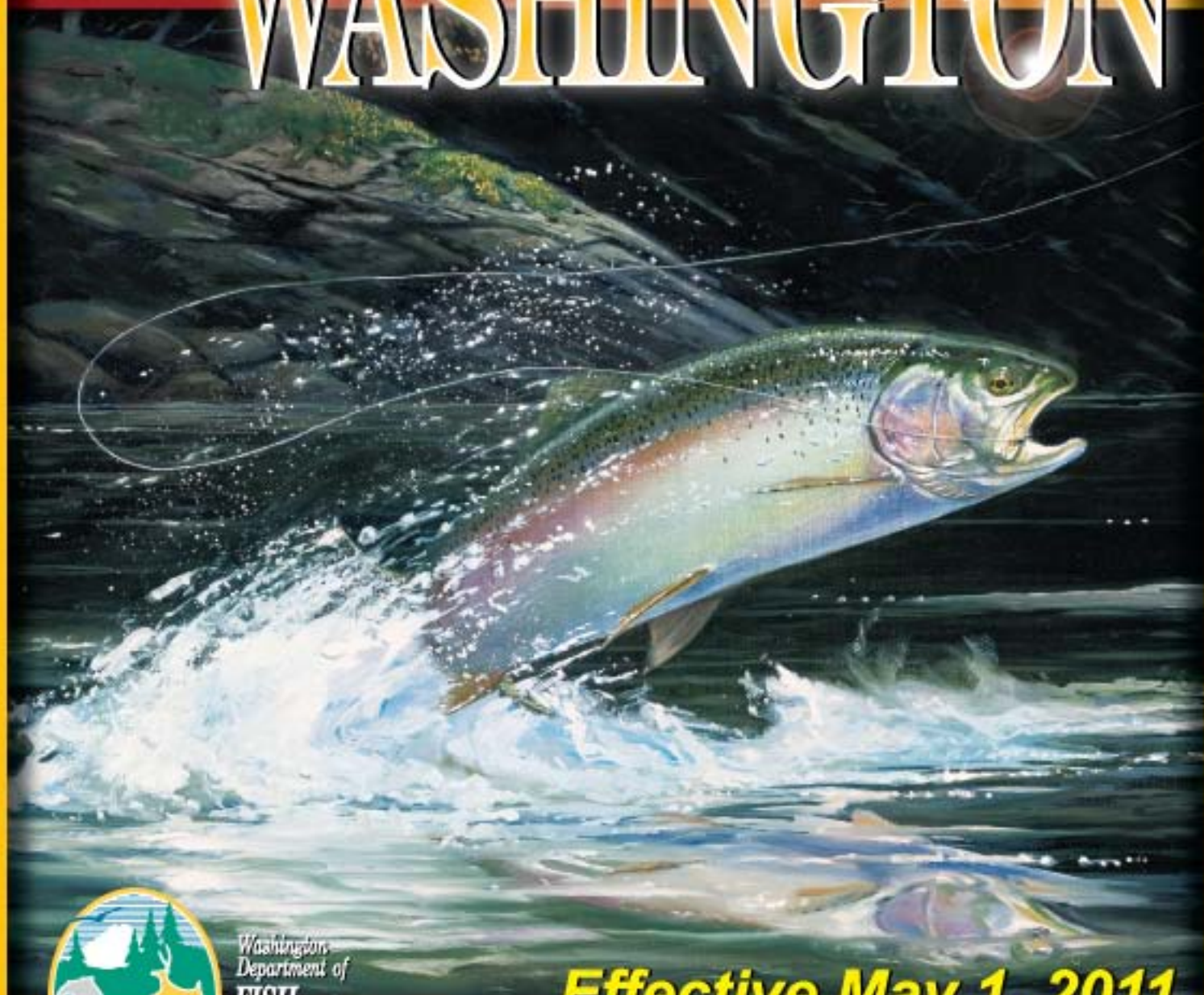


Available Online <http://wdfw.wa.gov>

Fishing in

WASHINGTON



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

***Effective May 1, 2011
to April 30, 2012***

2011/2012 SPORTFISHING RULES PAMPHLET

Contents

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

Phil Anderson, Director

Jim Scott, Assistant Director, Fish Program

Washington Fish & Wildlife Commission

Miranda Wecker, Chair, Naselle

Gary Douvia, Vice Chair, Kettle Falls

Dr. Conrad Mahnken, Bainbridge Island

Charles Perry, Moses Lake

David Jennings, Olympia

Rolland Schmitt, Leavenworth

Dr. Bradley Smith, Bellingham

Fish Program Statewide Customer Service

1111 Washington St. SE, Olympia, WA 98501-1091

(360) 902-2700 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.)

For fishing regulation questions, e-mail: fishregs@dfw.wa.gov

For all other questions or comments, e-mail: fishpgm@dfw.wa.gov

Internet address: <http://wdfw.wa.gov>

Other WDFW Customer Service

WDFW Licensing: (360) 902-2464

WDFW Habitat: (360) 902-2534

WDFW Wildlife: (360) 902-2515

WDFW Enforcement: (360) 902-2936

Regional Offices (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.)

Spokane (509) 892-1001 2315 N Discovery Pl., Spokane Valley, WA 99216-1566

Ephrata (509) 754-4624 1550 Alder St. NW, Ephrata, WA 98823-9699

Yakima (509) 575-2740 1701 S 24th Ave., Yakima, WA 98902-5720

Mill Creek (425) 775-1311 16018 Mill Creek Blvd., Mill Creek, WA 98012-1541

Vancouver* (360) 696-6211 2108 Grand Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98661-4624

Montesano* (360) 249-4628 48 Devonshire Rd., Montesano, WA 98563-9618

*These offices operate 24-hour local recreational information lines which can be accessed by calling the listed telephone numbers and listening to the instructions.

Hotline Numbers

Fishing Hotline: (360) 902-2500

Shellfish Rule Change toll-free Hotline: (866) 880-5431

To report derelict fishing gear: Call toll-free (855) 542-3935

To report fish kills, oil or hazardous material spills, contact:

Department of Emergency Management: (800) 258-5990

For non-emergency violations/poaching: Call WDFW toll-free

1-877-933-9847 (1-877-WDFW-TIP). See page 23.



Dial 911 to report poaching in progress

Department of Health Contact Information

To check on Contaminants in Fish Advisories: (877) 485-7316

To check on Shellfish Advisories (Marine Toxins/PSP): (800) 562-5632

or www.doh.wa.gov/shellfishsafety.htm

Fishing & Shellfishing Rules in State and National Parks, Federal Lands, Indian Reservations and Canada

Contact Olympic National Park at (360) 565-3000 or www.nps.gov/olymp/fishing.htm, Gifford Pinchot National Forest at (360) 891-5009 or www.fs.fed.us/gpnf, Mt. Rainier National Park at (360) 569-2211, or North Cascades National Park at (360) 854-7200. For rules and other information that apply within the parks, call State Parks (360) 902-8500.

State licenses and rules apply on National Forest lands.

Before fishing on Indian reservations, contact the tribe for the necessary permits and rules. Quinalt Indian Nation (360) 276-8211; Colville Confederated Tribes (509) 634-2110; Puyallap Tribe of Indians (253) 845-9225 Puyallup Tribal shellfish permits and rules (253) 573-7909; Yakama Nation (509) 865-5121; Lummi Nation (360) 384-1489; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (360) 466-7200; Makah Tribe (360) 645-2201; Kalispell Tribe (509) 445-1147.

An access permit is required to fish waters on the Joint Base Lewis-McChord Reservation. For fishing Nisqually River on base, call: (253) 967-6277. For fishing waters on McChord field call (253) 982-3913.

General inquiries about Canadian fishing regulations and licensing, call (604) 666-0384 or fax (604) 666-1847.

This publication is available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact (360) 902-2200 or TTY (800) 833-6388.

This pamphlet is also available online at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations>

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A Message From the Director and Commission Chair



*Phil Anderson
Director,
Washington Department
of Fish and Wildlife*



*Miranda Wecker
Chair,
Washington Fish and
Wildlife Commission*

Working Together in Partnership to Support Fishing Opportunities

Welcome to another great year of sportfishing in Washington. As in years past, anglers can look forward to a broad array of fisheries, ranging from halibut and razor clams on the coast to trout and warmwater fish on lakes and streams around the state. Prospects for salmon fishing are also looking good in a number of waters, especially given the strong run of pink salmon expected this season.

But sustaining these popular fishing opportunities has become increasingly challenging in recent years. Just as families and individuals have been affected by our state's economic slump, so has the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). In the past two years the department's budget has

been cut by \$39 million or 35 percent of our general state revenue.

These cuts have resulted in the loss of over 160 staff positions, and reduced funding available for hatchery production, enforcement patrols and other basic fish-management activities. As we write this message, the state Legislature is preparing to make further cuts in our budget for the next two-year period.

While it would be easy to become discouraged, you have given us reason for hope when it comes to preserving this sport we all care so deeply about. In recent months, as we met with anglers and hunters in community forums to exchange views and talk about our joint interests,

many of you have expressed strong support for our legislative proposal to raise license fees to support conservation efforts and recreational opportunities.

In addition, anglers and hunters have stood together with campers, birdwatchers and others to support fees needed to keep WDFW lands and water access sites open for public use. Working together, we now have a real chance to secure the funding we need to maintain fishing opportunities and meet our responsibility to conserve fish and wildlife populations in the years ahead.

Thank you for your support and we hope that you have a chance to spend some time on the water with family and friends this season.

Are You Ready to Play? "Go Fish" !



- In Washington you can "Go Fish" everywhere from the Coast to Eastern Washington in lakes, rivers, streams, and Puget Sound.
- Anyone can play - just get a license and know the regulations.
- Pick a place, pick a fish or shellfish - and "Go Fish"!!!!



*Jim Scott
Assistant Director,
Fish Program*



*Jo Wadsworth
Deputy Assistant Director,
Fish Program*

General Information

New for 2011

STATEWIDE RULE CHANGES

Statewide Closure for Columbia River

Smelt (eulachon) - Fishing for Columbia River Smelt (eulachon) is closed in both fresh and saltwater statewide. In 2010, the federal government declared that Columbia River smelt (also called eulachon) warranted protection as a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. This statewide closure is necessary to conserve this species.



Columbia River Smelt (eulachon)

Body is bluish on upper half with silvery white sides and belly. Ridges are visible on gill cover, and often has a speckled tail. Can reach length of 13".

New Columbia River Catch Record Card Code – Area 535, from the Highway 395 Bridge in Pasco to Priest Rapids Dam, has been split into two catch reporting areas. Continue to use 535 for the river from the Highway 395 Bridge to the Old Hanford townsite wooden powerline towers. This area includes the Ringold Area Bank Fishery. Use the new catch code, 536, for the river from the Old Hanford townsite wooden powerline towers up to Priest Rapids Dam. These codes are to be entered on catch record cards for all retention of salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon.

MARINE

Reduced daily bottomfish limits are in place in Marine Catch

Areas 1-4 - In Marine Catch Areas 1-3 and Marine Catch Area 4 west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh the new combined bottomfish limit is 12 per day and now includes a sub-limit of 2 cabezon in addition to sub-limits for rockfish (10) and lingcod (2). In Marine Catch Area 4 east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line the new combined daily bottomfish limit is 10 which includes sub-limits for cabezon (2) lingcod (2) and black and blue rockfish (6).

Killer Whale Vessel Rules – The Federal Government (NOAA) recently released new protective regulations for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Killer Whales (Orcas). For a complete summary of these new rules please visit the NOAA web page at:

www.nwr.noaa.gov/Marine-Mammals/Whales-Dolphins-Porpoise/Killer-Whales/Recovery-Implement/Orca-Vessel-Regs.cfm.

These new rules prohibit vessels from approaching any killer whale closer than 200 yards and forbid vessels from intercepting a whale or positioning the vessel in its path. WDFW also encourages boaters to **"GO SLOW"** in the vicinity of killer whales. For more information on how to avoid disturbing killer whales, visit wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/orca.

SALMON

Samish River Fishery Changes - Major changes were made to the Samish River this year. To help reduce snagging, anglers will be required to release any salmon that is not hooked inside the mouth. Anglers will also be required to retain the first 2 salmon, if legal to do so, and stop fishing. These regulations were implemented to promote an orderly fishery and reduce crowding on the river while maintaining recreational opportunity.

Elliott Bay and Green River Chinook Closure – Naturally spawning Chinook salmon bound for the Green River are projected to return in numbers well below the spawning goal. As a result, neither the State nor Tribes are planning recreational or commercial Chinook fisheries in Elliott Bay and the Green River. State and Tribal biologists will evaluate the run size in-season to determine whether Chinook abundance is greater than the pre-season forecast. Fisheries may be announced if the in-season information clearly indicates that spawning goals will be achieved.

Puyallup River Changes – The area downstream of Freeman Road will open beginning August 16 and be closed on August 28, 29, and September 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13.

Skokomish River Fishery – As of the time of printing, recreational salmon fishing seasons during the August and September time period had not been determined for the Skokomish River. Recreational salmon fishing seasons during this time period will be announced as soon as possible.

Willapa Bay Tributaries – Salmon seasons have been added to South Fork Willapa River and the middle section of North River from Salmon Creek to Falls River. North Nemah River will open for Salmon fishing September 1. Please be aware of mark selective requirements for Chinook in the Naselle River; also WDFW will be jaw tagging Chinook as part of ongoing studies, please report tag color and number if available to: (360) 249-1205.

For more information on rule changes, check online at:
http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations/rule_proposals

Be Whale Wise



Recreational anglers and boaters are not exempt from laws protecting killer whales and other marine mammals.

Know the laws.

Learn more at www.nwr.noaa.gov/marine-mammals or wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/orca/

General Information

HOW TO USE THIS PAMPHLET

This pamphlet is effective May 1, 2011 through April 30, 2012 and contains information you need to legally fish throughout Washington State (see WAC summary information below).

- 1 • • • • • Read the General Information Pages.**
Read the Licensing and Catch Record Card information. Read the Selective Fishing and Fish Handling information (page 21). Also be sure to look at the "New for 2011."
- 2 • • • • • Read the Statewide General Rules (page 20).**
- 3 • • • • • Read the Freshwater, Marine Area, or Shellfish/Seaweed Section.**
Read Statewide General Rules pertaining to the section in which you intend to fish.
- 4 • • • • • Read the Special Rules for Area and Species You Intend to Fish.**
These rule modifications supersede the General Rules and are listed as they apply to specific areas or species.

This pamphlet is a summary of WDFW regulations. Before fishing in a National Park or on an Indian reservation, contact the Park or Tribe to check their regulations (see page 9 for contact information).

NOTE: Emergency rules may occur throughout the year and will supersede the rules contained in this pamphlet. Changes can be found by calling the WDFW Fishing Hotline (360) 902-2500 or Shellfish Rule Change Hotline (866) 880-5431, contacting statewide customer service (360) 902-2700 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Mon. - Fri.), or by visiting the WDFW website <http://wdfw.wa.gov>.

Sportfishing Rule Development for 2013-2014

The next Sportfishing Rule Development process will not begin until the spring of 2012. If you have participated before, you will be notified by e-mail or postcard in early April 2012, and be directed to our website <http://wdfw.wa.gov> where we will post all the information on how to be involved in the process.

If you haven't participated before, but would like to, call (360) 902-2700, e-mail sportfishing.rules@dfw.wa.gov, or write to the Olympia office at 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501, and ask to be added to the mailing list.

Interested in working with us?

WDFW's goal is to support and facilitate efforts to attract, develop and retain a productive and diverse workforce capable of delivering quality services under our mandate (RCW 77.04.012). For more information, please visit our website at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/employment>.

The Land and Landowners

A true resource enthusiast respects the land and demonstrates this respect and appreciation while in the field. Remember to obtain permission from the landowner before entering upon his or her land to hunt or fish. While in the field, conduct yourself in a way that will ensure a welcome to those who follow after you. **Please Do Not Litter!**

REMEMBER: A fishing license is not a license to trespass on private property!

Wildlife Area Users and Hydraulic Project Approval Applicants

WDFW is developing two Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) for species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. One plan will cover activities that require a Hydraulic Project Approval issued by the agency and the other HCP will cover recreational activities occurring on WDFW Wildlife Areas.

Find out more about how this could affect your use of the Wildlife Areas and the Hydraulic Project Approval program and how you can be involved. http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/hcp and <http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/hpa/hcp>.

WAC Summary Information

This pamphlet is a summary of fishing regulations (Chapters 220-12, 220-16, 220-20, 220-55, 220-56, 232-12, and 232-28 of the Washington Administrative Code, adopted by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission; and Title 77 of the Revised Code of Washington, adopted by the Legislature). This pamphlet does not contain nor is it intended to contain all Department regulations.

This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the policy of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to adhere to the following: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, please contact the WDFW ADA Coordinator at 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501-1091, or write to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Civil Rights Coordinator for Public Access 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: WSFR-4020, Arlington, VA 22203.

General Information

Unlisted Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs

There are over 7,500 lakes, reservoirs, and ponds (excluding beaver ponds), in Washington State waters unlisted within this pamphlet, that are open to fishing for game fish (except DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT and GRASS CARP) **year-round**.

These year-round fishing opportunities are regulated under the Statewide Freshwater Rules as listed on pages 26-27 with the following **exceptions**:

- seasonal waters listed under Lake Special Rules pages 62-72, and 88-98
- waters within tribal reservation lands
- waters within national park boundaries (not national forests)
- within boundaries of federal military installations



Please note: If a lake is owned by a municipality such as a city or county, they have authority to implement restrictions such as Electric Motors Only, No Motors Allowed, Night Closure, etc. For more information regarding any of these possible restrictions, you may want to contact the County's Department of Parks & Recreation or Sheriff's office before fishing an unlisted lake.

License Suspensions and Property Forfeitures

Washington State's Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Code (Revised Code of Washington Chapter 77.15) requires the **mandatory** suspension of a person's fishing privileges, for up to five years, if a person is convicted of one of the following violations:

- assaulting a Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Officer, or an employee or agent of the Department performing official duties
- first degree waste of fish and wildlife
- harvesting endangered fish or wildlife
- unlawfully purchasing or using a license

In addition, repeat offenders (any person with three convictions for any kind of violation within ten years) receive a mandatory two-year suspension of all fishing and hunting privileges. The law treats an uncontested notice of infraction, a bail forfeiture (payment of the fine on a citation), or a guilty plea as a conviction that will be counted. You will permanently lose your fishing and hunting privileges if you hunt or fish on a suspended license or demonstrate a willful or wanton disregard for the conservation of fish or wildlife. Furthermore, property that is used to violate any fishing and hunting regulations, or that is held with the intention of committing a violation, may be seized for evidence and may ultimately be forfeited to the state.

Heightened Security

After the events of September 11, 2001, security has been heightened around the nation. Please be aware that there are 500-yard Naval Vessel Protective Zones around all naval vessels. Also, most military installations on the water have exclusionary zones around them. Consult <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov> or the local base commander or Coast Guard office for more details.

Fish Tagging

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has released millions of Chinook and coho salmon with microscopic coded-wire tags implanted in their heads. The majority of coded-wire tags are implanted in hatchery fish at the juvenile stage, before release from the hatchery. These fish are eventually caught in fisheries, sampled on spawning grounds or used for broodstock when they return to the hatchery. WDFW samplers use electronic wands to detect the coded-wire tags, which provide fishery managers and biologists with information about fishery distribution, survival and composition of spawning ground population.

Several state and federal agencies (including WDFW), universities and Indian tribes also have released salmon, steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout with small acoustic tags in their body cavities. These tags transmit signals that are picked up by special receivers, allowing fishery managers to track the fish. Anglers who find a tag while cleaning their catch should call (360) 902-2700 to report the tag number, species of fish, date and location of their catch.



Boat Safely and Live to Fish Again

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife supports and encourages safe boating, and urges anglers to be careful and responsible on Washington's waterways. Recreational fishing accounts for about half of this state's boating fatalities. WDFW reminds anglers to always wear U.S. Coast Guard approved lifejackets, understand and be alert for weather and tide changes, carry all required safety equipment, and never "push your luck" when it comes to safety on the water. If you have never taken a boating safety course, contact the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, U.S. Power Squadrons, or Washington State Parks Boating Program, for information on mandatory education classes and home-study courses. Visit (<http://www.parks.wa.gov/boating.asp>) or call (360) 902-8500.

Derelict Fishing Gear

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is collecting information statewide, on the locations of derelict fishing gear, such as gillnets and crab pots. To report the location of derelict gear, call toll free (855) 542-3935 or visit <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/derelict>. Qualified organizations will remove derelict gear based on information collected.

Prohibited Aquatic Species

It is illegal to transport, introduce, or use prohibited aquatic animal and plant species in the state. WDFW encourages citizens to be vigilant in preventing the introduction or spread of prohibited and other non-native species. To report sightings and learn more about what you can do, please call toll free 1-888-WDFW-AIS. For more information on Aquatic Invasive Species, go to <http://wdfw.wa.gov/ais>.

Public Conduct Rules on WDFW Lands WAC 232-13

As the number of users and types of use continue to increase on WDFW lands, the new rules provide a fair and sensible approach to protecting both fish and wildlife habitats and recreational values consistent with healthy wildlife populations.

These rules, which only apply on WDFW lands, are now in effect. The complete public conduct rule package is available on WDFW's website at http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/public_conduct_rules/. Although some conduct rules remain in place and have not changed, the new WAC chapter compiles them in one location for easy reference.

The rules address behavior and conduct, parking, camping, campfires, dumping and littering, target shooting, fireworks, pets, building blinds and tree stands, access, commercial and noncommercial use, and enforcement.

A Washington State fishing guide license qualifies as a permit to use WDFW water access sites for the purpose of guiding licensed anglers.

With the new public conduct rules in place, WDFW public lands will continue to provide safe, beautiful wildlands for all users to enjoy now and in the future.

Thank you for
your help!

License Information

LICENSES VALID FROM APRIL 1, 2011-MARCH 31, 2012

License Types

Combination License:* Allows you to fish in freshwater and saltwater, and harvest shellfish (including razor clams) and seaweed (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 16).

Freshwater License: Allows you to fish in freshwater areas only (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 16).

Saltwater License: Allows you to fish in saltwater areas only (optional catch record card included; catch record card requirements on page 16).


Shellfish/Seaweed License: Allows you to harvest razor clams, red rock, coastal Dungeness crab, goose barnacles, mussels, octopus, oysters, scallops, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, shrimp, softshell and hardshell clams, squid, and seaweed. No catch record card is required.

1-5 Day Combination Licenses: These short-term licenses work just like a combination license. This license is NOT valid for game fish (see: page 27) for the 8-day period beginning the last Saturday in April, unless you are an active duty resident military personnel.

Razor Clam License: This license (available as an annual or 3-day temporary license) allows you to harvest razor clams. You do not need this license if you already have a shellfish/seaweed or combination license. No catch record card is required.

Puget Sound Dungeness Crab Endorsement: This endorsement can be added to a Combination or Shellfish/Seaweed license for a fee of \$2.50 and allows you to harvest Puget Sound Dungeness crab (a \$.50 fee will allow you to add this endorsement to a 1-5 Day Combination License). Separate catch record cards are required and come free with the endorsement (see: catch record card requirements on page 16). There is no fee for juveniles age 14 and under but the endorsement is still required.

Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement: All anglers 15 and older fishing for salmon or steelhead on the Columbia River or its tributaries must have this endorsement. Check stream listings in special rules identified with **Col. R. Salmon/Steelhead Endorsement** or see http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/crss_endorsement for map. Not required on Free Fishing Weekend.

Two-Pole Endorsement: This endorsement allows you to use two fishing poles on most freshwater lakes, and ponds. It is not valid on Columbia or Snake River reservoirs except Lake Roosevelt and Rufus Woods. You must have a fishing license in addition to the endorsement. There are about 145 lakes where you can NOT use two poles; visit <http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/twopole> to see the list of lakes where a two-pole endorsement is not valid, or look for this icon  next to the lake listings. Not required on Free Fishing Weekend.

*There are three areas where anglers may legally fish with either a freshwater, saltwater, or combination license. These are Grays Harbor (Marine Area 2-2), Willapa Bay (Marine Area 2-1), and the Columbia River between a line from Rocky Point on the Washington shore to Tongue Point on the Oregon shore and the Buoy 10 line.

3 Ways to Buy your License:

Dealer Outlets

Get your license TODAY at any of our 600 licensed dealers

Find a nearby dealer at:

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/licensing/vendors/>

Online

Visit: <http://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov>

Telephone

Toll-free: (866) 246-9453
Available 24 Hours a Day
(Note: If you buy online or over the phone, it may take 7-10 business days to receive your license in the mail)

Frequently Asked Questions

Who needs a fishing license?

Everyone age 15 and up. You do not need a license if you are fishing for common carp, crawfish, bullfrogs, smelt, or to collect relic shells.

Why do you need my social security number?

Federal and state law require everyone 15 and older to provide their social security number before getting any license.

What's a catch record card and do I need one?

You use a catch record card (CRC) to track how many salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, halibut, or Puget Sound Dungeness crab you have harvested. You must have the CRC on your person while fishing (including youth).

License Fees (see Possible Legislative Changes next page)

Annual Fishing Licenses	Resident 16+	Non-Res	Senior Res 70+	Age 15/Disabled***
Combination (includes a VUP)	\$48.20	\$91.40	not available	\$11.00
Freshwater (includes a VUP)	\$24.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	n/a
Saltwater (includes a VUP)	\$22.20	\$45.80	\$8.60	n/a
Shellfish/Seaweed	\$12.00	\$29.60	\$11.60	n/a
Razor Clam	\$11.00	\$17.60	\$11.00	n/a
Temporary Fishing Licenses	Resident 16+	Non-Res	Senior Res 70+	Age 15/Disabled
1 Day Combination	\$10.18	\$17.82	\$10.18	\$10.18
2 Day Combination	\$13.46	\$24.36	\$13.46	n/a
3 Day Combination	\$16.73	\$30.91	\$16.73	n/a
4 Day Combination	\$18.91	\$35.27	\$18.91	n/a
5 Day Combination	\$21.09	\$39.64	\$21.09	n/a
3 Day Razor Clam	\$7.40	\$7.40	\$7.40	\$7.40
Other Items	Resident 16+	Non-Res	Senior Res 70+	Age 15/Disabled
Columbia River Salmon/Steelhead Endorsement	\$8.75	\$8.75	\$8.75	\$8.75
Two-Pole Endorsement	\$24.50	\$24.50	\$6.50	\$24.50
Puget Sound Crab Endorsement to use with an annual license	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
Puget Sound Crab Endorsement to use with a temporary license	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Catch Record Card	Free*	Free*	Free*	Free*
Vehicle Use Permit (VUP)	\$14.00**	\$14.00**	\$14.00**	\$14.00**
Watchable Wildlife Decal	\$31.00	\$31.00	\$31.00	\$31.00

*Your first Catch Record Card is free. Replacements are \$12.00.

**Replacements are \$8.00.

***Refer to page 15 criteria for reduced fees.

Prices shown include all applicable fees. Prices subject to change.

License Information

Residency (WAC 220-55-61)

To qualify as a Washington resident you must provide one of the following:

- Washington driver's license;
- Washington identification card; or
- Military ID with a copy of orders showing Washington as your duty station.

If you do not have the above, you may need to contact WDFW Licensing to provide other documentation (See definition of "Resident" on page 19 for more information).

Contact WDFW Licensing

24-hour customer service available
Call: (360) 902-2464

E-mail: licensing@dfw.wa.gov

Visit us on the web at

<https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov>

or write:

WDFW Licensing
600 Capitol Way N
Olympia, WA
98501-1091

Free Fishing Weekend

June 11-12, 2011, is "Free Fishing Weekend" in Washington. On those two days, fishing licenses are not required. Catch Record Cards are required to fish for salmon, sturgeon, steelhead, Puget Sound Dungeness crab, and halibut. Free fishing days are valid for everyone. All other rules apply, including area and lure or bait restrictions and size and catch limits. A Vehicle Use Permit, Columbia River Salmon/Steelhead Endorsement, and Two-Pole Endorsement is not required during this weekend. **Each year, the Free Fishing Weekend will be the first weekend in June, after the first Monday in June.**

Reduced Fees Persons with Disabilities

You may qualify for reduced fees if you are a:

- Resident veteran with a service-connected disability of 30% or more
- Resident veteran 65 years of age or older with a service-connected disability
- Resident who permanently uses a wheelchair
- Resident who is blind or visually impaired
- Resident with a developmental disability



These and other permanent disabilities may be qualifiers for a Designated Harvester Card, which allows another licensed person to help you fish.

You will need to complete a Disability Application (and provide any supporting documentation) in order to qualify for reduced fees or a Designated Harvester Card. Applications must be processed through a Department of Fish and Wildlife office.

To request an application or for more information, contact: WDFW Licensing Division, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091; call (360) 902-2464; or visit us on the web at <https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov>.

Washington State Fishing Guide Licenses

Commercial use of WDFW land requires a permit. A Washington State fishing guide license qualifies as a permit to use WDFW water access sites. For more information about rules governing conduct on WDFW land, see WAC 232-13 or contact the Wildlife Program at (360) 902-2515.

TAKE ME FISHING!



Take someone you know and teach them how to fish!

Possible Legislative Changes

As of the printing of this pamphlet, a bill under consideration by the Washington State Legislature would raise base license fees for the first time since 1999. License fees go to support hunting and fishing activities, including fish hatcheries and wildlife management. Another bill would make changes to the Vehicle Use Permit. If either bill passes, WDFW will publish a corrected license fees list at dealer outlets and on the Internet at <http://wdfw.wa.gov>.

Vehicle Use Permit

You must clearly display a Vehicle Use Permit (VUP) to park a vehicle at all posted WDFW wildlife areas and water access sites. The VUP must be visible from outside the vehicle (they can be placed on the dash or hung from the rear-view mirror) and can be switched between two vehicles. You can get a rear-view mirror hanger from your local license dealer. VUPs are free with an annual Combination, Saltwater, or Freshwater license, or may be purchased separately. For a list of locations requiring the VUP, visit http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/ or visit a WDFW regional office.

See Possible Legislative Changes section above for more information about potential changes to the Vehicle Use Permit.



Fishing Contests

Adult - An adult fishing contest exists when six or more licensed anglers (15 years old and above) fish competitively for game fish (i.e., trout, bass, walleye, etc.) and determine winners, regardless of the prize value. A permit is required.

Juvenile - A juvenile fishing event is restricted to anglers 14 years old and under. A juvenile fishing event exists when 10 or more juveniles fish competitively for game fish (i.e., trout, bass, walleye, etc.) and determine winners, regardless of the prize value. Approval to conduct a juvenile fishing event must be obtained from the WDFW regional office in the region in which the event will occur.

Adult fishing contests or juvenile fishing events that target food fish (i.e., salmon, sturgeon, halibut, etc.) do not need a permit and do not need to notify the agency.

For more information, or to request an application for a permit to conduct a fishing contest, contact the WDFW Fish Program at (360) 902-2700. There is a \$24 application fee.

Catch Record Cards

The Catch Record Card is an important management tool for estimating the recreational catch of sturgeon, steelhead, salmon, halibut, and Puget Sound Dungeness crab. A catch record card must be in your possession to fish for these species. **Washington Administrative Code (WAC 220-56-175, WAC 220-69-236) requires all kept sturgeon, steelhead, salmon, halibut, and Puget Sound Dungeness Crab to be recorded on your Catch Record Card, and requires all anglers to return their Catch Record Card by April 30, or for Dungeness crab by the date indicated on the card, even if nothing is caught or you did not fish.** Please use the instruction sheet issued with your card. Please return Catch Record Cards to: WDFW CRC UNIT, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia WA 98501-1091. Use examples below to help complete card correctly. **DO NOT RECORD RELEASED CATCH.** For Catch Record Card Information call (360) 902-2707.

FOR CATCH AREA CODES, REFER TO THE NEXT PAGE OR THE INSTRUCTION SHEET RECEIVED WITH YOUR CATCH RECORD CARD, OR REFER TO THE WESTSIDE AND EASTSIDE RIVERS SPECIAL RULES SECTIONS WITHIN THIS PAMPHLET

IMMEDIATELY AFTER RETAINING THE SPECIES BELOW AND BEFORE FISHING AGAIN, RECORD CATCH INFORMATION IN INK.

STURGEON

Did you fish for Sturgeon? Yes No

Do Not Record Released Sturgeon

A 50" white sturgeon kept from Lower Columbia Buoy 10 section on June 15 with a vent behind pelvic fins, would be entered as:

CATCH AREA CODE	MO (1-12)	DAY (1-31)	SPECIES CODE	FORK LENGTH
519	6	15	W	50

Species Codes:

W = White Sturgeon (barbels near snout tip, vent behind pelvic fins)

GREEN STURGEON MAY NOT BE RETAINED

Green Sturgeon (barbels near mouth, vent between pelvic fins)



Location of vent



Immediately after retaining a white sturgeon and before fishing again, record catch information **in ink**. The annual limit is 5 fish, even if an angler possesses both a Washington and an Oregon license and catch record card. Anglers may continue to catch and release after retaining 5 white sturgeon in waters of the Columbia River forming the Oregon/Washington boundary.

STEELHEAD

Did you fish for Steelhead? Yes No

Do Not Record Released Steelhead

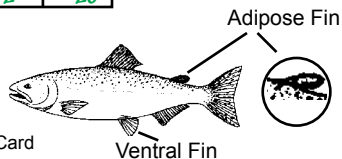
	CATCH AREA CODE	MO (1-12)	DAY (1-31)
Record Wild Fish Here Only:	30	8	2
	1	40	20

A **hatchery** steelhead kept from the Skagit River on Dec. 2 and a **wild** steelhead kept from the Sol Duc River on Feb. 20 would be entered as above.

One Wild Steelhead Allowed On This Card

Hatchery Fish (adipose or ventral fin clipped and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin)

Wild Fish (adipose and ventral fins intact)



Immediately after retaining a steelhead and before fishing again, record catch information **in ink**. Additional Catch Cards are available for hatchery steelhead only.

HALIBUT

Did you fish for Halibut? Yes No

Do Not Record Released Halibut

A halibut kept from Area 5 on May 28 caught from a private boat would be entered as:

CATCH AREA CODE	MO (1-12)	DAY (1-31)	CHARTER PRIVATE*
5	5	28	C P

Circle boat type: C= Charter P= Private

All halibut kept are required to be recorded on your catch record card in ALL MARINE AREAS. Immediately after retaining a halibut and before fishing again, record catch information **in ink**.

SALMON

Did you fish for Salmon? Yes No

Do Not Record Released Salmon

A 19" Chinook salmon kept from the Cowlitz River below Mayfield Dam on Sept. 15 with clipped adipose fin would be entered as:

CATCH AREA CODE	MO (1-12)	DAY (1-31)	Check One Box Per Line For Species Kept						CLIP TYPE	
			CHIN	COHO	CHUM	PINK	SOCK	CHIN JACK		COHO JACK
561	9	15							✓	W

H = Hatchery (adipose fin clipped and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin)

W = Wild (adipose fin intact)

Marine Areas and Adults in Freshwater

CHIN = Chinook/King

PINK = Pink/Humpy

COHO = Coho/Silver

SOCK = Sockeye/Red

CHUM = Chum/Dog

Jacks in Freshwater, Willapa Bay (area 2-1) and Grays Harbor (area 2-2).

CHIN JACK = King jacks or Chinook jacks (12 to less than 24 inches)

COHO JACK = Silver jacks or Coho jacks (12 to less than 20 inches)

Salmon caught under landlocked salmon rules should **not** be recorded.

Immediately after retaining a salmon and before fishing again, record catch information **in ink**.

DUNGENESS CRAB

Did you fish for Crab? Yes No

Do Not Record Released Crab

Three male Dungeness crab kept from Hood Canal on July 16 would be entered as:

MARINE AREA	MONTH	DAY	CHECK (✓) ONE BOX FOR EACH CRAB KEPT				CRAB KEPT PER DAY
12	7	16	✓	✓	✓		3

When you purchase a Puget Sound Dungeness crab endorsement you will be issued a Catch Record Card for the summer reporting period which runs through Labor Day. Catch Record Cards for the winter period which begins the day after Labor Day are available on August 22. All Puget Sound Dungeness crab kept are required to be recorded on your Catch Record Card immediately after capture and before fishing again. Record catch information **in ink**. Be sure to make a check mark for each crab kept. The check mark is used by field enforcement officers to ensure each crab kept is immediately recorded. At the end of the fishing trip, or prior to moving to a new marine area, enter the total number of check marks in the **CRAB KEPT PER DAY** column. The number should equal the number of checkmarks on that line.

A \$10.00 penalty will be added to the cost of your next Puget Sound crab endorsement if you fail to either return your cards by mail or report your catch information on the Internet (<https://fishunt.dfw.wa.gov>) by the deadlines printed on the card.



REMINDER!

Return your Catch Record Cards by the date printed on the card "With or Without Catch"

Send to:

WDFW CRC Unit, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091

For more information regarding the purpose of the crab Catch Record Card, how the catch information is used, and the public's role in providing the necessary data, please visit our webpage at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/crc.html>.

Catch Record Card Codes

Puget Sound Region

824 Baker River
 825 Baker Lake
 784 Berry Creek
 708 Burley Creek (Kitsap Co.)
 710 California Creek
 866 Canyon Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)
 727 Capitol Lake
 802 Carbon River
 826 Cascade River
 712 Cedar River (King Co.)
 714 Chambers Creek
 718 Clallam River
 722 Curley Creek (Kitsap Co.)
 724 Dakota Creek (Whatcom Co.)
 726 Deep Creek (Clallam Co.)
 728 Deschutes River
 732 Dewatto River
 734 Dosewallips River
 736 Duckabush River
 738 Dungeness River
 742 Elwha River
 746 Green/Duwamish River (King Co.)
 752 Hoko River
 754 Kennedy Creek
 763 Lake Sammamish
 762 Lake Washington
 766 Little Quilcene River
 768 Lyre River
 770 McAllister Creek (Thurston Co.)
 774 McLane Creek (Thurston Co.)
 778 Minter Creek (Pierce/Kitsap Co.)
 782 Morse Creek (Clallam Co.)
 786 Nisqually River
 794 Nooksack River (below North Fork)
 790 Nooksack River, North Fork
 788 Nooksack River, Middle Fork
 792 Nooksack River, South Fork
 870 Pilchuck Creek (Stillaguamish Sys.)
 840 Pilchuck River (Snohomish Sys.)
 804 Puyallup River
 810 Pysht River
 812 Quilcene River
 842 Raging River
 814 Salt Creek (Clallam Co.)
 816 Samish River
 828 Sauk River
 818 Sekiu River
 830 Skagit River
 834 Skokomish River (Mason Co.)
 844 Skykomish River (below forks)
 846 Skykomish River, North Fork
 848 Skykomish River, South Fork
 850 Snohomish River
 852 Snoqualmie River
 748 Soos Creek
 876 Stillaguamish River (below forks)
 872 Stillaguamish River, North Fork
 874 Stillaguamish River, South Fork
 832 Suitttle River
 854 Sultan River
 878 Tahuya River
 856 Tokul Creek
 858 Tolt River
 880 Union River
 860 Wallace River
 882 West Twin River
 884 Whatcom Creek
 808 White (Stuck) River
 862 Woods Creek

Columbia River Region

501 Abernathy Creek
 508 Big White Salmon River
 507 Blue Creek (Lewis Co.)
 609 Cedar Creek (Clark Co.)
 515 Chinook River
 555 Cispus River
 517 Coal Creek (Cowlitz Co.)
 519 Columbia R. Buoy 10 to Rocky Pt.-Tongue Pt. line
 521 Columbia R. Rocky Pt.-Tongue Pt. line to Longview Br.
 523 Columbia R. Longview Br. to I-5 Br.
 525 Columbia R. I-5 Br. to Bonneville Dam
 527 Columbia R. Bonneville to The Dalles Dam
 529 Columbia R. The Dalles to John Day Dam
 531 Columbia R. John Day to McNary Dam
 533 Columbia R. McNary Dam to Hwy. 395 Br. at Pasco
 535 Columbia R. Hwy. 395 Br. to Old Hanford townsite towers
 536 Columbia R. Old Hanford townsite towers to Priest Rapids
 537 Columbia R. Priest Rapids to Wanapum Dam
 539 Columbia R. Wanapum to Rock Island Dam
 541 Columbia R. Rock Island to Rocky Reach Dam
 543 Columbia R. Rocky Reach to Wells Dam
 545 Columbia R. Wells to Chief Joseph Dam
 557 Coweeman River
 561 Cowlitz R. below Mayfield Dam
 563 Cowlitz R. between Mayfield Dam and Cowlitz Falls Dam
 559 Cowlitz R. above Cowlitz Falls Dam and Lake Scanewa
 580 Deep River (Wahkiakum Co.)
 618 Drano Lake
 583 Elochoman River
 586 Entiat River
 589 Germany Creek
 600 Gobar Creek
 592 Grande Ronde River
 595 Grays River
 596 Grays River, West Fork
 565 Green River (Cowlitz Co.)
 598 Hamilton Creek
 672 Icicle River (Creek)
 604 Kalama River below Kalama Falls Hatchery
 602 Kalama River above Kalama Falls Hatchery
 607 Klickitat River below #5 fishway
 608 Klickitat River above #5 fishway
 567 Lacamas Creek (Lewis Co.)
 563 Lake Mayfield
 559 Lake Scanewa
 670 Lake Wenatchee
 611 Lewis River (below East Fork)
 613 Lewis River, East Fork
 615 Lewis River, North Fork
 661 Little Washougal River
 618 Little White Salmon River and Drano Lake
 621 Methow River
 624 Mill Creek (Cowlitz Co.)
 625 Mill Creek (Lewis Co.)
 655 Mill Creek (Walla Walla Co.)
 627 Okanogan River
 569 Olequa Creek (Lewis Co.)
 563 Riffe Lake
 632 Rock Creek (Skamania Co.)
 635 Salmon Creek (Clark Co.)
 629 Similkameen River
 638 Skamokawa Creek
 640 Snake R. below Ice Harbor Dam
 642 Snake R. Ice Harbor to Lower Monumental Dam
 644 Snake R. Lower Monumental to Little Goose Dam
 646 Snake R. Little Goose to Lower Granite Dam
 648 Snake R. Lower Granite to Interstate Bridge
 650 Snake R. upstream of the Interstate Bridge, Clarkston
 571 Tilton River
 657 Touchet River
 573 Toutle River (below forks)
 575 Toutle River, No. Fork
 577 Toutle River, So. Fork
 653 Tucannon River
 659 Walla Walla River
 667 Washougal River
 665 Washougal River, North and West Forks
 674 Wenatchee River
 680 Wind River below Shipherd Falls
 677 Wind River above Shipherd Falls
 690 Yakima River

Coastal Region

305 Bear River (Pacific Co.)
 386 Big River (Clallam Co.)
 706 Black River (Thurston Co.)
 398 Bogachiel River
 400 Calawah River
 308 Cedar Creek (Grays Harbor Co.)
 311 Cedar Creek (Jefferson Co.)
 312 Cedar River (Pacific Co.)
 317 Chehalis R. below Black R.
 315 Chehalis R. above Black R.
 319 Chehalis River, South Fork
 392 Clearwater River
 321 Cloquallam Creek
 408 Cook Creek
 339 Copalis River
 402 Dickey River (Clallam Co.)
 342 Elk River (Grays Harbor Co.)
 345 Goodman Creek (Jefferson Co.)
 350 Hoh River below Hwy. 101
 348 Hoh River above Hwy. 101
 352 Hoh River, South Fork
 355 Hoquiam River
 358 Humptulips River (below forks)
 361 Humptulips River, East Fork
 362 Humptulips River, West Fork
 323 Joe Creek
 367 Johns River
 369 Kalaloch Creek
 371 Moclips River
 373 Mosquito Creek (Jefferson Co.)
 375 Naselle River
 379 Nemah River
 325 Newaukum River
 389 Niawiakum River
 382 North River
 388 Ozette River
 390 Palix River
 394 Queets River
 370 Quigg Lake (Grays Harbor Co.)
 404 Quillayute River
 327 Quinalt Lake
 410 Quinalt R. Lower (below L. Quinalt, not Cook Cr.)
 412 Quinalt R. Upper (above L. Quinalt)
 414 Raft River
 377 Salmon Creek (Pacific Co.)
 396 Salmon River (Jefferson Co.)
 329 Satsop River, below forks and East Fork
 331 Satsop River, Middle and West Forks
 333 Skookumchuck River
 384 Smith Creek (Pacific Co.)
 406 Sol Duc River
 418 Sooes River (Clallam Co.)
 364 Stevens Creek
 419 Van Winkle Creek (Grays Harbor Co.)
 420 Waatch River
 424 Willapa River
 422 Willapa River, South Fork
 380 Williams Creek
 335 Wishkah River
 337 Wynoochee River

Marine Area Codes

1 Ilwaco
 2 Westport-Ocean Shores
 2-1 Willapa Bay
 2-2 Grays Harbor
 3 LaPush
 4 Neah Bay
 5 Sekiu and Pillar Point
 6 East Juan de Fuca Strait
 7 San Juan Islands
 8-1 Deception Pass, Hope Island, and Skagit Bay
 8-2 Ports Susan and Gardner
 9 Admiralty Inlet
 10 Seattle-Bremerton
 11 Tacoma-Vashon Island
 12 Hood Canal
 13 South Puget Sound

See map and descriptions in the Marine Section for area definitions.

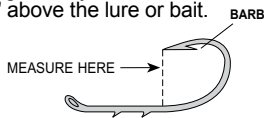
Definitions of Terms used throughout the Pamphlet

Adult Salmon In freshwater and Marine Areas 2-1 and 2-2, Chinook 24" or more in length; coho 20" or more in length; and pink, chum, and sockeye salmon 12" or more in length, are adults.

Angling (Hook & Line Fishing) Fishing for personal use (not for sale or barter) with a line attached to a pole capable of being held in hand while landing fish, or a hand-operated line without a rod or reel.

Annual Limit The number of fish that may be taken, statewide, during the license year (April 1-March 31).

Anti-Snagging Rule Except when fishing with a buoyant lure (with no weights added to the line or lure), or trolling from a vessel or floating device, terminal fishing gear is restricted to a lure or bait with one single-point hook. Hooks must measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " or less from point to shank, and must be attached to or below the lure or bait. Weights may not be attached below or less than 12" above the lure or bait.



Bait Anything that attracts fish or shellfish by scent and/or flavor. This includes any device made of feathers, hair, fiber, wood, metal, glass, cork, leather, rubber, or plastic, which uses scent and/or flavoring to attract fish or wildlife.

Bass When used in the fishing pamphlet, the term "bass" includes largemouth and smallmouth bass.

Bottomfish Includes Pacific cod, Pacific tomcod, Pacific hake (or whiting), walleye pollock, all species of dabs, sole and flounders (except Pacific halibut), lingcod, ratfish, sablefish, cabezon, greenling, buffalo sculpin, great sculpin, red Irish lord, brown Irish lord, Pacific staghorn sculpin, wolfeel, giant wrymouth, plainfin midshipman, all species of shark, skate, rockfish, rattail, and surf perches excluding shiner perch.

Bouyant Lure A lure that floats on the surface of fresh water when no additional weight is applied to the line or lure, and when not being retrieved by a line.

Bow-and-Arrow Fishing Taking fish with a line attached to an arrow and propelled by a bow. Does not include the use of crossbows.

Catch-and-Release Fishing A type of fishing where all of the fish caught are immediately released back into the water.

Chumming Scattering feed or other materials to attract fish to a location.

Closed Waters A body of water where fishing is prohibited.

Daily Limit The maximum number or pounds of fish, shellfish, or seaweed of a given species and size which a person may legally keep in a single day.

Designated Harvester Card This card allows the licensed person with a disability to receive assistance from another licensed individual for fishing or harvesting shellfish. The designated harvester must have their license and the Designated Harvester Card in their possession when assisting a person with a disability.

Emergency Rule (RCW 34.05.350) A rule filed by an agency when the agency determines that immediate action is necessary to change a permanent rule.

Equipped with a motor A motor is attached to the floating device, regardless of whether the motor is in the water.

Fathom Line (20 or 30) It is unlawful to fish for or possess bottomfish or lingcod seaward of a line approximating 20 or 30 fathoms when fathom restrictions are in place.

Fly A lure on which thread, feathers, hackle, or yarn cover a minimum of half of the shank of the hook. Metallic colored tape, tinsel, mylar, or bead eyes may be used as an integral part of the design of the fly pattern.

Fly Fishing Only In "Fly Fishing Only" waters, an angler may use only the following tackle: up to 2 flies, each with a barbless single-point hook, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " from point to shank, and a conventional fly line (other line may be used for backing or leader if attached to at least 25 feet of fly line). Anglers may not use fixed spool reels, bait, or weight attached to the leader or line. Only knotless nets may be used to land fish.

An angler with a disability, who has been issued a special use disability permit and has it in their possession, may fish in "Fly Fishing Only" waters with spin casting gear, with a casting bubble, and may use an electric motor while fishing on "Fly Fishing Only" lakes where fishing from a boat is allowed. All other restrictions listed above still apply.

Food Fish Includes forage fish, halibut, bottomfish, common carp, shad, tuna, mackerel, salmon, and sturgeon.

Forage Fish Includes anchovy, sand lance, herring, sardine, and smelt.

Forage Fish Dip Net A section of netting (maximum mesh size is $\frac{3}{8}$ " stretched mesh) distended by a rigid frame not exceeding 36" across and directly attached to a rigid handle. May only be used for forage fish or squid.

Forage Fish Jig Gear Jig gear may have up to three treble hooks or nine single-point hooks, not to exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ " between point and shank. May only be used for forage fish or squid.

Frozen Fish or shellfish that are hard frozen throughout.

Fresh Fish or shellfish that are refrigerated, iced, salted, or surface glazed.

Freshwater Area Those waters within any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond. On the bank or within 10 yards of any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond. On or within any boat launch, ramp, or parking facility associated with any freshwater river, lake, stream, or pond.

Gaffing Attempting to take fish by impaling fish with a hook attached directly to a pole or other device.

Game Fish Includes bass, burbot (freshwater ling), catfish, crappie, grayling, northern pikeminnow, peamouth chub, yellow perch, northern pike, tiger muskie, sucker, sunfish, grass carp, trout (including steelhead, kokanee, and Dolly Varden/bull trout), landlocked salmon (Chinook, coho or Atlantic), walleye, and whitefish.

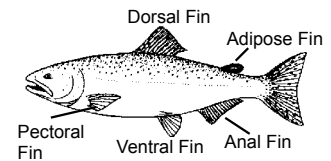
Handling Rules

Freshwater: It is unlawful to totally remove salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/bull trout from the water if it is unlawful to retain those fish, or if the angler subsequently releases the salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/bull trout.

Marine Area 2-2: It is unlawful to totally remove salmon from the water if it is illegal to retain those fish, except anglers fishing from boats 30 feet or longer as listed on either their state or Coast Guard registration are exempt.

Marine Areas 5-13: It is unlawful to bring wild salmon or a species of salmon aboard a vessel if it is unlawful to retain that salmon ("aboard" means inside the gunwale of a vessel).

Hatchery Salmon Means a Chinook or coho with a clipped adipose fin and having a healed scar at the location of the fin.



Hatchery Steelhead or Trout Means a steelhead or cutthroat with a clipped adipose or ventral fin and a healed scar at the location of the clipped fin.

Head of a Fish Forward of the rear margin of the gill plate.

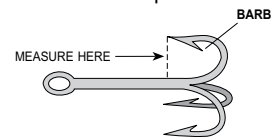
Hook A hook may be single-point, double, or treble. See Freshwater or Marine Area gear rules for limitations.

Barbless A hook from which all barbs have been deleted when manufactured, filed off, or pinched down.

Single-Point A hook with only one point.

Double A hook with two points on a common shank.

Treble A hook with three points on a common shank.



Human and Pet Waste Advisory Human and pet waste can make people sick and cause harvest closures of lakes, rivers and shellfish beds. To save our fishing, shellfishing, hunting and other outdoor opportunities on public and private lands, we each must clean up after ourselves and pets. Please use portable or vault toilets and other approved facilities. Scoop, bag and dispose of human and pet waste if no facilities are available.

In a Wild State Population of animals referred to as naturally reproducing within the state.

In the Field or In Transit Anywhere other than at an ordinary residence. Dockside fish cleaning facilities, boat ramps, and cold storage lockers are considered in the field.

Internal Combustion Motors Prohibited Means fishing from a floating device equipped with an internal combustion motor is not allowed.

Definitions of Terms used throughout the Pamphlet

Jack Salmon Chinook and coho salmon that return at a younger age than most members of their species. For freshwater and in Willapa Bay (area 2-1) and Grays Harbor (area 2-2), a jack salmon is a Chinook less than 24" in length or a coho less than 20" in length.

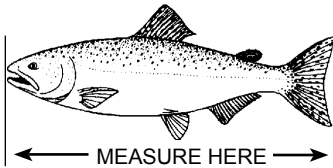
Juvenile Only Waters open for fishing only to youth under 15 years of age.

Kokanee Freshwater resident sockeye salmon. Where the sea-run (sockeye) and the resident (kokanee) forms occur together, refer to the Special Rules for the size differences between kokanee and sockeye.

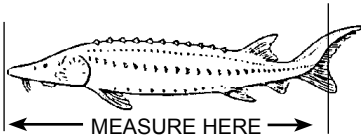
Landlocked Salmon Rules In waters where landlocked salmon rules apply, salmon are regulated as trout. Seasons, daily limits, and size restriction rules for landlocked salmon are identical to the rules for trout in the same water. The angler's combined catch of salmon and trout applies toward the trout limit. A Catch Record Card is not required to retain salmon in these waters.

License Year April 1, 2011-March 31, 2012, both dates inclusive.

Length The shortest distance between the tip of the nose and the extreme tip of the tail, measured while the fish is laying on its side on a flat surface with its tail in a normal position.



Length, Fork Fork length is defined as the distance from the tip of the nose to the fork in the tail. This measurement is used only for sturgeon.



Lure A manufactured article, complete with hooks, constructed of feathers, hair, fiber, wood, metal, glass, cork, leather, rubber, or plastic, which does not use scent and/or flavoring to attract fish.

Marine Area Those waters contained within the boundaries of Washington State, within Puget Sound, Hood Canal, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the San Juan Islands, the Strait of Georgia, and the Pacific Ocean, including estuaries seaward of the river or stream mouth (see Mouth definition).

Maximum Size (max. size) The largest size of fish or shellfish that may be kept. For fish, the maximum size refers to the length.

Minimum Size (min. size) The smallest size of fish or shellfish that may be kept. For fish, the minimum size refers to the length.

Motors Prohibited Fishing from a floating device equipped with a motor is not allowed.

Mouth Unless otherwise defined, the mouth of a stream, river, or slough is a line projected between the outermost uplands at the mouth. Outermost uplands are those lands not covered by water during ordinary high water.

Night Closure When a night closure is in effect, fishing is closed from one hour after official sunset to one hour before official sunrise.

Opening Day of Lowland Lake Season The last Saturday in April each year.

Ordinary Residence A residential dwelling where a person normally lives, with associated features such as address, telephone number, utility account, etc. A motorhome or camper parked at a campsite is not considered to be an ordinary residence.

Other Food Fish When used in this pamphlet, this refers to species which occur in our waters irregularly, usually in coastal areas during the summer months and includes barracuda, white sea bass, bonito, yellowtail, and pomfret.

Possession Limit The number of daily limits allowed to be kept in the field or in transit.

Processed Fish or shellfish that have been subjected to heat (including kippering, smoking, canning, and boiling).

Puget Sound All saltwater areas east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, outside the mouth of any river or stream, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Strait of Georgia, Hood Canal, and all bays and inlets.

Quota Salmon, halibut, sturgeon, and some shellfish are managed by allocations in many areas. These fisheries close when the allocations have been taken.

Rake A smelt or herring rake is any device designed to be drawn through the water to impale fish, but does not include forage fish jigger gear.

Release Wild Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, or Cutthroat Means wild Chinook, coho, steelhead, or cutthroat may not be kept; only hatchery fish of the designated species may be kept. (See Wild Chinook and Coho and Wild Steelhead and Cutthroat).

Relic Shell A relic (dead) shell from an animal which died of natural causes and contains no meat or soft parts. A relic shell may be from a classified species of shellfish or from an unclassified freshwater or marine invertebrate. Oyster shells may never be considered a relic shell.

Resident A person who has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least 90 days preceding license purchase, who has established by formal evidence (e.g., a driver's license and voter registration) an intent to continue residing in the state, and who is not licensed to hunt or fish as a resident in another state.

Salmon Includes Chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, pink, and Atlantic salmon.

Seaweed Marine species of algae (such as kelp, rock weed, and sea lettuce) and seagrasses (such as eelgrass).

Selective Gear Rules Only unscented artificial flies or lures with one single-point, barbless hook are allowed. Up to a total of three artificial flies or lures, each containing one single-point, barbless hook may be used. Bait is prohibited; fish may be released until the daily limit is retained. Only knotless nets may be used to land fish except where specifically allowed under Special Rules for individual waters. If any fish has swallowed the hook or is hooked in the gill, eye, or tongue, it should be kept if legal to do so.

Shellfish Includes Dungeness, red rock, tanner, king, and box crab; razor clams, and all other marine clams existing in a wild state; oysters, geoducks, shrimp, California sea cucumbers, sea urchins, scallops, goose barnacles, cockles, mussels, squid, octopus, and crawfish.

Snagging Attempting to take fish with a hook and line in such a way that the fish does not voluntarily take the hook(s) in its mouth. In freshwater, it is illegal to possess any fish hooked anywhere other than inside the mouth or on the head.

Spear Fishing Attempting to take fish by impaling the fish on a shaft, arrow, or other device.

Stationary Gear Restriction The line, weight, lure, or bait must be moving (not stationary) while in the water.

Steelhead A sea-run rainbow trout 20" in length and over.

Stretch Measure The distance between the inside of one knot to the outside of the opposite vertical knot of one mesh when the mesh is stretched vertically.

Trolling Fishing from a vessel that is underway and under power.

Trout When used in this pamphlet, the term "trout" includes rainbow trout, steelhead, brook, brown, cutthroat, tiger, golden, lake trout, and kokanee, as well as landlocked Chinook, coho, Atlantic salmon, and grayling.

Unclassified Marine Invertebrates Invertebrates not listed in the shellfish definition, such as snails, nudibranchs, shore crabs, graceful crabs, sand dollars, starfish, white and red sea cucumbers, limpets, chitons, etc.

Unclassified Marine Fish Species that are not classified as game fish or food fish by the Department and are rarely caught by anglers. Unclassified Marine Fish are not listed in this pamphlet as salmon, trout, tuna, mackerel, forage fish, sturgeon, halibut, or other food fish. These species include ocean sunfish, and most species of fish found in tidepools.

WDFW An acronym for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Weight The weight of fish or shellfish before cleaning them and the wet weight for seaweed on which daily and possession pound limits are based.

Whitefish Gear Rules Fishing gear is restricted to one single-point hook, maximum hook size 3/16" point to shank (hook size 14), and bait is allowed.

Wild Chinook and Coho Wild Chinook and coho have an unclipped adipose fin.

Wild Steelhead and Cutthroat Wild steelhead and cutthroat have unclipped adipose and ventral fins.

Statewide General Rules*

Harvest and Possession Rules

You May Not:

Fish in closed waters.

Retain wild STEELHEAD or DOLLY VARDEN/ BULL TROUT except where specially authorized in the special rules.

Retain a GREEN STURGEON.

Take, fish for, or possess PACIFIC LAMPREY, WESTERN BROOK LAMPREY, or RIVER LAMPREY, or use any species of LAMPREY for bait.

Harvest in freshwater any fish not classified as a food fish or game fish (See definitions page 18).

Fish for PYGMY WHITEFISH, MARGINED SCULPIN, or OLYMPIC MUDMINNOW.

Fish for, or harvest fish or shellfish in an area with catch in your possession that does not meet the rules of that area. However, you may pass through such an area without stopping to fish. Also, you may catch fish in one area and land them at a port in a different area even if that different area is closed or has different rules, except HALIBUT (see page 102). See below for Canadian-caught fish.

Intentionally waste fish or shellfish. This includes mutilating or clipping fins and then returning to the water any live fish (such as DOGFISH).

Use SALMON, HERRING, or HALIBUT for anything other than human consumption or fishing bait.

Continue to fish for SALMON after the adult portion of the daily limit has been retained.

Fish for (unless authorized by Special Rules) or harass fish within 400 feet downstream of a man-made dam, fish ladder, or other obstruction, or in rearing, holding, or passage facilities.

Harvest any part of another person's daily limit, except for persons who possess a Designated Harvester Card.

Chum (broadcast feed) to attract game fish unless authorized by Special Rules.

Trespass on private property.

Remove eggs from a salmon to use or preserve them for bait without retaining the carcass from which the eggs were removed.

You May Not:

Possess fish or shellfish that do not meet the minimum and maximum size limits, weight limits, or sex restrictions, or that are in excess of the daily or possession limit.

Possess STURGEON eggs in the field without having retained the intact carcass of the fish from which the eggs were removed.

Possess another person's game fish unless it is accompanied by a statement showing the name, address, license number, date, county, and area where it was taken, and the signature of the angler who harvested it.

Possess DOLLY VARDEN/BULL TROUT in the field in such condition that the species and total length cannot be determined.

Hold recreationally-caught fish or shellfish in storage by a custom cannery, hotel or restaurant, or a cold storage plant without tags listing the name and address of the owner of the fish or shellfish.

You May:

Clean or portion fish or shellfish while in the field with the following exceptions: It is unlawful for an angler to fail to retain proof of compliance with species, size, number, weight, sex, or wild or hatchery origin restriction, if such restrictions apply, until the angler is ashore and has finished fishing for the day. For all ROCKFISH species and for fish with a length restriction, anglers must retain the fish carcass until coming ashore to comply with the above rule. This does not apply if the catch is in the process of being prepared for immediate consumption.

Use a rodholder.

Leave your rod in a rodholder while playing or landing a fish if the rod can be easily removed from the holder.

Use an electric powered reel attached to a pole.

Use a downrigger if the line releases from the downrigger while playing or landing the fish.

Gear Rules

You May Not:

Snag or attempt to snag fish.

Use a net, except a dip net to land legally-hooked fish or a forage fish dip net.

Use drugs, explosives, or poison that may kill or injure fish and wildlife.

Use any type of chemical irritant to harvest fish, shellfish, or unclassified marine invertebrates unless a special exception has been made by the Director.

Fish with a rod not under your immediate control, or leave your gear unattended.

Fish for SALMON, STURGEON, OCTOPUS, or CRAB in saltwater with underwater spearfishing gear.

Fish for game fish, SALMON, SHAD, STURGEON, or SHELLFISH with bow and arrow or spear.

Use a gaff hook, except to land legally-hooked HALIBUT, TUNA, or DOGFISH shark that will be retained.

Use a HERRING rake or a SMELT rake.

Use a crossbow to harvest fish or shellfish.

You are Required to:

Cooperate with data collection or other sampling of fish, SHELLFISH or SEAWEED upon request of Department of Fish and Wildlife personnel. This includes relinquishing any part of a SALMON, STEELHEAD, or other species of fish containing coded-wire tags.

Stop at mandatory check stations established by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Show fish, SHELLFISH, and SEAWEED in your possession and required licenses, Catch Record Cards, and gear being used, upon request of a Fish and Wildlife officer.

Fill out your Catch Record Card immediately upon retaining SALMON, STEELHEAD, HALIBUT, or STURGEON. For Puget Sound DUNGENESS CRAB, fill out immediately when fishing from a boat or dock, or upon returning to shore when wading or diving.

Return your Catch Record Card when you are done fishing or by the date printed on your card, even if nothing was caught.

Buying and Selling Fish & Shellfish

You may not offer any recreationally-caught fish or shellfish for sale or barter.

In order to buy, sell, or possess STEELHEAD, sea-run CUTTHROAT, or DOLLY VARDEN/ BULL TROUT lawfully taken by a treaty Indian member: the fish must be accompanied by a written statement showing taker's name, address, tribal affiliation, and treaty fish identification card number, number of fish, date, and location where taken. This rule does not apply to treaty members nor to game fish purchased from a fish buyer licensed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Fish and Shellfish Caught in Canada

It is lawful to possess Canadian-origin fish or SHELLFISH if you have a Canadian license and salmon conservation stamp (for SALMON), except it is unlawful to possess Canadian-origin yelloweye or canary rockfish.

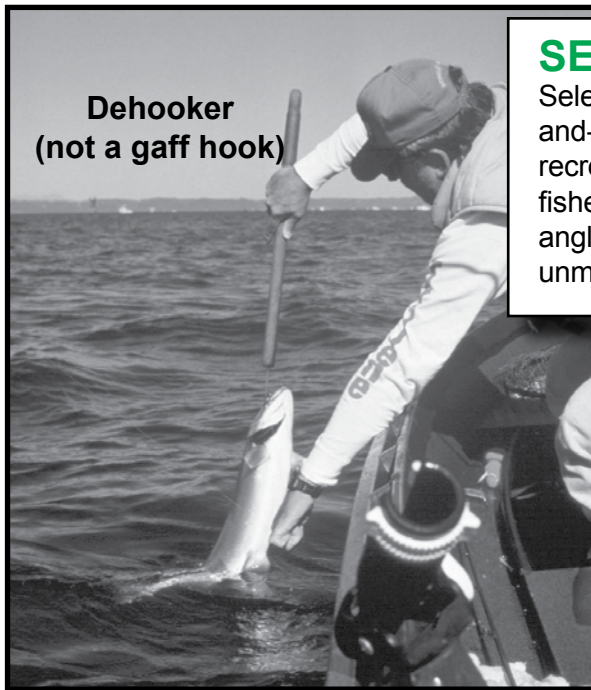
There are special rules for Canadian HALIBUT and SALMON. If you only fish in Canada, contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) or visit their website at www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca for updated Canadian regulations. If you fish for HALIBUT in Washington, the daily limit is one HALIBUT, and the possession limit is two HALIBUT, regardless of where they are taken. No more than one daily limit of HALIBUT may be possessed aboard the fishing vessel.

It is unlawful to possess in marine waters or land into Washington any fresh salmon taken for personal use from Canadian waters unless such salmon meet current salmon regulations for the Catch Record Card area where the salmon are landed, unless you physically clear Customs in Bedwell Harbour, Sydney, Ucluelet, Victoria, or White Rock, and get your Customs clearance number at the port. If you are in possession of salmon that would be unlawful if taken in Washington, you may not fish in Washington waters.

You may **not** land both a Canadian and a Washington limit of salmon on the same day (one or the other, but not both).

*See pages 25-27 for Freshwater-specific rules and page 102 for Marine Area-specific rules.

FISHING OPPORTUNITY DEPENDS ON CAREFUL HANDLING OF FISH



**Dehooker
(not a gaff hook)**

Photo shows the proper technique of releasing a fish with a dehooker without bringing the fish aboard the vessel.

SELECTIVE FISHING

Selective fisheries for hatchery-produced fish and catch-and-release fisheries are increasingly important to providing recreational fishing opportunities in Washington. To ensure these fisheries are successful, it is absolutely essential that participating anglers comply with all regulations and take great care in releasing unmarked fish to ensure the greatest chance for survival.

HOW TO RELEASE FISH

When you need to release a fish, there are some special precautions you can take to give it the best chance of surviving:

- Minimize handling by leaving the fish in the water.
- Do not net your fish – but if you must, use a soft, knotless net or rubber mesh net. Knotless nets are now required in fly-fishing only areas and freshwater areas with selective gear rules.
- Use a hook remover (dehooker) when hooks are imbedded in the mouth or jaw.
- If a fish has swallowed the hook, cut the leader.
- Keep fingers away from the eyes and gills of the fish.

SALMON and TROUT HANDLING RULES

FRESHWATER: “It is unlawful to totally remove salmon, steelhead, or Dolly Varden/Bull Trout from the water if it is unlawful to retain those fish, or if the angler subsequently releases the salmon, steelhead, Dolly Varden/Bull Trout.”

MARINE AREAS 5 through 13: “It is unlawful to bring wild salmon or a species of salmon aboard a vessel if it is unlawful to retain that salmon” (“aboard” means inside the gunwale of a vessel).

MARINE AREA 2-2: “It is unlawful to totally remove salmon from the water if it is illegal to retain those fish, except anglers fishing from boats 30 feet or longer as listed on either their state or Coast Guard registration, are exempt.”

STATEWIDE RELEASE AWARENESS DAY

Sunday, June 26, 2011

On this day anglers are encouraged to release their catches. Experience the thrill of sport fishing while voluntarily preserving our fish.

Help Save Salmon!

Volunteer with a Regional Fisheries Enhancement Group

Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEs) are non-profit, community-based organizations dedicated to enhancing salmon populations. The 14 RFEs share the unique role of working within their own communities across the state to recover salmon. Volunteers learn about salmon habitat, plant trees, count returning salmon, perform habitat assessments, conduct water quality monitoring, teach others, and much more. If you would like to learn more about how you can help salmon through the RFE program, please go to the WDFW website at:

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/about/volunteer/rfeg/index.html>

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife & Northwest Tribal Treaty Fishing Rights

There are 29 federally-recognized tribes in Washington, 21 of which have off-reservation hunting and fishing rights secured by federal law. Three additional tribes outside of Washington also have off-reservation treaty rights within Washington. Washington tribes also have hunting and fishing rights within their reservations.



The State of Washington and Indian tribes both manage activities with respect to many of the same resources including salmon, steelhead, shellfish, marine fish, and wildlife species. The long-term health of these resources depends on the state and the tribes working cooperatively to identify objectives and manage our respective activities to meet common goals.

The government-to-government relationship between WDFW and tribes is established through federal law, the Washington Centennial Accord and a history of cooperation in developing joint management agreements related to fish and wildlife. Notable examples of court decisions that provide the legal foundation for the cooperative management relationship between WDFW and the Indian tribes include U.S. v. Washington, U.S. v. Oregon, Hoh v. Baldrige, and Settler v. Lameer. Some of these rulings may be viewed online at: <http://www.ccrh.org/comm/river/table.htm>.

The state and the tribes each have a set of responsibilities and rights that must be respected. WDFW has the responsibility for protecting, preserving, and perpetuating fish and wildlife within the boundaries of the state. It has authority to carry out that responsibility by regulating fishing and hunting. This responsibility must be exercised consistent with federal law, including treaties reserving tribal fishing and hunting rights. Tribes have the authority to regulate their members' exercise of federally secured rights, including the treaty right of taking fish at usual and accustomed fishing places. Tribal authority is exercised in conformity with provisions of the applicable federal law.



WDFW and the tribes consult through a variety of co-management forums to resolve issues and jointly develop more than 50 management agreements for fish, shellfish and wildlife.

State-tribal agreements include conservation objectives, catch accounting procedures, data sharing requirements, enforcement needs, and a commitment to meet each other's resource management objectives. WDFW also collaborates with tribes in intergovernmental forums on salmon recovery planning, forest practices rules, environmental permitting, and addressing the impacts of hydroelectric projects.

WDFW is committed to working with tribes to meet our shared conservation and management objectives to secure the long-term health of the fish and wildlife of the state.

Tribes that have Off-Reservation Treaty Rights in Washington State

Hoh	Port Gamble S'Klallam	Suquamish
Jamestown S'Klallam	Puyallup	Swinomish
Lower Elwha Klallam	Quileute	Tulalip
Lummi	Quinault	Upper Skagit
Makah	Sauk-Suiattle	Yakama
Muckleshoot	Skokomish	Nez Perce (Idaho)
Nisqually	Squaxin Island	Umatilla (Oregon)
Nooksack	Stillaguamish	Warm Springs (Oregon)



Derelict Fishing Gear

Reporting lost or abandoned nets or pots

Still Fishing After All These Years

Lost and abandoned fishing gear continues to fish, impacting marine animals and destroying their habitat, entangling divers, and damaging propellers and rudders of boats.

What's being done?

Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, NGOs, and grassroots organizations and individuals are collaborating to protect and restore Washington marine resources by locating and removing harmful derelict fishing gear.

How can you help?

Record as much information as you can when you find derelict gear, including:

- Date of sighting
- Type of gear
- Approximate water depth
- General location
- Latitude (example 48.34333)
- Longitude (example -123.00333)

You can report this information to:



Photo provided by the Northwest Straits Initiative.



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



NORTHWEST STRAITS
marine conservation initiative

(Toll Free) 855-542-3935 or go to
<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/derelict>

360-428-1084 or go to
www.derelictgear.org

There are no penalties associated with reporting lost fishing gear.

The Derelict Fishing Gear Removal Project is a no-fault program. The goals are simply to remove lost and abandoned gear, to help restore Puget Sound, to improve public safety, and to assist species recovery.

Nets are dangerous! Never attempt to remove them. Divers, stay a safe distance away.

Reporting Violations/Poaching

DIAL 911 TO REPORT POACHING IN PROGRESS

FOR NON-EMERGENCY VIOLATIONS/POACHING:

- Call WDFW toll-free 1-877-933-9847 (1-877-WDFW-TIP); or
 - Use the dedicated WDFW email address (REPORTPOACHING@DFW.WA.GOV); or
 - TEXT YOUR POACHING/VIOLATION TIP anonymously to the WDFW poaching hotline.
- 1) Start a text message on your phone. On the first line of the message type the key word WDFWTIP. Then add a space and type in the violation information.
 - 2) Then, from the phone's menu, select SEND TO: and type in 847411 (TIP411), and press send (Note: The text message is sent to a special computer server that will mask your identity and assign an alias); or
- Report the crime on-line to WDFW by using the following web address: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/poaching/> or
 - Report the crime to the nearest WDFW Regional Office if during normal work hours, 8:00AM-5:00PM, Monday-Friday. Phone numbers are listed in the regulation pamphlet; or
 - Call the nearest Washington State Patrol Communications Center—see phone numbers.
 - For further information see <http://wdfw.wa.gov/poaching/>.

FOR OTHER FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT QUESTIONS:

Call Enforcement WILDCOMM at (360) 902-2936

FOR AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES REPORTS:

Call toll-free 1-888-933-9247 (1-888-WDFW-AIS)



Washington State Patrol phone numbers:

Aberdeen/Hoquiam (360) 533-5707
 Bellevue (425) 649-4370
 Bellingham (360) 676-2076
 Bremerton 360) 478-4646
 Burlington (360)757-1175
 Centralia/Chehalis (360) 748-6633
 Ephrata (509) 754-3571
 Gig Harbor (253) 858-8800
 Long Beach Peninsula (360) 533-5707
 Longview/Kelso (360) 577-2050
 Marysville (360) 658-1345
 Olympia (360) 596-1999
 Port Angeles (360) 452-3394
 Shelton (360) 426-6674
 Spokane (509) 456-4101
 Tacoma (253) 536-6210
 Vancouver (360) 260-6333
 Wenatchee (509) 663-9721
 Yakima (509) 575-2320

Reward Program

Information that contributes substantially to an arrest of another person for violation of Title 77.15 RCW, WAC 220, or WAC 232, including loss of fish, wildlife, or damage to WDFW property, could be eligible for a cash reward. Annually, about \$8,000.00 is paid in rewards.

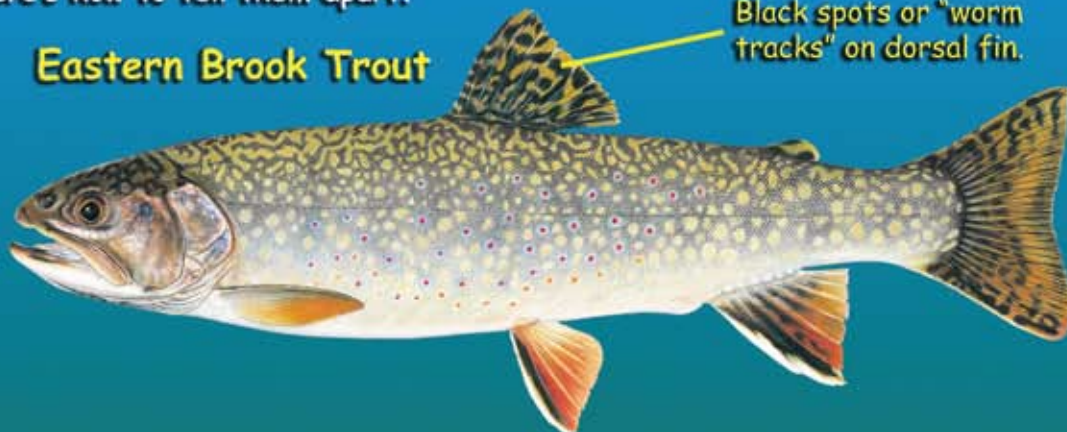
BROOK TROUT, BULL TROUT OR DOLLY VARDEN?



Why you should care.

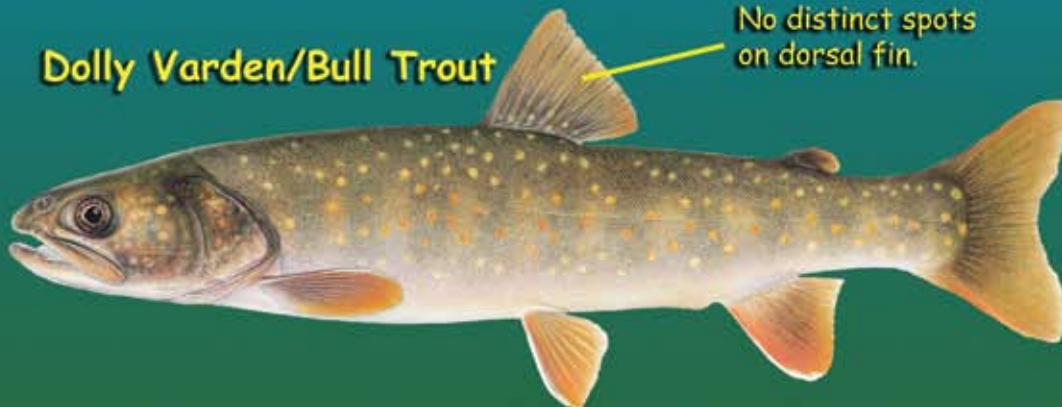
Bull trout and Dolly Varden are native to Washington waters and are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Eastern brook trout are imported from other states and can negatively impact bull trout and Dolly Varden. All three species look very much alike and often live in the same waters. Eastern brook trout may be harvested in most waters, but bull trout/Dolly Varden harvest is limited to a few select waters (see special rules for details). Here's how to tell them apart.

Eastern Brook Trout



Black spots or "worm tracks" on dorsal fin.

Dolly Varden/Bull Trout



No distinct spots on dorsal fin.

The dorsal fin is the key to telling them apart. If the dorsal fin has black spots or "worm tracks," it's a brook trout. If the dorsal fin is clear or olive colored, with no distinct spots, it's a bull trout or Dolly Varden.

So remember, in waters that are closed to harvest of bull trout:

No black, put it back!

To report illegal activity, please call: 1-800-477-6224

