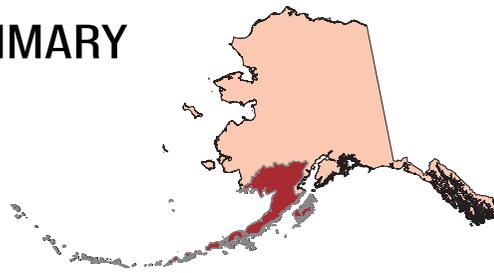


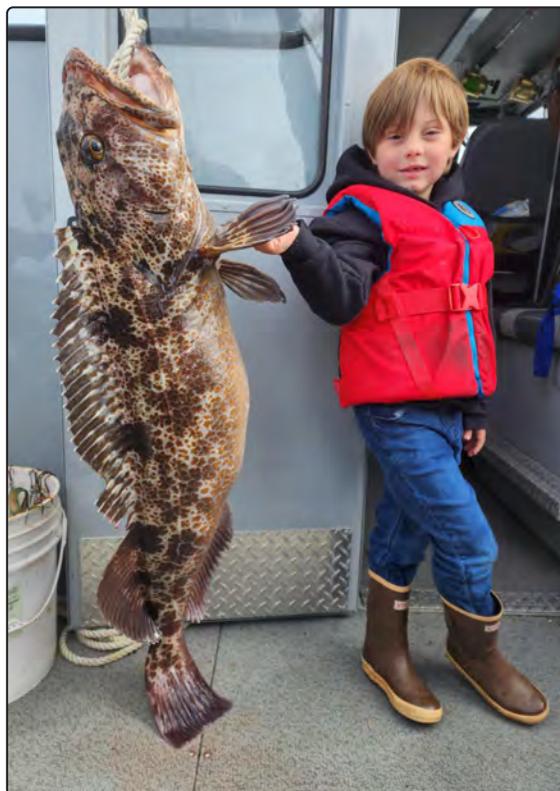
2025

SPORT FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY

SOUTHWEST ALASKA



Effective until the 2026 summary is issued



LICENSING & REGIONAL REGULATIONS

BRISTOL BAY SALT & FRESH WATER

ALASKA PENINSULA & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FRESH WATER

ALASKA PENINSULA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, & KODIAK ISLAND SALT WATER

KODIAK ISLAND FRESH WATER

SHELLFISH REGULATIONS



Scan the QR code to download the ADF&G Mobile App today!





COMMISSIONER'S NOTE

Alaska isn't just a place, it's a destination – a fishing adventure waiting to happen!

From our rugged coastline to pristine freshwater rivers, Alaska's waters are

home to some of the best fishing on the planet. Alaska offers not just the promise of a bountiful haul, but the chance to forge unforgettable memories amidst its stunning landscapes. As you cast your line, take a moment to soak in the breathtaking beauty that surrounds you. And remember, fishing in Alaska is more than just a pastime; it's a connection to nature and a reflection of our shared responsibility to preserve our waters and resources for future generations.

A big thank you to everyone who supports Alaska's sport fisheries by purchasing a fishing license or king salmon stamp. Your support and contribution help keep our fisheries healthy and sustainable, funding vital conservation, research, and management efforts that ensure future generations can enjoy the same incredible fishing opportunities we have today.

So, prepare your gear, embark on your journey, and fully embrace the adventure that lies ahead. Here's to the thrill of the chase, the tranquility of the wilderness, and the joy of fishing in this remarkable part of the world.

Happy fishing!

Doug Vincent-Lang

Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



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

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

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is responsible for managing the state's fish and wildlife resources under authority granted by the Alaska Legislature. ADF&G's mission is to protect, maintain, and improve fish, game, and aquatic plants, while ensuring their sustainable use for the benefit of the state's economy and people.

The Division of Sport Fish (DSF) is one of ADF&G's four divisions, focusing on protecting and enhancing the state's sport fisheries. DSF is primarily funded by anglers and recreational boaters through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and ADF&G license fees. At least 15% of federal funds must be used to improve recreational boating facilities and access.

Emergency orders are temporary regulation changes issued by ADF&G for conservation or management purposes. They can occur preseason (before the fishing season) or inseason (during the fishing season) to open or close areas, restrict or liberalize bag and possession limits, adjust seasons, or fishing methods.

2 Announcements are made via media including ADF&G social media, ADF&G offices, the website (www.adfg.alaska.gov), access sites, and hotlines.

HOW REGULATIONS ARE CHANGED

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (Board) sets the state's fishing regulations, including seasons, bag limits, and fishing methods, under authority from the Alaska Legislature. The Board also establishes policies and management plans for the state's fishery resources. It is made up of seven members appointed by the governor, confirmed by the Legislature, and serving three-year terms.

The Board process is designed to be open to public input. It meets four to six times a year to consider proposed changes to fishing regulations. Anyone can submit a proposal to change a regulation. When making decisions, the Board considers biological and socioeconomic data from ADF&G, public comments, input from Advisory Committees, and guidance from the Alaska Department of Public Safety and Department of Law.

The Board meets on a three-year cycle. It most recently addressed Prince William Sound and Upper Copper/Upper Susitna Finfish and Shellfish regulations in December 2024; Southeast and Yakutat Finfish and Shellfish regulations in January and February 2025; and Statewide Shellfish, Prince William Sound Shrimp, and Supplemental regulations in March 2025.

Alaska Board of Fisheries Current Members

Märit Carlson-Van Dort (Chair) Anchorage
Tom Carpenter (Vice Chair) Cordova
Curtis Chamberlain Anchorage
Gerad Godfrey Eagle River
Greg Svendsen Anchorage
Mike Wood Talkeetna
Stan Zuray Tanana

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

Emergency Orders: Temporary regulation changes.

Fishing regulations in this book can be changed by emergency order at any time. If a change affects your fishing area or species, follow the updated rules. These changes override the regulations in this book. For updates, check the ADF&G website or contact the local ADF&G Sport Fish office.

COVER PHOTOS

Clayton Gardner, 12 years old, sockeye salmon from Sallery Stream

Anthony Talley, 6 years old, lingcod from Chiniak Bay

Jaxon Wandersee and mom (Katrina), 4 years old, Tiger rockfish from Sunken Spruce

Lillian Klontz, 9 years old, Chinook salmon from Ekwok

Lincoln Svoboda, 6 years old, pink salmon from Sallery Cove on Kodiak Island

HOW TO START FISHING IN ALASKA

1. Get a License: You need a sport fishing license and a king salmon stamp if targeting king salmon (even for catch-and-release). Licenses and king stamps are available at ADF&G offices, online, or through the ADF&G mobile app. See pages 4-5 for licensing details.

Here's a quick guide to help you navigate the sport fishing regulations:

2. Check Emergency Orders: Emergency orders are temporary changes to fishing regulations. They're available online, through the ADF&G mobile app, or at local ADF&G offices.

3. Review Statewide and Regional Regulations: Start by reading the statewide and regional regulations on pages 6-7.

4. Check the Southwest Alaska Regulations: Go to pages 8-9 and find the area you plan to fish. Go to that section and read the general regulations for seasons, methods, bag limits, and size limits.

5. Read Special Regulations: Special regulations override general, regional, and statewide regulations. If the waters you want to fish are not listed, follow the general regulations for that area.

 **YOU CAN SIGN UP TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY ORDER NOTIFICATIONS VIA EMAIL. FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/SF/EONR.**

This summary of Alaska sport and personal use fishing and shellfish regulations is provided by the DSF for anglers. It is not a complete list of all regulations. For full details, see the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC), Title 5, online at www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#5.

Regulations in this book may be changed at any time by the Alaska Board of Fisheries during regular meetings, through emergency regulations, or by emergency order.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How to Start Fishing in Alaska	3
LICENSING AND REGIONAL REGULATIONS	
Licensing	
License Requirements and Fees	4
King Salmon Stamp Requirements and Fees	5
Harvest Records	5
General Regulations and Limits	
Liability for Violations	6
Prohibited Acts	6
Methods and Means	6-7
Use of Sport-Caught Fish as Bait	7
Possession of Sport-Caught Fish	7
SPECIAL REGULATIONS BY AREA	
Southwest Alaska Special Regulations Guide	8-9
Bristol Bay Salt and Fresh Waters	10-18
<i>General Regulations</i>	10-11
<i>Special Regulations</i>	11-18
Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands Fresh Waters	19-20
<i>General Regulations</i>	19
<i>Special Regulations</i>	20
Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, & Kodiak Island Salt Waters	21-23
<i>General Regulations</i>	21-22
<i>Special Regulations</i>	22-23
Kodiak Island Fresh Waters	24-26
<i>General Regulations</i>	24
<i>Special Regulations</i>	25-26
OTHER INFORMATION	
Shellfish Regulations	27-28
Proper Catch-And-Release Methods	29
Tackle Examples	30
Species Information and Identification	31-33
Rockfish Identification	34-35
Transfer of Possession Form	36
Angler Recognition Programs	37
Definitions	38-39
Regional Offices Map & Phone Numbers	40

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

THE FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD PROGRAM



Report Violations
1 (800) 478-3377

Office Location	ADF&G Division of Sport Fish	Alaska Wildlife Troopers
Anchorage	(907) 267-2218 (Regional)	(907) 352-5401
Dillingham	(907) 842-2427	(907) 842-5351
	(907) 842-7347 Fishing Report	
Dutch Harbor		(907) 581-1432
Glennallen	(907) 822-3309	(907) 822-3263
King Salmon		(907) 246-3307
Kodiak	(907) 486-1880	(907) 486-4762

SPORT FISHING LICENSES ARE REQUIRED

AN ALASKA SPORT FISHING LICENSE IS REQUIRED FOR ALL RESIDENT ANGLERS 18 YEARS OLD AND OLDER AND NONRESIDENT ANGLERS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER TO FISH IN ALASKA'S FRESH AND SALT WATERS.

A sport fishing license must be signed and in your possession (paper or electronic) while fishing in Alaska's fresh and salt waters. It allows you to fish for finfish or shellfish according to the regulations in this book.

If sport fishing for king salmon, you may need a king salmon stamp and/or harvest record card. See page 5 for more information.

You must present your sport fishing license, PID or DV card, king stamp, and harvest record and catch upon request from ADF&G or law enforcement while fishing or possessing sport-caught fish or shellfish.

Sport fishing licenses cannot be altered, loaned, or transferred. You cannot use another person's sport fishing license.

If your sport fishing, hunting, or trapping license is revoked in any state, you cannot get an Alaska sport fishing license.

An Alaska resident is someone who has lived in Alaska for the past 12 consecutive months with the intent to stay, and who is not claiming residency or receiving benefits in another state, territory, or country. Benefits include applying for a resident fishing or hunting license, obtaining a driver's license, or receiving state benefits or paying taxes in another state.

Active duty military personnel and their dependents stationed in Alaska for the past 12 months may purchase a resident sport fishing license, regardless of benefits received in another state. Resident fishing regulations apply.

Military personnel stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months may purchase a nonresident military sport fishing license and annual king salmon stamp at reduced rates, but they are considered nonresidents. Nonresident fishing regulations apply.

ADF&G IS MOBILE!



- Easily display your sport fishing license and personal use permits.
- Access fishing and hunting regulations.
- Use maps to check location information.

DOWNLOAD THE APP TODAY!



ALASKA RESIDENT SPORT FISHING LICENSE FEES

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

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

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

Resident Blind Sport Fishing License \$0.50
An affidavit is required. Forms are available from ADF&G or licensed vendors.

Low Income Sport Fishing License \$5
For Alaska resident with an annual family or household income at or below the most recent U.S. poverty guidelines. **THIS IS NOT A PROGRAM BASED LICENSE.** For more information, please visit www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=license.lowincome.

NONRESIDENT SPORT FISHING LICENSE FEES

Nonresidents under 16 years old: No sport fishing license required.

Residents of the Yukon Territory: May purchase a nonresident sport fishing license at Alaska resident rates.

1-Day Sport Fishing License \$15

3-Day Sport Fishing License \$30

7-Day Sport Fishing License \$45

14-Day Sport Fishing License \$75

Annual Sport Fishing License \$100
Valid for the calendar year from the purchase date.

Nonresident Military Annual Sport Fishing License \$20
Only for active duty military service members permanently stationed in Alaska for less than 12 months, and their dependents.



Dolly Varden from Saltery Creek.

SPORT FISHING HARVEST RECORD

Harvest records are required for ALL anglers when harvesting species with an annual limit. These species are listed in each management areas general regulations section.

Record harvested species with annual limits on your sport fishing license or harvest record card. See page 36.

A harvest record card is required for resident anglers under 18, nonresidents under 16, and PID/DV card holders.

After landing a fish with an annual limit, immediately record the species, date, and location on the harvest record portion of your license or harvest record card.

If you get a duplicate or additional license, or harvest record card, transfer your harvest records to the new one.



Coho salmon from Buskin River.

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

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

Harvest record cards are available at local ADF&G offices, licensed vendors, and online at https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/sportlicense/pdf/sf_harvest_record_card.pdf.

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



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

KING SALMON STAMP INFORMATION

Anglers sport fishing for king salmon, including catch-and-release (except in stocked landlocked lakes), must purchase a current year king salmon stamp. Stamps can be purchased online and printed immediately.

If you buy a physical stamp, sign it in ink and attach it to the front or back of your sport fishing license, depending on whether it's a handwritten or online license.

Examples of both a physical and an online king salmon stamp are shown below.



Physical king stamp



Online king stamp

KING SALMON STAMP FEES

Alaska residents 18 and older, and nonresidents 16 and older: Must purchase a king salmon stamp to fish for king salmon in fresh and saltwater.

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

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

The following individuals do not need a king salmon stamp:

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



Chiniak Bay Chinook salmon.

DATA COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

- Anglers must surrender the heads of any tagged salmon or trout (with external or internal tags) or an adipose finclip, along with the catch date and location, upon request by an ADF&G representative or state peace officer.

LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS

- Unless specified by regulation or law, anyone who violates these regulations is strictly liable for the offense, regardless of that person's intent.

PROHIBITED ACTS

CLOSED WATERS/ WATERS CLOSED TO SPORT FISHING:

- Unless area regulations state otherwise:
 - (a) waters within 300 feet of a fish weir or fish ladder are closed to sport fishing, unless marked differently by ADF&G markers; and
 - (b) it is unlawful to cast, drift, or place any hook, bait, lure, or fly into waters closed to sport fishing.

FELT-SOLED BOOTS PROHIBITED:

- The use of footgear with absorbent felt or similar fibrous materials on the soles is prohibited while sport or personal use fishing in fresh water.

GAFFS PROHIBITED:

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

MOLESTING OF FISH:

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

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

- It is unlawful, except in accordance with the provisions listed on page 7 under "Use of Sport-Caught Fish as Bait," or in compliance with the terms of a permit issued by the Commissioner, it is unlawful for a person to collect, transport, possess, propagate, export, mark in any way, or release into the waters or the lands of the state, any live fish, fish eggs, or aquatic organism.
- It is unlawful for a person to possess any part of a Class A banned invasive species, including reproductive or genetic material, at any stage of its life cycle, except as follows: (1) when transporting a specimen to any ADF&G office or another location as directed by ADF&G staff in a sealed container for the purpose of containing, identifying, or reporting the presence of the species; or (2) under the provisions of an aquatic resource permit. A person may not possess any live Class B banned invasive species at any stage of its life cycle. See page 38 for Class A & B definitions.

SALE OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH PROHIBITED:

- It is unlawful for anyone to buy, sell, or barter sport-caught fish or their parts.

SNAGGING IN FRESH WATER PROHIBITED:

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

USE OF EXPLOSIVES OR TOXICANTS:

- The use of any toxicants or explosives to catch any fish in the waters of Alaska is prohibited. However, a shaft tipped with an explosive charge (commonly known as a bangstick or powerhead) or a firearm may be used on board a vessel in salt water to dispatch a fish caught with legal gear.

WASTE OF FISH:

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

METHODS AND MEANS

FRESH WATER SPORT FISHING:

- Fish may not be taken in freshwater using:
 - Fixed or weighted hooks and lures (except standard manufactured ones);
 - Multiple hooks with a gap larger than ½ inch between the point and shank;
 - A spear or arrow, unless allowed under area regulations.
- **Spearguns are not legal gear in freshwaters.**

ICE FISHING GEAR:

- Ice fishing is allowed with two closely attended lines, provided only one hook or artificial lure is used on each line. Additional gear may be used for northern pike and burbot as specified in statewide or area regulations.
- The total number of lines/hooks an angler may use is limited to the maximum allowed for any species. For example, in a lake where regulations allow 15 set lines for burbot and 5 lines under the ice for northern pike, the maximum number of lines you may fish is 15 (not 15 + 5 = 20); and when setting your 15 lines, only 5 of them may be used to target northern pike.

SNAGGING IN SALT WATER:

- Snagging is allowed in saltwater, unless prohibited under area regulations.

SPORT FISHING GEAR:

- Unless area regulations state otherwise, sport fishing may only be done using:
 - A closely attended single line attached to no more than one plug; one spoon; one spinner or series of spinners; two artificial flies; or two hooks.
 - The line must be closely attended, unless area regulations allow unattended setlines for burbot.



SPORT FISHING GEAR (SET LINES) FOR BURBOT:

- Unless area regulations state otherwise, burbot may be taken using more than one line and hook in freshwaters where set lines are allowed for burbot provided:
 - The total number of hooks does not exceed 15 or the daily burbot bag limit for the waters being fished, whichever is less (5 burbot bag limit = 5 hooks fished).
 - Hooks are single hooks with a gap larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between the point and shank.
 - Each hook is set to rest on the bottom of the lake or stream.
 - Each line is labeled with the angler's name and address.
 - Each line is physically inspected at least once every 24-hour period.
 - Burbot may be taken with general sport fishing gear or ice fishing gear (page 6) in any lake or river open to burbot fishing, these lines must be closely attended.

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR HERRING AND SMELT:

- In saltwater, herring and smelt may be taken using up to 15 or less unbaited, single or multiple hooks attached to a single line.

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR NORTHERN PIKE:

- Northern pike may be taken by spear, unless prohibited under area regulations.

SPORT FISHING GEAR FOR SQUID:

- Squid may be taken using no more than two squid jigs attached to a single line. See page 39 for definition of a squid jig. Standard sport fishing gear can also be used to target squid, see page 6.

USE OF ATTRACTOR (BEAD):

- An attractor, including a bead, when used with an artificial fly, artificial lure, or bare hook, must be:
 - Either fixed within 2 inches of the bare hook, fly, or lure,
 - Or be free sliding on the line or leader.
 - A bead fished on the line above a bare single hook is legal gear in waters where only flies are allowed.

USE OF UNDERWATER SPEAR (SALTWATER):

- In saltwater, a person may use a spear or speargun (not tipped with an explosive charge) to take fish while completely submerged or swimming on the surface, subject to applicable seasons, bag limits, and possession limits.

SPORT FISH GUIDING

- All sport fishing guides and businesses must register and get a guide and/or business license with ADF&G before guiding clients.
- All sport charter vessels used for guiding to take fish or shellfish in fresh or salt water must have a current DMV boat registration number or USCG documentation number, along with an ADF&G sport fishing guide vessel decal with the current year renewal sticker.
- Decals must be displayed in plain sight on both sides of the vessel during sport fishing guide services.
- For more information on sport fishing guide and business requirements, visit www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=SFGuidesLicense.main.

USE OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH AS BAIT

- Fish caught under sport fishing regulations may not be used as bait, except;
 - Herring and whitefish may be used as bait.
 - Species with no bag or annual limits may be used as bait.
 - The head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally caught sport fish may be used as bait.
- Live fish may not be used as bait in freshwater.
- Live herring and other species with no bag or annual limits may be used as live bait in saltwater.
- Live bait may only be possessed, transported, or released in the regulatory saltwaters area where it was caught.

POSSESSION OF SPORT-CAUGHT FISH

- Sport-caught fish, their parts, and articles manufactured from such fish may be possessed within the state by any person, at any time, and may be transported within and exported out of the state by any person at any time, except that no person may possess any unpreserved fish, or part of one, not legally taken by the angler, unless the angler furnishes, upon request of any ADF&G staff or peace officer of the state, a statement signed by the person taking the fish stating the type of fish, number of fish, location, date taken, and license number. See Transfer of Possession Form on page 36.
- The statement is unnecessary if the person possessing the fish is accompanied by the person who caught the fish. No one may possess fish which were not legally caught.
- A person may possess only the limit of fish allowed for the water on which that person is fishing. This means that you may not fish in any waters if you are in possession of fish that exceeds the possession limit for those waters.
- Upon request by an employee of ADF&G, or a peace officer of the state, a person must present for inspection any fish taken or possessed by the person in a sport fishery.
- Upon request by an employee of ADF&G or a peace officer of the state, a person while taking fish must present, for inspection, any apparatus designed to be or capable of being used to take fish in a sport fishery.

POSSESSION OF SPORT-CAUGHT HALIBUT

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

SOUTHWEST ALASKA SPECIAL REGULATION GUIDE



BRISTOL BAY SALT AND FRESH WATERS

Togiak River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Togiak River Drainage	11
Ungalikthluk River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Ungalikthluk River Drainage (including Negukthlik River)	12
Wood River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Wood River Drainage	12
Agulowak River Drainage	12
Agulukpak Lake	12
Kulik Lake	12
Nushagak/Mulchatna River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Nushagak/Mulchatna River Drainage	14
Koktuli River Drainage	14
Kokwok River	14
Mulchatna River Drainage	14
Nuyakuk River	14
Stuyahok River Drainage	14
Tikchik River Drainage	14
Alagnak River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Alagnak River Drainage	15
Moraine Creek Drainage	15
Kvichak River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Chulitna River Drainage	15
Copper River Drainage	15
Gibraltar River Drainage	16
Iliamna Lake	16
Iliamna River Drainage	16
Kvichak River Drainage	16
Lower Talarik Creek	16
Sixmile Lake and Lake Clark	16
Tazimina River	16
Upper Talarik Creek	16

Naknek River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Naknek River Drainage	17
Naknek River Youth-Only Fishery 🐟	17
American Creek	17
Big Creek	17
Brooks River Drainage	18
King Salmon Creek	18
Paul's Creek	18
Savonoski River Drainage	18
Egegik River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Egegik River Drainage (including Becharof Island)	18
Ugashik River Drainage Special Regulations	Page
Ugashik River Drainage	18

ALASKA PENINSULA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Alaska Peninsula Special Regulations	Page
Chignik River	20
King Salmon River and Bear River Drainage	20
Nelson (Sapsuk) River Drainage	20
Runway Lake	20
Sandy River	20
Aleutian Islands Special Regulations	Page
Humpy Creek	20
Iliuliuk Drainage	20
Makushin River	20
Nateekin River	20
Summer Bay Creek	20
Summer Bay Lake Drainage	20
Unalaska Bay Drainages	20



Solo fishing on the Kulik River.

**ALASKA PENINSULA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS,
AND KODIAK ISLAND SALT WATERS**

Kodiak Island Salt Waters Special Regulations	Page
Chiniak and Marmot Bays	22
Kitoi Bay	23
Kodiak Island Remote Zone	23
Kodiak Island Road Zone	23
Mill Bay	23
Mission Beach	23
Monashka Bay	23
Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Salt Waters Special Regulations	Page
Summer Bay	23
Unalaska Bay	23

KODIAK ISLAND FRESH WATERS

Kodiak Island Road Zone Stocked Lakes Special Regulations	Page
Abercrombie (Gertrude Lake)	25
Aurel Lake	25
Big (Lilly) Lake	25
Bull Lake	25
Caroline Lake	25
Cicely Lake	25
Dark Lake	25
Dolgoi Lake	25
Dragonfly Lake	25
East Twin Lake	25
Heitman Lake	25
Horseshoe Lake	25
Island Lake	25
Lee Lake	25
Lilly Pond (Nyman's Peninsula Lake)	25
Long Lake	25
Taignak Lake	25

Kodiak Island Road Zone Fresh Water Special Regulations	Page
Island Lake Creek	25
Kalsin Pond Outlet Stream	25
Lake Miam Drainage	25
Mission Beach	25
Monashka Creek	25
Pillar Creek	25
Sacramento River	25
Saltery Cove Streams	25

Kodiak Island Remote Zone Fresh Water Special Regulations	Page
Ayakulik River	26
Dog Salmon Drainage	26
Karluk River	26
Little Kitoi Lake and Creek	26
Kodiak Island Stocked Waters	26



Coho salmon from Olds River.



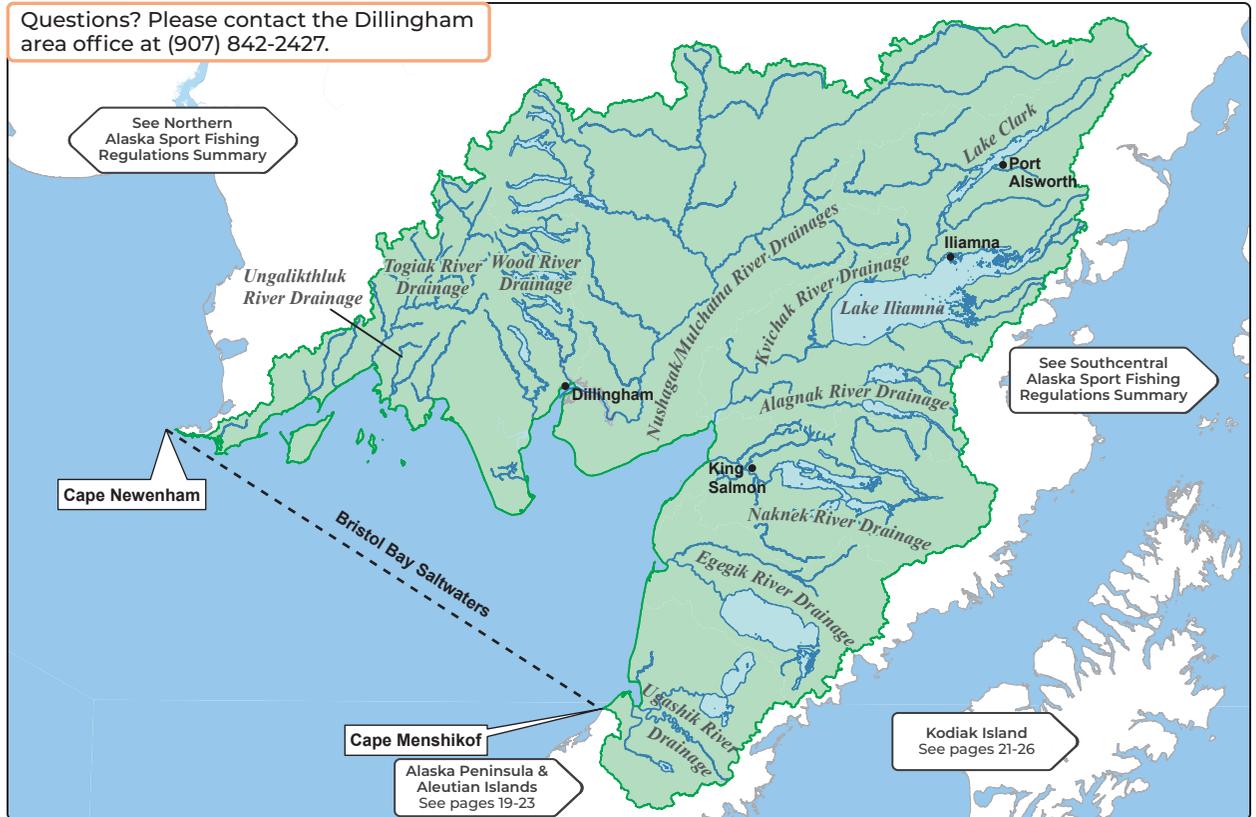
Black rockfish from Unalaska Bay.



Lingcod from Chiniak Bay.

LICENSING & REGIONAL REGULATIONS
BRISTOL BAY SALT & FRESH WATER
ALASKA PENINSULA & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FRESH WATER
ALASKA PENINSULA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, & KODIAK ISLAND SALT WATER
KODIAK ISLAND FRESH WATER
SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

Questions? Please contact the Dillingham area office at (907) 842-2427.



GENERAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY

Inclusive waters: All fresh waters draining into Bristol Bay between Cape Menshikof and Cape Newenham, and all salt waters east of a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof.

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

Check for emergency orders online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR prior to fishing.

KING SALMON

- **May 1-July 31:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- There is an annual limit of 5 king salmon 20 inches or longer in Bristol Bay salt and fresh waters combined. Of those 5 total king salmon, no more than 4 may be harvested from the Nushagak/Mulchatna River Drainage, and no more than 2 may be harvested from the Wood River Drainage.
- If you retain a king salmon 20 inches or longer, you must immediately record that harvest. See page 5 for recording instructions.
- **Fresh Waters:**
 - **20 inches or longer:** 3 per day, 3 in possession, only 1 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
 - **Less than 20 inches:** 10 per day, 10 in possession.
 - **King salmon removed from the water must be retained.** Any king salmon removed from the fresh water drainages of Bristol Bay from Cape Menshikof to Cape Newenham **MUST BE RETAINED** and becomes part of the bag limit of the person who originally hooked it. If you intend to release a king salmon, you may not remove it from the water before releasing it.

• **Salt Waters:**

- 3 per day, 3 in possession, only 2 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
- **King salmon removed from the water must be retained.** Any king salmon removed from the salt water of Bristol Bay from Cape Menshikof to Cape Newenham **MUST BE RETAINED** and becomes part of the bag limit of the person who originally hooked it. If you intend to release a king salmon, you may not remove it from the water before releasing it.

CHUM, COHO, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON (COMBO)

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

ARCTIC CHAR/DOLLY VARDEN (COMBO)

- **June 8-October 31:**
 - Open to Arctic char/Dolly Varden fishing.
 - 3 per day, 3 in possession, no size limit.
- **November 1-June 7:**
 - Open to Arctic char/Dolly Varden fishing.
 - 10 per day, 10 in possession, no size limit.

RAINBOW TROUT

- **June 8-October 31:**
 - Open to rainbow trout fishing.
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- **November 1-June 7:**
 - Open to rainbow trout fishing.
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

LAKE TROUT

- 4 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit.

NORTHERN PIKE

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 30 inches or longer.

BURBOT

- 15 per day, 15 in possession, no size limit.

HALIBUT

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty. See page 7 for federal contact information.

- **February 1-December 31:** Open to halibut fishing.
- **Unguided anglers:** 2 per day, 4 in possession.
- **Consult federal regulations for the following:**
 - Bag, possession and size limits, and other regulations for guided (charter) anglers.
- **Filleting requirements for fish cleaned at sea:**
 - No person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached.

LINGCOD

- No limit.

ROCKFISH

- No limit.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

Anglers must carry a deepwater release device onboard their vessel when sport fishing in salt water and will be required to use the device to release rockfish that are not harvested at depth of capture or 100 feet. For more information on deepwater release devices, see page 35.

Examples of Rockfish Release Devices



KING CRAB

- **June 1-January 31:** Open to king crab.
- Males only: 6 per day, 6 in possession, 6½ inches or more. A shellfish harvest recording form is required.

DUNGENESS CRAB

- Males only: 12 per day, 12 in possession, 6½ inches or more. A shellfish harvest recording form is required.

TANNER CRAB

- Males only: 12 per day, 12 in possession, 5½ inches or more. A shellfish harvest recording form is required.

SHARKS (EXCEPT SPINY DOGFISH)

- 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
- Annual limit of 2 sharks. Harvest record required. See page 5 for recording instructions.

SPINY DOGFISH

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit. A harvest record is not required.

METHODS AND MEANS - BRISTOL BAY

CHUMMING:

- In waters closed to the use of bait, sport fishing guides and guided anglers are prohibited from placing in the water any substance (bait) for the purpose of attracting fish by scent.

SPORT FISHING GUIDES AND THE RETENTION OF FISH:

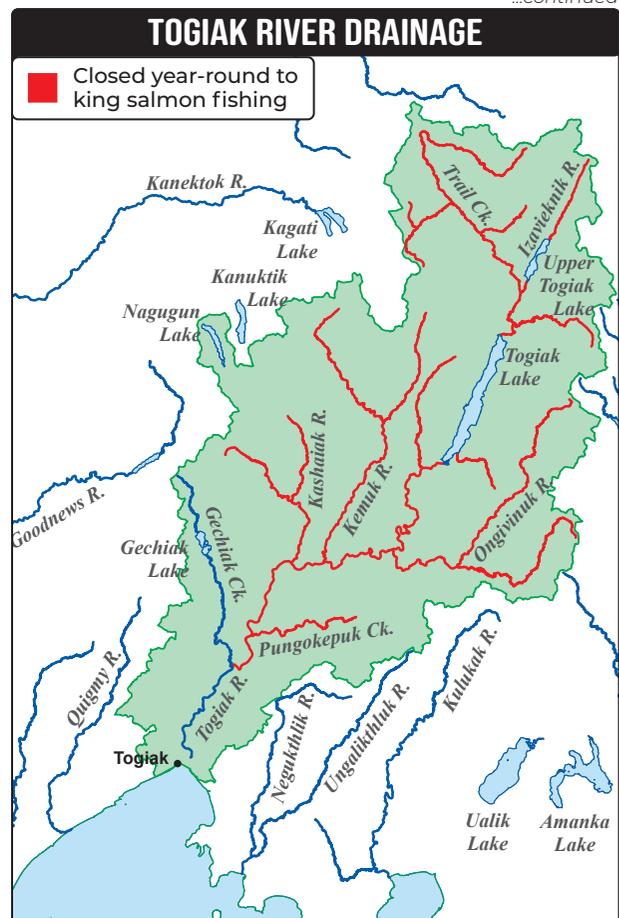
- A sport fishing guide may not retain fish while the guide is accompanying or personally directing the angler in fishing activities during any portion of a guided fishing trip.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY TOGIAK RIVER DRAINAGE

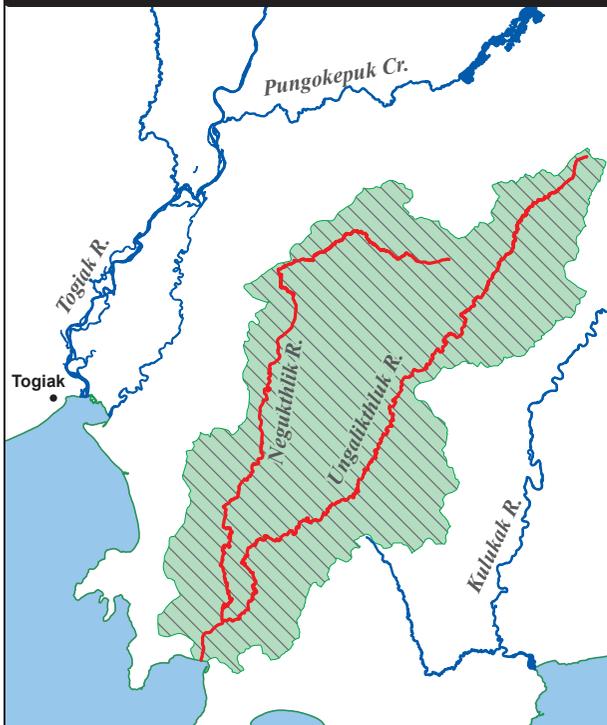
TOGIAK RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- **July 16-April 30:** Bait is allowed.
- King salmon:
 - 20 inches or longer: **No retention allowed.** All king salmon 20 inches or longer caught may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- **Upstream of the confluence of Gechiak Creek and the Togiak River:**
 - **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**

...continued



UNGALIKTHLUK RIVER DRAINAGE



- April 10-June 7: Closed to all sport fishing
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY UNGALIKTHLUK RIVER DRAINAGE

UNGALIKTHLUK RIVER DRAINAGE - including the Negukthlik River:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE

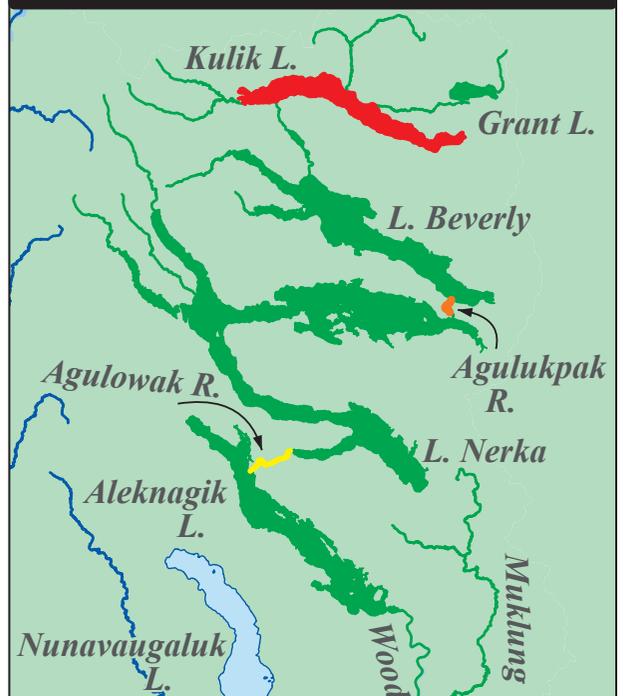
WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 31:** Open to king salmon fishing.
 - **King salmon:**
 - 20 inches or longer: 1 per day, 1 in possession, only 1 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
 - There is an annual limit of 2 king salmon over 20 inches taken from the Wood River drainage.
 - All harvested king salmon 20 inches or longer must be recorded; see page 5.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

- **Agulowak River** - from an ADF&G regulatory marker at the outlet of Lake Nerka, downstream to Lake Aleknagik, including waters of Lake Aleknagik within ½ mile of the Agulowak River outlet:
 - Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
 - **Rainbow trout:** 1 per day, 1 in possession.
 - **Arctic char/Dolly Varden:** 2 per day, 2 in possession.
- **Agulupak River** - from the outlet of Lake Beverly to the island located 1.2 miles downstream:
 - **September 1-June 7:** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
 - **June 8-August 31:** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
 - **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- **Kulik Lake:**
 - **Northern pike:**
 - Less than 30 inches: 5 per day, 5 in possession.
 - 30 inches or longer: **No retention of northern pike.** All northern pike 30 inches or longer caught must be released immediately.

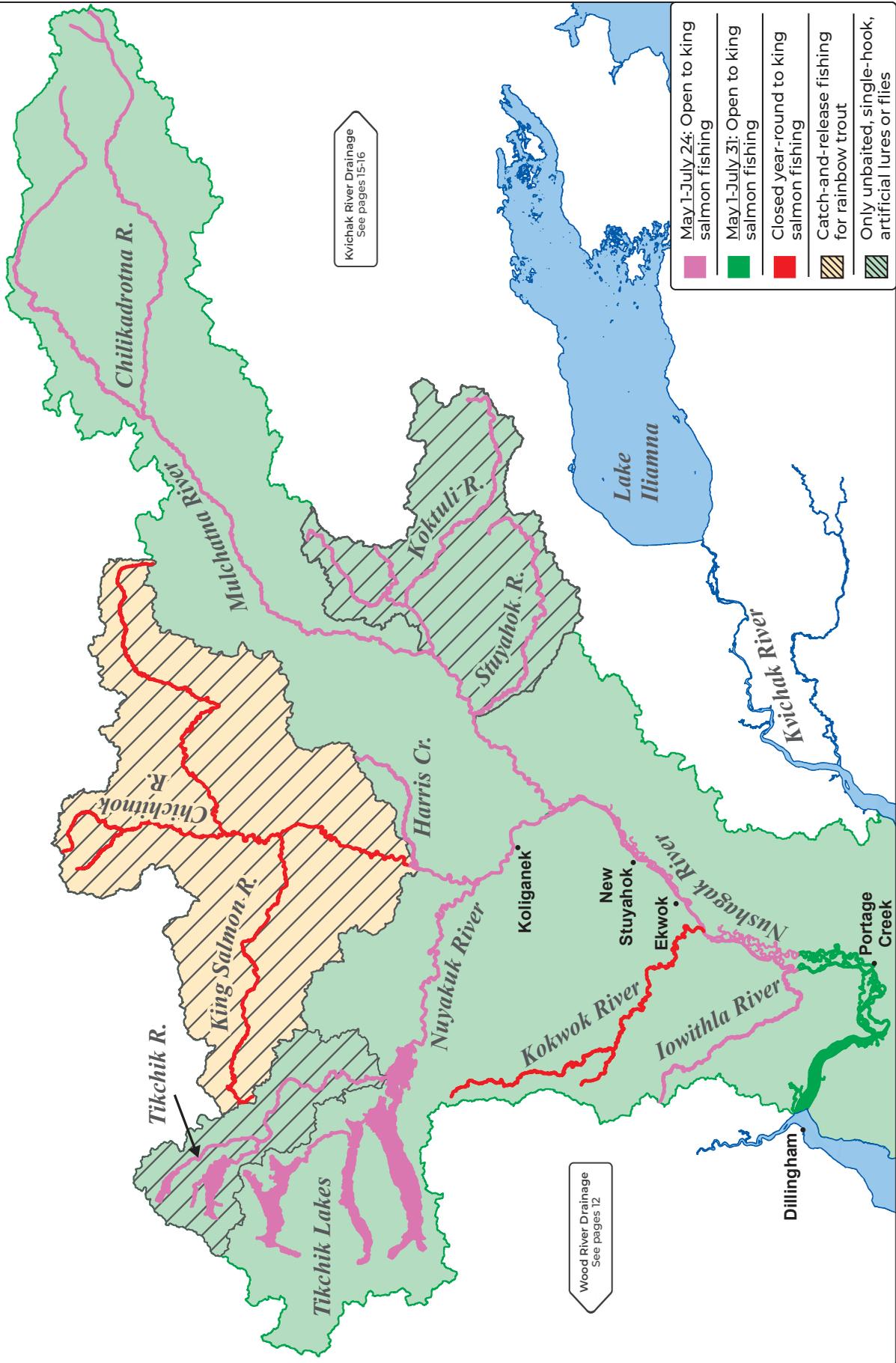
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WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE



- No retention of northern pike 30 inches or longer
- **September 1-June 7:** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies
- **June 8-August 31:** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies

NUSHAGAK/MULCHATNA RIVER DRAINAGE



The Nushagak/Mulchatna Chinook and Coho Salmon Management Plans may require inseason adjustments to special regulations by emergency orders for seasons, bag limits, gear, and waters open to fishing, depending on escapement levels of Chinook or coho salmon. Please see page 3 for more information on how to check for emergency orders in the area where you are fishing.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY NUSHAGAK/MULCHATNA RIVER DRAINAGE

NUSHAGAK/MULCHATNA DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 31:** Only one single-hook lure or fly, or one single-hook may be used. The use of bait is allowed during this time, **except for that portion upstream of the confluence of Harris Creek, see below.** See pages 6-7 for the number of allowable hooks per targeted species.
- **August 1-April 30:** Bait and multiple hooks are allowed.
- **In waters of the Nushagak/Mulchatna River drainage open to king salmon fishing:**
 - King salmon:
 - 20 inches or longer: 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
 - After taking a bag limit of king salmon 20 inches or longer from the Nushagak/Mulchatna River drainage, **you may only use one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure or fly in the Nushagak/Mulchatna River drainage for the remainder of the day.**
 - There is an annual limit of 4 king salmon over 20 inches taken from the entire Nushagak/Mulchatna drainage, only 1 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
 - All harvested king salmon 20 inches or longer must be recorded. See page 5.
 - Less than 20 inches: 5 per day, 5 in possession.
- **From its confluence with the Iowithla River, upstream to Harris Creek, including the Iowithla River:**
 - **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- **Upstream of its confluence with Harris Creek:**
 - **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**
 - **The use of bait is prohibited.** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures may be used year-round.
 - Rainbow trout: Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

KOKTULI RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

KOKWOK RIVER - including waters of the Nushagak River within ¼ mile of its confluence with the Kokwok River:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**

MULCHATNA RIVER DRAINAGE - from ADF&G markers about 1½ miles downstream from the Stuyahok River outlet, upstream to markers about 1½ miles upstream from the Kuktuli River outlet:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

NUYAKUK RIVER - from the outlet of Tikchik Lake to an island located about 2 miles downstream from Nuyakuk Falls:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

STUYAHOK RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

TIKCHIK RIVER DRAINAGE:

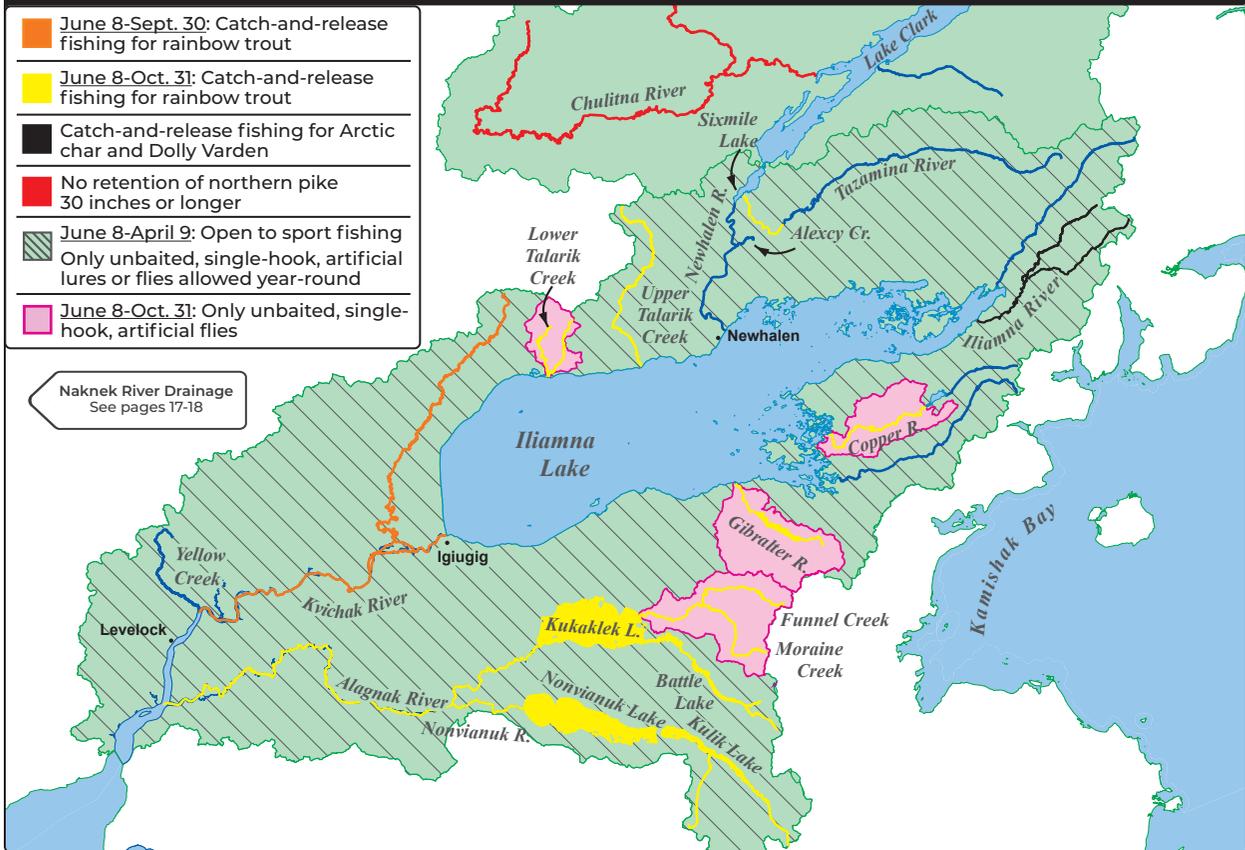
- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 24:** Open to king salmon fishing.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.

...continued



Chinook salmon duo from the Nushagak River.

ALAGNAK/KVICHAK RIVER DRAINAGE



The Kvichak In-River Sockeye Salmon Management Plan may require inseason adjustments to the regulations by emergency orders for bag limits and waters open to fishing, depending on escapement levels of sockeye salmon. Please see page 3 for more information on how to check for emergency orders in the area where you are fishing.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY ALAGNAK RIVER DRAINAGE

ALAGNAK RIVER DRAINAGE (Unless further restricted below. See map above):

Use of helicopters for transporting anglers and sport-caught fish is prohibited.

- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 3 per day, 3 in possession may be coho salmon.
- King salmon: See general regulations and limits on page 10.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
- **Alagnak River Drainage - all flowing waters of the Alagnak River drainage, including lake waters within ½ mile of all inlet and outlet streams:**
 - **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
 - Only unbailed, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.

MORaine CREEK DRAINAGE (all flowing waters):

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- **June 8-October 31:** Only unbailed, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY KVICHAK RIVER DRAINAGE

CHULITNA RIVER DRAINAGE - including waters of Lake Clark within 1 mile of the Chulitna River:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Northern pike:
 - Less than 30 inches: 5 per day, 5 in possession.
 - 30 inches or longer: **No retention of northern pike is allowed.** All northern pike 30 inches or longer caught must be immediately released.

COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE - including all flowing waters downstream from Lower Copper Lake and the waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Copper River mouth:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- **June 8-October 31:** **The use of bait is prohibited.** Only unbailed, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

...continued

GIBRALTAR RIVER DRAINAGE - including all flowing waters and the waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Gibraltar River mouth:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- **June 8-October 31: The use of bait is prohibited.** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
- **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

ILIAMNA LAKE and all its tributaries, including the Newhalen River and tributaries, upstream to the outlet of Lake Clark:

- Open year-round to sport fishing, **except in lake waters within a ½ mile radius from inlet or outlet streams.**
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round, **except in lake waters more than a ½ mile radius from inlet or outlet streams.**
- **All flowing waters, and lake waters within a ½ mile radius of inlet or outlet streams:**
 - **April 10-June 7: Closed to sport fishing.**
 - **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- **In lake waters more than ½ mile radius from inlet or outlet streams:**
 - General regulations and limits apply.

ILIAMNA RIVER DRAINAGE:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- Arctic char/Dolly Varden: Catch-and-release fishing only. All Arctic char and Dolly Varden caught must be released immediately.

KVICHAK RIVER DRAINAGE:**Use of helicopters for transporting anglers and sport-caught fish is prohibited in the Kvichak River drainage.**

- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo), **excluding the Alagnak River drainage:**
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 per day, 2 in possession may be coho salmon.
- **Kvichak River upstream from its outlet in Kvichak Bay to Iliamna Lake:**
 - **April 10-June 7: Closed to sport fishing.**
 - Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round, **except in lake waters more than a ½ mile radius from inlet or outlet streams.**
- **Kvichak River from Kvichak Bay upstream to an ADF&G marker at the confluence of Yellow Creek:**
 - **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

Kvichak River Drainage continued...

- **From an ADF&G regulatory marker at the confluence of Yellow Creek upstream to the waters of Iliamna Lake within a ½ mile radius of its outlet at Igiugig:**
 - **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-September 30:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **October 1-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

LOWER TALARIK CREEK - including waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Lower Talarik Creek mouth:

- **June 8-October 31: The use of bait is prohibited.** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
- **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

SIXMILE LAKE AND LAKE CLARK:

- **In all tributaries upstream of Sixmile Lake, including Lake Clark:**
 - Open year-round to sport fishing.
 - **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

TAZIMINA RIVER - from the falls, downstream to 1 mile upstream of its outlet into Sixmile Lake:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

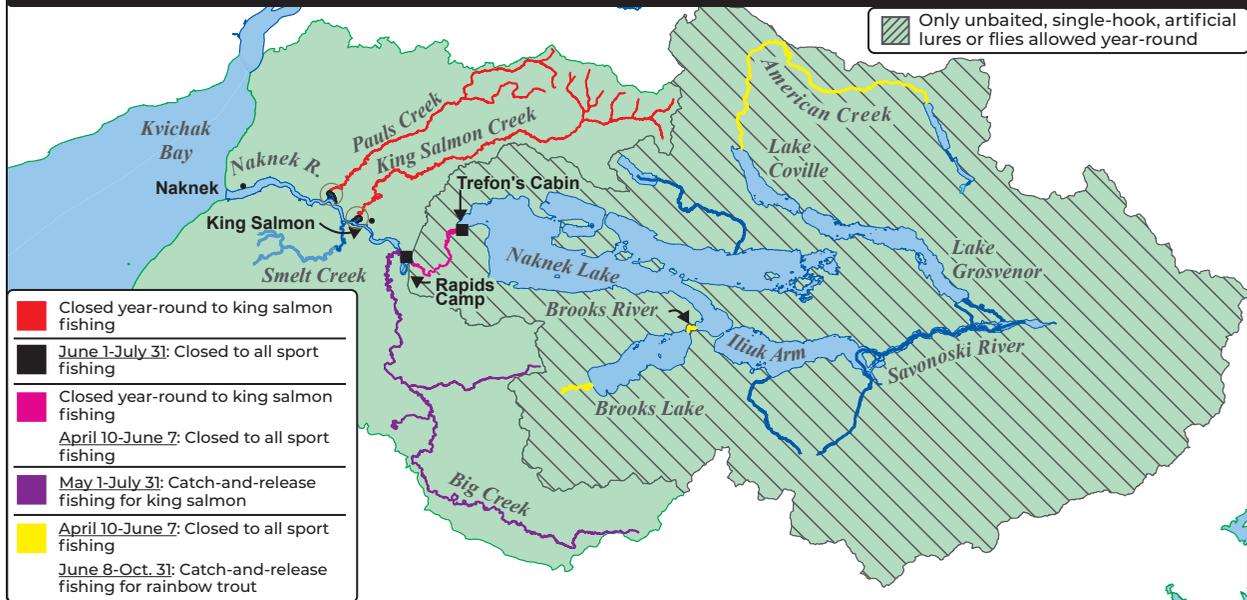
UPPER TALARIK CREEK - including waters of Lake Iliamna within ½ mile of the Upper Talarik Creek mouth:

- **Rainbow trout:**
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.

...continued

Rainbow trout from Peace River.

NAKNEK RIVER DRAINAGE



SPECIAL REGULATIONS - BRISTOL BAY NAKNEK RIVER DRAINAGE

NAKNEK RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** Unless further restricted below, in the Naknek River drainage, 1 per day, 1 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
- **In waters of the Naknek River drainage open to king salmon fishing:**
 - King salmon:
 - 20 inches or longer: 3 per day, 3 in possession, only 1 of which may be 28 inches or longer.
 - There is an annual limit of 5 king salmon over 20 inches taken from the entire Naknek River drainage, only 3 of which may be over 28 inches long. All harvested king salmon 20 inches or longer must be recorded. See page 5 for recording instructions.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- **In all flowing waters: March 1-November 14:** Only unbailed, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **In all flowing waters upstream from an ADF&G regulatory marker located ½ mile upstream of Rapids Camp, including all waters within ¼ mile of all lake inlet and outlet streams:**
 - Only unbailed, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used year-round.
- **Upstream from ADF&G markers located ½ mile above Rapids Camp to ADF&G markers at Trefon's cabin at the outlet of Naknek Lake:**
 - **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**
 - **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
 - **March 1-April 9 and June 8-July 31:** Only unbailed, single-hook, artificial lures or flies with a gap between the point and shank of ½ inch or less are allowed. For the remainder of the year, only unbailed, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.

Naknek River Drainage continued...

- **Within a 1/4 mile radius of Big Creek:**
 - **May 1-July 31:** Open to king salmon fishing. Bag limits and gear restrictions are the same as the remainder of the Naknek River.

NAKNEK RIVER YOUTH-ONLY FISHERY:

- If you are 15 years of age and younger, you may fish for all species in the designated Youth-Only fishery areas. Follow the Naknek River special regulations for king salmon and rainbow trout gear and bag limits, and general regulations for all other species and bag limits.
- A person 16 years or older may not sport fish on the Naknek River in the designated Youth-Only fishery areas on the dates listed below:
 - **Naknek River:**
 - **June 7:** Open to sport fishing.
 - **Between the ADF&G regulatory markers posted above Rapids Camp:**
 - Open to sport fishing on the second Sunday in July. In 2025, this will be July 13, 2025.
 - **Between the ADF&G regulatory markers posted above and below the mouth of King Salmon Creek including King Salmon Creek:**
 - Open to sport fishing on the second Sunday in August. In 2025, this will be August 10, 2025.

AMERICAN CREEK:

- **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

BIG CREEK - upstream of its confluence with the Naknek River:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **May 1-July 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only for king salmon. All king salmon caught must be released immediately.

...continued

Brooks River and Brooks Camp are within the Katmai National Park. Additional National Park regulations may apply to the access and conduct of the fishery. Please call (907) 246-3305 for more information.

BROOKS RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
- **In all flowing waters of the Brooks River drainage, including lake waters within ¼ mile of all inlet and outlet streams and waters of Naknek Lake within ¼ mile of the outlet of the Brooks River:**
 - **June 8-April 9:** Open to sport fishing.
 - **June 8-October 31:** Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial flies may be used.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **November 1-April 9:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
- **The outlet of Brooks Lake downstream to the bridge at Brooks Camp:**
 - Catch-and-release fishing only. All fish species caught must be released immediately.

KING SALMON CREEK:

- **Downstream from the upstream side of the Alaska Peninsula Highway Bridge:**
 - **August 1-May 31:** Open to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **August 1-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
 - **November 1-May 31:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
 - **June 1-July 31:** Closed to all sport fishing.
- **Upstream of the Alaska Peninsula Highway Bridge:**
 - Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
 - **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**
 - Rainbow trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.

PAUL'S CREEK:

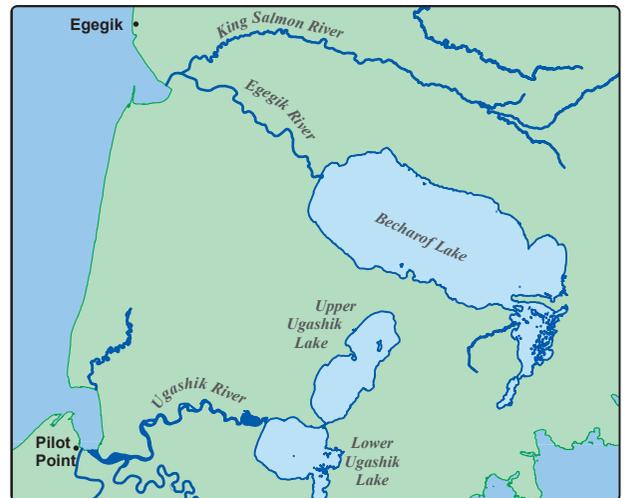
- **Downstream from the upstream side of the Alaska Peninsula Highway Bridge:**
 - **August 1-May 31:** Open to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **August 1-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
 - **November 1-May 31:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.
 - **June 1-July 31:** Closed to all sport fishing.
- **Upstream of the Alaska Peninsula Highway Bridge:**
 - Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
 - **Closed year-round to king salmon fishing.**
 - Rainbow trout: 1 per day, 1 in possession, must be less than 18 inches long.

SAVONOSKI RIVER DRAINAGE - including the waters of Naknek Lake within ¼ mile of the mouth of the Savonoski River, and including Lake Coville and Lake Grosvenor, but excluding American Creek:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.

EGEGIK RIVER DRAINAGE - all waters, including Becharof Lake:

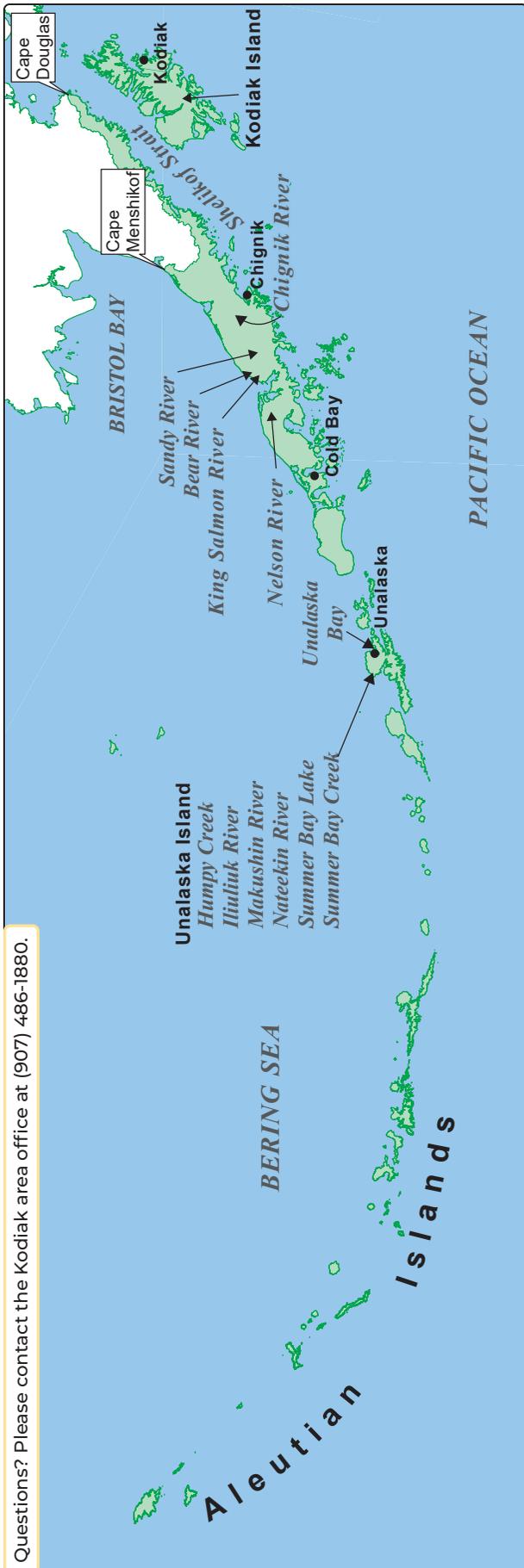
- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- **At Becharof Lake outlet, including the waters of Becharof Lake within ¼ mile of the outlet and the waters of the Egegik River within ¼ mile of the outlet:**
 - Arctic grayling: Catch-and-release fishing only. All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.



UGASHIK RIVER DRAINAGE - including Ugashik Lakes:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout:
 - **June 8-October 31:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit.
 - **November 1-June 7:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- **In Ugashik Narrows (the waters from the outlet of Upper Ugashik Lake downstream to the inlet of Lower Ugashik Lake, including those waters of Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes within ¼ mile of the Ugashik Narrows):**
 - Arctic grayling: Catch-and-release fishing only. All Arctic grayling caught must be released immediately.
- **The Ugashik River:**
 - **Closed year-round to Arctic grayling fishing.**
- **In the remainder of the Ugashik drainage, including Ugashik Lakes and all Ugashik tributaries:**
 - Arctic grayling: 2 per day, 2 in possession.

Questions? Please contact the Kodiak area office at (907) 486-1880.



GENERAL REGULATIONS - ALASKA PENINSULA & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FRESH WATER

Inclusive waters: All fresh waters of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula (Pacific Ocean drainages west of the longitude of Cape Douglas and Bering Sea drainages south of the latitude of Cape Menchikof).

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

Check for emergency orders online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR prior to fishing.

KING SALMON

- Please check emergency orders for king salmon restrictions or contact the local ADF&G office for more info.
- **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.
 - 20 inches or longer: 2 per day, 2 in possession.
 - There is an annual limit of 5 king salmon 20 inches or longer. If you retain a king salmon 20 inches or longer, you must immediately record that harvest. See page 5 for recording instructions.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

CHUM, COHO, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON (COMBO)

- Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands Remote Zone:
 - 20 inches or longer: 5 per day, 10 in possession.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- Unalaska Bay Drainages (Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Road Zone):
 - 20 inches or longer: 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho and only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
- There is an annual limit of 2 fish 20 inches or longer. Harvest record is required. See page 5 for recording instructions.

DOLLY VARDEN

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

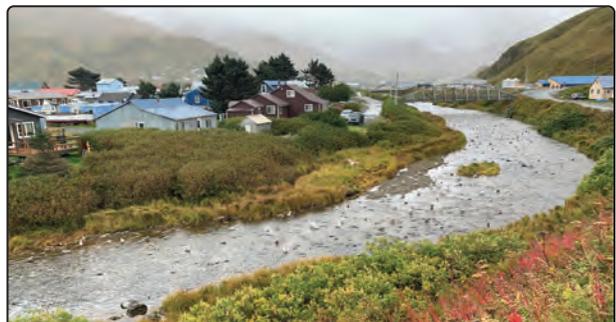
ARCTIC GRAYLING

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit

...continued



Iliuliuk Creek

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - ALASKA PENINSULA FRESH WATER

CHIGNIK RIVER:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **January 1-August 9:** Open to king salmon fishing.

KING SALMON AND BEAR RIVER DRAINAGE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- King salmon:
 - **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.
 - **20 inches or longer: No retention of king salmon.** All king salmon 20 inches or longer may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.
 - **Less than 20 inches:** 10 per day, 10 in possession.

NELSON (SAPSUK) RIVER DRAINAGE - upstream from its confluence with the Caribou River:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial lure or fly may be used.
- King salmon:
 - **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.
 - Catch-and-release fishing only for king salmon. All king salmon caught may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.

RUNWAY LAKE (near Anchorage Bay in Chignik):

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- **Rainbow trout:**
 - The annual limit of 2 fish 20 inches or longer does not apply. General limits still apply.

SANDY RIVER:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- Only unbaited, single-hook, artificial lures or flies may be used.
- **Rainbow/steelhead trout:** Catch-and-release fishing only. All rainbow/steelhead trout caught must be released immediately.
- King salmon:
 - **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.
 - **20 inches or longer:** 1 per day, 1 in possession, 2 fish annual limit.



Shaishnikof River.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS FRESH WATER

HUMPY CREEK:

- **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**

ILIULIUK DRAINAGE - including the Iliuliuk Creek (also known as Town or Unalaska Creek), Iliuliuk Lake and all waters flowing into Iliuliuk Lake:

- Upstream from ADF&G regulatory markers located at the Church Hole:
 - **Closed year-round to all salmon fishing.**
- Downstream from ADF&G regulatory markers located at the Church Hole:
 - **Closed year-round to sockeye salmon fishing.**

MAKUSHIN RIVER - upstream from an ADF&G marker located about 2 miles upstream:

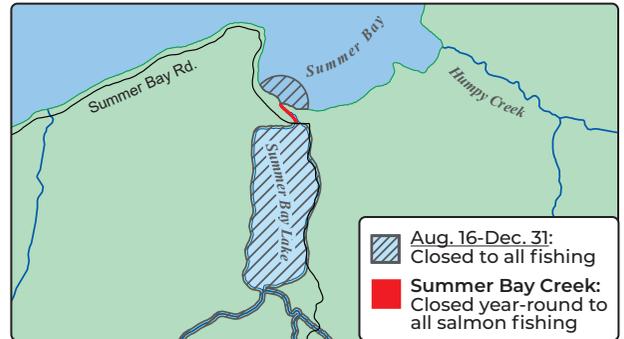
- **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**

NATEEKIN RIVER - upstream from an ADF&G marker located about 2 miles upstream:

- **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**

SUMMER BAY CREEK (see map below):

- **Closed year-round to all salmon fishing.**



SUMMER BAY LAKE DRAINAGE - including salt waters within a 250 yard radius of the Summer Bay Creek outlet:

- **January 1-August 15:**
 - Open to sport fishing.
- **January 1-August 15:**
 - Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon (in combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon and only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.

UNALASKA BAY DRAINAGES:

- Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon (in combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon and only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.



Trout Creek.

Questions? Please contact the Kodiak area office at (907) 486-1880.



GENERAL REGULATIONS - ALASKA PENINSULA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, & KODIAK ISLAND SALT WATER

Inclusive waters: All salt waters circumjacent to Kodiak Island, the Aleutian Islands, and the Alaska Peninsula (coastline west of the longitude of Cape Douglas and Bering Sea coastline south of the latitude of Cape Menchikof).

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

Check for emergency orders online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR prior to fishing.

KING SALMON

- **Please check emergency orders for king salmon restrictions or contact the local ADF&G office for more info.**
- 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size or annual limit.

CHUM, COHO, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON (COMBO)

- **Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Remote Zones:** 5 per day, 10 in possession.
- **Kodiak Road Zone** (See map on page 23):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.
 - **January 1-September 15:** Only 2 of which may be coho salmon.
 - **September 16-December 31:** Only 1 of which may be a coho salmon.
 - See special regulations for stocked areas.
- **Unalaska Bay:** 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon and 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT

- 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer (except Kodiak Road Zone, see page 23).
- There is an annual limit of 2 fish 20 inches or longer. Harvest record required. See page 5 for recording instructions.

DOLLY VARDEN

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

HALIBUT

Pacific halibut fisheries are managed by the federal government under international treaty. See page 7 for federal contact information.

- **February 1-December 31:** Open to halibut fishing.
- **Unguided anglers:** 2 per day, 4 in possession.
- **Consult federal regulations for the following:**
 - Bag, possession and size limits, and other regulations for guided (charter) anglers.
- **Filleting requirements for fish cleaned at sea:**
 - No person shall possess on board a vessel, including charter vessels and pleasure craft used for fishing, Pacific halibut that have been filleted, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured in any manner, except that each Pacific halibut may be cut into no more than 2 ventral pieces, 2 dorsal pieces, and 2 cheek pieces, with a patch of skin on each piece, naturally attached.

SHARKS (EXCEPT SPINY DOGFISH)

- 1 per day, 1 in possession, no size limit. Annual limit of 2 sharks. Harvest record required. See page 5 for recording instructions.

...continued

LINGCOD

- **July 1-December 31:** Open to lingcod fishing.
 - 2 per day, 4 in possession, no size limit.

SPINY DOGFISH

- 5 per day, 5 in possession, no size limit.

ROCKFISH

- **Rockfish bag and possession limits are changed frequently by emergency order. Please check emergency orders for current regulations or contact the local ADF&G office.**
- **Chiniak and Marmot Bay:**
 - 3 per day, 6 in possession, only 2 per day, 4 in possession may be nonpelagic (see page 34), only 1 per day, 2 in possession may be a yelloweye rockfish. See map on right.
 - **In this area, charter operators and their crew are prohibited from keeping rockfish while clients are on board.** See map below right.
- **Remainder of Kodiak Island:**
 - 5 per day, 10 in possession, only 2 per day, 4 in possession may be nonpelagic (see page 34), only 1 per day, 2 in possession may be a yelloweye rockfish.
- **Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands:**
 - 10 per day, 20 in possession.

Anglers must carry a deepwater release device onboard their vessel when sport fishing in salt water and will be required to use the device to release rockfish that are not harvested at depth of capture or 100 feet. For more information on deepwater release devices, see page 35.

Examples of Rockfish Release Devices



OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

KING CRAB

- **Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands (golden king crab):**
 - Males only: 6 per day, 6 in possession, 6½ inches or more (straight line distance across carapace, not including spines).
 - **Red or blue king crab may not be retained or possessed.**
- **Kodiak Area: Closed to all king crab species.**

DUNGENESS CRAB

- Males only: 12 per day, 12 in possession, 6½ inches or more (straight line distance across carapace, not including spines).

TANNER CRAB

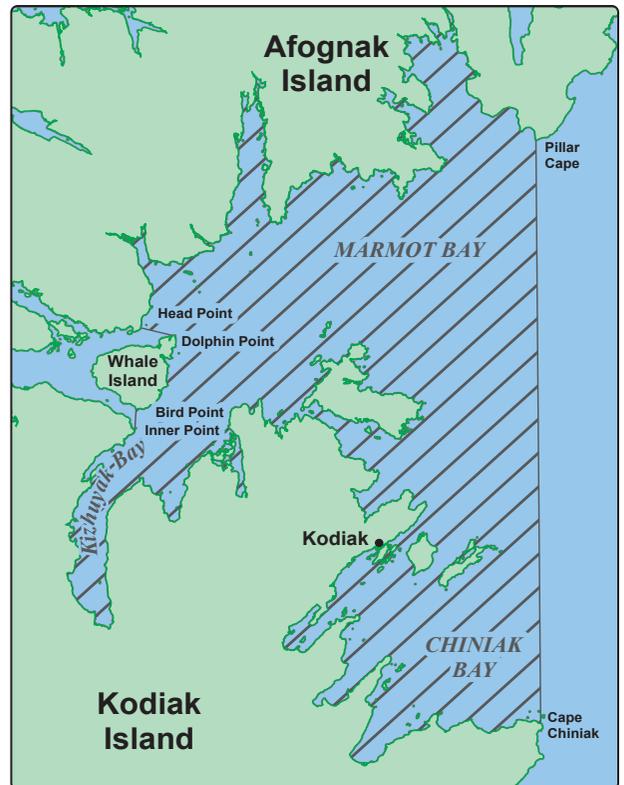
- Males only: 6 per day, 6 in possession, 5½ inches or more (straight line distance across carapace, including spines).
- In a commercial Tanner crab section of the Kodiak District that will be open to a commercial Tanner crab fishery, the taking of Tanner crab is prohibited in waters 25 fathoms or more in depth during the 14 days immediately before the scheduled opening of a commercial Tanner crab fishing season in that section.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KODIAK ISLAND SALT WATER

CHINIAK AND MARMOT BAYS: - In the waters of Chiniak Bay and Marmot Bay, west of a line from Cape Chiniak (57°37.22' N. lat, 152°9.34' W. long) to Pillar Cape (58°8.89' N. lat, 152°6.78' W. long) and east of a line from Head Point on Afognak Island (57°59.67' N. lat, 152°46.75' W. long) to Dolphin Point (57°59.15' N. lat, 152°43.40' W. long) on Whale Island, east of a line from Bird Point (57°55.30' N. lat, 152°47.50' W. long) on Whale Island to Inner Point (57°54.05' N. lat, 152°47.75' W. long) on Kodiak Island and all waters of Kizhuyak Bay:

- These regulations remain in place unless modified by an emergency order.
- **Rockfish:** 3 per day, 6 in possession, only 2 per day, 4 in possession may be nonpelagic (see page 34), and only 1 per day, 2 in possession may be a yelloweye rockfish.
- **Charter operators and their crew are prohibited from keeping rockfish while clients are on board.**

...continued



Northern rockfish from Kodiak Island saltwaters.

KITOI BAY:

- Within 500 yards of Little Kitoi Creek:
 - **October 1-August 14:** Open to sport fishing.
- From the mouth of Big Kitoi Creek to ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°22' W. long.:
 - **Closed year-round to all sport fishing.**
- Seaward from ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°22' W. long. to ADF&G markers located at approx. 152°21.75' W. long.:
 - **October 1-August 14:** Open to sport fishing.

KODIAK REMOTE ZONE:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo):
 - 5 per day, 10 in possession.

KODIAK ROAD ZONE:

- Open to sport fishing year-round.
- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.
- **January 1-September 15:** Only 2 of which may be coho salmon.
- **September 16-December 31:** Only 1 of which may be a coho salmon.
- Steelhead/rainbow trout:
 - Catch-and-release fishing only. All steelhead/rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
- In the saltwaters of Monashka and Mill bays and Mission Beach:
 - Coho salmon: 2 per day, 2 in possession, no size limit.

MILL BAY:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- **September 16-July 31:** Snagging is allowed.

MISSION BEACH:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- **September 16-July 31:** Snagging is allowed.

MONASHKA BAY:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Snagging is allowed year-round.

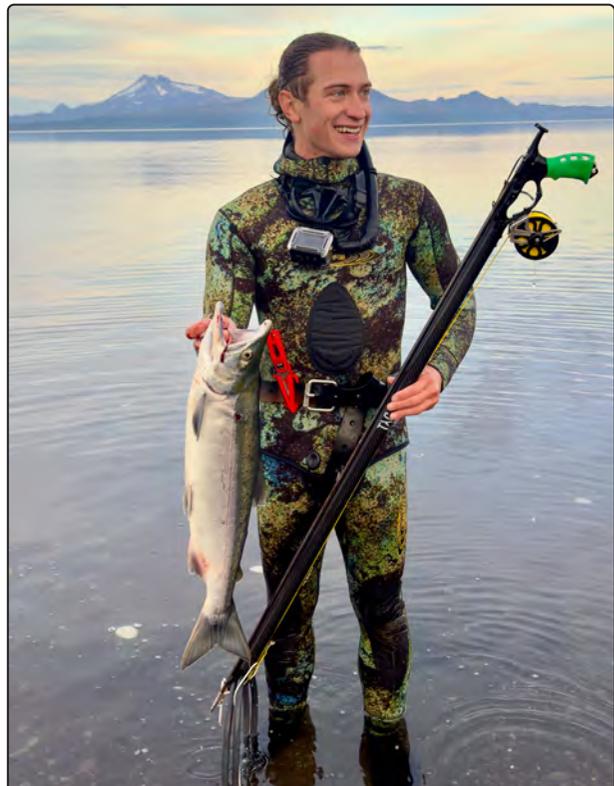
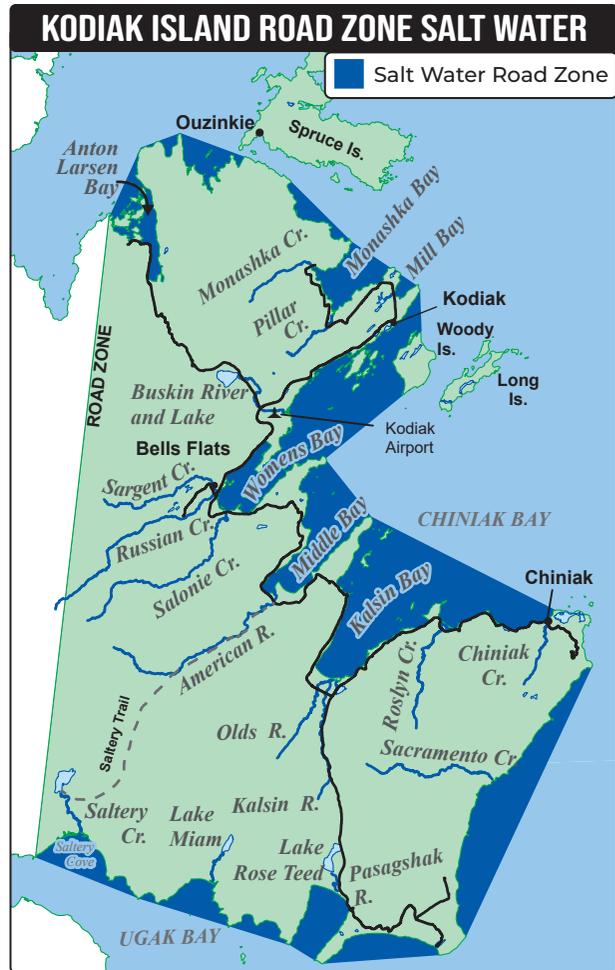
SPECIAL REGULATIONS - ALASKA PENINSULA & ALEUTIAN ISLANDS SALT WATER

SUMMER BAY - All salt waters within a 250 yard radius of the outlet of Summer Bay Lake:

- **January 1-August 15:** Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon and only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.
- **August 16-December 31:** **Closed to all sport fishing.**

UNALASKA BAY:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo):
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon and only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.



Saltwater spearfishing success in Cold Bay.

GENERAL REGULATIONS - KODIAK ISLAND FRESH WATER

Inclusive waters: All drainages of the Kodiak and Afognak Island groups.

• **Kodiak Island Road Zone:** All fresh waters of Kodiak Island that are east of a line extending south from Crag Point on the west side of Anton Larsen Bay to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the waters of Woody and Long islands. See map on page 25.

• **Kodiak Island Remote Zone:** All drainages outside of the Kodiak Island Road Zone.

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

Check for emergency orders online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/EONR prior to fishing.

KING SALMON

- **Please check emergency orders for king salmon restrictions or contact the local ADF&G office for more info.**
- 20 inches or longer: 2 per day, 2 in possession. Annual limit of 5 fish. Harvest record required. See page 5 for recording instructions.
- Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.

CHUM, COHO, PINK, & SOCKEYE SALMON (COMBO)

- **Kodiak Remote Zone:**
 - 20 inches or longer: 5 per day, 10 in possession.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
- **Kodiak Road Zone:**
 - 20 inches or longer:
 - 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be sockeye salmon.
 - **January 1-September 15:** Only 2 of which may be coho salmon.
 - **September 16-December 31:** Only 1 of which may be a coho salmon.
 - Less than 20 inches: 10 per day, 10 in possession.
 - See special regulations for exceptions on pages 25-26.

RAINBOW/STEELHEAD TROUT

- **Kodiak Remote Zone:**
 - 2 per day, 2 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer.
 - There is an annual limit of 2 fish. Harvest record required. See page 5 for recording instructions.
- **Kodiak Road Zone:**
 - Catch-and-release fishing only for steelhead/rainbow trout. All steelhead/rainbow trout caught must be released immediately.
 - There are exceptions for stocked lakes, see special regulations for stocked lakes on pages 25-26.

ARCTIC CHAR/DOLLY VARDEN

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

OTHER FINFISH

- No limit.

KODIAK ISLAND REMOTE & ROAD ZONE



Questions? Please contact the Kodiak area office at (907) 486-1880.

METHODS AND MEANS - KODIAK ISLAND FRESH WATER

BAIT RESTRICTION:

- **In all fresh waters of the Kodiak Road Zone:**
 - **November 1-April 30:** Only unbaited, artificial lures or flies may be used (this does not apply to Road Zone stocked lakes, and Chiniak and Barry lagoons).

...continued



Sockeye salmon from Saltery Creek.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KODIAK ISLAND ROAD ZONE STOCKED LAKES

The following special regulations apply to all the Kodiak Island Road Zone stocked lakes listed below:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Rainbow trout: 10 per day, 10 in possession, only 1 of which may be 20 inches or longer. There is no annual limit.
- **Abercrombie (Gertrude) Lake**
- **Aurel Lake**
- **Big Lake (Lilly Lake)**
- **Bull Lake**
- **Caroline Lake**
- **Cicely Lake**
- **Dark Lake**
- **Dolgoi Lake**
- **Dragonfly Lake**
- **East Twin Lake**
- **Heitman Lake**
- **Horseshoe Lake**
- **Island Lake**
- **Lee Lake**
- **Lilly Pond (Nyman's Peninsula Lake)**
- **Long Lake**
- **Tanignak Lake**

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KODIAK ISLAND ROAD ZONE

ISLAND LAKE CREEK/MILL BAY:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than salmon.
- **Island Lake Creek:**
 - **Closed year-round to all salmon fishing.**
- **Mill Bay:**
 - Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.
 - **September 16-July 31:** Snagging is allowed.

KALSIN POND OUTLET STREAM - from the Chiniak Highway culvert downstream approximately 150 feet to an ADF&G marker:

- **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**

LAKE MIAM DRAINAGE:

- Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.

MISSION BEACH:

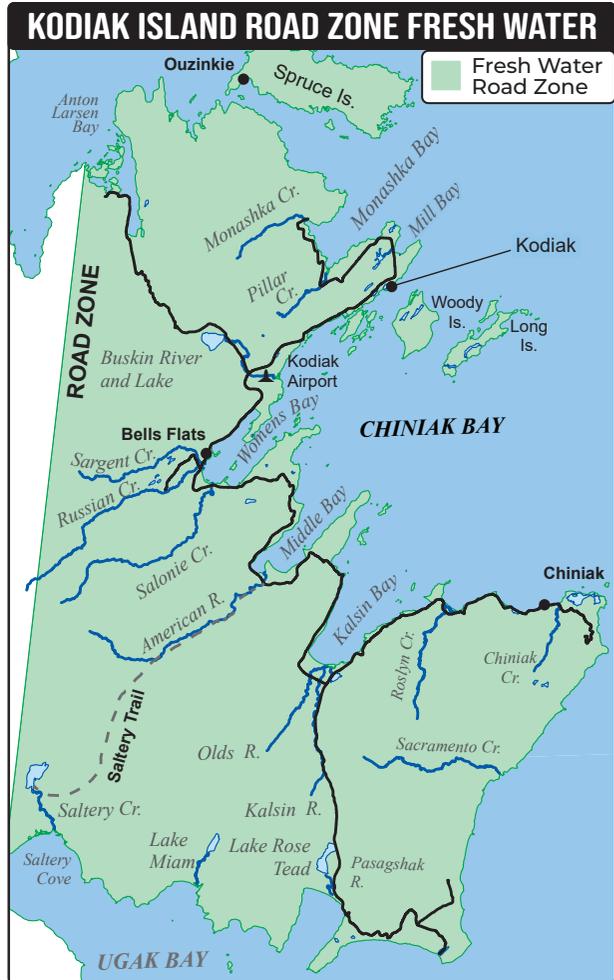
- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.
- **September 16-July 31:** Snagging is allowed.

MONASHKA CREEK:

- Upstream of the ADF&G regulatory markers located approximately 50 yards upstream of the Monashka Highway:
 - **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**
- In all other waters of Monashka Creek:
 - Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.

PILLAR CREEK:

- Above the highway:
 - **Closed year-round to sport fishing.**
- Below the highway:
 - Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.



SACRAMENTO RIVER:

- Coho salmon: 2 per day, year-round.

SALTRY COVE STREAMS:

- Open year-round to sport fishing.
- Chum, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon (combo): 5 per day, 5 in possession, only 2 of which may be coho salmon, but all 5 fish may be sockeye salmon.

...continued



Father daughter fishing trip success.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS - KODIAK ISLAND REMOTE ZONE

AYAKULIK RIVER:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.

DOG SALMON DRAINAGE (including Frazer Lake):

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **January 1-July 25:**
 - Catch-and-release fishing only for king salmon. All king salmon caught may not be removed from the water and must be released immediately.
 - **The use of bait is prohibited for all species.**
- **Dog Salmon River - from the Frazer Fish Pass Weir to an ADF&G marker 200 yards downstream:**
 - **June 1-August 31: Closed to all sport fishing.**

KARLUK RIVER:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than king salmon.
- **January 1-July 25:** Open to king salmon fishing.

LITTLE KITOI LAKE AND CREEK:

- Open year-round to sport fishing for species other than salmon.
- **October 1-August 14:** Open to all salmon fishing.

KODIAK ROAD ZONE SPORT FISHING ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

ADF&G annually funds numerous fisheries enhancement projects throughout Alaska to increase the abundance and diversity of fish species available to anglers. On Kodiak Island, several enhanced sport fisheries are maintained in Road Zone waters and include populations of anadromous king salmon, plus anadromous coho salmon and resident rainbow trout. The hatchery reared king salmon can be caught from mid-June through early August at the American and Olds river drainages and Salonie Creek. Anadromous coho salmon return to Monashka and Pillar creeks, Mill Bay and Mission Beach from early August through the end of September. Rainbow trout are annually stocked into 17 Road Zone lakes that anglers can sport fish year-round including during winter when ice conditions are safe.

Stocked location maps are available from the Kodiak ADF&G office and are also available online at www.adfg.alaska.gov/SF_Lakes/

Additional information on Kodiak and other sport fisheries enhancement activities can be found on the Division of Sport Fish website at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishingSport.main>

KODIAK ROAD ZONE STOCKED AREAS



SPECIES STOCKED

SS = Silver (coho) salmon RT = Rainbow Trout
KS = King (Chinook) salmon

STOCKED LAKES AND BEACHES ON THE KODIAK ROAD SYSTEM

LOCATION	SS	RT	KS
Monashka Creek	★		
Pillar Creek	★		
Abercrombie Lake		★	
Mill Bay	★		
Island and Dark Lakes		★	
Big/Lilly Lake		★	
Long Lake		★	
Tanignak Lake		★	
Dolgoi Lake		★	
Lilly Pond		★	
Lee Lake		★	
Caroline, Aurel, and Cicely Lakes		★	
Salonie Creek			★
Dragonfly Lake		★	
Horseshoe Lake		★	
Heitman Lake		★	
American River			★
Olds River			★
Bull Lake		★	
East Twin Lake		★	
Mission Beach	★		

SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

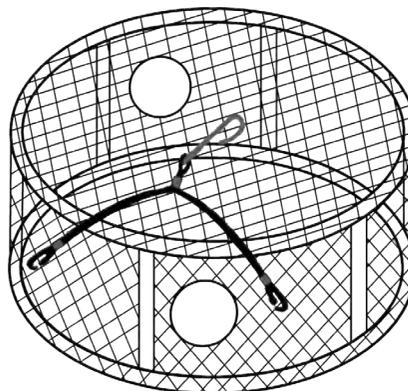
SPORT AND PERSONAL USE

SOUTHWEST ALASKA

LEGAL GEAR REQUIREMENTS FOR HARVESTING SHELLFISH

- **Crab** may only be taken with pots or ring nets; by diving gear or dip nets; by hooked or hookless lines either operated by hand or attached to a pole; or by hand.
- **Shrimp** may only be taken with pots or ring nets.
- **Clams** may only be taken with rakes, shovels, manually operated clam guns, or by hand.
- **Octopus** are occasionally caught in crab pots. Octopus are defined as "other shellfish." There are no closed seasons, and no bag or possession limits. Octopus may be taken only by pots or hook and line.
- No more than 5 pots of any size per person, and 10 pots per vessel, may be used to take shellfish at any time.
- If a keg or buoy is used on shellfish gear, the first initial, last name, and home address of the person operating the pot must be legibly written on the keg or buoy. In addition, the vessel's name or DMV registration number used to set the gear must also be written on the keg or buoy. Adding a phone number is recommended.
- All pots must include an escape mechanism in accordance with shellfish harvest regulations (5 AAC 39.145).

Exception 1: Dungeness crab pots may only have the pot lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 60-thread.



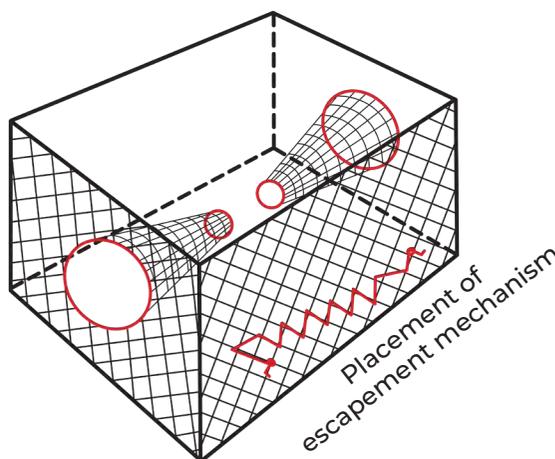
Dungeness crab pot Exception 1. See text above.

Exception 2: Tanner crab and shrimp pots may use 36-thread twine (or smaller) and a galvanic timed-release device (GTR) in their 18 inch (or 6 inch for shrimp pots) opening. The GTR must be designed to release in no more than 30 days in salt water, and must be integral to the length of the twine so that when the device releases, the twine will no longer secure or obstruct the opening of the pot. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the GTR.

SHELLFISH POT GEAR ESCAPE MECHANISMS

Summary of 5 AAC 39.145

- Pot gear must include escape mechanisms to avoid waste of the resource in case the pot is lost.
- A sidewall, which may include the tunnel, must contain an opening at least 18 inches long (6 inches long for shrimp pots). The opening must be within 6 inches of the bottom of the pot, and must be parallel to the bottom of the pot.
- The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 30-thread. The cotton twine may be knotted at each end only. The cotton twine may not be looped around or tied to the web bars.



The captain and crew members of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a subsistence, sport, or personal use fishery while the vessel is being chartered.

An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or similar business that provides food, lodging, or sport fishing guide services may not provide clients or guests with subsistence, sport, or personal use-caught shellfish, unless the shellfish:

1. Was caught by the client or guest using gear they deployed and retrieved;
2. Was taken with gear marked with the client's or guest's name and address; and
3. Is for the personal consumption by the client or guest, or consumed in their presence.

SHELLFISH REGULATIONS

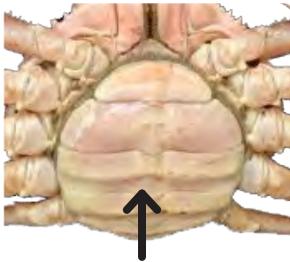
CRAB ID AND MEASUREMENTS

TANNER CRAB

Minimum size 5½ inches

FEMALE

NO HARVEST ALLOWED

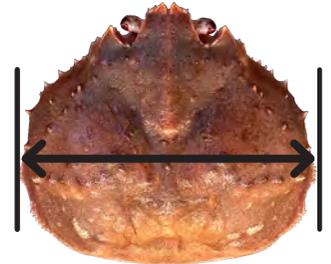


A wide uneven abdominal flap covers most of the underside, with females typically smaller than 5½ inches

MALE



A narrow triangular abdominal flap covers the underside



+5.5 inches

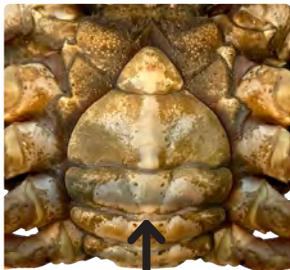
The width of a Tanner crab is measured as the straight-line distance across the carapace, **including** the spines

DUNGENESS CRAB

Minimum size 6½ inches

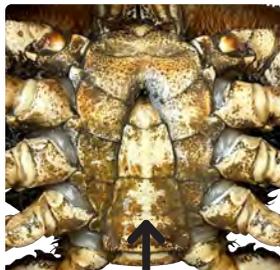
FEMALE

NO HARVEST ALLOWED



A wide uneven abdominal flap covers most of the underside

MALE



A narrow triangular abdominal flap covers the underside



+6.5 inches

The width of a Dungeness crab is measured as the straight-line distance across the carapace, **excluding** the spines

KING CRAB

Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands only open to golden king crab - minimum size 6½ inches

Kodiak Island is closed for all three species

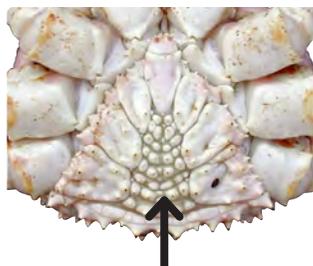
FEMALE

NO HARVEST ALLOWED



A wide uneven abdominal flap covers most of the underside

MALE



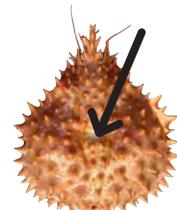
A narrow triangular abdominal flap covers the underside

6 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



RED KING CRAB

5 to 9 spines on mid-dorsal plate



GOLDEN KING CRAB

4 prominent spines on mid-dorsal plate



BLUE KING CRAB

PROPER CATCH-AND-RELEASE METHODS

Sport fishing in Alaska requires ethical angling practices to ensure future fishing opportunities for years to come. By following these tips, an angler can improve fish survival rates and help conserve Alaska's valuable resources.

DO

- Handle fish as little as possible; use wet hands to protect their scales if you must touch them.
- Use tools like pliers or forceps to remove hooks without lifting the fish from the water.
- Support the fish's weight along its entire body.
- Use barbless hooks, single-hook lures, or flies for easier release.
- Choose hooks that rust away, allowing you to cut the line near the hook if the fish is hooked in a vital area (i.e. gills, esophagus, or stomach).
- Use knotless or rubber nets if a landing net is necessary for release.
- Use a deepwater release device when releasing rockfish. Please see page 35.



TAKE PICTURES OF THE FISH WHILE IT IS STILL IN THE WATER TO MINIMIZE HANDLING AND STRESS.

DON'T

- Avoid using bait if you plan to release the fish, as it increases the risk of the fish swallowing the bait deeper and higher release mortality.
- Only remove the fish from the water if necessary for dehooking, measuring, or identification.
- Never use a gaff on a fish intended for release.
- Do not fight the fish to exhaustion.
- Never suspend a fish by its lip, gill plate, or tail.
- Don't release a fish without reviving it by supporting it in the water until it is able to swim away.



HOOKING MORTALITY IS HIGHER FOR FISH HOOKED IN VITAL AREAS LIKE THE GILLS OR STOMACH. USING BAIT INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF HOOKING FISH IN THESE SENSITIVE AREAS.

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

GENERAL SPORT FISHING GEAR

Unless otherwise provided in the regulations, sport fishing may only be conducted by the use of a single line having attached to it not more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or a series of spinners or two flies or two hooks. The line must be closely attended.

TYPES OF HOOKS

HOOK

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



SINGLE HOOK

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

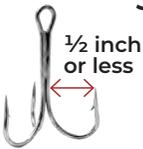


MULTIPLE HOOK

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



GENERAL FRESHWATER SPORT FISHING GEAR

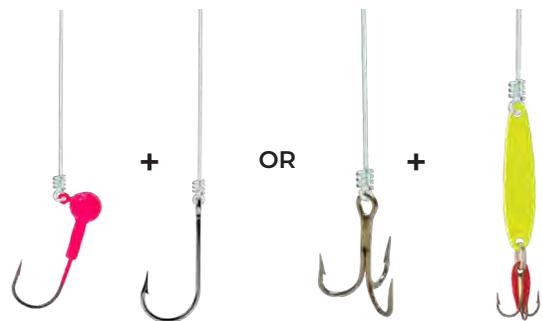


Anglers may not use fixed or weighted hooks or lures, except for those of standard manufacture. For treble hooks, the distance between the hook shank and point must be less than 1/2 inch.



GENERAL ICE FISHING GEAR

Sport fishing through the ice is permitted with the use of two closely attended lines, provided only one hook or artificial lure is used on each line. Except that additional gear may be used for northern pike and burbot, as specified by statewide or area regulations. Examples of possible combinations below.

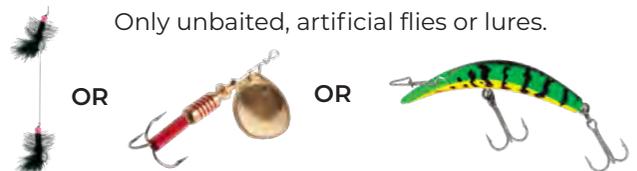


EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT TACKLE REGULATIONS FOR SOUTHWEST ALASKA

Only one unbaited, single-hook, artificial fly or lure.



Only unbaited, artificial flies or lures.



HOW TO IDENTIFY TROUT AND OTHER SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA

TROUT

RAINBOW TROUT



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

STEELHEAD TROUT

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



White mouth with white gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.

California Department of Fish and Game

CUTTHROAT TROUT



Yellowish-green body with no pinkish band along sides. Many black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw extends well past eye on adults. Red to orange slash on underside of lower jaw.

NORTHERN PIKE



Greenish back and sides with yellowish white irregular-shaped spots. Flattened head with alligator-like jaws containing many large, sharp teeth. Fins are tinged with orange.

ARCTIC GRAYLING



Light copper brown to dark purple back, fading to bluish gray, with black spots from just behind the gill plate to mid-body. Orange stripes on pelvic fins. Large, sail-like dorsal fin with red and aqua to violet spots - iridescent on large fish. Dorsal fin of mature male extends to or past the adipose fin; female dorsal fin is considerably shorter.

BURBOT



The only fresh water cod in North America. Slim mottled brownish-black body with smooth skin. Elongated dorsal and anal fins run from mid-body to tail. Flattened head with wide mouth and one barbel (whisker-like extension) hanging from its lower jaw.

SHEEFISH



The largest member of the whitefish family. Large jaws with the lower jaw extending beyond the upper. Silvery sides (no spots) and large, prominent, silvery scales. Tail is deeply forked.

CHAR

DOLLY VARDEN



Bluish gray or silver background with light spots (usually smaller than its pupil). No spots on head or tail. Easily confused with Arctic char, but Dolly Varden occur mainly in rivers, have a more squared-off tail, a more elongated head (especially spawning males), and a wider tail base than Arctic char. Pelvic and anal fins often have a white leading edge.

ARCTIC CHAR



Very difficult to distinguish from Dolly Varden. Arctic char are generally found in the Bristol Bay area and throughout western Alaska, and Dolly Varden are found on Kodiak Island, throughout the waters of southcentral and south-eastern Alaska, and on the North Slope. Brown to olive background with light spots (usually larger than its pupil); sides fade to a pale belly.

LAKE TROUT



Dark green to grayish back and light silvery sides with oval or irregular white to yellowish spots. No other Alaskan char species has spots on face and tail. Lake trout also have deeply forked tails, unlike other char, and, although normally lake dwellers, they are sometimes found in northern Alaska rivers.

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE FIVE PACIFIC SALMON SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA

CHINOOK (KING, TYEE, BLACKMOUTH) SALMON

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



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



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

SOCKEYE (RED) SALMON

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



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

COHO (SILVER) SALMON

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



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



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

CHUM (DOG, KETA, CALICO) SALMON

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



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

PINK (HUMPY) SALMON

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

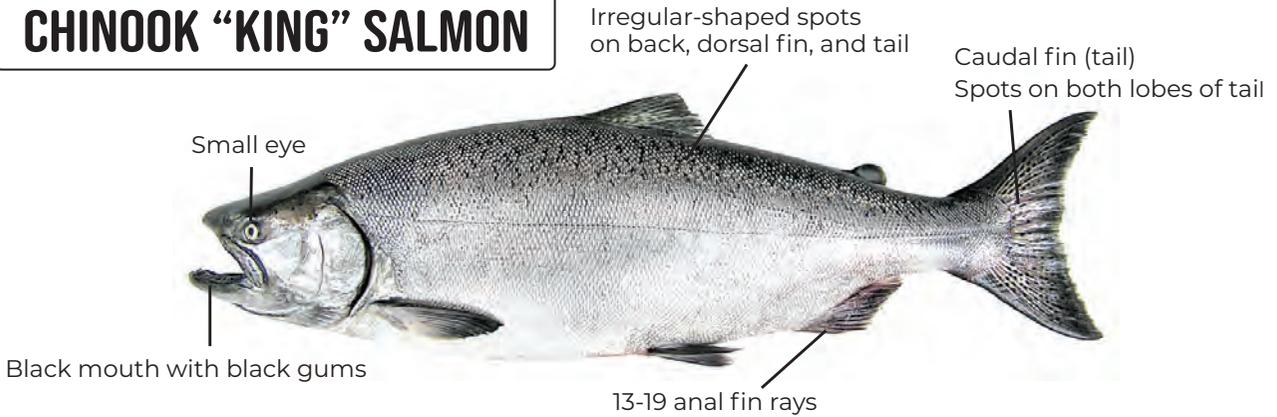


Spawning adults turn dull gray on their backs and upper sides and creamy white below. Males develop a pronounced hump.

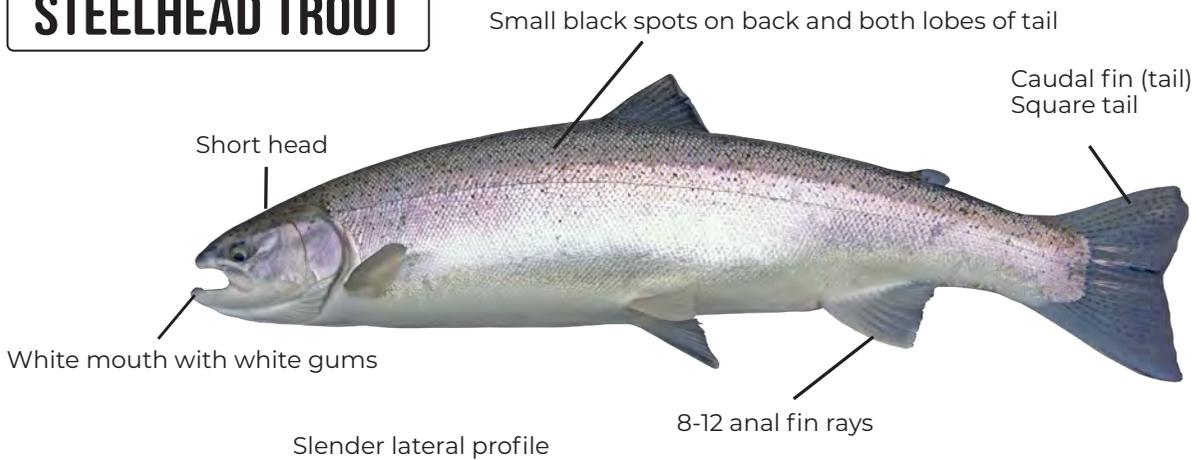
ATTENTION ANGLERS!

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KING SALMON, STEELHEAD TROUT, AND COHO SALMON

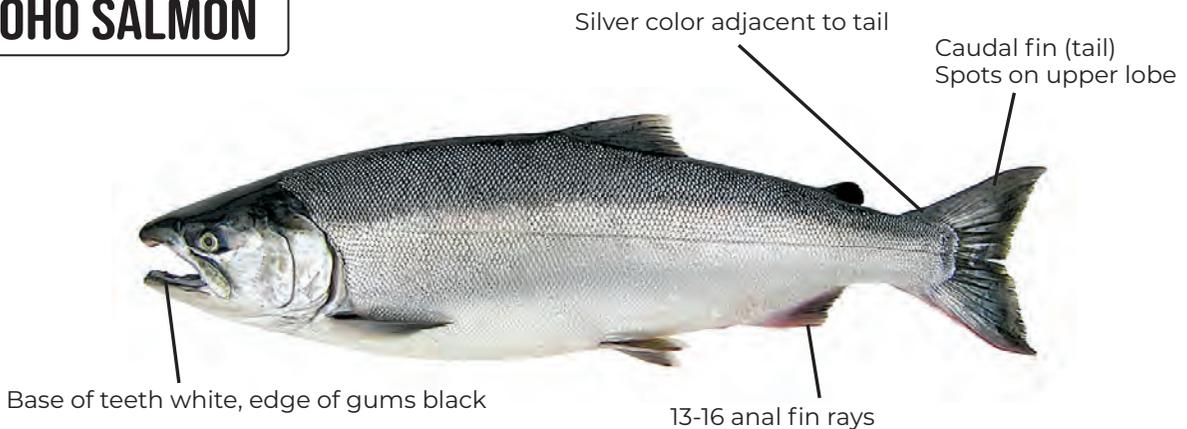
CHINOOK "KING" SALMON



STEELHEAD TROUT



COHO SALMON





Rockfish Identification



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

Pelagic Rockfish:

Six pelagic species of rockfish (five are shown below) are often found mid-water in schools, close to rocky structures. These fish are moderately long-lived (most fish are 7-30 years old).

Black Rockfish



Dark gray to black with white belly. Usually uniform in color, but may have lighter patches along back.
Size: up to 25 inches.

Dusky Rockfish



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

Yellowtail Rockfish



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

Photo by Vicky Okimura (WDFW)

Widow Rockfish



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

Dark Rockfish



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

There are over 30 species of rockfish in Alaska. If the rockfish is not featured in the pelagic category, then for the purposes of regulation it is a nonpelagic rockfish.

Nonpelagic Rockfish:

Bottom-dwelling species found on or near the ocean floor, usually in rocky or boulder-strewn habitat. Extremely long-lived (most fish are 15-75 years old).

Quillback Rockfish



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

Silvergray Rockfish



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

Copper Rockfish



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

Tiger Rockfish



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

Yelloweye Rockfish



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

China Rockfish



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

Rockfish caught in deep water often sustain injuries - referred to as barotrauma - caused by rapid decompression and expansion of gases in the swim bladder.

.....



LEARN MORE AT WWW.ADFG.ALASKA.GOV/ROCKFISH

If released at the surface, these fish are often not able to swim back down and become targets for birds, other fish, and marine mammals.

WHAT IS BAROTRAUMA?

The protruding stomach and bulging eyes seen on this yelloweye rockfish are signs of barotrauma. If released at the surface, this fish would have a difficult time resubmerging and would likely die. Using deepwater release methods can greatly increase the chance of survival of fish exhibiting signs of barotrauma. Both pelagic and nonpelagic rockfish are susceptible to barotrauma.

Help Conserve Alaska's Rockfish

Deepwater Release is Mandatory



Deepwater Release Methods

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

Step 1:

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



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

Step 2:

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



Conservation Tips

▪ Avoid catching unwanted rockfish.

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

▪ Avoid excessive rockfish harvests.

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

▪ Use release-friendly tackle.

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



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

Sport Fishing Annual Harvest Record Card

Name: _____

CHECK ONE BOX Resident Senior Resident Disabled Veteran
 Resident Under 18 Nonresident Under 16

Senior PID/DV License Number: _____

Youth Angler (Age & Birthday): _____

Harvest Date	Water Where Fish was Harvested	Fish Species

Record sport-caught fish **ONLY** on this card.
DO NOT record personal use or subsistence fish.

Harvest records are required by **ALL** anglers when harvesting any species of sport-caught fish with an annual limit.

When to record? Immediately after landing a fish with an annual limit, enter the date, location, and species on the harvest record form - found on your fishing license or a harvest record card.

Which fish to record? Species with an annual limit are listed in the general regulations of each region-specific Sport Fishing Regulations Summary book.

Who needs a card? Required for resident anglers under 18, nonresident anglers under 16, and PID/DV licensed anglers.

Can I record someone else's fish? No. Each angler must record their own catch, on their own harvest record card.

What happens if I don't record or have a card? You could receive a citation, and your fish and gear may be seized.

Do I turn in the card? No. Keep the card with you while fishing and show it if asked by an officer or ADF&G representative.

Lost card? Get a new one and transfer all harvest details as required by law.

ADF&G Division of Sport Fish Regional Offices
 Southeast Alaska - Juneau/Douglas - (907) 465-4270
 Southcentral Alaska - Anchorage - (907) 267-2218
 Northern Alaska - Fairbanks - (907) 459-7207



SPORT FISHING BY PROXY

PROXY FISHING FOR HALIBUT IS NOT ALLOWED.

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

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

No one may give or receive payment to act as a beneficiary or proxy.

To obtain a Proxy Information Form, please stop by any ADF&G office or visit the ADF&G website at www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.fm?adfg=personaluseproxyfishing.main.

ANGLERS: YOUR INPUT MATTERS IN THE STATEWIDE HARVEST SURVEY

The Statewide Harvest Survey is a vital tool for managing Alaska fisheries.

Since 1977, ADF&G has relied on this survey to manage Alaska's fisheries. If you receive one, take a moment to complete and return it - your response truly matters!

Your participation makes a real difference in helping to manage and protect Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for generations to come.

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



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 Division of Sport Fish

TRANSFER OF POSSESSION FORM

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

ANGLER INFORMATION

Name: _____ Sport Fishing License No: _____

Address: _____

	City	State	Zip
Species Taken	Number Taken	Date Taken	Location

RECIPIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City State Zip

ANGLER INFORMATION

Angler's Signature: _____ Date: _____



ANGLER RECOGNITION PROGRAMS

TROPHY FISH PROGRAM



Ryan York with a 31-inch Arctic char from Wood Tikchik State Park Lake. Photo courtesy of Ryan York.

The Trophy Fish Program recognizes anglers (youth and adults) who catch fish meeting specific weight (trophy certificates) or length (catch-and-release certificates) standards. Fish must be legally caught from public waters, in compliance with current ADF&G regulations.

FIVE SALMON FAMILY CHALLENGE

The Five Salmon Family certificate program recognizes families who catch and document all five species of Pacific salmon found in Alaska. To qualify, all salmon must be legally caught in public Alaskan waters (fresh or saltwater) and comply with current ADF&G sport fishing regulations.



STOCKED WATERS CHALLENGE



Chea Vang with a rainbow trout over 20-inches from Cheney Lake. Photo courtesy of Chea Vang

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

wefishak



We've added a Youth Category to our Trophy Fish Program!
Scan the QR code for more info on the angler recognition programs or check out the details at www.wefishak.alaska.gov.

Trophy Fish Certificates
Minimum weights are shown in the second column of the table to the right. Fish must be weighed in front of witnesses and a Trophy Fish Official using a scale certified by the Division of Weights and Measures.

Catch-And-Release Certificates
Keep the fish in the water. Hold it at the water's surface for a quick photo, then release it back into the current.

Minimum Lengths for Catch-and-Release Certificates

- Arctic char: 30 inches
- Arctic grayling: 18 inches
- Brook trout: 20 inches
- Burbot: 32 inches
- Chinook salmon: 50 inches
- Chum salmon: 34 inches
- Coho salmon: 32 inches
- Cutthroat trout: 20 inches
- Dolly Varden: 30 inches
- Lake trout: 36 inches
- Lingcod: 53 inches
- Nonpelagic rockfish: 30 inches
- Northern pike: 40 inches
- Pelagic Rockfish: 25 inches
- Pink salmon: 27 inches
- Rainbow trout: 32 inches
- Sheefish: 36 inches
- Sockeye salmon: 30 inches
- Steelhead trout: 32 inches

ALASKA TROPHY FISH RECORD HOLDERS

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFICIAL FLY (UNWEIGHTED): A fly which weighs less than ¼ ounce in its entirety.

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

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

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

BAIT: Any substance applied to fishing gear for the purpose of attracting fish by scent, including fish eggs in any form, natural or preserved animal, fish, fish oil, shellfish, or insect parts, natural or processed vegetable matter, and natural or synthetic chemicals.

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

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

CHAR: All char, including Dolly Varden, Arctic char, lake trout (Mackinaw), and eastern brook trout.

CHARTER VESSEL: Means a vessel used for hire in the sport, personal use, or subsistence taking of

Charter Vessel continued...

fish or shellfish, and not used on the same day for any other commercial fishing purpose; a charter vessel does not include a vessel or skiff without a charter vessel operator.

CHARTER VESSEL OPERATOR: A person engaged in carrying passengers on a charter vessel for any valuable consideration that passes directly or indirectly to the vessel's owner, operator, or a person with a financial interest in the vessel, in consideration of the carriage of any person on board.

CLOSED SEASON: The time during which fish may not be taken; including no catch-and-release fishing.

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

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

DEEPWATER RELEASE MECHANISM: A device designed to return a rockfish back near the bottom where it was hooked, or to a specified depth, and to assist the fish in recompression and to improve the fish's chance of survival.

DRAINAGE: All of the waters comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds, and lakes which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

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

FLOWING WATERS: Means all fresh waters, excluding lakes and ponds, that have detectable current, including creeks, streams, and rivers draining into, between, and out of all lakes and ponds, and all intertidal waters upstream of the stream mouth.

FRESH WATER: All inland waters; inland waters are separated from salt water at the mouths of creeks, streams, and rivers at a line between extremities of the latter's banks at a mean low tide or at a point to be determined and adequately marked by ADF&G.

LENGTH OF FISH: The length from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail (total length).



LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT:

(a) The nearest most accessible professional employee of ADF&G, (b) a person designated by the Commissioner or by a professional employee of ADF&G to perform specific functions for ADF&G, or (c) a law enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety.

MARK OR MARKING: All forms of skin alteration, fin clipping, or other mutilation, or insertion of foreign materials in live fish that permit later identification.

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

MULTIPLE HOOK: A fish hook with two or more points with or without barbs.

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

PEACE OFFICER OF THE STATE: (a) An employee of ADF&G authorized by the Commissioner; (b) a police officer in the state; or (c) any other person authorized by the Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

ROCKFISH: Includes all fish of the genus *Sebastes* and does not include Irish lords, other sculpins, greenlings, or lingcod.

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

SALT WATER: All marine waters; marine waters are separated from fresh water at the mouths of streams, rivers, and creeks.

SET LINE: An unattended line or lines that have been set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed. Only burbot may be taken when using setlines.

SINGLE HOOK: A fish hook with only one point with or without a barb.

SNAG: To hook a fish elsewhere than in its mouth.

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

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

SPORT FISHING: The taking of or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any fresh water, marine, or anadromous fish by hook and line held in the hand, or by hook and line attached to a pole or rod which is held in the hand or closely attended, or by other means defined by the Board.

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

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

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

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

STREAM MOUTH: The downstream point defined as a straight line running from the most downstream extremity on one stream bank to the most downstream extremity on the other stream bank, or a point defined and marked by ADF&G markers.

TAKE: Taking, pursuing, fishing, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take, pursue, fish, or in any manner capture or kill fish or shellfish.

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

TRANSPORT: Ship, transport, carry, import, export, or receive or deliver for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

TROUT: Includes rainbow, steelhead, and cutthroat.

WATERS OF ALASKA: Has the same meaning as set out in 5 AAC 39.975(13).

YEAR: The calendar year from January 1 through December 31.



PROTECT ALASKA WATERS HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE SPECIES!



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



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



Elodea is currently found in Northern and Southcentral Alaska.



These small mussels are no larger than 2 inches long. Photo courtesy of USGS

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



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



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

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

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME SOUTHWEST ALASKA SPORT FISH OFFICES



Dillingham
(907) 842-2427
Inseason Fishing Hotline
(907) 842-7347



KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA PENINSULA, AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS SALT WATER

Dutch Harbor

Kodiak
(907) 486-1880