

Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
2006 through 2007

Wyoming Fishing Regulations



How to Use These Regulations

- 1) Review the laws and regulations including methods of take and unlawful practices (pages 5-9).
- 2) Review general creel limits (page 4).
- 3) Consult statewide map (page 30) for drainage area of interest and regulations and seasons for that area (pages 14-27).
- 4) Use thumb guides for easy reference to drainage areas 1-5.
- 5) Look for area wide and individual water exceptions within each area (pages 14-27).
ONLY EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL FISHING OR BOATING REGULATIONS ARE SHOWN FOR EACH AREA.
- 6) New or changed regulations for 2006-2007 are **highlighted in blue** throughout the booklet.
- 7) If water of interest is not listed, general seasons and creel limits (page 4) apply.

GRAB LIFE BY THE HORNS



ONE MAGAZINE PAGE JUST ISN'T ENOUGH.

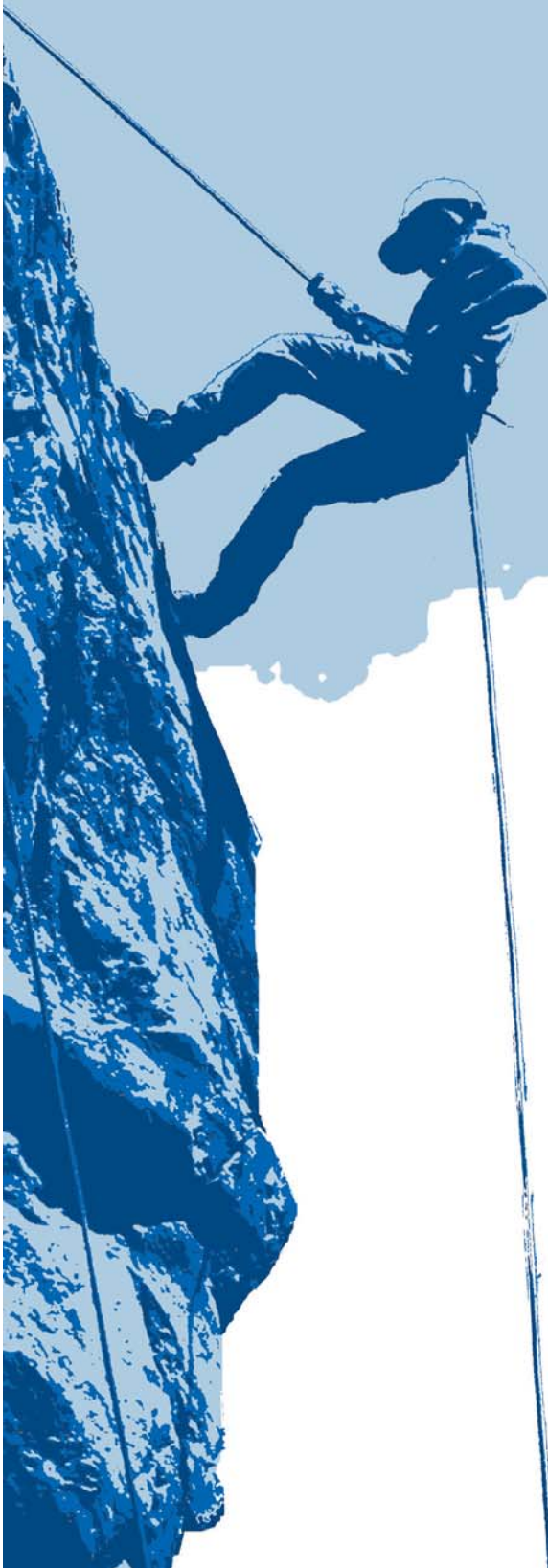
THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CAB > RAM MEGA CAB™ > It's that big > More rear-seat leg room than anything in its class* > Rear seats that actually recline > Largest rear-door opening angle in its class* > Powerful Cummins® Turbo Diesel engine or 5.7L HEMI® V8 available > For more info, visit dodge.com/mega_cab or call 800-4ADODGE.

*Based on full-size, crew cab pickups.

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Chrysler Financial



A person in a blue jumpsuit and helmet is rappelling down a dark, textured rock face. A rope extends from the top left, through the person's hands, and down the page. The background is a light blue sky with white clouds.

WYOMING SEARCH & RESCUE

SEARCH AND RESCUE personnel conduct more than 300 missions annually for those who become lost, stranded or injured.

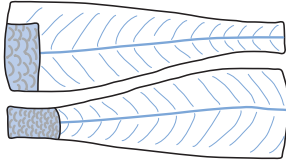
 **Even \$1 can help** ... donate to search and rescue when you purchase your fishing, hunting, boating or snowmobiling license.

The next person saved could be you or someone you love.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
CONTACT THE WYOMING SEARCH AND
RESCUE COUNCIL AT (307) 777-4900**

2006–2007 CREEL LIMITS

Any fish caught that is not to be counted in the creel limit shall be immediately released to the water with as little injury to the fish as possible. Any fish placed on a stringer, in a container, in a live well, or not released immediately to the water, shall be considered to be reduced to possession of the angler. No fish that has been reduced to possession of the angler shall be released alive without prior written approval from the Department.



All fish possessed or transported shall be kept so that species and numbers can be determined. The head and tail of fish in possession shall remain attached while in transit or in the field when length limits apply (this includes all trout, salmon,

grayling, northern pike and tiger musky without exception). A piece of skin (see illustrated examples at lower left) of fish caught large enough to allow species identification [at least one (1) inch square] shall remain on all fish fillets while in transit or in the field.

There are no daily creel and possession limits on nongame fish. Nongame fish may be taken by the use of legal fishing methods during any season open for the taking of game fish.

Exceptions to the general daily creel and possession limits are listed with the regulations for each drainage area (pages 14-27).

Except as otherwise provided no person shall catch and keep during any one (1) day, or have in possession more than the number and length of fish specified as the general daily creel and possession limits listed below.

Except as otherwise provided only one (1) limit may be caught and reduced to possession from each of the following ten (10) categories.

SPECIES

Trout, salmon, grayling in combination

Brook trout eight (8) inches or less

Whitefish

Largemouth / smallmouth bass, in combination

Walleye and sauger, in combination

Catfish

Ling (burbot)

Northern pike and tiger musky (northern pike-muskellunge hybrid)

Shovelnose sturgeon

Yellow perch, black bullhead, stonecat, crappie, rock bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, green sunfish-bluegill hybrid, and freshwater drum in combination

General Daily Creel & Possession Limits

six (6), only one (1) fish shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

ten (10) in addition to general creel limit on trout.

fifty (50).

six (6).

six (6).

six (6).

three (3).

three (3), all northern pike and tiger musky less than thirty (30) inches in length shall be released to the water immediately.

two (2).

fifty (50).

NEW IN THIS YEAR'S BOOKLET

NEW OR CHANGED REGULATIONS FOR 2006-2007
ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN BLUE THROUGHOUT THE BOOKLET.

Report Violations! 800-442-4331
<http://gf.state.wy.us/stoppoaching>

SEE AREA REGULATIONS (pages 14-27) FOR EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This pamphlet is a summary of the official Wyoming fishing regulations for 2006-2007 and boating regulations (Effective January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2007). Please consult regulations carefully before fishing. Refer to Wyoming Statutes, Title 23, and Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations, Chapter 46, for exact wording and a complete listing. Watercraft restrictions are provided as information in this booklet. Please obtain a copy of the "Wyoming Watercraft and Important Boating Information Booklet" for complete watercraft regulations. Official regulations are available from any Game and Fish Department office.

The maps in this publication are designed to aid sportsmen in locating fishing areas. The boundaries shown are on a small scale and cannot be considered legally proper or exact.

FISHING LICENSES ARE REQUIRED—for resident and nonresident anglers 14 years or older. Exceptions are waters where fishing preserve permits, landowner fishing regulations or institutional permits apply.

RESIDENT YOUTH—under 14 do not need a license and their creel limit is the same as those requiring licenses.

NONRESIDENT YOUTH—under 14 do not need a license if accompanied by an adult possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license; however, the nonresident youth's creel limit shall be applied to and limited by the fishing license held by the adult person in his/her company.

RESIDENT—means a person who has been a resident of Wyoming and domiciled in Wyoming for not less than one year and who has not claimed residency elsewhere for any purpose during that one-year period immediately preceding the date of application for a license.

PIONEER—To be eligible for a Pioneer Bird, Fish and Small Game License you must be a resident who is sixty five (65) years of age or older and who has continuously resided in Wyoming for at least thirty (30) years IMMEDIATELY preceding application for the license. The Pioneer Bird, Fish and Small Game license is valid as long as the licensee remains a Wyoming resident.

CONSERVATION STAMP

Each person licensed to hunt or fish in Wyoming, with the exception of license holders listed below, must purchase a single Conservation Stamp, which will be valid for one calendar year. The stamp must be signed in ink and in immediate possession while engaged in the act of hunting or fishing. Conservation stamps may be purchased from Game and Fish Department offices and license-selling agencies throughout the state.

The following license holders are exempt from purchasing a Conservation Stamp: Pioneer Bird, Fish and Small Game license holders; Pioneer Elk license holders; Pioneer Deer license holders; Pioneer Antelope license holders; Daily Fishing license holders; or Daily Game Bird/Small Game license holders.

License Fees

Resident Fishing License	\$19.00
Resident Daily Fishing License*	\$4.00
Resident Youth Fishing License	
(between 14th & 18th birthday)	\$3.00
Nonresident Fishing License.....	\$76.00
Nonresident Daily Fishing License*	\$11.00
Nonresident Youth Annual Fishing License	
(between 14th & 18th birthdays)	\$15.00
Wyoming Conservation Stamp	\$10.50
Lifetime Conservation Stamp	\$150.50
Resident Lifetime Fishing License**	\$251.00
Resident Lifetime Fishing License	
& Conservation Stamp**	\$401.50
Flaming Gorge Reservoir Reciprocal	
Stamp.....	\$10.00
Bait Minnow Seining	
& Trapping License*.....	\$16.00
Bait Minnow Dealer License*	\$56.00

* Conservation stamp is not required for this license.

** Available only from the Cheyenne Headquarters Office. You must have continuously resided in Wyoming for at least 10 years immediately preceding the date of application to be eligible for lifetime licenses.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

ARCHERY—it is legal to take **nongame** fish by bow and arrow and by crossbow without a license or permit.

"ARTIFICIAL FLIES & LURES" means manmade flies and lures. Artificial lures include spoons, spinners and plugs made of metal, plastic, wood and other non-edible materials, or plastic products made to resemble worms, eggs, fish and other aquatic organisms. Artificial flies includes flies, streamers, jigs, and poppers tied from such materials as thread, feathers, hair and tinsel. Artificial flies and lures does not include living or dead organisms or edible parts thereof, natural or prepared organic food stuffs, or chemical attractants.

"ARTIFICIAL LIGHT" means any man-made light or lighting device. No person shall use an artificial light with a sole purpose of aiding in the attraction or taking of fish. No person shall use any device to physically extend an artificial light over the water to attract fish. It is illegal to use or attempt to use artificially lighted hooked devices. Artificial lights used for navigation, safety, preparing fishing equipment, observing fishing rods and lines and artificially lighted bobbers are legal. Artificial lights within watercraft or on the shore, which are not otherwise prohibited, are legal.

"BAIT" means living or dead organisms or edible parts thereof, natural or prepared organic food, and chemical attractants used in the taking of fish.

"BAIT FISH" means nongame fish.

CHECK STATIONS—Every angler shall stop and report at established check stations that are on route to or from any fishing area. Anglers shall produce a valid license for any game fish in their possession upon request of any authorized Department representative.

COLD-BLOODED WILDLIFE—All species of mollusks, crustaceans, reptiles and amphibians may be taken for personal use during the calendar year without securing a permit or license, except the spotted frog, wood frog, Wyoming toad, boreal toad, midget faded rattlesnake, rubber boa, Black Hills redbelly snake, pale milk snake and ornate box turtle may not be taken. Applicable Department permits are required for commercial or scientific use. Amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans and mollusks shall not be imported into Wyoming for use as live bait. Mollusks and crustaceans, caught in Wyoming, may be used as live bait in the waters from which they were taken. All live mollusks and crustaceans held in possession, and not used for live bait, shall be confined to aquariums. Dead mollusks, crustaceans, reptiles and amphibians may be used as bait.

“CREEL LIMIT” means the number of game fish a person may catch and reduce to possession during any one (1) day, or have in possession.

DATES—Where dates are specified in these regulations, the dates mentioned are inclusive.

“DAY” means calendar day.

“DRAINAGE” means the river or stream proper and the area of land, including all streams and standing waters, which drains into that river or stream.

“FISHING CONTEST” means any event for catching fish from waters open to public use where an entry or participation fee is charged and fifty (50) or more adult (18 years of age or older) anglers participate on a given date.

Fishing contests held on waters of the State that are open to public use shall be approved and authorized in writing by the Department specifying the methods of release.

Applications—Anyone desiring to hold a fishing contest shall submit an application for a permit to the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to the start of the contest on a form provided by the Department. Information on the application shall include the name of the applicant; location of the waters where the contest is to be held; the dates of the contest; the number of participants expected for the contest; the amount of the entry fee; a copy of the contest rules and the name, address and telephone number of the person responsible for the contest.

Live Fish Releases—No person shall release live fish in a live-release fishing contest without prior written approval of the Department specifying the methods of release.

Reasons for Denying Permits—Permits shall not be issued if the Department believes the fishing contest does not comply with Commission regulations, shall be harmful to the fisheries resource, or that public use facilities such as boat ramps, parking areas, campgrounds, and related facilities are inadequate to support the contest. Failure to comply with the requirements of the authorization letter for previous tournaments may result in the denial of future fishing contest permits.

Post-Contest Report Required. Within thirty (30) days after completion of the fishing contest, the permittee shall submit a written report to the [Department on a form provided by the](#)

IT IS UNLAWFUL...

The following acts are unlawful by statute or Commission regulation except as otherwise permitted. Please refer to Wyoming Statutes, Title 23, or Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations, Chapter 46, for exact wording.

- To release fish alive that have been placed on a stringer, in a container or a live well without written approval from the Department.
- To snag fish.
- To seine or trap fish without a valid permit.
- To take fish by the aid of artificial light or lighting device.
- To take or destroy fish by using poison, deleterious drug, electrical device, chemical, explosive or similar substance.
- To take, wound, or destroy fish with a fire-arm of any nature.
- To take, wound, or destroy game fish with a bow and arrow or crossbow.
- To plant or release live fish or fish eggs without the consent and supervision of the Department or its authorized personnel. This does not include fish captured by legal means and released immediately upon capture.
- To sell, barter, dispose of, or abandon, or obtain by sale or barter, any edible portion of any game fish in this state.
- To enter, fish from, or beach, anchor, or tie-off a boat upon private land or streambeds without securing the landowner's permission.
- To take game fish for another person.
- To transport live fish or live fish eggs from the water of capture.
- To tag or mark fish and release them unless prior approval has been obtained from the Department.
- To use or possess corn while fishing.
- To use or possess bait in areas or on waters where fishing is permitted by use of artificial flies and lures only.

Department. The report shall include the number of contest participants, fisheries catch data as requested by the Department [and other information requested on the form](#). Failure to submit this report may result in denial of future fishing contest permits.

Contest-free period. The following restrictions apply for waters covered by the “Special Fishing Contest Provision”. Waters included under the “Special Fishing Contest Provision” are listed with the regulations for those drainage areas. The Department shall authorize contests such that each water included in the “Special Fishing Contest Provision” has at least 2 weeks that are free from fishing contests. The specific dates which are free from contests are listed with the regulations for those drainage areas.

FISH HOLDING FACILITIES—All fish rearing and/or retaining ponds used by the State including those located at State fish hatcheries, or any that may be constructed elsewhere, are closed to fishing throughout the calendar year. Temporary facilities at spawning station sites are closed to fishing during the time they are in use by the Department.

“GAME FISH” means: bass (GENUS *Micropterus* and *Ambloplites*); sunfish (GENUS *Lepomis*); crappie (GENUS *Pomoxis*); walleye and sauger (GENUS *Sander*); yellow perch (GENUS *Perca*); trout,

salmon, and char (GENUS *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, and *Salvelinus*); whitefish (GENUS *Prosopium*); grayling (GENUS *Thymallus*); pike (GENUS *Esox*); catfish and bullheads (GENUS *Ameiurus*, *Ictalurus*, *Noturus*, and *Pylodictis*); burbot (GENUS *Lota*); sturgeon (GENUS *Scaphirhynchus*); and freshwater drum (GENUS *Aplodinotus*).

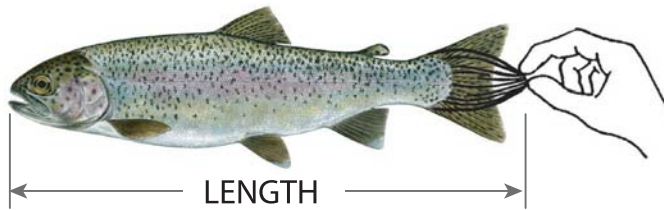
“HOOK” means a single hooked device or bait regardless of the number of prongs.

HOURS—Fishing is permitted twenty four (24) hours per day except as specifically prescribed for specific waters.

ICE FISHING SHELTERS—Any person using an enclosed ice fishing shelter on the waters of the State shall label the shelter externally with the owner’s name and address. Any person using an ice fishing shelter shall remove the shelter from the body of water before ice-out.

“LAWFUL SPEAR GUNS” means hand-powered, rubber-band powered, or pneumatic powered spear guns.

“LENGTH” means the total length of a fish in inches, as measured in a straight line along a flat surface, from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail.



“LIVE BAIT FISH DEALER” means a person licensed by the Department engaged in the selling of live bait fish.

“LIVE BAIT FISH DEALER OF RECORD” means the person legally accountable for all aspects of the live bait fish dealer.

“LURE” means a single hooked device regardless of the number of hooks.

METHODS

- Except as otherwise provided, fish may be taken or fished for with a maximum of two (2) rods or poles, with lines and hooks attached and the angler in attendance. No line may have more than three (3) single hooked devices attached. It is legal to use hand lines, set lines, poles, or tip ups when fishing through the ice and the angler is in attendance.
- Eggs of salmonids (trout, salmon, grayling, whitefish, cisco) are the only legal parts that may be used as bait. Internal organs, eggs, eyes, fins, and skin of game fish other than salmonids are the only legal portions which may be used as bait. Any part of nongame fish may be used as bait. The use of bait may be restricted on specific waters as described in the Area Regulations (pages 14-27).

“NONGAME FISH” means all fish not defined as game fish.

PERMISSION TO FISH—The landowner’s permission is required to enter, fish from, or beach, anchor, or tie-off a boat upon private land or streambeds. (see page 29).

“PERSONAL WATERCRAFT” means any inboard motorized watercraft less than sixteen (16) feet in length which has a water-jet pump as its primary source of motor propulsion and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or

kneeling on the watercraft, rather than the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the watercraft.

“POSSESSION LIMIT” means the maximum number of game fish that may legally be in possession. Game fish in transit or storage shall be considered in possession. Possession limits apply regardless of how many days an angler has fished.

RIGHT TO SEARCH—Any authorized officer may search without warrant any camp, camp outfit, pack, pack outfit, pack animal, motor vehicle, boat, wagon or trailer for any wildlife which he/ she has probable cause to believe was taken or is possessed unlawfully.

SEASONS—Fishing is permitted year-round except as specifically prescribed for specific waters or drainages.

SHIPPING—No person shall ship or transport, or receive for shipment or transportation, any game fish either within or outside the State except that a person lawfully taking game fish may ship only one (1) creel limit in a single container no more than once a week if a Wyoming interstate game tag is affixed to the container. No game tag is required for the transportation of one (1) creel limit of fish in possession of a properly licensed fisherman.

“SNAGGING” means attempting to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily in its mouth. It is unlawful to snag fish.

“SPECIAL FISHING CONTEST PROVISION” means a provision promulgated for exclusion of fishing contests for specific waters.

“SPECIAL WINTER ICE FISHING PROVISION” means a provision promulgated for the ice-covered period for specific waters. The following method restrictions apply for waters covered by the “Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision”.

- The use of more than two (2) lines is permitted only during the ice covered period and only when the angler is fishing through the ice on waters included under the Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision.
- It is legal to use hand lines, set lines, poles, or tip ups when fishing through the ice and the angler is in attendance; provided no person shall use more than six (6) lines at any time to fish.
- When using more than two (2) lines, each line shall bear

FREE FISHING DAY!

You can fish without having to buy a license on free fishing day! Held in conjunction with National Recreational Fishing and Boating Week, free fishing days are designed to educate people about fish habits and methods of catching fish.

All fishing regulations, such as creel and size limits, gear restrictions, fishing hours, and stream closures remain in effect. There is one day each year where anyone can fish without purchasing a fishing license.

We want to provide an opportunity for people to enjoy Wyoming’s outstanding fisheries and remind everyone that fishing is a great way to relax and connect with family and friends.

June 3, 2006 and June 2, 2007.

no more than one (1) hook, artificial fly or lure; the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole or tip-up; the angler shall be within three hundred (300) yards of all lines; and the angler shall check his/her own lines.

SPECIAL WINTER ICE FISHING REGULATION APPLIES ONLY TO THE FOLLOWING WATERS:

Alcova Reservoir	Ocean Lake
Big Horn Lake	Pathfinder Reservoir
Boysen Reservoir	Pilot Butte Reservoir
Glendo Reservoir	Seminole Reservoir
Grayrocks Reservoir	Wardell Reservoir
Keyhole Reservoir	

SPEAR GUN FISHING

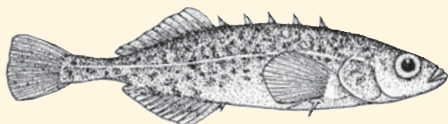
- No person shall use a spear gun to take fish under water without obtaining a fishing license.
- No game fish may be taken unless the underwater fisherman is completely submerged.
- Only lawful spear guns shall be used and all spears used on spear guns shall be attached to a lanyard with a maximum length of twenty (20) feet.
- Underwater spear gun fishing is not permitted within one hundred (100) yards of any designated swimming or water ski areas, boat dock, ramp or spillway.
- A diver's flag shall be displayed on the water when diving or underwater spear gun fishing. It shall be a rectangular flag which is either blue and white in color or red in color with a white diagonal stripe, not less than twelve (12) inches x twelve (12) inches and displayed no less than three (3) feet above the surface of the water.
- Fish may be taken by underwater spear gun fishing only as specified with the regulations for each drainage area.

BAIT FISH REGULATIONS

SEINING AND TRAPPING OF FISH

Seining and trapping licenses (hereafter referred to as seining license) for the purpose of taking live bait fish may be obtained from Game and Fish Department Regional Offices or from the Cheyenne Headquarters.

Brook stickleback illustration
© Eddy McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.



Brook Stickleback—free standing spines on back, usually numbering five (5) are characteristic of this fish.

No person shall seine, net or trap live bait fish without first obtaining a valid seining license. Any brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*) taken by a trap, net or seine must be immediately killed.

No person shall have more than one (1) seining license each calendar year.

Seining or trapping and use of bait fish shall only be done as specified with the regulations for each drainage area. Locations where bait fish may be obtained and used shall be specified on the seining license.

Seines used for the purpose of taking bait fish shall not be more than twenty-five (25) feet long, five (5) feet deep and have a mesh of not more than one quarter (1/4) inch. Cast nets used for taking of bait fish shall not be more than six (6) feet in diameter and have a mesh of not more than one quarter (1/4) inch.

Traps used for the purpose of taking bait fish shall not be more than thirty-six (36) inches long, twelve (12) inches deep, twelve (12) inches wide or twelve (12) inches in diameter and the throat shall not exceed one (1) inch width.

A seining license holder shall **not** use more than five (5) traps at a time.

The owner's name and seining license number shall be attached to each trap while in use.

Any game fish taken by trap or seine shall be released to the water immediately.

A seining license holder shall not sell bait fish without also possessing a valid live bait fish dealer's license.

A seining license holder shall be entitled to give bait fish to other anglers. They shall provide a receipt which is valid for ten (10) consecutive days, including the date of the transfer, to the recipient at the time of the transfer of the bait fish. Information included on the receipt shall include the seining license holder's **name, address and phone number, seining license number**, the number and species of fish received, the date of the transfer, expiration date, and where the fish shall be used. The legal area of use shall be restricted to the area for which the seining license is valid. The use of these live bait fish shall be subject to the collection and use restrictions specified with the regulations for each drainage area. Unused live bait fish shall not be released alive and must be killed when the ten (10) day receipt expires.

Seining licenses are subject to suspension or revocation for failure to comply with the seining and trapping conditions specified above or with the regulations for each drainage area.

LIVE BAIT FISH DEALERS

Any person desiring to sell live bait fish shall apply for and receive a valid live bait fish dealer's license prior to selling live bait fish. Application for a live bait fish dealer's license shall be made on forms provided by the Department. The applicant shall provide information including, but not limited to, the physical location of the business and a description of facilities to be used for holding fish.

No live bait fish shall be transported into the State under a live bait fish dealer license.

Golden shiners and fathead minnows obtained from a licensed fish hatchery in Wyoming shall be the only live bait fish that may be sold for use throughout the State where the use of live bait fish is permitted. Other species of bait fish sold are subject to the collection and use restrictions specified in these regulations.

A live bait fish dealer of record shall be established for each live bait fish dealer's licenses. Employees of a live bait fish dealer are authorized to sell live bait fish at the established business location. The current year's live bait fish dealer's license shall be displayed for public viewing at the established business location. If a parent company has multiple business locations, a live bait fish dealer's license shall be required at each separate location selling live bait fish.

CUTT-SLAM

The Wyoming Cutt-Slam program encourages anglers to learn more about Wyoming's cutthroat trout subspecies and develop more appreciation and support of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's cutthroat trout management programs.

To participate you must catch Wyoming's four cutthroat trout subspecies in their native range in Wyoming. Send us a clear photo with information on the date and location of catch. We will have a Wyoming Game and Fish fisheries biologist verify species identification.

Once we've verified your catch of all four subspecies, you will receive a color certificate featuring all four subspecies to recognize your accomplishment.

Visit our web site or check with your local Game and Fish office for more information.



From the top: Colorado River Cutthroat, Yellowstone Cutthroat, Bonneville Cutthroat and Snake River Cutthroat

Live bait fish dealers shall issue a receipt to the buyer at the time of sale. The receipt shall show the dealer's name and address, the number and species of fish sold, the date of the transfer, expiration date and where the fish shall be used. Receipt forms shall be provided by the Department.

Fish sold or transferred to live bait fish dealers for resale may be held indefinitely by a licensed live bait fish dealer. Live bait fish dealers may receive fish from holders of valid:

- a) Commercial hatchery licenses; or
- b) Live bait fish dealer licenses.

Live bait fish sold to all others may be kept for no more than ten (10) consecutive days from the time of the sale. The use of these live bait fish shall be subject to the collection and use restrictions specified with the regulations for each drainage area. Unused live bait fish shall not be released alive and must be killed when the ten (10) day receipt expires.

Resale of live bait fish collected under a seining license shall be subject to the collection and use restrictions with the regulations for each drainage area. Specifically, they shall be used only within the areas specified on the seining license used to collect them.

Department personnel may inspect the holding facilities and fish of live bait fish dealers during normal business hours.

If a Department inspection discloses species of wildlife not authorized by the Department in the holding facilities of a licensed live bait fish dealer the Department may, at its discretion, order the shipment of fish or fish in the holding facility removed from Wyoming.

Live bait fish dealers shall keep records, on forms provided by the Department, of who they obtained the bait fish from, numbers of live bait fish received and where the supplier obtained the live bait fish. Completed forms shall be returned to the Department's Cheyenne Headquarters (License Section) at the end of each calendar year.

Live bait fish dealer licenses are subject to suspension or revocation for failure to comply with provisions in this section.

USE OF BAIT FISH

Waters where live bait fish may be obtained and used are designated within the regulations for the specific drainage area. Possession of live bait fish is prohibited in areas or on waters where the use of live bait fish is not permitted, except while seining or trapping bait fish on waters designated within the regulations for the specific drainage areas. Possession of live brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*) is prohibited in Wyoming.

Live bait fish shall not be transported out of the designated use area as listed by the Department on the seining license and/or live bait fish dealer license.

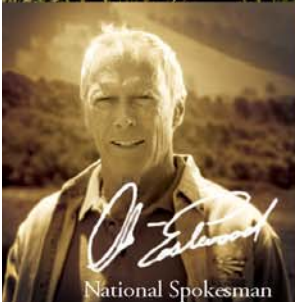
Persons with live bait fish in possession shall produce upon request from Department personnel either a receipt from a licensed live bait fish dealer, a receipt from a seining license holder or a seining license verifying origin of the live bait fish. Live bait fish dealers and seining license holders shall issue a receipt valid for ten (10) consecutive days, including the date of transfer, to the recipient at the time of transfer of the bait fish. Information on the receipt shall include the licensed live bait fish dealer or seining license holder's name and address, the number and species of fish received, the date of the transfer, expiration date, and where the fish shall be used. Unused live bait fish shall not be released alive and must be killed when the ten (10) day receipt expires. Receipt forms for live bait fish dealers shall be provided by the Department.

No live bait fish shall be transported into the State for use as live bait fish.

Dead bait fish may be used as bait. Restrictions on the use of dead bait fish are designated within the regulations for the specific drainage areas. Nongame fish taken by the use of legal fishing methods during any season open for the taking of game fish may be used as bait. Any bait fish captured for use as dead bait shall be killed immediately and shall not be transported live.

Photo: Matt Turley @ www.matthewturley.com

YOURS.

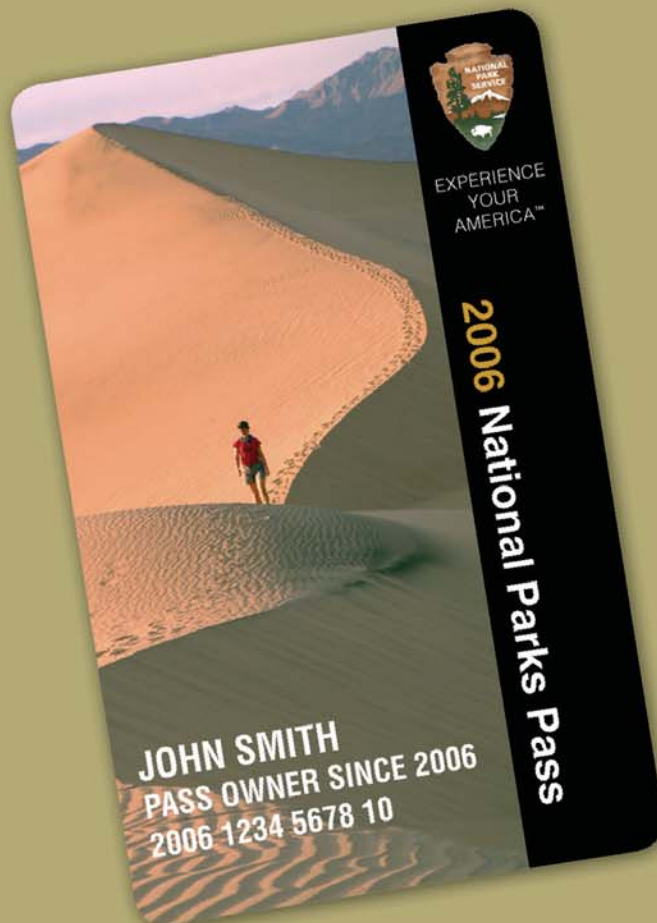


Public lands make up over one-third of this great country, and they belong to each of us. From sidewalks outside our doors to beaches to distant mountain streams, we share it all. And together, we can protect it. Whether you'd like to organize a cleanup, be a campground host, or do something else, there's a way you can help. To find out more about the volunteer opportunities available, visit **www.TakePride.gov**.



**TAKE PRIDE[®]
IN AMERICA**

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YOU CAN HELP PROTECT YOUR FISHERIES

AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES

Every water body is a unique ecological system. A fish, aquatic plant, or other aquatic life form that inhabits one stream or lake may cause problems in another. When a new organism arrives it may upset the delicate balance of the system causing ecological or economic harm. The common carp, New Zealand mudsnail, and the whirling disease parasite are well known examples of invasive species that can reduce the quality of Wyoming's fisheries.

There are many harmful plants, fish, amphibians, crustaceans, mollusks, diseases, and parasites, some so small they can travel with you without you even being aware. However, there are simple, precautionary steps you can take every time you leave any body of water to lessen the chance you'll be moving any of them:

- Remove all visible mud, plants, fish, or other animals from equipment.
- Eliminate water from all equipment before you depart.
- Clean and dry anything that came in contact with the water.
- Do not release plants, fish, or other animals into a body of water unless they came out of that water body.



HELP STOP ILLEGAL FISH TRANSPORT!

Due to the significant threat introduced fish species pose to the state's fisheries, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department is increasing enforcement of the laws concerning transportation and introduction of species to new waters. This offense is a misdemeanor that carries a considerable fine and possible jail time.

Wyoming's fisheries have been impacted by illegal introductions in several river basins. Examples include:

- Brook stickleback in the North Platte and Big Horn Rivers.
- Walleye in Lake DeSmet and Casper's Yesness Pond.
- Ling and white suckers in Big Sandy, and Fontenelle Reservoirs, the Big Sandy River, and the Green River below Fontenelle Reservoir.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO:

- Plant live fish or fish eggs without the consent and supervision of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.
- Transport live fish or live fish eggs from the water of capture. This includes transporting live fish in the live well of your fishing boat once you are off the water.
- Release aquarium fish or unused baitfish in any Wyoming water!

Drain Your Live Well !

MERCURY IN FISH

Fish and shellfish are important parts of a healthy and balanced diet. They are good sources of high quality protein and other nutrients. However, methylmercury from the environment can accumulate in fish tissue and ultimately be consumed by humans. Research shows that most people's fish consumption does not cause a health concern. However, high levels of mercury in the bloodstream of unborn babies and young children may harm the developing nervous system. Many states have issued "fish consumption advisories", alerting anglers to limit the amount of sport fish they should eat (by species or water body). We recommend you take into consideration fish and shellfish from all sources (commercially purchased or recreationally caught) when planning your diet. In addition, parents with young children and women who are pregnant or who may become pregnant should consult with their health care provider concerning their diet.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department in conjunction with the Wyoming Department of Health monitors mercury levels in fish from many Wyoming waters. To date, there is no evidence to suggest a fish consumption advisory is warranted on any water body. We will continue to monitor mercury levels in game fish and provide necessary updates on our website.

Kids Fishing Days

Brookies and Browns and Bows! Are you and your kids excited about fishing? Each year the Wyoming Game and Fish Department helps sponsor Kids Fishing Days across the state. Families have the opportunity to learn new fishing skills or just the basics if it's your first time out. Watch for information in your local area and celebrate Wyoming's great waters.



Poster art detail: Winner of 2004 Wyoming Hunting and Fishing Expo Poster Contest
Mitch Birch, grade 6, Encampment School, Encampment, WY – Teacher: Pam Kraft

WHAT IS WHIRLING DISEASE

Whirling disease primarily affects trout and salmon. A microscopic parasite attacks the soft cartilage of young fish. Sufficiently infected young fish may display a whirling behavior, develop a black tail, or die. Survivors may have skeletal deformities. Whirling disease has no effect on human health.

The parasite is also suspected of affecting young fish in other ways, such as making them less able to escape predation, feed normally, and survive disturbance in the environment. Long-term effects of this disease are controversial. Recent collapses of rainbow trout populations in some famous rivers outside Wyoming have prompted new studies on the importance of this parasite.

YOU CAN PREVENT THE SPREAD OF WHIRLING DISEASE

- Clean all equipment such as boats, trailers, waders, boots, and float tubes of mud before leaving the river or lake.
- Do not transport any river or lake water in coolers, buckets, boats, or live wells from one river basin to another.
- Disinfect equipment at home with a solution of 3/4 cup chlorine bleach per gallon of water to destroy the parasite.
- Don't transport live fish between water bodies. This practice could spread the disease and is strictly illegal.
- Don't dispose of fish heads, skeletons, or entrails in any water body. Fish parts should be disposed of in the garbage or by total burning.
- If you observe symptoms of whirling disease in fish or observe illegal stocking, contact your regional G&F office.

Report Violations!
800-442-4331

<http://gf.state.wy.us/stoppoaching>

RELEASING FISH ALIVE

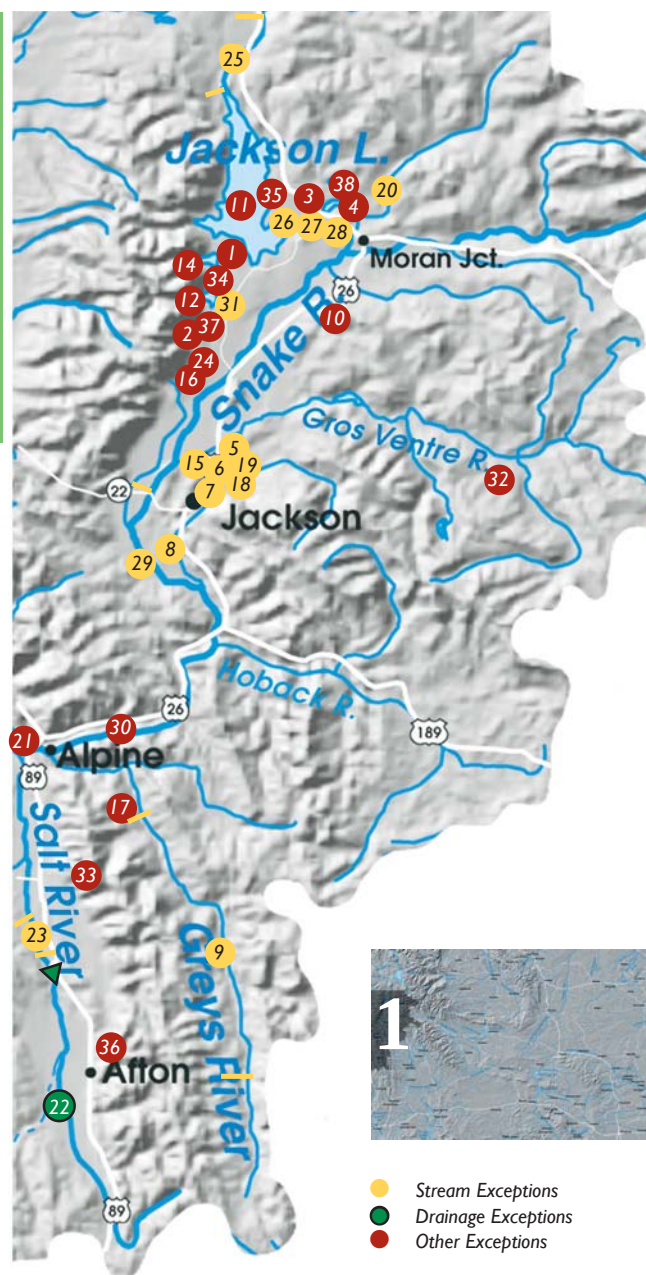
The following steps will ensure that a fish intended for release has the best chance for survival:

- Play and land fish as rapidly as possible to reduce exhaustion stress. This is especially critical when water is warm. Keep the fish in the water as much as possible.
- Do not squeeze the fish or place fingers in the gills. A landing net is helpful.
- Remove hook gently. Rather than pulling the hook out of a deeply hooked fish, cut the leader. The hook will decompose in time.
- To revive an exhausted fish, hold it gently in an upright position facing upstream in fairly calm water and move it slowly back and forth to move water through its gills. Release the fish gently in quiet water after it can hold itself upright and has regained the strength to swim from your gentle grip.
- The use of artificial flies and/or lures is recommended whenever many fish are being caught and released. Survival of released fish is five to ten times greater when the angler uses artificial rather than natural baits.
- Anglers may choose to use barbless hooks so fish can be released more easily. Standard hooks can be made barbless by flattening the barb with needle-nose pliers.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has the following publications in limited quantities available upon request at Game and Fish regional offices and Cheyenne headquarters:

- Whirling Disease
- Going Native, a publication on cutthroat trout
- Why Not Visit a Fish Hatchery?
- Wyoming Fishing Guide
- Wyoming Game Fish
- Habitat Extension Bulletins
- Wyoming Wildlife News



REGULATION EXCEPTIONS AREA 1

Area 1 includes the Snake River, Salt River, Greys River, Hoback River, Gros Ventre River and Buffalo Fork River Drainages and all Drainages west of the Teton and Snake River ranges.

Area 1 Exceptions to general provisions. Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

• **All waters within Area 1, unless indicated otherwise, in Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette and Teton counties.**

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than three (3) shall be cutthroat trout. Only one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

• **All Snake River tributary streams upstream from West Table boat ramp (excluding Hoback River Drainage), streams on the west slope of the Teton and Snake River Ranges, and designated wilderness waters, unless indicated otherwise, in Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette and Teton counties.**

Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.

• **All waters in Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.**

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

1-Bearpaw Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

2-Bradley Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

3-Christian Ponds, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

4-Emma Matilda Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

5-Flat Creek from the McBride Bridge downstream to the posted boundary on the National Elk Refuge in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through July 31.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be cutthroat trout. All cutthroat trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies only.

6-Flat Creek from the posted boundary on the National Elk Refuge downstream to U.S. Highway 26/89/191 in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

7-Flat Creek from the west boundary of the National Elk Refuge downstream to the U.S. Highway 26/89/191 Bridge on West Broadway in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.

It shall be unlawful for persons **seventeen (17)** years of age and older to fish.

8-Flat Creek from the U. S. Highway 26/89/191 Bridge on West Broadway downstream to the confluence with the Snake River in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through April 30.

9-Greys River proper from Corral Creek downstream to the Murphy Creek Bridge in Lincoln county.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

10-Hedrick's Pond, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

11-Jackson Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through October 31.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than three (3) shall be cutthroat trout. Only one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty-four (24) inches.

12-Jenny Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of ten (10) horsepower prohibited.

13-Lake of the Woods in Fremont county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

14-Leigh Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

15-Lower Bar BC Spring Creek in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through July 31.

16–Moose Pond, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

17–Murphy Lake in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

18–Nowlin Creek on the National Elk Refuge above “Closed Area” signs in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

19–Nowlin Creek on the National Elk Refuge from “closed area” signs downstream to its confluence with Flat Creek in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through July 31.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be cutthroat trout. All cutthroat trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies only.

20–Pacific Creek downstream from the wilderness boundary to the confluence with the Snake River in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

21–Palisades Reservoir in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

22–Salt River Drainage upstream from the Upper Narrows Bridge (Wyoming Highway 238) in Lincoln county.

All trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through December 31.

23–Salt River from one quarter (1/4) mile below the Highway 238 Bridge downstream to the Murray Fishing Access as posted in Lincoln county.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

24–Sawmill Pond, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

25–Snake River proper from Yellowstone National Park boundary downstream to Jackson Lake in Teton county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

26–Snake River proper for a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet below the downstream face of Jackson Lake Dam, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

27–Snake River proper from one hundred fifty (150) feet below Jackson Lake Dam downstream to the gauging station one thousand (1,000) feet below Jackson Lake Dam in Teton county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

The use or possession of fish, parts thereof, or fish eggs for bait is prohibited. Refer to Grand Teton National Park fishing regulations.

28–Snake River proper from one thousand (1,000) feet below Jackson Lake Dam (at gauging station) downstream to the Wyoming Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge) in Teton county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

29–Snake River proper from the Wyoming Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge) downstream to Sheep Gulch boat ramp in Lincoln county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

30–Snake River from West Table boat ramp downstream to Sheep Gulch boat ramp in Lincoln county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

31–Snake River tributary streams within Grand Teton National Park below Jackson Lake Dam, excluding Buffalo Fork River, Pacific Creek, and Gros Ventre River, in Teton county.

Closed to trout fishing from November 1 through July 31.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

32–Soda Lake in the Gros Ventre River Drainage in Teton county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through April 30.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

33–Strawberry Reservoir in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

34–String Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

35–Swan Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

36–Swift Creek Reservoirs in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

37–Taggart Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

38–Two Ocean Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

OTHER AREA I REGULATIONS

Area I Spear Gun Fishing. Underwater spear gun fishing is permitted for the taking of nongame fish and whitefish only during the regular fishing season on all the waters in Area I, excluding those waters in Grand Teton National Park.

Area I Live Bait Fish. The use or possession of live bait fish in Area I is prohibited except that licensed live bait fish dealers may possess live bait fish native to the drainage until the time of sale. Holders of valid seining licenses may only seine or trap bait fish native to the drainage for use as dead bait in the Snake River Drainage, excluding the waters within Grand Teton National Park. Any bait fish captured, except those to be held by licensed live bait fish dealers, shall be killed immediately. Native bait fish permissible for use in the Snake River drainage are reddsider shiner, speckled dace, longnose dace, Paiute sculpin, mottled sculpin, Utah chub, and Utah sucker.

Palisades Reservoir Boundaries. The boundaries of Palisades Reservoir shall be Sheep Gulch Boat Ramp on the Snake River arm; the Greys River Bridge just above Mill Creek on the Greys River arm; and, McCoy Creek Bridge on the Salt River arm.

Grand Teton National Park. Fishing is permitted in Grand Teton National Park in conformance with laws and regulations of the Commission, the State of Wyoming and the regulations of the National Park Service.

The use or possession of fish, fish eggs (real or artificial) or fish parts for bait is prohibited in all waters within Grand Teton National Park except that it shall be permissible to possess or use the following dead, nongame fish on or along the shores of Jackson Lake: reddsider shiner, speckled dace, longnose dace, Paiute sculpin, mottled sculpin, Utah chub and Utah sucker. Please refer to Grand Teton National Park Regulations.

Visit us online—

<http://gf.state.wy.us/fish/>

- Free fishing day
- State records
- Angler newsletters
- Cutt-slam program
- Native fish list
- Boat registration

REGULATION EXCEPTIONS AREA 2

Area 2 includes the Wind River, Big Horn River, Shoshone River, Clark's Fork River and Yellowstone River Drainages.

Area 2 Exceptions to general provisions. Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1–Beck Lake Recreation Area including Beck Lake, New Cody Reservoir and Markham Reservoir in Park county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

2–Big Horn Lake downstream from the causeway (Highway 14A) in Big Horn county.

The creel limits are as follows:

Trout - five (5) fish (ten (10) fish in possession);

Bass - five (5) fish;

Walleye and sauger - five (5) fish (ten ((10)) fish in possession, only five ((5)) shall be sauger). All walleye and sauger must be kept whole (gills and entrails may be removed) until you are off the water and done fishing for the day;

Channel catfish - six (6);

Ling (burbot) - five (5) fish;

Shovelnose sturgeon - two (2) fish;

Other game species - no limit.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

3–Big Horn River from Wedding of the Waters downstream to the Black Mountain Road Bridge (county Road 15-172) in Hot Springs county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed eighteen (18) inches.

4–Boysen Reservoir in Fremont county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

5–Buffalo Bill Reservoir, excluding South Fork and Diamond Creek Dike Ponds, in Park county.

That portion lying west of a straight line connecting the mouths of Rattlesnake Creek and Sheep Creek (commonly known as Spring Creek) up the drainage to Gibbs Bridge is closed to fishing from April 1 through July 14.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than four (4) shall be rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout-cutthroat trout hybrid or brown trout in combination. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty four (24) inches.

6–Christina Lake in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be lake trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

7–Clark's Fork River from the Wyoming/Montana state line downstream to Reef Creek in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. All trout over eight (8) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

8–Clark's Fork River from Reef Creek downstream to the National Forest boundary in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

9–Deaver Reservoir in Big Horn county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

10–East Fork of the Wind River Drainage (including Bear Creek and Wiggins Fork, excluding Bog Lake) upstream from the confluence with the Wind River in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed fifteen (15) inches.

11–East Newton Lake in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

12–Fiddlers Lake in Fremont county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

13–Fish Lake in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

14–Grace Lake in Big Horn county.

The creel limit on all trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout (including brook trout) less than ten (10) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

15–Greybull River Drainage (excluding ponds, lakes and reservoirs) upstream from the County Road 3XQ Bridge (near the Park/Bighorn county line – (includes Wood River Drainage) in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout. Only one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed eighteen (18) inches.

16–Gustave Lake in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) trout shall be lake trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

17–Harrington Reservoir in Big Horn county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

18–Jakey's Fork from the upper boundary of the Dubois Fish Hatchery downstream to the confluence with the Wind River in Fremont county.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through May 31.

19–Lake Cameahwait (Bass Lake) in Fremont county.

The creel limit on largemouth bass shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All bass between ten (10) and fifteen (15) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately. Only one (1) bass shall exceed fifteen (15) inches.

20–Lily Lake in Park County.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

21–Little Moose Lake in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. All trout between ten (10) and sixteen (16) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

22–Luce Reservoir in Park county.

All trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

23–Luckey Pond in Fremont county.

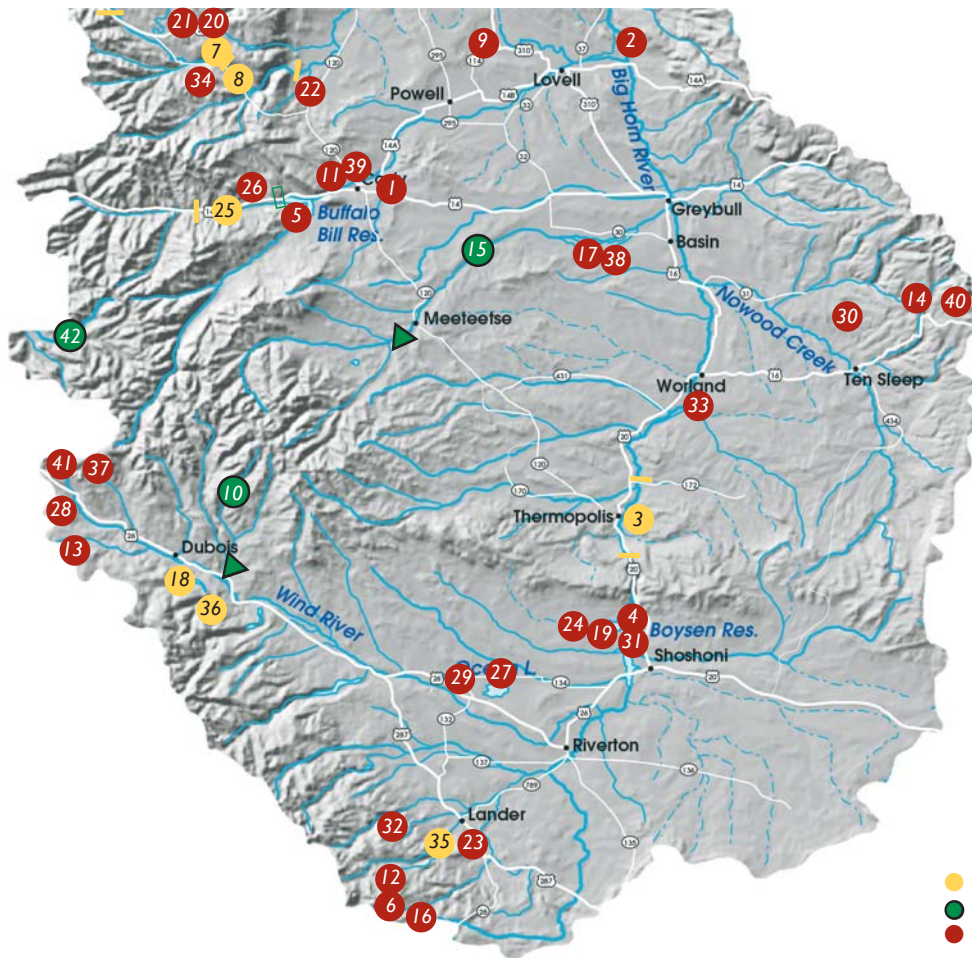
Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

24–Middle Depression Reservoir in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed fifteen (15) inches.

25–North Fork of the Shoshone River Drainage from Newton Creek downstream to Gibbs Bridge (including Newton Creek) in Park county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.



26–North Fork of the Shoshone River Drainage upstream of Gibbs Bridge in Park county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day, or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

27–Ocean Lake in Fremont county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

28–Pelham Lake in Fremont county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout less than fourteen (14) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

29–Pilot Butte Reservoir in Fremont county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

30–Renner Reservoir in Big Horn county.

The creel limit on largemouth bass shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) bass shall be between *twelve (12)* and fifteen (15) inches (inclusive). Only one (1) bass shall exceed fifteen (15) inches. The creel limit on green sunfish x bluegill hybrid shall be ten (10) per day or in possession.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

31–Sand Mesa Reservoirs No. 1 and No. 2 in Fremont county.

Closed to fishing from March 1 through May 31.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

32–Shoshone Lake and Shoshone Creek in Fremont county.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through May 31.

The creel limit on trout shall be four (4) trout per day or in possession.

33–South Worland Pond (also known as Golf Course Pond)

in Washakie county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

34–Swamp Lake in Park county.

The creel limit on all trout (including brook trout) shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

35–The “Rise” of the Middle Fork of the Popo Agie River downstream to the Bridge on the Sinks Canyon Road in Fremont county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

36–Torrey Creek proper from the National Forest boundary downstream to Torrey Lake in Fremont county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through May 31.

37–Upper and Lower Jade Lakes in Fremont county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

38–Wardell Reservoir in Big Horn county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

39–West Newton Lake in Park county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

40–West Ten Sleep Lake in Big Horn county.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

41–Wind River Lake in Fremont county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

42–Yellowstone River Drainage upstream from the Yellowstone National Park Boundary in Park and Teton counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) fish per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

OTHER AREA 2 REGULATIONS

Area 2 Spear Gun Fishing.

Underwater spear gun fishing is permitted from June 1 through August 31 in the following waters:

Big Horn Lake; Boysen Reservoir; Buffalo Bill Reservoir; and Ocean Lake.

The creel limit on walleye taken by spear gun in Area 2 shall be two (2) fish per day or in possession. All other general and specific water creel limits shall apply.

Area 2 Live Bait Fish. The use or possession of live bait fish in Area 2 is prohibited except as otherwise specified in this section:

Area 2 Live Bait location A. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Fathead minnows and golden shiners are the only live bait fish species which may be used in Torrey, Ring and Trail lakes in the Torrey Creek Drainage.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap fathead minnows or golden shiners from the Wind River upstream from the western boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation. All other fish captured must be released to the water immediately.

Area 2 Live Bait location B. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Wardell Reservoir; Big Horn Lake; Big Horn River; Wind River downstream from Boysen Reservoir; Boysen Reservoir; Ocean Lake; and, Pilot Butte Reservoir.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

Wind River Drainage from the western boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation downstream to Boysen Dam.

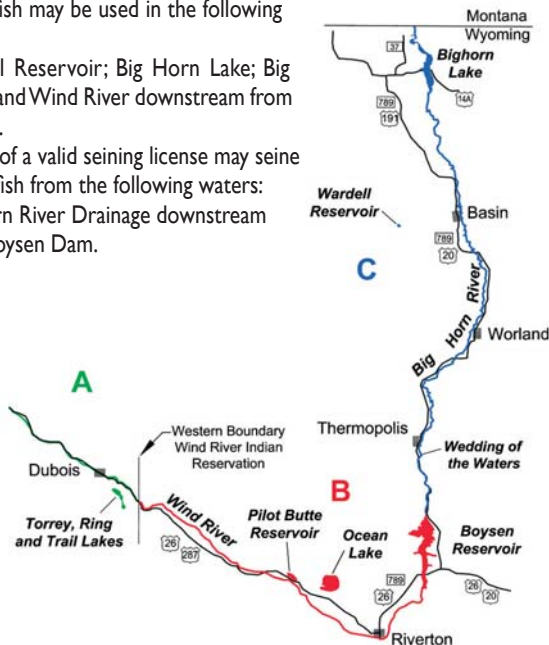
Area 2 Live Bait location C. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Wardell Reservoir; Big Horn Lake; Big Horn River; and Wind River downstream from Boysen Dam.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

Big Horn River Drainage downstream from Boysen Dam.



REGULATIONS EXCEPTIONS AREA 3

Area 3 includes the Niobrara River, Cheyenne River, Stockade-Beaver Creek, Sand Creek, Belle Fourche River, Little Missouri River, Little Powder River, Powder River, Tongue River, and Little Bighorn River Drainages.

Area 3 Exceptions to general provisions. Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1-Black Hills Power and Light Reservoir (Osage Reservoir) in Weston county.

The creel limit on bass shall be sixteen (16) per day or in possession. Only six (6) bass shall exceed ten (10) inches.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

2-Bull Creek in Sheridan county.

All trout (except brook trout) shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

3-Burlington Reservoir in Natrona county.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through April 30.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

4-Cook Lake in Crook county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

5-Gillette Fishing Lake in Campbell county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

6-Healy Reservoir in Johnson county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout greater than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only from April 1 through November 30.

Watercraft prohibited.

7-Keyhole Reservoir in Crook county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

8-Leiter Ditch from the Leiter Ditch Pond downstream to Lake DeSmet fifty (50) feet either side of its mouth in Johnson county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

9-Middle Fork of Powder River, from Bachaus Creek downstream to the Bar C Road (Johnson county Road 238) on the Bar C Ranch in Johnson county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. All trout between ten (10) and sixteen (16) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

10-Muddy Guard reservoir No. 1 in Johnson county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

11-Muddy Guard Reservoirs in Johnson county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

12-North Tongue River Drainage upstream from the Mouth of Bull Creek in Sheridan county.

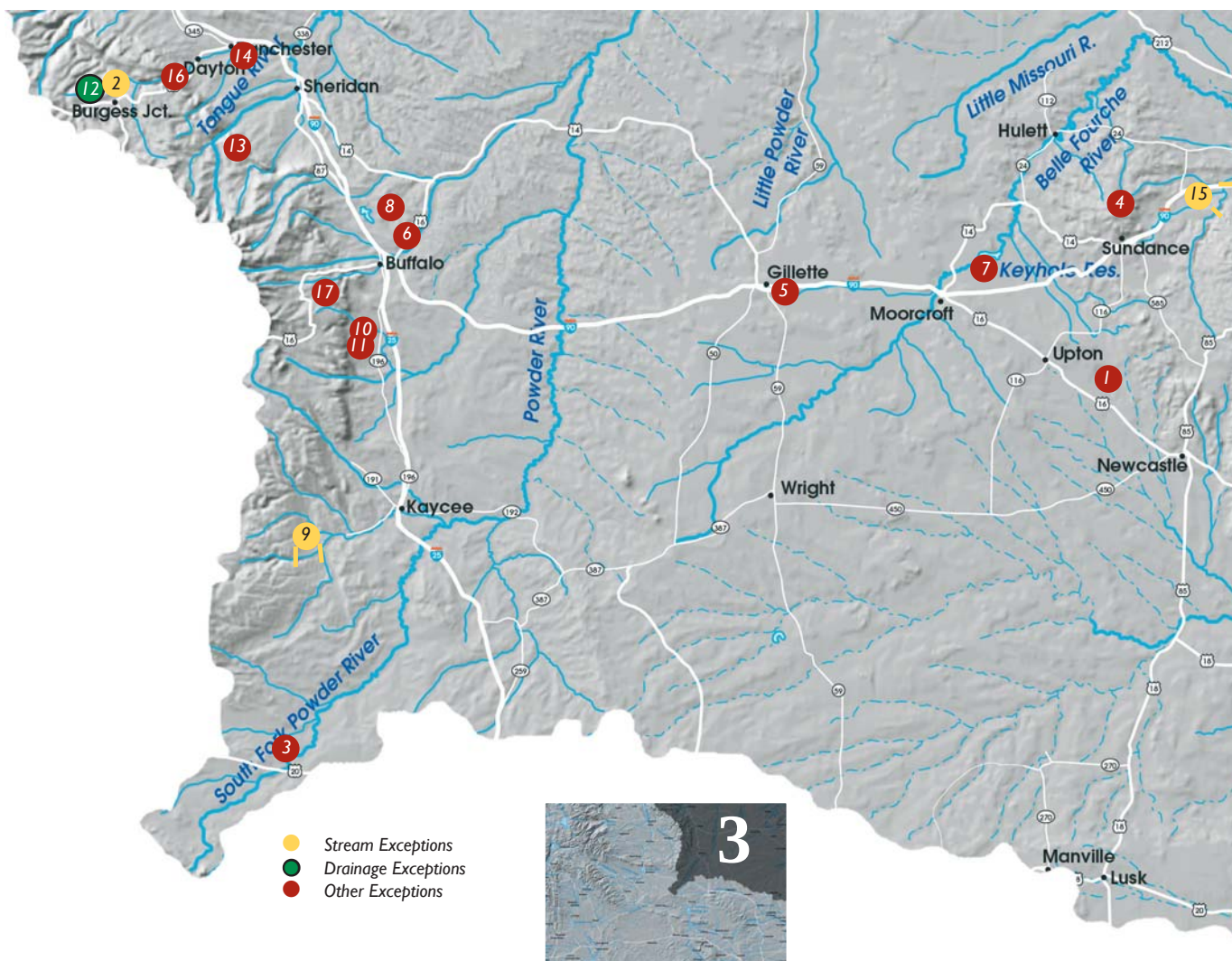
All trout (except brook trout) shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

13-Park Reservoir in Johnson and Sheridan counties.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

14-Ranchester City Reservoir in Sheridan county.

Watercraft prohibited.



15–Sand Creek, from the forest service boundary above Ranch “A” downstream to Interstate 90 in Crook county.

The creel limit on brown trout is twelve (12) per day or in possession. All other trout shall be released to the water immediately. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only on the Ranch “A” Public Fishing Area.

16–Sibley Lake in Sheridan county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

17–Tie Hack Reservoir in Johnson county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

OTHER AREA 3 REGULATIONS

Area 3 Spear Gun Fishing.

Underwater spear gun fishing is permitted from June 1 through August 31 in the following waters:

Lake DeSmet and Keyhole Reservoir.

The creel limit on walleye taken by spear gun in Area 3 shall be two (2) fish per day or in possession. All other general and specific water creel limits shall apply.

Area 3 Live Bait Fish. The use or possession of live bait fish in Area 3 is prohibited except as otherwise specified in this section:

Area 3 Live Bait location A. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a

licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Keyhole Reservoir and Belle Fourche River proper.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

Keyhole Reservoir and Belle Fourche River Drainage.

Area 3 Live Bait location B. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Tongue River from Interstate Highway 90 to the Wyoming-Montana State Line; Goose Creek from Interstate Highway 90 to its confluence with Tongue River; and Kleenburn Ponds 1 and 2 adjacent to the Tongue River north of Interstate 90, near Acme.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

Tongue River Drainage.

REGULATIONS EXCEPTIONS AREA 4

Area 4 includes the Green River, Little Snake River, Bear River and Great Divide Basin Drainages.

Area 4 Exceptions to general provisions. Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1-Battle Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with the Little Snake River in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

2-Bear River Drainage in Lincoln and Uinta Counties.

The creel limit on walleye shall be twenty five (25) per day or in possession. Any walleye caught must be immediately killed.

3-Bear River from the upstream boundary of the Bear River State Park downstream to the northern boundary of the Evanston City limits (Sims Lane) in Uinta county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

4-Beaver Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with South Piney Creek in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

5-Big Sandy River from the confluence with Little Sandy Creek downstream to the confluence with the Green River in Sweetwater county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession.

6-Bone Draw tributary to the Big Sandy River in Sweetwater county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

7-Boulder Creek from the inlet of Boulder Lake to the confluence of the North Fork of Boulder Creek in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

8-Burnt Lake in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30.

9-Camp Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

10-Coal Creek (also called Howland Creek) Drainage, tributary to Smith's Fork, in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

11-Currant Creek in Sweetwater county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

12-Dempsey Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

13-Devil's Hole Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

14-Dollar Lake in Sublette county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

15-Dry Piney Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with the Green River in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

16-Fall Creek in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from May 1 through June 30 from Burnt Lake downstream five hundred (500) yards.

17-Fish Creek Drainage (of South Piney Creek) on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

18-Fish Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

19-Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater county.

The creel limit on trout and salmon (excluding lake trout) shall be four (4) per day or in possession.

No more than three (3) shall be kokanee salmon.

The creel limit on lake trout shall be eight (8) per day or in possession.

Only one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty-eight (28) inches.

The creel limit on bass shall be ten (10) per day or in possession.

All kokanee salmon caught from September 10 through November 30 shall be released to the water immediately.

The possession or use of gaffs for landing fish is prohibited.

20-Flume Creek below Fontenelle Reservoir in Sweetwater county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

21-Gilbert Creek Drainage from the Wasatch National Forest boundary upstream in Uinta county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

22-Green River Drainage in Lincoln, Sublette and Sweetwater counties.

The creel limit on ling (burbot) shall be twenty five (25) per day or in possession. Any ling caught must be immediately killed.

The creel limit on walleye shall be twenty five (25) per day or in possession. Any walleye caught must be immediately killed.

23-Green River from the confluence with Kendall Warm Springs downstream to the uppermost boundary of the Warren Bridge access area in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon and grayling shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

24-Green River Warren Bridge (Hwy 191), downstream to the Swain's (Wood's) Bridge, Sublette county Road 23-179 in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon and grayling shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

25-Green River from Swain's (Wood's) Bridge Road 23-179, downstream to Fontenelle Reservoir in Lincoln and Sublette counties.

The creel limit on trout, salmon and grayling shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

26-Green River from Fontenelle Dam downstream approximately one (1) mile to the U.S. Geological Survey gauge station (cable crossing) at the Weeping Rocks Campground in Sweetwater county.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through December 31.

27–Green River from the Sweetwater county Road 8 (CCC) Bridge, 4.5 miles below Fontenelle Dam, downstream to the Big Sandy River in Sweetwater county.

The creel limit on trout and salmon shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) shall be a trout. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

28–Green River Lakes (upper and lower lakes) in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon and grayling shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be lake trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

29–Halfmoon Lake in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon and grayling shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches. No more than two (2) shall be lake trout.

30–Ham's Fork River from Corral Creek downstream to Viva Naughton Reservoir in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

31–Ham's Fork River from Viva Naughton Reservoir downstream to Kemmerer City Reservoir in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches. All trout between thirteen (13) and twenty (20) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

32–High Savery Reservoir in Carbon County.

The creel limit on trout and salmon shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, only one (1) trout or

salmon shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

33–Jim Bridger Pond in Sweetwater county.

Closed to ice fishing.

Watercraft prohibited inside that area inside the pumphouse booms. Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

34–Kemmerer City Reservoir in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches. All trout between thirteen (13) and twenty (20) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

35–Kendall Warm Springs and Kendall Warm Springs Creek in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

36–LaBarge Creek Drainage upstream from the Rock Creek confluence in Lincoln and Sublette counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

37–Lake Alice Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

38–Little Snake River proper upstream from the Colorado-Wyoming state line in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

39–Little Soda Lake in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty inches.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

40–Meadow Creek in Sublette county.

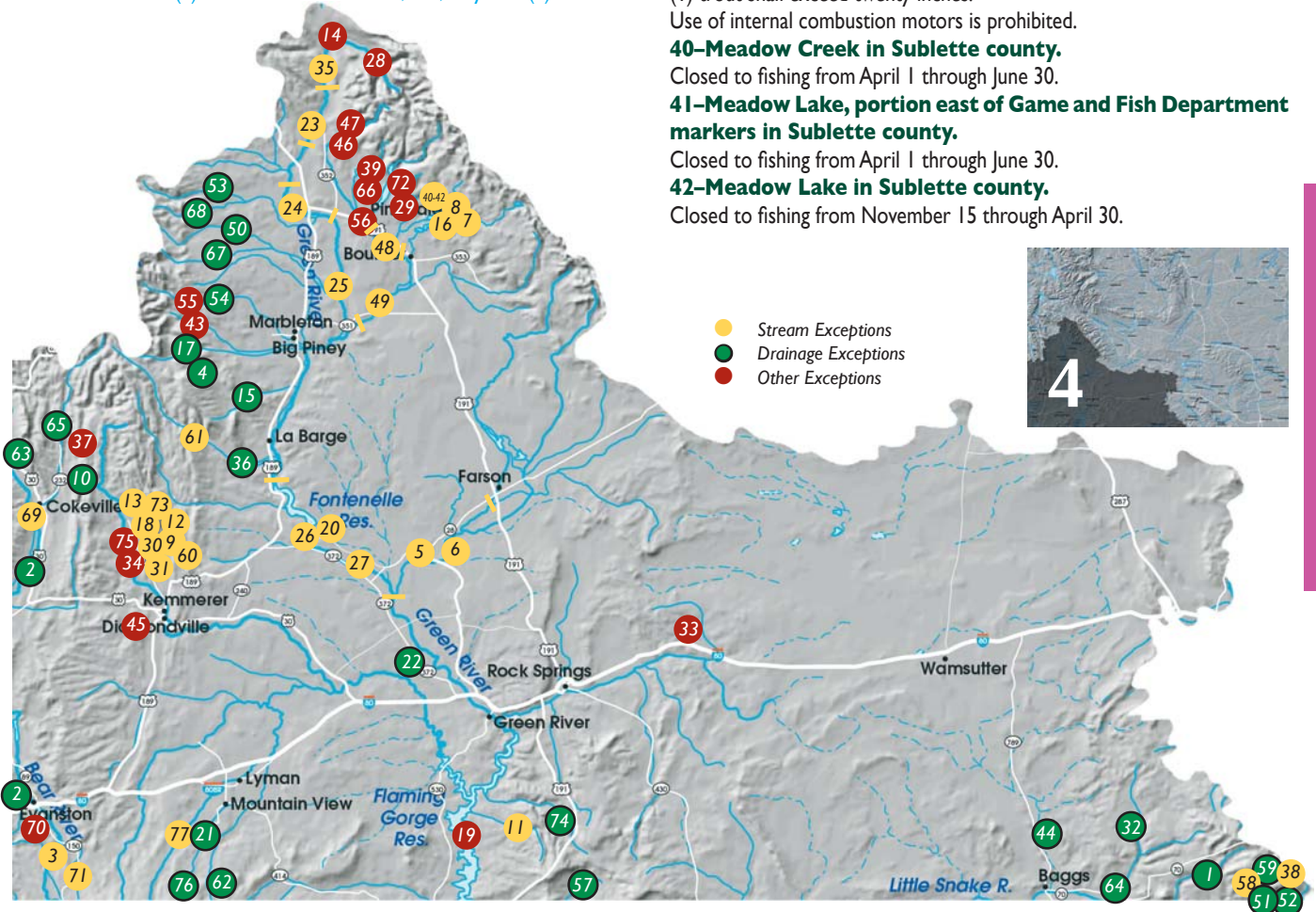
Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

41–Meadow Lake, portion east of Game and Fish Department markers in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

42–Meadow Lake in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30.



43–Middle Piney Lake in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout or salmon shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) trout shall be lake trout. Only one (1) trout or salmon shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

44–Muddy Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with the Little Snake River in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

45–Naughton Plant Pond in Lincoln county.

Closed to ice fishing. The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

46–New Fork Lakes in Sublette county.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

47–New Fork River above the New Fork Lakes in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through April 30.

48–New Fork River from the Mesa Road Bridge (Sublette county Road 23-123) downstream to the uppermost boundary of the Boulder Bridge Easement (above Sublette county Road 23-136) in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon, and grayling shall be six (6) fish per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches. All trout between ten (10) and twenty (20) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

49–New Fork River from the uppermost boundary of the Boulder Bridge Easement (above Sublette county Road 23-136) downstream to the Green River confluence in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout, salmon, and grayling shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout, salmon, or grayling shall exceed twenty (20) inches. No more than three (3) shall be trout. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

50–North Cottonwood Creek Drainage (including Maki Creek) on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

51–North Fork of the Little Snake River Drainage downstream from Forest Service Road 809.1b to the Colorado-Wyoming state line in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

52–North Fork of the Little Snake River Drainage upstream from Forest Service Road 809.1b in Carbon county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

53–North Horse Creek and Lead Creek Drainage on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

54–North Piney Creek Drainage (including North Piney Lake) on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout and only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

55–North Piney Lake and upstream tributaries in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from June 1 through July 15.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

56–Pinedale Children's Pond in Sublette county.

It shall be unlawful for persons fourteen (14) years of age and older to fish.

57–Red Creek, tributary to the Green River upstream from the Wyoming State line in Sweetwater county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

58–Roaring Fork of the Little Snake River downstream from the Huston Park Wilderness Area to the Colorado-Wyoming state line in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

59–Roaring Fork of the Little Snake River Drainage upstream from the Huston Park Wilderness Area boundary in Carbon county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

60–Robinson Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

61–Rock Creek (tributary to LaBarge Creek) in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

62–Sage Creek Drainage upstream from the Wasatch National Forest boundary in Uinta county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

63–Salt Creek (also called Thomas Fork) Drainage (including Raymond Creek) upstream from the Wyoming-Idaho state line in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

64–Savery Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with the Little Snake River in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout.

65–Smiths Fork Drainage from Hobbie Creek confluence upstream (including Hobbie Creek Drainage) in Lincoln county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

66–Soda Lake north of Pinedale in Sublette county.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through May 9.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited. Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited from May 10 through May 31.

67–South Cottonwood Creek Drainage, excluding Soda Lake ponds, on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

68–South Horse Creek Drainage on the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the forest boundary upstream in Sublette county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

69–Spring Creek Channel (near Cokeville) from the US Highway 30 Bridge downstream to the Railroad Track bridge in Lincoln county.

It shall be unlawful for persons between the ages of fourteen (14) and sixty-four (64) years of age (inclusive) to fish.

70–State Hospital Pond in Uinta county.

State Hospital Pond is open only to patients of the Wyoming State Hospital.

Take me fishing.
Because I get the giggles
when the boat bounces.

Take me fishing.
You can think about
work later.

Take me fishing.
And show me that worms
really aren't that icky.

Take me fishing.
Because my wedding will
be sooner than you think.



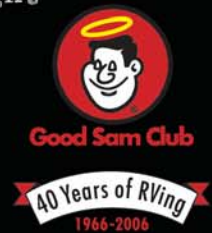
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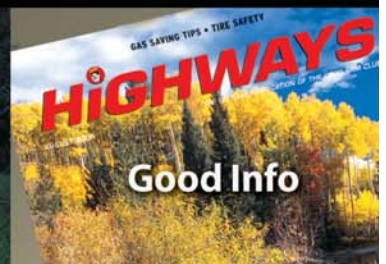
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71-Sulphur Creek above Sulphur Creek Reservoir in Uinta county.

Closed to fishing April 1 through June 30.

72-Sylvan Ponds near Fremont Lake in Sublette county.

It shall be unlawful for persons fourteen (14) years of age and older to fish.

73-Trail Creek (tributary to Ham's Fork River) in Lincoln county.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

74-Trout Creek Drainage from Sage Creek upstream in Sweetwater county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

75-Viva Naughton Reservoir in Lincoln county.

All sloughs and tributaries closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

Upstream face of Viva Naughton Dam closed to fishing throughout the calendar year (no one shall fish from the dam).

76-West Fork Smiths Fork Drainage including Archie Creek from the Wasatch National Forest boundary upstream in Uinta county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

77-Willow Creek from the BLM boundary upstream in Uinta county.

All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

OTHER AREA 4 REGULATIONS

Area 4 Spear Gun Fishing. Underwater spear gun fishing is permitted from June 1 through August 31 in the following waters:

Flaming Gorge Reservoir; Fontenelle Reservoir; and Fremont Lake.

All general and specific water creel limits shall apply.

Area 4 Live Bait Fish. The use or possession of live bait fish in Area 4 is prohibited except that licensed live bait fish dealers may possess live bait fish until the time of sale. A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish for use as dead bait in the Green and Bear River Drainages, excluding national forests and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. Any bait fish captured except those to be held by live bait dealers shall be killed immediately.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir Reciprocal Stamp. A person may utilize a valid Wyoming fishing license to fish in the Utah portions of Flaming Gorge Reservoir if the person possesses a valid Utah reciprocal fishing stamp. A person may utilize a valid Utah fishing license to fish in the Wyoming portions of Flaming Gorge Reservoir

if the person possesses a valid Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp. Anglers purchasing a reciprocal fishing stamp shall validate the stamp by signing in ink across the face of the stamp. Each licensed angler may take only one daily creel and possession limit regardless of the number of fishing licenses or stamps held.

REGULATIONS EXCEPTIONS AREA 5

Area 5 includes the North Platte River, Sweetwater River and South Platte River Drainages.

Area 5 Exceptions to general provisions. Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1-A&M Reservoir in Sweetwater county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

2-Absaraka Lake (Country Club Lake) in Laramie county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

3-Alcova Reservoir in Natrona county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

4-Bryan Stock Trail Pond in Natrona county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

5-Bump Sullivan Reservoir in Goshen county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through February 15.

6-Crystal Reservoir in Laramie county.

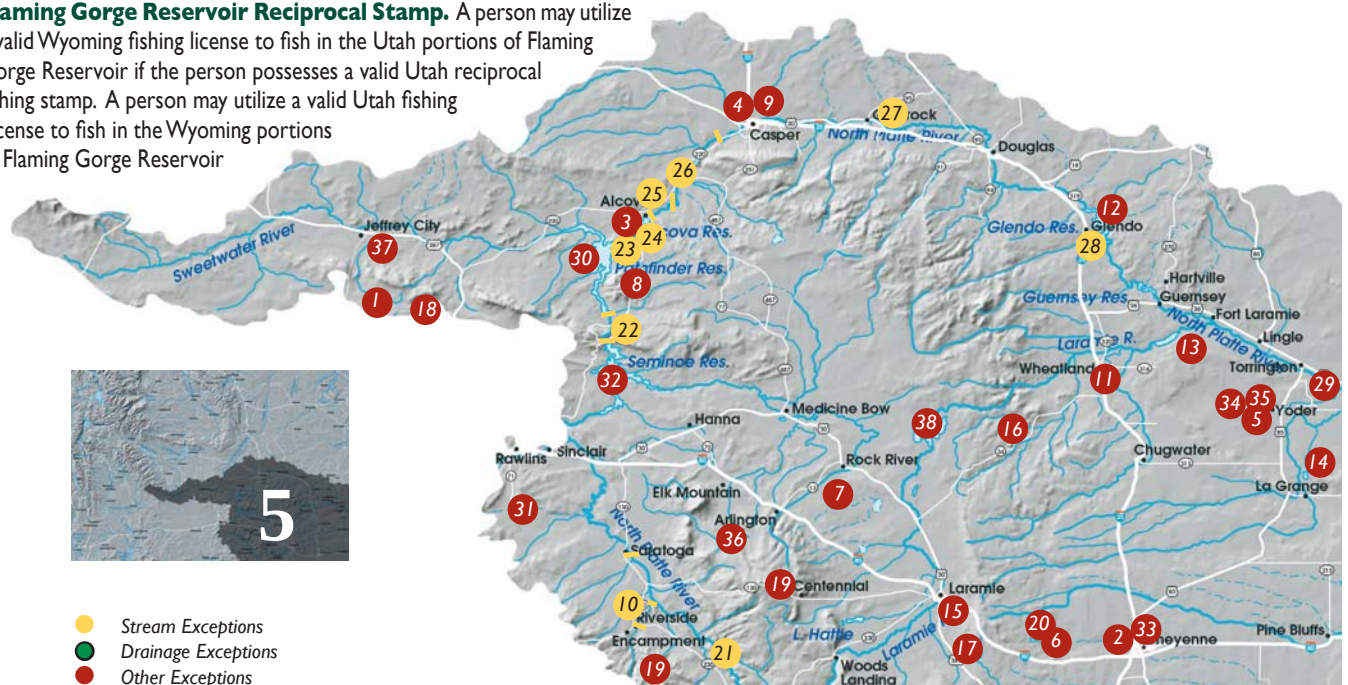
Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

7-Diamond and Little Diamond Lakes in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout less than sixteen (16) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

8-Dome Rock Reservoir in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.



9–Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park, all ponds within the park in Natrona county.

Closed to fishing, minnow seining and minnow trapping throughout the calendar year.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

10–Encampment River, from Highway 230 at Riverside downstream to its confluence with the North Platte River in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. All trout between ten (10) and sixteen (16) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

11–Festo Lake in Platte county.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than twelve (12) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

12–Glendo Reservoir in Platte county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8). [The Special Fishing Contest Provision applies. No fishing contests shall be approved for the following dates: June 17, 2006 through June 30, 2006; and June 16, 2007 through June 30, 2007.](#)

13–Grayrocks Reservoir in Platte county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

Between the spillway and floating regulatory buoys or as designated by regulatory signing is closed to fishing and watercraft throughout the calendar year.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than twelve (12) inches shall be released to the water immediately. The creel limit on crappie shall be fifteen (15) per day or in possession.

14–Hawk Springs Reservoir in Goshen county.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than twelve (12) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

[Watercraft prohibited from December 1 through February 15.](#)

15–Huck Finn Pond in Albany county.

It shall be unlawful for persons fourteen (14) years of age and older to fish.

16–Johnson Creek Reservoir in Albany county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

17–Leazenby Lake in Albany county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

18–Lost Soldier Reservoir in Sweetwater county.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed fifteen (15) inches.

19–Medicine Bow National Forest including all lakes within the boundaries of Medicine Bow National Forest, except Sand Lake, Turpin Reservoir, Lake Owen, Rob Roy Reservoir and Hog Park Reservoir, in Carbon and Albany counties.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

20–North Crow Reservoir and Lower North Crow Reservoir in Laramie and Albany counties.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

21–North Platte River from Colorado-Wyoming state line downstream to the Saratoga Inn Bridge in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. All trout between ten (10) and sixteen (16) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited (The owners or agricultural lessees of property immediately adjacent to the North Platte River or their agents may utilize motorized watercraft to carry out agricultural practices.).

22–North Platte River from Kortez Dam downstream to the confluence with Sage Creek (Miracle Mile) in Carbon county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

Closed to night fishing (8PM - 6AM) during the month of April.

23–North Platte River from Pathfinder Dam downstream eight tenths (0.8) of a mile to the vehicle bridge in Natrona county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession.

24– North Platte River from the vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir in Natrona county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

25–North Platte River from Gray Reef Dam downstream, eight (8) miles to the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area in Natrona county.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

26–North Platte River from the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area downstream to the Bessemer Bend Bridge (Natrona county Road 308) in Natrona county.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Only one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

27–North Platte River Between the Dave Johnston Power Plant Public Access Area and the Dave Johnston Power Plant in Converse County.

[Watercraft Prohibited.](#)

28–North Platte River to include only that area between Glendo Dam and Glendo Powerplant in Platte county.

Watercraft prohibited.

29–Packers Lake in Goshen county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

30–Pathfinder Reservoir in Carbon and Natrona counties.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

31–Rawlins City Reservoir in Carbon county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

32–Seminole Reservoir in Carbon county.

The Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision applies during the ice covered period (see page 7-8).

33–Sloans Lake in Laramie county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

34–South Springer Reservoir in Goshen county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

35–Springer Reservoir in Goshen county.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through [February 15.](#)

36–Turpin Reservoir in Carbon county.

Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

37–Western Nuclear Pond in Fremont county.

Use of internal combustion motors is prohibited.

38–Wheatland Reservoir No. 3 Canal from the headgate in Reservoir No. 2 to the mouth in Reservoir No. 3 in Albany county.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

Watercraft prohibited.

OTHER AREA 5 REGULATIONS

Area 5 Spear Gun Fishing.

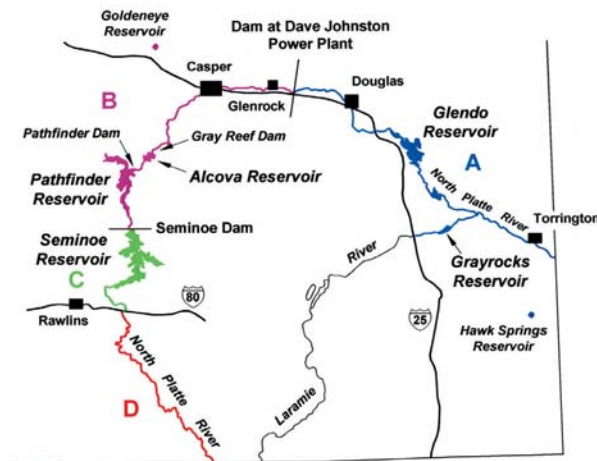
Underwater spear gun fishing is permitted from June 1 through August 31 in the following waters:

Alcova Reservoir; Glendo Reservoir; Grayrocks Reservoir; Pathfinder Reservoir; and Seminoe Reservoir.

The creel limit on walleye taken by spear gun in Area 5 shall be two (2) fish per day or in possession. All other general and specific water creel limits shall apply.

Area 5 Live Bait Fish. The use or possession of live bait fish in Area 5 is prohibited except as specified below.

Live bait fish may be used for bait in Seminoe, Kortez, Pathfinder, Alcova, Gray Reef, Goldeneye, Glendo, Guernsey, Grayrocks, Hawk Springs, Bump Sullivan, and Springer reservoirs, Packers Lake, and the North Platte River proper from Interstate Highway 80 downstream to the Wyoming-Nebraska State Line (except eight (8) river miles from Gray Reef Dam to the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area and from vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in those waters.



Seining and trapping of live bait fish is prohibited in all waters in the Horse Creek Drainage, the South Platte River Drainage, the Medicine Bow National Forest and all waters located west of Interstate Highway 25 in the Laramie River Drainage.

Area 5 Live Bait location A. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Glendo Reservoir; Guernsey Reservoir; Grayrocks Reservoir; Hawk Springs Reservoir; Bump Sullivan Reservoir; Springer Reservoir; Packers Lake; and North Platte River proper downstream from the dam at Dave Johnson Power Plant (Converse county) to the Wyoming-Nebraska state line.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

North Platte River Drainage from the dam at Dave Johnson Power Plant (Converse county) downstream to Glendo Dam except in the Medicine Bow National Forest; North Platte River proper downstream from Glendo Dam to the Wyoming-Nebraska state line; and Laramie River Drainage east of Interstate Highway 25.

Area 5 Live Bait location B. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Pathfinder Reservoir; Alcova Reservoir; Gray Reef Reservoir; Goldeneye Reservoir; Glendo Reservoir; Kortez Reservoir; and North Platte River proper between Seminoe Dam and the Wyoming-Nebraska state line except eight (8) river miles from Gray Reef Dam to the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area and from the vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

North Platte River Drainage from Seminoe Dam downstream to the dam at Dave Johnson Power Plant (Converse county).

Area 5 Live Bait location C. Live bait fish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the bait fish are obtained from a licensed live bait fish dealer authorized to sell bait fish for use in these waters or seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (ii).

(i) Live bait fish may be used in the following waters:

Seminoe Reservoir and North Platte River from Seminoe Reservoir to Interstate Highway 80.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish from the following waters:

North Platte River Drainage from Interstate Highway 80 downstream to Seminoe Dam.

Area 5 Live Bait location D Live bait fish may not be used in this area. Any bait fish seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (i) shall be killed immediately or released to the water immediately.

(i) A holder of a valid seining license may seine or trap bait fish for use as dead bait from the following waters:

North Platte River Drainage upstream from Interstate Highway 80 to the Medicine Bow National Forest.

FISHING ACCESS

Enjoy FREE access to fish on private land in Wyoming!

The Wyoming Game & Fish Department's Private Lands Public Wildlife (PLPW) program provides free access to some of the best private land in the state. Visit our website to find locations and information on our fishing areas.

We currently have 273 lake acres and 89 stream miles in our Walk in Fishing program. Our Walk in Hunting and Hunter Management programs have over one million private acres.

You can donate to Access Yes when you purchase a license or apply for a limited quota draw. All of the money donated to Access Yes is used to purchase access easements for fishing and hunting.

<http://gf.state.wy.us>

Public Access – Private Lands Public Wildlife – Walk in Fishing
307-777-4600



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Photo ©2005 Tom Montgomery

Snake River, Jackson Hole, Wyoming

MANAGING WYOMING'S FISHERIES

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is responsible for managing the state's diverse aquatic wildlife resources. Through your investment in a Wyoming fishing license you are helping to secure a bright future for Wyoming's fisheries.

WYOMING'S FISHERIES RESOURCES

- Wyoming is home to 78 fish species. Twenty-eight are game fish, including nine native species. Of the 50 nongame fish species, 40 are native and 10 are introduced.
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department manages about 4,200 lakes with over 333,000 surface acres of water.
- There are over 27,000 miles of fishable streams in Wyoming.

ANGLERS IN WYOMING

- Each year roughly 356,000 people buy fishing licenses in Wyoming, spending about 2.25 million dollars fishing.
- About 62% of those are nonresident daily licenses.
- Anglers contribute about \$212,000,000 to the state's economy through fishing related expenditures such as lodging, gasoline, food, and fishing equipment.

FISH DIVISION OUR MISSION

"As stewards of Wyoming's aquatic resources, we are committed to conservation and enhancement of all aquatic wildlife and their habitats for future generations through scientific resource management and informed public participation. We will use an integrated program of protection, regulation, propagation, and control to provide diverse, quality fisheries resources and angling opportunities. Our efforts will balance the productive capacity of habitats with public desires."

- Fish Division has a full time staff of 85 working in eight regional offices, 10 fish culture facilities, and the Cheyenne headquarters.
- The annual fisheries program budget is about \$8.7 million, funded primarily by license fees. Anglers and boaters contribute about \$3 million per year through federal excise taxes on fishing equipment, boats, and other gear. Another \$100,000 in federal funds (State Wildlife Grants) has been available recently to fund projects for aquatic species of concern.

MANAGEMENT BY THE WYOMING GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

- Fisheries personnel survey waters to evaluate fish health, population numbers, food availability, and water quality. Anglers are contacted to learn about their fishing success and satisfaction. All this information is used to monitor aquatic ecosystems and to evaluate the status or effectiveness of fish stocking programs, fishing regulations, and wild fisheries.
- Game and Fish annually raises and stocks over 3.4 million trout and salmon. Native cutthroat trout brood stocks are maintained to ensure genetic integrity and to preserve and restore our cutthroat trout heritage. An additional 1.4 million warm and cool water fish are stocked through trade agreements with other state agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and commercial hatcheries. Stocked fish provide most of the fishing opportunity in most lakes and reservoirs. Major improvements have been made to aging fish culture facilities in recent years and additional improvements are planned.

- The Department relies on wild, self-sustaining (naturally reproducing) trout in most rivers and streams. Management of wild trout fisheries involves fish population and regulation monitoring along with various management options intended to ensure the long-term viability of these important fisheries.
- Through habitat enhancement, game fish populations can often be increased. Game and Fish works to protect and restore watersheds so future generations can enjoy the same high quality streams and lakes that Wyoming knows today.
- Native fish are an important part of Wyoming's heritage. Game and Fish works to restore native fish in their native habitat. Considerable efforts are being made to restore cutthroat trout to the Little Snake River and LaBarge and Gilbert Creek watersheds.
- New and innovative tools are being evaluated to improve fisheries management. For example, Game and Fish uses sonar to estimate fish population sizes in lakes and reservoirs, saving time and effort compared to traditional gears like trap nets or gill nets.
- The Department works to secure public access to fishing areas through a variety of programs. One is AccessYes, a voluntary program where sportsmen can contribute to purchase access to more places to fish and hunt.
- Game and Fish informs people about fishing, fisheries resources, and their role in sustaining high quality fishing in Wyoming. Support of Kids Fishing Days, Free Fishing Days, and the Hunting and Fishing Heritage Expo are examples of outreach programs.
- The Department also monitors and regulates private fish stocking and fishing tournaments and comments on development projects that may improve or impact fisheries.

STREAM ACCESS AND TRESPASS

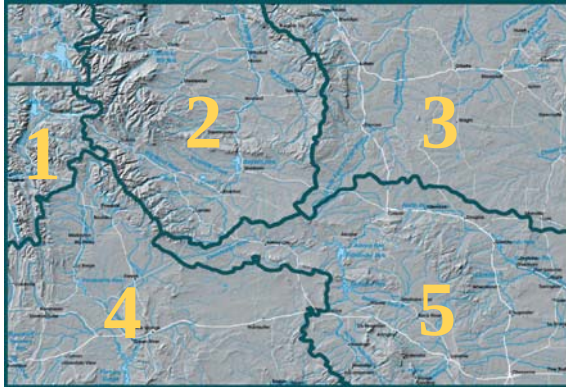
Wyoming's trespass law states that a member of the public has the privilege to enter private land only with the explicit permission of the landowner. It is legal to float through private land but it is the responsibility of the floater to know if the land is public or private. If you are floating through private land you must stay in your boat at all times unless permission has been obtained from the landowner. State law only allows you to leave your craft for short portages around non-navigable obstacles. The streambed is the property of the landowner. Wading or anchoring without permission is trespassing.

Access to public lands for public use is only permitted if these lands are accessible from an existing public road or border other public lands where you can access the state lands without crossing private lands. If you are unsure, check with the land management agency responsible for the land in question (BLM, USFS, State of Wyoming, etc.).

Public land maps, available from the Bureau of Land Management, are excellent guides for avoiding a \$210 trespassing ticket.

In all cases, respect the land, the landowner, and those who come after you by removing litter and minimizing evidence of your presence and the evidence of others who have not been so considerate. Treating your access as a privilege goes a long way in gaining more access for fishing and hunting in Wyoming.

DRAINAGE AREAS



CALL OR WRITE FOR MORE HUNTING AND FISHING INFORMATION.

Drainage Area 1
Box 67,
Jackson, WY 83001
800-423-4113
307-733-2321

Drainage Area 2
260 Buena Vista,
Lander, WY 82520
800-654-7862
307-332-2688

2820 State Hwy. 120,
Cody, WY 82414
800-654-1178
307-527-7125

Drainage Area 3
700 Valley View Drive
Sheridan, WY 82801
800-331-9834
307-672-7418

Drainage Area 4
351 Astle Ave.,
Green River, WY 82935
800-843-8096
307-875-3223

Box 850,
Pinedale, WY 82941
800-452-9107
307-367-4353

Drainage Area 5
528 S. Adams,
Laramie, WY 82070
800-843-2352
307-745-4046

3030 Energy Lane,
Suite 100,
Casper, WY 82604
800-233-8544
307-473-3400

Statewide Information:
G & F Information Section
5400 Bishop Blvd., Cheyenne, WY 82006-0001
800-842-1934
307-777-4600

FISHING REGULATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

A Yellowstone National Park fishing permit is required for fishing in Yellowstone National Park (State Fishing License NOT REQUIRED). It is recommended that detailed information on fishing regulations pertaining to Yellowstone National Park be secured from: Park Headquarters, PO Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY, 82190. Or call: (307) 344-2107.

WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

For fishing information in those areas administered by the Wind River Indian Reservation, write: Wind River Indian Reservation, PO Box 217, Fort Washakie, WY 82514. Or call: (307) 332-7207 or (800) 284-6857.

WINTER CLOSURES—Some waters that are open to fishing are not accessible due to other land use restrictions. The Wyoming Game and Fish and US Forest Service have seasonal closures to protect wintering big game herds. Be sure to check with the appropriate land management agency (BLM, USFS, State of Wyoming, etc.) before planning a winter trip.



WILDLIFE HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF WYOMING

The Wyoming Heritage Foundation is an independent and apolitical, charitable organization whose purpose is to provide financial support, through philanthropy, to critical wildlife conservation efforts in Wyoming.

Their mission is: "...to create an enduring natural legacy for future generations through stewardship of all Wyoming's wildlife."

The goals of the Foundation are three-fold:

- Species Conservation
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement
- Public Conservation Education

One of the Foundation's new projects in Wyoming is:

- Restoration of native fish to Clear Creek near Sheridan

You can support nine endowments . . .

General Endowment Support wildlife conservation in Wyoming
Conservation Education Help the next generation understand wildlife
Wyoming Wildlife Magazine Deliver the conservation message
Species in Decline Bring them back from the brink
Habitat Enhancement Homes for wildlife
Wildlife Disease Research Fight diseases that threaten the future
Shooting Sports Build safe places for practice
Access Open land for hunting and fishing
Terrestrial and Aquatic Non-game Help the rest of our wildlife

For more information about the Foundation, or to make a charitable, tax-deductible contribution that will directly benefit Wyoming's wildlife, please contact them at:

Wildlife Heritage Foundation of Wyoming
P.O. Box 20088

Cheyenne, WY 82003-7002

Mo Brown, Executive Director

307-777-4529

wildlifeheritage@wyoming.com

www.whfw.org

Cover photograph: Mark Gocke

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The Wyoming Game and Fish Department receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its Bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex (in education programs or activities). If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs – External Programs

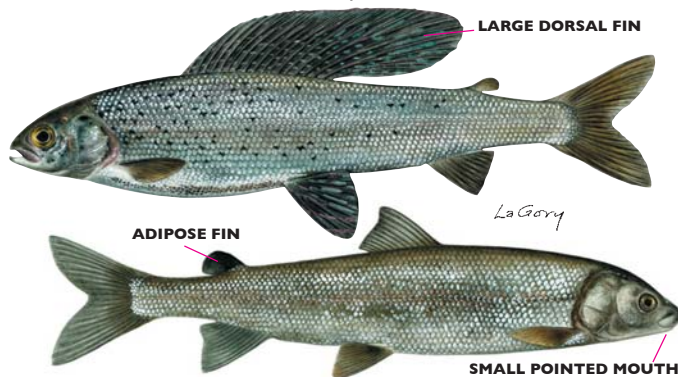
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130

Arlington, VA 22203

**If you are interested in advertising in the
Wyoming Fishing Regulations for 2007, please call
Government Solutions Group (626) 797-9122 ext. 11
www.GovSolGroup.com**

All salmonids (trout, char, grayling, whitefish) have an adipose fin. The only other Wyoming fishes with adipose fins are the catfish. Coloration, by itself, is not a good basis for identifying fish since it varies widely and there is considerable overlap between species. Consult the pamphlet "GAME FISH OF WYOMING" or the book WYOMING FISHES for identification of other species.

Wyoming Game Fish



GRAYLING (top)

Distinguished from trout by the coarse scales and large dorsal fin. Distinguished from whitefish by the larger dorsal fin, large mouth, and spots on the sides.

MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH (above)

Distinguished from trout by larger scales; from grayling by the small, pointed mouth and smaller dorsal fin, and from suckers and chubs by the presence of the adipose fin.



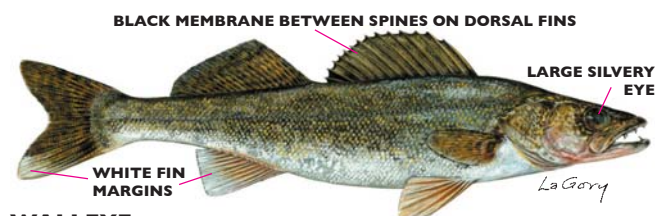
BROOK TROUT

Light spots on a dark background. Some red or pink spots with blue halos concentrated on lower half of body. Lower fins and tail have striking white border offset by black.



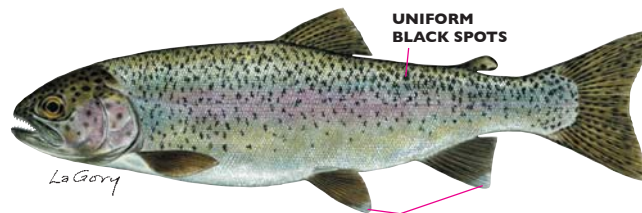
SAUGER

Large, silvery eye, large canine teeth and anterior dorsal fin with spines. Distinguished from walleye by black spots on dorsal fin and wider head.



WALLEYE

Large, silvery eye, large canine teeth and anterior dorsal fin with spines. Distinguished from sauger by white marking on lower lobes of tail and anal fins, and black membranes between last two or three spines of first dorsal fin.



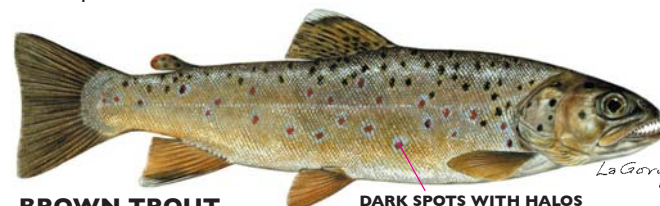
RAINBOW TROUT

Distinguished from cutthroat by more uniform black spots and more spots on the head, absence of red or orange slash on lower jaw, and presence of white tips on fins. Distinguished from kokanee by 11 anal fin rays versus 13 to 15 for kokanee.



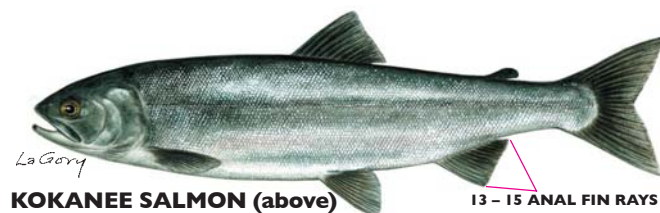
CUTTHROAT TROUT

Black spotting is generally concentrated towards tail (except on the Snake River cutthroat which has a uniform distribution of fine black spots); few or no spots on head, red or orange slash under jaw; no white tips on fins.



BROWN TROUT

Distinguished from cutthroat and rainbow by the general lack of spots on the tail and the light colored "halos" around the dark spots. May have some red or orange spots. Distinguished from brook trout by dark spots on a light background versus light spots on a dark background for brook trout.



KOKANEE SALMON (above)

Brilliant red during fall spawning, silvery the remainder of the year. Kokanee have 13 to 15 rays in the anal fin while trout have 9 to 11.

LAKE TROUT (below)

Light-colored spots on a dark background. Distinguished from brook trout by a deeply forked tail and absence of red or pink spots.

