allowed year-round.

## SALT WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KETCHIKAN AREA

### **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 30):
  - **Closed to all 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 30):
  - **August 15-April 30:** Open to sport fishing for all salmon species.

### **CLOVER PASS AREA** - all waters east of a line from Indian Point to the northeastern most tip of Betton Island to Survey Point:

- **Closed to sport fishing for shrimp.**
- The personal use shrimp fishery is open for residents. See page 35 for more information.

### **NEETS BAY** - east of a line between ADF&G regulatory markers located approximately one mile from the head of the Bay:

- **November 16-June 14:** Open to sport fishing for all salmon species.

### **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.
- Bait is allowed year-round.

## FRESH WATER SPECIAL REGULATIONS - HYDER AREA

### **FISH CREEK AND MARX CREEK:**

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



# SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

## SPORT AND PERSONAL USE

### SOUTHEAST ALASKA



**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 can** harvest shellfish under sport, personal use, or subsistence regulations and **nonresidents** must harvest shellfish under sport regulations.

*Please note that this summary does not include subsistence regulations.*

**Seasons:** Fishing for shellfish is open year-round except:

• **Tanner crab:**

- **June 16-June 30:** Closed to sport and personal use fishing for Tanner crab, except in the Yakutat area (Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather) where there is no closed season for Alaska residents under personal use regulations.

• **King crab:**

- Open to residents only under personal use regulations. Check for emergency orders 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).

**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.

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

**Fishing From a Commercial Vessel:** When fishing for personal use or sport shellfish from a commercially licensed vessel, special provisions may apply. This can include a prohibition from fishing for personal use or sport shellfish fisheries immediately before, during, or immediately after a commercial shellfish fishery. Please contact the local ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries for more information.

**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 34; and (3) the shellfish is to be consumed by the client or guest or is consumed in the presence of the client or guest.

**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 36).

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

**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.

**Permit for Shrimp:** Anglers are required to obtain a free permit to harvest shrimp. Permits are available online at <https://store.adfg.alaska.gov> or at ADF&G offices.

- Nonresidents should obtain the Sport Shrimp permit.
- Residents should obtain the Personal Use/ Subsistence Shrimp permit.

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

## ALLOWABLE GEAR

**Abalone** may be taken by abalone irons, diving gear (except SCUBA and hookah gear, which are prohibited), or by hand.

**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.

**Crab** may be taken by pots, ring nets, diving gear, hand, dip nets, and hooked or hookless hand lines.

**Other Shellfish** may be taken by hook and line in addition to all other gear listed above. Alaska residents may use trawls, hand jigging, and hand-operated dredges under personal use regulations.

**Scallops** may be taken by diving gear, dip nets, or by hand. Residents may use abalone irons under personal use regulations.

**Shrimp** may be taken by pots, ring nets, and trawls (trawls may be operated only by Alaska residents under personal use regulations and require a permit).

**Squid** may be taken with the use of not more than two squid jigs attached to a single line. See page 47 for definition of squid jig. Standard sport fishing gear described on page 7 may also be used.

# SHELLFISH REGULATIONS



## POT REQUIREMENTS SOUTHEAST ALASKA



**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 on Dungeness crab pots must be on the upper half of the vertical plane of the pot.

- **Dungeness crab escape rings:**  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches minimum inside diameter.
- **Tanner crab escape rings:**  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches minimum inside diameter.
- **King crab escape rings:**  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches minimum 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.

**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.

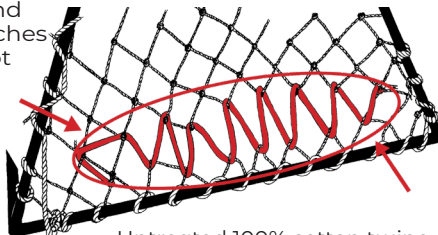
**SHRIMP POT SIZE REQUIREMENTS:** Any pot used to take shrimp may not have more than 4 tunnel eye openings, may not have a bottom perimeter greater than 153 inches, and may not exceed a volume of 25 cubic feet. No tunnel eye opening may exceed 15 inches in perimeter.

### 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. 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) and no more than 6 inches from bottom of pot and parallel to it.

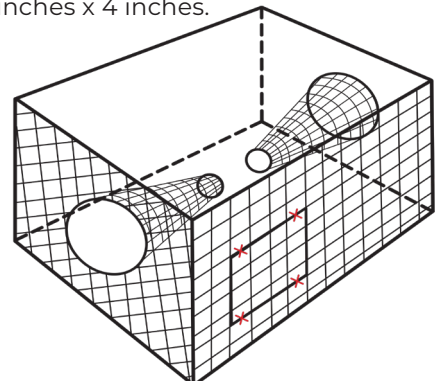


Untreated 100% cotton twine, no larger than 30-thread.

### 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:** 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.



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



# SHELLFISH REGULATIONS



## POT REQUIREMENTS SOUTHEAST ALASKA



### ALASKA RESIDENTS PERSONAL USE SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

#### CRAB

- **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.
  - **In the Yakutat area (Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather):** Closed year-round.
- **King Crab:** Check for emergency order and/or permits with the nearest ADF&G office.
- **Tanner Crab:** 30 males, 5½ inches minimum size.

#### SHRIMP

- **Shrimp:** A permit is required.
  - No bag, possession, or size restrictions except in the District 13 Sitka Area where the bag and possession limit of spot shrimp is 10 gallons (whole or deheaded).
  - **In 2024, the personal use shrimp fishery is closed in the vicinity of Juneau, Tenakee Inlet, and Hoonah Sound by emergency order. Please see the personal use shrimp permit or the emergency order for more information.**

#### OTHER SHELLFISH

- **Abalone:** 5 abalone, 3½ inches minimum size.
- **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 Georgiana, 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.
- **Other Shellfish Species Not Listed Above:** No bag, possession, or size restrictions.

### NUMBER OF POTS & RINGS ALLOWED FOR RESIDENTS

#### DUNGENESS, KING, AND TANNER CRAB

- While taking Dungeness crab, 5 pots OR 10 ring nets per person may be used, with a maximum of 10 pots OR 20 ring nets per vessel.
- While taking Tanner or 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 crab 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.

### NONRESIDENTS SPORT SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

#### CRAB

- **King Crab:** Closed to sport fishing.
- **Tanner and Dungeness Crab:**
  - **In combination:** 3 males.
  - **Tanner Crab:** 5½ inches minimum size.
  - **Dungeness Crab:** 6½ inches minimum size.
    - **Areas closed to the taking of Dungeness crab:**
      - Yakutat area (Cape Suckling to Cape Fairweather). See page 15.
      - Prince of Wales: Klawock/Shinaku Inlets, Coffman Cove, and Whale Pass. See page 29.

#### SHRIMP

- **Shrimp:** A permit is required. 3 pounds or quarts (whole or deheaded), 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. See page 32.
    - Prince of Wales: Twelve-Mile Arm. See page 29.
    - Sitka Sound Special Use Area: See page 24.
  - **In 2024, the sport shrimp fishery is closed in the vicinity of Juneau, Tenakee Inlet, and Hoonah Sound by emergency order. Please see the shrimp permit or the emergency order for more information.**

#### OTHER SHELLFISH

- **Abalone:** Closed year-round.
- **Geoducks:** Closed year-round.
- **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.
- **Other Shellfish Species Not Listed Above:** No bag, possession, or size restrictions.

### NUMBER OF POTS & RINGS ALLOWED FOR NONRESIDENTS

#### DUNGENESS AND 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.

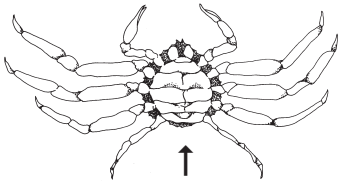
# SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

## CRAB ID AND MEASUREMENTS

### TANNER CRAB

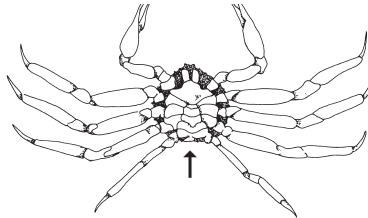
Minimum size 5½ inches

#### FEMALE NO HARVEST ALLOWED

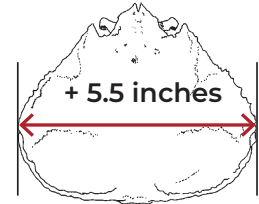


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside (females usually smaller than 5½ inches)

#### MALE



Narrow abdominal flap

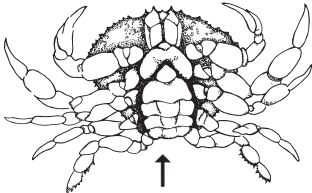


Width measurement of Tanner crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, **including** spines.

### DUNGENESS CRAB

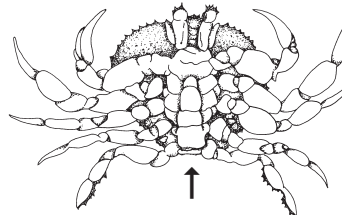
Minimum size 6½ inches

#### FEMALE NO HARVEST ALLOWED

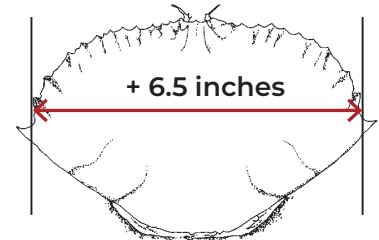


Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

#### MALE



Narrow abdominal flap

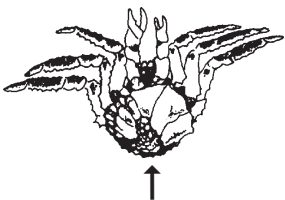


Width measurement of Dungeness crab is the straight-line distance across the carapace, **NOT** including spines.

### KING CRAB

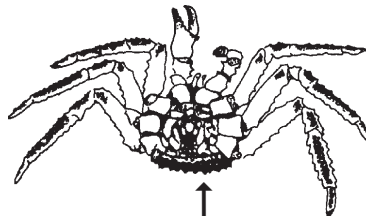
Minimum size 7 inches

#### FEMALE NO HARVEST ALLOWED



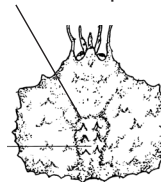
Wide abdominal flap covers most of underside

#### MALE



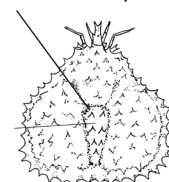
Narrow abdominal flap

6 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



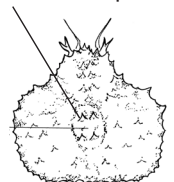
**RED  
KING CRAB**

5 to 9 spines on mid-dorsal plate



**BROWN  
KING CRAB**

4 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



**BLUE  
KING CRAB**

# PROPER CATCH-AND-RELEASE METHODS

Sport fishing in Alaska requires sound and ethical angling practices to ensure continued opportunity for years to come. By following these tips when fishing, an angler can help increase the chance of survival for released fish and help conserve some of Alaska's most unique and important resources.

## DO

- Handle the fish as little as possible. If you must touch the fish, use wet hands to maintain scale integrity.
- Use tools such as pliers or forceps to remove the hook without removing the fish from the water.
- Support the weight of fish along the length of its entire body.
- Barbless hooks, single-hook lures, or flies allow for an easier release.
- Use hooks that will rust away. This provides anglers the option to cut the line near the hook if the fish is hooked in a vital area such as the gills, esophagus, or stomach.
- Use knotless or rubber nets if a landing net is necessary before release.
- Use a deepwater release device when releasing rockfish. Please see page 39 for more information.



TAKE PICTURES OF THE FISH IN THE WATER.

## DON'T

- Don't use bait if you plan to release the fish. Fish typically swallow bait deeper which can increase release mortality.
- Don't remove the fish from the water unless necessary for dehooking, measuring, or for identification.
- Don't use a gaff to puncture a fish that is intended for release.
- Don't fight the fish until exhaustion.
- Don't suspend a fish by its lip, gill plate, or tail.
- Don't release a fish without reviving it by supporting it in water until it is able to swim away.



HOOKING MORTALITY IS OFTEN HIGHER FOR FISH HOOKED IN VITAL AREAS SUCH AS THE GILLS AND STOMACH. BAIT INCREASES THE CHANCE OF HOOKING IN THESE AREAS.





# Rockfish Identification



FOR THE PURPOSES OF SPORT FISHERY MANAGEMENT, ROCKFISH ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS, **PELAGIC** AND **NONPELAGIC**. BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS DIFFER FOR THE GROUPS, SO IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE ABLE TO DISTINGUISH THEM. THIS CHART SHOWS THE MOST COMMON SPECIES IN EACH GROUP. NONPELAGIC ROCKFISH ARE FURTHER DIVIDED INTO DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH (DSR) AND SLOPE ROCKFISH.

## Pelagic Rockfish:

### Black Rockfish



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.

*Photo by Vicky Okimura (WDFW)*

### 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.

### 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.

## Slope Rockfish:

### Redbanded Rockfish



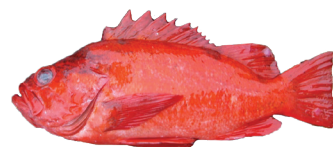
Light pink to red with four dark red or reddish-brown vertical bars on body.  
Size: up to 25 inches.

### 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.

### Vermilion Rockfish



Dark red to orange-yellow with mottling on sides. Fins often edged with black. Three obscure stripes radiating from each eye. Rough, scaly lower jaw.  
Size: up to 30 inches.

### Rougheye Rockfish



Red, pink, or reddish-orange with dark blotches, fins often have black edges. 2-10 spines below the eye on the rim of orbit.

38 Size: up to 38 inches.

### Shortraker Rockfish



Reddish pink to orange-red. Large pores on the lower jaw. Mouth is red and may have blotches. Gills very short and knob-tipped.  
Size: up to 43 inches.

# Demersal Shelf Rockfish:

## Quillback Rockfish



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

## Yelloweye Rockfish



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.

## Canary Rockfish



Bright yellow to orange mottled on a gray background. Fins orange and three orange stripes across the head. Gray along the lateral line. Size: up to 30 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.

# Help Conserve Alaska's Rockfish

## Deepwater Release is Mandatory

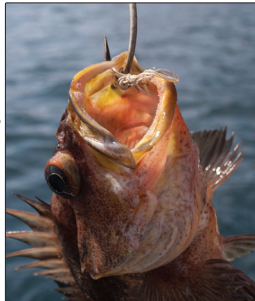


## Deepwater Release Methods

### Step 1:

Make sure your release device is ready - rockfish are most likely to survive when time at the surface is minimized. With practice, rockfish can be released within two minutes of reaching the surface.

Reel the fish up as quickly as possible. After unhooking it, hook the release device through soft tissue on the jaw. Make sure the hook does not have a barb. Release the anti-reverse on the reel so line can spool out freely.



### Step 2:

Swing the fish slightly to one side and let go of the jig. Let line out as the weight pulls the fish back to the bottom. When the jig hits bottom (or 100 feet in depth), lock the reel and give a hard tug to release the fish.



LEARN MORE AT [WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/ROCKFISH](http://WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/ROCKFISH)

**Rockfish are most likely to survive when released quickly at depth of capture (or 100 feet) using the following steps:**



## Conservation Tips

### ▪ Avoid catching unwanted rockfish.

When targeting other species, such as halibut or lingcod, avoid rockfish by keeping jigs and bait 10-15 feet off the bottom. This has little or no affect on halibut and lingcod catch rates. Move to a different area if you are catching rockfish unintentionally.

### ▪ Avoid excessive rockfish harvests.

Rockfish have a freezer life of about four months, so harvest only what you are likely to eat in the near future.

### ▪ Use release-friendly tackle.

When fishing with bait, use a single circle hook. Circle hooks are less likely to cause injury by being deeply swallowed, increasing the chances of survival for released fish.

# HOW TO IDENTIFY THE FIVE PACIFIC SALMON SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA

## CHINOOK (KING, 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.

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



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

## SOCKEYE (RED) SALMON

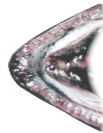
Dark blue-black back with silvery sides. No distinct spots on back, dorsal fin, or tail.



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

## 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.

## 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.



# TROUT AND OTHER SPECIES FOUND IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

## 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.

## ARCTIC GRAYLING



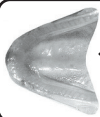
Light copper brown to dark purple back, fading to bluish-gray with black spots on sides. Very large dorsal fin with red and violet spots.

## 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.

## STEELHEAD



White mouth with white gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.  
California Department of Fish and Game

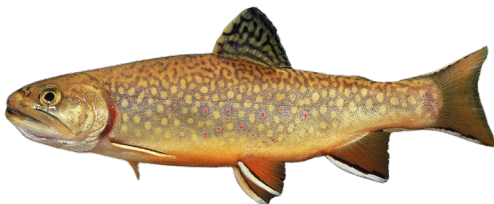
Sea-run rainbow trout with bluish-gray back and bright silvery sides. Slender body profile; 8-10 anal fin rays. Small black spots on back, sides, and tail. Pink/red coloration develops after returning to fresh water to spawn.

## 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



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.

WATERBODY NAME	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 are found only in the bodies of water listed above.

# WHAT HOOKS AND HOW MANY MAY I USE IN ALASKA WATERS?

## GENERAL AND SALTWATER SPORT FISHING GEAR

Anglers may use a single line with one plug, spinner, or a series of spinners or two flies or two hooks. Hooks may either be single or multiple. An attractor, like a bead, may be used with an artificial lure or bare hook, but must be fixed within two inches of the lure or be free sliding on the line.

### TYPES OF HOOKS

#### HOOK

Unless otherwise specified, a hook can be either a single hook or a multiple hook.



#### SINGLE HOOK

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

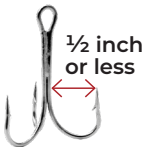


#### MULTIPLE HOOK

A multiple hook is a fish hook with two or more points with or without barbs (i.e. plugs, spoons, spinners, airplanes).



### FRESHWATER SPORT FISHING GEAR

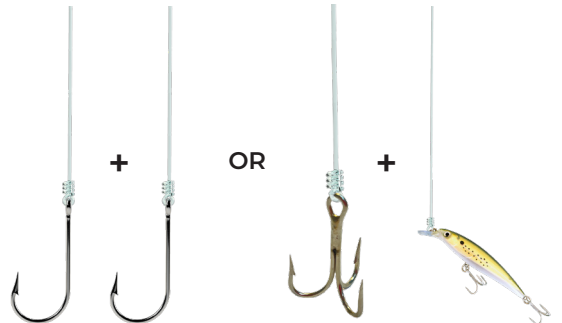


Anglers may not use fixed or weighted hooks except for those of standard manufacture and the distance between the hook shank and point must be less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.



### ICE FISHING GEAR

Anglers may use two closely attended lines that only have one hook on each line. The exception to this is fishing for northern pike and burbot. Please see area specific regulations for more information.



### FLY-FISHING GEAR



In waters designated as fly-fishing only, anglers may use one single-hook, artificial fly that weighs less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz (including the hook) and gap between the shank and point of the hook must be  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch or less. An attractor (like a bead) may also be used.



# 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. Region Wide 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 is prohibited year-round in these waters and it is catch-and-release fishing for steelhead trout only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately. See area specific regulations for these streams.

## CUTTHROAT/RAINBOW TROUT:

**3. Region Wide 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 it is catch-and-release fishing for steelhead trout only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

**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, and it is catch-and-release fishing for steelhead trout only. All steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.

**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 region wide 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
<b>1. Region Wide Regulations (fresh and salt waters)</b>	1 per day and 2 in possession, 36 inch min. size limit ANNUAL LIMIT of 2.
<b>2. Fall-run Steelhead Streams</b>	Catch-and-release fishing only. Use of bait prohibited year-round.
CUTTHROAT/RAINBOW TROUT	Entire Year
<b>3. Region Wide Regulations (fresh and salt waters)</b>	In fresh water bait is prohibited November 16-September 14, 2 per day and 2 in possession, 11 inch min. and 22 inch max. size limit.
<b>4. Trophy Cutthroat Lakes</b>	1 per day and 1 in possession, 25 inch min. size limit.
<b>Turner Lake</b>	Catch-and-release fishing only.
<b>5. High-use Waters</b>	2 per day and 2 in possession, 14 inch min. and 22 inch max. size limit.
<b>6. Small Cutthroat Lakes</b>	2 per day and 2 in possession, 9 inch min. and 22 inch max. size limit.
<b>7. Stocked Lakes</b>	Bait allowed year-round 5 per day and 5 in possession, no size limits.
<b>8. High Productivity Lakes</b>	Bait allowed year-round 5 per day and 10 in possession, no size limit.





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 \_\_\_\_\_

Angler's  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Taku River cutthroat trout.



Snowslide Creek Chinook salmon.



## SPORT FISHING BY PROXY

### PROXY FISHING FOR HALIBUT IS NOT ALLOWED.

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

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

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

To obtain a Proxy Information Form, please stop by any ADF&G office or visit the ADF&G website at [www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=personaluseproxyfishing.main](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=personaluseproxyfishing.main).

# ANGLER RECOGNITION PROGRAMS



Steve Ramp with a 36-inch steelhead trout, Situk River.  
Photo courtesy of Steve Ramp.

## TROPHY FISH PROGRAM

The Trophy Fish Program gives special recognition to anglers that catch fish that meet minimum weight (trophy certificates) or length standards (catch-and-release certificates) within a species. Trophy fish for both certificates must be legally caught from waters open to the public in compliance with current ADF&G sport fishing regulations. There is now also a category for Youth Anglers.

## FIVE SALMON FAMILY CHALLENGE

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



## STOCKED WATERS CHALLENGE

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

**wefishak**



**We've added a Youth Category to our Trophy Fish Program!**

Scan the QR code for more info on the angler recognition programs or check out the details at [www.wefishak.alaska.gov](http://www.wefishak.alaska.gov).

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

For **catch-and-release 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 Certificates:

- **Arctic char:** 30 inches
- **Dolly Varden:** 30 inches
- **Arctic grayling:** 18 inches
- **Brook trout:** 20 inches
- **Burbot:** 32 inches
- **Cutthroat trout:** 20 inches
- **Lake trout:** 36 inches
- **Lingcod:** 53 inches
- **Northern pike:** 40 inches
- **Rainbow trout:** 32 inches
- **Steelhead trout:** 32 inches
- **Sheefish:** 36 inches

## ALASKA TROPHY FISH RECORD HOLDERS

Species	Min. Wt.	Lbs. oz.	Year	Location	Angler
Arctic char/ Dolly Varden	10 lbs.	27 lbs. 6 oz.	2022	Wulik River	Mike Curtiss
Arctic grayling	3 lbs.	5 lbs. 1 oz.	2008	Fish River	Peter Cockwill
Brook trout	3 lbs.	3 lbs. 4 oz.	2012	Green Lake	Kyle Kitka
Burbot	8 lbs.	24 lbs. 12 oz.	1976	Lake Louise	George R. Howard
Chinook salmon	★ See below	97 lbs. 4 oz.	1985	Kenai River	Lester Anderson
Chum salmon	15 lbs.	32 lbs. 0 oz.	1985	Caamano Point	Fredrick Thynes
Coho salmon	20 lbs.	26 lbs. 0 oz.	1976	Icy Strait	Andrew Robbins
Cutthroat trout	3 lbs.	8 lbs. 6 oz.	1977	Wilson Lake	Robert Denison
Halibut	250 lbs.	459 lbs. 0 oz.	1996	Unalaska Bay	Jack Tragis
Lake trout	20 lbs.	47 lbs. 0 oz.	1970	Clarence Lake	Daniel Thorsness
Lingcod	55 lbs.	82 lbs. 9 oz.	2007	Gulf of Alaska	Robert Hammond
Northern pike	15 lbs.	38 lbs. 8 oz.	1991	Innoko River	Jack Wagner
Pink salmon	8 lbs.	13 lbs. 7 oz.	2016	Kenai River	Robert Dubar
Rainbow/ steelhead trout	15 lbs.	42 lbs. 3 oz.	1970	Bell Island	David White
Rockfish	18 lbs.	42 lbs. 6 oz.	2023	Prince William Sound	Keith DeGraff
Sheefish	30 lbs.	53 lbs. 0 oz.	1987	Pah River	Lawrence E. Hudnall
Sockeye salmon	12 lbs.	16 lbs. 0 oz.	1974	Kenai River	Chuck Leach
Whitefish	4 lbs.	9 lbs. 0 oz.	1989	Tozitna River	Al Mathews

★ Chinook (king) salmon minimum weight for the Kenai River is 75 lbs.  
For the rest of the state, it is 50 lbs.

The following are some of the definitions set forth in Alaska Statutes (AS) 16.05.940, 5 AAC 75.020, and 5 AAC 75.995.

**AREA:** Means a regulatory management area as described in 5 AAC 47-5 AAC 74.

**ARTIFICIAL FLY:** A fly which is constructed by common methods known as fly tying, including a dry fly, wet fly, and nymph, or a bare single hook that is free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995. Materials and chemicals designed and produced primarily to cause flies to float or sink may be used on artificial flies.

**ARTIFICIAL FLY (UNWEIGHTED):** A fly which weighs less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce in its entirety.


**ARTIFICIAL LURE:** Any lure which is man-made, free of bait as defined in 5 AAC 75.995, and is used to attract fish. This includes an artificial fly.

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

- The per person, per day bag limit applies across fisheries. You cannot take a bag limit of fish from one area then move to another area and take another limit there. However, if the bag limit of a specific species is higher in a particular area (for example, 6 fish per day in one area and 3 per day of the same species in another) you can take 3 fish from one area and move to the area with the higher bag limit and take 3 from there. If you have any questions, please call the local ADF&G office listed on the back.

**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.

**BANNED INVASIVE SPECIES:** A nonnative species that can become established in Alaska; compete with native species for resources; degrade habitat; threaten the health or population of native species; or cause economic and environmental harm. These species include:

-  **Class A invasive species include Pacific chorus frog, Red-legged frog, Rusty crayfish, European green crab, Virile crayfish/Northern crayfish, Cyprinid fishes (includes invasive carps, redbreast shiners, golden shiners, and fathead minnows), American shad, Eastern Mosquitofish, Round goby, New Zealand mudsnail, Dreissenid mussels, Quagga mussels, Zebra mussel, Conrad's or dark mussel, Asian clam.**
- **Class B invasive species include American bull frog, Signal crayfish, Red swamp crayfish, Yellow perch, Muskellunge, Walleye, Bluegill, Largemouth bass, Smallmouth bass, Black crappie, White crappie, Ictalurid fishes (catfish), Brook trout, Brown trout, White perch, Pumpkinseed.**

**CHAR:** All char, including Dolly Varden, Arctic char, lake trout (Mackinaw), 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; including no catch-and-release fishing.

**CLOSED WATERS:** Waters designated by the Board wherein it is illegal to take fish.

**CLOSELY ATTENDED LINE:** That the line or strike indicator is within the view of and is accessible to the angler at all times.

**DEEPWATER 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 comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds, and lakes which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

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

**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) An employee of ADF&G authorized by the Commissioner; (b) a police officer in the state; or (c) any other person authorized by the Commissioner.

**POSSESSION LIMIT:** The maximum number of unpreserved fish a person may have in possession.

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

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

**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* and does not include Irish lords, other sculpins, greenlings, or lingcod.

**SALMON:** All salmon, including the five species of Pacific salmon: Chinook (king), chum (dog), coho (silver), pink (humpy), and sockeye (red).

**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.

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

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

**SPORT FISHING:** The taking of or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any fresh water, 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.

**SPORT FISHING GUIDE:** A person who provides sport fishing guide services to persons who are engaged in sport fishing.

**SPORT FISHING GUIDE SERVICES:** Assistance, for compensation or with the intent to receive compensation, to a sport angler to take or attempt to take fish by accompanying or physically directing the sport angler in sport fishing activities during any part of a sport fishing trip; however, the term does not include sport fishing services or services provided by an assistant, deckhand, or similar person who works directly under the supervision of and on the same vessel as a sport fishing guide.

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

**SQUID JIG:** An artificial lure that may not exceed 24 inches in total length, used to target squid, that consists of barbless hook clusters and may not contain any barbed hooks.

**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.



## PROTECT ALASKA WATERS HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES!



### CLEAN. DRAIN. DRY. EVERYWHERE. EVERY TIME.

Inspect your boat and gear, clean all visible mud, plants, and animals from your boat and gear before you leave. Drain all water from your boat. Dry your boat and gear as completely as possible. Dispose of any debris in the trash.



European green crab are established in Southeast Alaska, the extent of their distribution is currently unknown.



Elodea is currently found in Northern and Southcentral Alaska.

These small mussels are no larger than 2 inches long.

Photo courtesy of USGS



Zebra (left) and quagga (right) mussels have not been found in Alaska. However, they could accidentally be transported on boats coming from infested waters.



Signal crayfish are currently in the Buskin Watershed on Kodiak Island.



### AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES DAMAGE FISHERIES, HABITAT, AND FISHING OPPORTUNITIES IN ALASKA.

Scan the QR code or call the invasive species hotlines at 1 (877) INVASIV to report sightings of any invasive, nonnative, or unusual animals or plants. To learn more about these and other aquatic invasive species and how to prevent the spread of them, visit the invasive species webpage at <https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=invasive.main>.

## ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME SOUTHEAST ALASKA SPORT FISH OFFICES

