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Attention Hunters & Anglers

<<< Help Preserve Our Past >>>

Remains of historic and native american settlements are found throughout Arizona. These ruins and artifacts are "Time Capsules" of information for future generations and provide details about how people once lived. Sites, artifacts and vertebrate fossils are protected by federal and state laws.

Please help Arizona’s land management agencies and property owners preserve these special sites and objects.

Report Looting, Vandalism and Artifact Theft: 1-800-VANDALS
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Fishing License Fees

Licenses available at all license dealers, Department offices and online
More information about the new licenses can be found under Commission Rules R12-4-207, R12-4-209 and R12-4-210.
All fishing and combo hunt/fish licenses listed are valid for the take of all aquatic wildlife, which includes legal fish species, crayfish, frogs, waterdogs and smallmouth bass.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LICENSES</th>
<th>PRIVILEGES</th>
<th>RESIDENT</th>
<th>NON-RESIDENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fishing 1,2,3</td>
<td>Allows the take of all fish species statewide, including at Community Fishing waters.</td>
<td>$37</td>
<td>$55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Hunt and Fish 1,2,3</td>
<td>Allows the take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.</td>
<td>$57</td>
<td>$160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Combination Hunt and Fish 1,2,3 (ages 10–17)</td>
<td>Allows the take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, migratory birds and upland game birds.</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term Combination Hunt and Fish 1,2,3</td>
<td>Allows the take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.</td>
<td>$15/day</td>
<td>$20/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Fishing 1</td>
<td>Allows take of all fish species at Community Fishing Waters</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Licenses are valid on year from date of purchase.
2. All licenses that allow fishing are valid for the take of trout and for simultaneous fishing with two poles or lines.
3. These licenses also include privileges that allow fishing from the shore or from a boat on any portion of the Colorado River and impounded waters (e.g., Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Havasu) that form mutual boundaries between Arizona and California, or Nevada. In other words, privileges granted by the old pre-2014 Colorado River Stamps for California and for Nevada are now included.
4. A Short-term Combo license may be purchased for any day. Purchase selects date(s) of validity at time of purchase. If purchased for multiple days, the days need not be consecutive.

License Information

License Requirements
• A valid fishing or combination license is required for resident and non-resident anglers 10 years of age or older fishing for any public accessible water in Arizona.
• Youth under the age of 10 and blind residents do not need to purchase a state fishing license to fish in Arizona.
• Licenses are valid one year from date of purchase.
• All required licenses must be in possession while engaging in fishing.
• A member or spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States who is on active duty and stationed in this state for either permanent or temporary duty, or is a member or spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty stationed in another state or country but who lists this state as their home of record at the time of applying for a license, permit, tag, or stamp, may purchase a resident license.
• A valid fishing or combination license is required for take of frogs, waterdogs, crayfish and smallmouth bass.

Arizona Fishing Licenses Are Not Required When
• Fishing any public water on free fishing day, which usually takes place on the first Saturday of National Fishing and Boating Week. The next two years’ dates for free fishing day are: June 1, 2019, and June 6, 2020.
• Registered and participating in a Department sponsored fishing clinic.
• Fishing private waters, tanks, or ponds with permission of the property owner. (see R12-4-311)

Where to Buy Licenses and Stamps
250 license dealers statewide, including many local sportgear stores, bait and tackle shops, major retailers, and convenience stores.
Arizona Game and Fish Department offices.
Order at www.azgfd.gov, immediate print out of license.

Lifetime Licenses
Lifetime license options are available only to Arizona residents and must be purchased at Game and Fish offices. Fee schedules vary by licensee type and age. For more information, visit www.azgfd.gov and type “lifetime license” in the search box. (Note: Lifetime licenses purchased prior to 2014 will now include the expanded privileges of their respective counterpart.)

Complimentary Licenses
Must meet criteria below to qualify for free license. These licenses include the same privileges as the Combination Hunt and Fish. (A hard-press permanent card may be purchased for $4. Cards are mailed within 30 days of purchase.)
• PIONEER Person must be 70 years of age or older who has been a domiciled Arizona resident for 25 or more consecutive years immediately preceding application for the license.
• DISABLED VETERAN A veteran of the armed forces of the United States who has been a domiciled Arizona resident for one year or more immediately preceding application for the license and who is receiving compensation from the United States government for permanent service connected disabilities rated as 100 percent disabling.

Cover photo by George Andrejko

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2019 & 2020 Arizona Fishing Regulations
Regulation Changes

Note: All regulation changes take effect Jan. 1, 2019. Check General and Special regulation sections for changes highlighted as “NEW” or as “REVISED.”

Open Fish Creek in Greenlee County and tributaries Corduroy Creek and Double Cienega Creek to fishing. pages 12-13

Close Chase Creek (Gila County) to fishing. page 16

Designate Fain Lake and Yavapai Lakes in Urban Forest Park (Prescott Valley) and Mansel Carter Oasis Lake (Queen Creek) as Community Fishing Waters with bag limits. pages 14-15 and 22-23

Designate the Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex (PAAC) Pond in Yuma as a Community Fishing Water with bag limits. pages 20-21

Change bag limits for all fish species at Maricopa Lake (Youngtown). pages 22-23

Change bag limits for bass at Arivaca Lake to statewide general regulations.

Change bag limits for bass at Pena Blanca Lake. pages 24-25

How To Use This Booklet

This booklet contains the information you need to legally fish in Arizona. Please consult regulations carefully before fishing. Regulations differ on many bodies of water, so be sure to follow the steps below before you go fishing:

1. Make sure that you have read and are familiar with the information on General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–8) concerning the requirements for licenses, stamps, daily bag and possession limits, gear and bait restrictions, harvest methods and common violations.

2. Review the General Sport Fish Regulations (page 6) for information on daily bag and possession limits for each species that applies to all fishing waters statewide.

3. Consult the statewide map, below, to find your public fishing area of interest. Note: for information about Community Fishing Program waters pick up the 2019 booklet (and 2020 next year).

4. Locate your fishing area of interest in the Special Regulations – Fish: Commission Order 40 (pages 12–25) or Special Regulations by Species (pages 26–31). Now look to see if the body of water you will be fishing is listed, then note any Special Regulations that apply to any fish species such as daily bag limits, length limits, seasons, method of take, bait and hook restrictions, closed areas, or other restrictions. You can also refer to the Special Regulation Waters Index on page 61.

5. If specific references to a body of water, fish species, daily bag limits, length limits, seasons, method of take, or other restrictions are not made in the Special Regulations, then General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons apply.

It is the angler’s responsibility to know what regulations apply to the body of water they are fishing. New or revised regulations for 2019 are summarized on page 4.
General Statewide Fishing Regulations

Open Statewide, Jan. 1, 2019, through Dec. 31, 2020

Before you fish any body of water, be certain to review the General Statewide Regulations and the Special Regulations for the area you intend to fish. Anglers are responsible for knowing what regulations apply to the body of water they are fishing. See www.azgfd.gov for up-to-date information including any changes.

DAILY BAG LIMITS

The following are the legal fish and general daily bag limits that apply to all fishing waters statewide. These regulations apply statewide unless site specific Special Regulations (pages 12–25) apply to that body of water. Statewide includes all state and federal refuges, parks and monuments; open areas do not include any area closed to hunting, fishing, or trapping under A.R.S. sections 17-303 and 17-304 or Commission rules R12-4-321, R12-4-401, R12-4-801, and R12-4-803.

LEGAL FISH

Trout (includes rainbow, cutthroat, brown, brook, tiger, Gila and Apache trout; grayling) 6 Any combination

Bass (including largemouth and smallmouth) 6 Any combination

Striped Bass 10

Walleye 6

Northern Pike Unlimited Immediate kill or release

Catfish (including channel and flathead) 10 Any combination

Crappie (white and black) Unlimited

White Amur (grass carp) minimum size 30 inches 1

Roundtail Chub Catch and release only

Sunfishes (includes bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish and hybrid sunfish) Unlimited

All Other Species (except protected native fish): including, but not limited to, white bass, yellow bass, carp, suckers, buffalofish, bullhead, yellow perch and tilapia Unlimited

COMMUNITY FISHING PROGRAM WATERS DAILY BAG LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISH SPECIES</th>
<th>LAKES</th>
<th>PONDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass minimum size 13 inches</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfish (various species including bluegill, redear, green and hybrid)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White amur (grass carp) minimum size 30 inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS

This synopsis of fishing regulations is prepared for convenience only. The regulations are for 2019 and 2020. For specific laws and regulations relating to fishing, see Arizona Revised Statute, Title 17 Laws, and Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules, which can be found at www.azgfd.gov.

Hook and Line Methods

- All new fishing and combo licenses allow the angler to fish with two poles or lines simultaneously. In no case are more than two lines allowed to be used at the same time.
- “Angling” means the taking of fish by one line and not to exceed two hooks, by one line and one artificial lure, which may have attached more than one hook, or by one line and not to exceed two artificial flies or lures.
- Fishing lines must be constantly attended and in immediate control.
- The hook, fly or lure must be used in such a manner that the fish voluntarily attempts to take it in its mouth.
- For artificial fly and lure waters, check the Special Regulations to determine if hooks must also be single-pointed barbless hook only.
- A single-pointed barbless hook is a fish hook with a single point, manufactured without barbs on or which barbs have been completely closed or removed. This does not include a treble hook. Regulations limiting tackle to single-pointed barbless hooks do not eliminate the angler’s option for simultaneous fishing as defined. Anglers may use a single line with no more than two single hooks, as with a primary hook and a dropper hook or fly.

Other Fishing Methods

- Bow and arrow, crossbow, snare, gill, spear or spear gun, or snagging are valid methods for taking carp, buffalo fish, mullet, tilapia, goldfish, and shad statewide unless a closure or Special Regulation restricts it.
- Bow and arrow fishing for catfish (5 catfish daily bag limit, any combination) is valid at Apache Lake, Canyon Lake and Saguaro Lake.
- Spear and spear gun fishing for striped bass is valid at Lake Powell, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave (between Hoover Dam and Cottonwood Landing) and Lake Pleasant. Daily bag limits vary between locations. See Special Regulations for more details.
- Any unattended traps or devices used to catch or hold aquatic wildlife or fish must have attached water resistant identification.
STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS (continued)

LEGALLY BEARING THE NAME, ADDRESS, AND FISHING LICENSE NUMBER OF THE PERSON USING THE DEVICE.

• All aquatic baitfish and live crayfish caught must be returned immediately and unharmed to the water after being caught.
• All live legal baitfish and live crayfish caught must be for personal use only and are not to be sold or used for commercial purposes.
• Live crayfish may only be used as bait on the same body of water where they were captured.

DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS

• The daily bag limit is the maximum number of fish that may be legally caught and reduced to possession in one day. Once you catch a fish and do not release it, it now counts toward your daily bag limit. This includes any fish you catch and give away to someone else. Daily bag limits are for 24-hour periods (midnight to midnight). Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits unless otherwise noted (including waters listed under the Special Regulation).
• No person shall have in their possession (in the field, in camp, at a transient residence) more than two daily bag limits of any fish species. Fish are in an angler’s possession whether on land, in cold storage, in transit, or at permanent residence more than two daily bag limits of any fish species. Fish are in an angler’s possession whether on hand, in cold storage, in transit, or at permanent residence unless otherwise noted (including waters listed under the Special Regulation).
• An angler may take daily bag limits of several types of fish per day. Daily bag limits apply to all Arizona waters fished that day.

CLOSURES TO FISHING

Sensitive areas may be permanently closed to fishing. Some areas (streams) being actively restored for native trout recovery efforts may be temporarily closed to fishing.

LENGTH LIMITS

Most fishing waters in Arizona do not have length limits. Check the Special Regulation waters (including Designated Community Fishing Program waters) to determine if length limits apply to species found in the water you wish to fish. A minimum length means that a fish shorter than a designated length must be returned to the water unharmed immediately after being caught.

HOW TO MEASURE THE LENGTH OF A FISH

1. Total length is the standard.
2. Place the fish flat on its side with the jaw closed.
3. Measure in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the extreme tip of the tail.
4. Where length limits apply, you must release unharmed all fish not measuring within the legal length limit.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF FISH

• Anglers may transport up to a possession limit of any fish species.
• It is illegal to transport live fish, including in live wells or other containers. All fish must be killed or released before transportation from the body of water. This does not apply to some live baitfish that are transported from licensed bait dealers. See page 10 for Live Baitfish – Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations.
• Fish must be transported in a way that they can be counted and species of fish can be identified. All fish must have a piece of skin attached to the carcass or a fillet so species can be determined. If minimum length limits apply to the species, the head, tail and skin must be intact so fish length and species can be determined.

LICENSE REVOCATION AND CIVIL LIABILITY

License Revocation

You can have your fishing, hunting and trapping license privileges revoked by the Commission for up to five years or more on a conviction of:

• unlawful taking or possession of wildlife (including fish)
• careless use of firearms resulting in human injury or death
• destroying or injures livestock
• acts of vandalism or littering while hunting or fishing

Civil Liability

Under state law (A.R.S. 17-314) anyone who is found to have unlawfully wounded or killed, or unlawfully possessed any of the following wildlife may be subject to civil action by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. The civil damages may reach as much as $4,000 per incident. (A.R.S. 17-314)

Possess Unlawfully Taken Aquatic Wildlife

Any aquatic wildlife that is unlawfully taken may not be legally possessed. Whether or not you were involved in the illegal taking of wildlife or fish, you cannot legally possess such parts thereof. (A.R.S. 17-309A4)

FISH OR TAKE AQUATIC WILDLIFE WITHOUT A LICENSE OR WITH THE WRONG LICENSE

In order to fish or take any aquatic wildlife in Arizona, you must have a valid fishing license, as applicable, in your possession if you are 10 years of age or older. You should check your license every time that you go fishing. A Community fishing license is not valid at state waters. Community Fishing Program guidebooks are available at all Game and Fish offices, license dealers or online at www.azgfd.gov. (A.R.S. 17-3031)

FISHING WITH AN UNATTENDED LINE

Anytime you are fishing your line must be constantly attended and within your immediate control. Before you leave the area, even for a short while, your line must be reeled in and removed from the water. (A.R.S. 17-301C)

EXCEED DAILY BAG AND/OR POSSESSION LIMIT

Fish may only be taken as prescribed by Commission Order for daily bag and/or possession limit. Please consult Commission Orders for specifics. After you have caught and kept your daily bag limit, it is illegal to continue to:

• Fish for that same species of fish and practice catch-and-release;
• Fish for that same species of fish with the intent of replacing any fish in your bag with a “better fish” – this is also known as culling;
• Fish for that same species of fish with the intent of “helping” another angler get his/her daily bag limit; or
• Fish for a species of fish if you already have the possession limit (twice the daily bag limit) for that species (e.g., in an ice chest at camp, or at home in your freezer). (A.R.S. 17-309A4 and 15)

UNLICENSED CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 10 AND UNLICENSED ON LAKE POWELL OR THE COLORADO RIVER

Children under the age of 10 need not carry a license on Arizona lakes. Children 10 years of age or older need a valid resident fishing license when fishing on Lake Powell or the Colorado River. (A.R.S. 17A-312)

STATEDWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS (continued)

Unlawful Possession or Transportation of Live Crayfish

 Except for Yuma County and a portion of La Paz County or under a live wildlife license authority, it is unlawful for a person to import, transport or possess live crayfish other than on or at the body of water where caught. (A.R.S. 17-309A4, R12-4-316)

Other Violations

• Refuse to produce a license or fish for inspection upon request of an enforcement officer.
• Snag or attempt to snag fish except as allowed by R12-4-313.
• Attempt to take fish by hand, with or without a hook.
• Use a landing net to capture fish, except to land a legally-hooked fish. Dip or seine nets are only legal for the capture of baitfish.
• Waste game fish by intentionally leaving or abandoning any fillets or commonly edible portion of any fish.
• Allow any recreationally caught fish or aquatic wildlife for sale or barter, except as authorized by R12-4-305P.
• Use electrical devices, explosives, firearms, drugs, chemicals or poison that may kill or injure fish and aquatic wildlife.
• Use or possess live bait in areas or on waters where fishing is restricted to the use of artificial flies and lures only, or where the use of live baitfish is restricted. (pages 10-11).

It is every angler’s responsibility to protect our fishing heritage. You can help ensure responsible and ethical fishing by reporting violations immediately to our Operation Game Thief hotline 1-800-352-0700.

LITTERING WHILE TAKING AQUATIC WILDLIFE

All anglers are responsible for cleaning up after themselves. All camp and shoreline areas should be left clean. Bait containers, wrappers, hooks, line and associated debris constitute litter and should be picked up, packed out, and properly disposed of. Also, all anglers are responsible for the proper care and disposal of their fish carcasses. Shorelines and waterways must be kept as clean as they were found. (A.R.S. 17-309A9)

8 Arizona Game and Fish Department • www.azgfd.gov 2019 & 2020 Arizona Fishing Regulations 9
Live Baitfish — Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations

Live baitfish that are legal for use in Arizona include only those species identified on these two pages. No other fish species may be used as live bait.

Live baitfish may be obtained and used only in the legal areas identified below.

No live baitfish may be used or possessed while on any waters in Coconino, Apache, Navajo, Pima and Cochise counties. All other counties have specific baitfish regulations by body of water or area.

Please dispose of all unwanted baitfish by burying them on land far from the water.

Legal Areas Anglers May Transport and Use Live Baitfish

Arizona Live Baitfish License Dealers may offer for sale any of the following:
- fathead minnows (most common), threadfin shad, mosquitofish, golden shiner and goldfish. Any legal baitfish obtained from a licensed baitfish dealer may be transported for use only to the following legal areas.

Legal Areas Allowed

Fathead minnows, threadfin shad and mosquitofish are permitted on all waters of the counties of Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma. These baitfish may be used in all waters of Mohave county except the Virgin River. Additional open areas include: 1) the mainstream portions of the Gila and Salt rivers, and that portion of the Verde River below the Tuzigoot Bridge, including impounded reservoirs, 2) Tonto Creek from Goffs downstream, 3) those portions of Apache, Roosevelt, Pleasant and Horsethief lakes lying outside of these counties, and 4) that portion of the San Francisco River in Greenlee County. Notes: Live baitfish may not be transported to the Verde River upstream from Horsethew Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County. Threadfin shad are permitted for use if caught and used on site at Patagonia Lake in Santa Cruz County. Fathead minnows are permitted for use as live bait only when caught and used on site at Roper Flat Lake in Graham County. No waters of any other counties are open.

Legal Areas Allowed

Golden shiner and goldfish are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. Open areas include: 1) Lake Mead, and 2) the Colorado River downstream from Hoover Dam to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, and 3) Alamo Lake. No waters of any other counties are open.

Legal Areas Allowed

Tilapia are permitted on all waters of Yuma County. Additional open areas include: 1) waters in La Paz County located west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, and 2) the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs. No waters of any other counties are open.

Legal Areas Allowed

Carp and Goldfish are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. Additional open areas include: 1) Lake Mead, 2) the Colorado River downstream from Hoover Dam to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, 3) the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers, including impounded reservoirs, 4) community waters in Maricopa County, 5) Lake Pleasant, and 6) Alamo Lake. Notes: Live baitfish may not be transported to the Verde River upstream from Horsethew Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County. No waters of any other counties are open.

Legal Areas Allowed

Gizzard shad are permitted for use as live bait only from the following areas: 1) the Colorado River south of Separation Canyon downstream to the Southern International boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs (e.g., Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu) and directly connected backwaters (e.g., Topock Marsh and Mittry Lake), 2) the Gila and Salt Rivers, including impounded reservoirs (e.g., Roosevelt Lake and Apache Lake), 3) community waters in Maricopa County, and 4) Lake Pleasant.

Live Baitfish — Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations

Legal live baitfish can be obtained from licensed bait dealers and from wild capture for personal use only. For regulations on legal capture methods, possession and transport of live baitfish, see:
- Capturing baitfish and crayfish for bait (page 7 of this book)
- Lawful methods R12-4-313.A thru E
- Possession of live fish R12-4-315.A & B
- Possession and transportation of live baitfish R12-4-316.A & B
- Seasons for lawfully taking fish R12-4-317.A thru C

Notes:
- Gizzard shad are NOT considered baitfish, however they have specific regulations governing their use in Arizona. For regulations on live waterdog legal areas, capture, possession, and transportation see R12-4-313.C.4 and R12-4-316.A & C.
- No live waterdogs or salamanders may be taken, used or possessed in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 87, or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82 (this includes Parker Canyon Lake).

Waterdogs

Waterdogs are NOT considered baitfish, however they have specific regulations governing their use in Arizona. For regulations on live waterdog legal areas, capture, possession, and transportation see R12-4-313.C.4 and R12-4-316.A & C.

No live waterdogs or salamanders may be taken, used or possessed in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 87, or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82 (this includes Parker Canyon Lake).
Special Regulations and Seasons — Fish: Commission Order 40

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-317), daily bag and possession limits, length limits, or closures that differ from General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–9) or Statewide Daily Bag and Possession Limits (page 6). Only exceptions to General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons are shown for each area.

White Mountains

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the White Mountains area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Ackre Lake  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Becker Lake  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Burro Creek  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Carnero Lake  The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only.

Coyote Creek  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Lee Valley Lake  The limit is 2 trout (includes any combination of trout and grayling); artificial fly and lure only.

Mamie Creek  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Nelson Reservoir  Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Nutrioso Creek  From its confluence with the Little Colorado River upstream to Highway 180 in the city of Nutrioso including Nelson Reservoir. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Patterson Ponds  The Community Fishing Program pond limit is 2 trout; 2 catfish; 1 bass, minimum size 15 inches; 5 sunfish.

Silver Creek  In Navajo County within the boundaries of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission-owned property, including that portion designated as state fish hatchery. Artificial fly and lure fishing only using single-pointed barbless hooks and catch-and-release only for trout from Oct. 1 through March 31. No trout may be kept. Trout must be immediately released unharmed. From April 1 through Sept. 30 fishing is limited to the designated area below the section boundary fence and general statewide regulations apply.

Thompson Creek  Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

East Fork of the Little Colorado River above Colter Dam: in Apache County—Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

West Fork of the Black River: From the confluence of Hayground Creek upstream to the Fort Apache Indian Reservation including tributaries. Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Woodland Lake  The limit is 4 trout.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing
- Region I headquarters in Pinetop Posted boundary.
- State or federal hatchery Posted boundaries.

Native Trout Recovery Closures
- Bear Wallow Creek in Greenlee County
- Conklin Creek in Greenlee County
- Hayground Creek in Apache County
- Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Lake.
- Mineral Creek in Apache County, upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests boundary.
- Raspberry Creek in Greenlee County
- Soldier Creek in Apache County
- South Fork Little Colorado River in Apache County
- Stinkly Creek in Apache County
- West Fork of the Black River: From the upper Apache trout barrier ¼ mile below Forest Service Road 116, downstream for .3 miles to a point 100 yards below the next Apache trout barrier in Apache County.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to build eagle breeding closures and or Wildlife Area closures. See page 46 for information on Crescent Lake, Greer Lakes (Tunnel and River), Luna Lake and Show Low Lake.

Live Baitfish Regulations
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in this fishing area in Navajo or Apache Counties, no exceptions. See pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions
The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area: Single electric motor only: Ackre Lake, Bunch Reservoir, Carnero Lake, Lee Valley Lake, Scott Reservoir, Tunnel Reservoir, Woodland Lake, Pratt Lake, Hubey Lake.

10 horsepower or less: Becker Lake, Big Lake, Concho Lake, Crescent Lake, Fool Hollow Lake, Luna Lake, Nelson Reservoir, Rainbow Lake, River Reservoir, Show Low Lake.

For more information and a complete listing, refer to page 39.
**North Central**

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bail and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

**Notes:**
1. General/Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the North Central area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

- **Beaver Creek (Wet and Dry)** Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- **Cataract Lake** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.
- **City Reservoir** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 15 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish; the limit is 5 sunfish.
- **Dead Horse State Park Lagoons** The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 2 bass, the limit is 4 channel catfish; the limit is 10 sunfish.
- **Dogtown Lake** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.
- **East Verde River** Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- **Elk Tank** Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
- **Fain Lake** The limit is 4 catfish, 4 trout, 2 bass (13 inches or more), 10 sunfish, 1 white amur (30 inches or more), and statewide limits for all other species.
- **Fossil Creek, Middle Reach** Seasonally, from the first Saturday in October through April 30, fishing is allowed between the waterfall located approximately 1 mile above the Fume Trailhead parking lot along FS 708 and the downstream-most power line crossing (immediately below Sally May Wash). Catch-release only for roundtail chub and headwater chub. Roundtail chub and headwater chub must be immediately released unharmed; no chub may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
- **Francis Short Pond** The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish; the limit is 5 sunfish.
- **Goldwater Lake** The limit is 1 bass, minimum size 15 inches.
- **Granite Basin Lake** The limit is 1 catfish in any combination.
- **J.D. Dam Lake** Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
- **Kaibab Lake** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.
- **Lake Mary, Lower** The limit is 4 channel catfish.
- **Lake Mary, Upper** Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
- **Oak Creek** Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
  - Between Kanejape Crossing and Call-of-the-Canyon Crossing spanning the confluence of Oak Creek, and West Fork Oak Creeks. Catch-and-release only for trout. Trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
- **Stone Dam Lake** The limit is 2 bass minimum size 15 inches; the limit is 4 catfish.
- **Verde River and its tributaries** Downstream from Granite Creek to Horsethief Dam: Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- **West Clear Creek** Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- **Whitehorse Lake** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 15 inches; the limit is 4 catfish.
- **Yavapai Lakes** In Urban Forest Park. The limit is 4 catfish, 4 trout, 2 bass (13 inches or more), 10 sunfish, 1 white amur (30 inches or more), and statewide limits for all other species.

**Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing**
- **Fossil Creek** In Yavapai County; except for the 4.5 mile middle reach portion during open season and open area as described under Fossil Creek, Middle Reach Special Regulations/Season language opposite column.
- **Gap Creek** Between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.
- **Grapevine Creek** in Yavapai County
- **Lake Mary, Upper** Post area immediately above the dam.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Post area boundaries.

**Live Baitfish Regulations**
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Coconino County, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

**Watercraft and Motor Restrictions**
The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:
- Single electric motor only: Dogtown Reservoir, Goldwater Lake, Granite Basin Lake, J.D. Dam Lake, Santa Fe Lake, Whitehorse Lake, Willow Creek Reservoir
- 15 horsepower or less: Ashur Lake, Cataract Lake, Kaibab Lake, Kinikinik Lake, Lower Lake Mary, Lynx Lake
- For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.

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**Fishing Waters – North Central**

1. Ashur Lake
2. Beaver Creek, Wet and Dry
3. Cataract Lake
4. City Reservoir
5. Dead Horse State Park Lagoons
6. Dogtown Lake
7. East Verde River
8. Elk Tank
9. Fain Lake
10. Fossil Creek
11. Francis Short Pond
12. Goldwater Lake
13. Granite Basin Lake
14. J.D. Dam Lake
15. Kaibab Lake
16. Kinikinik Lake
17. Lake Mary, Lower
18. Lake Mary, Upper
19. Long Lake
20. Lynx Lake
21. Middle Tank
22. Mingus Lake
23. Oak Creek
24. Oak Creek, West Fork
25. Perkins Tank
26. Santa Fe Reservoir
27. Stone Dam Lake
28. Verde River
29. Watson and Willow lakes
30. West Clear Creek
31. Whitehorse Lake
32. Yavapai Lakes
Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the Mogollon Rim area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

All waters within the city park systems of Payson The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 8 catch in any combination.

Bear Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Black Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

CC Cragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge Reservoir) Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Chevelon Creek
- From the confluence with Willow Springs Creek to Chevelon Crossing including Chevelon Canyon Lake. The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only.
- From Chevelon Crossing to the Little Colorado River. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

Chevelon Canyon Lake The limit is 2 trout; artificial fly and lure only. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

East Clear Creek In Coconino and Navajo counties and its tributaries upstream from the confluence of East Clear Creek and Willow Creek including Blue Ridge and Knoll reservoirs. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout.

East Verde River
- From the creek source to the SRP Pumphouse. Catch-and-release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.
- From the Pumphouse downstream. The limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Green Valley Park Lakes (Town of Payson) Horton Creek in Gila County Catch and release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Knoll Lake Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 the limit is 6 trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Long Tom Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Wooeds Canyon Lake Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing
- State or federal hatcheries. Posted boundaries.
- Dude Creek in Gila County.
- Chase Creek in Gila County.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 46 for information on Tonto Creek and Woods Canyon Lake.

Live Baitfish Regulations
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Navajo or Coconino Counties, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions
The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:
- Single electric motor only: Bear Canyon Lake, Green Valley Lake, Knoll Lake, Woods Canyon Lake
- No horsepower or less: Black Canyon Lake, C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge) Lake, Chevelon Canyon Lake, Willow Creek Reservoir, Willow Springs Lake

For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.
**Colorado River Northwest**

Special Regulations include fishing seasons, bag limits, possession limits, live baitfish regulations, and areas closed to fishing.

**Notes:**
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the Colorado River Northwest area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

**Bright Angel Creek** Unlimited trout; unlimited striped bass; unlimited catfish. Trout taken at Bright Angel Creek shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released.

**Colorado River**
- From Glen Canyon Dam to the Paria riffle (Lees Ferry): The limit is 2 rainbow trout per day; artificial fly and lure only; barbless hooks only. Rainbow trout taken from this portion of the Colorado River shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released; there is no limit on other sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout other than rainbow trout, and walleye.
- From the Paria riffle to Navajo Bridge, including all tributaries. The limit is 6 rainbow trout per day. Rainbow trout taken from this portion of the Colorado River shall be killed and retained as part of the bag limit or immediately released; there is no limit on other sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout other than rainbow trout, and walleye.
- From Navajo Bridge to Separation Canyon, including all tributaries within the Grand Canyon National Park. There is no limit on sport fish species which includes all species of bass (including sunfish and stripers), all species of catfish, all species of trout, and walleye.
- From Separation Canyon to Hoover Dam (including Lake Mead): The limit is 5 trout; the limit is 20 striped bass 20 inches in length or larger, unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; the limit is 15 crappie.
- From Hoover Dam to Davis Dam (including Lake Mohave and Willow Beach): The limit is 5 trout in any combination; the limit is 20 for striped bass 20 inches in length or larger; unlimited for striped bass under 20 inches in length; striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun from that portion of Lake Mohave between Hoover Dam and Cottonwood Landing.
- From Davis Dam to the California-Nevada boundary: the limit is 5 trout in any combination; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 15 inches.

**Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing**
- **Colorado River** (those portions listed below)
  - Posted areas immediately below Glen Canyon Dam (Lake Powell).
  - One-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
  - Posted areas immediately below Davis Dam (Lake Mohave).
  - Lake Mead: Posted portions and the area immediately above Hoover Dam.
  - Little Colorado River: That portion lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.
  - State or federal hatcheries: Posted boundaries.

**Live Baitfish Regulations**
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Coconino County, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

**Watercraft and Motor Restrictions**
The use of watercraft and motors may be restricted on some waters in this fishing area. For more information, please refer to page 39.

**Colorado River Special Use Privilege**
Starting in 2014, the Colorado River Stamp — California, and Colorado River Stamp — Nevada will no longer be available. The privileges of these stamps are now bundled together and included in the Arizona General Fishing license and Combo Hunt/Fish licenses (youth, adult and short-term). These licensees may fish from a boat on any waters that form the mutual boundaries between Arizona and California, or Nevada, and as of 2018, Utah, or when fishing from the California, or Nevada, shorelines of these waters. (see pages 7 and 52)
Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the Colorado River Southwest area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Colorado River
• From I-40 bridge to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico including Lake Havasu, Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake and associated backwaters. The limit is 10 trout; the limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 25 sunfish or crappie in any combination.

Canals in Yuma County Catch-and-release only for white amur. White amur must be immediately released unharmed; no white amur may be kept. Note: White amur are similar to, and can be mistaken for, common carp. Bow hunters should use caution and not shoot white amur.

Designated Community Fishing Program waters
• Council Avenue Pond (city of Somerton)
• Fortuna Lake (Yuma area)
• Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex Pond (city of Yuma)
• Redondo Lake (Yuma area)
• West Wetlands Pond (city of Yuma)

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing
• Alamo Lake Posted area immediately above the dam.
• Cibola Lake From the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.
• Lake Havasu Posted portions.
• Martinez Lake Posted portions from Oct. 1 through March 1.

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 46 for information.

Live Baitfish Regulations
See pages 10–11 for details.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions
The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:
Single electric motor only: Fortuna Lake, Quigley Pond, Redondo Lake
For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.

Colorado River Special Use Privilege
Starting in 2014, the Colorado River Stamp — California will no longer be available. The privileges of this stamp are now bundled together and included in the Arizona General Fishing license and Combo Hunt/Fish (youth, adult and short-term) licenses. These licensees may fish from a boat on any waters that form the mutual boundaries between Arizona and California; or when fishing from the California shorelines of these waters. In addition to large stretches of the Colorado River, these fishing privileges include Lake Havasu and associated backwaters (e.g., Martinez Lake, Mittry Lake). (see page 7)
Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the Central area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Apache Lake, Canyon Lake, Saguaro Lake
The limit is 5 catfish, any combination, when taken by bow and arrow (Note: the catfish limit is 10, any combination, for all other legal methods).

Bartlett Lake
The limit is 15 crappie.

Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility (city of Avondale, 17 lake complex) Catch-and-release only for all resident fish species. All fish must be immediately released unharmed; single-pointed barbless hooks only. Note: the city of Avondale requests that anglers use artificial flies and lures, and not use any prepared baits with the exception of worms.

Horseshoe Lake
Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Lake Pleasant
Unlimited for striped bass; striped bass may be kept.

Maricopa Lake (city of Youngtown)
The limit is 4 trout; the limit is 4 bass, minimum size 15 inches; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination. Note: Community license not valid.

Roosevelt Lake
The limit is 15 crappie.

Salt River (Upper)
From Roosevelt Diversion Dam upstream to the boundary junction of the San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian Reservations. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Salt River Project Canal System (155 miles of canals)
Catch-and-release only for white amur. White amur must be immediately released unharmed; no white amur may be kept.

Tempe Town Lake (city of Tempe)
The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 15 inches; the limit is 4 catfish in any combination; and the limit is 10 sunfish in any combination.

The Pond at Town Hall (town of Gilbert) Catch-and-release only for all resident fish species. All fish must be immediately released unharmed; artificial fly and lure only; barbless hooks only.

Water Ranch Lake (town of Gilbert)
The limit is 2 trout; the limit is 2 catfish; catch and release only for bass and sunfish; bass and sunfish must be immediately released unharmed; no bass or sunfish may be kept; single-pointed barbless hooks only.

Managed Community Fishing Program waters

East Valley Locations
• Chaparral Park Lake (city of Scottsdale)
• Desert Breeze Park Lake (city of Chandler)
• Discovery Park Ponds (town of Gilbert)

Fishing Waters – Central

1. Apache Lake
2. Bartlett Lake
3. Canyon Lake
4. Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility
5. Horseshoe Lake
6. Lake Pleasant
7. Mansel Carter Oasis Park Lake
8. Roosevelt Lake
9. Saguaro Lake
10. Salt River (lower)
11. Salt River (upper)
12. Salt River Project Canal System
13. Tempe Town Lake
14. Verde River
15. Water Ranch Lake
16. West Valley Community Fishing waters
17. East Valley Community Fishing waters
18. City of Maricopa Community Fishing waters
19. City of Casa Grande Community Fishing waters

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing
• Agua Fria River Posted areas immediately below Waddell Dam (Lake Pleasant)
• Apache Lake Posted areas immediately below Roosevelt Dam (Roosevelt Lake)
• Canyon Lake Posted areas immediately below Horse Mesa Dam (Apache Lake)
• Saguaro Lake Posted areas immediately below Mormon Flat Dam (Canyon Lake)

NOTE: Other seasonal closures may be in effect within some areas due to bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures (Saguaro Lake). See page 46 for information on Lake Pleasant, Salt River, Tonita Creek and Verde River.

Live Baitfish Regulations
See pages 10–11 for details.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions
The use of watercraft and motors may be restricted on some waters in this fishing area. For more information, please refer to page 39.
Special Regulations include fishing seasons, daily bag and possession limits, length limits, bait and hook restrictions, legal methods, and waters and areas closed to fishing.

Notes:
1. General Statewide Regulations apply to all waters and fish species within the Southeast area except as listed below.
2. For each water listed, the possession limit is two times the daily bag limit, unless a different possession limit is specified.

Cluff Ranch Pond 3  The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.
Dankworth Lake  The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.
Frye Mesa Reservoir  The limit is 2 trout, any combination.
Grant Creek  Catch and release only for trout, trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only; single-pointed barbless hooks only.
Parker Canyon Lake  Daily bag limits have been reduced to 4 channel catfish.
Pena Blanca Lake  The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.
Roper Lake  The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

All waters, not in the Community Fishing Program, but within the city park systems of Tucson  The limit is 4 trout, the limit is 4 catfish in any combination.

Managed Community Fishing Program waters
- Kennedy Park Lake (city of Tucson)
- Lakeside Lake at Chuck Ford-Lakeside Park (city of Tucson)
- Sahuarita Lake (town of Sahuarita)
- Silverbell Lake at Christopher Columbus Park (city of Tucson)

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing
- Archer Lake at Christopher Columbus Park in Pima County
- Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham Counties
- Ash Creek and Marijilda Creek and their tributaries in Graham County (Gila trout recovery)
- Bog Hole Wildlife Area  Posted portions
- Bonita Creek in Graham County
- Cienega Creek  Posted portions in Pima County
- Frye Creek in Graham County
- Kino Environmental Restoration Project in Pima County
- Lower Sabino Canyon  From the confluence of the East and West forks of Sabino Creek, downstream to the U.S. Forest Service boundary in Pima County
- O’Donnell Canyon in Santa Cruz County
- Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County
- West Turkey Creek in Cochise County

Live Baitfish Regulations
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Pima or Cochise Counties, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

Waterdog Prohibitions
No live waterdogs or salamanders may be taken, used or possessed in that portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82, or that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82 (this includes Parker Canyon Lake). See R12-4-313.C.4 and R12-4-316.A & C.

Watercraft and Motor Restrictions
The use of watercraft and motors are restricted on the following waters in this fishing area:
- Single electric motor only: Cluff Ranch Ponds, Dankworth Lake, Roper Lake, Pena Blanca Lake
- 10 horsepower or less: Arivaca Lake, Parker Canyon Lake, Pena Blanca Lake

No watercraft allowed on: Frye Mesa Reservoir, Rose Canyon Lake
For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.
Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-317), daily bag and possession limits, length limits or closures that differ from General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–9) or Statewide Daily Bag and Possession Limits (page 4). Only exceptions to General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons are shown for each area.

**TROUT**

**CATCH AND RELEASE**

artificial flies and lures only, single-pointed barbless hooks:

- Acree Lake
- Becker Lake
- Burro Creek
- Canyon Creek-OW Bridge to the Fort Apache Reservation Boundary
- Coyote Creek
- East Fork, Little Colorado River-above Colter Dam
- East Verde River-origin to the pumphouse (Elk Tank)
- Frye Creek
- Grant Creek – Pinaleno Mountains
- Horton Creek
- J.D. Dam
- Mamie Creek
- Middle Tank
- Oak Creek-West Fork and portion of Oak between Junction Crossing and Call of the Canyon crossing
- Perkins Tank
- Silver Creek – Oct. 1 through March 31
- Thompson Creek
- West Fork Black River-Hayground Creek to Fort Apache Reservation Boundary

**2 TROUT LIMIT**

artificial flies and lures only:

- Cameron Lake
- Chevelon Canyon Lake
- Chevelon Creek, from the Confluence with Willow Springs Creek to Chevelon Crossing
- Lees Ferry
- Lee Valley Lake

**2 TROUT LIMIT**

- Bonsall Pond
- Council Avenue Pond
- Daye White Regional Park Pond
- Discovery Park Ponds
- Eldorado Park Pond
- Evelyn Hallman Pond
- Freestone Pond
- Friendship Pond
- Frye Mesa Reservoir
- Greenfield Park Pond
- McQueen Pond
- Pacana Pond
- Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex Ponds
- Papago Park Ponds
- Patterson Ponds
- Rio Vista Park Pond
- Roadrunner Park Pond
- Show Low Creek Meadow
- Steele Indian School Park Pond

**2 TROUT LIMIT continued:**

- Water Ranch Park Lake (barbless hooks only)
- West Wetlands Pond

**4 TROUT LIMIT:**

- Arkord Lake
- Canyon Creek-source to the OW Bridge
- Chaparral Park Lake
- Copper Sky Lake
- Cortez Park Lake
- Dead Horse Ranch State Park Lagoons
- Desert Breeze Park Lake
- Desert West Park Lake
- Encanto Park Lake
- Fain Lake
- Fortuna Lake
- Francis Short Pond
- Green Valley Park Lakes
- Kennedy Park Lake
- Kiwanis Park Lake
- Lakeside Lake
- Mamel Carter Oasis Lake
- Pioneer Lake
- Redondo Lake
- Red Mountain Park Lake
- Riverview Park Lake
- Sahuarita Park Lake
- Silverbell Lake
- Surprise Park Lake
- Tempe Town Lake

**4 TROUT LIMIT continued:**

- Veterans Oasis Park Lake
- Woodland Lake
- Yaspai Lakes

**5 TROUT LIMIT:**

- Colorado River-Segregation Canyon to the California/Nevada Boundary, including Lake Mead and Lake Mohave

**10 TROUT LIMIT:**

- Colorado River-California/Nevada Boundary to the International Boundary

**UNLIMITED TROUT REGULATIONS:**

- Colorado River-Navajo Bridge to Separation Canyon

**SEASONAL UNLIMITED TROUT REGULATIONS SEPT 1 – MARCH 31 ANNUALLY:**

- CC Cruger Reservoir
- Chevelon Creek-Chevelon Cropping to the confluence with the Little Colorado River
- East Clear Creek
- Knoll Lake
- Nelson Reservoir
- Niuirasso Creek

**Trout Family** (includes all species of trout, brook trout, and grayling)

**Rainbow Trout**

Description: Olive to bluish on the back, silvery sides, a pink band on the sides from head to tail. Many small black spots on back, sides, adipose and dorsal fin. Distinct radiating rows of black spots on tail fin. Generally, no spots on pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. Length: up to 28 inches. Weight: up to 15 pounds.

**Cutthroat Trout**

Description: Body shape similar to rainbow trout. Back and sides are lightly spotted; Dorsal, adipose and tail fins are heavily spotted. Red or reddish-orange slash on trout. Length: up to 20 inches. Weight: up to 6 pounds.

**Brown Trout**

Description: Olive-brown with yellowish sides. Some orange or red spots on the sides, spots often encircled with light yellow or white Dark spots on back and sides. Tail fin usually unspotted or vaguely spotted. Adipose fin usually orange or reddish. Length: up to 30 inches. Weight: up to 20 pounds.

**Brook Trout**

Description: Gray to olive-green on the back. Vermiculations or worm-like markings on the back and dorsal fin. Sides lighter in color with blue halos around pink or red spots. White edge on lower fins and lower tail. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.

**Native Trout**

**Apache Trout**

Description: The Apache trout is one of Arizona’s two native trout species and is the Arizona state fish. Body color is yellowish-gold at the top of the head and the back is a dark olive. Dorsal, anal and pelvic fins are white tipped with dark, bold spots on dorsal and tail fin. Spotting on the body is sparse and irregular and may extend below the lateral line. Two small black spots on either side of pupil give appearance of black stripe through eye. Length: up to 20 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.

**Gila Trout**

Description: Gila trout have iridescent gold sides that blend to a darker shade of copper on the opercles. Spots on the body of this trout are small and profuse, generally occurring above the lateral line and extending to the head, dorsal fin and caudal fin. Dorsal, pelvic and anal fins have a white to yellowish tip that may extend along the leading edge of the pelvic fins. Parr marks are commonly retained by adults, although they may be faint or absent. Length: up to 20 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.

**Grayling**

Description: The dorsal fin is large, dark-gray, blotched with pale spots, with cross-rows of deep blue spots and edged with red or orange. The dorsal fin has 17 to 25 rays. The tail fin is forked. The body has scattered black spots on silver-gray, sometimes pink sides. Scales larger than for trout. Length: up to 14 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pound.

**Tiger Trout**

Description: Tiger Trout is a sterile hybrid that is the result of crossing a female brown trout with a male brook trout. Hybridization can occur naturally, however it is very rare. Sticked tiger trout are produced in a hatchery. Coloring, markings, and tail shape can vary but generally is a dark mazed-like pattern all over a brownish-gray, gray, or silver body. The belly varies from white to yellowish orange as does the pectoral, pelvic and anal fins. These fins also have white leading edges. The tail fin is square to slightly forked. Length: up to 25 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds (up to 32 pounds in other states).

Where to Fish for Wild and Hatchery Native Trout

**APACHE TROUT**

- East Fork of the Little Colorado River above Coulter Dam
- West Fork of the Little Colorado River
- West Fork of the Black River

**ADDITIONAL WRITERS FOR HATCHERY APACHE TROUT**

- Acree Lake
- East Fork of the Black River
- Lee Valley Lake
- LCR near Greer
- Silver Creek

**GILA TROUT**

- Frye Creek (wild fish)
- Frye Mesa Reservoir (hatchery fish)
- Goldwater Lake (hatchery fish)
- West Fork of Oak Creek (hatchery fish)
The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-317), daily bag and possession limits, length limits or closures that differ from General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–9) or Statewide Daily Bag and Possession Limits (page 6). Only exceptions to General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons are shown for each area.

**BASS (LARGEMOUTH AND SMALLMOUTH)**

**CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY:**
- Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility (City of Avondale)
- The Pond at Town Hall (town of Gilbert)
- Water Ranch Park Lake

**UNLIMITED – NO BAG FOR EITHER LARGEMOUTH OR SMALLMOUTH BASS:**
- Bear Canyon Lake
- Beaver Creek (Wet and Dry)
- Black Canyon Lake
- CC Gragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge)
- Chevelon Canyon Lake
- Colorado River-Glen Canyon Dam to Separation Canyon
- East Verde River
- Horseshoe Lake
- Knoll Lake
- Long Tom Lake
- Oak Creek
- Upper Salt River (Roosevelt Dams upstream to the Reservation Boundary)
- Verde River and tributaries
- Virgin River
- West Clear Creek
- Willow Springs Lake
- Woods Canyon Lake

**1 BASS LIMIT, MINIMUM SIZE 13 INCHES:**
- Bonsall Pond
- Council Avenue Pond
- Dave White Regional Park Pond
- Discovery Park Ponds
- Eldorado Park Pond
- Evelyn Hallman Pond
- Firestone Pond
- Friendship Pond
- Goldwater Lake
- Greenfield Pond
- McQueen Pond
- Paseana Park Pond
- Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex Pond
- Papago Park Ponds
- Patterson Ponds (St. Johns)
- Rio Vista Park Pond
- Roadrunner Park Pond
- Show Low Creek Meadow
- Steele Indian School Park Pond
- West Wetlands Pond

**2 BASS LIMIT:**
- Dead Horse State Park Lagoons

**2 BASS LIMIT, MINIMUM SIZE 13 INCHES:**
- Alvord Lake
- Cataract Lake
- City Reservoir
- Chaparral Park Lake
- Copper Sky Lake
- Cortez Park Lake
- Desert Breeze Park Lake
- Desert West Park Lake
- Dogtown Lake
- Encanto Park Lake
- Fain Lake
- Fortuna Lake
- Francis Short Pond
- Green Valley Park Lakes
- Kaibab Lake
- Kennedy Park Lake
- Kiwanis Park Lake
- Lakeside Lake
- Manse Carter Oasis Lake
- Pioneer Lake
- Red Mountain Park Lake
- Redondo Lake
- Riverview Park Lake
- Santa Fe Reservoir
- Silverbell Lake
- Sahuaro Park Lake
- Stone Dam
- Surprise Park Lake
- Tempe Town Lake
- Veterans Oasis Park Lake
- Whitehorse Lake
- Yavapai Lakes

**6 BASS LIMIT, MINIMUM SIZE 13 INCHES:**
- Topock Marsh
- Colorado River-Davis Dam to the International Boundary

**20 SMALLMOUTH BASS, 5 LARGEMOUTH BASS LIMIT:**
- Lake Powell

---

**Bass Family**

**Largemouth Bass**

**Smallmouth Bass**
Description: Smallmouth bass most often are bronze to brownish green in color, with dark vertical bars on sides. In contrast to the large-mouth bass, the upper jaw does not extend beyond rear margin of eye. Eye reddish in color. Shallow notch in dorsal fin. Soft dorsal fin has 13 to 15 rays. Length: up to 20 inches. Weight: up to 6 pounds.

---

**Temperate Bass Family**

**Striped Bass**
Description: Body has six to nine black horizontal stripes on silvery-white sides. Dorsal fins are distinctly separate, unlike yellow bass, which are joined at the base. Pelvic fins in large adults, white with anal fin edged in white. Lower jaw protrudes beyond upper jaw. Generally two patches of teeth on tongue. 2nd anal spine distinctly shorter than the 3rd. Tail is slightly forked. Length: up to 50 inches. Weight: up to 60 pounds.

**White Bass**
Description: Body silver-white, 4 to 7 dark horizontal lines; Lines below lateral line often faint and broken. Dorsal fins are distinctly separate, unlike the yellow bass, which are joined at the base. 2nd anal spine distinctly shorter than the 3rd. Lower jaw protrudes beyond upper jaw. Generally a single patch of teeth at base of tongue. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.

**Yellow Bass**
Description: Body has golden-yellow sides with 5 to 7 horizontal lines; Lines appear broken and offset about midway on the lower side. Dorsal fins are connected. 2nd anal spine is about as long as the 3rd anal spine. No patches of teeth on tongue. Length: up to 13 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pounds.

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For information about the Arizona Hawg Bass Challenge, see page 34.
The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-317), daily bag and possession limits, length limits or closures that differ from General Statewide Regulations (pages 6–9) or Statewide Daily Bag and Possession Limits (page 6). Only exceptions to General Statewide Regulations and General Sport Fishing Seasons are shown for each area.

### CATFISH

**FLATHEAD AND CHANNEL CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY:**
- Crystal Gardens Water Treatment Facility (City of Avondale)
- The Pond at Town Hall (town of Gilbert)

**UNLIMITED-NO BAG FOR EITHER FLATHEAD OR CHANNEL continued:**
- Verdant River and tributaries
- Virgin River
- West Clear Creek
- Willow Springs Lake
- Woods Canyon Lake

**2 CATFISH LIMIT:**
- Bonsall Pond
- Council Avenue Pond
- Duse White Regional Park Pond
- Discovery Park Ponds
- Eldorado Park Pond
- Evelyn Hallman Pond
- Freestone Pond
- Art Center Pond
- Greenfield Park Pond
- McQueen Pond
- Pacana Park Pond
- Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex
- Papago Park Ponds
- Patterson Ponds
- Rio Vista Park Pond
- Roadrunner Park Pond
- Show Low Creek Meadow
- Steele Indian School Pond
- Water Ranch Park Lake
- West Wetlands Pond

### CRAPPIE (INCLUDING BLACK AND WHITE)

**10 CRAPPIE:**
- Lake Powell

**15 CRAPPIE:**
- Bartlett Lake
- Colorado River-Sep. Canyon to Davis Dam, including Lake Mead and Lake Mohave
- Roosevelt Lake
- Topock Marsh

**25 CRAPPIE:**
- Colorado River-California/Nevada border to the International Boundary, including Topock Marsh and Lake Havasu (in any combination with sunfish)

**Community Fishing Program Waters**

*If people can’t get to the fish, we’ll bring fish to the people.*

There are more than 40 park lakes and ponds participating in the program in 20-plus cities across the state. To ensure anglers have a good chance of catching fish, plenty of ready-to-catch fish are stocked during the fall, winter and spring seasons.

### Community Lakes and Ponds

Each of the waters in the managed Community Fishing Program is designated as either a Lake or a Pond and has been named accordingly. Community Lakes are larger bodies of water, generally over 3 acres, and have higher daily bag limits (see table below). Community Ponds have daily bag limits that are only half that of Lakes. Limits are reduced at the smaller bodies of water to avoid overcrowding and overfishing, while still providing a quality fishing experience. Once your daily limit is reached, you must stop fishing for that species.

### Community Fishing Guidebook

The 2019 Community Fishing Program Guidebook is your source of information for everything you need to know about the program. Free guidebooks are available at Department offices, license dealers or online at www.azgfd.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Species</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limits</th>
<th>Minimum Size Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13 inches or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfish: various species including bluegill, redear, green and hybrid</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White amur (grass carp)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 inches or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Fish Species

Sunfish Family

Bluegill
Description: The bluegill has blue coloring on the chin, a solid black opercle flap, a small mouth and a dark spot at the rear of the dorsal fin. The body is very compressed or flat and has from five to nine dark vertical bars on the sides. Length: up to 12 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.

Yellow Perch
Description: Body is long and slender, gray-green back with silver sides. Scales, very small. Long, conical shaped head, flattened between the eyes; large, horizontal mouth. Dorsal fin originates behind origin of pelvic fins. Dorsal and anal fins almost always with nine rays. Tail fin, large and deeply forked. Length: up to 36 inches. Weight: up to 20 pounds.

Minnow Family

Common Carp
Description: Body is thick and streamline, dark olive-gray above with silver sides. Mouth extends to front of eye. Dorsal fin and anal fin usually have 8 to 10 rays. Large forked tail fin. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on lower half of cheek and bases of paired fins. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds. NEW: Catch-and-release only, statewide.

White Amur or grass carp
Similar to common carp only in general color (brassy yellow) and large scales. Notable differences include no barbels on bony mouth, no spine on a short dorsal fin or anal fin, more elongated body, less yellow in color, tail darker and more deeply forked. These fish are highly effective weed eaters and are stocked to control nuisance weeds and algae. Length: up to 42 inches. Weight: up to 60 pounds. NEW: 1 fish, 30 inch minimum statewide.

Pike and Perch Family

Walleye
Description: Back is yellow-olive with a brassy cast. Sides brassy-yellow with dark mottling. Belly is white. Dark spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin. Anal fin and lower lobe of tail fin are white. Eyes are opaque-silver in color. Length: up to 28 inches. Weight: up to 14 pounds.

Northern Pike
Description: Back and sides, dusky olive-green with rows of light oval spots. Dorsal, anal and tail fin have round to oblong darkened spots. Dorsal fin located far back on an elongated body. Large canine-like teeth. Cheeks completely scaled, only upper half of the gill cover is scaled. Length: up to 45 inches. Weight: up to 30 pounds.

Humpback Chub
Description: Extremely rare. Federally listed as Endangered. Body highly streamlined, bluish, dusky color above, pale below. Head short, concave on top, arching smoothly into a subtle hump in adults. Dorsal fin rays almost always 10 or more; anal fin rays 9-11; very slender caudal peduncle. Length: up to 24 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.

Roundtail Chub (native)
Description: Body is thick and streamlined, dark olive-gray above with silver sides. Mouth extends to front of eye. Dorsal fin and anal fin usually have 8 to 10 rays. Large forked tail fin. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on lower half of cheek and bases of paired fins. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds. NEW: Catch-and-release only, statewide.

Bonytail Chub
Description: Extremely rare. Federally listed as Endangered. Body highly streamlined, bluish, dusky color above, pale below. Head short, concave on top, arching smoothly into a subtle hump in adults. Dorsal fin rays almost always 10 or more; anal fin rays 9-11; very slender caudal peduncle. Length: up to 24 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.

Green Sunfish
Description: Large mouth with blue-green striations on the cheeks. Opercle flap is black with reddish or orange border. Body olive-green in color, dark vertical bars on sides. Pectoral fin short and rounded. Caudal fin and lower fin margins are white or yellowish with dusky spots at rear of dorsal and anal fins. Length: up to 10 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pounds.

Redear Sunfish
Description: The “red-ear” sunfish has a black opercle flap which is bordered with a reddish or orange color on the rear of the flap. Sides of head have olive-brown speckling. Body is compressed or flat with an olive-green cast, light speckling on sides. Pectoral fin long and pointed, usually extends far past eye when bent forward. Length: up to 14 inches. Weight: up to 5 pounds.

Northern Pike
Description: Body olive-green; sides brassy-yellow with 6 to 9 dark vertical bars; Belly is white. Anal fin, pectoral and pelvic fins are amber-orange tinted. Small teeth, not canine-like. Large adults have reddish-orange anal fin. Breeding males develop red or orange coloration on lower half of cheek and bases of paired fins. Length: up to 30 inches. Weight: up to 40 pounds.

Razorback Sucker
Description: Back olive to brown-black, sides brown or pinkish; belly, white to yellow. Adults have sharp-edged keel or “humpback.” Mouth facing downward; lower lip widely separated into two lobes by a deep groove. 13-16 dorsal rays; 7 anal rays. Length: up to 30 inches. Weight: up to 8 pounds.

Humpback Chub
Description: Extremely rare. Federally listed as Endangered. Body highly streamlined, bluish, dusky color above, pale below. Head short, concave on top, arching smoothly into a subtle hump in adults. Dorsal fin rays almost always 10 or more; anal fin rays 9-11; very slender caudal peduncle. Length: up to 24 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.

Protected Native Fish:
See page 6 for a complete list of Commission designated protected fish. The four fish illustrated here are protected in Arizona. Should any of these be caught (most likely to occur in Colorado, Salt, Verde and Gila river systems), they must be immediately released unharmed.

Colorado River Pikeminnow
Description: Body is long and slender, gray-green back with silver sides. Scales, very small. Dorsal fin short and rounded. Caudal fin and lower fin margins are white or yellowish with dusky spots at rear of dorsal and anal fins. Length: up to 10 inches. Weight: up to 1.5 pounds.

Razorback Sucker
Description: Back olive to brown-black, sides brown or pinkish; belly, white to yellow. Adults have sharp-edged keel or “humpback.” Mouth facing downward; lower lip widely separated into two lobes by a deep groove. 13-16 dorsal rays; 7 anal rays. Length: up to 30 inches. Weight: up to 8 pounds.

Humpback Chub
Description: Extremely rare. Federally listed as Endangered. Body highly streamlined, bluish, dusky color above, pale below. Head short, concave on top, arching smoothly into a subtle hump in adults. Dorsal fin rays almost always 10 or more; anal fin rays 9-11; very slender caudal peduncle. Length: up to 24 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.
Are You Up for a Challenge?

The Arizona Game and Fish Department has launched three fishing challenges to encourage catch and release of the state’s biggest, oldest and most valuable fish. Pick your challenge of choice — or why not aim to complete all three?

Get more information and read the rules online at www.azgfd.gov. Good luck!

Arizona Hawg Bass Challenge

Arizona is home to great largemouth bass fishing! The Arizona Game and Fish Department works to provide great opportunities for anglers to catch huge largemouth bass all over the state. The Arizona Hawg Bass Challenge is a three-tiered, voluntary, incentive-based conservation program designed to encourage anglers to learn about and pursue really large largemouth bass, while encouraging and celebrating catch-and-release fishing.

Categories and designated lengths and weights:
1. Hawg Bass Conservation Challenge: 5 pounds or 21 inches
2. Hawg Bass Memory Challenge: 8 pounds or 24 inches
3. 10 Pound Club: 10 pounds or 26 inches

To complete a challenge, verify your big fish by taking a picture while weighing or measuring it following the rules and guidelines listed online at www.azgfd.gov.

Release your fish quickly back into the lake where you caught it. Submit your picture via BFishing@azgfd.gov. Make sure you include a valid email address. A department biologist will contact you to discuss all the great details of your catch. Your picture will be posted on the Hawg Bass Conservation Board on fishaz.azgfd.com.

Those who complete the Memory Challenge or are eligible for the 10 Pound Club will receive a decal and T-shirt for that challenge category. Anglers who catch a 10 pound-bass will be entered into a drawing to be held in February each year for a prize valued at over $1,000!

Goals:
Conservation through catch-and-release of the biggest, oldest, most valuable individuals in waters the department is managing for bass as well as promoting catch and release of large brood fish in all bass waters.

Excite anglers about Arizona fishing, encouraging them to purchase licenses and fish more resulting in benefits to anglers, science about memorable bass to help the department better enhance, conserve and promote bass fishing.

Arizona Fat Cat Challenge

Arizona is home to world-class flathead and channel catfish fishing! The Arizona Game and Fish Department works to provide great opportunities for anglers to catch huge flathead and channel catfish all over the state. The Arizona Fat Cat Challenge is a voluntary, incentive-based, conservation program designed to encourage anglers to learn about and pursue giant flathead and channel catfish, while encouraging catch-and-release on individual fish that exceed the designated weight or length.

Designated lengths and weights:
Flathead Catfish: 40 pounds or 45 inches
Channel Catfish: 15 pounds or 36 inches

How to complete the challenge:
Verify your catch by taking a picture of the fish while being weighed or measured following the rules and guidelines listed online at www.azgfd.gov.

Release your fish quickly back into the lake where you caught it. Submit your picture via BFishing@azgfd.gov. Make sure you include a valid email address. A department biologist will contact you to discuss all the great details of your catch and get your information to send you an Arizona Fat Cat Challenge fishing shirt and decal for your truck or boat to celebrate your catch. Your picture will also be posted on the Fat Cat Conservation Board on fishaz.azgfd.com.

Arizona Trout Challenge

Arizona is home to five naturally reproducing species of trout as well as native and nonnative trout, or chase the Arizona Trout Challenge, which includes hatchery-raised trout.

Arizona manages more than 100 waters statewide for trout. Both challenges offer the opportunity to fish for native Gila and Apache trout, found only in the Southwest. Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, they can be fished in certain waters, thanks to conservation efforts here and in New Mexico.

Explore special fishing spots, learn about trout and enjoy Arizona’s high country.

If you’re looking for new places to catch trout this summer — or you’d like to catch a new trout species — we have a challenge for you. Rise to the Wild Trout Challenge and pursue naturally reproducing populations of native and nonnative trout, or chase the Arizona Trout Challenge, which includes hatchery-raised trout.

Arizona manages more than 100 waters statewide for trout. Both challenges offer the opportunity to fish for native Gila and Apache trout, found only in the Southwest. Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, they can be fished in certain waters, thanks to conservation efforts here and in New Mexico.

Are you up for the challenge? For the fine print and an application, visit www.azgfd.gov/troutchallenge.

Simple Tips for Family Fun

Remembering these five simple kid-style tips will help make your next family fishing trip an enjoyable and memorable experience.

1. Keep it simple and safe.
Forget technique and tactics, kids just want to throw a line in the water and catch something. Choose simple equipment. A push button spincast reel and a 5-6 foot rod are best. Pack only the amount of tackle you need to keep everybody fishing (hooks, bobbers and weights). Fish with easy-to-use bait secured under a small bobber or on the bottom. Provide your youngster with his or her own small tackle kit. Spend your time teaching and coaching the kids, don’t plan to do much fishing yourself.

2. Be prepared.
Have all the things you need to fish beforehand, so when you go fishing there are no delays. Get lots of worms. They are great universal bait and kids will love the dirt, slime and squirm of worms. Bring drinks and snacks in a small tote — being in the outdoors makes kids hungry. Bring a camera to capture the memories.

3. Make it fun.
Take kids to a place where they can catch a lot of fish such as bluegill. Help them identify their catch (see pages 26–33) and teach them how to properly handle the fish they catch. If fishing is slow, take a short break and walk the shoreline or play at the nearby playground. Relax and have patience. Seize opportunities to explore and discover, to make up games and to tell stories.

4. Involve the kids.
Whenever you can, let kids do things themselves — bait the hook, cast their own rods, reel in the fish and remove the fish from the hook. Give kids a role for the day — choosing where to fish, what to bring for snacks, how long to fish each spot, netting the fish or counting the birds.

5. Go where the fish are.
Nearby Community Fishing Program waters are excellent locations to catch all kinds of fish including bluegill, trout and catfish.
Sport Fishing Education Program

WHAT IS IT? The Arizona Game and Fish Department has a statewide Sport Fishing Education Program which teaches introductory fishing skills to people of all ages. Fishing clinics are led by Department Sport Fishing Education staff and program-certified instructors. All educational materials, rods and reels, bait, and terminal tackle are provided at no charge. Topics of instruction include: where and when to fish; selecting tackle and bait; casting and rigging techniques; fishing safety and ethics; care of your catch; and much more.

SCHEDULE A FISHING PROGRAM FOR YOUR SCHOOL The school group fishing program is offered during the school year and is composed of two parts: classroom instruction and field instruction. Classroom and field instructions are held on separate days. The classroom instruction is a one-hour presentation conducted at the school. The presentation covers topics such as native and sport fish of Arizona, fish biology and habitat requirements, basic fishing techniques, and much more. Educational handouts are available for all participants. The field instruction is a three- to four-hour, hands-on fishing event at an urban lake or nearby body of water of your choice. The Department provides all fishing equipment and all fishing license requirements are waived between the clinic hours.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FISHING PROGRAMS Individuals, families or groups are welcome to attend our “Open to the Public” fishing events conducted throughout the year. For a schedule of programs, visit our website at www.azgfd.gov and look under Education Programs, Sport Fishing Education, then to Schedule of Public Fishing Programs.

ROD LOANER PROGRAM The Department has fishing equipment available for loan to the public. Loaner sites include the Department’s Phoenix headquarters office and six regional offices. Up to 50 rods and reels with tackle are available to borrow for up to a week and reservations must be made 3 weeks in advance.

BECOME A FISHING VOLUNTEER The Department is looking for qualified individuals who want to volunteer with the Sport Fishing Education Program. You don’t have to be an expert angler to help others learn basic fishing skills. Be an active participant in Arizona’s fishing legacy.

For information on Sport Fishing Education programs, rod loaner programs or volunteer opportunities, call 623-236-7240 or visit our website at www.azgfd.gov.

Violators Steal Your Fish – Help Us Catch Game Thieves

Poaching is a crime! Poachers are thieves stealing from you!

Operation Game Thief is a 24/7 hotline to report fish and wildlife violations.

Report a violation. Rewards of $50-$1,000 are offered for information leading to an arrest for fishing violations. Callers can remain confidential. Call 1-800-352-0700.

Bag and possession limits provide everyone with a chance at a quality fishing experience and protect the fishery. Anyone who keeps or gives away more than their limit is breaking the law — they are thieves stealing fish from you and other responsible anglers.

Your help is needed to catch these thieves. If you witness someone keeping more than the daily bag and possession limit, fishing with more than two poles at the same time, or not complying with other fishing rules, contact the Operation Game Thief hotline to report the violation.

Be a good witness:
• Recognize what specific activities are violations.
• Do not put yourself in danger or confront the violator.
• Write down the date, time and specific park and lake location.
• Write down a description of the person(s) (physical and clothing).
• If possible, get the vehicle description and license plate number.
• Try to take pictures or video of the violation and violator.
• Call or go online to report the violation as soon as possible.

Help Protect Our Fisheries

Help reduce crayfish populations in our waters by removing crayfish at every opportunity. Crayfish are not native to Arizona, yet they have become established in many waters throughout the state. They endanger aquatic native species as well as sport fish by:
• Preying on all life stages of fish, amphibians and invertebrates
• Aggressively competing for habitat and food
• Destroying productive habitat in our streams, ponds and lakes

Be careful with the use and disposal of crayfish.
• It is unlawful to transport live crayfish (except for that part of southwestern Arizona south of I-10 and west of Highway 95).
• If you intend to keep and eat crayfish, pack them in ice for transport. This will kill them while keeping them fresh until you arrive at your destination.
• By law, you may only use live crayfish as bait in the same body of water where they were caught.
• Do not throw unused bait crayfish, or bait in the same body of water where they were caught.
• Cast nets not exceeding a 4-foot radius
• Minnow traps not exceeding 1 foot in height and width, and 2 feet in length
• Seine nets not exceeding 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width
• Crayfish may be caught during the day or night.

See www.azgfd.gov for more information on crayfish capture methods and cooking recipes.
## Whirling Disease and Aquatic Invasive Species

**Preventing the Spread of Whirling Disease**

Whirling disease is a parasitic infection that attack juvenile trout, eventually killing them. The disease is transmitted primarily by infected fish or fish parts, or fish-eating birds and wading gear. Whirling disease is not a human health concern. The Arizona Game and Fish Department continues to monitor and test for any presence of the disease. You can help prevent the spread of whirling disease in the following ways:

- Do not transport live fish or fish parts from one body of water to another.
- Rinse all mud and debris from equipment and wading gear, and drain water from boats before leaving the infected water.
- Allow gear to dry thoroughly before next use.

For more information, visit [www.stopaquaticinvaders.org](http://www.stopaquaticinvaders.org).

### Arizona Game and Fish Department Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Protocols

**Day-use Protocols**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>After removing from water and before transport from an AIS listed water, complete and remove any clinging material (plants, mud, snails).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remove the plug and drain all residual water. The plug(s) must remain out during transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dry completely prior to use in any other water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If launching in another waterbody in less than 18 consecutive days November through April or 7 days May through October, please call the AIS Program to see if a free inspection or decontamination may be necessary.

**Long-term Users and Moored Boats**: Any watercraft, boats, vehicles, equipment, or conveyances that have been in or on aquatic invasive species (AIS) listed waters for 5 days or less may be subject to revocation of their AIS Director’s Order.

### Illegal Fish Stocking — It’s Stealing Your Angling Future!

It is illegal to stock fish or aquatic wildlife including crayfish, frogs, waterdogs and turtles. Illegal fish stocking, and everything else moved along with them, plants, mussels, viruses, harmful algae, etc., threaten the quality of our fishing waters. These introductions jeopardize the productivity and possibly the existence of your fisheries — in effect stealing your future!

If you observe or know of someone stocking Arizona waters, report it to Operation Game Thief at 1-800-352-0700. Information leading to an arrest may be rewarded up to $1,000. Anyone found guilty of illegally stocking fish or aquatic wildlife may be subject to revocation of hunting and fishing privileges and civil assessments to remedy the impacts of their illegal acts — possibly costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

### Motor Restrictions:

**Powerboats restricted to a single electric motor on**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake</th>
<th>Waterbody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ackre Lake</td>
<td>McKellips Park Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Pratt Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bunch Reservoir</td>
<td>Quigley Pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camero Lake</td>
<td>Redendo Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaparral Park Lake</td>
<td>Riggs Flat Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluff Ponds</td>
<td>Roper Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coconino Reservoir</td>
<td>Santa Fe Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coors Lake</td>
<td>Scott’s Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dankworth Pond</td>
<td>Sierra Blanca Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dogtown Reservoir</td>
<td>Solder Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fortuna Lake</td>
<td>Stoneman Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goldwater Lake</td>
<td>Tunnel Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Granite Basin Lake</td>
<td>Whitehorse Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horsethief Basin Lake</td>
<td>Willow Creek Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huisey Lake</td>
<td>(also known as Willow) Valley Lake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.D. Dam Lake</td>
<td>Valley Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoll Lake</td>
<td>Woodland Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lee Valley Lake</td>
<td>Woods Canyon Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Powerboats restricted to a single gasoline engine not exceeding 10 horsepower on**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake</th>
<th>Waterbody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aviaca Lake</td>
<td>Lower Lake Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashurst Lake</td>
<td>Luna Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker Lake</td>
<td>Lynn Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Lake</td>
<td>Marshall Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Mexican Hay Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.C. Crigan (Blue Ridge)</td>
<td>Nelson Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract Lake</td>
<td>Parker Canyon Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevelon Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Penna Blanca Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concho Lake</td>
<td>Rainbow Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crescent Lake</td>
<td>River Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Hollow Lake</td>
<td>Show Low Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailub Lake</td>
<td>Whipple Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinikinick Lake</td>
<td>White Mountain Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Mormon Lake</td>
<td>Willow Springs Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No watercraft allowed on:

- Frye Mesa Reservoir
- Rose Canyon Lake

**This list was effective May 24, 2011**

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### Boating Information

- **Boat registration**
- **Life jackets for all**
- ** Throwable flotation aid**
- **Fire extinguisher (B-1)**
- **Horn, whistle or bell**
- **Navigation lights**

Visit [www.azgfd.gov/boating](http://www.azgfd.gov/boating) for additional boating tips and details on free boating safety courses in your area.
**Arizona State Fish Records**

An updated list of fish caught in Arizona as reported to and verified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Updated Nov. 8, 2018. For more current record listings, go to www.azgfd.gov.

**INLAND WATERS — HOOK AND LINE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Angler</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trout, Gila</strong></td>
<td>5 lb. 1.92 oz.</td>
<td>Goldwater Lake</td>
<td>David Worsham, Avondale</td>
<td>6/2/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trout, Cutthroat</strong></td>
<td>6 lb. 5.0 oz.</td>
<td>Luna Lake</td>
<td>Duane S. Higley, Flagstaff</td>
<td>10/7/65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Largemouth</strong></td>
<td>16 lb. 3.68 oz.</td>
<td>Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Randall E. White, Mesa</td>
<td>4/22/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Hybrid Striped</strong></td>
<td>2 lb. 13.76 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Ray Gilmore, Peoria</td>
<td>10/29/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bluegill</strong></td>
<td>13 in.</td>
<td>Mohawk Wellton Canal</td>
<td>Bob Dippery Sr., Apache Junction</td>
<td>4/15/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Smallmouth</strong></td>
<td>23 in.</td>
<td>Roosevelt Lake</td>
<td>Ginger Wright, Tonto Basin</td>
<td>6/18/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Largemouth</strong></td>
<td>28 in.</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Bill Wilson, Glendale</td>
<td>3/12/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sucker, Sonora</strong></td>
<td>5 lb. 6.4 oz.</td>
<td>Evelyn Hallman Park Lake</td>
<td>Jay Nochta, Phoenix</td>
<td>12/1/96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sucker, Desert</strong></td>
<td>15 in.</td>
<td>Lower Salt River</td>
<td>Kelly C. Badger, Tempe</td>
<td>3/23/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Striped</strong></td>
<td>29 lb. 13.76 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Bob Liddington, Phoenix</td>
<td>7/13/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sucker, Desert</strong></td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>Lower Salt River</td>
<td>Louis R. Walton, Chandler</td>
<td>3/3/84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Largemouth</strong></td>
<td>28 in.</td>
<td>Lower Colorado River</td>
<td>David Percell, Bullhead City</td>
<td>2/17/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Smallmouth</strong></td>
<td>6 lb. 4.48 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Havasu</td>
<td>Sue Nowak, Lake Havasu City</td>
<td>2/23/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Channel</strong></td>
<td>10 in.</td>
<td>Papago Ponds #2</td>
<td>Mack Hollen Jr., Phoenix</td>
<td>6/19/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Flathead</strong></td>
<td>38 lb. 3.84 oz.</td>
<td>Saguaro Lake</td>
<td>Ronald Nuss Jr., Gilbert</td>
<td>4/24/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Flathead (archery)</strong></td>
<td>60 lb. 0 oz.</td>
<td>Roosevelt Lake</td>
<td>Dean W. Linne, Show Low</td>
<td>5/31/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Channel (archery)</strong></td>
<td>12 lb. 1.6 oz.</td>
<td>Apache Lake</td>
<td>Kevin R. Wood, Lakin, Kansas</td>
<td>11/27/67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Channel</strong></td>
<td>12 lb. 3.4 oz.</td>
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**INLAND WATERS — NON-HOOK AND LINE**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Angler</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catfish, Flathead</strong></td>
<td>76 lb. 8.64 oz.</td>
<td>Bartlett Lake</td>
<td>Eddie Wilcoxson, Surprise</td>
<td>4/12/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Pike</strong></td>
<td>32 lb. 5.6 oz.</td>
<td>Ashurst Lake</td>
<td>Ronald Needs, Flagstaff</td>
<td>11/5/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tilapia</strong></td>
<td>8 lb. 1.0 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Powell</td>
<td>Bud Clifford, Phoenix</td>
<td>5/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trout, Rainbow</strong></td>
<td>22 lb. 5.5 oz.</td>
<td>Willow Beach</td>
<td>John Reid, Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>9/66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trout, Brown</strong></td>
<td>17 lb. 0.0 oz.</td>
<td>Last Chance Bay, Lake Powell</td>
<td>Chuck Holland, Phoenix</td>
<td>5/1/71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Fishing Tips and Resources**

Arizona Game and Fish Department • www.azgfd.gov

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**ARIZONA STATE FISH RECORDS**

An updated list of fish caught in Arizona as reported to and verified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Updated Nov. 8, 2018. For more current record listings, go to www.azgfd.gov.

---

**INLAND WATERS — CATCH-AND-RELEASE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Largemouth</strong></td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Kim Allen, Phoenix</td>
<td>10/2/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, Smallmouth</strong></td>
<td>23 in.</td>
<td>Roosevelt Lake</td>
<td>Wally Wright, Tombstone</td>
<td>6/8/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bass, White</strong></td>
<td>18 in.</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Wally Wright, Tombstone</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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**COLORADO RIVER WATERS — CATCH-AND-RELEASE**

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**Fishing Tips and Resources**

Arizona Game and Fish Department • www.azgfd.gov

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**Arizona Game and Fish Department • www.azgfd.gov**

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1. Records based upon weight recorded on state-controlled (forty pound scale) and measured to the nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least one inch. Larger than current all-tackle world record verified by the International Game Fish Association.
2. Based on length. Right only and measured down to nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least one inch. Larger than current all-tackle world record verified by the International Game Fish Association.
3. Based on length. Right only and measured down to nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least one inch. Larger than current all-tackle world record verified by the International Game Fish Association.
4. Based on length. Right only and measured down to nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least one inch. Larger than current all-tackle world record verified by the International Game Fish Association.
5. Species now protected, may not be taken.
6. No hooks to be used on non-hook and line method.
Arizona Fish Entry Form

Yes, the Arizona Game and Fish Department may use my photo for promotional purposes.

| Angler’s Name: | _____________________________ |
| Address: | _____________________________ |
| Phone: | _____________________________ |
| Species: | _____________________________ |
| Common Name: | _____________________________ |
| Scientific Name: | _____________________________ |
| Date Caught: | _____________________________ |
| Total Length (Rule #2): | _____________________________ |
| Location of Catch (Rule #3): | _____________________________ |
| Type of Lure or Bait: | _____________________________ |
| Fishing License Number: | _____________________________ |
| Scale Location: | _____________________________ |
| Certified Weight (Rule #1): | _____________________________ |
| Rule #3: Fish must be caught in Arizona waters including the Colorado River where it borders Mexico, California, and Nevada, and all of Lake Powell. Fish must be taken during the legal open season and by the legal method of take for the water where taken. Any illegal act associated with taking or handling of the fish will disqualify the record. |
| Rule #4: Identification of species must be verified by a member of the Arizona Game and Fish Department. A photograph of the fish is required for the record file for identification purposes. |
| Rule #5: Angler must provide a valid Fishing License number. A photo copy of the current valid license, or verification by a member of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, is required. |
| Rule #6: If the weights and measurements are not witnessed by the Department personnel, two witnesses must be present at the time the fish is weighed and measured (except catch-and-release entries). |
| Rule #7: The Arizona Game and Fish Department reserves the right to further check identification and/or verification of witnesses and to refuse an application that is questionable. |
| Rule #8: Fish taken from private waters that are closed to public access are not eligible for Record or Fish of the Year. |
| Rule #9: Eligible fish species for both State record and Fish-of-the-Year entries are those sportfish listed under the current State records. Legally released fish species from pet and aquarium trades are not eligible for a state record or Fish of the Year. |
| Rule #10: In the event of a dispute regarding the authenticity of the fish record application, the fish must be made available for inspection by Arizona Game and Fish Department personnel. The determination made by Department personnel shall be conclusive. |

Submit your completed entry form and photograph to:
Arizona Game and Fish Department, Fisheries Branch
5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85086

Fish Weighing Scales at a Location Near You

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hours: Mon–Fri 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.</th>
<th>Scale capacity: 30 pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liar’s Corner Fish Weighing Station</td>
<td>9529 E. Apache Trail, Mesa, AZ</td>
<td>(480) 986-2151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Lake Fish Weighing Station</td>
<td>Highway 188, Roosevelt, AZ</td>
<td>(928) 497-2245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry’s Landing Fish Weighing Station</td>
<td>111 Lake Mary Rd., Huntsville, AZ</td>
<td>(928) 497-2245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee’s Ferry Fish Weighing Station</td>
<td>341 Lee’s Ferry Rd., Glenwood, AZ</td>
<td>(928) 774-5045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullhead Fish Weighing Station</td>
<td>520 Riverbend Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ</td>
<td>(928) 755-8500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Catch-and-Release Record Program

The Catch-and-Release State Record Program requires only an accurate, total-length measurement (no weight) and a photograph. This record program is designed to minimize fish stress and maximize fish survival for those who wish to return fish to the water. It is based on the principle that the less you restrain and handle a fish after capture (live well transport, weight handling, release, etc.) the greater the likelihood of survival. Here is a checklist of the rules:

- Catch-and-Release state record fish are recognized by total length in inches only (longest measurement from the snout or nose to the tip of the compressed tail).
- Total length of the fish must be measured. A clear photo verifying the species and length must be included with the entry form, include a tape measure, ruler or other measuring device next to the fish in the photograph. Entries cannot be considered without a measuring device in the photograph.
- All fractions of length will be rounded down to the nearest inch.
- New catch-and-release record must exceed existing record by at least 1 inch. Witnesses to the capture of Catch and Release fish entries are desirable, however, the program is honor-based and witnesses are not mandatory.
Fish Consumption and Your Health

Fishing is a great way to spend time with friends and family. Eating fish is a contributor to your overall health and is an excellent source of protein and omega-3 fatty acids, which benefit heart health. The American Heart Association recommends eating fish at least twice a week.

However, some types of fish (store-bought or sport-caught) from some locations, may contain elevated levels of mercury or other environmental contaminants. The amount of these substances in the fish’s flesh is generally highest in older, larger, predatory fish.

The benefits and risks of eating fish vary depending on a person’s stage of life:

- **Children and pregnant women** are advised by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to avoid eating fish with high levels of mercury contamination.
- **For middle-aged and older men and postmenopausal women**, the benefits of fish consumption far outweigh the potential risks when the amount of fish eaten is within the recommendations established by the FDA and Environmental Protection Agency (see EPA website www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/publicinfo.html).

Fish consumption guidelines are primarily designed to protect pregnant women, women of child-bearing age, children and anglers who regularly consume fish in larger quantities over long periods of time. This information is not intended to discourage you from eating fish but to guide you in making healthy choices. Don’t stop eating fish; just be careful of the fish and amounts you eat, and where they come from.

Working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, the Arizona Game and Fish Department investigates areas where there may be concern for environmental contaminants in fish. In Arizona, mercury and pesticides have been found in several waters affecting various species. Based on these investigations, site-specific public advisories from the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Department of Environmental Quality have been developed, and anglers are advised to limit the consumption of certain kinds of fish from these locations.

Please examine the Site Specific Fish Consumption Advisories table (at right).

Health and Environmental Information

Lead and Fishing

Some kinds of fishing equipment such as sinkers and jigs are made from lead, which can be dangerous to the health of humans and wildlife. You can reduce your exposure to lead from fishing equipment by following a few simple guidelines:

- Never put lead in your mouth (use pliers to close sinkers around fishing line).
- Don’t touch or eat food after handling lead fishing equipment without washing your hands first.
- Don’t let small children handle lead fishing equipment.

Some birds have been poisoned by eating lead fishing equipment because they mistake it for food. Although there is little evidence that this occurs often in Arizona, you can help to assure that this does not happen. To prevent wildlife exposure to lead:

- Consider using alternatives to lead when you purchase fishing equipment (steel, bismuth, tungsten, resin, or glass weights).
- Make reasonable attempts to recover any lost equipment made from lead.
- Clean up any lead fishing tackle you find on shore or in the shallows.

Arizona Fish Consumption Advisories

Trout produced by the Arizona Game and Fish Department and channel catfish that are stocked into Community Fishing Program waters have been tested by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for mercury. The results of the analysis indicate that these fish are safe for consumption.

Site Specific Fish Consumption Advisories

Please check the AZGFD website (www.azgfd.gov) or azdeq.gov/fca for the latest information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATERBODY</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamo Lake</td>
<td>Black Crappie</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Lake</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arikara Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arikara Lake</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett Lake</td>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becker Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Mary (Upper and Lower)</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Pleasant</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Powell</td>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Lake</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyman Lake</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker Canyon Lake</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pena Blanca Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Lake</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Reservoir</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldier and Soldiers Annex Lakes</td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonto Creek</td>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Springs Lake</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other waters not listed</td>
<td>All species</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previously the lower Salt and Gila rivers from 59th Avenue down to and including Painted Rocks Reservoir, Painted Rocks Borrow Pit and the lower portion of the Hassayampa River were listed as contaminated with pesticides. That fish consumption advisory has been rescinded by the ADEQ as of Aug. 7, 2015.
Angler Access Restrictions

In addition to fishing area and season closures identified on pages 12-25, other fishing areas may be seasonally closed due to bald eagle breeding areas and/or Wildlife Area restrictions.

**BALD EAGLE CLOSURES**

The Arizona Game and Fish Department, in cooperation with the Southwestern Bald Eagle Management Committee and land management agencies, closes sensitive bald eagle breeding areas along Arizona’s rivers and lakes during five to eight months of the year. The closures prevent public entry and deter human activity during critical times of the breeding cycle. You can identify the closure areas by looking for No Entry signs on roads, trails, and at boat ramps, and No Entry buoys on the water. Some closures may not be enacted or lifted early depending on when and where the eagles nest. For additional information on any closure, contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department, Terrestrial Branch, (602) 236-7506.

**Closure Areas**

- **Breeding Closure Areas**
  - Due to bald eagle breeding areas and/or Wildlife Area restrictions.
  - **Crescent Lake** (includes Trout and River): Portions of the lake may be closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to public entry from March 1 to July 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville Ranger District (928) 335-6200.
  - **Horsehoe Lake** – A portion of the lake is closed from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department, (623) 236-7506.
  - **Lake Pleasant**: No vehicle, watercraft, or foot entry is allowed into the Lower Agua Fria River Arm from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Maricopa County Parks and Recreation, (602) 561-7197.
  - **Lower Lake Mary** (not enacted unless pair moves nesting location): Portions of the lake may be closed to foot traffic from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact the Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff Ranger District, (928) 573-8206.
  - **Luna Lake**: There is no water or foot traffic allowed on a portion of the north side of the lake from Jan. 1 to Aug. 30. Contact the Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff Ranger District, (928) 573-8206.
  - **Lynx Lake** – A portion of the lake’s east side is closed to vehicle and foot traffic from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact the Prescott National Forest, Bradshaw Ranger District, (928) 443-8800.
  - **Show Low Lake** – Portions of the lake may be closed to foot traffic from March 1 to Aug. 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Lakeside Ranger District, (928) 368-2100.
  - **White Horse Lake**: Portions of the shoreline may be closed to vehicle and foot traffic from March 1 to Aug. 31. Contact the Kaibab National Forest, Williams Ranger District (928) 635-5500.
  - **Woods Canyon Lake** – Portions of the lake may be closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot traffic from March 1 to Aug. 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Black Mesa Ranger District, (928) 535-7100.

**River/Creeks with Bald Eagle Breeding Closure Areas**

- **Verde River**
  - Not planned for enactment unless nesting resumes. Verde River below Sycamore Canyon Wilderness may be closed to foot and vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31. Floating through is allowed. Contact Coconino National Forest, Sedona Ranger District, (928) 382-4199.
  - Verde River near Charn Creek is closed to foot and vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to Jan. 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4271.
  - Verde River near Cold Water Creek allows watercraft to float through but no stopping on the river or landing is allowed. Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4271.
  - Verde River near East Verde River, allows watercraft to float through but no stopping on the river or landing is allowed. Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4271.
  - Verde River near Hoover Dam closed to vehicle or foot entry on the southeast side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on the southeast side of the river is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
  - Verde River near Mule Shoe Bend, allows watercraft to float through but no stopping in the river or landing is allowed from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
  - Verde River below Horseranch Dam is closed to vehicle or foot entry on the southeast side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on the southeast side of the river is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
  - Verde River below Bartlett Dam is closed to foot or vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
  - Verde River at the Needle Rock Recreation area is closed to foot and vehicle entry on the east and portions of the west side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on east side of river is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (480) 595-3300.
  - Verde River below Stewart Mountain Dam, is closed to vehicle or foot entry on the south side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, (480) 610-3300.
  - Verde River near Goldfield-Kerr Fire Station is closed to foot and vehicle entry on the north side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, (480) 610-3300.

**WILDLIFE AREA RESTRICTIONS**

The following areas have seasonal closures that may affect fishing access to a portion of these lakes:

- **Luna Lake Wildlife Area**: Portions closed to public entry from Feb. 15 through July 31 annually.
- **Mittlly Lake Wildlife Area**: Portions closed to public entry.
- **Roosevelt Lake Wildlife Area**: Portions closed to public entry from Nov. 15 through Feb. 15 annually.
- **Silver Creek Hatchery**

**Fish & Boat Arizona: Plan Your Hook-and-Line Adventure**

The adventurous Arizona angler, boater or paddler has a tackle-box tool that can unlock just about any fishing excursion in state. With destinations ranging from high-elevation lakes in pine forests to waters in grasslands and desert areas, how does someone decide where to go? The new edition of the Fish & Boat Arizona map is available at fishandboatarizona.com for anglers to choose their own hook-and-line adventure.

Fish & Boat Arizona not only gives door-to-ramp driving directions to individual waters statewide, it also is filled with fishing reports and forecasts, stocking information, bag limits, accessibility details and locations of marinas, pump-out stations, license dealers, fishing docks, life jacket loaner stations, certified fish scales and more.

The map includes all major lakes statewide, as well as Community Fishing Program waters.

Already have the perfect experience in mind? Use the Interactive Search tool to find individual waters, filter locations by species, watercraft regulations and more. Once you’ve narrowed your options, zoom into the map to see the facilities and amenities available to help make that perfect outdoor experience a reality.

With the Fish & Boat Arizona map displayed on your mobile device, click “Add to home screen,” to create a shortcut that functions similar to an app. Then explore all the fishing and boating opportunities Arizona has to offer.

Where will you go to get hooked? Explore Fish & Boat Arizona online at fishandboatarizona.com.
Amphibians: Order 41 Requires a valid fishing or combination license

A. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
B. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
C. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
D. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
E. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
F. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
G. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
H. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
I. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
J. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
K. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
L. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
M. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
N. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
O. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
P. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
Q. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
R. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
S. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
T. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020

Habitat note: Crayfish may be possessed live or dead in that portion of La Paz County and on the Colorado River from Palo Verde Diversion Dam to the confluence with the Little Colorado River.

Insects: Order 41 Requires a valid hunting or combination license

A. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
B. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
C. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
D. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
E. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
F. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
G. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
H. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
I. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
J. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
K. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
L. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
M. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
N. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020

Habitat note: Crayfish may be possessed live or dead in that portion of La Paz County and on the Colorado River from Palo Verde Diversion Dam to the confluence with the Little Colorado River.

Reptiles: Order 41 (aquatic only) Requires a valid hunting or combination license

A. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
B. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
C. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
D. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
E. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
F. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
G. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
H. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
I. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
J. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
K. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
L. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020
M. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2019
N. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2020

Habitat note: Crayfish may be possessed live or dead in that portion of La Paz County and on the Colorado River from Palo Verde Diversion Dam to the confluence with the Little Colorado River.
Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 17 Laws (Game and Fish)

A.R.S. 17-101 Definitions

1. “Aggravated wilful violation” means the taking of any wildlife, except aquatic wildlife, or the destruction of, injury to or molesting of livestock, fish or game, or the possession of, or participation in, the taking of game or fish, if so directed by the commission, may bring a civil action in the name of the state against any person unlawfully possessing, using, taking, or killing, or unlawfully in possession of, any of the following wildlife, or part thereof, and seek to recover the following minimum sums as damages:

A. 1. For each turkey or javelina $500.00
   2. For each bear, mountain lion, antelope or deer, other than trophe $1,500.00
   3. For each elk or eel, other than trophe or endangered species $2,500.00
   4. For each predatory, fur-bearing or nongame animal $250.00
   5. For each small game or aquatic wildlife animal $50.00

B. No verdict or judgment recovered by the state in such action shall be for less than the sum fixed in this section. The minimum sum that the commission may seek to recover as damages from a person for violation of this section may be doubled for a second verdict or judgment and tripled for a third verdict or judgment. The action for damages described in this section does not prohibit the support obligor from applying for any additional licenses issued by an automated drawing system under this title.

A.R.S. 17-331 License or proof of purchase required; violation of child support order

A. As provided in this title, rules prescribed as provided by this title, rules prescribed by the commission or commission rule, a person shall not take any wildlife in this state without a valid license or commission approved by the commission for the purpose of illegal taking or selling wildlife; recovery of damages

A. The commission or any officer charged with enforcement of the laws relating to game and fish, if so directed by the commission, may bring a civil action in the name of the state against any person unlawfully possessing, using, taking, or killing, or unlawfully in possession of, any of the following wildlife, or part thereof, and seek to recover the following minimum sums as damages:

A. 1. The land has been posted pursuant to this subsection, the notices and signsboards also contain the words “no trespassing”.

B. It is unlawful for a person knowingly and without lawful authority or state law enforcement officer to enter into any real property.

C. A person who violates subsection B of this section in good faith is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

D. A person who violates subsection B of this section without intent to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

E. A peace officer who knowingly fails to enforce a lawful rule or commission order, is guilty of a class 4 felony.

F. Any person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.

G. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

H. Any person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

I. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

J. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

K. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

L. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

M. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

N. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

O. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

P. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

Q. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

R. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

S. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

T. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

U. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

V. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

W. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

X. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

Y. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

Z. A person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.
Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 17 Laws (Game and Fish)
Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

**R12-4-210 Combination Hunting and Fishing License: Exemption**

A. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of small game, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds without a hunting license and for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and fish with a fishing license.

B. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and fish and allows the license holder to engage in fishing and hunting as defined under R12-4-101. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid:

1. Statewide, including Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu, and Commission-designated community waters.
2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjoint water.
3. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
4. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjoint water.

C. The Department offers three combination hunting and fishing licenses:

1. A short-term combination hunting and fishing license, valid for one 24-hour period from midnight to midnight.
2. A term combination hunting and fishing license, valid for one year from the date of purchase.
3. A non-resident combination hunting and fishing license, valid for one year from the date of purchase.

The person possessing the combination hunting and fishing license shall be responsible for adhering to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall purchase the combination hunting and fishing license at the time of application; or

1. A valid hunting permit, nonpermittag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory birds, upland game birds, and other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.
2. A valid hunting permit, nonpermittag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory birds, upland game birds, and other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.

D. A resident or nonresident may apply for a combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory birds, upland game birds, and other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.

E. The Department offers a youth group two-day fishing license:

1. A youth group two-day fishing license authorizes a nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing the following information at the time of application:
2. No person shall possess a combination hunting and fishing license that meets the requirements of this section, the applicant shall purchase the license at the time of application; or
3. The applicant shall provide the following information at the time of application:
4. The Department approves the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, upland game birds, and other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.

F. A nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a youth group two-day fishing license at any Department office.

G. A nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a youth group two-day fishing license at any Department office.

H. An applicant for a youth group two-day fishing license shall be a resident.

I. An applicant shall pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and provide the following information at the time of application:

J. The Department approves the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, upland game birds, and other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.

K. A nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a combination hunting and fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer, as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov.

L. The Department offers a nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a combination hunting and fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer, as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov.

M. The application is furnished by the Department to a nonprofit organization.

N. The Department offers a nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a combination hunting and fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer, as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov.

O. The applicant shall pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and provide the following information at the time of application:

P. An individual in possession of a carp (Cyprinus carpio), buffalo (Ictiobus sp.), or crayfish (Familia Astacidae) or any of these species taken under Commission Order may sell the carcass.

**R12-4-300 Possessing, Transporting, Importing, Exporting, and Selling Carcasses of Parts of Wildlife**

A. An individual shall ensure that evidence of legality remains with the carcass or any of carcasses of any wild mammal, bird, or reptile that the individual possesses, transports, or imports until arrival at the individual’s premises after the animal has been processed, sold, or otherwise used.

B. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for:

1. The short-term combination hunting and fishing license:
2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjoint water.
3. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
4. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.

**R12-4-301 Definitions**

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-113, the following definitions apply unless otherwise specified:

A. “Administer” means to cause to be done.

B. “Artificial lures and flies” means man-made devices intended as visual attractants for fish and does not include live fish, live frogs, or live reptiles.

C. “Carp” means Cyprinus carpio.

D. “Crayfish net” means a net that does not exceed 36 inches in length and 36 inches in width.

E. “Drug” means any chemical substance, other than food or mineral supplements, which affects the structure or function of wildlife.

F. “Egg” means any reproductive unit of a fish.

G. “Farm” means a place where animals are raised for commercial purposes.

H. “Farm-raised fish” means fish that are reared in the United States.

I. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

J. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

K. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

L. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

M. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

N. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

O. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

P. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

Q. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

R. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

S. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

T. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

U. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

V. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

W. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

X. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.

Y. “Fishing” means to use a fishing license or possession of a combination hunting and fishing license.

Z. “Fishing permit” means a permit issued to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments to conduct fishing on lands or waters administered by the Department.
Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

receiving an application.
E. The fishing permit holder shall provide instruction on fish identification, fishing ethics, safety, and techniques to the individuals who will be fishing under authority of the permit. The Department shall provide the lesson plan for this instruction to the permit holder.
F. Each individual fishing without a license under the authority of the fishing permit may take one-half the regular bag limit established by Commission Order. The exception to the regular bag limit is one, in which case the permit authorizes the regular bag limit.
G. The permit holder shall submit a report to the Department not later than 30 days after the end of the authorized fishing dates. The report form is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office. The permit holder shall return all of the following information on the form:
1. The fishing permit number and the information contained in the permit;
2. The total number of individuals who fished and total hours fished;
3. The total number of fish caught, kept, and released, by species.
H. The Department may deny future fishing permits to a permit holder who failed to submit the report until the permit holder complies with reporting requirements.

R12-4-331 Exemptions from Requirement to Possess an Arizona Fishing License or Hunting License While Taking Fish or Wildlife
In addition to the exemptions prescribed under A.R.S. §§ 17-333, 12-206(D), 12-207(E), and 12-209(E) and provided the person’s fishing and hunting license privileges are not currently revoked by the Commission:
1. A fishing license is not required when a person is:
   a. Fishing from artificial ponds, tanks, and lakes taken entirely on private lands that are:
      i. Private land, or
   b. Managed by the Department.
   c. Fishing from a boat operated by a tenant or occupant of private property.
   d. Fishing in Arizona on any designated Saturday occurring during National Fishing and Boating Week, except in waters of the Colorado River forming the common boundaries between Arizona and California, Nevada, or Utah where fishing without a license is limited to the shoreline, unless a state with concurrent jurisdiction removes licensing requirements on the same day.
   e. Participating in a bearing educational program sanctioned by the Department, during scheduled program hours, only. A sanctioned program requires a Department employee, sport fishing contractor, or authorized volunteer during scheduled program hours. For the purposes of this subsection, “authorized volunteer instructor” participation of whom has successfully passed the Department’s required background check and undertaking education workshop.
   (rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-332 Lawful Methods of Taking Aquatic Wildlife
A. An individual may take aquatic wildlife as defined under A.R.S. § 17-101, subject to the restrictions prescribed under R12-4-303, R12-4-317, and this Section. Aquatic wildlife may be taken during the day or night and may be taken using artificial light as prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-101.
B. The Commission may, through Commission Order, prescribe legal size for possession of aquatic wildlife.
C. An individual may take aquatic wildlife by angling or simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301 with any bat, artificial light, or by subject to the following restrictions, an individual:
1. Shall not possess aquatic wildlife other than aquatic wildlife prescribed by Commission Order;
2. Shall not use a flashlight of fish as bait, except surfshark of the genus Lepomis;
3. May use live baitfish, as defined under R12-4-101, only in areas designated by Commission Order;
4. Shall not use water as live bait in that portion of Santa Cruz County from east and south of State Highway 82 that portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82.
D. In addition to angling, an individual may also take the following aquatic wildlife, taking the following methods, subject to the restrictions established under R12-4-301, R12-4-317, and this Section:
1. Carp (Cyprinus carpio), buffalofish, mullet, tilapia, goldfish, and shall be may be taken by:
   a. Bow and arrow,
   b. Crossbow
   c. Fishing license number.
   d. Snagging,
2. Except for snagging, an individual may not use any of the methods of take listed under subsection (D)(1) in a waterbody of any size or area designated by Commission Order.
3. Live baitfish may be taken by personal use as listed under subsection (D)(1) in a waterbody in Arizona as listed in A.R.S. § 17-101 and this Section.
   a. A cast net not to exceed a radius of 4 feet measured from the horn to the loadline;
   b. A minnow trap, as defined under R12-4-101; or
   c. A seine net not to exceed 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width;
   d. A dip net;
4. Catfish may be taken by bow and arrow or crossbow in waters designated by Commission Order;
5. Amphibians, soft-shelled turtles, mollusks, and crustaceans may be taken by minnow trap, catfish net, hand, or with any hand hold, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile, unless otherwise permitted under this Section.
6. In addition to the methods described under subsection (D)(5), catfish may be taken by:
   a. Bow and arrow,
   b. Crossbow
   c. Pneumatic weapon, or
   d. Snagging.
7. In addition to the methods described under subsection (D)(5), catfish may be taken by:
   a. A trap net not less than 3 feet in the greatest dimension;
   b. A dip net not to exceed R12-4-301, or
   c. A seine net not larger than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width;
8. An individual who uses a catfish net and minnow trap shall:
   a. Attach a water-resistant identification tag to the trap when it is unattended. The tag shall include the individual’s:
      i. Name,
      ii. Address, and
      iii. Fishing license number.
   b. Remove and empty the trap daily.
9. An individual who uses a catfish net and minnow trap shall:
   a. Attach a water-resistant identification tag to the trap when it is unattended. The tag shall include the individual’s:
      i. Name,
      ii. Address, and
      iii. Fishing license number.
   b. Remove and empty the trap daily.

R12-4-333 Possession of Live Wildlife Taken Under an Arizona Hunting or Fishing License
A. A person shall not perform any of the following activities with live wildlife unless a federal license or permit, this Chapter, or A.R.S. Title 1, Chapter 16, applies:
1. Export, or
2. Kill, or
3. Place on educational display, or
4. Rented, or
5. Propagated, or
6. Stock, or
7. Sold, or
8. Used for any commercial purpose.

R12-4-340 Possession of Live Wildlife Taken Under an Arizona Hunting or Fishing License
A. A person exporting live wildlife for a noncommercial purpose shall verify exported live wildlife for a noncommercial purpose:
1. An “artificial lures and flies only” season shall use only artificial lures and flies as defined under R12-4-316. The Commission may further restrict “artificial lures and flies only” season to the use of baubles or single baubles, in which case as defined under R12-4-316.
2. A “live baitfish” season shall not possess or use any species of fish as live bait at, in, or upon any waters unless species that is specified as a live baitfish for those waters by Commission Order. Live baitfish shall not be transported from the waters where taken except as authorized under R12-4-316.
3. An “immediate kill or release” season shall kill and release the designated species as part of the bag limit or immediately release the fish. Further fishing is prohibited after the legal bag limit is killed.
4. A “catch and immediate release” season shall immediately release the designated species.
5. An “immediate kill shall immediately kill and retain the designated species as part of the bag limit.
6. A “sneaking” season shall use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order.
7. A “sneaking” season shall use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order.
8. A “special” season may be designated by Commission Order to allow fish to be taken by hand or by any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile. The “special” season may apply to any waters where a fish die-off is imminent due to poor or low water conditions, Department fish renovation activities, or as designated by Commission Order.

R12-4-402 Possession of Live Wildlife while Hunting or Fishing
A. A person possessing or offloading of wildlife taken under this Section shall dispose of the wildlife or offloading of wildlife anywhere in the state for commercial purposes.

R12-4-404 Possession of Live Wildlife while Hunting or Fishing
A. A person possessing or offloading of wildlife while hunting or fishing provided the activity is for a noncommercial purpose:
1. Export, or
2. Kill, or
3. Place on educational display, or
4. Rented, or
5. Propagated, or
6. Transport, or
7. Sold, or
8. Used for any commercial purpose.

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F. A person may temporarily hold and release live wildlife possessed under this Section into the wild, provided the person did not remove the wildlife from the immediate area where it was taken.

G. A person shall not exceed the possession limit of live wildlife established by Commission Order for that species.

1. Offsetting of wildlife possessed under this Section shall count towards the established possession limit.

2. A person may possess offspring of amphibious or reptiles in excess of the possession limit for no more than 12 months from the date of birth or hatching.

3. On or before the day the offspring reach 12 months of age, the person possessing them shall dispose of them as prescribed under subsection (C).

4. A person is prohibited from releasing offspring of propagated wildlife into the wild.

H. A person may use reptiles and amphibians taken under a valid Arizona hunting license for the purpose of providing aversion or avoidance training when the current Commission Order authorizes a live bag and possession limit for that reptile or amphibian.

I. A person may sell photographs of wildlife taken under a valid hunting or fishing license.

J. A person who possesses live wildlife or offspring may temporarily hold and release live wildlife, equipment, conveyances, or other equipment, and anchor lines, docks, dock cables and floats, boats, buoys, beacons, wading boots, fishing tackle, bait buckets, ski diving and scuba diving equipment, submarines, pums, sea planes, and heavy construction equipment used in aquatic environments.

“Equipment” means an item used either in or on water; or to carry water. Equipment includes, but is not limited to, trailers used to launch or retrieve watercraft, rafts, inner tubes, kick boards, anchors and anchor lines, decks, dock cables and floats, boats, buoys, beacons, wading boots, fishing tackle, bait buckets, ski diving and scuba diving equipment, submarines, pums, sea planes, and heavy construction equipment used in aquatic environments.

“Operator” means a person who operates a live bag and possession limit for that reptile or amphibian.

“Owner” means a person who claims lawful possession of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Person” has the same meaning as defined under A.R.S. § 1-215.

“Release” means to place, plant, or cause to be placed in waters.

“Transporter” means a person responsible for the overland movement of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment.

“Waters” means surface water of all sources, whether perennial or intermittent, in streams, canyons, rias, drainage systems, canals, springs, lakes, marshes, reservoirs, ponds, and other bodies or accumulations of natural, artificial, public or private waters situated wholly or partly in or bordering this State.

“Conveyance” means a device designed to carry or transport water. Conveyance includes, but is not limited to, dip buckets, water hauling tanks, and water skidders.

Remove all clinging materials such as plants, animals, and mud.

2. Remove any plug or other barrier that prevents water drainage or, where none exists, take reasonable measures to drain or dry all compartments or spaces that hold water. Reasonable measures include, but are not limited to, emptying bilges, application of absorbents, or ventilation.

3. Before transporting a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment to any waters located within or bordering this State from waters or locations where aquatic invasive species are suspected or known to be present, as listed in Director’s Order 2, a person shall comply with the mandatory conditions and protocols identified in Director’s Order 3 for decontamination of watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment.

D. Department employees, certified agents, and Arizona peace officers authorized under A.R.S. § 17-104 may inspect a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment for the purposes of determining compliance with A.R.S. § Title 17, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and this Section.

E. If the person is in an aquatic invasive species is documented or suspected on or in a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment, a Department employee or any Arizona peace officer may order the person to decontaminate or cause to be decontaminated such watercraft, vehicles, conveyances, and equipment using the mandatory protocols described in Director’s Order 3.

F. The following Director’s orders are available at any Department office and online at www.azgfd.gov:

1. Director’s Order 1 - Listing of Aquatic Invasive Species for Arizona.
2. Director’s Order 2 - Designation of Waters or Locations Where Listed Aquatic Invasive Species are Present.
3. Director’s Order 3 - Mandatory Conditions on the Movement of Watercraft, Vehicles, Conveyances, or Other Equipment From Listed Waters Where Aquatic Invasive Species are Present.

G. This Section does not apply to owners and operators exempt under A.R.S. § 17-255.04.

Arizona’s list of aquatic invasive species affected waters:

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director’s Order 2)

• Lake Powell (quagga mussel)
• Lake Mead (quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail)
• Lake Mohave (quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail)
• Lake Havasu (quagga mussel, didymo)
• Lower Colorado River (quagga mussel, giant salvinia, apple snail, water hyacinth)
• Lake Pleasant (quagga mussel)
• Lees Ferry (quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail)
• Lower Salt/Verde River (quagga mussel, apple snail)
• Apache Lake (quagga mussel, golden algae)
• Canyon Lake (quagga mussel, golden algae)
• Saguaro Lake (quagga mussel, golden algae)
• Roosevelt Lake (golden algae)
• Red Mountain Park Lake (quagga mussel, apple snail)

This list was effective Sept. 15, 2018.

A full list of AIS-affected waters can be found at www.azgfd.gov/AIS.
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service allocates excise-tax funds to state fish and wildlife agencies.

SPORT FISH & WILDLIFE RESTORATION

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