

WYOMING FISHING REGULATIONS



CONSERVING WILDLIFE
SERVING PEOPLE

2016



HOW TO USE THESE REGULATIONS

- Review the laws and regulations including methods of take and unlawful practices on pages 4-9.
 - Review general creel limits on page 4.
 - Consult statewide map on page 22 for drainage boundaries.
 - Use color indexed pages for easy reference to regulations and seasons for drainage areas 1-5 on pages 23-33.
 - 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 on pages 23-33.
 - Statewide creel limits on page 4 apply if a specific water or drainage of interest is not listed in the exceptions on pages 23-33.
 - New or revised regulations and information for 2016 are **highlighted in BLUE**.
 - Regulations that apply to a broad geographic area **appear in YELLOW boxes**.
- This fishing regulation booklet was printed in December 2015.





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STATUTORY AUTHORITY

This booklet is a summary of Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Fishing Regulations (Chapter 46) for 2016 that are effective January 1, 2016 and shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the Commission. These regulations are promulgated by authority of W. S. §23-1-101, §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.

DISCLAIMER

This booklet is a condensed summary of Chapter 46 and many other applicable wildlife laws and other important information. This summary is in no way intended to alter content or statutory intent of those laws. If you have any questions regarding the precise language, you can view a copy of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Statutes (Title 23) online*. Official Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations are available from any Game and Fish Department office and can be viewed online at wgfd.wyo.gov/regulations.

The maps in this publication are designed to help anglers reference appropriate regulations. The locations shown cannot be considered legally proper or exact.

*View a copy of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Statutes (Title 23) online at <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/LSOWeb/StatutesDownload.aspx>

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department receives financial assistance in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration. Under title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, or disability. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: WSFR-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

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Cover Photograph - Jessica Grant. Fish Illustrations - Michelle LaGory and Joseph Tomelleri. Maps - Troy Gerhardt.

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 |
| <p>* 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.</p> | |

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 wgfd.wyo.gov/Hunting/Am-I-a-Wyoming-Resident.

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. Nonresident youth under 14 that possess a valid daily or nonresident youth annual fishing license may capture and possess a full creel limit.

PIONEER

To be eligible for a free combination Pioneer Game Bird, Small Game and Fishing 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 REQUIRED

Each person licensed to hunt or fish in Wyoming shall purchase one (1) conservation stamp valid for the calendar year. The stamp shall be signed in ink and shall be in the possession of the person while HUNTING OR FISHING. Hunters or anglers who acquire a lifetime conservation stamp or a conservation stamp authorization from the Department's computerized

point of sale license issuance system shall not be required to meet the signature provision.

Persons holding the following licenses are exempt from the requirement to purchase a conservation stamp while exercising hunting or fishing privileges under THESE licenses:

- daily hunting or fishing license;
- special limited fishing permit holders; or
- Wyoming fifty percent (50%) disabled veteran fishing license.

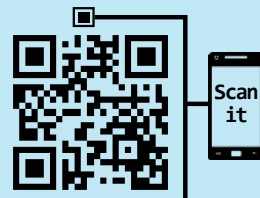
Persons holding the following licenses are exempt from the requirement to purchase a conservation stamp while exercising hunting or fishing privileges under ANY Wyoming license. The person shall at all times be in possession of the license allowing the conservation stamp exemption while in the field:

- any Wyoming pioneer hunting or fishing license;
- Wyoming one-hundred percent (100%) disabled veteran game bird, small game and fishing license;
- military combat general elk or general deer license; or
- military combat game bird or small game license.

Conservation stamps may be purchased from Cheyenne Headquarters, Regional Offices, license selling agents throughout the state, and the Department's website at wgfd.wyo.gov. A lifetime conservation stamp may be purchased by applying to the Cheyenne Headquarters Office, License Section.

Visit our
website!

wgfd.wyo.gov



STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

There are many exceptions to statewide regulations. Refer to exceptions for specific waters and drainage areas listed with Area 1-5 regulations on pages 23-33.

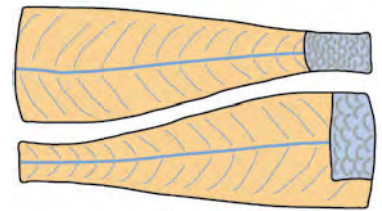
| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|---|---|
| Trout in combination (includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout and lake trout. | LAKES: six (6) STREAMS: three (3) No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches. TOTAL STREAMS AND LAKES COMBINED: six (6) |
| Brook trout | Sixteen (16) |
| Lake trout | Six (6) No more than one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty-four (24) inches. |
| Burbot (ling) | Three (3) |
| Channel catfish | Six (6) |
| Largemouth and smallmouth bass in combination | Six (6) |
| Northern pike and tiger muskie (northern pike-muskellunge hybrid) | Three (3), all northern pike and tiger muskie less than thirty (30) inches in length shall be released to the water immediately. |
| Sauger | Two (2) |
| Shovelnose sturgeon | Two (2) |
| Walleye | Six (6) |
| Whitefish | Six (6) |
| Yellow perch, black bullhead, stonecat, crappie, rock bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, green sunfish-bluegill hybrid, freshwater drum in combination | Fifty (50) |

Except as otherwise provided, no person shall harvest and keep during any one (1) day, or have in possession, more than the number and length of fish specified in the general creel limits listed above. Exceptions are listed with the regulations for each drainage area on pages 23-33.

Except as otherwise provided in the exception for an individual water, the total combined creel limit for the Trout in combination category, regardless of the waters (streams, lakes, or a combination of both) a person is fishing, shall not exceed six (6) trout per day or in possession.

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, except as otherwise provided in Areas 2, 3 and 5 for walleye and sauger harvested in the Wind River, Big Horn River and Tongue River drainages and Glendo Reservoir and in Area 4 for lake trout harvested in Flaming Gorge Reservoir.



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! June 4, 2016

You can fish without a license on Free Fishing Day! Each year, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department designates the first Saturday of National Boating and Fishing Week as a free fishing day when anyone can fish in Wyoming without a fishing license. National Boating and Fishing Week is a celebration that highlights the importance of recreational boating and fishing in enhancing quality of life and preserving our country's national beauty. All fishing regulations, creel and size limits, gear restrictions, and stream closures remain in effect. We hope you will take the opportunity to celebrate this special week by going fishing with family and friends. Watch for details on our website wgfd.wyo.gov.



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WYOMING FISHING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

See area regulations on pages 23-33 for exceptions to the statewide regulations on pages 4-9.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Archery Equipment

means crossbows, longbows, recurve bows, compound bows and arrows.

Artificial Flies and Lures

means manmade flies and lures. Artificial lures are single devices regardless of the number of hooks, including spoons, spinners and plugs made of metal, plastic, wood or other non-edible materials, or plastic products made to resemble worms, eggs, fish or other aquatic organisms. Artificial flies includes flies, streamers, jigs, or poppers tied from such materials as thread, feathers, hair or tinsel. Artificial flies and lures do not include living or dead organisms or edible parts thereof, natural or prepared organic food stuffs, or chemical attractants, regardless if the chemical attractant is added in the manufacturing process or applied afterward.

Artificial Light

means any man-made light or lighting device.

Aquatic Invasive Species means:

- Zebra and quagga mussel (GENUS *Dreissena*);
- New Zealand mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*);
- Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*);
- Rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*);
- Brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*);
- Bighead, silver and largescale silver carp (GENUS *Hypophthalmichthys*);
- Black carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*);
- Snakehead (GENERA *Channa* and *Parachanna*);
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*);
- Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*); and
- Curly pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)

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 not designated as aquatic invasive species.

Business Establishment

means a single business location with an associated physical address designated on the live baitfish dealer's license.

Commercially Produced Live Baitfish

means adult fathead minnows obtained from a live baitfish dealer or Department approved fish hatchery.

Creel Limit

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

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, that drains into that river or stream.

Fishing Contest

means any event for catching fish on waters of the state, excluding licensed fishing preserves or hatchery catch out ponds, where an entry or participation fee is charged and fifty (50) or more adult (18 years of age or older) anglers participate on a given date.

Fishing Contest Permit

means a document issued by the Department that grants the permittee authorization to conduct a fishing contest.

Game Fish unless otherwise provided for specific waters or drainages on pages 23-33, means:

- bass (GENUS *Micropterus* and *Ambloplites*);
- bluegill, pumpkinseed and 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 and cisco (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 to sell 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.



Nongame Fish

means all fish not defined as game fish.

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.

Snag

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.

Wild Caught Live Baitfish Possession Area

means the specific drainage in Area 2, 3 or 5 where wild caught live baitfish may be possessed regardless of whether they were captured by a seining license holder or obtained from a live baitfish dealer.

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 on pages 23-33.

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.

Internal organs, eggs, eyes, fins, and skin of game fish are the only portions that 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 on pages 23-33. Corn may be possessed and used as bait in all waters where fishing with bait is permitted.

It is unlawful to snag fish.

It is unlawful to take, wound or destroy fish with a firearm of any nature or by using poison, deleterious drug, electrical device, chemical, explosive or any similar substance or device. It is legal to take nongame fish with archery equipment without a license or permit, but it is always unlawful to take game fish with archery equipment.

Artificial light may be used while fishing with legal fishing methods except as prohibited for Underwater Spear Gun Fishing below.

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.

The use of artificial light to take game fish with a spear gun is prohibited.

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 that is either blue and white in color (alpha flag) or red in color with a white diagonal stripe (diving flag), 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 limit on walleye taken by spear gun shall be two (2) walleye

per day or in possession, except where designated as nongame fish or where otherwise provided for Alcova Reservoir (Area 5).

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, 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
- Boulder Lake in Sublette 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
- Lake Hattie in Albany 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
- Wheatland Reservoir #3 in Albany County
- Woodruff Reservoir in Uinta County

ICE FISHING SHELTERS

Any person utilizing an enclosed ice fishing shelter on the waters of the state shall remove the shelter from the body of water before ice-out.

FISHING CONTESTS

Fishing contests held on waters of the state shall be approved and authorized in writing by the Department. No person shall conduct a fishing contest without first obtaining a fishing contest permit. The permittee shall adhere to all requirements and stipulations provided on the fishing contest permit.

Applications

Anyone desiring to hold a fishing contest shall submit an application for a fishing contest permit on a form provided by the Department. Fishing contest applications may be submitted one (1) year (365 days) prior to the start of the fishing contest, but shall be submitted at least thirty (30) days prior to the start of the fishing contest.

Live Release Fishing Contests

No person shall release live fish in a fishing contest without a fishing contest permit authorizing live release.

Reasons for Denying Fishing Contest Permits

The Department may deny an application if information is falsified on the application, or if the application is incomplete or incorrectly filled out. Fishing contest permits shall not be issued if the Department determines the fishing contest does not comply with Wyoming Statutes, 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 fishing contest permit is a violation of Commission regulations and may result in denial of future fishing contest permits.

Post-Fishing Contest Report Required

Within thirty (30) days after completion of the fishing contest, the permittee shall submit a legible, complete and accurate written report to the Department on a form provided by the Department. Failure to submit this report may result in denial of future fishing contest permits.

Fishing 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 in Area 5.

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

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

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 have been cut and wrapped or processed, the person transporting fish shall stop and report at the check station.

RIGHT TO SEARCH

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

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

It is unlawful to launch any watercraft without first complying with aquatic invasive species prevention requirements.

Any person transporting any watercraft into the state by land from March 1 through November 30 shall have the watercraft inspected by an authorized inspector prior to launching.

Any person transporting any watercraft that within the past thirty (30) days has been in contact with a water known or suspected to contain zebra or quagga mussels in any state or province, shall

have the watercraft inspected by an authorized inspector prior to launching regardless of time of year.

All persons transporting a motorized or nonmotorized watercraft shall stop at mandatory aquatic invasive species check stations that are established on their route of travel. As part of all inspections, all compartments, equipment, and containers that may hold water, including, but not limited to, live wells, ballast and bilge areas shall be completely drained as directed by authorized inspectors. Any person who refuses to permit inspection of their watercraft or refuses to complete any required removal and disposal of aquatic invasive species shall be prohibited from launching their watercraft.

All watercraft owners or operators that have not paid the aquatic invasive species program fee as part of the motorized watercraft registration fee, shall purchase and display an aquatic invasive species program decal valid for the current calendar year prior to contacting or entering any water of the state. Purchase of this decal shall be evidenced by an aquatic invasive species program decal properly affixed to the watercraft. Proof of decal purchase may be used in lieu of a properly affixed decal for up to fifteen (15) days from date of purchase. All non-motorized inflatable watercraft ten (10) feet in length or less are exempt from this decal provision.

Visit the Aquatic Invasive Species website at wgfd.wyo.gov/AIS for detailed regulations and to determine if your watercraft requires a decal, purchase a decal, find inspection locations and dates and hours of operation, and to find a list of U.S. waters known or suspected to contain zebra and quagga mussels.

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. This includes transporting live fish in the live well of a fishing boat that has been removed from the water.

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.

State Record Information

Do you think the fish you caught broke a record? Check our web site for the list of current records and how to apply if you caught a fish that will break the record.



wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/State-Record-Fish

IT IS UNLAWFUL ...

- ➔ To release fish alive that have been placed on a stringer, in a container, in a live well, or not released immediately to the water without written approval from the Department.
- ➔ 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 release aquarium fish or unused baitfish in any Wyoming water.
- ➔ 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, beach, anchor, or tie-off a boat upon private land or streambed without securing the landowner's permission (see page 13).
- ➔ To take game fish for another person.
- ➔ To possess or transport an aquatic invasive species in the State of Wyoming.

BAIT REGULATIONS

SEINING AND TRAPPING OF FISH

Seining and trapping licenses (hereafter referred to as seining license) for the purpose of taking baitfish may be obtained from Game and Fish Department Regional Offices or from the Cheyenne Headquarters. No person shall seine, net, trap or spear baitfish without first obtaining a valid seining license. A valid seining license is required when using a seine, net, trap or spear to take baitfish, even those that will be used as dead bait.



Image courtesy New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Any brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*) taken must be killed immediately and shall not be possessed or transported.

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, possessed 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.

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 live 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 wild caught live baitfish possession area listed on the seining license.

A seining license holder shall be allowed to give dead baitfish to other anglers for use as dead bait.

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

The use or possession of live baitfish is prohibited on all waters except as otherwise provided on pages 23-33, which describe

where live baitfish may be obtained, possessed and used.

The specific waters from which wild caught live baitfish may be seined, netted or trapped and used are listed on pages 23-33. Wild caught live baitfish shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area from which they were collected. This area shall be listed on the seining license, live baitfish dealer license or live baitfish receipt.

Commercially produced live baitfish may be transported and possessed throughout Areas 2, 3 and 5 (east of the continental divide) except where the use of live baitfish is prohibited. Use or possession of commercially produced live baitfish is prohibited on all waters except as otherwise provided on pages 23-33.

No person shall possess or transport brook stickleback in Wyoming.

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 **except** as provided in the LIVE BAITFISH DEALERS section below.

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 except holders of a valid Wyoming commercial fish hatchery license who may sell live baitfish to live baitfish dealers for resale. 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.

Commercially produced live baitfish may be transported into the state for the sole purpose of resale, provided that: (i) The recipient is a live baitfish dealer in possession of a valid live baitfish dealer's license; and, (ii) The recipient has written authorization from the Chief of Fisheries to receive live baitfish from a Department approved out-of-state fish hatchery; and, (iii) Vehicles used for the transport of live baitfish into the state shall be placarded indicating that the equipment is being used to transport live fish. Letters, numbers or symbols displayed on the placard shall be at least three (3) inches in height, excluding shading and bordering, and shall be of a color that contrasts with the placard background color. Anyone in the process of transporting live baitfish for the purpose of resale must be in possession of written authorization from the Chief of Fisheries to ship or transport live baitfish into the state. Live baitfish shipped by common carrier (e.g. UPS, Federal Express) are exempt from this requirement; and, (iv) The Chief of Fisheries shall be notified immediately by the live baitfish dealer if a shipment contains any other fish species, vegetation or other organisms. The shipment of concern shall be quarantined and held at the business establishment until final disposition is determined following inspection by the Department.

Commercially produced live baitfish shall be the only live baitfish that may be sold for use in all locations east of the continental divide where the use of live baitfish is permitted as described in areas 2, 3, and 5. Wild caught fish sold for use as baitfish are subject to the collection, possession and use restrictions specified in the regulations on the use of live baitfish, the regulations on seining and trapping of fish (page 8) and the live baitfish regulations for each drainage area on pages 23-33.

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 business establishment. The current year's live baitfish dealer's license shall be displayed for public viewing at the business establishment. If a parent company has multiple business establishments, a live baitfish dealer's license shall be required at each separate business establishment selling live baitfish.

A live baitfish dealer may sell commercially produced live baitfish as specified above. In addition to the commercially produced live baitfish, a live baitfish dealer shall sell wild caught live baitfish for no more than one specific live baitfish location and shall be subject to collection, possession and use restrictions specified on pages 23-33 for the live baitfish location. Live baitfish dealers selling commercially produced live baitfish and wild caught live baitfish 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:

- Commercial fish hatchery license holders;
- Live baitfish dealer license holders; or,
- Department approved fish hatcheries.

Live baitfish sold to all others may be kept for no more than fifteen (15) consecutive days from the time of sale, except for commercially produced live baitfish as specified above, 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 wild caught live baitfish shall be subject to the collection, possession and use restrictions specified on pages 23-33. 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, possession and use restrictions specified on pages 23-33. 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 the provisions of 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.

OTHER ANIMALS AS BAIT

All species of amphibians, reptiles, mollusks and crustaceans (including crayfish) may be taken 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. Importation or possession of Manitoba toad, rusty crayfish, New Zealand mudsnail, Asian clam, quagga mussel or zebra mussel is prohibited.

Amphibians, reptiles, crustaceans and mollusks shall not be imported into the state for use as live fishing bait. Only dead reptiles and amphibians may be used as 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 not taken for personal consumption or used as fishing bait, shall be confined to aquariums and shall not be released, abandoned, or allowed to escape.

HELP STOP ILLEGAL FISH STOCKING

Illegal fish stocking is a crime, yet illegal fish introductions continue to threaten valuable sport fisheries and rare native fish species throughout Wyoming. Removing illegally introduced fish from small waters is extremely expensive and eradicating them from large waters is usually impossible.

KNOW THE LAW...

- Any fish placed on a stringer, in a container, in a live well, or not released immediately to the water, shall be considered reduced to possession of the angler and must be killed prior to being transported from the water of origin.
- No fish that has been reduced to possession of the anglers shall be released alive without prior written approval from the Department.
- No fish shall be stocked in Wyoming waters without Department authorization.
- It is unlawful to release, abandon or allow to escape unused baitfish or any fish that has been kept in an aquarium.

**PLEASE REPORT ANGLERS
TRANSPORTING LIVE FISH**



Help us Stand Watch
1-877-WGFD-TIP

STOP



Aquatic Hitchhikers!

Protect Aquatic Habitat:

- **STAY** away from infested areas; fish in designated waters
- **CLEAN** boats, trailers, vehicles, clothing, animals, and equipment before leaving each location
- **NEVER** release plants or animals, including bait
- **REPORT** invasive animals and out-of-place plants to:

Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming State Office:
307-775-6256

Wyoming Department of Agriculture
Hotline:
1-888-413-0114

**Invasive Species Can
Destroy Aquatic Habitat!**

Learn more at www.blm.gov/weeds and www.wildlife forever.org



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**



Hydrilla, David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org.

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clean your gear,
keep invasives
out of here!**

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Cody WY 82414
(307) 527-6071

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Gillette WY 82718
(307) 686-0221

RIVERTON

709 N. Federal Blvd
Riverton WY 82501
(307) 856-7687

SHERIDAN

440 N. Broadway
Sheridan WY 82801
(307) 672-3418

- Store Hours -

Mon-Sat 8am to 9pm. / Sunday 9am to 6pm.

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY

Most fish are good to eat and good for your health. Fish are high in protein and other nutrients, low in fat, and have omega-3 fatty acids needed for a healthy heart and brain development. Some fish contain high levels of mercury that pose human health risks. People, particularly children and some women, should avoid eating too many of those fish. At high levels, mercury can affect developing fetuses and the growing brains of children. To help you make the healthiest choices, the Wyoming Department of Health, in cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, continues to update advisories and provide fish consumption guidelines as new mercury testing results become available. Women who are pregnant, who might become pregnant, nursing mothers and children under 15 should pay special attention to the mercury consumption guidelines below.



Wyoming
Department
of Health

Commit to your health.

Women and young children will receive the health benefits of eating fish without undue exposure to the harmful effects of mercury by eating up to 2 meals per week (8 ounces per meal before cooking) of a variety of fish and shellfish that are low in mercury. Some commonly eaten fish that are low in mercury are rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and kokanee caught in Wyoming and shrimp, canned light tuna, salmon, Pollock and catfish from stores and restaurants. The 2 meals per week include fish from all sources, and should be the total of Wyoming caught fish and fish purchased at stores and restaurants. Mercury contamination increases as fish get larger and older, so as a general rule, keep smaller Wyoming caught fish for eating.

Rainbow trout, cutthroat trout and kokanee salmon contain less mercury than species that prey primarily on other fish, such as walleye, brown trout, lake trout, catfish and burbot. Some Wyoming waters contain these and other species that have been found to be higher in mercury. Tighter consumption guidelines for what is okay to eat have been provided for some of these species in the waters listed below. Visit the Fish Consumption Advisory website below for detailed and up-to-date consumption guidelines and additional fish consumption information.

Specific waters by drainage area (see page 22) with consumption guidelines for some species and sizes of fish that are lower than 2 meals/week for some people.

Area 1: Jackson Lake, Palisades Reservoir, Salt River

Area 2: Big Horn Lake, Boysen Reservoir, Buffalo Bill Reservoir, [Deaver Reservoir](#), Ocean Lake, Wardell Reservoir

Area 3: Buffalo Wetlands, Healy Reservoir, Keyhole Reservoir, Lake DeSmet, LAK Reservoir, Muddy Guard Reservoir No. 1 and 2, South Tongue River, and Tie Hack Reservoir

Area 4: Big Sandy Reservoir, Boulder Lake, Burnt Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Fontenelle Reservoir, Green River between Fontenelle and Flaming Gorge reservoirs, [Green River upstream of Fontenelle Reservoir](#), Halfmoon Lake, High Savery Reservoir, Jim Bridger Pond, New Fork Lake, and Sulphur Creek Reservoir

Area 5: Alcova, Glendo, Goldeneye, Grayrocks, Hawk Springs, Pathfinder, Rob Roy and Seminole reservoirs, Lake Hattie, [North Twin Lake \(Carbon County\)](#), and Sweetwater River

Visit the Fish Consumption Advisory website for more information.
wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Fish-Consumption-Advice



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 **\$420 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 the hook gently. With deeply hooked fish, cut the leader and leave the hook in place. The hook will decompose.
- If the water temperature is at or above 65 degrees, consider keeping what you catch within the regulations, if 70 degrees or higher, do not attempt to catch and release trout.
- 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.



USED FISHING LINE - CAN BE HARMFUL

"Pack it out" not only refers to everything from gum wrappers to bait containers to beverage cans – it also includes broken or discarded monofilament line. Monofilament fishing line is a strong, flexible plastic that is not biodegradable and can take hundreds of years to break down. It is extremely hazardous to wildlife when left behind. Every year countless numbers of birds and other wildlife get tangled up in fishing line and may be injured, drown, strangle, or starve to death. Besides harming animals and creating a litter nuisance in aquatic habitats, monofilament fishing line can also wrap around propellers and motor shafts, decreasing speed, increasing fuel consumption, and damaging the motor.

Never discard used fishing line outdoors. Pick up discarded line and carry it out. If you want to recycle old fishing line, many sporting goods and tackle stores have collection bins or it can be sent to: Berkley Recycling, 1900 18th Street, Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360.



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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.



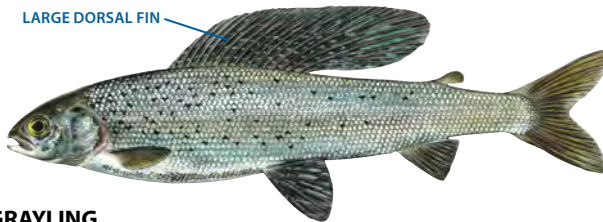
BROOK TROUT

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 rainbow trout have 9 to 11.



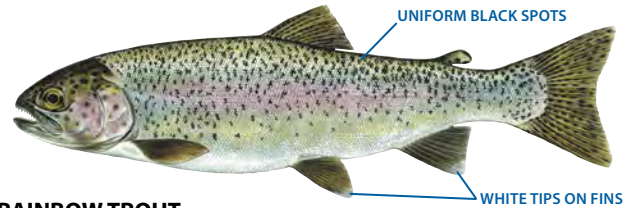
GRAYLING

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.



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.



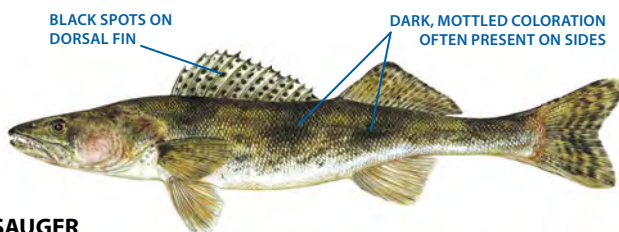
LAKE TROUT

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



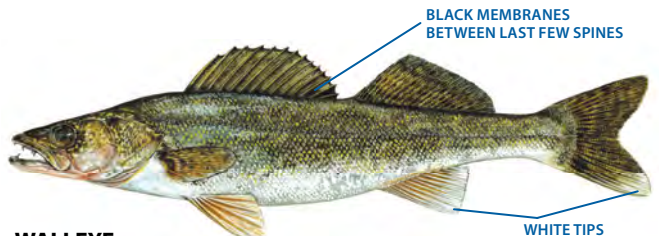
MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

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.



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.



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.

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.

Illustrations by Michelle LaGory

GAME FISH SPECIES IDENTIFICATION



NORTHERN PIKE

Distinct snout shape similar to that of duck's bill.

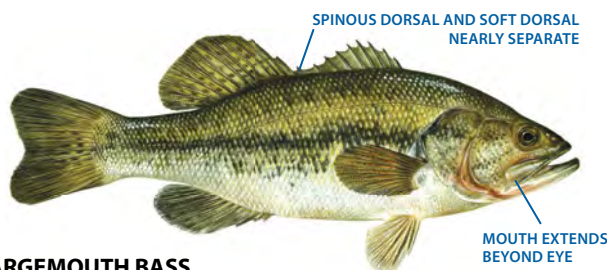
DISTINCT SNOUT



BURBOT

Slender and elongated body. Large, double dorsal fin that is scarcely separated from the anal and caudal fins producing an almost continuous median fin around the back half of the body.

CONTINUOUS FIN

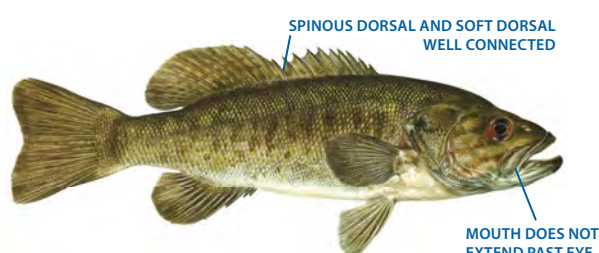


LARGEMOUTH BASS

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

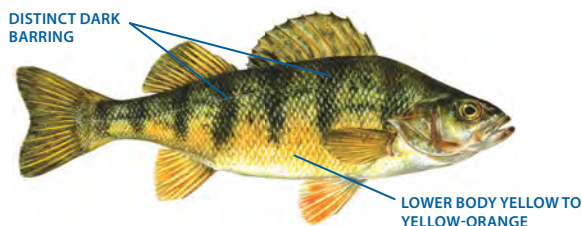


SMALLMOUTH BASS

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

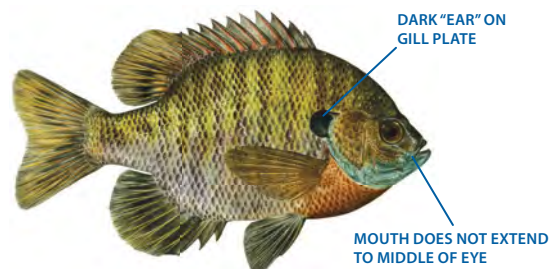


YELLOW PERCH

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

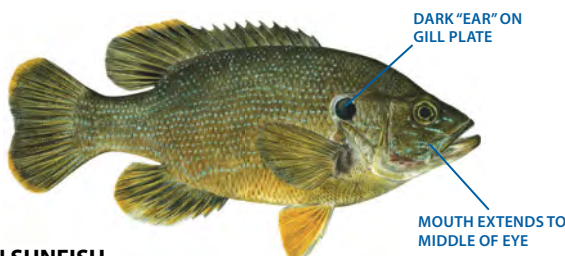


BLUEGILL

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

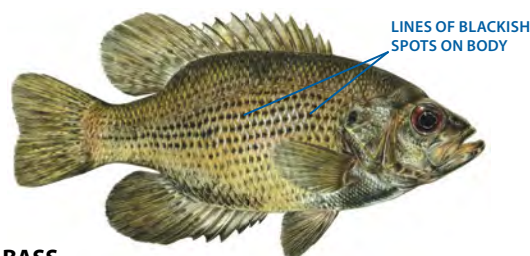


GREEN SUNFISH

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



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



CHANNEL CATFISH

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

DEEPLY FORKED TAIL FIN



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

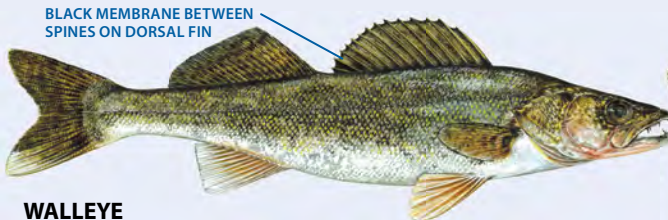
FISH IDENTIFICATION - *IF YOU DON'T KNOW, LET IT GO!*

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.

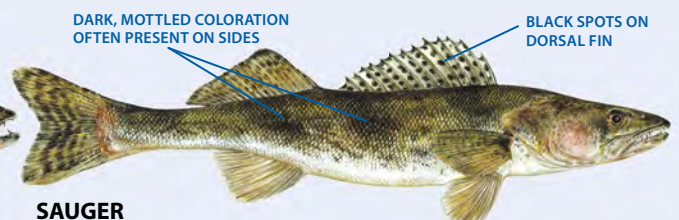
Sauger numbers are declining across the Missouri River drainage. Biologists are concerned about the long-term survival of sauger populations in Wyoming. Our populations are small and are some of the few remaining genetically pure populations in the region. Sauger creel limits have been reduced to protect 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.



WALLEYE

Best distinguished from sauger by black membranes between last two or three spines of the first dorsal fin.



SAUGER

Best distinguished from walleye by black spots on dorsal fin. Dark, mottled coloration often present on sides.

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. 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.



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. Brook trout have a square tail.



SPLAKE

Splake can exhibit identifiable characteristics of either brook or lake trout. The key characteristic to distinguish between splake and brook trout is the tail. Splake have a forked 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, including Westslope cutthroat trout in portions of Yellowstone National Park (more subspecies than any other state).

Cutthroat trout populations are reduced from historic levels for a variety of reasons. Over harvest by anglers can contribute 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 19 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 never have white tipped fins.



CUTTHROAT TROUT

Distinguished from rainbow trout and hybrids by the presence of red or orange slash under the jaw and NO white tips on anal and pelvic fins. Other characteristics include black spotting generally concentrated toward the tail (except on the Snake River cutthroat which has uniform distribution of fine black spots) and few or no spots on the head.



RAINBOW TROUT AND RAINBOW-CUTTHROAT HYBRID (CUTTBOW) TROUT

Distinguished from cutthroat trout by presence of white tips on the fins. Other characteristics include more uniform black spots and more spots on the head, and may or may not have red or orange slash on the lower jaw.

Illustrations by Michelle LaGory. Splake Illustration by Joseph Tomelleri.

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.

Cutthroat Trout Native Range



Yellowstone Cutthroat



SNAKE RIVER CUTTHROAT



Bonneville Cutthroat



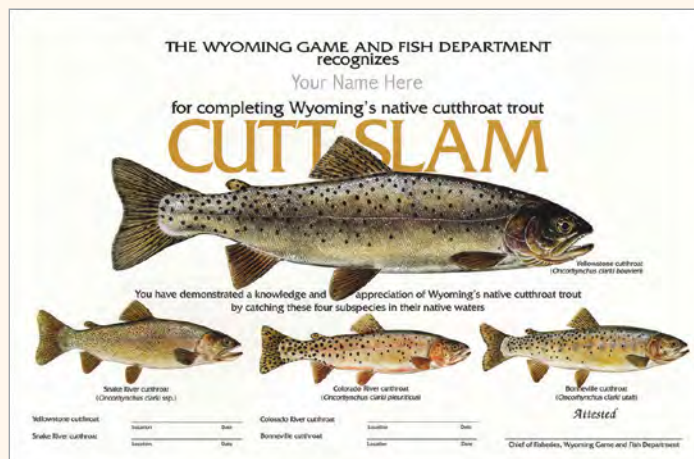
Colorado River Cutthroat



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 wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Cutt-Slam or check with your local Game and Fish office for more information.



Illustrations by Michelle LaGory

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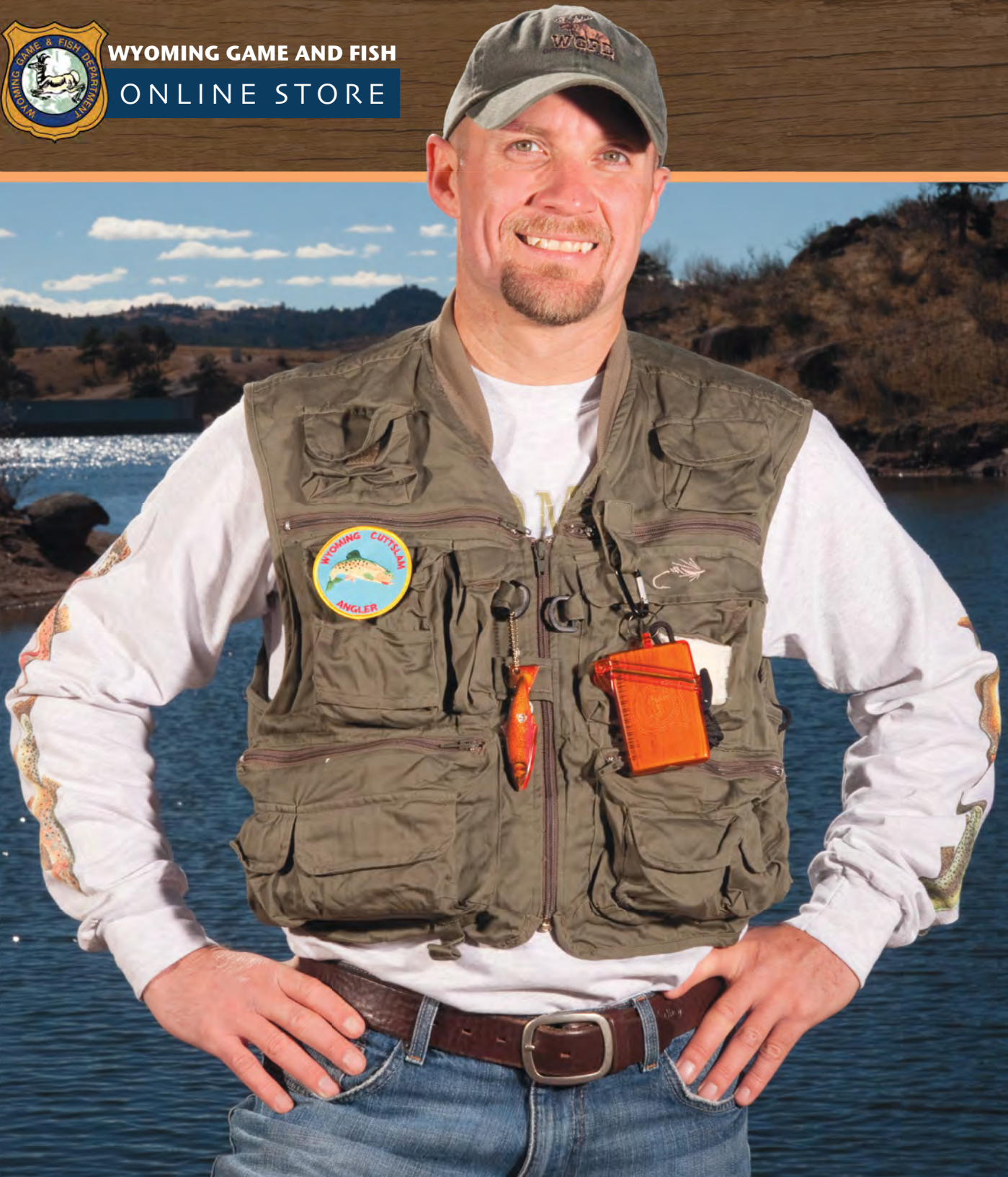
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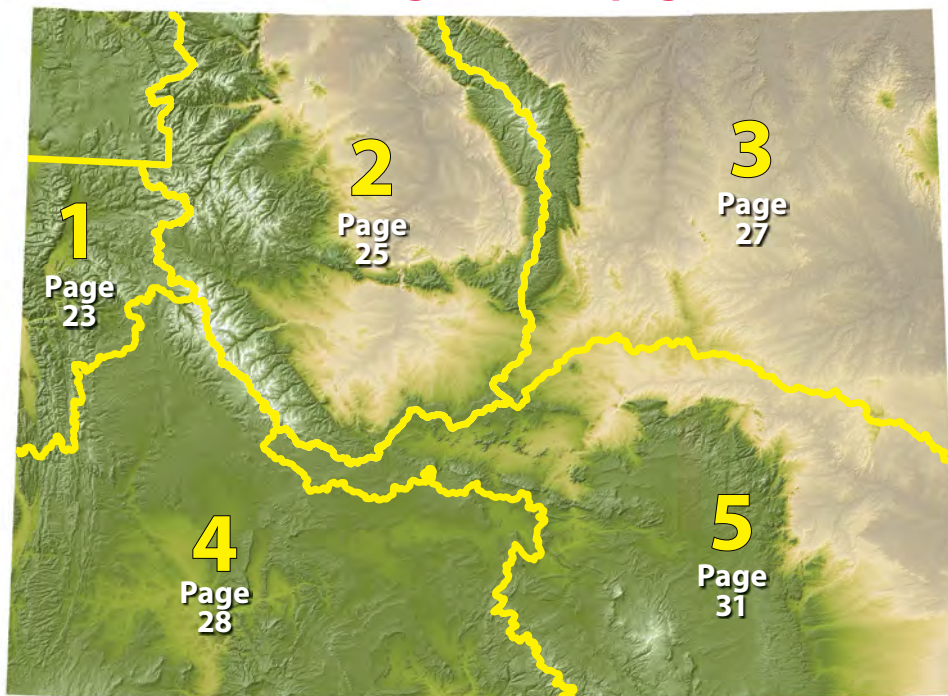
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WYOMING DRAINAGE AREAS

Please see Exceptions to Statewide Regulations for each drainage area on pages 23-33.



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 Department 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



Mark Gocke

AREA 1

EXCEPTIONS TO STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

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 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|---|--|
| Trout (in combination includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout and lake trout. | All lakes within Area 1, unless indicated otherwise: six (6) All streams within Area 1, unless indicated otherwise: Three (3) No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches; and, no more than one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. |
| Whitefish | Twenty-five (25) |

1. Grand Teton National Park.

All lakes within Grand Teton National Park in Teton 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 twelve (12) inches.

All streams and Blacktail Spring Ponds 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 December 1 through July 31.

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

All waters in Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

All waters in Grand Teton National Park, excluding Jackson and Jenny lakes, in Teton County.

The use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

Other Grand Teton National Park information.

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: redbside 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.

The use of archery equipment and spearguns is prohibited in all waters in Grand Teton National Park.

2. 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.

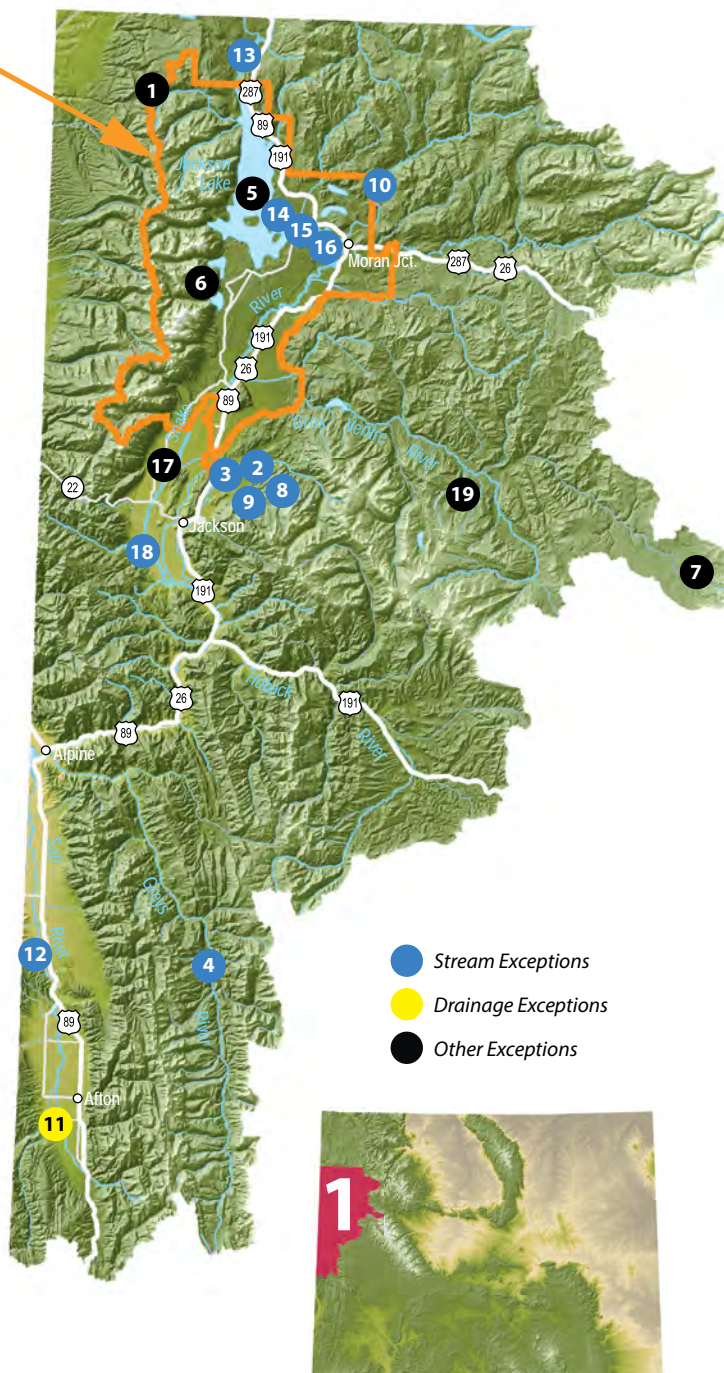
National Elk Refuge regulations restrict fishing access to daylight hours only.

3. 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.

4. 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.



5. Jackson Lake, Grand Teton National Park in Teton County.
Closed to fishing from October 1 through October 31.

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

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

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

9. 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.
National Elk Refuge regulations restrict fishing access to daylight hours only.

10. Pacific Creek downstream from the wilderness boundary to the confluence with the Snake River in Teton County.
Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Snake River from Grand Teton National Park boundary in Teton County to the Sheep Gulch boat ramp in Lincoln County.
Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.
Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited, except motorized watercraft, other than personal watercraft, powered by a single motor not to exceed one hundred fifteen (115) horsepower

are allowed from South Park Bridge (U.S. Highway 26/89/191) to West Table boat ramp from the day after Labor Day through March 31st.

18. Snake River proper from Wyoming Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge) downstream to Palisades Reservoir in Lincoln and Teton counties.

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

19. Soda Lake in the Gros Ventre River drainage in Teton 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.

OTHER AREA 1 REGULATIONS

Area 1 Live Baitfish

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, trap or spear 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 above under "Other Grand Teton National Park Information"). Any baitfish captured, except those to be held by licensed live baitfish dealers, shall be killed immediately. Baitfish permissible for use as dead bait in the Snake River drainage are redbelly shiner, speckled dace, longnose dace, Paiute sculpin, mottled sculpin, Utah chub, and Utah sucker.

Palisades Reservoir

The boundaries of Palisades Reservoir shall be the confluence of the Snake and Greys rivers and McCoy Creek Bridge on the Salt River arm.

FISHING ACCESS!



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Please donate to Access Yes every time you purchase or apply for a license. All of these funds go directly to Access easements. When we ALL GIVE a little, we ALL GAIN a lot!

AREA 2 EXCEPTIONS TO STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|---|---|
| Trout in combination (includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout and lake trout. | <p>All lakes within Area 2, unless indicated otherwise: six (6)</p> <p>All streams within Area 2, unless indicated otherwise: Three (3) No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches; and, no more than one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches.</p> |

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 - six (6) fish per day no more than three (3) shall be sauger, twelve (12) fish in possession, no more than three (3) shall be sauger. All walleye and sauger 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;
- Channel catfish - six (6) fish per day or in possession;
- Burbot (ling) - 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 and Wind River drainage lakes and streams in Area 2 in Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie counties.

All walleye and sauger shall 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 and sauger can be filleted for transportation and storage. 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.

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.

Walleye are designated as nongame fish.

All walleye caught shall be killed immediately.

5. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. East Fork of the Wind River drainage streams upstream from the confluence with the Wind River, including Bear Creek and Wiggins Fork, 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. All cutthroat trout shall be released to the water immediately. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

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.

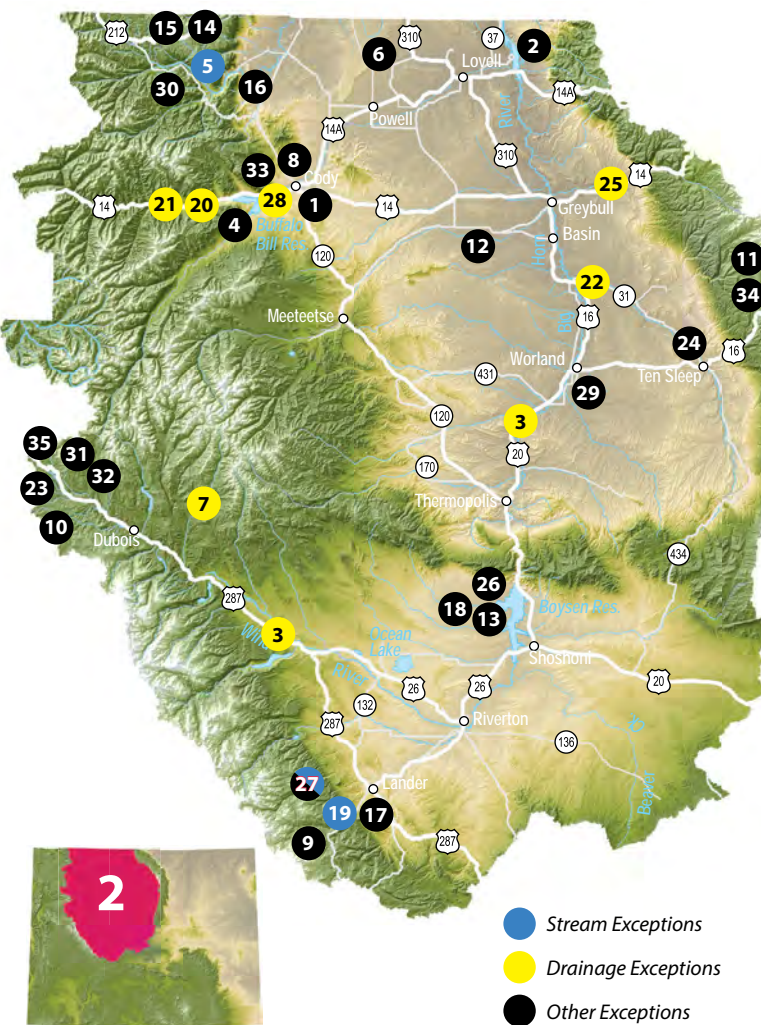
The creel limit on brook trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. Fishing is permitted by the use of artificial flies and lures only.

12. Harrington Reservoir in Big Horn County.

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

13. 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.



14. Lily Lake in Park County.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. Nowood River drainage streams upstream from the confluence with the Bighorn River including Paintrock and Tensleep Creeks in Big Horn, Johnson, and Washakie counties.

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

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. Shell Creek drainage streams upstream from the confluence with the Bighorn River in Big Horn County.

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

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 June 14. The creel limit on brook trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession.

28. Shoshone River drainage streams from Buffalo Bill Dam downstream to Big Horn Lake in Big Horn and Park counties.

The creel limit on trout shall be six (6) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches.

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

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

30. 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.

31. Upper and Lower Jade Lakes in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

32. Upper Brooks Lake in Fremont County

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

33 West Newton Lake in Park County.

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

34. West Ten Sleep Lake in Big Horn County.

Use of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

35. Wind River Lake in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

OTHER AREA 2 REGULATIONS

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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location A shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

(i) Fathead minnows and lake chubs are the only live baitfish species that 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, 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 baitfish captured shall be killed immediately for use as dead bait or released to the water immediately.

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location A is the Wind River drainage upstream from the western boundary of the Wind River Reservation.

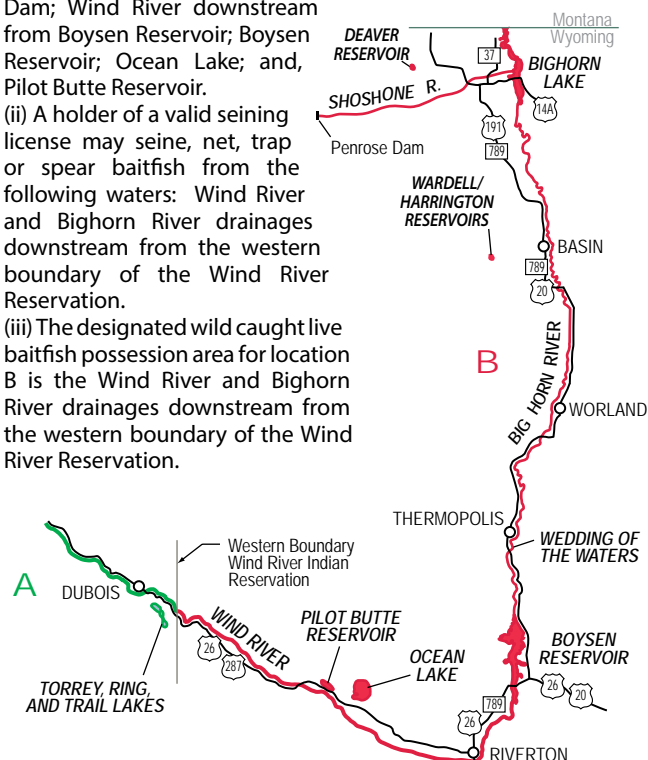
Area 2 Live Baitfish Location B

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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location B shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

(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, trap or spear baitfish from the following waters: Wind River and Bighorn River drainages downstream from the western boundary of the Wind River Reservation.

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location B is the Wind River and Bighorn River drainages downstream from the western boundary of the Wind River Reservation.



AREA 3 EXCEPTIONS TO STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

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 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|---|---|
| Trout in combination (includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout and lake trout. | All lakes within Area 3, unless indicated otherwise: six (6) All streams within Area 3, unless indicated otherwise: six (6) TOTAL STREAMS AND LAKE COMBINED: six (6) |

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) brown 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.

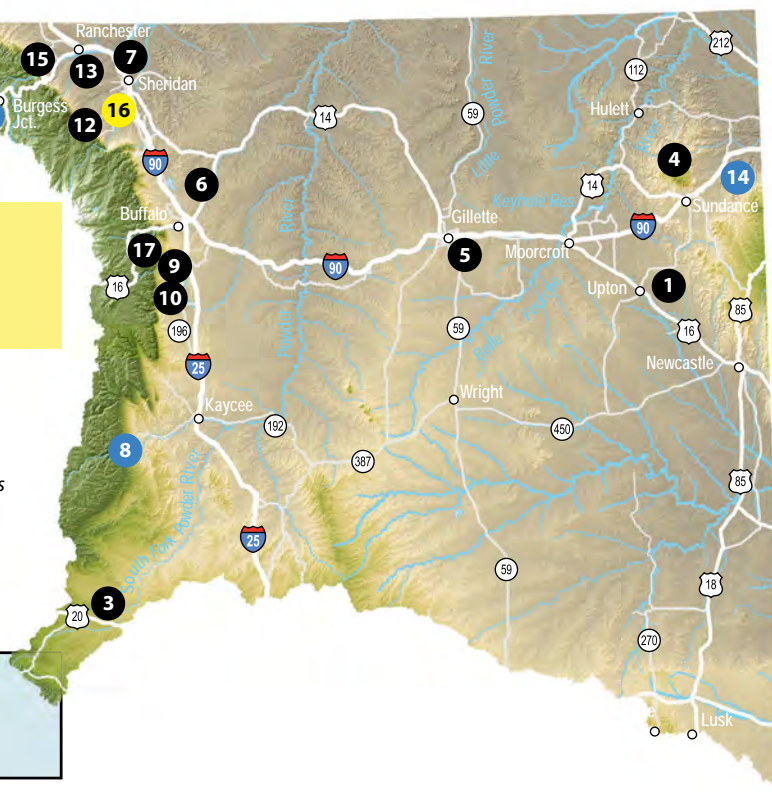
15. Sibley Lake in Sheridan County.
Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

16. Tongue River drainage lakes and streams in Area 3 in Johnson and Sheridan counties.
All walleye and sauger shall 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 and sauger can be filleted for transportation and storage. 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.

17. Tie Hack Reservoir in Johnson County.
Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.



- Stream Exceptions
- Drainage Exceptions
- Other Exceptions



For more information on AIS
visit wgfd.wyo.gov/AIS
or call 1-877-WGFD-AIS (877-943-3247)

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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location A shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

(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.

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location A is the Belle Fourche River drainage, Little Missouri drainage, Little Powder drainage and Cheyenne 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 commercially produced live baitfish as described in the live baitfish dealer section on pages 8-9.

Commercially produced live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Lake DeSmet in Johnson County; Healy Reservoir in Johnson County; and, LAK Reservoir in Weston County.

AREA 4 EXCEPTIONS TO STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|--|--|
| Trout in combination (includes brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, tiger trout, and other trout hybrids). Excludes brook trout and lake trout. | All lakes within Area 4, unless indicated otherwise: six (6) All streams within Area 4, unless indicated otherwise: Three (3) No more than one (1) trout shall exceed sixteen (16) inches; and, no more than one (1) cutthroat trout shall exceed twelve (12) inches. |
| Burbot (ling) | Nongame fish, unlimited harvest. Must be killed immediately. |
| Northern pike | Nongame fish, unlimited harvest. Must be killed immediately. |
| Walleye | Nongame fish, unlimited harvest. Must be killed immediately. |
| Yellow perch | Nongame fish, unlimited harvest. Must be killed immediately. |
| "Must be killed" regulations above pertain to all fish, regardless of size. Persons improperly disposing of unwanted nongame fish may be subject to Wyoming littering statutes. Appropriate methods of disposal of dead fish include eviscerating and sinking fish in the water of capture and disposal at home or in any approved landfill. | |

1. Bear River drainage streams including Smiths Fork and Salt Creek (also called Thomas Fork) drainages, unless indicated otherwise, in Lincoln and Uinta counties.

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. 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.

3. Burnt Lake in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from November 15 through April 30.

4. Curren 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.

5. Dollar Lake in Sublette County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

6. Fall Creek in Sublette County.

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

All lake trout 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, lake trout can be filleted for transportation and storage. 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.

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

9. Flume Creek below Fontenelle Reservoir in Sweetwater County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

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

Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

14. Halfmoon Lake in Sublette County.

The creel limit on lake trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty-four (24) inches.

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

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

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

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

19. LaBarge Creek, five hundred (500) feet downstream of the fish migration barrier located between Big Fall Creek and Turkey Creek on the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Lincoln County.

Closed to fishing throughout the calendar year.

20. 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.

21. Little Soda Lake in Sublette County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

22. Meadow Creek in Sublette County.

Closed to fishing from April 1 through June 30.

23. 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.

24. Middle Piney Lake in Sublette County.

The creel limit on lake trout shall be two (2) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) lake trout shall exceed twenty-four (24) inches.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

25. 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.

26. New Fork Lakes in Sublette County.

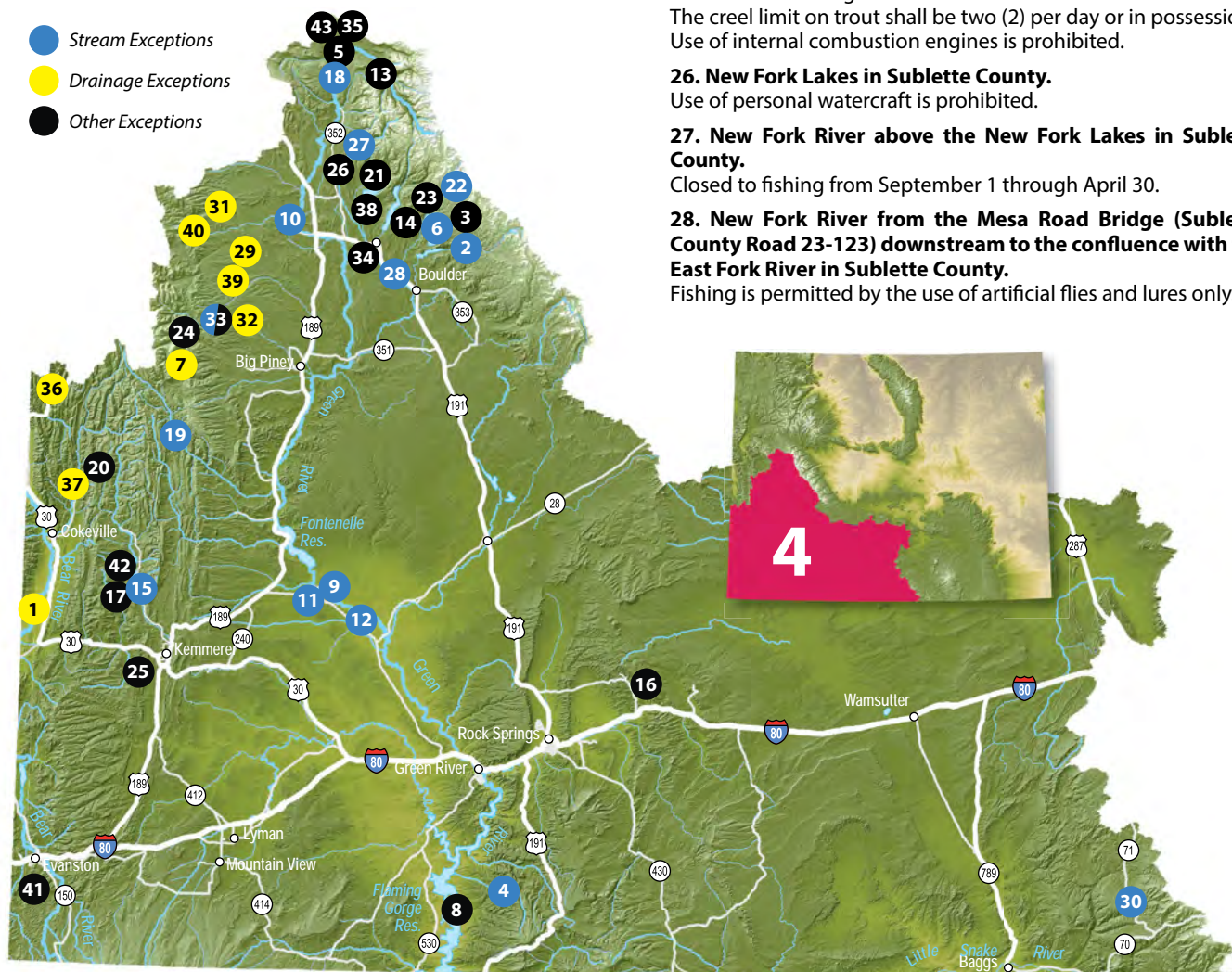
Use of personal watercraft is prohibited.

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

Closed to fishing from September 1 through April 30.

28. 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.



29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. Pinedale Children's Pond in Sublette County.

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

35. Rock Crib Lake in Sublette County.

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

36. 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.

37. Smiths Fork drainage upstream from the Hobbie Creek confluence (including Hobbie Creek drainage) in Lincoln County.

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

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

41. State Hospital Pond in Uinta County.

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

42. Viva Naughton 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.

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

43. Wagon Creek Lake in Sublette County.

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

OTHER AREA 4 REGULATIONS

Area 4 Live Baitfish

The use or possession of live baitfish in Area 4 is prohibited. A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net, trap or spear baitfish in the Green and Bear River drainages, excluding Kendall Warm Springs, 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 shall be killed immediately and used only as dead bait.

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. Anglers who acquire a reciprocity stamp authorization through the Department's electronic license service shall not be required to meet the signature portion of this Section. Each licensed angler may take only one (1) creel limit regardless of the number of fishing licenses or stamps held.



Jessica Grant

AREA 5 EXCEPTIONS TO STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

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

Fishing is permitted as described on pages 4-9 except as otherwise specified in this section:

| Category | General Daily Creel & Possession Limits |
|---|---|
| Trout in combination (includes brook, brown, cutthroat, grayling, golden, rainbow, salmon, splake, and other trout hybrids). Excludes lake trout. | All lakes within Area 5, unless indicated otherwise: six (6) |
| Brook trout | All streams within Area 5 unless indicated otherwise: sixteen (16) |

1. A&M Reservoir in Sweetwater County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

2. Alcova Reservoir in Natrona County.

The creel limit on walleye shall be twelve (12) per day or in possession.

The two (2) fish limit on walleye taken by spear gun (page 6) shall not apply.

3. 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.

4. Bryan Stock Trail Pond in Natrona County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

5. Bump Sullivan Reservoir in Goshen County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through February 15.

6. 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.

7. Crystal Reservoir in Laramie County.

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

8. Dome Rock Reservoir in Carbon County.

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

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

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

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

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

10. 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.

11. Festo Lake in Platte County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

12. Glendo Reservoir including the North Platte River downstream from the bridge on Highway 319 (near Orin Junction) to 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. 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.

The Special Fishing Contest Provision on page 7 applies.

No fishing contests shall be approved from June 15 through June 30 during each calendar year.



13. Grayrocks Reservoir in Platte County.

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

The creel limit on largemouth and smallmouth bass in combination shall be three (3) per day or in possession. No more than one (1) shall exceed twelve (12) inches.

The creel limit on northern pike and tiger muskie (northern pike-muskellunge hybrid) in combination shall be three (3) per day or in possession. The thirty (30) inch minimum length limit for northern pike and tiger muskie (northern pike-muskellunge hybrid) shall not apply.

14. Hawk Springs Reservoir in Goshen County.

Watercraft prohibited from December 1 - February 15.

15. Huck Finn Pond in Albany County.

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

16. Johnson Creek Reservoir in Albany County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

17. 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.

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 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.



Jessica Grant

21. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. North Platte River from Alcova Dam downstream to Gray Reef Reservoir in Natrona County.

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

26. 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.

27. North Platte River drainage streams from Bessemer Bend Bridge (Natrona County Road 308) downstream to Guernsey Dam in Albany, Converse, Natrona and Platte counties.

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. 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.

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

Watercraft prohibited.

30. 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.

31. Rawlins City Reservoir in Carbon County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

32. Rock Lake in Platte County.

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

33. 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.

34. South Springer Reservoir in Goshen County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

35. Springer Reservoir in Goshen County.

Closed to fishing from November 1 through February 15.

36. Turpin Reservoir in Carbon County.

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

37. Upper North Crow Reservoir in Laramie and Albany counties.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

38. Western Nuclear Pond in Fremont County.

Use of internal combustion engines is prohibited.

39. 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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location A shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

(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.

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location A is the North Platte River drainage below the Dave Johnston Power Plant (Converse County).

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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location B shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

(i) Live baitfish may be used in the following waters: Pathfinder Reservoir; Alcova Reservoir; Gray Reef Reservoir; Glendo Reservoir; Kortess Reservoir; and, North Platte River proper between Seminoe Dam and Glendo Dam, 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).

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location B is the North Platte River drainage below Seminoe Dam (Carbon County) downstream to Glendo Dam (Platte 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). Live baitfish restricted to use in location C shall not be transported out of the designated wild caught live baitfish possession area defined in subsection (iii).

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

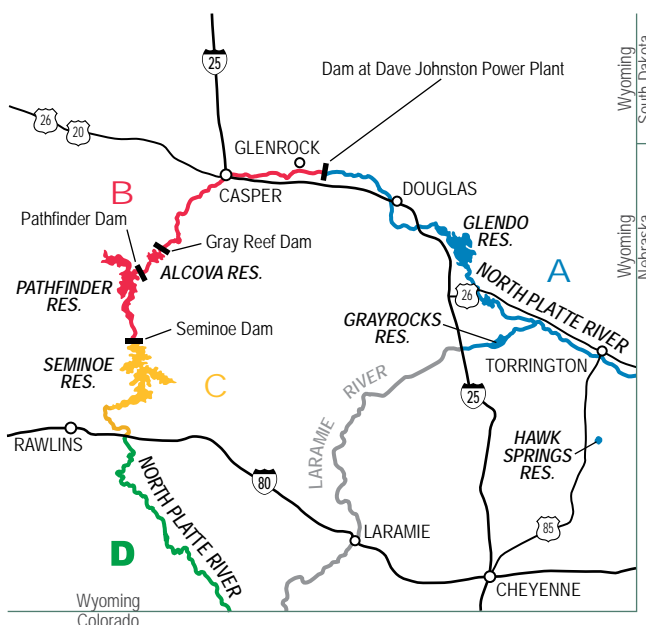
(ii) A holder of a valid seining license may seine, net or trap baitfish from the following waters: North Platte River drainage from Interstate Highway 80 downstream to Seminoe Dam.

(iii) The designated wild caught live baitfish possession area for location C is the North Platte River drainage below Interstate Highway 80 downstream to Seminoe Dam (Carbon County).

Area 5 Live Baitfish Location D

Live baitfish may 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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expiration date_____



ANGLERS



***You can stop the spread of invasive species.
Before you fish or move to another water,
follow these simple steps:***

✓ **DRAIN**

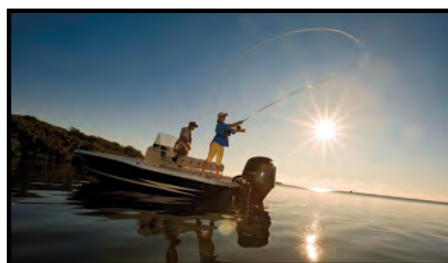
Drain all water from your fishing gear and equipment. This includes all types of boats, waders, boots, clothing, buckets - anything that comes into contact with the water. Leave any wet compartments open to dry.

✓ **CLEAN**

Clean all plants, mud, and debris from gear and equipment. Never move a plant or animal from one location to another.

✓ **DRY**

Dry everything thoroughly. Dry for 5 days in the summer, 18 days in spring or fall, or 3 days of freezing.



*Boats must have a Wyoming aquatic
invasive species decal to launch.*



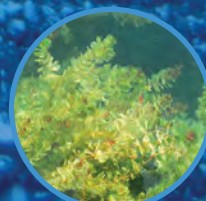
Zebra/Quagga
Mussels



New Zealand
Mudsails



Asian Carp



Invasive Plants



Rusty Crayfish

All boats entering Wyoming from out of state MUST be inspected before launching.

Call 1-877-WGFD-AIS (877-943-3247) for inspection information or to report an invasive species sighting.



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