



# Rockfish Identification



FOR THE PURPOSES OF SPORT FISHERY MANAGEMENT, ROCKFISH ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, **PELAGIC**, **NONPELAGIC**, AND **DEMERSAL SHELF**. SEE PAGE 12. 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



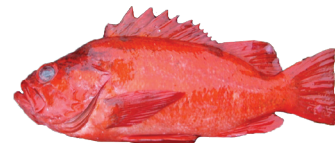
Light pink to red with four dark red or reddish-brown vertical bars on body. Size: up to 25 inches.

### 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. 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

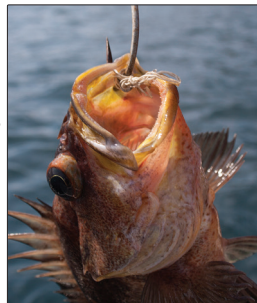


## Deepwater Release Methods

### 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.



**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.