

WYOMING FISHING REGULATIONS

2010 – 2011

WYOMING GAME AND FISH COMMISSION



Conserving Wildlife
Serving People



HOW TO USE THESE REGULATIONS

- 1) Review the laws and regulations including methods of take and unlawful practices (pages 3-11).
- 2) Review general creel limits (page 3).
- 3) Consult statewide map (page 19) for drainage boundaries.
- 4) Use color indexed pages for easy reference to regulations and seasons for drainage areas 1-5 (pages 20-30).
- 5) Only exceptions to general fishing or boating regulations are shown for each area. Look for area wide, drainage and individual water exceptions within each area (pages 20-30).
- 6) New or revised regulations and information for 2010-2011 are **highlighted in blue** throughout this booklet. Regulations that apply to a broad geographic area are **highlighted with YELLOW**.
- 7) If a specific water or drainage of interest is not listed, statewide creel limits (page 3) apply.

WYOMING FISHING REGULATIONS 2010-2011

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

This booklet is a summary of the official Wyoming fishing regulations for 2010-2011. Please consult these regulations carefully before fishing. These regulations are promulgated by authority of W. S., §23-1-302, §23-2-206, §23-2-209, §23-3-201, §23-3-202, §23-3-308, §23-3-401, §23-4-101, §23-4-103, and §23-6-111. Refer to Wyoming Statutes, Title 23, and Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations, Chapter 46, for exact wording and a complete listing. These statutes can be found online at [http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title 23/Title23.htm](http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title%2023/Title23.htm).

These regulations are effective January 1, 2010 and shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the Commission. Watercraft restrictions are provided as information in this booklet. Official watercraft (Chapter 22) and fishing (Chapter 46) regulations are available from any Game and Fish Department office and can be viewed online at <http://gf.state.wy.us/admin/regulations/index.asp>.

Failure to abide by the provisions of these regulations shall be punishable as provided by Wyoming statutes for violation of Commission regulations.

If any provision of these regulations is held to be illegal or unconstitutional, such a ruling shall not affect other provisions of these regulations which can be given effect without the illegal or unconstitutional provision; and, to this end the provisions of this regulation are severable.

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

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2010 – 2011 WYOMING CREEL LIMITS

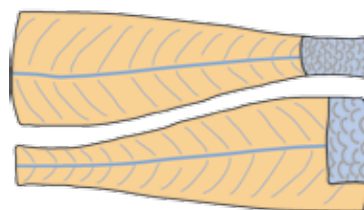
Species	General Daily Creel & Possession Limits
Trout (in combination includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, lake, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout.	Six (6), no more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.
Brook trout	Sixteen (16), no more than six (6) brook trout shall exceed eight (8) inches.
Whitefish	Twenty-five (25)
Largemouth and smallmouth bass in combination	Six (6)
Walleye	Six (6)
Catfish	Six (6)
Northern pike and tiger musky (northern pike-muskellunge hybrid)	Three (3), all northern pike and tiger musky less than thirty (30) inches in length shall be released to the water immediately.
Yellow perch, black bullhead, stonecat, crappie, rock bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, green sunfish-bluegill hybrid, freshwater drum in combination	Fifty (50)
Ling (burbot)	Three (3)
Sauger	Two (2)
Shovelnose sturgeon	Two (2)

Except as otherwise provided no person shall catch and keep during any one (1) day, or have in possession more than the number and length of fish specified as the general creel limits listed above. Except as otherwise provided no more than one (1) limit shall be caught and reduced to possession from each of the above eleven (11) categories Exceptions are listed with the regulations for each drainage area (pages 20-30).

Except as otherwise provided in the exception for an individual water the total creel limit for the trout category, regardless of the water (streams or lakes) a person is fishing, shall not exceed six (6) trout. It may be more or less depending on exceptions for the specific waters being fished.

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

All fish possessed or transported shall be kept in a manner that species and numbers can be determined. When length limits apply, the whole body shall remain intact (gills and entrails can be removed) while in transit or in the field. Where length limits do not apply, a piece of skin large enough to allow species identification (at least one (1) inch square) shall remain on all fish fillets while in transit or in the field.



In addition, walleye and sauger caught in the Wind River, Big Horn River and Tongue River drainages shall remain whole (gills and entrails may be removed) until the angler is off the water and done fishing for the day.

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

FREE FISHING DAY!

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

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

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

June 5, 2010 and June 4, 2011



WYOMING FISHING LICENSE INFORMATION

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

License Fees	
Resident Fishing License	\$24.00
Resident Daily Fishing License*	\$6.00
Resident Youth Fishing License (between 14th & 18th birthday)	\$3.00
Nonresident Fishing License	\$92.00
Nonresident Daily Fishing License*	\$14.00
Nonresident Youth Annual Fishing License (between 14th & 18th birthday)	\$15.00
Wyoming Conservation Stamp	\$12.50
Lifetime Conservation Stamp	\$180.50
Resident Lifetime Fishing License**	\$302.00
Resident Lifetime Fishing License & Conservation Stamp**	\$482.50
Flaming Gorge Reservoir Reciprocal Stamp	\$10.00
License to Seine or Trap Live Fish*	\$20.00
License to Deal in Live Bait*	\$67.00

* Conservation stamp is not required for this license.

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

RESIDENT

means a person who has been a resident of Wyoming and domiciled in Wyoming for not less than one year and who has not claimed residency elsewhere for any purpose during that one-year period immediately preceding the date of application for a license. A detailed explanation of residency requirements can be found online at <http://gf.state.wy.us/support/faq/resident.asp>.

RESIDENT YOUTH

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

NONRESIDENT YOUTH

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

PIONEER

To be eligible for a Pioneer Bird, Fish and Small Game License you must be a resident who is sixty five (65) years of age or older and

who has continuously resided in Wyoming for at least thirty (30) years IMMEDIATELY preceding application for the license. The Pioneer Bird, Fish and Small Game license is valid as long as the licensee remains a Wyoming resident.

CONSERVATION STAMP

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

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

FISHING ACCESS!



Private Lands Public Wildlife Access Program
(307) 777-4600 <http://gf.state.wy.us>

ENJOY FREE ACCESS TO FISH ON PRIVATE LAND IN WYOMING!

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

We currently have 4,891 lake acres and 85 stream miles in our Walk in Fishing program. Our Walk in Hunting and Hunter Management programs have over 1.6 million private acres.

You can donate to Access Yes when you purchase a license or apply for a limited quota draw. All money donated to Access Yes goes directly to easements.
Are you donating to your access?



Don't Move a Mussel



Aquatic invasive species like **quagga mussels** and **zebra mussels** are small organisms that could have huge impacts for Wyoming's waters, boaters and anglers. They can ruin fisheries, clog cooling systems in motorboats, foul hulls and ruin equipment. These mussels are present in several bordering states, like Colorado and Utah, and can spread rapidly. **Help protect Wyoming's waters by making sure you don't move a mussel.**

What are these mussels? Both are closely related, invasive, freshwater bivalve (mollusk) species that encrust hard surfaces.

Where do they come from? These species came to North America from the Black and Caspian Sea Drainages in Eurasia.

What size are they? Larvae are microscopic and adults may be up to two inches long. They are usually found in clusters.

Why are they called "zebra and quagga" mussels? Both species are sometimes referred to as "zebra" mussels because they both have light and dark alternating stripes. Quagga mussels are actually a distinct (but similar) species named after an extinct animal related to zebras.

Follow these simple steps to protect your waters:

✓ **DRAIN** All water must be drained from your boat. This includes the ballast, bilge, livewell and motor. Leave wet compartments open.

✓ **CLEAN** Remove all plants, mud and debris from equipment and boat.

✓ **DRY** Dry your boat or equipment 5 days in the summer, 18 days spring/fall or 3 days of freezing.



Impacts to You



If you use water or electricity, you do not want exotic mussels introduced into Wyoming. These species can have widespread impacts on powerplants, municipalities, irrigation systems and other water users. They impede water delivery and increase maintenance costs by clogging pipes, pumps, turbines and filtration systems. Costs that are all passed on to the user. Fisheries are destroyed by the presence of these exotic filter-feeding mussels. They remove plankton from the water. Plankton are the primary food source for forage fish, and forage fish are the food of sport fisheries. For example, the lake trout population in Lake Ontario has declined by 95% in the past 10 years due to a crash in the food chain caused by exotic mussels.

Please contact the Wyoming Game and Fish Department if you see attached mussels on your equipment or in Wyoming waters. We can provide more information and assistance in removal.
Call 1-877-WGFD-AIS - (877-943-3247)



**WYOMING GAME & FISH
DEPARTMENT**
"Conserving Wildlife - Serving People"



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**
www.ProtectYourWaters.net

WYOMING FISHING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

SEE AREA REGULATIONS (pages 20-30) FOR EXCEPTIONS TO THE GENERAL PROVISIONS (pages 3-11).

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Archery

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

Artificial Flies and Lures

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

Artificial Light

means any man-made light or lighting device.

Bait

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

Baitfish

means nongame fish.

Cold-blooded Wildlife

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

Creel Limit

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

Dates

means the dates mentioned are inclusive.

Day

means calendar day.

Drainage

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

Fishing Contest

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

Game Fish means:

- **bass** (GENUS *Micropterus* and *Ambloplites*);
- **sunfish** (GENUS *Lepomis*);
- **crappie** (GENUS *Pomoxis*);
- **walleye and sauger** (GENUS *Sander*);
- **yellow perch** (GENUS *Perca*);
- **trout, salmon, and char** (GENUS *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus* and *Salvelinus*);
- **whitefish** (GENUS *Prosopium*);
- **grayling** (GENUS *Thymallus*);
- **pike** (GENUS *Esox*);

- **catfish and bullheads** (GENUS *Ameiurus*, *Ictalurus*, *Noturus* and *Pylodictis*);
- **burbot** (GENUS *Lota*);
- **sturgeon** (GENUS *Scaphirhynchus*); and,
- **freshwater drum** (GENUS *Aplodinotus*).

Hook

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

Lake

means a body of standing water in a depression of land and includes reservoirs, ponds (excluding ponds created by beavers) and gravel and mining pits.

Live Baitfish Dealer

means a person licensed by the Department engaged in the selling of live baitfish.

Live Baitfish Dealer of Record

means the designated individual legally accountable for all aspects of the live baitfish dealer.

Length

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



Lure

means a single hooked device regardless of the number of hooks.

Nongame Fish

means all fish not defined as game fish.

Permission To Fish

means landowner permission is required to enter, fish from, or beach, anchor, or tie-off a boat upon private land or streambeds (see page 15).

Personal Watercraft

means any inboard motorized watercraft less than sixteen (16) feet in length which has a water-jet pump as its primary source of motor propulsion and which is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the watercraft, rather than the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the watercraft.

Possession Limit

means the maximum number of game fish that may legally be in possession at any time and in any form. Game fish in transit or storage, including home or domicile, shall be considered in possession. Possession limits apply regardless of how many days an angler has fished.

Prize

means any award including but not limited to cash, merchandise, coupons, trophies or any other items of value.

Right To Search

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

Snagging

means attempting to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily in its mouth.

Special Fishing Contest Provision

means a provision promulgated for exclusion of fishing contests for specific waters.

Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision

means a provision promulgated for the ice covered period for specific waters.

Stream

means water in a permanent bed or channel with a current that is usually continuous in one direction and includes creeks, rivers, irrigation ditches, drains, canals, sloughs and ponds created by beavers. Streams may not flow continuously during low-flow periods. Ponds or puddles in a stream channel during low flow periods shall be considered to be a stream.

SEASONS AND FISHING HOURS

Fishing is permitted year-round twenty-four (24) hours a day in any of the waters in the State except as otherwise provided by Commission regulation for specific areas, streams, lakes, or portions thereof. Exceptions are listed with the regulations for each drainage area (pages 20-30).

METHODS

Except as otherwise provided, fish shall only be taken or fished for with a maximum of two (2) rods or poles, with lines and hooks attached and the angler in attendance. No line may have more than three (3) single hooked devices attached. It is legal to use hand lines, set lines, poles, or tip ups when fishing through the ice and the angler is in attendance.

Eggs of salmonids (trout, salmon, grayling, whitefish, cisco) are the only parts that may be used legally as bait. Internal organs, eggs, eyes, fins, and skin of game fish other than salmonids are the only portions which may be used legally as bait. Any part of nongame fish may be used as bait. The use of bait may be restricted on specific waters as described in the Area Regulations (pages 20-30).

It is unlawful to snag fish.

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

Use or possession of corn while fishing is prohibited on all waters of the state.

Use or possession of bait is prohibited in areas or on waters where fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

FISHING CONTESTS

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

Applications

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

Live Fish Releases

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

Reasons for Denying Permits

Permits shall not be issued if the Department believes the fishing contest does not comply with Commission regulations, shall be harmful to the fisheries resource, or that public use facilities such as boat ramps, parking areas, campgrounds, and related facilities

are inadequate to support the contest. Failure to comply with the requirements of the authorization letter for previous tournaments may result in denial of future fishing contest permits.

Post-Contest Report Required

Within thirty (30) days after completion of the fishing contest, the permittee shall submit a written report to the Department on a form provided by the Department. The report shall include the number of contest participants, fisheries catch data as requested by the Department and other information requested on the form. Failure to submit this report may result in denial of future fishing contest permits.

Contest-free period

The following restrictions apply for waters covered by the "Special Fishing Contest Provision".

Waters included under the "Special Fishing Contest Provision" are listed with the regulations for those drainage areas.

The Department shall authorize contests such that each water included in the "Special Fishing Contest Provision" has a period of at least 2 weeks when fishing contests are not allowed.

The specific dates when contests are not allowed are listed with the regulations for those drainage area.

SPECIAL WINTER ICE FISHING PROVISION

The following method restrictions apply for waters covered by the Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision.

- The use of more than two (2) lines is permitted only during the ice covered period, and only when the angler is fishing through the ice, on waters listed below as being included under the Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision.
- No person shall use more than six (6) lines at any time to fish.
- When using more than two (2) lines, each line shall bear no more than one (1) hook, artificial fly or lure; the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole or tip-up; the angler shall be no more than three hundred (300) yards from all lines; and, the angler shall check his/her own lines.

The following waters are included under the Special Winter Ice Fishing Provision:

- Alcova Reservoir in Natrona County
- Big Horn Lake in Big Horn County
- Big Sandy Reservoir in Sweetwater County
- Boysen Reservoir in Fremont County
- Deaver Reservoir in Park County
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater County
- Fontenelle Reservoir in Lincoln County
- Glendo Reservoir in Platte County
- Goldeneye Reservoir in Natrona County
- Gray Reef Reservoir in Natrona County
- Grayrocks Reservoir in Platte County
- Guernsey Reservoir in Platte County
- Harrington Reservoir in Big Horn County
- Keyhole Reservoir in Crook County
- Kortess Reservoir in Carbon County
- Lake DeSmet in Johnson County
- Ocean Lake in Fremont County
- Pathfinder Reservoir in Carbon and Natrona Counties
- Pilot Butte Reservoir in Fremont County
- Seminoe Reservoir in Carbon County
- Sulphur Creek Reservoir in Uinta County
- Wardell Reservoir in Big Horn County
- Woodruff Reservoir in Uinta County

ICE FISHING SHELTERS

Any person utilizing an enclosed ice fishing shelter on the waters of the State shall label the shelter externally with the owners name and address. Any person utilizing an ice fishing shelter shall remove the shelter from the body of water before ice-out.

UNDERWATER SPEAR GUN FISHING

Fish may be taken by underwater spear gun fishing only in lakes. No person shall use an [underwater](#) spear gun to take game fish under water without obtaining a fishing license.

No game fish may be taken unless the underwater spear gun fisherman is completely submerged.

All spears used on spear guns shall be attached to the spear gun with a lanyard with a maximum length of twenty (20) feet.

Underwater spear gun fishing is not permitted within one hundred (100) yards of any designated swimming or water ski areas, boat dock, ramp or spillway.

A diver's flag shall be displayed on the water when diving or underwater spear gun fishing. It shall be a rectangular flag which is either blue and white in color or red in color with a white diagonal stripe, not less than twelve (12) inches x twelve (12) inches and displayed no less than three (3) feet above the surface of the water. The creel limit on walleye taken by spear gun shall be two (2) walleye per day or in possession. All other general and water-specific creel limits shall apply.

[In Area 1](#), underwater spear gun fishing is permitted for the taking of nongame fish and whitefish only, excluding those waters in Grand Teton National Park.

ESTABLISHED CHECK STATIONS, MANDATORY REPORTING

Every angler shall stop and report at [every](#) check station on route to or from any fishing area [regardless if the person has any fish in possession](#). Upon request of any authorized Department representative, [anyone who has been fishing shall produce a valid license and conservation stamp, if required, and fish](#). Even if the fish in possession has been cut and wrapped or processed, the person transporting shall stop and report at the check station.



TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH

No person shall transport live fish or live fish eggs from the water of capture except as provided by Commission regulations or as authorized by the Department.

TAGGING OR MARKING FISH

No person shall tag or mark fish and release them into the waters of the State without prior written approval from the Department.

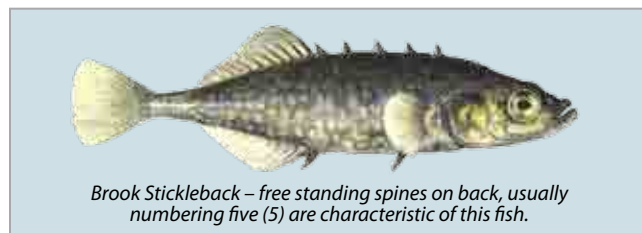
CLOSURE OF FISH HOLDING FACILITIES

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

BAITFISH REGULATIONS SEINING AND TRAPPING OF FISH

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

No person shall seine, net or trap live baitfish without first obtaining a valid seining license. A valid seining license is required when using a seine, net or trap to take baitfish, even those that will be used as dead bait. Any brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*) taken by a trap, net or seine must be immediately killed.



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

Image courtesy New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

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

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

Legal gear for taking live baitfish includes [seines](#), traps, cast nets, umbrella nets and dip nets. There are no restrictions on the size of mesh or net size for cast nets, umbrella nets or dip nets. Collection gear shall be hand operated.

Seines used for the purpose of taking live baitfish shall not be more than five (5) feet deep.

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

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

IT IS UNLAWFUL ...

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

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

A holder of both a seining license and live baitfish dealer's license shall have no restriction on the number of traps that can be used. The owner's name and seining license number shall be attached to each trap while in use.

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

Any baitfish captured for use as dead bait shall be killed immediately and shall not be transported live.

A seining license holder shall not sell live baitfish without first possessing a valid live baitfish dealer's license.

A seining license holder shall **be allowed** to give live baitfish to other anglers in his or her fishing party for use **only** when the seining license holder is present. All live baitfish shall be returned to the seining licensee while not in use, and shall remain in the area listed on the seining license.

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

Any revocation of a seining license **other than a court hearing revocation** shall be subject to contested case proceedings in accordance with Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulation Chapter 27, Rules Of Practice Governing Contested Cases Before The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

USE OF BAITFISH

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

Live baitfish shall not be transported out of the designated use area as listed by the Department on the seining license or live baitfish dealer license **or live baitfish receipt**.

Persons with live baitfish in possession shall produce, upon request from Department personnel, either a receipt from a licensed live baitfish dealer or a seining license verifying origin of the live baitfish.

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

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

LIVE BAITFISH DEALERS

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

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

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

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

license shall be required at each separate location selling live baitfish.

A live baitfish dealer may sell statewide use live baitfish as specified in these regulations. In addition to the statewide use baitfish, a live baitfish dealer shall sell live baitfish for no more than one specific live baitfish location and shall be subject to collection and use restrictions specified in the regulations for each drainage area for the live baitfish location. Live baitfish dealers selling statewide use live baitfish and live baitfish for use in a specific live baitfish location shall have separate fish holding facilities and maintain separate records for each facility.

Live baitfish dealers shall issue a receipt to the buyer at the time of sale. Receipts shall be filled out completely, they shall be issued by the live baitfish dealer or an employee of the live baitfish dealer and no information on the receipt shall be completed by the buyer. The receipt shall show the dealer's name and address, the number and species of fish sold, the date of the transfer, expiration date and where the fish shall be used. Receipt forms shall be provided by the Department. Copies of the receipts shall be returned to the Department's Cheyenne Headquarters (License Section) by January 15 for sales that occurred during the prior calendar year.

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

- Commercial hatchery licenses; or,
- Live baitfish dealer licenses.

Live baitfish sold to all others may be kept for no more than fifteen (15) consecutive days from the time of sale, except for live baitfish authorized for use throughout the state as specified in these regulations, in which case the live baitfish shall be kept for no more than thirty (30) consecutive days from the time of sale. The use of live baitfish sold for use in a specific live baitfish location shall be subject to the collection and use restrictions specified in the regulations for each drainage area. Unused live baitfish shall not be released alive and must be killed when the receipt expires.

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

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

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

Live baitfish dealers shall keep records, on forms provided by the Department, of who they obtained the baitfish from, numbers of live baitfish received and where the supplier obtained the live baitfish. **Live baitfish dealers shall maintain at the established business location legible, current, accurate and complete baitfish records.** Completed forms shall be returned to the Department's Cheyenne Headquarters (License Section) by January 15 for activities that occurred during the prior calendar year.

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

Any revocation of a live baitfish dealer license **other than a court hearing revocation** shall be subject to contested case proceedings in accordance with Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulation Chapter 27, Rules Of Practice Governing Contested Cases Before The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

**VISIT US
ONLINE**

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

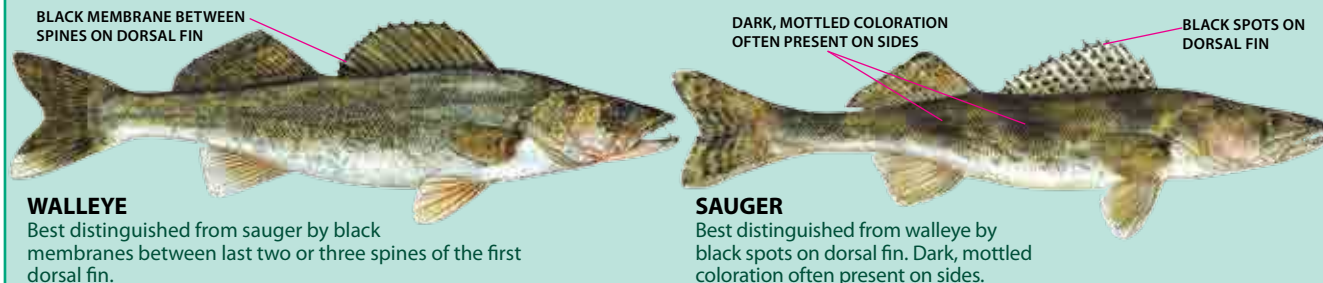
IMPORTANT INFORMATION - *If you don't know, let it go!*

IS IT A SAUGER OR A WALLEYE?

Walleye and sauger are closely related species in the perch family that have a similar appearance. Sauger are native to the Missouri River drainage and inhabit the Wind-Bighorn, Tongue and Powder River drainages in Wyoming. Walleye are important game fish that are not native to Wyoming.

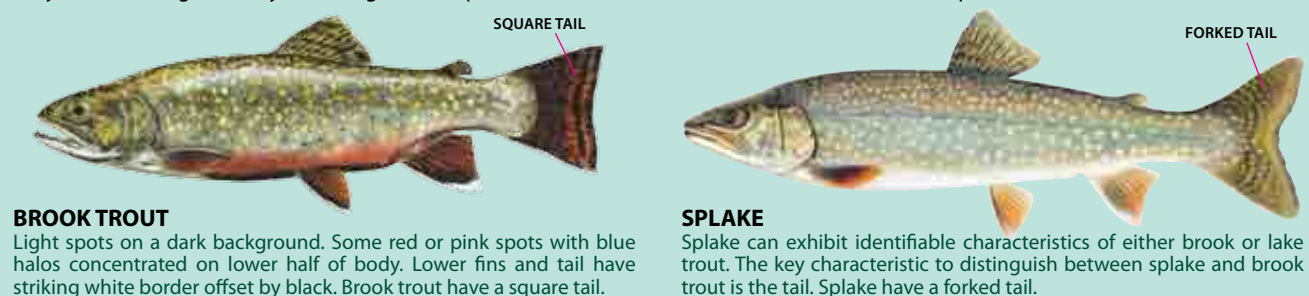
Sauger numbers are declining across the Missouri River drainage. Biologists are concerned about the long-term survival of sauger populations in Wyoming. Our populations are small and are some of the few remaining genetically pure populations in the region. Sauger creel limits have been reduced to protect these populations. Anglers will need to distinguish between the two species because sauger limits are separate from walleye limits.

The easiest way to tell them apart is by the small black spots on the dorsal fin of sauger. Walleye do not have spots on their dorsal fin.



IS IT A BROOK TROUT OR A SPLAKE?

Brook trout are not native to Wyoming, but are now widely distributed. Splake are a hybrid between a lake trout and brook trout. The splake is piscivorous like a lake trout and grow larger than brook trout. Splake are stocked to control undesirable species such as longnose and white suckers in coldwater reservoirs, as well as stunted brook trout populations in alpine lakes. Brook trout and splake are similar in appearance. They can be distinguished by observing the tail. Splake have a forked tail, whereas brook trout have a square tail.

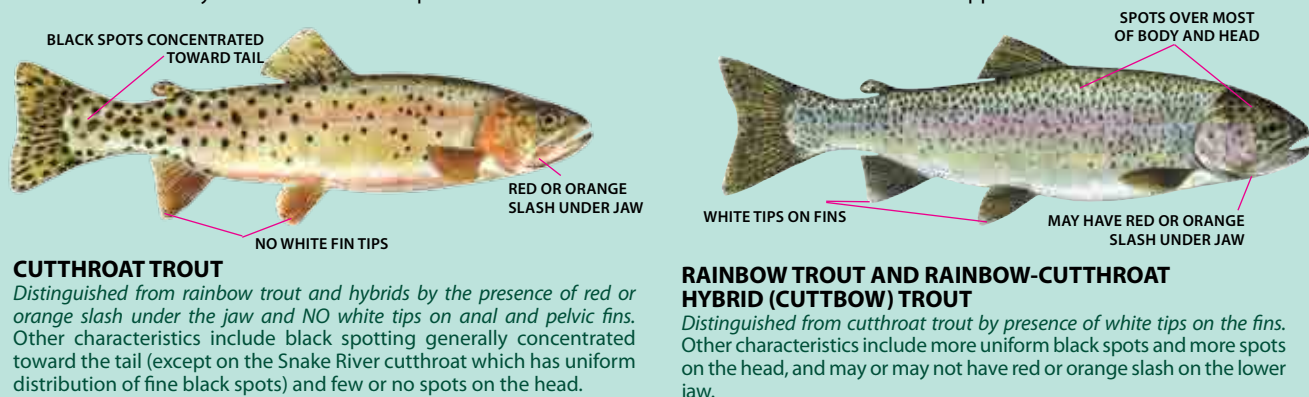


IS IT A CUTTHROAT OR A RAINBOW?

Cutthroat trout and rainbow trout are closely related members of the trout family. Cutthroat trout are native to the intermountain west including Wyoming. There are 5 subspecies of cutthroat trout native to Wyoming (more than any other state). Rainbow trout are important game fish that are not native to Wyoming.

Cutthroat trout populations are reduced from historic levels for a variety of reasons. Over harvest by anglers has been identified as contributing to the problem. The cutthroat trout creel limit has been reduced to conserve populations in their native habitats.

Cutthroat trout have a variety of spotting patterns (see the Cutt-Slam box on page 18 for examples). They readily hybridize with rainbow trout, which further complicates identification. The easiest way to tell them apart is by examining the anal and paired pelvic fins (see diagram). Rainbow trout and hybrids will have white tips on these fins. Pure cutthroat trout will never have white tipped fins.



Illustrations by Michelle LaGory. Splake Illustration by Joseph Tomelleri.

STREAM ACCESS & TRESPASS

Wyoming's trespass law states that a member of the public has the privilege to enter private land only with the explicit permission of the landowner.



It is legal to float through private land but it is the responsibility of the floater to know if the land is public or private. If you are floating through private land you must stay in your boat at all times unless permission has been obtained from the landowner.

State law only allows you to leave your craft for short portages around non-navigable obstacles. The streambed is the property of the landowner. Wading or anchoring without permission is trespassing.

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

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

In all cases, respect the land, the landowner, and those who come after you by removing litter and minimizing evidence of your presence and the evidence of others who have not been so considerate.

Treating your access as a privilege goes a long way in gaining more access for fishing and hunting in Wyoming.

RELEASING FISH ALIVE

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

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



Childrens' Fishing Days!

Brookies and Browns and Bows!

Are you and your kids excited about fishing?

Each year the Wyoming Game and Fish Department helps sponsor Kids Fishing Days across the state. Families have the opportunity to learn new fishing skills or just the basics if it's your first time out.

Watch for information in your local area and celebrate Wyoming's great waters.



GAME FISH SPECIES IDENTIFICATION



CUTTHROAT TROUT

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



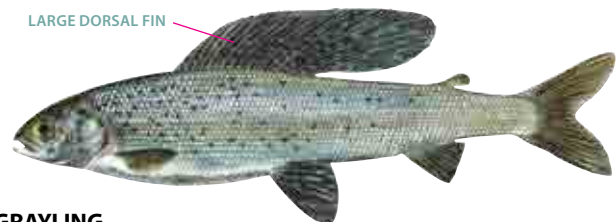
BROOK TROUT

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



KOKANEE SALMON

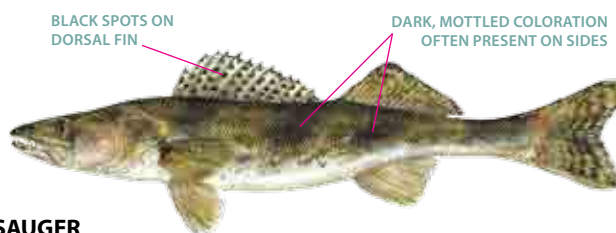
Brilliant red during fall spawning, silvery the remainder of the year. Kokanee have 13 to 15 rays in the anal fin while trout have 9 to 11.



GRAYLING

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

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



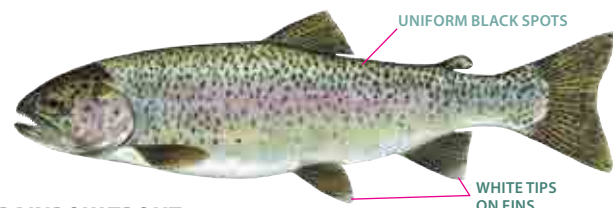
SAUGER

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



BROWN TROUT

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



RAINBOW TROUT

Distinguished from cutthroat by the presence of white tips on fins. Distinguished from kokanee by 11 anal fin rays versus 13 to 15 for kokanee. May have faint red or orange slash on lower jaw.



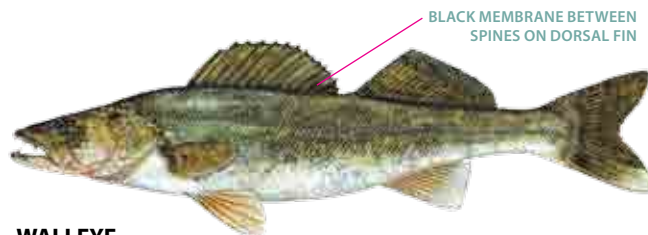
LAKE TROUT

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



MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

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



WALLEYE

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

Illustrations by Michelle LaGory

GAME FISH SPECIES IDENTIFICATION



NORTHERN PIKE

Distinct snout shape similar to that of duck's bill. Distinguished from muskellunge by having fully scaled cheek, rather than cheek with scales only on upper half and by having 5 sensory pores on each side of lower jaw, rather than 6 or more.

5 SENSORY PORES ON LOWER JAW

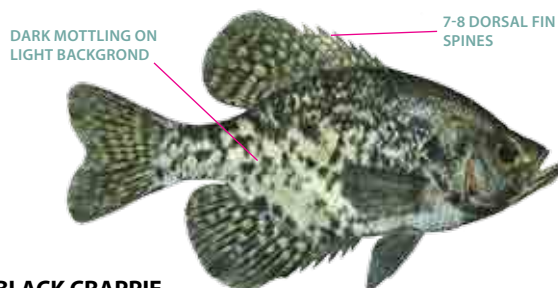


LARGEMOUTH BASS

Body relatively slender. 3 anal fin spines. Dorsal spines usually 10. Distinguished from smallmouth bass by having larger mouth with upper jaw extending far behind middle of the eye and by having spiny and soft dorsal fins that are nearly separate.

SPINOUS DORSAL AND SOFT DORSAL NEARLY SEPARATE

MOUTH EXTENDS BEYOND EYE

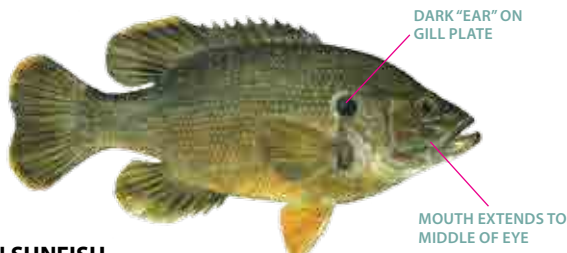


BLACK CRAPPIE

Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected. 5-8 anal fin spines. Distinguished from white crappie by having 7-8 dorsal fin spines, rather than 6 and by having dark markings on sides that consist of irregularly arranged speckles and blotches, rather than regularly arranged vertical bars.

DARK MOTTLING ON LIGHT BACKGROUND

7-8 DORSAL FIN SPINES



GREEN SUNFISH

Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected. 2-3 anal fin spines. 10 dorsal spines. Dark ear flap on gill plate. Distinguished from bluegill by larger mouth with jaw extending to middle of eye.

DARK "EAR" ON GILL PLATE

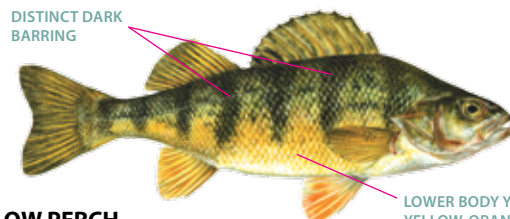
MOUTH EXTENDS TO MIDDLE OF EYE



CHANNEL CATFISH

No scales on body and large barbels near mouth. Often has black spots on sides. Distinguished from other catfish by deeply forked tail.

DEEPLY FORKED TAIL FIN



YELLOW PERCH

Spiny and soft dorsal fins not connected. Back and sides crossed by several vertical bars that are regular in size and shape. Distinguished from walleye and sauger by lack of large prominent teeth and anal fin with 6-8 soft rays rather than 11-14.

DISTINCT DARK BARRING

LOWER BODY YELLOW TO YELLOW-ORANGE



SMALLMOUTH BASS

Body relatively slender. 3 anal fin spines. Dorsal spines usually 10. Distinguished from largemouth bass by having smaller mouth, not extending much behind back of eye and by having spiny and soft dorsal fins that are well connected.

SPINOUS DORSAL AND SOFT DORSAL WELL CONNECTED

MOUTH DOES NOT EXTEND PAST EYE

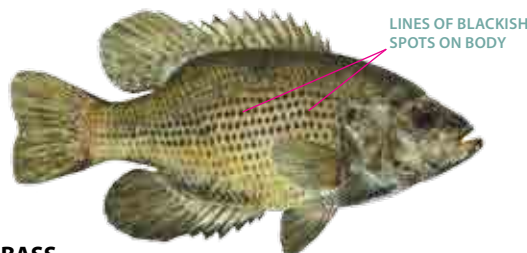


BLUEGILL

Deep body with spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected. 2-3 anal fin spines. 10 dorsal spines. Soft dorsal fin with a black blotch near base of last few rays. Dark "ear" flap on gill plate. Distinguished from green sunfish by smaller mouth not extending to middle of eye.

DARK "EAR" ON GILL PLATE

MOUTH DOES NOT EXTEND TO MIDDLE OF EYE



ROCK BASS

Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected with 12 dorsal fin spines. Parallel lines of blackish spots on sides. Distinguished from green sunfish by having 6 anal fin spines rather than 3.

LINE OF BLACKISH SPOTS ON BODY



BLACK BULLHEAD

No scales on dark colored body and large barbels near mouth. Distinguished from channel catfish by lack of deeply forked tail; from stonecat by the lack of a fleshy ridge connecting the adipose and tail fins.

TAIL FIN ONLY SLIGHTLY NOTCHED

CUTT-SLAM!

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

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



Yellowstone Cutthroat



SNAKE RIVER CUTTHROAT



Bonneville Cutthroat



Colorado River Cutthroat

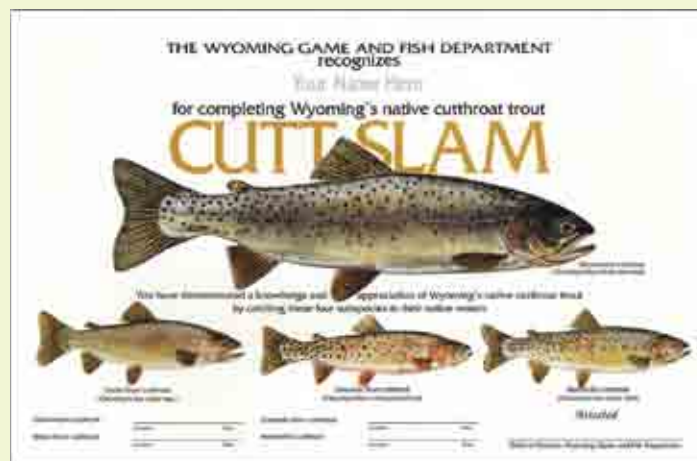
Cutthroat Trout Native Range



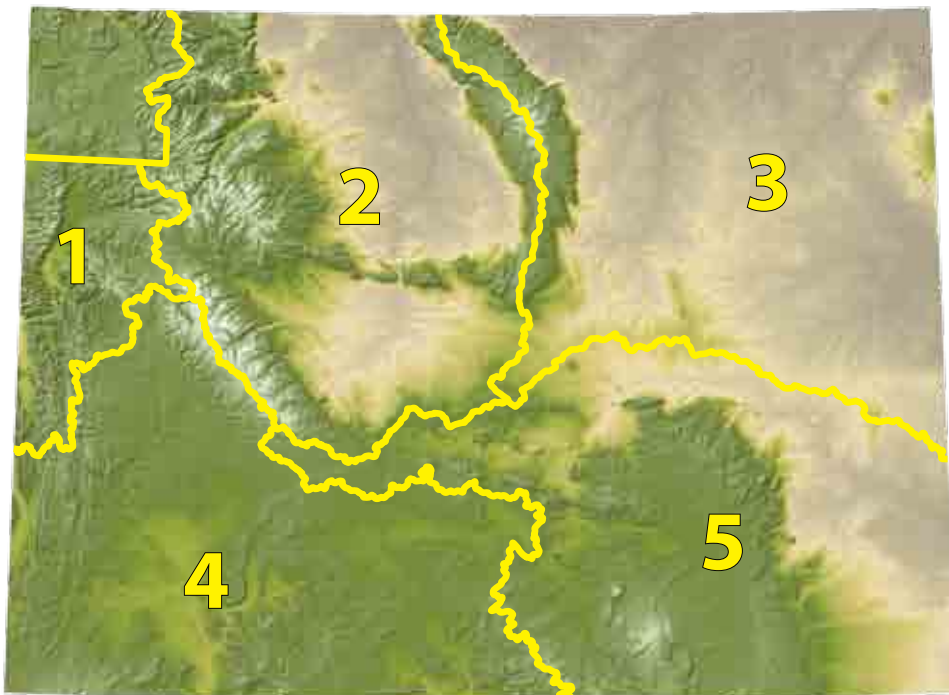
Your Certificate!

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

Look for our Cutt-Slam web page at <http://gf.state.wy.us/fish> or check with your local Game and Fish office for more information.



WYOMING DRAINAGE AREAS



Please see **Exceptions to General Provisions for each drainage area**
(pages 20 through 30)

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, AND WINTER CLOSURES INFORMATION

FISHING REGULATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

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

WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

A Wind River Indian Reservation fishing permit is required (**State Fishing License NOT REQUIRED**). For fishing information in those areas administered by the Wind River Indian Reservation, write: Wind River Indian Reservation, PO Box 217, Fort Washakie, WY 82514. Or call: (307) 332-7207.

WINTER CLOSURES

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

Drainage Area 1

420 North Cache - PO Box 67
Jackson, WY 83001
(800) 423-4113
(307) 733-2321

Drainage Area 2

260 Buena Vista
Lander, WY 82520
(800) 654-7862
(307) 332-2688

2820 State Highway. 120
Cody, WY 82414
(800) 654-1178
(307) 527-7125

Drainage Area 3

700 Valley View Drive
Sheridan, WY 82801
(800) 331-9834
(307) 672-7418

Drainage Area 4

351 Astle Avenue
Green River, WY 82935
(800) 843-8096
(307) 875-3223

432 East Mill - PO Box 850
Pinedale, WY 82941
(800) 452-9107
(307) 367-4353

Drainage Area 5

528 South Adams
Laramie, WY 82070
(800) 843-2352
(307) 745-4046

3030 Energy Lane
Casper, WY 82604
(800) 233-8544
(307) 473-3400

Statewide Information

WGFD Information Section
5400 Bishop Boulevard
Cheyenne, WY 82006-0001
(800) 842-1934
(307) 777-4600

WILDLIFE HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF WYOMING

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



YOUR DONATION BENEFITS WILDLIFE THROUGH

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

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

Wildlife Heritage Foundation of Wyoming

P.O. Box 20088
Cheyenne, WY 82003-7002
(307) 777-4600

Visit us online at www.whfw.org

AREA 1

EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 3 - 11 except as otherwise specified in this section:

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

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

All Snake River tributary streams upstream from Sheep Gulch boat ramp (excluding Hoback River drainage), streams on the west slope of the Teton and Snake River ranges, and designated wilderness waters, unless indicated otherwise, in Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, and Teton Counties.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.

All waters in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

All streams within Grand Teton National Park below Jackson Lake Dam, excluding Buffalo Fork River, Pacific Creek, Gros Ventre River and Snake River in Teton County.

Closed to fishing November 1 through July 31.

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

1. Bearpaw Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

2. Bradley Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

3. Emma Matilda Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

4. Flat Creek on the National Elk Refuge from the McBride Bridge downstream to the posted boundary in Teton County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through July 31.

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

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies only.

5. Flat Creek from the posted boundary on the National Elk Refuge downstream to the west boundary of the National Elk Refuge in Teton County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

6. Flat Creek from the west boundary of the National Elk Refuge downstream to the U.S. Highway 26/89/191 Bridge on West Broadway north of Karns Meadow in Teton County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.

It shall be unlawful for persons eighteen (18) years of age and older to fish.

7. Flat Creek from the U.S. Highway 26/89/191 Bridge on West Broadway north of Karns Meadow downstream to the confluence with the Snake River in Teton County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through April 30.

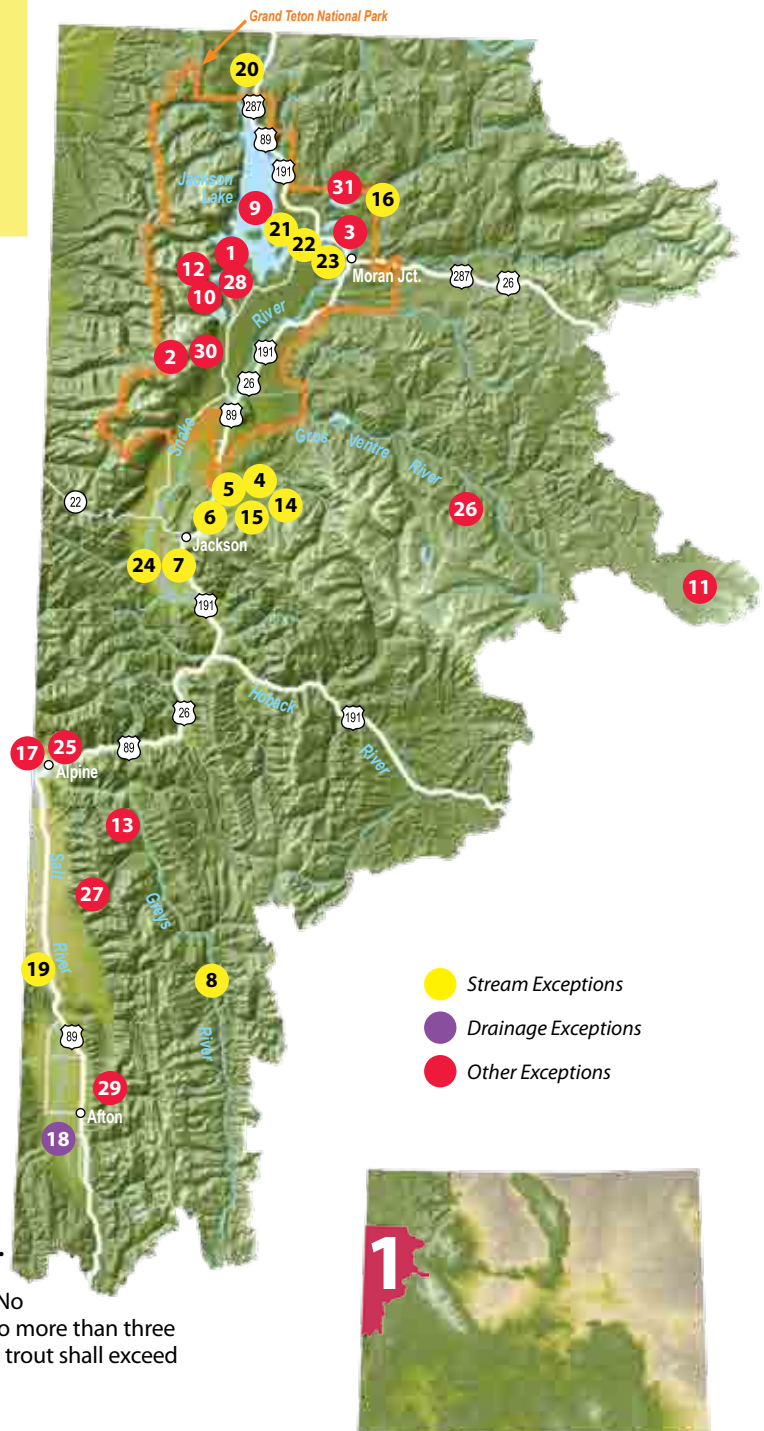
8. Greys River proper from Corral Creek downstream to the Murphy Creek Bridge in Lincoln County.

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

9. Jackson Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through October 31.

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



10. Jenny Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Motorized watercraft in excess of ten (10) horsepower prohibited.

11. Lake of the Woods in Fremont County.
Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

12. Leigh Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

13. Murphy Lake in Lincoln County.
The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches. Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

14. Nowlin Creek on the National Elk Refuge above "Closed Area" signs in Teton County.
Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

15. Nowlin Creek on the National Elk Refuge from "Closed Area" signs downstream to its confluence with Flat Creek in Teton County.
Closed to fishing from November 1 through July 31.
The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) shall be a cutthroat trout; and, all cutthroat trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies only.

16. Pacific Creek downstream from the wilderness boundary to the confluence with the Snake River in Teton County.
Closed to fishing from November 1 through March 31.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

17. Palisades Reservoir in Lincoln County.
The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

18. Salt River Drainage upstream from the Upper Narrows Bridge (Wyoming Highway 238) in Lincoln County.
All trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through December 31.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only from November 1 through December 31.

19. Salt River from one quarter (¼) mile below the Highway 238 Bridge downstream to the Diversion (Murray) Fishing Access as posted in Lincoln County.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

20. Snake River proper from Yellowstone National Park boundary downstream to Jackson Lake in Teton County.
All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

21. Snake River proper for a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet below the downstream face of Jackson Lake dam, Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

22. Snake River proper from one hundred fifty (150) feet below Jackson Lake dam downstream to the gauging station one thousand (1,000) feet below Jackson Lake dam in Teton County.
All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.
The use or possession of fish, parts thereof, or fish eggs for bait is prohibited. Refer to Grand Teton National Park fishing regulations.

23. Snake River proper from one thousand (1,000) feet below Jackson Lake dam (at gauging station) downstream to the Wyoming Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge) in Teton County.
All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

24. Snake River proper from Wyoming Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge) downstream to Sheep Gulch boat ramp in Lincoln and Teton Counties.
All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately from November 1 through March 31.

25. Snake River from West Table boat ramp to Sheep Gulch boat ramp in Lincoln County.
Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

26. Soda Lake in the Gros Ventre River Drainage in Teton County.
Closed to fishing from November 1 through April 30.
The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty (20) inches shall be released to the water immediately.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

27. Strawberry Reservoir in Lincoln County.
The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

28. String Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

29. Swift Creek Reservoirs in Lincoln County.
The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

30. Taggart Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

31. Two Ocean Lake in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

OTHER AREA 1 REGULATIONS

Area 1 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 1 is prohibited except that licensed live baitfish dealers may possess live baitfish native to the drainage until the time of sale. Holders of valid seining licenses may only seine, net or trap baitfish native to the drainage for use as dead bait in Area 1, excluding the waters within Grand Teton National Park (see Jackson Lake exception below under "Grand Teton National Park"). Any baitfish captured, except those to be held by licensed live baitfish dealers, shall be killed immediately. Native baitfish permissible for use in the Snake River drainage are reidside shiner, speckled dace, longnose dace, Paiute sculpin, mottled sculpin, Utah chub, and Utah sucker.

Palisades Reservoir

The boundaries of Palisades Reservoir shall be Sheep Gulch Boat Ramp on the Snake River arm; the Greys River Bridge just above Mill Creek on the Greys River arm; and, McCoy Creek Bridge on the Salt River arm. An Idaho Fishing License is required to fish the portion of Palisades Reservoir in Idaho.

Grand Teton National Park

Fishing is permitted in Grand Teton National Park in conformance with laws and regulations of the Commission, the State of Wyoming and the regulations of the National Park Service.
The use or possession of fish, fish eggs (real or artificial) or fish parts for bait is prohibited in all waters within Grand Teton National Park except that it shall be permissible to possess or use the following dead, nongame fish on or along the shores of Jackson Lake: reidside shiner, speckled dace, longnose dace, Paiute sculpin, mottled sculpin, Utah chub, and Utah sucker. Please refer to Grand Teton National Park Regulations.
The following fishless lakes are closed to fishing throughout the calendar year: Christian Ponds, Hedrick Pond, Moose Pond, Sawmill Pond, and Swan Lake.

AREA 2 EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

Area 2 means the Wind River, Bighorn River, Shoshone River, Clarks Fork and Yellowstone River Drainages.

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 3 - 11 except as otherwise specified in this section:

All streams within Area 2, unless indicated otherwise, in Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Johnson, Park, Teton and Washakie Counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

See Wind River Drainage Exception #32 on page 23.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

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

The creel limits are as follows:

- Trout - five (5) fish per day, ten (10) fish in possession;
- Bass - six (6) fish per day, twelve (12) in possession;
- Walleye and sauger - five (5) fish per day no more than two (2) shall be sauger, ten (10) fish in possession, no more than two (2) shall be sauger. All walleye and sauger must be kept whole (gills and entrails may be removed) until the angler is off the water and done fishing for the day;
- Channel catfish - six (6) fish per day or in possession;
- Ling (burbot) - three (3) fish per day or in possession;
- Shovelnose sturgeon - two (2) fish per day or in possession; and,
- Other game species - no limit.

3. Bighorn River from Wedding of the Waters downstream to the Black Mountain Road Bridge (County Road 15-172) in Hot Springs County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed eighteen (18) inches.

4. Buffalo Bill Reservoir, excluding South Fork and Diamond Creek Dike Ponds in Park County.

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

The creel limit on trout (excluding lake trout) shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) trout (excluding lake trout) shall exceed eighteen (18) inches.

The creel limit on lake trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty four (24) inches.

The creel limit on walleye shall be unlimited.

5. Christina Lake in Fremont County.

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

6. Clarks Fork River from the Wyoming/Montana State line downstream to the Shoshone National Forest Boundary (at mouth of Clarks Fork River Canyon) in Park County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

7. Deaver Reservoir in Park County.

The creel limit of walleye shall be three (3) per day or in possession. Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

8. East Newton Lake in Park County.

The creel limit on trout shall be one (1) per day or in possession. All trout less than twenty-two (22) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only. Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

9. Fiddlers Lake in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

10. Fish Lake in Fremont County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

11. Grace Lake in Big Horn County.

The creel limit on brook trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession.

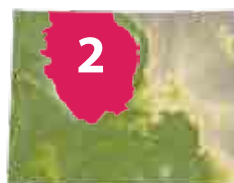
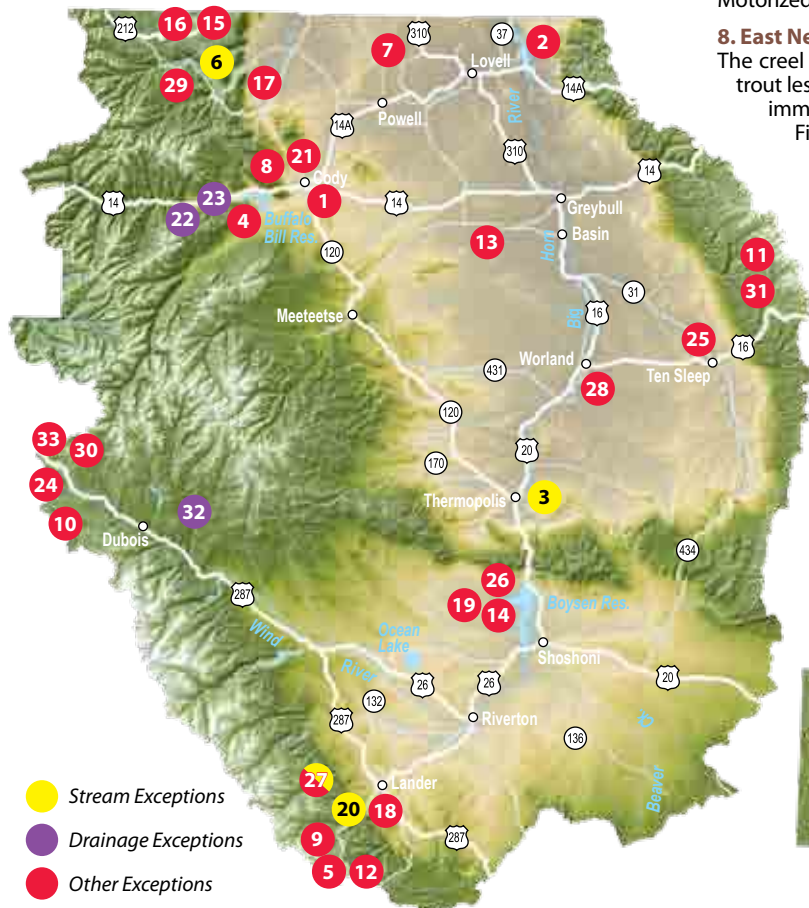
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

12. Gustave Lake in Fremont County.

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

13. Harrington Reservoir in Big Horn County.

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



14. Lake Cameahwait (Bass Lake) in Fremont County.

The creel limit on largemouth bass shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All bass between ten (10) and fifteen (15) inches (inclusive) shall be released to the water immediately; and, no more than one (1) bass shall exceed fifteen (15) inches.

15. Lily Lake in Park County.

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

16. Little Moose Lake in Park County.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

17. Luce Reservoir in Park County.

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

18. Luckey Pond (Chittim Reservoir) in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

19. Middle Depression Reservoir in Fremont County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

20. Middle Fork of the Popo Agie River from the "Rise" downstream to the Bridge on the Sinks Canyon Road in Fremont County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

21. Newton Lakes Recreational Area including East and West Newton Lakes in Park County.

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

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

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

23. North Fork of the Shoshone River Drainage upstream of Gibbs Bridge in Park County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day, or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) trout shall exceed eighteen (18) inches.

24. Pelham Lake in Fremont County.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout less than sixteen (16) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only. Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

25. Renner Reservoir in Big Horn County.

The creel limit on largemouth bass shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) bass shall exceed twelve (12) inches. Motorized watercraft in excess of fifteen (15) horsepower prohibited.

26. Sand Mesa Reservoirs No. 1 and 2 in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

27. Shoshone Lake and Shoshone Creek in Fremont County.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through May 31. The creel limit on brook trout shall be four (4) per day or in possession.

28. South Worland Pond (also known as Golf Course Pond) in Washakie County.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

29. Swamp Lake in Park County.

The creel limit on brook trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only. Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

30. Upper and Lower Jade Lakes in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

31. West Ten Sleep Lake in Big Horn County.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

32. Wind River Drainage streams upstream from the confluence with the East Fork of the Wind River, including the East Fork Drainage, in Fremont County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than two (2) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

33. Wind River Lake in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

Area 2 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 2 is prohibited except as otherwise specified in this section:

Area 2 Live Baitfish location A

Live baitfish may be used for bait in the waters listed in subsection (i) provided the baitfish are obtained from a licensed live baitfish dealer authorized to sell baitfish for use in these waters or the baitfish were seined or trapped from the waters listed in subsection (ii).

(i) Fathead minnows, golden shiners, and lake chubs are the only live baitfish species which may be used in the following waters: Torrey Lake; Ring Lake; and, Trail Lake.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap fathead minnows, golden shiners, or lake chubs from the Wind River Drainage upstream from the western boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation excluding Torrey, Ring and Trail lakes. All other fish captured must be released to the water immediately.

Area 2 Live Baitfish location B

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Wardell Reservoir; Big Horn Lake; Bighorn River; Deaver Reservoir; Harrington Reservoir; Shoshone River downstream from Penrose Dam; Wind River downstream from Boysen Reservoir; Boysen Reservoir; Ocean Lake; and, Pilot Butte Reservoir.

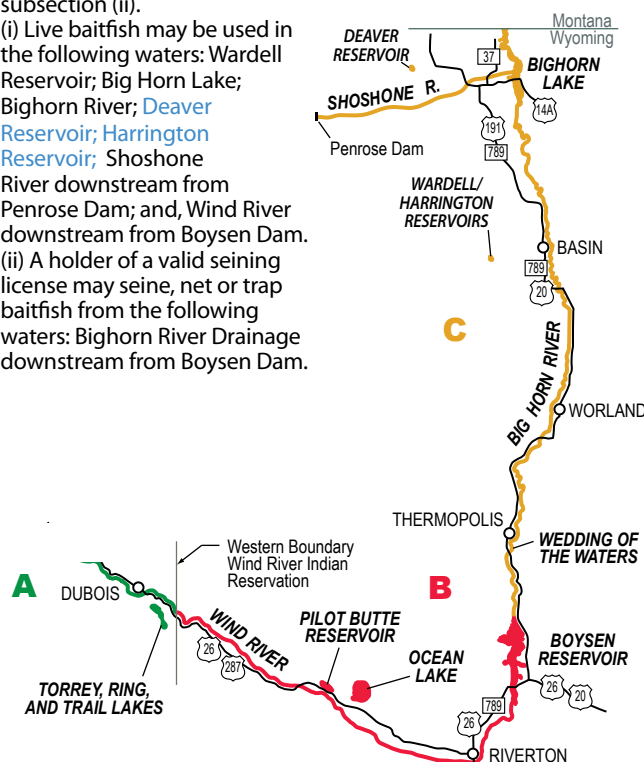
(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: Wind River Drainage from the western boundary of the Wind River Indian Reservation downstream to Boysen Dam.

Area 2 Live Baitfish location C

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Wardell Reservoir; Big Horn Lake; Bighorn River; Deaver Reservoir; Harrington Reservoir; Shoshone River downstream from Penrose Dam; and, Wind River downstream from Boysen Dam.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: Bighorn River Drainage downstream from Boysen Dam.



AREA 3 EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 3 - 11 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1. Black Hills Power and Light Osage Pond in Weston County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

2. Bull Creek in Sheridan County.

All trout (except brook trout) shall be released to the water immediately.

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

3. Burlington Reservoir in Natrona County.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through April 30.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

4. Cook Lake in Crook County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

5. Gillette Fishing Lake in Campbell County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

6. Healy Reservoir in Johnson County.

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

7. Kleenburn Ponds in Sheridan County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

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

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

9. Muddy Guard Reservoir No. 1 in Johnson County.

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

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

10. Muddy Guard Reservoirs in Johnson County.

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

11. North Tongue River Drainage upstream from the Mouth of Bull Creek in Sheridan County.

All trout (except brook trout) shall be released to the water immediately.

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

12. Park Reservoir in Johnson and Sheridan Counties.

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

13. Ranchester City Reservoir in Sheridan County.

Watercraft prohibited.

14. Sand Creek, from the forest service boundary above Ranch "A" downstream to Interstate 90 in Crook County.

The creel limit on brown trout is twelve (12) per day or in possession. All other trout shall be released to the water immediately; and, no more than one (1) trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

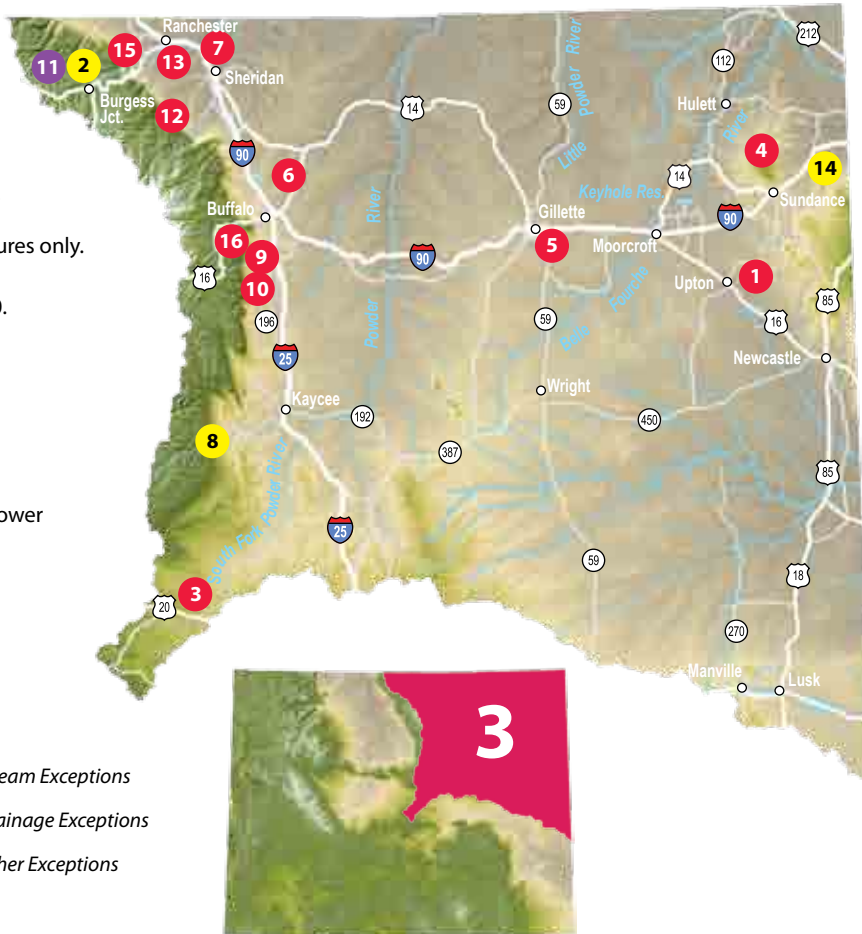
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only on the Ranch "A" Public Fishing Area.

15. Sibley Lake in Sheridan County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

16. Tie Hack Reservoir in Johnson County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.



OTHER AREA 3 REGULATIONS

Area 3 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 3 is prohibited except as otherwise specified in this section:

Area 3 Live Baitfish location A

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Keyhole Reservoir; and, Belle Fourche River proper.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: Keyhole Reservoir; and, Belle Fourche River Drainage.

Area 3 Live Baitfish location B

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Tongue River from Interstate Highway 90 to the Wyoming-Montana State line; Goose Creek from Interstate Highway 90 to its confluence with Tongue River; and, Kleenburn Ponds 1 and 2 adjacent to the Tongue River north of Interstate 90, near Acme.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: Tongue River Drainage.

AREA 4 EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 3 - 11 except as otherwise specified in this section:

All streams within Area 4, unless indicated otherwise, in Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater and Uinta Counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. No more than one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

All waters within Area 4 in Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater and Uinta Counties.

The creel limits on ling (burbot) and walleye shall be unlimited.

1. Bear River Drainage Streams including Smiths Fork and Salt Creek (also called Thomas Fork) drainages, unless indicated otherwise, in Lincoln County.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than three (3) shall be cutthroat trout; and, no more than one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

3. Beaver Creek Drainage upstream from the confluence with South Piney Creek in Sublette County.

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

4. Boulder Creek from the inlet of Boulder Lake to the confluence of the North Fork of Boulder Creek in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

5. Burnt Lake in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30.

6. Currant Creek in Sweetwater County.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

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

7. Dollar Lake in Sublette County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

8. Fall Creek in Sublette County.

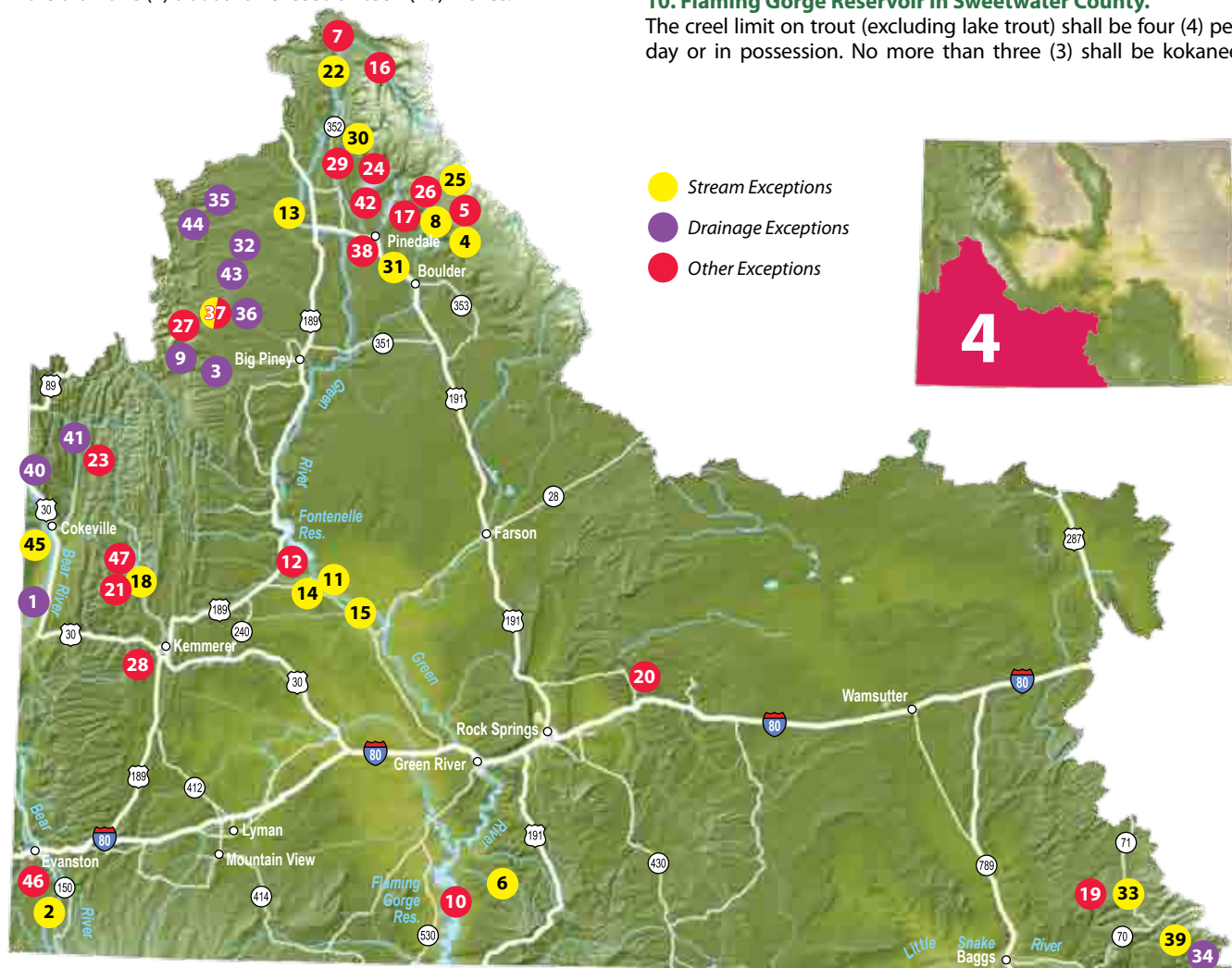
Closed to fishing from May 1 through June 30 from Burnt Lake downstream five hundred (500) yards.

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

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

10. Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater County.

The creel limit on trout (excluding lake trout) shall be four (4) per day or in possession. No more than three (3) shall be kokanee



salmon.

The creel limit on lake trout shall be eight (8) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty-eight (28) inches.

The creel limit on bass shall be ten (10) per day or in possession. All kokanee salmon caught from September 10 through November 30 shall be released to the water immediately. The possession or use of gaffs for landing fish is prohibited.

11. Flume Creek below Fontenelle Reservoir in Sweetwater County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

12. Fontenelle Reservoir in Lincoln County.

No length limit applies to Kokanee salmon.

13. Green River from Warren Bridge (Highway 191) downstream to the Swain's (Wood's) Bridge, Sublette County Road 23-179 in Sublette County.

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

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

Closed to fishing from October 1 through December 31.

15. Green River from the Sweetwater County Road 8 Bridge, 4.5 miles below Fontenelle Dam, downstream to the Big Sandy River in Sweetwater County.

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

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

16. Green River Lakes (upper and lower lakes) in Sublette County.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

17. Halfmoon Lake in Sublette County.

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

18. Ham's Fork River from Viva Naughton Reservoir downstream to Kemmerer City Reservoir in Lincoln County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

19. High Savery Reservoir in Carbon County.

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

20. Jim Bridger Pond in Sweetwater County.

Closed to ice fishing.

Watercraft prohibited inside that area inside the pumphouse booms.

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

21. Kemmerer City Reservoir in Lincoln County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

22. Kendall Warm Springs and Kendall Warm Springs Creek in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

23. Lake Alice in Lincoln County.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

24. Little Soda Lake in Sublette County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

25. Meadow Creek in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

26. Meadow Lake in Sublette County.

The entire lake is closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30. The portion east of the Game and Fish Department markers shall be closed to fishing from May 1 through June 30.

27. Middle Piney Lake in Sublette County.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

28. Naughton Plant Pond in Lincoln County.

Closed to ice fishing.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

29. New Fork Lakes in Sublette County.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

30. New Fork River above the New Fork Lakes in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from September 1 through April 30.

31. New Fork River from the Mesa Road Bridge (Sublette County Road 23-123) downstream to the confluence with the East Fork River in Sublette County.

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

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

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

33. North Fork Savery Creek from the concrete fish trap (dam) downstream to High Savery Reservoir in Carbon County.

Closed to fishing September 1 to September 30.

34. North Fork of the Little Snake River Drainage upstream from Forest Service Road 809.1b in Carbon County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

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

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

36. North Piney Creek Drainage on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette County.

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

37. North Piney Lake and upstream tributaries in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from June 1 through July 15.

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

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

38. Pinedale Children's Pond in Sublette County.

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

39. Roaring Fork of the Little Snake River Drainage upstream from the Huston Park Wilderness Area boundary in Carbon County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

40. Salt Creek (also called Thomas Fork) Drainage (including Raymond Creek) upstream from the Wyoming-Idaho State line in Lincoln County.

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

41. Smiths Fork Drainage upstream from the Hobble Creek confluence (including Hobble Creek Drainage) in Lincoln County.

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

42. Soda Lake north of Pinedale in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from October 1 through May 9.

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

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

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

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

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

44. South Horse Creek Drainage on the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from the forest boundary in Sublette County.

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

45. Spring Creek Channel (near Cokeville) from the US Highway 30 bridge downstream to the Railroad Track bridge in Lincoln County.

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

46. State Hospital Pond in Uinta County.

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

47. Viva Naughton Reservoir in Lincoln County.

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

OTHER AREA 4 REGULATIONS

Area 4 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 4 is prohibited except that licensed live baitfish dealers may possess live baitfish until the time of sale. A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap live baitfish for use as dead bait in the Green and Bear River Drainages, excluding [Halfmoon Lake](#), [Little Halfmoon Lake](#), [Burnt Lake](#), the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, [the Bitter Creek drainage upstream of Rock Springs city limits](#) and the Big Sandy Drainage upstream of Big Sandy Reservoir. Any live baitfish captured except those to be held by live baitfish dealers shall be killed immediately.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir Reciprocal Stamp

A person may utilize a valid Wyoming fishing license to fish in the Utah portions of Flaming Gorge Reservoir if the person possesses a valid Utah reciprocal fishing stamp. A person may utilize a valid Utah fishing license to fish in the Wyoming portions of Flaming Gorge Reservoir if the person possesses a valid Wyoming reciprocal fishing stamp. Anglers purchasing a reciprocal fishing stamp shall validate the stamp by signing in ink across the face of the stamp. Each licensed angler may take only one creel limit regardless of the number of fishing licenses or stamps held.

YOU CAN HELP PROTECT YOUR FISHERIES

HELP STOP ILLEGAL FISH TRANSPORT!

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

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

- ➔ Brook stickleback in the North Platte and Big Horn Rivers.
- ➔ Walleye in Lake DeSmet, Sulphur Creek Reservoir and Casper's Yesness Pond.
- ➔ Ling and white suckers in the Green River drainage to include, but not limited to Flaming Gorge, Fontenelle and Big Sandy reservoirs and the Green River.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO:

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



WHAT IS WHIRLING DISEASE?

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

Long-term effects of this disease are controversial. Recent collapses of rainbow trout populations outside Wyoming have prompted new studies on the importance of this parasite.

YOU CAN PREVENT THE SPREAD OF WHIRLING DISEASE

- ➔ Clean all equipment such as boats, trailers, waders, boots, and float tubes of mud before leaving the river or lake.
- ➔ Do not transport any river or lake water in coolers, buckets, boats, or live wells from one river basin to another.
- ➔ Disinfect equipment at home with a solution of ¾ cup chlorine bleach per gallon of water to kill the parasite.
- ➔ Don't transport live fish between water bodies. This practice could spread the disease and is strictly illegal.
- ➔ Don't dispose of fish heads, skeletons, or entrails in any water body. Fish parts should be disposed of in the garbage or by total burning.
- ➔ If you observe symptoms of whirling disease in fish or observe illegal stocking, contact your regional G&F office.

REPORT VIOLATIONS!

1-877-WGFD-TIP

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

AREA 5 EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 3 - 11 except as otherwise specified in this section:

1. A&M Reservoir in Sweetwater County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

2. Alsop Lake in Albany County.

The creel limit on trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. All trout less than sixteen (16) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

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

3. Bryan Stock Trail Pond in Natrona County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

4. Bump Sullivan Reservoir in Goshen County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through February 15.

5. Crow Creek, Dale Creek, Horse Creek and Lodgepole Creek Drainages on the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest (Pole Mountain District) upstream from the forest boundary in Albany County.

The creel limit on brook trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession.

6. Crystal Reservoir in Laramie County.

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

7. Dome Rock Reservoir in Carbon County.

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

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

8. Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park, all ponds within the park in Natrona County.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

9. Encampment River, from Highway 230 at Riverside downstream to its confluence with the North Platte River in Carbon County.

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

10. Festo Lake in Platte County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

11. Glendo Reservoir in Platte County.

All walleye less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

All walleye must be kept whole (gills and entrails may be removed) until the angler is off the water or ice and done fishing for the day. Once off the water or ice and done fishing for the day, walleye can be filleted for transportation and storage.

The Special Fishing Contest Provision applies (page 9).

No fishing contests shall be approved for the following dates:

June 17, 2010 through June 30, 2010; and

June 17, 2011 through June 30, 2011.

12. Grayrocks Reservoir in Platte County.

The area between the spillway and floating regulatory bouys or as designated by regulatory signing is closed to fishing and watercraft throughout the calendar year.

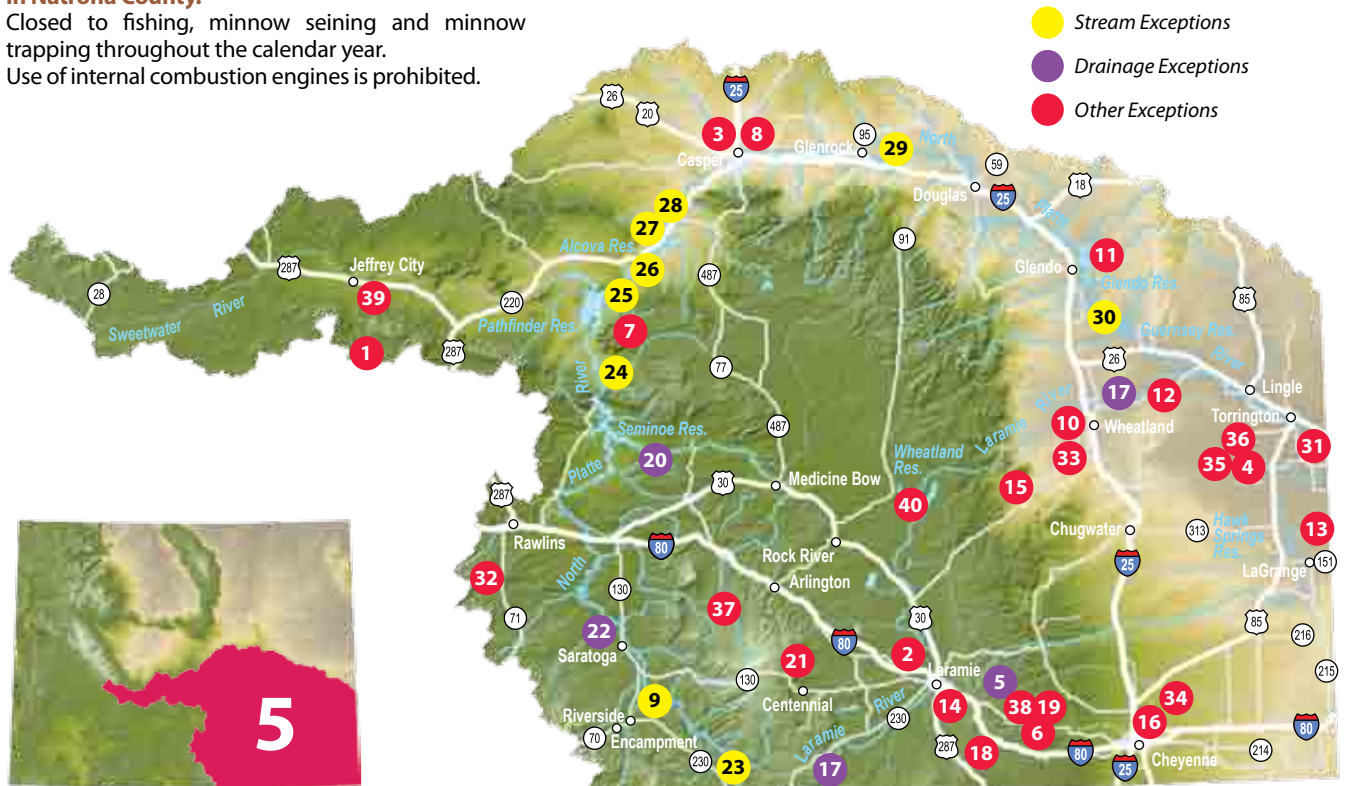
All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

The creel limit on crappie shall be fifteen (15) per day or in possession.

13. Hawk Springs Reservoir in Goshen County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Watercraft prohibited from December 1 - February 15.



14. Huck Finn Pond in Albany County.

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

15. Johnson Creek Reservoir in Albany County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

16. Lake Absaraca (Country Club Lake) in Laramie County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

17. Laramie River Drainage streams upstream from its confluence with the North Platte River in Albany, Goshen and Platte Counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

18. Leazenby Lake in Albany County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

19. Lower North Crow Reservoir (North Crow Diversion Reservoir) in Laramie County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

20. Medicine Bow River Drainage streams upstream of Seminoe Reservoir in Albany and Carbon Counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession.

No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

22. North Platte River Drainage streams from Colorado-Wyoming State line downstream to the USGS gauging station weir immediately above Seminoe Reservoir in Carbon County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession.

No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

23. North Platte River from Colorado-Wyoming State line downstream to the Saratoga Inn Bridge in Carbon County.

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

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

24. North Platte River from Kortess Dam downstream to the confluence with Sage Creek (Miracle Mile) in Carbon County.

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

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

26. North Platte River from vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir in Natrona County.

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

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

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

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

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

That portion lying between the "Closed Area" signs at the gauge cable crossings (the first cable crossing is approximately 700 yards downstream from Gray Reef Dam) is closed to fishing from April 1 through April 30.

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

The creel limit on trout shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

29. North Platte River to include that area between the Dave Johnston Power Plant Public Access Area and the Dave Johnston Power Plant in Converse County.

Watercraft prohibited.

30. North Platte River to include only that area between Glendo Dam and Glendo Power plant in Platte County.

Watercraft prohibited.

31. Packers Lake in Goshen County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

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

32. Rawlins City Reservoir in Carbon County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

33. Rock Lake in Platte County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

34. Sloans Lake in Laramie County.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass less than fifteen (15) inches shall be released to the water immediately.

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

35. South Springer Reservoir in Goshen County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

36. Springer Reservoir in Goshen County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through February 15.

37. Turpin Reservoir in Carbon County.

The creel limit on trout (includes brook trout) shall be six (6) per day or in possession.

No more than one (1) trout shall exceed twenty (20) inches.

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

38. Upper North Crow Reservoir in Laramie and Albany Counties.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

39. Western Nuclear Pond in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

40. Wheatland Reservoir No. 3 Canal from the headgate in Reservoir No. 2 to the mouth in Reservoir No. 3 in Albany County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

Watercraft prohibited.

OTHER AREA 5 REGULATIONS

Area 5 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 5 is prohibited except as specified below.

Live baitfish may be used for bait in Seminoe, Kortess, Pathfinder, Alcova, Gray Reef, Glendo, Guernsey, Grayrocks, Hawk Springs, Bump Sullivan, Wheatland #1, and Springer reservoirs, Rock, Festo, and Packers lakes, and the North Platte River proper from Interstate Highway 80 downstream to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line (except eight (8) river miles from Gray Reef Dam to the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area and from vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir) provided the baitfish are

obtained from a licensed live baitfish dealer authorized to sell baitfish for use in those waters. Seining and trapping of live baitfish is prohibited in all waters in the Horse Creek Drainage, the South Platte River Drainage, the Medicine Bow National Forest and all waters located west of Interstate Highway 25 in the Laramie River Drainage.

Area 5 Live Baitfish location A

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Glendo Reservoir; Guernsey Reservoir; Grayrocks Reservoir; Hawk Springs Reservoir; Wheatland Reservoir #1; Bump Sullivan Reservoir; Springer Reservoir; Rock Lake; Festo Lake; Packers Lake; and, North Platte River proper downstream from the dam at Dave Johnston Power Plant (Converse County) to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: North Platte River Drainage from the dam at Dave Johnston Power Plant (Converse County) downstream to Glendo Dam except in the Medicine Bow National Forest; North Platte River proper downstream from Glendo Dam to the Wyoming-Nebraska State line; and, Laramie River Drainage east of Interstate Highway 25.

Area 5 Live Baitfish location B

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

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Pathfinder Reservoir; Alcova Reservoir; Gray Reef Reservoir; Glendo Reservoir; Kortess Reservoir; Guernsey Reservoir; and, North Platte River proper between Seminoe Dam and Wyoming-Nebraska State line except eight (8) river miles from Gray Reef Dam to the upstream boundary of the Lusby Public Fishing Area and from the vehicle bridge eight tenths (0.8) of a mile downstream from Pathfinder Dam downstream to Alcova Reservoir.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: North Platte River Drainage from Seminoe Dam downstream to the dam at Dave Johnston Power Plant (Converse County).

Area 5 Live Baitfish location C

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

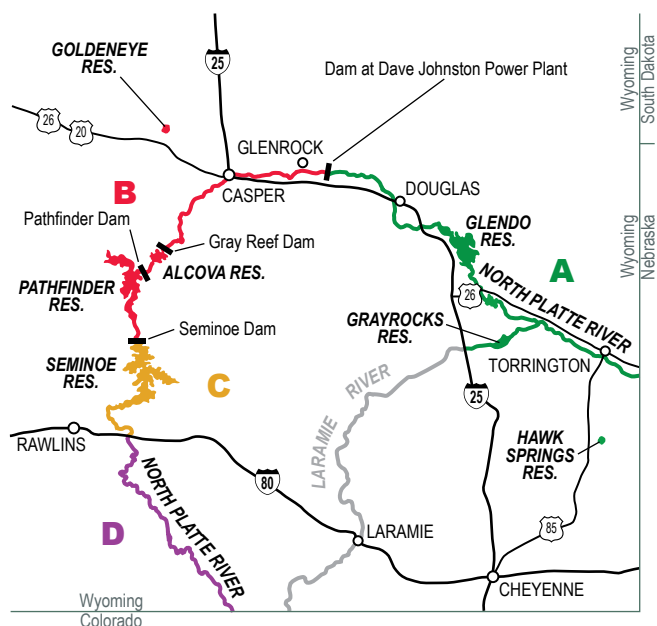
(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Seminoe Reservoir; North Platte River from Seminoe Reservoir to Interstate Highway 80.

(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: North Platte River Drainage from Interstate Highway 80 downstream to Seminoe Dam.

Area 5 Live Baitfish location D

Live baitfish may be not be used in this area. Any baitfish seined or trapped from the waters listed below in subsection (i) shall be killed immediately or released to the water immediately.

(i) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish for use as dead bait from the following waters: North Platte River Drainage upstream from Interstate Highway 80 to the Medicine Bow National Forest.



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MERCURY

Fish & You



Wyoming
Department
of Health

Commit to your health.

Most fish are tasty to eat and good for you – High in protein and other nutrients and low in fat. But some kinds of fish contain high amounts of mercury, which can cause health problems in people, especially children. People should avoid eating too much of those types of fish.

The Wyoming Department of Health wants to help you make healthy choices:

Who	Fish LOW in Mercury	Fish HIGH in Mercury
Women of childbearing age	Up to 2 meals per week	Do not eat
Pregnant women	Up to 2 meals per week	Do not eat
Nursing mothers	Up to 2 meals per week	Do not eat
Children under 15 years	Up to 2 meals per week	Do not eat
All other people	Suggest prudent consumption	1-2 meals per month

Freshwater fish **LOW** in mercury include:
Wyoming-caught trout and farm-raised
tilapia and catfish.

Freshwater fish **HIGH** in mercury include:
channel catfish, sauger, and walleye from Big
Horn, Boysen, Seminoe and
Pathfinder reservoirs.

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that is distributed throughout the environment by both natural processes and human activities. Finding mercury in fish is not unique to Wyoming and in general, fish here are low in mercury. But a cautious approach is recommended.



Don't Move a Mussel

BEFORE YOU LAUNCH IN ANY WATER,

*protect your water resource and boat motor from
invasive zebra and quagga mussels by doing a*

SELF-CHECK

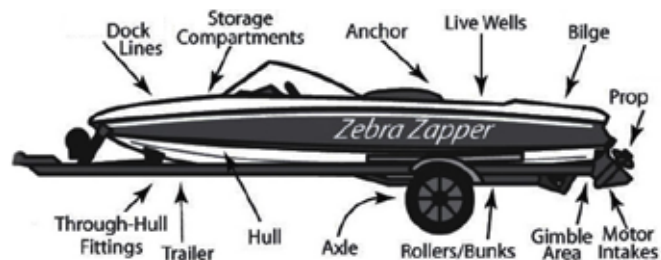
Follow these simple steps to protect your waters:

✓ DRAIN *All water must be drained from your boat. This includes the ballast, bilge, livewell and motor. Leave wet compartments open.*

✓ CLEAN *Remove all plants, mud and debris from equipment and boat.*

✓ DRY *Dry your boat or equipment 5 days in the summer, 18 days spring/fall or 3 days of freezing.*

***Help protect Wyoming's
waters by making sure you
Don't Move a Mussel!***



***Please contact the Wyoming Game and Fish Department if you see attached mussels on your equipment or in Wyoming waters. We can provide more information and assistance in removal.
Call 1-877-WGFD-AIS - (877-943-3247)***



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