



Arizona Game and Fish Department

2021 & 2022 Fishing Regulations





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ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086
602-942-3000
azgfd.gov

Ty E. Gray, Director
Tom P. Finley, Deputy Director

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION I

2878 E. White Mountain Blvd., Pinetop 85935
928-367-4281

REGION II

3500 S. Lake Mary Road, Flagstaff 86005
928-774-5045

REGION III

5325 N. Stockton Hill Road, Kingman 86409
928-692-7700

REGION IV

9140 E. 28th Street, Yuma 85365
928-342-0091

REGION V

555 N. Greasewood Road, Tucson 85745
520-628-5376

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480-981-9400

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
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Fishing License Fees

Licenses available at all license dealers, Department offices and online at azgfd.gov.

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 softshell turtles.

LICENSES	PRIVILEGES	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT
General Fishing ^{1,2,3}	Allows the take of all fish species statewide, including at Community Fishing waters.	\$37	\$55
Combination Hunt and Fish ^{1,2,3}	Allows take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.	\$57	\$160
Youth Combination Hunt and Fish ^{1,2,3} (ages 10–17)	Allows 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.	\$5	\$5
Short-term Combination Hunt and Fish ^{2,3,4}	Allows take of all fish species statewide (including at Community Fishing waters), small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.	\$15/day	\$20/day
Community Fishing ^{1,2}	Allows take of all fish species at Community Fishing waters	\$24	\$24

Notes:

1. Licenses are valid one 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. Purchaser 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 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. No license is transferable or refundable.
- All required licenses must be in possession while engaging in fishing.
- A member, spouse or minor child 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 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.
- A valid fishing or combination license is required for take of frogs, waterdogs, crayfish and softshell turtles. See Commission Orders 41 (Amphibians), 42 (Crustaceans and Mollusks) and 43 (Reptiles) on open and closed areas,

methods of take, seasons, and bag and possession limits. See page 48.

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 year’s dates for free fishing day are: June 5, 2021, and June 4, 2022.
- 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 sporting goods stores, bait and tackle shops, major retailers, and convenience stores.
- Arizona Game and Fish Department offices.
- Online at 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 license type and age. For more information, visit 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-plastic 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.



Regulation Changes

Note: All regulation changes take effect Jan. 1, 2021. Check General and Special regulation sections for changes highlighted as “NEW” or as “REVISED.”

Change the statewide daily bag limit for trout to 4. page 6
Lee Valley Creek ; the limit is 2 trout (includes any combination of trout and grayling); artificial fly and lure only. page 12
Open Grapevine Creek to angling including a seasonal angling closure. page 14
Open Dude Creek to angling including a seasonal angling closure. page 16
Change regulations on the East Fork Little Colorado River upstream of Colter Dam to include a seasonal angling closure. page 12
Change angling regulations on the Upper West Fork Black River to include a seasonal angling closure. page 12
Change angling regulations on Thompson Creek to include a seasonal angling closure. page 12
Change angling regulations on Burro Creek to include a seasonal angling closure. page 12
Create seasonal harvest and bait restriction regulations on River Reservoir . page 12
Create seasonal harvest, and bait restriction regulations on Little Colorado River (Greer) upstream of River Reservoir to the confluence of the East and West Forks Little Colorado River. page 12
Restore the statewide daily bag limit for trout at CC Cragin Reservoir, Knoll Lake, and Nelson Reservoir . pages 12 and 16
Designation of bag limits at Paloma Park (Peoria). page 22
Designation of bag limits at Regional Park (Gilbert). page 22
Close Coleman Creek (Apache and Greenlee counties) to fishing to protect a newly transplanted Gila trout population. page 12

How To Use This Booklet

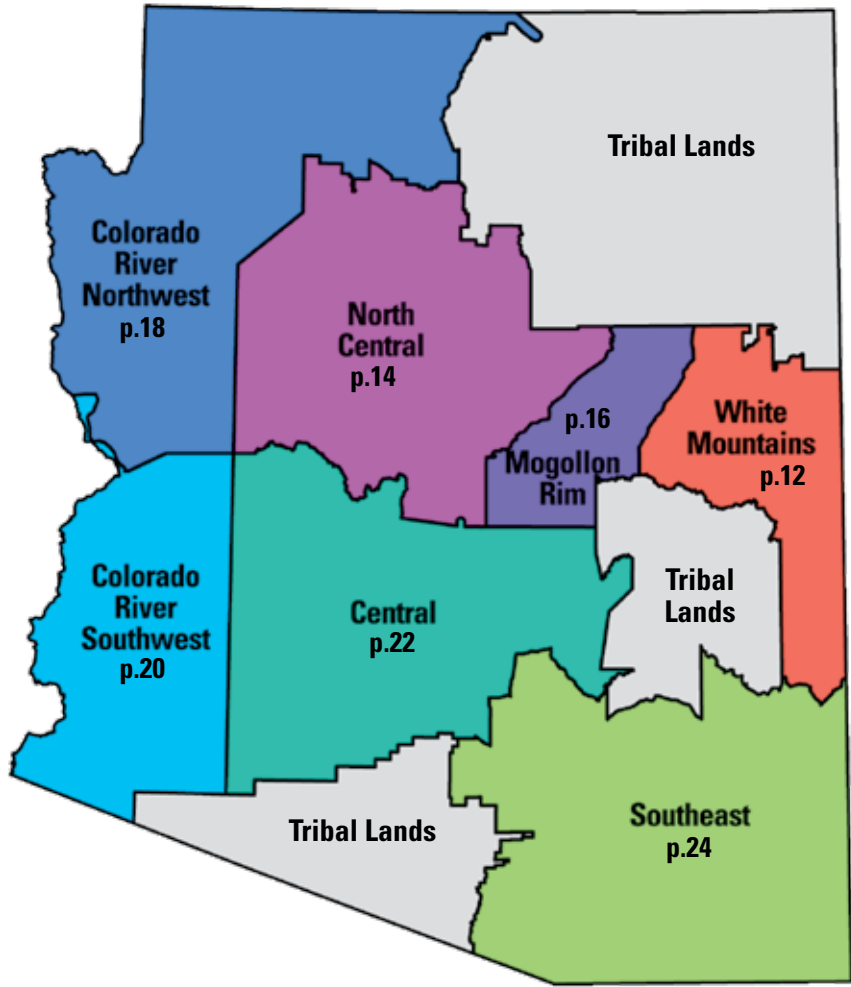
This booklet contains the information you need to legally fish in Arizona. Please consult regulations carefully before fishing. Regulations differ on many bodies of water, so be sure to follow the steps below before you go fishing:

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 2021

booklet (and 2022 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 2021 are summarized on page 4.





General Statewide Fishing Regulations

Open Statewide, Jan. 1, 2021, through Dec. 31, 2022

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 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; <i>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, R12-4-801, R12-4-802, and R12-4-803.</i>	
LEGAL FISH	DAILY BAG LIMITS
Trout (includes rainbow, cutthroat, brown, brook, tiger, Gila and Apache trout; grayling)	4 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		
FISH SPECIES	LAKES	PONDS
Catfish	4	2
Trout	4	2
Bass minimum size 13 inches	2	1
Sunfish (various species including bluegill, redear, green and hybrid)	10	5
White amur (grass carp) minimum size 30 inches	1	1

STATEWIDE POSSESSION LIMITS

Statewide possession limits are twice (2x) the daily bag limit for each species, unless a different possession limit is specified by water. “Possession limit” means the maximum limit, in number or amount of fish, which may be possessed at one time by any one person.

General Statewide Fishing Regulations

PROTECTED NATIVE FISH

The following native fish are protect- ed statewide and may not be angled for, taken, possessed, pursued or captured: beautiful shiner, bluehead sucker, bony- tail chub, Colorado pikeminnow, desert pupfish, flannelmouth sucker, Gila top- minnow, humpback chub, Little Colorado

sucker, Little Colorado spinedace, loach minnow, Mexican stoneroller, Quitob- aquito pupfish, razorback sucker, Sonora chub, spikedace, Virgin spinedace, Virgin roundtail chub, woundfin, Yaqui catfish, Yaqui chub, Yaqui topminnow, and Zuni bluehead sucker.

If any of these protected native fish are incidentally caught, they must be imme- diately released unharmed. See page 33.

SPECIAL LICENSES AND STAMPS

As of 2014, the following stamps are no longer available: trout stamp, two-pole stamp, Colorado River stamp – Califor- nia, and Colorado River stamp – Nevada. The privileges of all of these stamps are now bundled together and included in the General Fishing license, Youth Com- bo Hunt/Fish license, Combo Hunt/Fish

license, and Short-term (one day) Combo Hunt/Fish license. The two-pole stamp privilege is also included in the Commu- nity Fishing license.

As of Jan. 1, 2019, a Utah stamp is no lon- ger needed for a licensed Arizona angler to fish on Lake Powell.

Lost Your License? If you lose or damage your license, you can get a replacement at any license dealer, Department of- fice or online at azgfd.gov. You will be required to complete an “Affidavit for Duplicate License” form and pay a \$4 replacement fee. You will be issued a du- plicate license of the same type.

STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS

This synopsis of fishing regulations is prepared for convenience only. 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 azgfd.gov.

Hook and Line Methods

- All new fishing and combo licenses al- low 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 ex- ceed two artificial flies or lures.
- Fishing lines must be constantly at- tended 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.
- A single-pointed barbless hook is a fish hook with a single point, manu- factured without barbs on or which barbs have been completely closed or removed. This does not include a tre- ble hook. Regulations limiting tackle to single-pointed barbless hooks do not eliminate the angler’s option for si-

multaneous fishing as defined. Anglers may use a single line with no more than two single hooks, as with a prima- ry hook and a dropper hook or fly.

Artificial Flies and Lures

- “Artificial flies and lures” means man- made devices intended as visual attractants to catch fish. Artificial flies and lures does not include living or dead organisms or edible parts of those organisms, natural or prepared food stuffs, or chemicals or organic mate- rials intended to create a scent, flavor, or chemical stimulant to the device regardless of whether it is added or ap- plied during or after the manufacturing process. (R12-4-301)
- Check the Special Regulations to determine if hooks must also be sin- gle-pointed barbless hook only.

Other Fishing Methods

- Bow and arrow, crossbow, snare, gig, spear or spear gun, or snagging are valid methods for taking carp, buffa- lofish, 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 combina- tion) 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.
- See R12-4-313 C for other legal methods of taking aquatic wildlife (bow and ar- row, spear or spear gun, snagging, nets, traps, etc.) for specific fish species.

Capturing Baitfish and Crayfish for Bait

- Live baitfish may be used only in ar- eas approved for certain species (see page 10-11).
- Live bait may be taken by minnow trap, dip net, cast net, pole and line, hand- line, crayfish net or seine.
- Cast nets shall not exceed a 4-foot ra- dius (or an 8-foot diameter).
- Seine nets shall not exceed 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width.
- Except for sunfish of the genus Lep- omis, the flesh of gamefish may not be used as bait (see page 32 for sunfish).
- Landing nets or dip nets may be used for the capture of legal baitfish or cray- fish or only to land a legally hooked fish.
- Any unattended traps or devices used to catch or hold aquatic wildlife or fish



General Statewide Fishing Regulations

STATEWIDE FISHING REGULATIONS (CONTINUED)

must have attached water resistant identification legibly bearing the name, address, and fishing license number of the person using the device.

- All aquatic wildlife taken incidentally while capturing live bait with nets or traps 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 Limit

- 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 Regulations*).
- No person shall have in their possession (in the field, in camp, 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 transport, at home, or elsewhere under their ownership.

- 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. An angler who has taken and kept a bag limit of fish may not continue to fish for the same species that day. Additionally, an angler who has taken and kept a possession limit of fish (twice the daily bag limit) may not continue to fish on subsequent days, unless the angler has first consumed or given away all or a portion of the possession limit.
- Where only catch-and-release fishing is allowed, fish must immediately be returned unharmed to the water after being caught.
- Unlicensed children under the age of 10 and unlicensed blind residents may take their own separate daily bag limits as established for each species. They also are entitled to the use of two poles.

Closures to Fishing

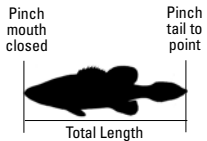
Sensitive areas may be permanently closed to fishing. Some areas (streams) being actively restored for native trout recovery efforts may be temporarily closed to fishing.

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. Squeeze the tail fin lobes together to produce the maximum total length.
4. Measure in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the extreme tip of the tail.
5. 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 as long as they are not alive.
- 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 fillets 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.

of wildlife to the state (see below). (A.R.S. 17-340)

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 \$8,000 per incident. (A.R.S. 17-314)

General Statewide Fishing Regulations

COMMON VIOLATIONS

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. 17-331)

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. 17-309A14 and 15)

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. 17-309A16)

Obtain License or Permit by Fraud

Only persons who have been a domiciled resident (A.R.S. 17-101A17) of Arizona for the six months immediately preceding the date of application, or members or spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States who are on active duty and stationed in this state for either permanent or temporary duty may obtain resident fishing licenses and permits. If the residency of the applicant is in question, the following factors will be considered: Does not claim residency for any purpose in any other state or jurisdiction; has been issued an Arizona driver's license or an Arizona commercial driver's license; is employed full-time in Arizona; files federal and/or state income taxes as an Arizona resident; votes in Arizona; is enrolled in, or has minor children enrolled in an Arizona public school without payment of non-resident tuition.

Unlawful Possession, Transportation or Release of Live Fish

Except for designated baitfish, it is illegal for a person to transport live fish away from the waters where caught. It is also illegal to release live fish into a body of water if they did not come from that body of water or without a proper stocking permit. (A.R.S. 17-306 and 17-309A 1, R12-4-313 and R12-4-314)

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)

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. 17-309A1, R12-4-314)

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.
- Offer any recreationally caught fish or aquatic wildlife for sale or barter, except as authorized by R12-4-305.P.
- 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.

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.

It is illegal

- To release live baitfish or other live fish into any Arizona waters.
- To use or possess any restricted live baitfish while fishing waters prohibiting use of that baitfish.
- To sell live baitfish (or waterdogs) without a Live Baitfish Dealers License.
- To keep or harm any game fish or aquatic wildlife incidentally taken while capturing live baitfish with seines, dip nets, traps or cast nets.

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), golden shiner and goldfish. Any legal baitfish obtained from a licensed baitfish dealer may be transported for use only to

the following legal areas.

These three baitfish species may also be collected and used alive onsite only in the identified legal areas.

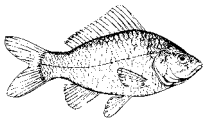
Legal Areas Allowed



Fathead minnow
(most commonly used)

Fathead minnows are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz, 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 Gisela downstream, 3) those portions of Apache, Roosevelt, Pleasant and Horseshoe 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 Horseshoe Dam and the Salt River above the Roosevelt Diversion Dam in Gila County. Fathead Minnows are permitted for use as live bait only when caught and used on site at Riggs Flat Lake in Graham County. No waters of any other counties are open.



Goldfish



Golden shiner

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.

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 B3 and R12-4-314 B & 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 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).

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 R12-4-314 B & C
- Possession and transportation of live baitfish R12-4-314 B and C
- Seasons for lawfully taking fish R12-4-313 A thru C

Live Baitfish – Legal Species, Legal Areas and Regulations

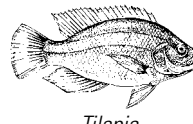
The following live baitfish may be collected and used **onsite only** in the identified legal areas. It is illegal to transport any of these live baitfish to or from these waters.



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

Legal Areas Allowed

Sunfishes are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz and Yuma. Additional open areas include: 1) the Colorado River south of the Nevada-California boundary downstream to the Southern International Boundary with Mexico, including impounded reservoirs, 2) the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers, including impounded reservoirs, 3) community waters in Maricopa County, 4) Lake Pleasant, 5) Alamo Lake, and 6) Patagonia Lake.



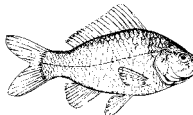
Tilapia

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.



Carp



Goldfish

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.



Gizzard shad



Threadfin shad

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.

Threadfin shad are permitted on all waters of the counties of La Paz, Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma. Threadfin shad 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 Gisela downstream, 3) those portions of Apache, Roosevelt, Pleasant and Horseshoe lakes lying outside of these counties, 4) that portion of the San Francisco River in Greenlee County and 5) Patagonia Lake.



The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-313), 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.

Aker 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 Closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.

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

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

Little Colorado River (Greer) upstream of River Reservoir to the confluence of the East and West Forks Little Colorado River; catch-and-release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only from Oct. 1 through April 30. General state-wide regulations apply from May 1 to Sept. 30.

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.

Nutrios Creek From its confluence with the Little Colorado River upstream to Highway 180 in the city of Nutrios excluding Nelson Reservoir. Unlimited rainbow and brown trout from Sept. 1 through March 31. Note: from April 1 through Aug. 31 statewide daily bag limits for trout apply.

Patterson Ponds The Community Fishing Program pond limit is 2 trout; 2 catfish; 1 bass, minimum size 13 inches; 5 sunfish.

River Reservoir Catch-and-release only for trout; trout must be immediately released unharmed; no trout may be kept; artificial fly and lure only from Oct. 1 through April 30. Statewide daily bag limits apply from May 1 to Sept. 30.

Show Low Creek Meadow The limit is 2 trout; 2 catfish; 1 bass, minimum size 13 inches; 5 sunfish; 1 white amur (minimum size 30 inches).

Silver Creek In Navajo County within the boundaries of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission-owned property, excluding 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 Closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.

East Fork Little Colorado River upstream of Colter Dam in Apache County is closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.

West Fork Black River from the confluence of Hayground Creek upstream including tributaries is closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- **Region I headquarters** in Pinetop Posted boundary.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.

NATIVE TROUT RECOVERY CLOSURES

- **Bear Wallow Creek** in Greenlee County
- **Coleman Creek** in Apache and Greenlee counties
- **Conklin Creek** in Greenlee County
- **Hayground Creek** in Apache County
- **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
- **Stinky 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 bald eagle breeding closures and/or Wildlife Area closures. See page 46 for information on **Concho Lake, 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: Aker Lake, Bunch Reservoir, Carnero Lake, Lee Valley Lake, Scott Reservoir, Tunnel Reservoir, Woodland Lake, Pratt Lake, Hulsey 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.

FISHING WATERS – WHITE MOUNTAINS

- 1 Aker Lake

2 Becker Lake

3 Big Lake

4 Black River

5 Burro Creek

6 Carnero Lake

7 Coyote Creek

8 Crescent Lake

9 Fool Hollow Lake

10 Greer Lakes (Tunnel, Bunch and River)

11 Lee Valley Lake

12 Little Colorado River

13 Luna Lake

14 Mamie Creek

15 Nelson Reservoir

16 Nutrios Creek

17 Rainbow Lake

18 Show Low Creek

19 Show Low Lake

20 Silver Creek

21 Thompson Creek

22 East Fork of the Little Colorado River

23 West Fork of the Black River

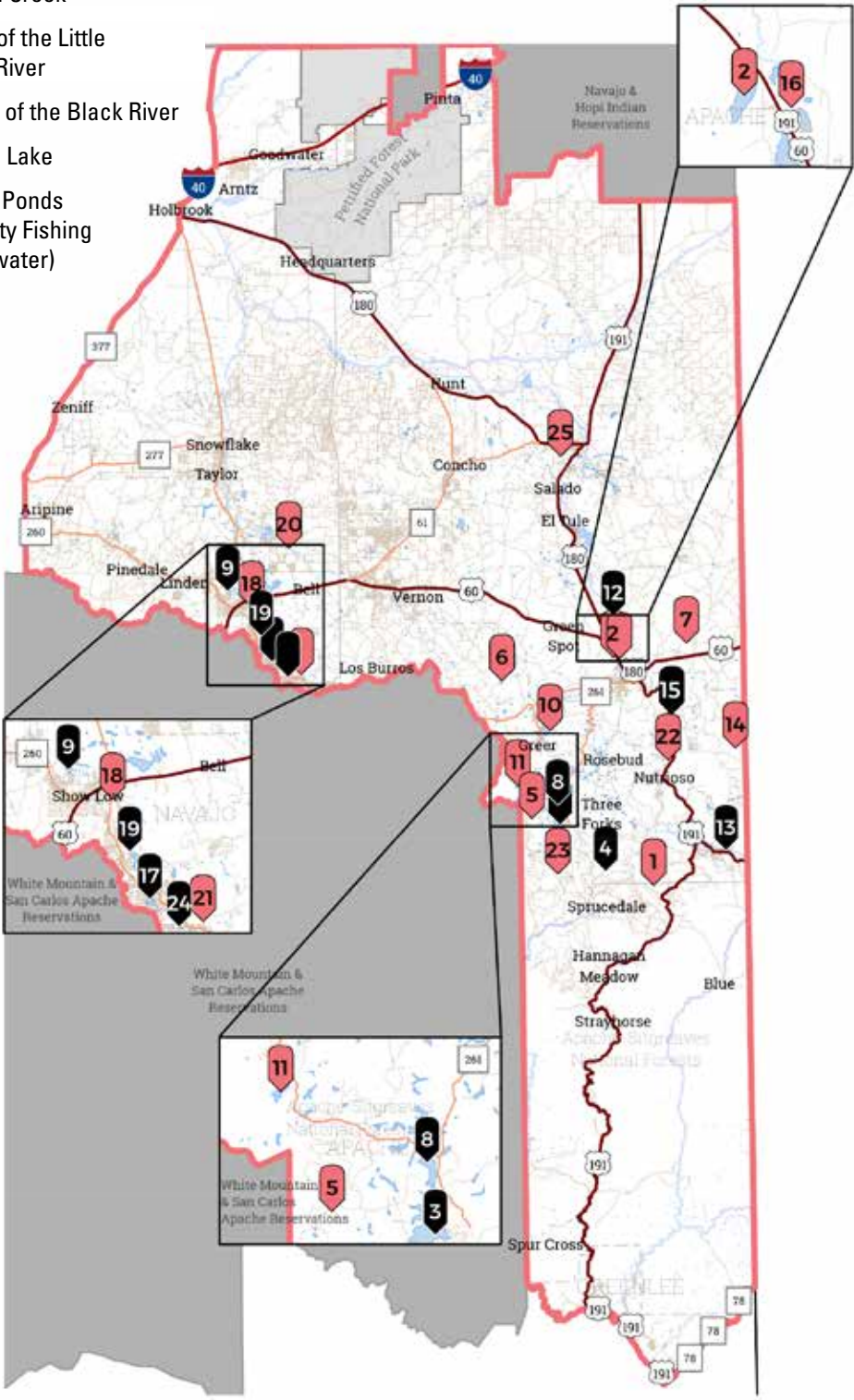
24 Woodland Lake

25 Patterson Ponds (Community Fishing Program water)
- 00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters

00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters

Tribal Lands

National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting



NORTH CENTRAL

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 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 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish; the limit is 5 sunfish.
- Dead Horse Ranch State Park Lagoons** The limit is 2 bass; the limit is 4 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, 2 bass (minimum size 13 inches), 10 sunfish, 1 white amur (minimum size 30 inches), 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 Flume Trailhead parking lot along FS 708 and the downstream-most power line crossing (immediately below Sally May Wash). Catch-and-release only for roundtail chub. Roundtail 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 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 13 inches.
- Granite Basin Lake** The limit is 4 catfish in any combination.
- Grapevine Creek** in Yavapai County is closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.
- 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.
- Middle 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.
- Oak Creek**
- Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

- *Between Junipine 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.
- Oak Creek, West Fork** 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.
- Perkins 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.
- Sante Fe Reservoir** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 channel catfish.
- Stone Dam Lake** The limit is 2 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish.
- Verde River and its tributaries** Downstream from Granite Creek to Horse-shoe 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 13 inches; the limit is 4 catfish.
- Yavapai Lakes** In Urban Forest Park. The limit is 4 catfish, 2 bass (minimum size 13 inches), 10 sunfish, 1 white amur (minimum size 30 inches), 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 Regulation/Season language opposite column.
- **Gap Creek** between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.
- **Lake Mary, Upper** Posted area immediately above the dam.
- **State or federal hatcheries** Posted boundaries.

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 **Lynx Lake** and **Verde River**.

Live Baitfish Regulations

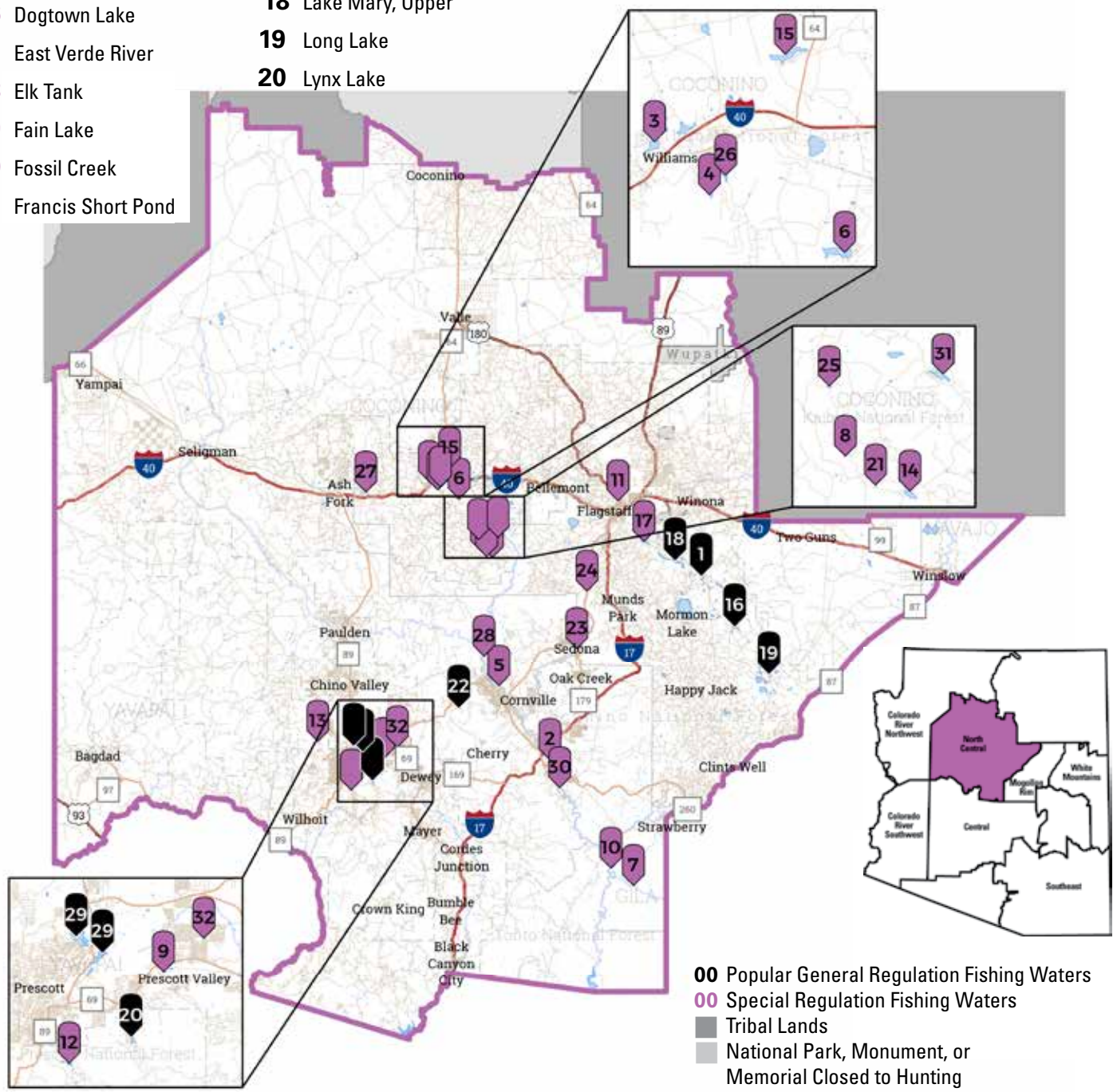
No live baitfish may be used or in possession on any waters in Coconino County, no exceptions. For waters in other counties within this fishing area, see pages 10–11.

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
- 10 horsepower or less:** Ashurst Lake, Cataract Lake, Kaibab Lake, Kinnikinick Lake, Lower Lake Mary, Lynx Lake
- For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.

FISHING WATERS – NORTH CENTRAL

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Ashurst Lake | 12 Goldwater Lake | 21 Middle Tank | 27 Stone Dam Lake |
| 2 Beaver Creek, Wet and Dry | 13 Granite Basin Lake | 22 Mingus Lake | 28 Verde River |
| 3 Cataract Lake | 14 J.D. Dam Lake | 23 Oak Creek | 29 Watson and Willow lakes |
| 4 City Reservoir | 15 Kaibab Lake | 24 Oak Creek, West Fork | 30 West Clear Creek |
| 5 Dead Horse Ranch State Park Lagoons | 16 Kinnikinick Lake | 25 Perkins Tank | 31 Whitehorse Lake |
| 6 Dogtown Lake | 17 Lake Mary, Lower | 26 Santa Fe Reservoir | 32 Yavapai Lakes |
| 7 East Verde River | 18 Lake Mary, Upper | | |
| 8 Elk Tank | 19 Long Lake | | |
| 9 Fain Lake | 20 Lynx Lake | | |
| 10 Fossil Creek | | | |
| 11 Francis Short Pond | | | |



MOGOLLON RIM

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 catfish 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 smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Canyon Creek

- From the O.W. Bridge to the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. 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.

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. Statewide daily bag limits apply for trout.

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

Dude Creek in Gila County is closed to fishing from Jan. 1 to April 30. 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 from May 1 to Dec. 31.

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 statewide daily bag limits for trout apply.

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. Statewide daily bag limits apply for trout. Unlimited smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

Green Valley Park Lakes (town of Payson) The limit is 4 catfish, 2 bass (minimum size 13 inches), 10 sunfish, 1 white amur (minimum size 30 inches).

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 smallmouth and largemouth bass; unlimited channel and flathead catfish.

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

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

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

Waters and Areas Closed to Fishing

- State or federal hatcheries Posted boundaries.
- 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

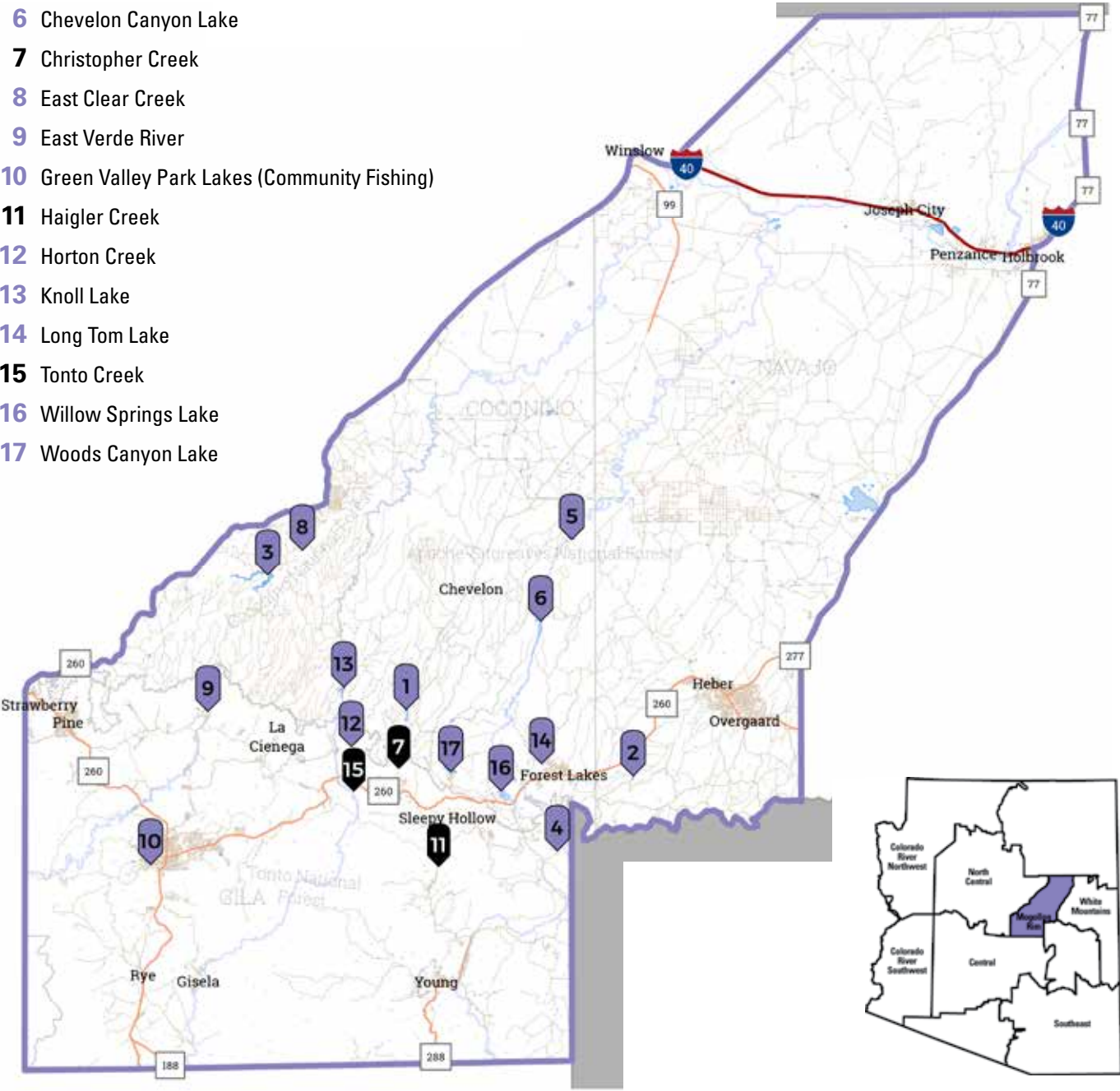
10 horsepower or less: Black Canyon Lake, C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge) Lake, Chevelon Canyon Lake, Willow Creek Reservoir, Willow Springs Lake

For more information and a complete listing, please refer to page 39.

FISHING WATERS – MOGOLLON RIM

- 1 Bear Canyon Lake
- 2 Black Canyon Lake
- 3 CC Cragin Reservoir (Blue Ridge Reservoir)
- 4 Canyon Creek
- 5 Chevelon Creek
- 6 Chevelon Canyon Lake
- 7 Christopher Creek
- 8 East Clear Creek
- 9 East Verde River
- 10 Green Valley Park Lakes (Community Fishing)
- 11 Haigler Creek
- 12 Horton Creek
- 13 Knoll Lake
- 14 Long Tom Lake
- 15 Tonto Creek
- 16 Willow Springs Lake
- 17 Woods Canyon Lake

- 00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters
- 00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters
- Tribal Lands
- National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting



COLORADO RIVER NORTHWEST

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 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 13 inches.

Lake Powell The limit is 20 for smallmouth bass and 5 for largemouth bass; unlimited for striped bass; unlimited for walleye; the limit is 10 crappie. Carp may be taken by spearfishing and bow and arrow during daylight hours. Striped bass may also be taken by spearfishing during daylight hours.

Topock Marsh The limit is 6 bass, minimum size 13 inches; the limit is 25 crappie.

Virgin River Unlimited bass; unlimited catfish.

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.
- Riviera Marina** To include the public waterway into and within the marina.
- 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

The Colorado River Stamp – California is no longer 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)

FISHING WATERS — COLORADO RIVER NORTHWEST

- 1

Bright Angel Creek
- 2

Colorado River below Davis Dam
- 3

Lake Havasu (see page 20)
- 4

Lake Mead
- 5

Lake Mohave

6

Lake Powell

7

Lees Ferry on Colorado River

8

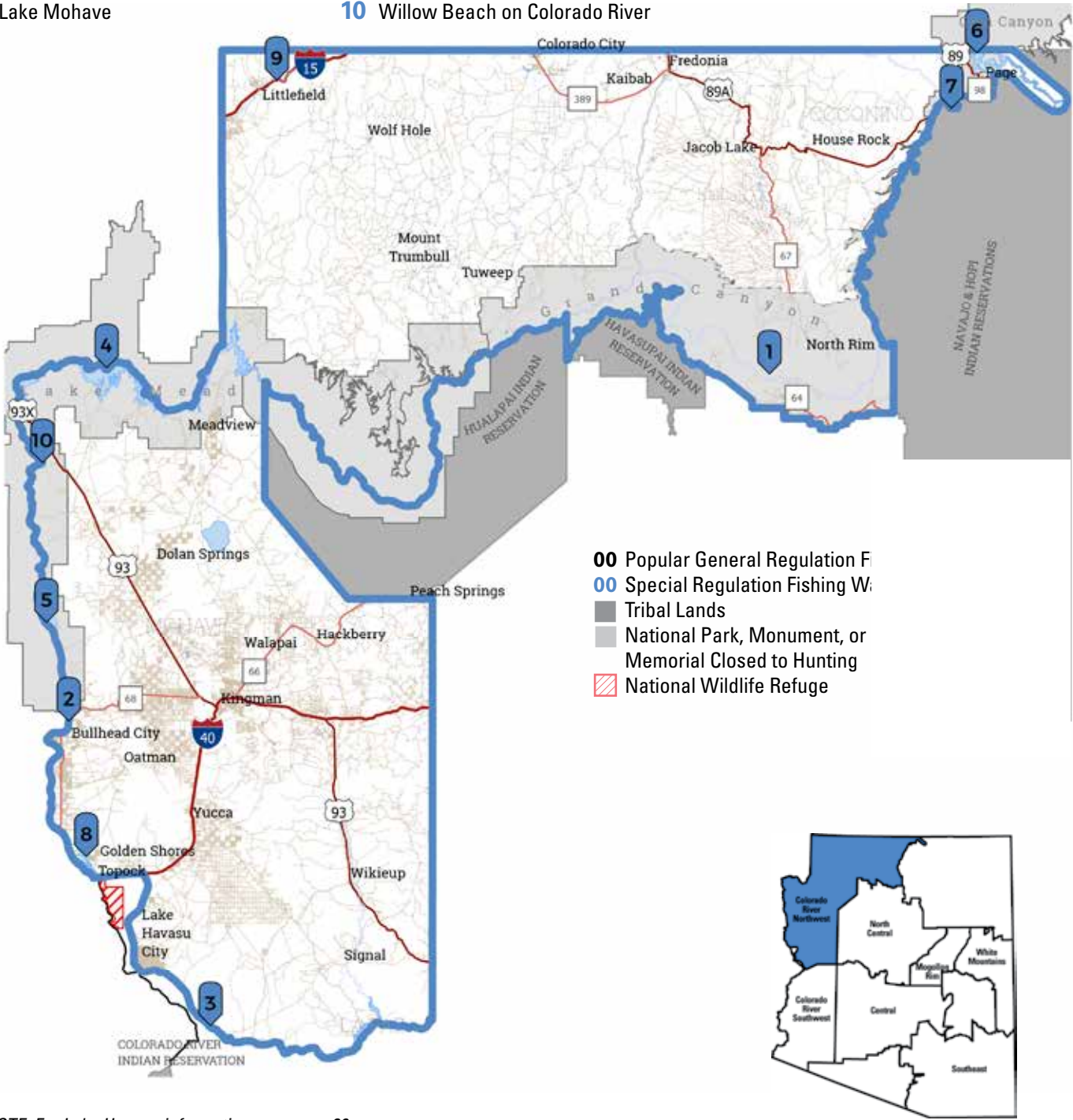
Topock Marsh

9

Virgin River

10

Willow Beach on Colorado River



NOTE: For Lake Havasu information, see page 20.

COLORADO RIVER SOUTHWEST

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

The Colorado River Stamp – California is no longer 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)

FISHING WATERS – COLORADO RIVER SOUTHWEST

- 1

Alamo Lake
- 2

Colorado River – Parker Strip
- 3

Colorado River – Yuma area
- 4

Council Avenue Pond (Community Fishing)
- 5

Fortuna Lake (Community Fishing)

6

Lake Havasu

7

Martinez Lake

8

Mittry Lake

9

Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex Pond

10

Redondo Lake (Community Fishing)

11

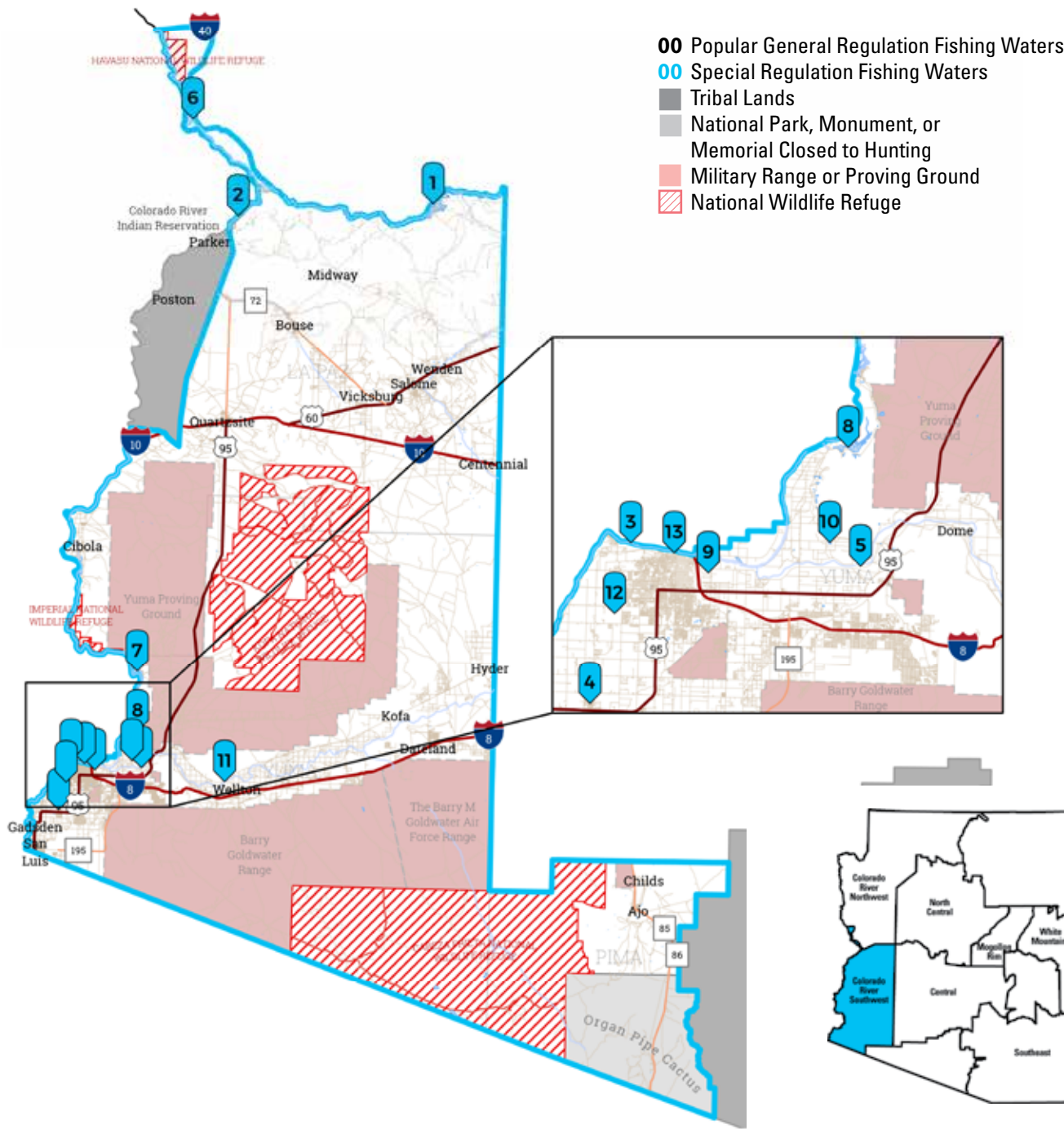
Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District Canal System

12

Yuma County Water Users' Association Canal System

13

West Wetlands Pond (Community Fishing)



CENTRAL

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 taken by spear or spear gun.

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 (135 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 13 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)
- **Eldorado Park Pond** (city of Scottsdale)
- **Evelyn Hallman Park Pond** (city of Tempe)
- **Freestone Park Lake** (town of Gilbert)
- NEW** • **Gilbert Regional Park Pond** (town of Gilbert)

• **Greenfield Park Pond** (city of Mesa)

East Valley Locations (continued)

- **Kiwanis Park Lake** (city of Tempe)

- **Mansel Carter Oasis Park Lake** (town of Queen Creek)
- **McQueen Park Pond** (town of Gilbert)
- **Papago Park Ponds** (city of Phoenix)
- **Red Mountain Park Lake** (city of Mesa)
- **Riverview Park Lake** (city of Mesa)
- **Roadrunner Park Pond** (city of Phoenix)
- **Tempe Town Lake** (city of Tempe)
- **Veterans Oasis Park Lake** (city of Chandler)
- **Water Ranch Park Lake** (town of Gilbert)

West Valley Locations

- **Alvord Lake at Cesar Chavez Park** (city of Phoenix)
- **Bonsall Park Pond** (city of Glendale)
- **Cortez Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Desert West Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Encanto Park Lake** (city of Phoenix)
- **Festival Fields Pond** (city of Avondale)
- **Friendship Park Pond** (city of Avondale)
- NEW** • **Paloma Park Lake** (city of Peoria)
- **Pioneer Park Lake** (city of Peoria)
- **Rio Vista Park Pond** (city of Peoria)
- **Steele Indian School Park Pond** (city of Phoenix)
- **Surprise Park Lake** (city of Surprise)

City of Maricopa

- **Copper Sky Park Lake**
- **Pacana Park Pond**

City of Casa Grande

- **Dave White Regional Park Pond**

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 (Roosevelt Lake). See page 46 for information on **Lake Pleasant, Salt River, Tonto 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.

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

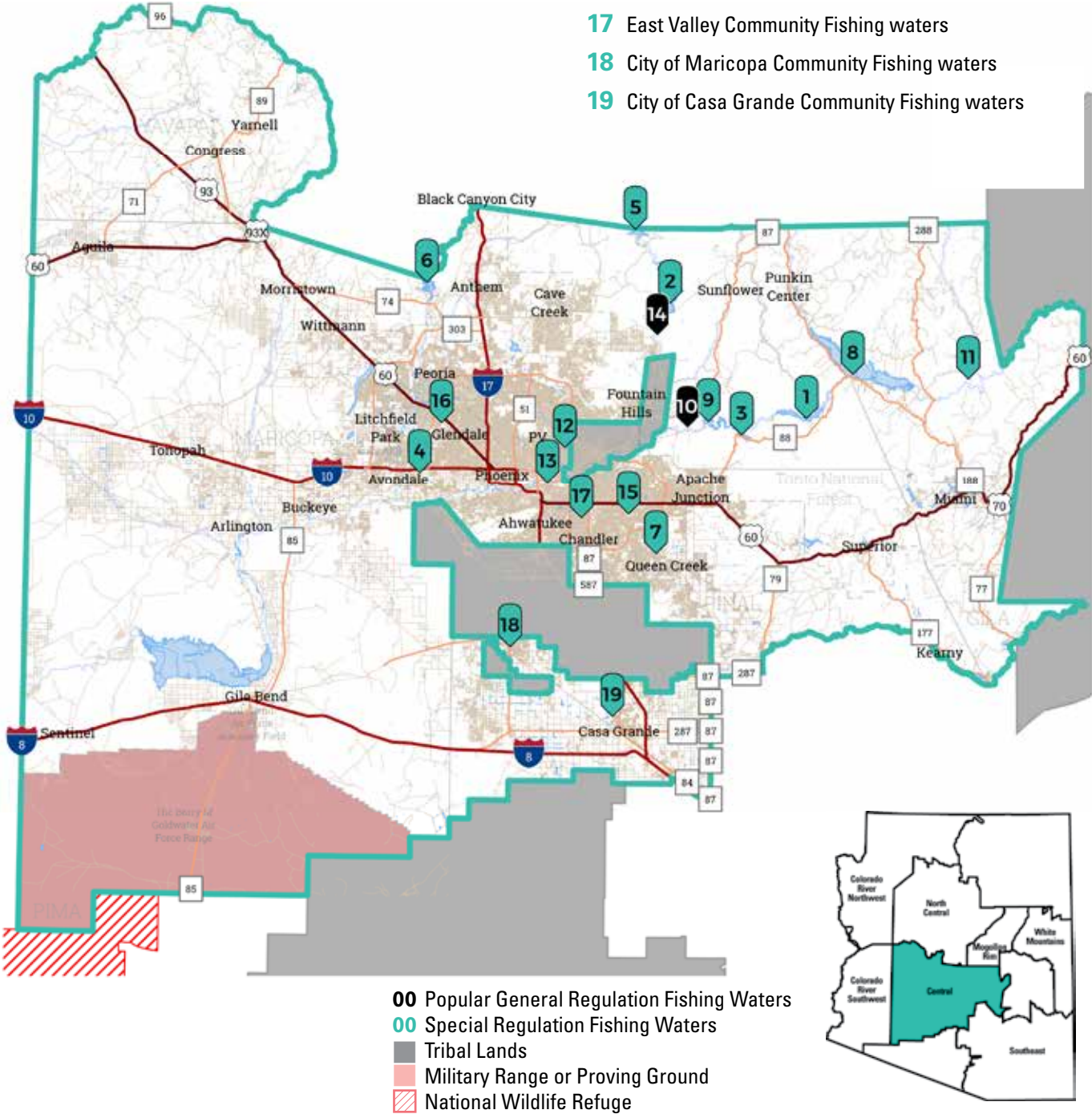
15 Water Ranch Lake

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



SOUTHEAST

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 Pond 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 catfish in any combination.

Managed Community Fishing Program waters
NEW • Graham County Fairgrounds Pond

- **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 Pond, Riggs Flat Lake, Roper 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.

FISHING WATERS – SOUTHEAST

- 1 Arivaca Lake

2 Cluff Ranch Ponds 1 and 3

3 Dankworth Pond

4 Frye Mesa Reservoir

5 Graham County Fairgrounds Pond

6 Grant Creek

7 Parker Canyon Lake

8 Patagonia Lake

9 Pena Blanca Lake

10 Roper Lake
- 11 Riggs Flat Lake

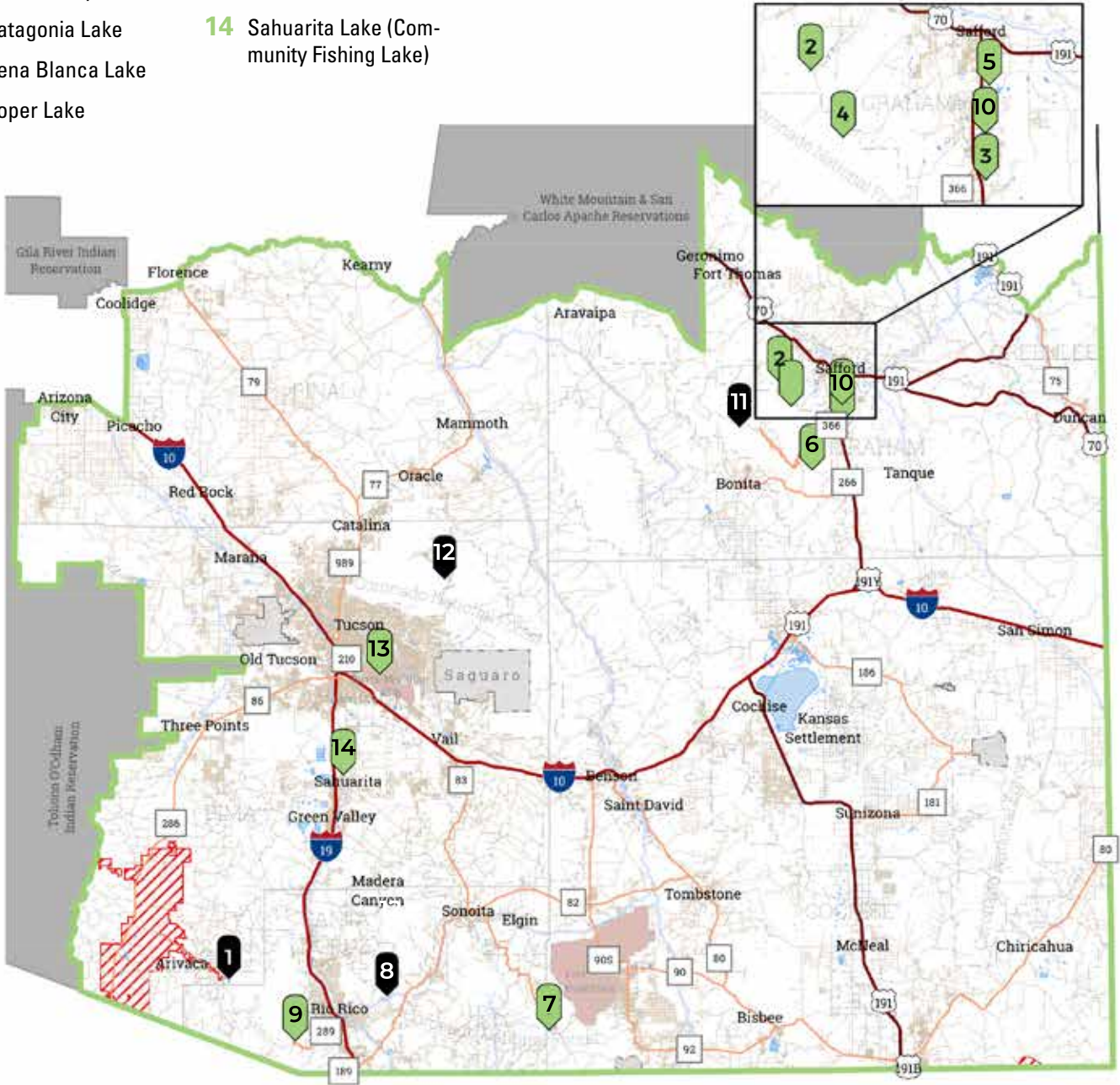
12 Rose Canyon Lake

13 Tucson Community Fishing Lakes
Kennedy Park Lake
Lakeside Lake at Chuck Ford-Lakeside Park
Silverbell Lake at Christopher Columbus Park

14 Sahuarita Lake (Community Fishing Lake)



- 00 Popular General Regulation Fishing Waters
- 00 Special Regulation Fishing Waters
- Tribal Lands
- National Park, Monument, or Memorial Closed to Hunting
- Military Range or Proving Ground
- National Wildlife Refuge



Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-313), 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.

TROUT

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

- Aker Lake
- Becker Lake
- Burro Creek
- Canyon Creek-OW Bridge to the Fort Apache Reservation Boundary
- Coyote Creek
- Dude Creek — May 1 through Dec. 31
- East Fork, Little Colorado River-above Colter Dam
- East Verde River-origin to the pumphouse
- Elk Tank
- Grant Creek – Pinaleno Mountains
- Grapevine Creek — May 1 through Dec. 31
- Horton Creek
- J.D. Dam
- Mamie Creek
- Middle Tank
- Oak Creek-West Fork and portion of Oak between Junipine Crossing and Call of

- the Canyon crossing
- Perkins Tank
 - River Reservoir — Oct. 1 through April 30
 - 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:

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

2 TROUT LIMIT:

- Bonsall Pond
- Council Avenue Pond
- Dave White Regional Park Pond

- Discovery Park Ponds
- Eldorado Park Pond
- Evelyn Hallman Pond
- Festival Fields Pond
- Freestone Pond
- Friendship Pond
- Frye Mesa Reservoir
- Gilbert Regional Park Pond
- Graham County Fairgrounds Pond
- 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
- Water Ranch Park Lake (barbless hooks only)
- West Wetlands Pond

5 TROUT LIMIT:

- Colorado River-Separation 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:

- Chevelon Creek-Chevelon Crossing to the confluence with the Little Colorado River
- East Clear Creek
- Nutrioso Creek

Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

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 throat. Length: up to 20 inches. Weight: up to 6 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.



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.



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. Stocked tiger trout are produced in a hatchery. Coloring, markings, and tail shape can vary but generally is a dark maze-like pattern all over a brownish, 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).

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 onto 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.



For information about the Arizona Trout Challenge, see page 35.

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 WATERS FOR
HATCHERY APACHE TROUT

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

GILA TROUT

- Dude Creek (wild fish)
- East Verde River (hatchery fish)
- Frye Mesa Reservoir (hatchery fish)
- Goldwater Lake (hatchery fish)
- Grapevine Creek (wild fish)
- Lynx Lake (hatchery fish)
- Watson Lake (hatchery fish)



Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-313), 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 Cragin 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 Diversion Dam 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
- Festival Fields Pond
- Freestone Pond
- Friendship Pond
- Gilbert Regional Park Pond
- Goldwater Lake
- Graham County Fairgrounds Pond
- Greenfield Pond
- McQueen Pond
- Pacana 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 Ranch 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
- Mansel Carter Oasis Lake
- Paloma Park Lake
- Pioneer Lake
- Red Mountain Park Lake
- Redondo Lake
- Riverview Park Lake
- Santa Fe Reservoir
- Silverbell Lake
- Sahuarita 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

Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

Bass Family



Largemouth Bass

Description: Large mouth with upper jaw of adults extending beyond rear margin of eye. Dark olive-green on back, green sides shading to white belly. Dark horizontal band on each side. Deep notch in dorsal fin. Soft dorsal fin with 12 to 13 rays. Length: up to 25 inches. Weight: up to 15 pounds.



Smallmouth Bass

Description: Smallmouth bass most often are bronze to brownish green in color, with dark vertical bars on sides. In contrast to the largemouth 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.



For information about the Arizona Hawg Bass Challenge, see page 34.



Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-313), 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:

- Bear Canyon Lake
- Beaver Creek (Wet and Dry)
- Black Canyon Lake
- CC Cragin 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 Diversion Dam upstream to the Reservation Boundary)

UNLIMITED-NO BAG FOR EITHER FLATHEAD OR CHANNEL CONTINUED:

- Verde River upstream of Horseshoe Dam including tributaries
- Virgin River
- West Clear Creek
- Willow Springs Lake
- Woods Canyon Lake

2 CATFISH LIMIT:

- Bonsall Pond
- Council Avenue Pond
- Dave White Regional Park Pond
- Discovery Park Ponds
- Eldorado Park Pond
- Evelyn Hallman Pond
- Festival Fields Pond
- Freestone Pond
- Friendship Pond
- Gilbert Regional Park Pond
- Graham County Fairgrounds Pond
- Greenfield Park Pond
- McQueen Pond
- Pacana Park Pond
- Pacific Avenue Athletic Complex Pond

- 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

4 CATFISH LIMIT:

- Alvord Lake
- Cataract Lake
- Chaparral Park Lake
- City Reservoir
- Cluff Ranch Ponds
- Copper Sky Lake
- Cortez Park Lake
- Dankworth Pond
- Dead Horse Ranch State Park Lagoons
- Desert Breeze Park Lake
- Desert West Park Lake
- Dogtown Lake
- Encanto Park Lake
- Fain Lake
- Fortuna Lake
- Francis Short Pond
- Granite Basin Lake
- Green Valley Park Lakes
- Kaibab Lake

- Kennedy Park Lake
- Kiwanis Park Lake
- Lakeside Lake
- Lower Lake Mary
- Mansel Carter Oasis Lake
- Paloma Park Lake
- Parker Canyon Lake
- Pena Blanca Lake
- Pioneer Park Lake
- Yavapai Lakes

- Redondo Lake
- Red Mountain Park Lake
- Riverview Park Lake
- Roper Lake
- Sahuarita Park Lake
- Santa Fe Reservoir
- Silverbell Lake
- Stone Dam
- Surprise Park Lake
- Tempe Town Lake
- Tucson waters in the city park system, but not in the CFP
- Veterans Oasis Park Lake
- Whitehorse Lake

5 CATFISH LIMIT WHEN TAKEN BY BOW AND ARROW:

- Apache Lake
- Canyon Lake
- Saguaro Lake

Catfish Family



Channel Catfish

Description: Scattered black spots on a silver or gray colored back and sides with a white belly. Few spots on large adults. Smooth, scaleless skin. 8 barbels or “whiskers.” Short base on small adipose fin. Deeply forked tail. Anal fin has 24 to 30 rays and is slightly rounded. Length: up to 35 inches. Weight: up to 30 pounds.



Flathead Catfish

Description: Back and sides mottled, dark-brown to yellow-brown; belly is yellowish-white. Head is broad and flat with small eyes. Large mouth, lower jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. Adipose fin is large; Tail fin is flat or slightly notched. Length: up to 50 inches. Weight: up to 70 pounds.



Bullhead (black, yellow, brown)

Description: Body is yellow-olive to brown on back with yellowish sides, and yellow to white belly. Slight to no mottling. Chin barbels are always light in color, either white or pale yellow. Anal fin is moderately long with a straight profile; Tail fin is rounded. Length: up to 16 inches. Weight: up to 3 pounds.

Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

The following bodies of water identified under Special Regulations and Seasons (pages 12–25) have special fishing seasons (R12-4-313), 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.

CRAPPIE (INCLUDING BLACK AND WHITE)

10 CRAPPIE:

- Lake Powell

15 CRAPPIE:

- Bartlett Lake
- Colorado River-Separation Canyon to Davis Dam, including Lake Mead and Lake Mohave
- Roosevelt Lake

25 CRAPPIE:

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



Black Crappie

Description: Head and back heavily and irregularly spotted with black blotches on a silver-olive background; Tail, dorsal and anal fins are spotted. Seven or eight spines on dorsal fin. Body is compressed. Length: up to 15 inches. Weight: up to 4 pounds.

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.

License Requirements

All Community Fishing Program waters require anglers 10 years of age or older to be licensed. Valid licenses include:

- Community Fishing

- General Fishing
- Youth Combination Hunt and Fish (ages 10-17)
- Combination Hunt and Fish (18 and over)
- Or Pioneer, Blind, Disabled Veteran, Short-term (one day) and youth group licenses

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 2021 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 azgfd.gov.

Fish Species	Daily Bag Limits		Minimum Size Limit
	Lakes	Ponds	
Catfish	4	2	None
Trout	4	2	None
Bass	2	1	13 inches or more
Sunfish: various species including bluegill, redear, green and hybrid	10	5	None
White amur (grass carp)	1	1	30 inches or more



Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

Sunfish Family (all pictured are in the genus Lepomis)



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.



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.



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.



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.



Yellow Perch

Description: Back 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. Soft (rear) dorsal fin has 12 to 13 rays. Length: up to 12 inches. Weight: up to 1 pound.

Minnow Family



Common Carp

Description: Back olive-yellow with yellowish gold sides. Scales on back and upper sides are dark-edged, with a dark spot at the base. The dorsal fin has 17 to 22 rays. One saw-toothed spine at front of long dorsal and anal fin. Two barbels at each corner of the mouth on the upper jaw. Large adults have reddish-orange anal and tail fin. Length: up to 40 inches. Weight: up to 40 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.**



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 40 pounds. **NEW: 1 fish, 30 inch minimum statewide.**

Special Regulations and Seasons by Species

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. 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.



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: Federally listed as Endangered. Body streamlined, dark olive-gray above, silver sides. Small head with snout overhanging mouth. High pronounced hump immediately behind head. This high-hump acts as a barrier to passing water forcing the body against the bottom where currents are slightly less, thus enabling these fish to move through rapids separating one eddying habitat from another. Deeply embedded scales. Slender caudal peduncle. Dorsal fin rays usually 9, anal fin rays 10 or more. Length: up to 18 inches. Weight: up to 2 pounds.



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.



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 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 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, fishing-related businesses, local communities and the fisheries by having more support and funding for conservation. Collect valid information through citizen-science about memorable bass to help the department better enhance, conserve and promote bass fishing. Share information about fishing opportunities and destinations to make fishing more enjoyable.

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 azgfd.gov. Release your fish quickly back into the lake or river 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.

Are You Up for a Challenge?

Arizona Trout Challenge



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. Explore special fishing spots, learn about trout and enjoy Arizona's high country. Here's how to take the challenge:

1. For the Wild Trout Challenge, catch all five species of wild trout in Arizona: Gila, Apache, brown, brook and rainbow trout.
2. For the Arizona Trout Challenge, catch six of the eight species in the state: the five named above, plus cut-throat, tiger trout and grayling.
3. Photograph the fish you catch.
4. SUBMIT YOUR PHOTOS and an application identifying where and when those fish were caught to the Arizona Game and Fish Department at aztroutchallenge@azgfd.gov.

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.

Standard Fishing Knot

Trilene Knot (*a strong all-purpose knot*)



1. Run the ends of the line through the eye of the hook two times.



2. Loop the line around 4 or 5 times, then thread the loose end back between the two loops near the hook as shown.



3. Pull tight. Trim the loose end.



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 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 azgfd.gov.

Violators Steal Your Fish – Help Us Catch Game Fish

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

Do the right thing. Report a violator. Your tip can make the difference in apprehending a fish thief.

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 violators. 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.

Reported violations are prioritized based on the quality of the information provided. Because the Department has a limited number of Wildlife Officers statewide, it is not possible to have an immediate response to every call. That is why it is important that you be a good witness so that follow-up by an officer can be conducted.

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 of any kind, back into the water alive.

With a valid fishing license (or for youth under age 10), an unlimited number of crayfish may be caught by the following methods:

- By hand or hand-held device, such as a fishing pole.
- Landing nets, dip nets or umbrella nets
- Crayfish nets or traps not exceeding 3 feet on a side or diameter
- 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 azgfd.gov for more information on crayfish capture methods and cooking recipes.

Proper Catch-and-Release Methods

Fish are a valuable resource, and fishing for them is a fun and exciting recreational experience. By limiting your harvest, and practicing good catch-and-release techniques, you can help preserve a fishery and ensure that angling opportunity remains for another day. Currently, native trout fishing opportunities can only exist from anglers using these techniques.

DO’S

Appropriate hooks and quick hook sets: Avoid letting fish swallow hooks by paying attention to your line and using an appropriate hook size and type. Single hooks are more easily removed than multi-point hooks.

Hook type: Barbless hooks are easier to remove and result in less injury to fish and shorter handling times during hook removal.

Appropriate tackle: The use of artificial flies and lures generally hook fish more superficially than those using live bait.

Quick retrieve: Exhaustion stress can be fatal, the longer you play a fish, the more stress it endures.

Soft mesh nets: The use of soft mesh nets, if nets are necessary, will help keep their protective slime on and will avoid entanglement.

Wet hands and a gentle touch: Handling fish with wet hands will help keep their protective slime from coming off.

Keep the fish in the water as much as possible: It is best to unhook the fish while it is still in the water and avoid holding the fish out of the water for pictures for more than a few seconds.

DON’TS

Avoid forcefully removing swallowed hooks: If the hook is embedded down the throat, clip the line as close to the eye of the hook as possible and avoid attempt-

ing to remove the hook which may result in bleeding and injury. Hooks will dissolve over time. A fish hooked deeply has a better chance of survival if the line is cut than if its organs are torn in the unhooking process.

Avoid touching the gills or eyes: Holding a fish by the gills can be lethal; these are extremely sensitive and easily damaged organs.

Avoid a firm grip: Fish are slippery and wiggly. Make sure to support the fish properly while holding it. Instinct will lead an angler to tighten their grip on the fish, and potentially crush its internal organs with force.

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 as well as the Department’s ability to manage them.

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.

Cleaning Your Gear Protects Our Waters

Unknowingly moving a species between waterbodies can cause irreversible ecological damage. The following protocols shall be taken for any equipment that has been in or on waters or locations listed in Director’s Order 2. Anglers should inspect and clean equipment including but not limited to waders, boots, nets and tackle. Remove any visible plants, algae, animals, and mud, and disinfect the equipment using one or more of the following decontamination methods:

Option 1: Submerge equipment in a mixture of water and quaternary ammonium based cleaner (6 ounces quaternary ammonium per 1 gallon of water) for 20 minutes.

Option 2: Soak equipment in 140° F water for 10 minutes.

Option 3: Freeze equipment overnight.

Option 4: Completely dry equipment for at least 7 consecutive days from May through October or 18 consecutive days from November through April.

Prevent the Spread of Whirling Disease

Whirling disease is a parasitic infection that attacks juvenile trout, eventually killing them. The disease is transmitted primarily by infected fish or fish parts, or fishing equipment 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.stopaquaticinvasive.org.

Check www.azgfd.gov/ais for details on AIS Director’s Orders and mandatory protocols for leaving AIS-affected waters.

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

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director’s Order 3)

DAY USERS: Any watercraft, boats, vehicles, conveyances, or other equipment that have been in or on aquatic invasive species (AIS) listed waters for 5 days or less (**lakes Mead, Mohave, Havasu, Pleasant, Powell, Canyon, Apache, Saguaro; and Lower Colorado River, Lees Ferry and the Lower Salt/Verde rivers**). Please see Director’s Order 2 for a full list of AIS waters online at www.azgfd.gov/ais.

Day-use Protocols:

- Step 1** After removing from water and before transport from an AIS listed water, **clean and remove** any clinging material (plants, mud, snails).
- Step 2** **Remove the plug and drain** all residual water. The plug(s) must remain out during transport.
- Step 3** **Dry** completely prior to use in any other water.

*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 determine if an 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 6 consecutive days or longer.

Long-term Moored Protocols:

- Step 1** **Contact** the AIS Program prior to departure (recommend a minimum of 72 hours notice) to schedule decontamination with an authorized inspector.
- Step 2** **Clean and remove** any clinging material (plants, mud, snails).
- Step 3** **Remove the plug and drain** all residual water. The plug(s) must remain out during transport.
- Step 4** Following decontamination, **keep the boat out of the water and dry** for a minimum of 18 consecutive days from November through April or 7 consecutive days from May through October. Boaters will be issued seal and receipt as proof inspection/decontamination.

For more information, call the AIS Program at 623-236-7608.

Motor Restrictions:

Powerboats restricted to a single electric motor on:

Aker Lake	McKellips Park Pond
Bear Canyon Lake	Pratt Lake
Bunch Reservoir	Quigley Pond
Carnero Lake	Redondo Lake
Chaparral Park Lake	Riggs Flat Lake
Cluff Ponds	Roper Lake
Coconino Reservoir	Santa Fe Reservoir
Coors Lake	Scott’s Reservoir
Dankworth Pond	Sierra Blanca Lake
Dogtown Reservoir	Soldier Lake
Fortuna Lake	Stoneman Lake
Goldwater Lake	Tunnel Reservoir
Granite Basin Lake	Whitehorse Lake
Horsethief Basin Lake	Willow Creek Reservoir (also known as Willow Valley Lake)
Hulsey Lake	Woodland Lake
J.D. Dam Lake	Woods Canyon Lake
Knoll Lake	
Lee Valley Lake	

Powerboats restricted to a single electric motor or a single gasoline engine not exceeding 10 horsepower on:

Arivaca Lake	Little Mormon Lake
Ashurst Lake	Lower Lake Mary
Becker Lake	Luna Lake
Big Lake	Lynx Lake
Black Canyon Lake	Marshall Lake
C.C. Cragin (Blue Ridge)	Mexican Hay Lake
Cataract Lake	Nelson Reservoir
Chevelon Canyon Lake	Parker Canyon Lake
Concho Lake	Pena Blanca Lake
Crescent Lake	Rainbow Lake
Fool Hollow Lake	River Reservoir
Kaibab Lake	Show Low Lake
Kinnikinick Lake	Whipple Lake
	White Mountain Lake
	Willow Springs Lake

No watercraft allowed on:

Frye Mesa Reservoir
Rose Canyon Lake

(AGFD R12-4-517 (A)(B)(C))

This list was effective May 24, 2011



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

Visit www.azgfd.gov/boating for additional boating tips and details on free boating safety courses in your area.



Arizona State Fish Records

As reported to and verified by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Updated Dec. 10, 2020. For more current record listings, go to azgfd.gov.

INLAND WATERS — HOOK AND LINE				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Hybrid Striped	2 lb. 13.76 oz. 18.5 in.	Lake Pleasant	Ray Gilmore, Peoria	10/29/13
Bass, Largemouth	16 lb. 7.68 oz 28.0 in.	Canyon Lake	Randall E. White, Mesa	4/22/97
Bass, Rock	0 lb. 12.96 oz. 10.25 in.	Upper Verde River	Eric Woolsey, Cottonwood	4/6/06
Bass, Smallmouth	7 lb. 0.96 oz. 22.75 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Dennis K. Barnhill, Mesa	3/18/88
Bass, Striped	29 lb. 13.76 oz. 45.25 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bob Liddington, Phoenix	7/13/10
Bass, White	4 lb. 11.7 oz. 19.5 in.	Lake Pleasant	David Amburgey, Peoria	4/72
Bass, Yellow	1 lb. 15.8 oz. 11.25 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Glenn D. Davis III, Flagstaff	5/19/95
Bluegill	3 lb. 15.68 oz. 15.75 in.	Goldwater Lake	Christopher Ray Mapes, Prescott Valley	5/2/04
Buffalo, Bigmouth	36 lb. 6 oz. 38.5 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Leon Steward, Payson	3/14/95
Buffalo, Black	35 lb. 6.72 oz. 40.5 in.	Canyon Lake	David Hoenshell, Mesa	5/24/95
Bullhead, Black	2 lb. 6.1 oz. 16.5 in.	Parker Canyon Lake	Mikki St. George, Sierra Vista	9/9/02
Bullhead, Yellow	4 lb. 8.1 oz. 17.75 in.	Mormon Lake	Patricia Simmon, Phoenix	7/15/89
Carp	37 lb. 0.0 oz. 40.0 in.	Bartlett Lake	Jonathan Gardner, Phoenix	8/8/87
Catfish, Channel	33 lb. 5.76 oz. 39.5 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Carson Pete, Flagstaff	3/26/17
Catfish, Flathead	76 lb. 8.64 oz., 53.5 in.	Bartlett Lake	Eddie Wilcoxson, Surprise	04/12/13
Crappie, Black	4 lb. 10.0 oz. --in.	San Carlos Lake	John Shadrick, Mammoth	1959
Crappie, White	3 lb. 5.28 oz. 16.75 in.	Lake Pleasant	Robert Schnell, Glendale	2/22/82
Grayling, Arctic	1 lb. 9.76 oz. 14.65 in.	Lee Valley Lake	Glenn D. Davis III, Flagstaff	7/10/95
Northern Pike	32 lb. 5.6 oz. 49 in.	Ashurst Lake	Ronald Needs, Flagstaff	11/5/04
Roundtail Chub ²	3 lb. 14.9 oz. 18.5 in.	Lower Salt River	Richard L. Walton, Chandler	3/3/84
Striped Mullet	5 lb. 2.24 oz. 23.75 in.	Fortuna Pond	Robert Bayles, Yuma	4/24/04
Sucker, Desert ³	2 lb. 10.75 oz. 18.0 in.	Verde River	Edith Toney, Mesa	9/20/92
Sucker, Sonora	6 lb. 23 in.	Lower Salt River	Ronald Nuss Jr., Gilbert	10/20/20
Sunfish, Green	1 lb. 15.84 oz. 12.5 in.	Patagonia Lake	Kevin M. Naujelis, Tucson	5/20/17
Sunfish, Hybrid ²	2 lb. 2.22 oz. 12.5 in.	Patagonia Lake	Mikey Alan Porter, Tucson	6/5/98
Sunfish, Redear	3 lb. 9.0 oz. 14.5 in.	Goldwater Lake	Jay Adkins, Prescott	8/12/93
Tilapia	7 lb. 8.8 oz. 20.0 in.	Saguaro Lake	Tim Alan Schoenecker, Gilbert	3/31/02
Trout, Apache ³	5 lb. 15.5 oz. 24.0 in.	Hurricane Lake ⁴	Lyle Hemphill, Lakeside	6/10/93
Trout, Brook	4 lb. 15.2 oz. 20.5 in.	Sunrise Lake ⁴	Marshall Gregg, Whiteriver	10/20/95
Trout, Brown	22 lb. 14.5 oz. 36.0 in.	Reservation Lake ⁴	Bryce Sisson, Prescott	8/6/99
Trout, Cutthroat	6 lb. 5.0 oz. 22.3 in.	Luna Lake	Eric James Walter, Tucson	10/76
Trout, Gila	5 lb. 1.92 oz. 23 in.	Goldwater Lake	David Worsham, Avondale	6/2/18
Trout, Rainbow	15 lb. 9.12 oz. 32.5 in.	Willow Springs Lake	Harold Wright, Sun City	9/29/06
Trout, Tiger	3 lb. 0.16 oz. 18.75 in.	Morton Lake	Anthony Lerma, Flagstaff	5/23/20
Walleye	16 lb. 1.76 oz. 31 in.	Show Low Lake	Gregg Munck, Show Low	11/18/02
White Amur (triploid)	61 lb. 1.92 oz. 60 in.	Red Mountain Park	Dennis Gleason, Mesa	4/2/19
Yellow Perch	1 lb. 10.0 oz. 13.5 in.	Stoneman Lake	Art Ellico, Kingman	3/21/84

INLAND WATERS — CATCH-AND-RELEASE ¹				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	28 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bill Wilson, Glendale	3/12/05
Bass, Smallmouth	23 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Ginger Wright, Tonto Basin	6/18/06
Bass, Striped	29 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bill Larson, Phoenix	11/9/06
Bass, White	18 in.	Lake Pleasant	Bradley Garraway, Phoenix	3/24/05
Bass, Yellow	13 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Tom Simpson, Pahump, NV	12/10/08
Bluegill	13 in.	Mohawk Wellton Canal	Bob Dippery Sr., Apache Junction	4/15/11
Buffalo, Black	41 in.	Apache Lake	Bill Groseclose, Apache Junction	4/23/03
Carp	37 in.	McKellips Lake	Mack Hollen Jr., Phoenix	5/6/06
Catfish, Channel	34 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Jared Sandall, Rimrock	3/28/15
Catfish, Flathead	53 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Andrew Srejic, Avondale	9/23/06
Crappie, Black	16 in.	Apache Lake	Ron Robinson, Alta Vista, IA	4/6/98
Crappie, White	16 in.	San Carlos Reservoir	Matthew Rokusek, Gilbert	3/31/18
Northern Pike	44 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Scott A. Webster, Phoenix	4/26/13
Roundtail Chub	17 in.	Verde River	Rudolph Hoffman, Gilbert	7/12/15
Sucker, Desert	15 in.	Lower Salt River	Rudolph Hoffman, Gilbert	8/18/13
Sucker, Sonora	24 in.	Lower Salt River	Kelley C. Badger, Tempe	3/23/14
Sunfish, Green	13 in.	Lake Pleasant	Tyler Johnson, New Brighton, MN	4/10/17
Sunfish, Hybrid	10 in.	Papago Ponds #2	Mack Hollen Jr., Phoenix	6/19/04
Sunfish, Redear	11 in.	Papago Ponds #2	Warren Hollen, Phoenix	7/3/04
Tilapia	18 in.	Tempe Town Lake	Brandon Williams, Scottsdale	4/29/09
Trout, Apache	27 in.	Silver Creek	Tim McGough, Scottsdale	10/2/09
Trout, Brook	15 in.	Perkins Tank	Rob Gerlak	4/9/15
Trout, Brown	23 in.	Black River	Benjamin A. Payne, Tucson	6/23/07
Trout, Cutthroat	19 in.	Big Lake	David Michael Ruiz, Buckeye	11/13/20
Trout, Gila	15 in.	Frye Mesa Reservoir	David Griffith, Thatcher	3/14/11
Trout, Rainbow	32 in.	Silver Creek	Ben Sandall, Flagstaff	1/30/10
Trout, Tiger	20 in.	Becker Lake	Reese McFarland, Tucson	10/19/19
Walleye	33 in.	Fool Hollow Lake	Gregg Munck, Show Low	6/27/04
White Amur (triploid)	47 in.	Encanto Park Lake	Denny Noel, Phoenix	10/18/06
Yellow Perch	12 in.	Upper Lake Mary	Larry Larsen	5/30/20

Arizona State Fish Records

INLAND WATERS — NON-HOOK AND LINE				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Buffalo, Bigmouth (archery)	39 lb. 8.0 oz. 41.5 in.	Saguaro Lake	Michael T.Young, Mesa	3/28/90
Buffalo, Black (archery)	47 lb. 2.56 oz. 45 in.	Apache Lake	Bryan Darnell, Dewey	3/19/05
Buffalo, Smallmouth (archery)	38 lb. 8.0 oz. 36.0 in.	Canyon Lake	David Heater, Chandler	6/10/97
Catfish, Channel (archery)	12 lb. 1.6 oz. 30 in.	Apache Lake	Sean Toolson, Gilbert	3/29/18
Catfish, Flathead (archery)	60 lb. 0 oz. 47 in.	Roosevelt Lake	Dean W. Linne	5/31/15
Carp (archery)	38 lb. 3.84 oz. 39 in.	Saguaro Lake	Ronald Nuss Jr., Gilbert	4/24/08
Striped Mullet (archery)	9 lb. 1.6 oz. 27.25 in.,	Yuma Salinity Canal	Daniel S. Day, Yuma	5/2/04
Sonora Sucker (archery) ⁶	4 lb. 15.52 oz. 23.5 in.	Lower Salt River	Ronald Nuss, Jr., Mesa	4/28/97
Tilapia (archery)	10 lb. 0 oz.	SRP canal	Trevor Gamble	3/21/15

COLORADO RIVER WATERS — HOOK AND LINE				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	16 lb. 14.0 oz. 28.25 in.	Yuma	Dale Uden, Yuma	3/8/96
Bass, Smallmouth	6 lb. 4.48 oz. 21 in.	Lake Havasu	Sue Nowak, Lake Havasu City	2/23/17
Bass, Striped ³	67 lb. 1.0 oz. 47.5 in.	Willow Beach	Jeff Smith, Henderson, NV	8/15/97
Bass, White	5 lb. 5.0 oz. 19.6 in.	Imperial Reservoir	Norman Mize, Chula Vista, CA	3/72
Bluegill	3 lb. 10.4 oz. 15.25 in.	Laughlin Lake	Michael Tahash, Laughlin, NV	9/14/10
Bullhead, Yellow	2 lb. 8.8 oz. 15.5 in.	Near Bullhead City	Douglas R. Pinotti, Mesa	3/24/86
Carp	42 lb. 0.0 oz. 43.0 in.	Lake Havasu	Gary Ramsfield, Lake Havasu City	3/79
Catfish, Channel	35 lb. 4.0 oz. 38.0 in.	Topock Marsh	Wando L. Tull, Barstow, CA	1952
Catfish, Flathead	74 lb. 0.0 oz. 51.5 in.	Laguna Dam	Walter Wilson, Bard, CA	5/11/98
Crappie, Black	2 lb. 12.0 oz 16.0 in.	Havasu Springs, Lake Havasu	Julie Grammer, Makanda, IL	3/11/96
Pacific Tenpounder	12.6 oz. 15.75 in.	Near Pilot Knob	Charles Reel, Jr., Yuma	6/13/81
Striped Mullet	9 lb. 8.0 oz. 25.5 in.	Colorado River/Gila River confluence	Buddy E. Fike, Glendale	3/76
Sucker, Razorback ^{2, 5}	9 lb. 13.0 oz. 29.0 in.	Lake Havasu	Freeman Summers, Lake Havasu City	1/23/78
Sunfish, Green	1 lb. 5.28 oz. 11.5 in.	Lake Havasu	Jose Orozco, Poston	7/16/97
Sunfish, Hybrid ²	3 lb. 1.28 oz. 16.0 in.	Parker	Rob Woodford, Bullhead City	10/12/00
Sunfish, Redear ³	5 lb. 12.8 oz. 17 in.	Lake Havasu	Hector Brito, Lake Havasu City	2/16/14
Tilapia	6 lb. 2.72 oz. 19 in.	Parker	A. Clark Wellard, Pocatello, ID	1/27/06
Trout, Brook	5 lb. 4.0 oz. 19.0 in.	Lees Ferry	Moe Beck, Glendale	3/6/82
Trout, Brown	17 lb. 0.0 oz. 32.0 in.	Last Chance Bay, Lake Powell	Chuck Holland, Phoenix	5/1/71
Trout, Cutthroat	9 lb. 8.0 oz. 30.5 in.	South of Davis Dam	Jeff Vincent, Mohave Mesa	8/79
Trout, Rainbow	21 lb. 5.5 oz. --in.	Willow Beach	John Reid, Las Vegas, NV	9/66
Walleye	8 lb. 1.0 oz. 29.0 in.	Lake Powell	Bud Clifford, Phoenix	5/77
Warmouth	12.0 oz. 10.0 in.	Senator Lake	Patrick R. Ferguson, Yuma	3/74

COLORADO RIVER WATERS — CATCH-AND-RELEASE ¹				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Bass, Largemouth	28 in.	Lower Colorado River	David Percell, Bullhead City	2/17/04
Bass, Smallmouth	22 in.	Lake Havasu	Jeffrey Dean, Lake Havasu City	2/12/05
Bass, Striped	45 in.	Bullhead City	Kenan Guleryuz, Bullhead City	10/4/10
Carp	48 in.	Lake Mohave	Gary Sweet, Bullhead City	10/20/07
Catfish, Channel	35 in.	Lake Havasu	George S.Terro Jr., Bullhead City	4/25/18
Catfish, Flathead	50.75 in.	Colorado River	Robert Wright, Buckeye	2/16/20
Sunfish, Redear	14.25 in.	Lake Havasu	Darren Van Houten, Kingman	4/25/19
Tilapia	17 in.	Colorado River	Barbara Harp, Mackay, ID	2/10/12
Trout, Rainbow	22 in.	Bullhead City	Kenan Guleryuz, Bullhead City	11/5/10
Warmouth	10 in.	Imperial Dam	Barbara Harp, Mackay, ID	3/26/06
White Amur (triploid)	44 in.	Yuma	Richard Halliwill, Nutrioso	4/9/09

COLORADO RIVER WATERS — NON-HOOK AND LINE				
Species Name	Size	Location	Angler	Date
Carp (archery)	38 lb. 39.5 in.	Lake Havasu	Ted Keller, Lake Havasu City	5/9/19
Carp (spear)	31 lb. 14.08 oz. 38 in.	Lake Mohave	Giovanni Cappelli, Willow Beach	7/14/14
Striped Bass (spear)	26 lb. 12.4 oz. 41 in.	Lake Mohave	Giovanni Cappelli, Willow Beach	8/20/13
Striped Mullet (archery)	3 lb. 13.0 oz. 21.0 in.	Yuma	Dell Owens, Phoenix	5/19/91
Tilapia (archery)	7 lb. 11.0 oz. 19.38 in.	Imperial Dam	Kenny Marler, Yuma	9/21/96

NOTES: Records are based upon weight recorded on state-certified (legal for trade) scales and two witnesses to the weighing. Record fish must be available for inspection by Department personnel. New record fish must outweigh the standing record for the species by at least one full ounce. Fish taken from private waters that are closed to public access are not eligible for record status.

1.

Based on total length only and rounded down to nearest inch. New entries must exceed existing entry by at least 1 inch.
2.

Larger than current all-tackle world record listed by the International Game Fish Association and the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame.
3.

World record for all tackle as verified by the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame.
4.

Fort Apache Indian Reservation.
5.

Species now protected, may not be taken.
6.

No longer can be taken by non-hook-and-line methods.



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.

Fish Consumption Advisories

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 (azgfd.gov) or azdeq.gov/fca for the latest information.

RED	ADEQ recommends that the public not consume this species.
ORANGE	ADEQ recommends that adults limit consumption of these fish to 2.4 ounces (uncooked weight) per week and children 12 years old and younger limit consumption to 2 ounces per month (uncooked weight).
GREEN	Waters with no advisories. Green waters include those that have fish species that do not have mercury problems.

WATERBODY	SPECIES	CATEGORY
Alamo Lake	Black Crappie	Red
	Channel Catfish	Orange
	Largemouth Bass	Red
Apache Lake	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Arivaca Lake	Largemouth Bass	Red
Bartlett Lake	Channel Catfish	Orange
	Flathead Catfish	Orange
	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Becker Lake	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Black Canyon Lake	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Canyon Lake	Yellow Bass	Orange
Horsethief Basin	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Lake Mary (Upper and Lower)	Walleye	Red
	Northern Pike	Orange
Lake Pleasant	Largemouth Bass	Orange
	Striped Bass	Orange
Lake Powell	Striped Bass	Orange
Long Lake	Walleye	Orange
Lyman Lake	Channel Catfish	Orange
	Walleye	Red
Parker Canyon Lake	Bluegill	Orange
	Largemouth Bass	Red
Pena Blanca Lake	Largemouth Bass	Red
Roosevelt Lake	Channel Catfish	Orange
	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Santa Fe Reservoir	Black Crappie	Orange
Scott Reservoir	Largemouth Bass	Orange
Soldier and Soldiers Annex Lakes	Walleye	Red
Tonto Creek	Smallmouth Bass	Red
	Carp	Orange
Willow Springs Lake	Largemouth Bass	Orange
All other waters not listed	All species	Green



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, (623) 236-7506.

Lakes With Bald Eagle Breeding Closure Areas

- **Concho Lake** – There is no vehicle or foot traffic allowed on a portion of the south side of the lake from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact the Arizona Game and Fish Pinetop office, (928) 367-4281.
- **Crescent Lake** – A portion of the west side is closed to all entry from March 1 through Aug. 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville Ranger District, (928) 333-6200.
- **Greer Lakes** (Tunnel and River) (*not enacted unless pair moves nesting location*) – Portions of the lakes may be closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 through July 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Springerville Ranger District, (928) 333-6200.
- **Lake Pleasant** – No vehicle, watercraft, or foot entry is allowed into the Lower Agua Fria River Arm from Dec. 15 to June 15. Contact Maricopa County Parks and Recreation, (928) 501-1710.
- **Luna Lake** – There is no vehicle or foot traffic allowed on a portion of the north side of the lake from Jan. 1 to June 15. Contact Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Alpine Ranger District, (928) 339-5000.
- **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) 443-8000.
- **Show Low Lake** – A portion of the lake is closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 to Aug. 31. Contact Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Lakeside Ranger District, (928) 368-2100.
- **White Horse Lake** – A portion of the shoreline may be closed to foot entry from March 1 to Aug. 31. Contact Kaibab National Forest, Williams Ranger District (928) 635-5600.
- **Woods Canyon Lake** – A portion of the lake may be closed to watercraft and a portion of the shoreline is closed to foot entry from March 1

through Aug. 31. Contact the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Black Mesa Ranger District, (928) 535-7300.

Rivers/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 June 15. Floating through is allowed. Contact Coconino National Forest, Sedona Ranger District, (928) 282-4119.
- Verde River near Chasm Creek is closed to foot and vehicle entry from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed. Contact Prescott National Forest, Verde Ranger District, (928) 567-4121.
- 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) 567-4121.
- 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 Tonto National Forest, Cave Creek Ranger District, (928) 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 Horseshoe Dam is closed to vehicle or foot entry on the southwest side of the river from Dec. 1 to June 30. Floating through is allowed, but no stopping in the river or landing on the southwest 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 For-

est, 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.

Tonto Creek

- Tonto Creek from Gisela to 76 Ranch is closed to all entry from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (602) 225-5395.
- Tonto Creek inlet to Roosevelt Lake is closed to vehicle and foot entry within 1000 feet of the nest on land, and to watercraft within 300 feet on water from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (602) 225-5395.

Salt River

- Salt River from Horseshoe Bend to Redmond Flat 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, Globe Ranger District, (928) 402-6200.
- Salt River near Meddler Point is closed to vehicle and foot entry within 1000 feet of the nest on land, and to watercraft within 300 feet on water from Dec. 1 to June 30. Contact Tonto National Forest, Tonto Basin Ranger District (602) 225-5395.
- Salt 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 the Tonto National Forest, Mesa Ranger District, (480) 610-3300.
- Salt 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.

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 **fishandboataz.azgfd.com** for anglers to choose their own hook-and-line adventure.

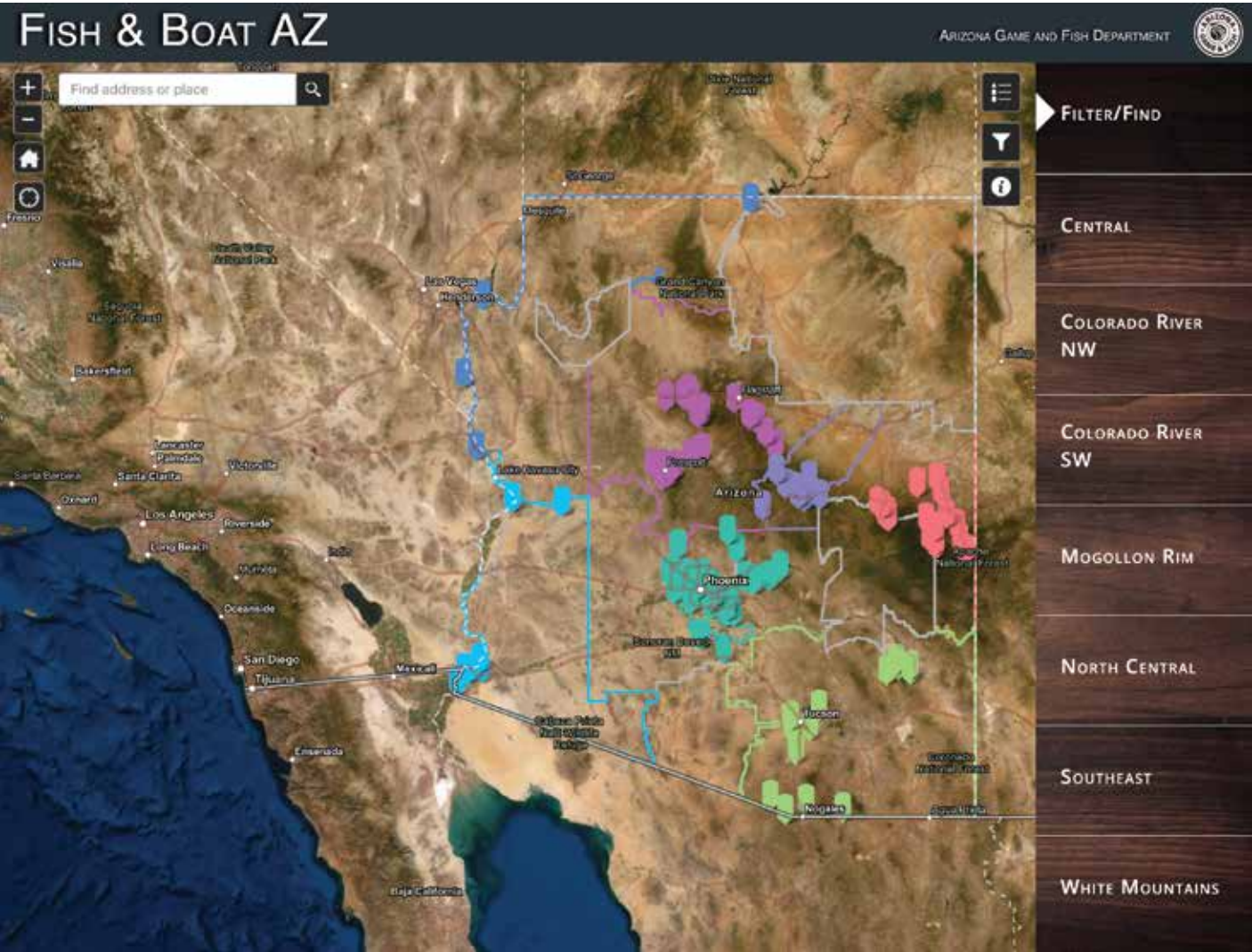
Fish & Boat Arizona not only gives door-to-ramp driving directions to individual waters statewide, it also is filled with fishing reports and forecasts, stocking information, bag limits, accessibility details and locations of marinas, pump-out stations, license dealers, fishing docks, life jacket loaner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



WILDLIFE AREA RESTRICTIONS (R12-4-802) AND OTHER CLOSURES

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

- **Luna Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry from Feb. 15 through July 31 annually.
- **Mittry Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry.

- **Roosevelt Lake Wildlife Area:** Posted portions closed to public entry from Nov. 15 through Feb. 15 annually.
- **Silver Creek Hatchery**



Amphibians: Commission Order 41 <i>Requires a valid fishing or combination license</i>				
Open Areas - Statewide - As defined in ARS§17-101, but does not include any area closed under ARS §17-303 and 17-304, or R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803				
Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Amphibians	Bag and Possession Limit
A. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 5, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	All amphibians, except those named in Subsections B, C, D, E, F, G, and H	Ten (10) per year or in possession of each species live or dead.
B. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	<i>Bufo cognatus</i> (Great Plains toad), <i>B. punctatus</i> (red-spotted toad), <i>Scaphiopus couchi</i> (Couch's spadefoot), and <i>Spea multiplicata</i> (Mexican spadefoot)	Ten (10) per day or in possession per species live or dead.
C. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 3, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	<i>Craugaster augusti</i> (barking frog)	Two (2) per year or in possession live or dead.
D. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 4, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 4 and 7	All species in the genus <i>Ambystoma</i> (waterdog or tiger salamander)	Unlimited live or dead.
E. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 7 and 9	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i> (bullfrog)	Unlimited dead.
F. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 7, and 8)	Statewide, except areas closed in Note 7	All species in the genus <i>Xenopus</i> (clawed frog) and <i>Bufo marinus</i> (giant toad)	Unlimited dead.
G. Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 2, 6, 7, and 9)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 6 and 7	<i>Rana berlandieri</i> (Rio Grande leopard frog)	Unlimited dead.
H. There is no open season on <i>Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi</i> (Sonoran tiger salamander), <i>Rana tarahumarae</i> (Tarahumara frog), <i>Rana blairi</i> (plains leopard frog), <i>Rana chiricahuensis</i> (Chiricahua leopard frog), <i>Rana pipiens</i> (northern leopard frog), <i>Rana yavapaiensis</i> (lowland leopard frog), <i>Rana onca</i> (relict leopard frog).				

Amphibian Notes:

1. A fishing or combination license is required for take of amphibians. Amphibians may be taken day or night. Methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-313.

2. The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.

3. The possession limit for *Craugaster augusti* (barking frog) legally held prior to January 1, 2005 is 10 per person.

4. No waterdogs or salamanders may be taken 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.

5. No *Hyla wrightorum* (Arizona treefrogs) may be taken in Cochise or Santa Cruz counties.

6. *Rana berlandieri* (Rio Grande leopard frogs) may not be taken from the portion of the Hassayampa River between Wick-enburg and Morristown.

7. Amphibians may not be taken at any time (or during periods specified) within the following areas:

(1) Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.

(2) Posted boundary of the Region I regional headquarters in Pinetop.

(3) The Colorado River one-half mile up stream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.
- (4) That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.

(5) Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Lake.

(6) Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.

(7) Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.

(8) Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.

(9) Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.

(10) Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.

(11) The Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.

(12) Posted portions of Alamo Lake.

(13) Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.

(14) Posted portions of Mittry Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.

(15) Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.
- (16) Posted portions of Lake Mead.

(17) Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.

(18) Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.

(19) Posted portions of Lake Havasu.

(20) Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County.

(21) Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.

(22) Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.

(23) Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.

(24) Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.

(25) Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.
8. The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermillion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Agua Fria National Monuments are open to the take of wildlife.

9. Havasu, Bill Williams River, Cibola, and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges are open to the take of bullfrogs, as permitted by refuge regulations (posted areas are closed).

10. Within Unit 25M, bullfrogs may only be taken by minnow trap, crayfish net, hand, or with any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile, as prescribed in R12-4-313(D.6).

Crustaceans and Mollusks: Commission Order 42 <i>Requires a valid fishing or combination license</i>				
Open Areas - Statewide - As defined in ARS§17-101, but does not include any area closed under ARS §17-303 and 17-304, or R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.				
Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Crustaceans and Mollusks	Bag and Possession Limit
A. Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2022	All	Statewide, except areas in Notes below.	All crustaceans and mollusks, except those named in Subsection B	Unlimited dead, except that area in Note 3.
B. There is no open season on any species in the genus <i>Oxyloma</i> (ambersnails), the genus <i>Pyrgulopsis</i> (springsnails; see Note 2 as it applies to the Huachuca springsnail [<i>P. thompsoni</i>]), the genus <i>Tryonia</i> (springsnails), <i>Sonorella eremita</i> (San Xavier talussnail), <i>Sonorella macrophallus</i> (Wet Canyon talussnail), <i>Sonorella grahamensis</i> (Pinaleno talussnail), <i>Sonorella imitator</i> (mimic talussnail), <i>Sonorella christenseni</i> (Clark Peak talussnail), <i>Oreohelix grahamensis</i> (Pinaleno mountainsnail), <i>Gastrocopta dalliana</i> (shortneck snaggletooth), <i>Gastrocopta quadrigens</i> (cross snaggletooth), and <i>Anodonta californiensis</i> (California floater).				

Crustaceans and Mollusks Notes:

1. By law, crustaceans and mollusks are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take. Methods of take are prescribed at R12-4-313.

2. The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.

3. Crayfish may be possessed live or dead in that portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10; in Yuma County and on the Colorado River from Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the southern international boundary with Mexico.

4. Intentional transport of live or dead aquatic invasive species (crustaceans and mollusks listed in Director's Order #1: Potamopyrgus antipodarum (New Zealand mudsnail), Dreissena polymorpha (zebra mussel), Dreissena bugensis (quagga mussel), Cherax quadricarinatus (red-claw crayfish), Orconectes rusticus (rusty crayfish), and Pomacea species (applesnails) in Arizona is prohibited (with the exception of preserved scientific and educational specimens).

5. Crustaceans and mollusks may not be taken at any time within the following areas:

(1) Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.

(2) Posted boundary of the Region I regional headquarters in Pinetop.

(3) The Colorado River one-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.

(4) That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.

(5) Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Reservoir.

(6) Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.

(7) Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.

(8) Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.

(9) Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.

(10) Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.

(11) Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.

(12) Posted portions of Alamo Lake.

(13) Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.
- (14) Posted portions of Mittry Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.

(15) Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.

(16) Posted portions of Lake Mead.

(17) Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.

(18) Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.

(19) Posted portions of Lake Havasu.

(20) Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County

(21) Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.

(22) Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.

(23) Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.

(24) Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.

(25) Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.
6. The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermillion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Agua Fria National Monuments are open to the take of wildlife.

Reptiles: Commission Order 43 (aquatic only) <i>Requires a valid hunting or combination license</i>				
GENERAL				
<i>CONSULT THE 2021-2025 ARIZONA REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN REGULATIONS FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF COMMISSION ORDER 43 (includes terrestrial). A fishing or combination license is required for take of softshell turtles. *Open Areas do not include areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities (except as specifically opened in this Commission Order) or areas closed under A.R.S. Sections 17-101, 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803. Other Notes may apply (see Open Areas information below).</i>				
Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Reptiles	Bag and Possession Limit
Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32)	Statewide, except areas closed in Notes 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 (also noted above*).	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i> (banded watersnake), <i>Apalone spinifera</i> (spiny softshell), <i>Trachemys scripta</i> (slider), and all species of the family Chelydridae (snapping turtles)	Unlimited dead.

LIMITED WEAPON HAND OR HAND-HELD IMPLEMENT REPTILES				
Open Areas do not include any area closed under A.R.S. Sections 17-101, 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.				
Open Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Reptiles	Bag and Possession Limit
Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2021 Jan 1 – Dec 31, 2022	(2, 7, 8, 9, 13)	Statewide, including private lands within city limits and areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities. except areas closed in Note 10.	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i> (banded watersnake), <i>Apalone spinifera</i> (spiny softshell), <i>Trachemys scripta</i> (slider), and all species of the family Chelydridae (snapping turtles)	Unlimited dead.



1. A hunting or combination license is required for take of reptiles. A fishing or combination license is required for take of softshell turtles. Reptiles may be taken day or night. See R12-4-304 (F) for restrictions on trapping and the use of artificial light and firearms. By law, softshell turtles are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take; methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-313.

2. A hunting or combination license is required for take of reptiles. A fishing or combination license is required for take of softshell turtles. Reptiles may be taken day or night. See R12-4-304 (F) for restrictions for trapping and the use of artificial light. By law, softshell turtles are considered aquatic wildlife and a fishing or combination license is required for take. Methods of take are prescribed in R12-4-318 (C.9).

7. The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, the Yuma Proving Ground, and Camp Navajo control access to hunting on their installations.

8. The Fort Huachuca Military Reservation controls access to the taking of aquatic wildlife on its installation.

9. Turtles may not be taken at any time (or during periods specified) within the following areas:

(1) Posted boundaries of State or Federal hatcheries, except for Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored fishing clinics.

(2) Posted boundary of the Region I regional headquarters in Pinetop.

(3) The Colorado River one-half mile upstream and one-half mile downstream from its confluence with the Little Colorado River.

(4) That portion of the Little Colorado River lying within the Grand Canyon National Park.

(5) Lee Valley Creek above Lee Valley Lake.

(6) Gap Creek between Honeymoon Cabin and its confluence with the Verde River.

(7) Mineral Creek in Apache County upstream of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest Boundary.

(8) Posted areas immediately above the dams at Upper Lake Mary, Alamo Lake and Lake Mead.

(9) Posted areas immediately below Davis, Hoover, Glen Canyon, Waddell (Lake Pleasant), Roosevelt, Horse Mesa and Mormon Flat dams.

(10) Posted, Spawning Pond Number 1 and Spawning Pond Number 2 located along the Salinity Canal north of Yuma.

(11) The Luna Lake Wildlife Area from April 1 through July 31.

(12) Posted portions of Alamo Lake.

(13) Posted portions of the Tonto Arm of Roosevelt Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.

(14) Posted portions of Mitty Lake from November 15 through February 15 annually.

(15) Posted portions of Becker Lake are closed to all public entry from December 15 through June 15.

(16) Posted portions of Lake Mead.

(17) Posted portions of Powers Butte Wildlife Area are closed to entry for the purpose of taking wildlife.

(18) Posted portions of Bog Hole Wildlife Area.

(19) Posted portions of Lake Havasu.

(20) Posted portions of Cienega Creek in Pima County.

(21) Aravaipa Creek in Pinal and Graham counties.

(22) Sycamore Creek in Santa Cruz County.

(23) Cibola Lake from the first Monday in September (Labor Day) through March 15.

(24) Posted portions of Martinez Lake from October 1 through March 1.

(25) Posted in accordance with and pursuant to ARS 17-303 and 304.

10. The Grand Canyon-Parashant, Vermillion Cliffs, Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest, and Agua Fria national monuments are open to hunting concurrent with a game hunting season in the unit in which they occur.

11. Open Areas do not include private lands within city limits and areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities (except as specifically opened in this Commission Order) or any area closed to hunting, fishing, or trapping under A.R.S. Sections 17-303 and 17-304, or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.

12. General Reptile seasons must comply with R12-4-304 - Lawful Methods for Taking Wild Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles:

F. An individual may take reptiles by any method not prohibited in R12-4-303 or R12-4-318 under the following conditions. An individual:

1. Shall check pitfall traps of any size daily, release non-target species, remove pitfalls when no longer in use, and fill any holes;

2. Shall not use firearms at night; and

3. May use artificial light while taking reptiles, if the light is not attached to or operated from a motor vehicle, motorized watercraft, watercraft under sail, or floating object towed by a motorized watercraft or a watercraft under sail.

13. Limited Weapon Hand or Hand-held Implement Reptile seasons must comply with R12-4-318 - Seasons for Lawfully Taking Wild Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles:

C. When designated by Commission order, the following seasons have specific requirements and lawful methods of take more restrictive than those for general and special seasons, as prescribed in this Section. While taking the species authorized by the season, a person par-

ticipating in:

9. A "limited weapon hand or hand-held implement" season may use one or more of the following methods or devices for taking wildlife, if authorized under R12-4-304 as lawful for the species hunted:

a. Catch-pole,

b. Hand,

c. Snake hook, or

d. Snake tongs.

22. The following Pima County parks and preserves are open to hunting concurrent with a game hunting season in the unit in which they occur: A-7 Ranch in Units 32 and 33, Oracle Ridge Property in Unit 33, Six Bar Ranch in Unit 33, Emperita Ranch in Unit 34B, Bar V Ranch in Unit 34B, Sands Ranch in Unit 34B, Clyne Ranch in Unit 34B, Diamond Bell Ranch in Unit 36A, Marley Ranch in Unit 36A and 36B, Rancho Seco in Units 36A and 36B, Kings 98 Ranch in Unit 36C, Old Hayhook Ranch in Unit 36C, Verdugo in Unit 36C, Bee Ranch in Unit 37A, Mordka Ranch in Unit 37A, Buckelew Ranch in Unit 37A, Carpenter Ranch in Unit 37A, Cochise Canyon Ranch in Unit 37A, Lords Ranch in Unit 37A, and Tortolita Mountain Park in Unit 37A. Hunting in County Parks, opened by this Commission Order, is not permitted within ¼ mile of any developed picnic area, developed camp ground, shooting range, occupied building, boat ramp, or golf course. Developed areas do not include trails.

26. The following parks and preserves in Maricopa County are open to hunting as defined in R12-4-321: Lake Pleasant, White Tank Mountains, McDowell Mountain, and Estrella Mountain Regional parks. Hunting in parks and preserves opened by this Commission Order is not permitted within ¼ mile of any developed picnic area, developed camp ground, shooting range, occupied building, boat ramp, or golf course. Developed areas do not include trails.

30. The area within the fenced enclosure inside the loop formed by Tonto National Forest Road 647, also known as the Walnut Canyon Enclosure, is open to public entry and hunting during a concurrent open game hunting season.

31. The following City of Tucson water Properties located in Avra Valley are open to hunting via foot access only: the Duval property in Unit 36C and the Buckelew property in Unit 37A; all other Tucson water properties are closed to hunting.

32. In the northern portion of Unit 5A, access is permitted on the Clear Creek Ranch by written permission only by contacting the Hopi Tribe Wildlife and Ecosystems Management Program via e-mail at hopihunts@hopi.nsn.us or by calling (928) 734-3606 or (928) 734-3605 from Monday-Friday 8am-5pm. Please contact in advance to gain access for hunting and scouting. In Unit 5B North, access is permitted on the Hopi's Hart/Drye Ranch and in Unit 4A on the Hopi's Aja Ranch by signing in at designated sign-in boxes located at access points.

Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 17 Laws (Game and Fish)

A.R.S. 17-101

Definitions

A. In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "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.

2. "Bag limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of wildlife that may lawfully be taken by any one person during a specified period of time.

3. "Closed season" means the time during which wildlife may not be lawfully taken.

4. "Commission" means the Arizona game and fish commission.

5. "Department" means the Arizona game and fish department.

6. "Device" means any net, trap, snare, salt lick, scaffold, deadfall, pit, explosive, poison or stupefying substance, crossbow, firearm, bow and arrow, or other implement used for taking wildlife. Device does not include a raptor or any equipment used in the sport of falconry.

7. "Domicile" means a person's true, fixed and permanent home and principal residence. Proof of domicile in this state may be shown as prescribed by rule by the commission.

9. "Fishing" means to lure, attract or pursue aquatic wildlife in such a manner that the wildlife may be captured or killed.

11. "Guide" means a person who does any of the following:

(a) Advertises for guiding services.

(b) Holds himself out to the public for hire as a guide.

(c) Is employed by a commercial enterprise as a guide.

(d) Accepts compensation in any form commensurate with the market value in this state for guiding services in exchange for aiding, assisting, directing, leading or instructing a person in the field to locate and take wildlife.

(e) Is not a landowner or lessee who, without full fair market compensation, allows access to the landowner's or lessee's property and directs and advises a person in taking wildlife.

12. "License classification" means a type of license, permit, tag or stamp authorized under this title and prescribed by the commission by rule to take, handle or possess wildlife.

13. "License year" means the twelve-month period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, or a different twelve-month period as prescribed by the commission by rule.

14. "Nonresident", for the purposes of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp, means a citizen of the United States or an alien who is not a resident.

15. "Open season" means the time during which wildlife may be lawfully taken.

16. "Possession limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount of wildlife, that may be possessed at one time by any one person.

17. "Resident", for the purposes of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp, means a person who is:

(a) A member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty and who is stationed in:

(i) This state for a period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp.

(ii) Another state or country but who lists this state as the person's home of record at the time of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp.

(b) Domiciled in this state for six months immediately preceding the date of applying for a license, permit, tag or stamp and who does not claim residency privileges for any purpose in any other state or jurisdiction.

18. "Road" means any maintained right-of-way for public conveyance.

19. "Statewide" means all lands except those areas lying within the boundaries of state and federal refuges, parks and monuments, unless specifically provided differently by commission order.

20. "Take" means pursuing, shooting, hunting, fishing, trapping, killing, capturing, snaring or netting wildlife or the placing or using of any net or other device or trap in a manner that may result in the capturing or killing of wildlife.

24. "Wildlife" means all wild mammals, wild birds and the nests or eggs thereof, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans and fish, including their eggs or spawn.

25. "Youth" means a person who is under eighteen years of age.

26. "Zoo" means a commercial facility open to the public where the principal business is holding wildlife in captivity for exhibition purposes.

B. The following definitions of wildlife shall apply:

1. "Aquatic wildlife" means fish, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans and soft-shelled turtles.

4. "Game fish" means trout of all species, bass of all species, catfish of all species, sunfish of all species, northern pike, walleye and yellow perch.

7. "Nongame animals" means all wildlife except game mammals, game birds, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals and aquatic wildlife.

9. "Nongame fish" means all the species of fish except game fish.

13. "Trout" means all species of the family salmonidae, including grayling.

(law not cited in entirety)

A.R.S. 17-301

Times when wildlife may be taken; exceptions; methods of taking

A. A person may take wildlife, except aquatic wildlife, only during daylight hours unless otherwise prescribed by the commission. A person shall not take any species of wildlife by the aid or with the use of a jacklight, other artificial light, or illegal device, except as provided by the commission.

B. A person shall not take wildlife, except aquatic wildlife, or discharge a firearm or shoot any other device from a motor vehicle, including an automobile, aircraft, train or powerboat, or from a sailboat, boat under sail, or a floating object towed by powerboat or sailboat except as expressly permitted by the commission. No person may knowingly discharge any firearm or shoot any other device upon, from, across or into a road or railway.

C. Fish may be taken only by angling unless otherwise provided by the commission. The line shall be constantly attended. In every case the hook, fly or lure shall be used in such manner that the fish voluntarily take or attempt to take it in their mouths.

(law not cited in entirety)

A.R.S. 17-303

Taking or driving wildlife from closed areas

It is unlawful for any person, except by commission order, to enter upon a game refuge or other area closed to hunting, trapping or fishing and take, drive or attempt to drive wildlife from such areas.

A.R.S. 17-304

Prohibition by landowner upon hunting; posting; exception

A. Landowners or lessees of private land who desire to prohibit hunting, fishing or trapping on their lands without their written permission shall post such lands closed to hunting, fishing or trapping using notices or signboards.

B. State or federal lands including those under lease may not be posted except by consent of the commission.

C. The notices or signboards shall meet all of the following criteria:

1. Be not less than eight inches by eleven inches with plainly legible wording in capital and bold-faced lettering at least one inch high.

2. Contain the words "no hunting", "no trapping" or "no fishing" either as a single phrase or in any combination.

3. Be conspicuously placed on a structure or post at least four feet above ground level at all points of vehicular access, at all property or fence corners and at intervals of not more than one-quarter mile along the property boundary, except that a post with one hundred square inches or more of orange paint may serve as the interval notices between property or fence corners and points of vehicular access. The orange paint shall be clearly visible and shall cover the entire above-ground surface of the post facing outward and on both lateral sides from the closed area.

D. The entry of any person for the taking of wildlife shall not be grounds for an action for criminal trespassing pursuant to section 13-1502 unless either:

1. The land has been posted pursuant to this section and the notices and signboards also contain the words "no trespassing".

2. The person knowingly remains unlawfully on any real property after a reasonable request to leave by the owner or any other person having lawful control over the property or the person knowingly disregards reasonable notice prohibiting trespass at the person's entry to any real property.

A.R.S. 17-306

Importation, transportation, release or possession of live wildlife; violations; classification

A. No person shall import or transport into this state or sell, trade or release within this state or have in the person's possession any live wildlife except as authorized by the commission or as defined in title 3, chapter 16.

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- B. It is unlawful for a person to knowingly and without lawful authority under state or federal law import and transport into this state and release within this state a species of wildlife that is listed as a threatened, endangered or candidate species under the endangered species act of 1973 (P.L. 93-205; 87 Stat. 884; 16 United States Code sections 1531 through 1544).
- C. A person who violates subsection B of this section is guilty of a class 6 felony.
- D. A person who violates subsection B of this section with the intent to disrupt or interfere with the development or use of public natural resources to establish the presence of the species in an area not currently known to be occupied by that species is guilty of a class 4 felony.

A.R.S. 17-309

Violations; classification

- A. Unless otherwise prescribed by this title, it is unlawful for a person to:
1. Violate any provision of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title.
 2. Take, possess, transport, buy, sell or offer or expose for sale wildlife except as expressly permitted by this title.
 3. Destroy, injure or molest livestock, growing crops, personal property, notices or signboards, or other improvements while hunting, trapping or fishing.
 4. Discharge a firearm while taking wildlife within one-fourth mile of an occupied farmhouse or other residence, cabin, lodge or building without permission of the owner or resident.
 5. Take a game bird, game mammal or game fish and knowingly permit an edible portion thereof to go to waste, except as provided in section 17-302.
 6. Take big game, except bear or mountain lion, with the aid of dogs.
 7. Make more than one use of a shipping permit or coupon issued by the commission.
 8. Obtain a license or take wildlife during the period for which the person's license has been revoked or suspended or the person has been denied a license.
 9. Litter hunting and fishing areas while taking wildlife.
 10. Take wildlife during the closed season.
 11. Take wildlife in an area closed to the taking of that wildlife.
 12. Take wildlife with an unlawful device.
 13. Take wildlife by an unlawful method.
 14. Take wildlife in excess of the bag limit.
 15. Possess wildlife in excess of the possession limit.
 16. Possess or transport any wildlife or parts of the wildlife that was unlawfully taken.
 17. Possess or transport the carcass of big game without a valid tag being attached.
 18. Use the edible parts of any game mammal or any part of any game bird or nongame bird as bait.
 19. Possess or transport the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife that cannot be identified as to species and legality.
 20. Take game animals, game birds and game fish with an explosive compound, poison or any other deleterious substances.
 21. Import into this state or export from this state the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife unlawfully taken or possessed.

- B. Unless a different or other penalty or punishment is specifically prescribed 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.
- C. A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that was unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
- D. A person is guilty of a class 6 felony who knowingly:
1. Barters, sells or offers for sale any big game or parts of big game taken unlawfully.
 2. Barters, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife unlawfully taken during a closed season.
 3. Barters, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife imported or purchased in violation of this title or a lawful rule of the commission.
 4. Assists another person for monetary gain with the unlawful taking of big game.
 5. Takes or possesses wildlife while under permanent revocation under section 17-340, subsection B, paragraph 3.
- E. A peace officer who knowingly fails to enforce a lawful rule of the commission or this title is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-314

Illegally taking, wounding, killing or possessing wildlife; civil penalty; enforcement

- A. The commission may impose a civil penalty against any person for unlawfully taking, wounding, killing or possessing any of the following wildlife, or part thereof, to recover the following minimum sums:
1. For each turkey or javelina \$500.00
 2. For each bear, mountain lion, pronghorn (antelope) or deer \$1,500.00
 3. For each elk or eagle, other than 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
 6. For each bighorn sheep, bison (buffalo) or endangered species animal \$8,000.00
- B. The commission may bring a civil action in the name of this state to enforce the civil penalty. The civil penalty, or a verdict or judgment to enforce the civil penalty, shall not be less than the sum fixed in this section. The minimum sum that the commission may recover from a person pursuant to this section may be doubled for a second violation, verdict or judgment and tripled for a third violation, verdict or judgment. The action to enforce the civil penalty may be joined with an action for possession and recovery had for the possession as well as the civil penalty.
- C. The pendency or determination of an action to enforce the civil penalty or for payment of the civil penalty or a judgment, or the pendency or determination of a criminal prosecution for the same taking, wounding, killing or possession, is not a bar to the other, nor does either affect the right of seizure under any other provision of the laws relating to game and fish.
- D. All monies recovered pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the wildlife theft prevention fund established by section 17-315.

A.R.S. 17-331

License or proof of purchase required; violation of child support order

- A. Except as provided by this title, rules prescribed by the commission or commission order, a person shall not take any wildlife in this state without a valid license or a commission approved proof of purchase. The person shall carry the license or proof of purchase and produce it on request to any game ranger, wildlife manager or peace officer.
- B. A certificate of noncompliance with a child support order issued pursuant to section 25-518 invalidates any license or proof of purchase issued to the support obligor for taking wildlife in this state and prohibits the support obligor from applying for any additional licenses issued by an automated drawing system under this title.
- C. On receipt of a certificate of compliance with a child support order from the court pursuant to section 25-518 and without further action:
1. Any license or proof of purchase issued to the support obligor for taking wildlife that was previously invalidated by a certificate of noncompliance and that has not otherwise expired shall be reinstated.
 2. Any ineligibility to apply for any license issued by an automated drawing system shall be removed.

A.R.S. 17-333

License classifications; fees; reduced-fee and complimentary licenses; annual report; review

- C. The commission may reduce the fees of licenses and issue complimentary licenses, including the following:
1. A complimentary license to a pioneer who is at least seventy years of age and who has been a resident of this state for twenty-five or more consecutive years immediately before applying for the license. The pioneer license is valid for the licensee's lifetime, and the commission may not require renewal of the license.
 2. A complimentary license to a veteran of the armed forces of the United States who has been a resident of this state for one year or more immediately before applying for the license and who receives compensation from the United States government for a permanent service-connected disability rated as one hundred percent disabling.
 3. A license for a reduced fee to a veteran of the United States armed forces who has been a resident of this state for one year or more immediately before applying for the license and who receives compensation from the United States government for a service-connected disability.
 4. A youth license for a reduced fee to a resident of this state who is a member of the boy scouts of America who has attained the rank of eagle scout or a member of the girl scouts of the USA who has received the gold award.

A.R.S. 17-335

Blind resident; fishing license exemption

A blind resident may fish without a license and is entitled to the same privileges as the holder of a valid license.

A.R.S. 17-340

Revocation, suspension and denial of privilege of taking wildlife; civil penalty; notice; violation; classification

- A. On conviction or after adjudication as a delinquent juvenile as defined in section 8-201 and in addition to other penalties prescribed by this title, the commission, after a public hearing, may revoke or suspend a license issued to any person under this title and deny the person the right to secure another license to take or possess wildlife for a period of not to exceed five years for:
1. Unlawful taking, unlawful selling, unlawful offering for sale, unlawful bartering or unlawful possession of wildlife.
 2. Careless use of firearms that resulted in the injury or death of any person.
 3. Destroying, injuring or molesting livestock, or damaging or destroying growing crops, personal property, notices or signboards or other improvements while hunting, trapping or fishing.
 4. Littering public hunting or fishing areas while taking wildlife.
 5. Knowingly allowing another person to use the person's big game tag, except as provided by section 17-332, subsection D.
 6. A violation of section 17-303, 17-304, 17-316 or 17-341 or section 17-362, subsection A.
 7. A violation of section 17-309, subsection A, paragraph 5 involving a waste of edible portions other than meat damaged due to the method of taking as follows:
 - (a) Upland game birds, migratory game birds and wild turkey: breast.
 - (b) Deer, elk, pronghorn (antelope), bighorn sheep, bison (buffalo) and peccary (javelina): hind quarters, front quarters and loins.
 - (c) Game fish: fillets of the fish.
 8. A violation of section 17-309, subsection A, paragraph 1 involving any unlawful use of aircraft to take, assist in taking, harass, chase, drive, locate or assist in locating wildlife.
- B. On conviction or after adjudication as a delinquent juvenile and in addition to any other penalties prescribed by this title:
1. For a first conviction or a first adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, for unlawfully taking or wounding wildlife at any time or place, the commission, after a public hearing, may revoke, suspend or deny the person's privilege to take wildlife for a period of up to five years.
 2. For a second conviction or a second adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, for unlawfully taking or wounding wildlife at any time or place, the commission, after a public hearing, may revoke, suspend or deny the person's privilege to take wildlife for a period of up to ten years.
 3. For a third conviction or a third adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, for unlawfully taking or wounding wildlife at any time or place, the commission, after a public hearing, may revoke, suspend or deny the person's privilege to take wildlife permanently.
- C. In accordance with title 41, chapter 6, article 10 and notwithstanding subsection A of this section, a person against whom the commission imposes a civil penalty under section 17-314 for the unlawful taking, wounding, killing or possession of wildlife may be denied the right to obtain a license to take wildlife until the person has made full payment of the civil penalty.

- D. On receiving a report from the licensing authority of a state that is a party to the wildlife violator compact adopted under chapter 5 of this title that a resident of this state has failed to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the commission, after a public hearing, may suspend any license issued under this title to take wildlife until the licensing authority furnishes satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation.
- E. In carrying out this section, the director shall notify the licensee, within one hundred eighty days after conviction, to appear and show cause why the license should not be revoked, suspended or denied. The notice may be served personally or by certified mail sent to the address appearing on the license.
- F. The commission shall furnish to license dealers the names and addresses of persons whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, and the periods for which they have been denied the right to secure licenses.
- G. The commission may use the services of the office of administrative hearings to conduct hearings and to make recommendations to the commission pursuant to this section.
- H. Except for a person who takes or possesses wildlife while under permanent revocation, a person who takes wildlife in this state, or attempts to obtain a license to take wildlife, at a time when the person's privilege to do so is suspended, revoked or denied under this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-341

Violation; classification

- A. It is unlawful for a person to knowingly purchase, apply for, accept, obtain or use, by fraud or misrepresentation a license, permit, tag or stamp to take wildlife and a license or permit so obtained is void and of no effect from the date of issuance thereof.
- B. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-342

Colorado river special use permit

- A. A person taking fish or amphibians for purposes other than for profit from or while on a boat or other floating device on all waters of the Colorado river south of the Nevada-Arizona boundary shall have in his possession a valid angling or fishing license issued by either the state of Arizona or the state of California. In addition to one of the above described licenses, such person shall have in his possession a valid California or Arizona-Colorado river special use permit, as provided by sections 17-343 and 17-344, which shall be obtained on payment of a fee to be fixed by the commission at not to exceed four dollars. Such a permit shall not be required to take fish or amphibians from canals, drains or ditches used to carry water from the Colorado river for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- B. A person having in his possession a valid Arizona fishing license must have a California-Colorado river special use permit to legally fish the waters described in subsection A of this section. A person having in his possession a valid California angling license must have an Arizona-Colorado river special use permit to legally fish the waters described in subsection A of this section. Such special use permit when accompanied by the proper license will allow the holder to fish in any portion of such waters and permit him to enter the waters from any point.
- C. Shore line fishing does not require a Colorado river special use permit as long as the fisherman remains on the shore of the state from which he holds a valid license and does not embark on the water.

R12-4-101

Definitions

- A. In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-101, R12-4-301, R12-4-401, and R12-4-501, the following definitions apply to this Chapter, unless otherwise specified:
- “Commission Order” means a document adopted by the Commission that does one or more of the following:
- Open, close, or alter seasons,
- Open areas for taking wildlife,
- Set bag or possession limits for wildlife,
- Set the number of permits available for limited hunts, or
- Specify wildlife that may or may not be taken.
- “Day-long” means the 24-hour period from midnight to midnight.
- “Identification number” means the number assigned to each applicant or license holder by the Department, as established under R12-4-111.
- “License dealer” means a business authorized to sell hunting, fishing, and other licenses as established under to R12-4-105.
- “Live baitfish” means any species of live freshwater fish designated by Commission Order as lawful for use in taking aquatic wildlife under R12-4-313.
- “Nonprofit organization” means an organization that is recognized under Section 501(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.
- “Management unit” means an area established by the Commission for management purposes.
- “Person” has the meaning as provided under A.R.S. § 1-215.
- “Stamp” means a form of authorization in addition to a license that allows the license holder to take wildlife specified by the stamp.
- “Waterdog” means the larval or metamorphosing stage of a salamander.
- “Wildlife area” means an area established under 12 A.A.C. 4, Article 8.
- (rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-117

Indian Reservations

A state license, permit, or tag is not required to hunt or fish on any Indian reservation in this State. Wildlife lawfully taken on an Indian reservation may be transported or processed anywhere in the State if it can be identified as to species and legality as provided in A.R.S. § 17-309(A)(19). All wildlife transported anywhere in this State is subject to inspection under the provisions of A.R.S. § 17-211(E)(4).

R12-4-207

General Fishing License; Exemption

- A. A general fishing license is valid for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The general fishing license is valid:
1. State-wide including Mitty Lake and Topock Marsh and the Arizona shoreline of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu, and Commission designated community waters. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.



Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules About Fishing

2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjacent water, provided Arizona has an agreement with California and Nevada that recognizes a general fishing license as valid for taking aquatic wildlife on any portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
- B. The general fishing license is valid for one-year from:
1. The date of purchase when a person purchases the fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101; or
 2. The selected start date when a person purchases the fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the community fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
- C. A resident or nonresident may apply for a general fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A general fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:
1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
 2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
 3. Applicant's signature and date.
- D. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a general fishing license:
1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
 2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.
- E. In addition to the exemption prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-335, a person who is under 10 years of age may fish without a fishing license.
- R12-4-209**
- Community Fishing License; Exemption**
- A. A community fishing license is valid for taking all aquatic wildlife from Commission designated community waters, only, and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.
- B. The community fishing license is valid for one-year from:
1. The date of purchase when a person purchases the community fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101; or
 2. The selected start date when a person purchases the community fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the community fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
- C. A resident or nonresident may apply for a community fishing license by submitting an application to the Department, a License Dealer as defined under R12-4-101, or online at www.azgfd.gov. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A community fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:
1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
 2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
 3. Applicant's signature and date.
- D. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a community fishing license:
1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
 2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.
- E. In addition to the exemption prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-335, a person who is under 10 years of age may fish in Commission designated community waters without a fishing license.
- R12-4-210**
- Combination Hunting and Fishing License; Exemption**
- A. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of small game, fur-bearing animals, predatory animals, nongame animals, and upland game birds.
- B. A combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the taking of all aquatic wildlife and allows the license holder to engage in simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid:
1. State-wide including Mittry Lake and Topock Marsh and the Arizona shoreline of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and Lake Havasu, and Commission designated community waters. The list of Commission designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.

sion designated community waters is available at any license dealer, Department office, and online at www.azgfd.gov.

2. On that portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California and connected adjacent water, provided Arizona has an agreement with California and Nevada that recognizes a combination hunting and fishing license as valid for taking aquatic wildlife on any portion of the Colorado River that forms the common boundary between Arizona and Nevada and Arizona and California.
- 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.
 - a. The short-term combination hunting and fishing license is not valid for the take of big game animals.
 - b. The short-term combination hunting and fishing license is valid for the take of migratory game birds and waterfowl, provided the person possesses the applicable State Migratory Bird stamp and Federal Waterfowl stamp.
 - c. The Department does not limit the number of short-term combination hunting and fishing licenses a resident or nonresident may purchase.
 2. A combination hunting and fishing license for a person age 18 and over.
 - a. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid for one-year from:
 - i. The date of purchase when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101;
 - ii. On the last day of the application deadline for that draw, as established by the hunt permit-tag application schedule published by the Department;
 - iii. On the last day of an extended deadline date, as authorized under subsection R12-4-104(C). If an applicant does not possess a combination hunting and fishing license that meets the requirements of this subsection, the applicant shall purchase the license at the time of application; or
 - iv. The selected start date when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the combination hunting and fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
 - b. A valid hunt permit-tag, nonpermit-tag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, or other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.
 3. A youth combination hunting and fishing license for a person through age 17.
 - a. The combination hunting and fishing license is valid for one-year from:
 - i. The date of purchase when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a license dealer, as defined under R12-4-101;

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R12-4-215

Youth Group Two-day Fishing License

- A. A youth group two-day fishing license authorizes a nonprofit organization or governmental entity as defined under subsection (C), which sponsors adult supervised activities for youth, to take up to 25 youths fishing. The youth group two-day fishing license is only available from a Department office. The youth group two-day fishing license is valid for:
1. Two consecutive days,
 2. The take of all aquatic wildlife, and
 3. All privileges established under R12-4-207(A).
- B. A nonprofit organization or governmental entity may apply for a youth group two-day fishing license at any Department office. An applicant for a youth group two-day fishing license shall be a resident. The applicant shall pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and provide the following information at the time of application:
1. The nonprofit organization's or governmental entity's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Mailing address; and
 - c. Telephone number, when available;
 2. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - f. Physical address;
 - g. Telephone number, when available; and
 - h. E-mail address, when available;
 3. The dates on which the nonprofit organization intends to conduct the youth group fishing activity.
 4. The approximate number of youth participating in the group fishing activity.
- C. For the purpose of this Section, "governmental entity" means any town, city, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state or any department, agency, board, commission, authority, division, office, public school, public charter school, public corporation, or other public entity of this state or any department agency bureau, or office of the federal government that is physically located within this state.
- R12-4-301**
- Definitions**
- In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-101, the following definitions apply to this Article unless otherwise specified:
- "Administer" means to apply a drug directly to wildlife by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means.
- "Artificial flies and lures" means man-made devices intended as visual attractants to catch fish. Artificial flies and lures does not include living or dead organisms or edible parts of those organisms, natural or prepared food stuffs, or chemicals or organic materials intended to create a scent, flavor, or chemical stimulant to the device regardless of whether it is added or applied during or after the manufacturing process.
- ii. On the last day of the application deadline for that draw, as established by the hunt permit-tag application schedule published by the Department;
- iii. On the last day of an extended deadline date, as authorized under subsection R12-4-104(C). If an applicant does not possess a combination hunting and fishing license that meets the requirements of this subsection, the applicant shall purchase the license at the time of application; or
- iv. The selected start date when a person purchases the combination hunting and fishing license from a Department office or online. A person may select the start date for the combination hunting and fishing license provided the date selected is no more than 60 calendar days from and after the date of purchase.
- b. A valid hunt permit-tag, nonpermit-tag, or stamp is required to validate the combination hunting and fishing license for the take of big game animals, migratory game birds, or other wildlife authorized by an applicable tag or stamp.
- D. A resident or nonresident 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. The application is furnished by the Department and is available at any Department office, license dealer, and online at www.azgfd.gov. A combination hunting and fishing license applicant shall provide the following information on the application:
1. The applicant's:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Date of birth,
 - c. Physical description, to include the applicant's eye color, hair color, height, and weight;
 - d. Department identification number, when applicable;
 - e. Residency status and number of years of residency immediately preceding application, when applicable;
 - f. Mailing address, when applicable;
 - g. Physical address;
 - h. Telephone number, when available; and
 - i. E-mail address, when available; and
 2. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
 3. Applicant's signature and date.
- E. In addition to the requirements listed under subsection (C), an applicant who is applying for a combination hunting and fishing license:
1. In person shall pay the applicable fee required under R12-4-102.
 2. Online shall electronically pay the fee required under R12-4-102 and print the new license. A person applying online shall affirm, or provide permission for another person to affirm, the information electronically provided is true and accurate.
- F. Exemptions authorized under R12-4-206(E), R12-4-207(E), and R12-4-209(E) also apply to this Section, as applicable.

"Barbless hook" means any fishhook manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been completely closed or removed.

"Crayfish net" means a net that does not exceed 36 inches on a side or in diameter and is retrieved by means of a hand-held line.

"Dip net" means any net, excluding the handle, that is no greater than 3 feet in the greatest dimension, that is hand-held, non-motorized, and the motion of the net is caused by the physical effort of the individual.

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

"Evidence of legality" means the wildlife is accompanied by the applicable license, tag, stamp, or permit required by law and is identifiable as the "legal wildlife" prescribed by Commission Order, which may include evidence of species, gender, antler or horn growth, maturity and size.

"Minnow trap" means a trap with dimensions that do not exceed 12 inches in depth, 12 inches in width and 24 inches in length.

"Simultaneous fishing" means taking fish by using only two lines at one time and not more than two hooks or two artificial flies or lures per line.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-305

Possessing, Transporting, Importing, Exporting, and Selling Carcasses or Parts of Wildlife

- A. A person shall ensure that evidence of legality remains with the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife that the person possesses, transports, or imports until arrival at the person's permanent abode, a commercial processing plant, or the place where the wildlife is to be consumed.
- C. A person who has lawfully taken wildlife that requires a valid tag when prescribed by the Commission may authorize its transportation or shipment by completing and signing the Transportation and Shipping Permit portion of the valid tag for that animal. A separate Transportation and Shipping Permit issued by the Department is necessary to transport or ship to another state or country any big game taken with a resident license. Under A.R.S. § 17-372(B), a person may ship other lawfully taken wildlife by common carrier after obtaining a valid Transportation and Shipping Permit issued by the Department. The person shall provide the following information:
1. Number and description of the wildlife to be transported or shipped;
 2. Name, address, license number, and license class of the person who took the wildlife;
 3. Tag number;
 4. Name and address of the person receiving a portion of the carcass of the wildlife as authorized under subsection (D), if applicable;
 5. Address of destination where the wildlife is to be transported or shipped; and
 6. Name and address of transporter or shipper.
- M. Except for cervids, which are subject to requirements established under subsections (I), (J), and (K), a person may import into this state the carcasses or parts of wildlife, including aquatic wildlife, lawfully taken in another state or country if transported and exported in accordance with the laws of the state or country of origin.
- N. A person shall not transport live crayfish from the site where taken, except as permitted under R12-4-316.



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O. A person in possession of a common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), buffalofish (*Ictiobus* spp.), or crayfish (families Astacidae, Cambaridae, and Parastacidae) carcass taken under Commission Order may sell the carcass.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-310

Fishing Permits

A. The Department may issue a fishing permit to state, county, or municipal agencies or departments and to nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is to provide treatment and care for persons with physical, developmental, or mental disabilities.

B. The permit:

1. Is valid for any two days within a 30 day period;
2. Authorizes persons with physical, developmental, or mental disabilities to fish without a fishing license upon any public waters except that fishing in the waters of the Colorado River is restricted to fishing from the Arizona shoreline only, unless the persons fishing under the authority of the permit also possess a valid Colorado River stamp from the adjacent state; and
3. Does not exempt persons fishing under the authority of the permit from compliance with other statutes, Commission Orders, and rules not contained in this Section.

C. An applicant for a fishing permit shall submit a properly completed application to the Department. The application is furnished by the Department and is available from any Department office and online at www.azgfd.gov.

1. The applicant shall provide all of the following information:
 - a. The name, address, and telephone number of the agency, department, or nonprofit organization requesting the permit;
 - b. The name, position title, and telephone number of the persons responsible for supervising the persons fishing under the authority of the permit;
 - c. The total number of persons who will be fishing under the authority of the permit;
 - d. The dates for which the permit will be used; and
 - e. The location for which the permit will be valid.
2. In addition to the information required under subsection (C)(1), nonprofit organizations shall also submit:
 - a. A copy of the organization's articles of incorporation and evidence that the organization has tax-exempt status under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless a current and correct copy is already on file with the Department; and
 - b. Document identifying the organization's mission.

D. The Department shall either grant or deny the fishing permit within the applicable overall time-frame established under R12-4-106.

E. The fishing permit holder shall provide instruction on fish identification, fishing ethics, safety, and techniques to the persons who will be fishing under authority of the permit curriculum outline provided by the Department.

F. Each person fishing under the sole authority of the fishing permit may take only one-half the regular bag limit established by Commission Order for any species, unless 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 no 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 report 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 persons 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 required under subsection (G) until the permit holder complies with reporting requirements.

R12-4-311

Exemptions from Requirement to Possess an Arizona Fishing License or Hunting License While Taking Wildlife

In addition to the exemptions prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-335, R12-4-206(E), R12-4-207(E), and R12-4-209(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 contained entirely on private lands that are not:
 - i. Open to the public, and
 - ii. Managed by the Department.
 - b. Taking terrestrial mollusks or crustaceans from private property.
 - c. 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 the state with concurrent jurisdiction removes licensing requirements on the same day.
 - d. Participating in an introductory fishing education program sanctioned by the Department, during scheduled program hours, only. A sanctioned program shall have a Department employee, or authorized volunteer instructor present during scheduled program hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "authorized volunteer instructor" means a person who has successfully passed the Department's required background check, or provided documentation of the person's application for a fingerprint clearance card, and sport fishing education workshop.

(rule not cited in entirety)

R12-4-313

Lawful Methods of Take and Season for Aquatic Wildlife

A. Subject to the restrictions of this Section, a person may take aquatic wildlife during the day or night using artificial light as prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-301. When a fish die-off is imminent or when otherwise deemed appropriate, the Commission may designate a special season 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.

B. A person who possesses a valid Arizona fishing license may take aquatic wildlife by angling or simultaneous fishing as defined under R12-4-301 with any bait, artificial fly, or lure subject to the following restrictions:

1. Except for sunfish of the genus *Lepomis*, the flesh of game fish may not be used as bait.
2. Live baitfish, as defined under R12-4-101, may only be used in designated areas prescribed by Commission Order and designated areas may subsequently be closed or restricted by Commission Order.
3. Waterdogs may not be used as live bait 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.
4. Shall not use more than two lines at any one time.
5. The Commission may further restrict the lawful methods of take on particular waters by designating one or more of the following special seasons by Commission Order:
 - a. An "artificial flies and lures" season in which only artificial flies and lures may be used in designated areas,
 - b. A "barbless hooks" season in which only the use of barbless or single-point barbless hooks may be used in designated areas,
 - c. An "immediate kill or release" season in which a person must kill and retain the designated species as part of the person's bag limit or immediately release the wildlife,
 - d. A "catch and immediate release" in which a person must immediately release the designated species, or
 - e. An "immediate kill" season in which a person must immediately kill and retain the designated species as part of the person's bag limit.

C. In addition to angling, a person who possesses a valid Arizona fishing license may also take the following aquatic wildlife using the following methods:

1. A hybrid device is lawful for the take of aquatic wildlife provided all components of the device are authorized for the take of that species under this subsection.
2. Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), buffalofish, mullet, tilapia, goldfish, and shad may be taken by:
 - a. Bow and arrow,
 - b. Crossbow,
 - c. Snare,
 - d. Gig,
 - e. Spear or spear gun, or
 - f. Snagging,
3. A person shall not use any of the methods of take listed under subsection (C)(2) within 200 yards of a designated swimming area as indicated by way of posted signs or notices.
4. Except for snagging, a person shall not use any of the methods of take listed under subsection (C)(2) within 200 yards of any boat dock or fishing pier.
5. Striped bass may be taken by spear or spear gun in waters designated by Commission Order.
6. Catfish may be taken by bow and arrow or crossbow in waters designated by Commission Order.
7. Amphibians, soft-shelled turtles, mollusks, and crustaceans may be taken by minnow trap, crayfish net, hand, or with any hand-held, non-motorized implement that does not discharge a projectile, unless

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otherwise permitted under this Section.

8. In addition to the methods described under subsection (C)(7), bullfrogs may be taken by:

- a. Bow and arrow,
- b. Crossbow,
- c. Pneumatic weapon, or
- d. Slingshot.

9. Live baitfish may be taken for personal use as bait by:

- a. A cast net not to exceed a radius of 4 feet measured from the horn to the leadline;
- b. A minnow trap, as defined under R12-4-301;
- c. A seine net not to exceed 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width; or
- d. A dip net.

10. In addition to the methods described under subsection (C)(7), crayfish may be taken with the following devices:

- a. A trap not more than 3 feet in the greatest dimension,
- b. A dip net as defined under R12-4-301, or
- c. A seine net not larger than 10 feet in length and 4 feet in width.

11. The Commission may further restrict the lawful methods of take on particular waters by designating one or more of the following special seasons by Commission Order:

- a. A "snagging" season in which a person may use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order, or
- b. A "spear or spear gun" season in which a person may use this method only at times and locations designated by Commission Order.

D. Aquatic wildlife taken in violation of this Section is unlawful taken.

R12-4-314

Possession, Transportation, or Importation of Aquatic Wildlife

A. The Commission may prescribe legal sizes for possession of aquatic wildlife through Commission Order.

B. A person who possesses a valid Arizona fishing license may possess live aquatic wildlife lawfully taken on the waters where taken, but the person shall not transport the aquatic wildlife alive from the waters where taken except that:

1. A person may transport live baitfish listed in subsection (C)(1);
2. A person may transport live waterdogs except in the portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82 or the portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82; and
3. Any crayfish taken on waters within Yuma or La Paz Counties may be transported alive for use as live bait in that portion of La Paz County west of Highway 95 and south of Interstate 10, Yuma County, and on the Colorado River from the Palo Verde Diversion Dam downstream to the Southern international boundary with Mexico.

C. A person who possesses a valid Arizona fishing license may import, transport, or possess live baitfish, crayfish, or waterdogs for personal use as live bait only as follows:

1. A person may possess or transport only the following live baitfish for personal use as live bait:
 - a. Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*),

- b. Golden shiners (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*),
- b. Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*),
- c. Longfin Dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*)
- d. Sonora Sucker (*Catostomus insignis*),
- e. Speckled Dace (*Rhynchithys osculus*), and
- f. Desert Sucker (*Catostomus clarki*).

2. A person may import for personal use live baitfish listed in subsection (C)(1) from:

- a. California or Nevada, or
- b. From any other state with accompanying documentation certifying that the fish are free of Furunculosis.

3. A person may import, transport, or possess live waterdogs for personal use as bait, except in the portion of Santa Cruz County lying east and south of State Highway 82 or the portion of Cochise County lying west of the San Pedro River and south of State Highway 82.

4. A person shall not import, transport, or move live crayfish between waters for personal use as live bait except as allowed in 12 A.A.C. 4, Article 4, or except as allowed in subsection (B)(3).

D. A person shall attach water-resistant identification to any unattended live boxes or stringers holding fish and ensure the identification bears the person's:

1. Name,
2. Address, and
3. Fishing license number.

E. A person who uses a crayfish net or a minnow trap shall raise and empty the trap daily and shall attach water-resistant identification to any unattended traps and ensure the identification bears the person's:

1. Name,
2. Address, and
3. Fishing license number.

F. A person shall not knowingly disturb the crayfish net, live box, minnow trap, or stringer of another unless authorized to do so by the owner.

R12-4-402

Live Wildlife: Unlawful Acts

A. A person shall not perform any of the following activities with live wildlife unless authorized by a federal license or permit, this Chapter, or A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 16:

1. Import any live wildlife into the state;
2. Export any live wildlife from the state;
3. Conduct any of the following activities with live wildlife within the state:
 - a. Display,
 - b. Exhibit,
 - c. Give away,
 - d. Lease,
 - e. Offer for sale,
 - f. Possess,
 - g. Propagate,
 - h. Purchase,
 - i. Release,
 - j. Rent,
 - k. Sell,

- l. Sell as live bait,
- m. Stock,
- n. Trade,
- o. Transport; or
4. Kill any captive live wildlife.

B. The Department may seize, quarantine, hold, or euthanize any lawfully possessed wildlife held in a manner that poses an actual or potential threat to the wildlife, other wildlife, or the safety, health, or welfare of the public. The Department shall make reasonable efforts to find suitable placement for any animal prior to euthanizing it.

C. A person who does not lawfully possess wildlife in accordance with this Article shall be responsible for all costs associated with the care and keeping of the wildlife.

D. Performing activities authorized under a federal license or permit does not exempt a federal agency or its employees from complying with state permit requirements.

R12-4-404

Possession of Live Wildlife Taken Under an Arizona Hunting or Fishing License

A. A person may take live wildlife from the wild under a valid Arizona hunting or fishing license provided the current Commission Order authorizes a live bag and possession limit for that wildlife and the individual possesses the appropriate hunting or fishing license and special license, when applicable.

B. Except for live baitfish which may only be possessed and transported as established under R12-4-314, a person may conduct any of the following activities with wildlife taken under an Arizona hunting or fishing license provided the activity is for a noncommercial purpose:

1. Export,
2. Kill,
3. Place on educational display,
4. Possess,
5. Propagate, and
6. Transport.

C. A person possessing wildlife or offspring of wildlife taken under this Section shall dispose of the wildlife or offspring of wildlife using any one or more of the following methods:

1. Giving the wildlife as a gift,
2. Exporting the wildlife to another state or jurisdiction, or
3. Disposing of the wildlife as directed by the Department.

D. A person shall not use wildlife or offspring of wildlife taken under this Section for commercial purposes.

E. A person exporting live wildlife for a noncommercial purpose shall verify exported live wildlife and offspring of wildlife shall not be:

1. Bartered,
2. Leased,
3. Offered for sale,
4. Purchased,
5. Rented,
6. Sold, or
7. Used for any commercial purpose.



- 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. Offspring of wildlife possessed under this Section shall count towards the established possession limit.
 2. A person may possess offspring of amphibians 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 of wildlife taken under this Section shall comply with the requirements prescribed under R12-4-425 if the wildlife becomes listed as restricted wildlife under R12-4-406.

R12-4-901

Aquatic Invasive Species: Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. §§ 5-301 and 17-255, the following definitions apply to this Article, unless otherwise specified:

“Aquatic invasive species” means those species listed in Director’s Order 1.

“Certified agent” means a person who meets Department standards to conduct inspections authorized under A.R.S. § 17-255.01(C)(1).

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

“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, docks, dock cables and floats, buoys, beacons, wading boots, fishing tackle, bait buckets, skin diving and scuba diving equipment, submersibles, pumps, sea planes, and heavy construction equipment used in aquatic environments.

“Operator” means a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance or equipment.

“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 or planted in waters.

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

“Waters” means surface water of all sources, whether perennial or intermittent, in streams, canyons, ravines, 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.

R12-4-902

Aquatic Invasive Species; Prohibitions; Inspection, Decontamination Protocols

- A. A person shall not, unless authorized under Article 4:
1. Possess, import, ship, or transport into or within this State an aquatic invasive species, unless authorized by the Director.
 2. Sell, purchase, barter, or exchange in this State an aquatic invasive species.
 3. Release an aquatic invasive species into waters or into any water treatment facility, water supply or water transportation facility, device or mechanism in this State.

B. Upon removing a watercraft, vehicle, conveyance, or equipment from any waters listed in Director’s Order 2 and before leaving that location, a person shall:

1. 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.
- C. 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 presence of 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, and
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.

Listing of Arizona’s aquatic invasive species:

(A.R.S. 17-255 – Director’s Order 1)

Plants

- didymo (a.k.a. rock snot)
- giant salvinia
- golden algae
- hydrilla
- water hyacinth

Animals

- apple snail
- Asian carp (silver, big head, black)
- golden mussel
- New Zealand mudsnail
- quagga mussel
- red claw crayfish
- rusty crayfish
- snakehead species
- water fleas (spiny, fishhook)
- zebra mussel

This list was effective Sept. 15, 2018.



RED CLAW CRAYFISH



QUAGGA MUSSELS

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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Resource Agency Directory

For the Fishing Report

on the Webwww.azgfd.gov

To Report a Game or Fish Violation.....(800) 352-0700

To Report Vandalism or Livestock Depredation(800) VANDALS (826-3257)

For Fire Restrictions and/or Closures on State

and Federal Lands in Arizona

on the Webgacc.nifc.gov/swcc/

or call toll-free(877) 864-6985

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests(928) 333-4301

Coconino National Forest(928) 527-3600

Coronado National Forest.....(520) 388-8300

Kaibab National Forest.....(928) 635-8200

Prescott National Forest(928) 443-8000

Tonto National Forest.....(602) 225-5200

U.S. Bureau of Land Management State Office

on the Webwww.az.blm.gov

or call.....(602) 417-9200

Arizona State Parks State Office

on the Webwww.azstateparks.com

or call.....(602) 542-4174

• Alamo Lake State Park(928) 669-2088

• Buckskin Mountain State Park.....(928) 667-3231

• Cattail Cove State Park.....(928) 855-1223

• Dead Horse Ranch State Park.....(928) 634-5283

• Fool Hollow Lake Recreation Area(928) 537-3680

• Lake Havasu State Park(928) 855-2784

• Lyman Lake State Park(928) 337-4441

• Patagonia Lake State Park.....(520) 287-6965

• Red Rock State Park(928) 282-6907

• Roper Lake State Park(928) 428-6760

• Slide Rock State Park(928) 282-3034

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

on the Websouthwest.fws.gov

or call.....(505) 248-6911

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona

Fisheries Resources Office(928) 338-4288

Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge(928) 667-4144

Havasu National Wildlife Refuge(760) 326-3853

Imperial National Wildlife Refuge.....(928) 783-3371

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

on the Webwww.nps.gov/lake/

or call.....(702) 293-8990

Glen Canyon (Lake Powell, Lees Ferry)

on the Webwww.nps.gov/glca/

or call.....(928) 608-6200

Lake Pleasant — Maricopa County Parks(928) 501-1710



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