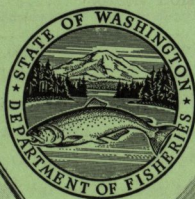


1968
FRESH & SALTWATER
SPORT FISHING
REGULATIONS
SALMON
SHELLFISH
& OTHER FOODFISH



BEACH

SALTWATER

FRESHWATER

WHY PUNCHCARDS? SEE PAGE 5

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

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Notice

This summary is compiled from regulations provided for by public law for taking of food fish and shellfish for personal use. Changes may be made in any of the regulations during the fishing seasons in the interests of conservation, and in all instances this digest will be superseded by revisions in officially published regulations. They may be obtained in complete form by applying to the Department of Fisheries, Olympia.

Washington State Department of Fisheries

January, 1968—Olympia, Wash. 98501

115 General Administration Bldg.

DANIEL J. EVANS, Governor



SALMON PUNCH CARDS

(Punch cards are available at marinas, sport and tackle stores, charter boats, etc. and at Fisheries' offices in Olympia, Seattle, Aberdeen and Vancouver.)

It shall be unlawful for any person to take and possess salmon for personal use without first having obtained and in his possession a salmon angling catch record card.

1. IMMEDIATELY upon catching and possessing a salmon, including jack salmon, the person catching the salmon shall remove from the card one punch for each such salmon and shall enter on the corresponding space the place and date of the catch, and it shall be unlawful for such person to fail to so do.

2. Every person possessing a salmon angling catch record card shall, by January 31 of the year following the date of issuance, return such card to the Department of Fisheries.

3. A salmon angling catch record card shall not be transferable. Any person possessing a salmon angling catch record card shall upon demand of any law enforcement officer, or authorized Fisheries Department employee, exhibit said card to such officer or employee for inspection, and his failure or refusal to so do shall be unlawful.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person to alter, change, borrow, loan or transfer to another, any salmon angling catch record card issued in accordance with this regulation.

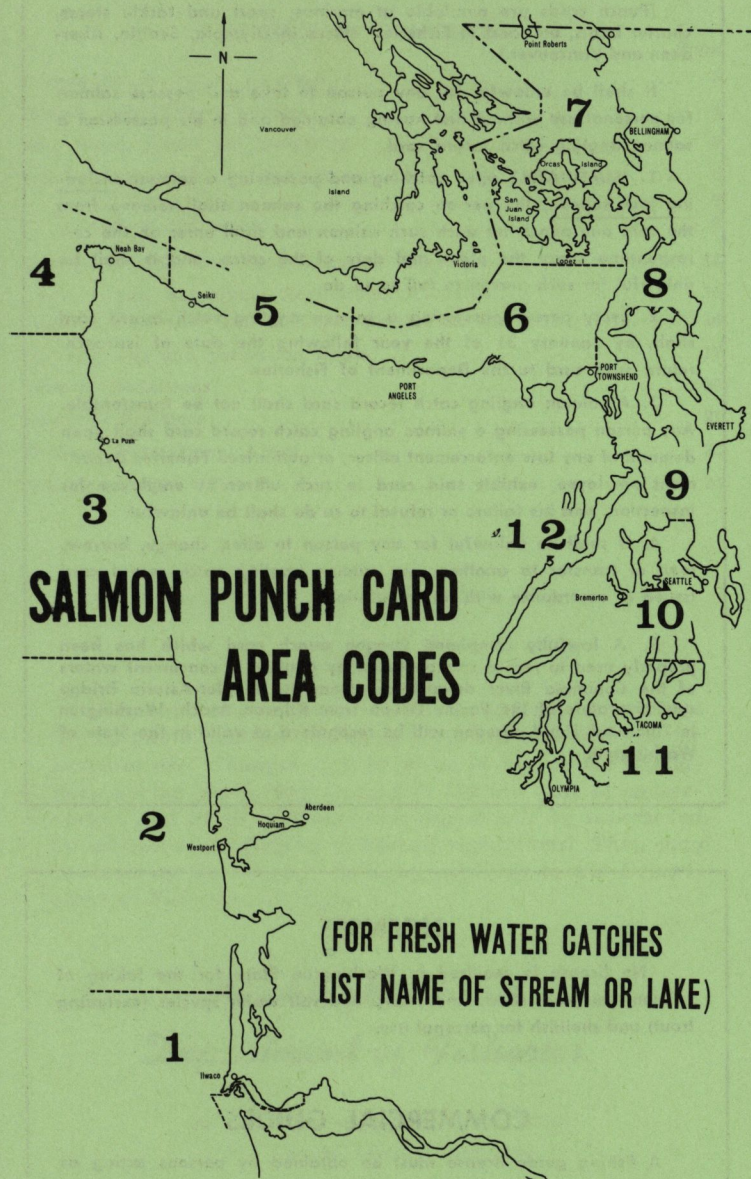
5. A lawfully completed Oregon punch card which has been properly used to record salmon taken by anglers in concurrent waters of the Columbia River downstream from the Megler-Astoria bridge and in waters of the Pacific Ocean from Klipsan Beach, Washington to Tillamook Head, Oregon will be recognized as valid in the State of Washington.

LICENSES

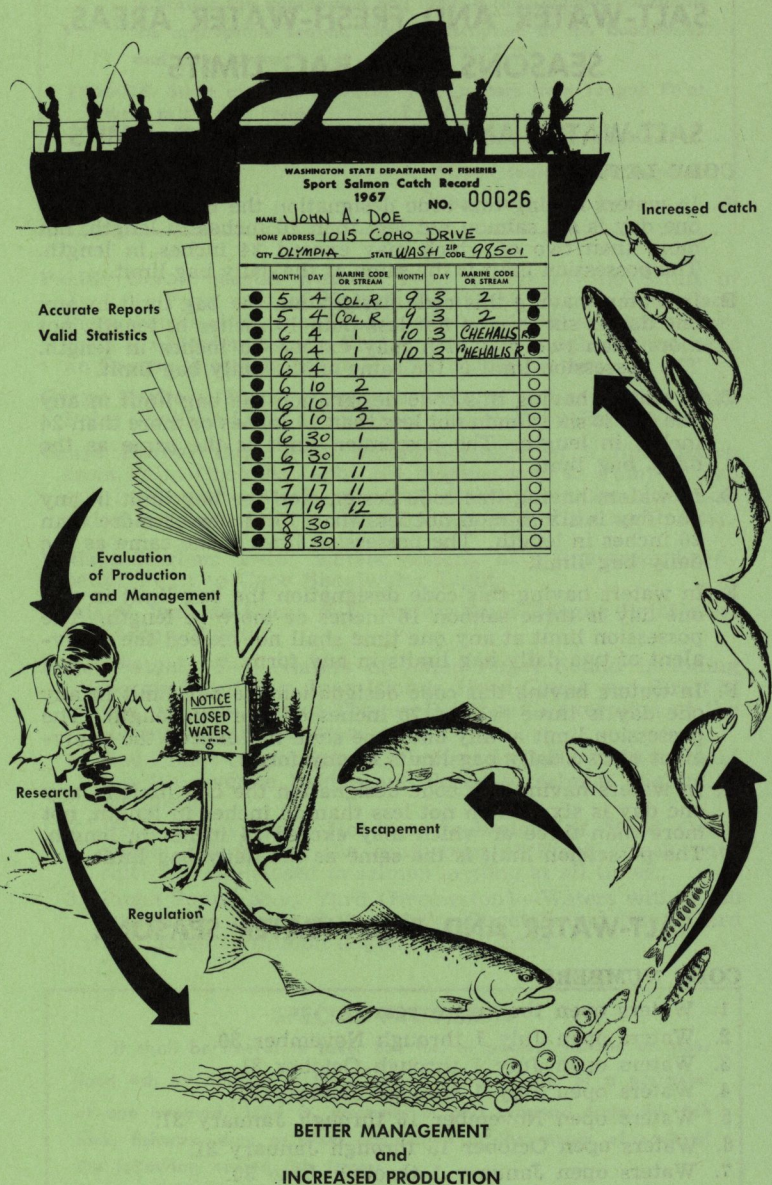
No license is required in Washington State for the taking of salmon, sturgeon, shad, smelt, carp and salt water species (excluding trout) and shellfish for personal use.

COMMERCIAL GUIDES

A fishing guide license must be obtained by persons acting as professional guides in the taking of food fish or shellfish. The fee is \$25 yearly for resident guides and \$75 for nonresidents.



WHY SALMON PUNCH CARDS? -



SALMON ANGLING

SALT-WATER AND FRESH-WATER AREAS, SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

SALT-WATER AND FRESH-WATER BAG LIMITS

CODE LETTERS

- A. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 10 inches in length, not more than two of which may exceed 24 inches in length. The possession limit is the same as the daily bag limit.
- B. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 10 inches or more than 24 inches in length. The possession limit is the same as the daily bag limit.
- C. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 10 inches or more than 24 inches in length. The possession limit is the same as the daily bag limit.
- D. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 10 inches or more than 20 inches in length. The possession limit is the same as the daily bag limit.
- E. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is three salmon 16 inches or more in length. The possession limit at any one time shall not exceed the equivalent of two daily bag limits in any form.
- F. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is three salmon 20 inches or more in length. The possession limit at any one time shall not exceed the equivalent of two daily bag limits in any form.
- G. In waters having this code designation the bag limit in any one day is six salmon not less than 10 inches in length, not more than three of which may exceed 24 inches in length. The possession limit is the same as the daily bag limit.

SALT-WATER AND FRESH-WATER SEASONS

CODE NUMBERS

- 1. Waters open the entire year.
- 2. Waters open July 1 through November 30.
- 3. Waters open July 1 through October 31.
- 4. Waters open July 1 through January 31.
- 5. Waters open November 16 through January 31.
- 6. Waters open October 15 through January 31.
- 7. Waters open January 1 through June 30.
- 8. Waters open the third Sunday in May through June 30.
- 9. Waters open April 15 through October 31.
- 10. Waters open April 15 through November 30.

SALT-WATER OPEN AREAS

NOTE: The open marine waters are followed by a code letter indicating the appropriate bag limit, a code number indicating the appropriate season, and a description of the boundaries and open areas.

EXAMPLE: Strait of Juan de Fuca: F-1: waters from Tongue Point west to Koitlah Point.

*Open area description
*Open season code number
*Bag limit code letter

Pacific Ocean coastal waters: F-9: waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca west of Koitlah Point, the Pacific Ocean and those waters at the mouth of the Columbia River downstream from the Megler-Astoria Bridge. Caution—Anglers must have an Oregon license to fish in Oregon coastal waters.

Grays Harbor: F-10: waters easterly of a line drawn from Point Chehalis Light 354 degrees true to Point Brown.

Grays Harbor Bar: F-9: waters westerly of a line drawn from Point Chehalis Light 354 degrees true to Point Brown and inside and easterly of a line drawn from the outermost end of the north jetty to the outermost end of the south jetty.

Willapa Harbor: F-10: waters easterly of a line from Leadbetter Point to Cape Shoalwater Light.

Strait of Juan de Fuca: F-1: waters from Tongue Point west to Koitlah Point.

Puget Sound: E-1: waters of inner Puget Sound including Georgia Strait, San Juan Islands, Hood Canal, and Strait of Juan de Fuca east of Tongue Point, with exception of the following restricted areas:

- 1. Budd Inlet (Olympia)—All waters of Budd Inlet south of the 4th Avenue Bridge are closed to salmon angling at all times.
- 2. Hood Canal (near Hoodspout)—Waters of Hood Canal within 100 feet of the confluence of Finch Creek with saltwater are closed to salmon angling at all times.
- 3. Puget Sound Navy Yard (Bremerton)—Waters within 150 feet of the pierhead line of the Puget Sound Navy Yard are closed to salmon angling at all times.

SPECIAL PROVISION

It shall be lawful to take, fish for, or possess salmon or other food fish by angling in those waters lying outside of a perimeter of one hundred (100) ft. downstream and seaward from the fish rack, fishway, dam or other obstruction at the mouth of each of the following named fish farms:

Campbell Slough, Crockett Lake, Johnson Slough, Kingston Lagoon, Kennedy's Lagoon, Keyport Lagoon, Little Clam Bay, Maylor Lagoon, Titlow Lagoon, and Whiteman's Cove.

FRESH-WATER OPEN AREAS

NOTE: The open waters are listed in alphabetical order followed by a code letter indicating the appropriate bag limit, a code number indicating the appropriate season and, when necessary, a description of the boundaries, open areas and exceptions.

EXAMPLE: Bogachiel River: A-2: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

*Open area description
*Open season code number
*Bag limit code letter

Abernathy Creek: A-1: downstream from the Highway 830 Bridge.

Bear River: F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Big Beef Creek: D-2.

Bogachiel River: A-2: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Bone River: F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Calawah River: A-2: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Capitol Lake: B-3: downstream from the metal craft bridge to the shearboom at the north end of the lake. Percival Cove closed to all salmon angling.

Chehalis River: A-1: downstream from the Porter Bridge to the U.P. Railway Bridge in Aberdeen.

F-10: downstream from the U.P. Railway Bridge in Aberdeen.

Chinook River: F-9: downstream from the tide gates at the Highway 101 Bridge.

Clallam River: C-2.

Clearwater River (Jefferson County): C-2: downstream from the mouth of Snahapish River.

Columbia River: A-1: downstream from the State Highway 173 Bridge at Brewster, Washington to Bonneville Dam with the exception of the following closed areas:

1. Within 1,000 ft. of the downstream sides of Wells, Rocky Reach, Rock Island, Wanapum and John Day Dams.
2. Within 1,500 ft. of the downstream side of Priest Rapids Dam.
3. Within 500 ft. of the mouth of Jackson (Moran) Creek, (Grant County).
4. Between The Dalles Dam and The Dalles Bridge.
5. Within one-quarter mile of the U.S.F.W.S. Spring Creek Hatchery.
6. Waters from McNary Dam downstream to a line across the river from a red and white marker on the Oregon Shore (near mouth of spawning channel) to the yellow and white marker on the Washington shore.

Columbia River: G-1: downstream from Bonneville Dam to the Megler-Astoria Bridge with the exception of the following closed area:

1. Waters between Bonneville Dam and the downstream power line crossing between the Washington shore and Bradford Island thence on a direct line through the westernmost steel mooring dolphin in the navigation channel to the Oregon shore provided it shall be lawful to fish from the Washington shore to within 600 ft. of the spillway dam.

F-9: downstream from the Megler-Astoria Bridge.

Copalis River: A-3: downstream from the Carlisle Bridge.

Cowlitz River: A-1: downstream from markers approximately 3,000 ft. above the Castle Rock Bridge.

A-7: downstream from the mouth of Brights Creek (Lewis County, approximately 3 miles below Mayfield Dam) to markers approximately 3,000 ft. above the Castle Rock Bridge.

C-3: downstream from the mouth of Brights Creek (Lewis County, approximately 3 miles below Mayfield Dam) to markers approximately 3,000 ft. above the Castle Rock Bridge.

Curley Creek (Kitsap County): D-2.

Deep Creek (Clallam County): C-2.

Deschutes River: C-2: upstream from the old Highway 99 Bridge immediately upstream from Tumwater Falls.

Dewatto Creek: D-2.

Dickey River: C-2.

Dosewallips River: B-6: downstream from Highway 101 Bridge.

Drano Lake: A-1.

Duckabush River: B-6: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Dungeness River: D-2: downstream from the former Taylor Bridge site approximately one mile below the state salmon hatchery rack.

Duwamish River: B-2: upstream from the First Avenue South Bridge.

E-1: downstream from the First Avenue South Bridge.

East Twin River: C-2.

Elk River: A-4: downstream from the mouth of Andrews Creek to the Highway 105 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 105 Bridge.

Elokomin River: G-3: (coho salmon only) downstream from the State Highway 407 Bridge.

Elwha River: D-2.

Gemany Creek: A-1: downstream from the Highway 830 Bridge.

Grande Ronde River: A-3.

Grays River: A-3: downstream from the U. S. Highway 830 Bridge for coho salmon only.

Green River (King County): B-2: downstream from the East Valley Highway Bridge (State Highway 167).

Hamma Hamma River: B-6: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Hoh River: A-1: outside the boundaries of the Hoh Indian Reservation.

Hoko River: C-2.

Hoquiam River (East Fork): A-5: downstream from the Game Department access area (below Berryman Creek) to the Highway 101 Bridge.

(East Fork): F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Hoquiam River and tributaries: C-3.

Humptulips River: A-4: downstream from the mouth of Damon Creek to the Highway 109 Bridge.

A-5: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge to the Copalis Crossing Bridge.

C-2: downstream from the confluence of the east and west forks to the Copalis Crossing Bridge.

Icicle River (near Leavenworth): It shall be lawful to take, fish for or possess salmon for personal use from that portion of the Icicle River from its mouth upstream to a point 400 feet downstream from the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery rack from October 1 through October 31. The daily bag and possession limit shall be not more than six salmon not less than 10 inches or more than 24 inches in length.

Joe Creek (Pacific Beach): A-3: downstream from the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge located just above the Ocean Beach road.

Johns River: A-4: downstream from the old M and B Logging Camp Bridge at the upper boundary of the Johns River game range to the Highway 105 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 105 Bridge.

Kalaloch Creek: C-2.

Kalama River: G-1: downstream from the markers approximately 800 feet upstream from the Interstate 5 Bridge.

G-3: (coho salmon only) downstream from point 1,000 ft. below the fishway at Kalama Falls to the markers approximately 800 feet upstream from the Interstate 5 Bridge. (Closed within 1,500 ft. downstream from any Dept. of Fisheries rack while such rack is installed in the river.)

Klickitat River: A-1: downstream from the swinging bridge approximately 1½ miles above the mouth.

C-3: downstream from the Lydel Bridge to the swinging bridge approximately 1½ miles above the mouth.

Lake Sammamish: B-1: waters within one-quarter mile of the mouth of Issaquah Creek are closed to salmon angling at all times.

Lake Washington: B-1: waters within 200 ft. of the Boeing Aircraft Company Bridge at the mouth of the Cedar River closed to salmon angling at all times.

Lake Washington Ship Canal: E-1: westerly of the Great Northern Railway Bridge west of the Government Locks. (Waters east of the Great Northern Railway Bridge, including Lake Union and Portage Bay, to the concrete abutment ends east of the Montlake Bridge are closed to salmon angling at all times.)

B-1: easterly of the concrete abutment ends east of the Montlake Bridge.

Lewis River: A-1: downstream from markers approximately 700 feet upstream from the salmon hatchery building.

Lewis River (East Fork): A-1: downstream from the LaCenter Bridge.

C-3: downstream from Moulton Falls to the LaCenter Bridge.

Lyre River: C-2.

Mill Creek: A-1: downstream from the Highway 830 Bridge.

Morse Creek (Clallam County): D-2.

Naselle River: A-4: downstream from the uppermost Highway 830 Bridge to the Highway 101 Bridge.

A-5 downstream from the Bighill Bridge to the uppermost Highway 830 Bridge.

C-2: downstream from the mouth of the North Fork to the uppermost Highway 830 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

(Middle) Nemah River: C-3.

(North) Nemah River: C-2: downstream from markers approximately 300 ft. below the bridge at the state salmon hatchery to the Highway 101 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

(South) Nemah River: C-3: downstream from the confluence with the Middle Nemah River to a line drawn from Lynn Point 117 degrees true to the opposite shore.

F-10: downstream from a line drawn from Lynn Point 117 degrees true to the opposite shore.

Niawiakum River: F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Nisqually River: C-2: downstream from the McKenna Bridge (State Highway 507).

Nooksack River: B-1: downstream from the confluence of the North and South forks to the Lummi Indian Reservation boundary.

North River: A-4: downstream from the mouth of Salmon Creek, located approximately 2 miles above Highway 101, to the Highway 105 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 105 Bridge.

Ozette Lake: A-9.

Ozette River: C-3.

Palix River: A-4: downstream from the confluence of the South and Middle forks to the Highway 101 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Puyallup River: C-2: downstream from the lower McMillan Bridge to the 11th Street Bridge.

E-1: downstream from the 11th Street Bridge.

Pysht River: C-2.

Queets River: A-1: outside the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation.

Quilcene River: D-2.

Quillayute River: A-2: outside the boundaries of the Quillayute Indian Reservation.

Quinault River: A-2: outside the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation. (Quinault Lake is subject to Quinault Indian tribal regulation).

Salmon River (Jefferson County): C-2: upstream from the Indian Reservation Boundary.

Samish River: C-2: downstream from the Highway 99 Bridge to the Samish Island Bridge (Bayview-Edison Road).

E-1: downstream from the Samish Island Bridge (Bayview-Edison Road).

Sammamish River (Slough): D-2: upstream from the Kenmore Highway Bridge.

B-1: downstream from the Kenmore Highway Bridge.

Satsop River: A-6: downstream from mouth of West Fork.

C-2: downstream from the bridge at Schafer State Park on the East Fork. (West Fork closed to salmon fishing at all times).

Sekiu River: C-2.

Skagit River: B-1: downstream from mouth of Gilligan Creek (including North and South forks and connecting sloughs) to the mouth of the North Fork and the mouth of the South Fork as defined below:

B-6: downstream from the mouth of Baker River to Gilligan Creek for coho salmon only.

D-2: downstream from mouth of Cascade River to Gilligan Creek.

Skagit River (North Fork): E-1: downstream from a line projected from a white monument on the easterly end of Ika Island to the terminus of the jetty with McGlinn Island.

Skagit River (South Fork): E-1: downstream from a line projected from the flashing red four-second navigational light true north to its intersection with the old jetty as shown on U.S.C.G.S. chart #6450.

Skokomish River: B-6: downstream from the mouth of Vance creek.

Skomokawa Creek: A-1: downstream from the Highway 830 Bridge.

Skykomish River: A-6: (coho salmon only) downstream from the mouth of the Wallace River.

Smith Creek (Pacific County): A-3: from its mouth to a marker located approximately one (1) mile upstream.

Snake River: A-1.

Snohomish River: B-4: (in odd-numbered years) downstream from the railroad bridge in the City of Snohomish.

B-4: (in even-numbered years) downstream from the confluence of the Skykomish and Snoqualmie rivers.

Snoqualmie River: D-2.

Soleduck River: A-2: downstream from the lowermost Highway 101 Bridge.

Stillaguamish River: B-4: downstream from the confluence of the North and South Forks.

Tahuya River: D-2.

Tolt River: D-2: downstream from the forks.

Toutle River: G-1: (coho salmon only) downstream from the mouth of the north fork to the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge just downstream from the Interstate Highway 5 Bridge.

North Fork: G-3: (coho salmon only) downstream from the 502 Road Bridge (Crooked Road Bridge).

Tucannon River: A-8: downstream from the U. S. Forest Service Bridge at Wooten Forest Camp. **Note:** It is unlawful to use any type of gaff hook or similar device to aid in the taking of salmon in the Tucannon.

Union River: D-2.

Washougal River: G-1: downstream from the steel bridge at Washougal River Mercantile for coho salmon only.

Washougal River—Special Fishing Area:

Waters from the Fisheries Department salmon hatchery rack, 1,500 upstream to the barrier dam are open to salmon fishing from September 1 through October 31. Daily bag limit: six salmon 10 inches or more in length. Possession limit: two daily bag limits in any form. The first six salmon caught, regardless of where they are hooked (inside or outside of their mouth), must be retained. In this special fishing area, legal fishing gear shall be limited to one hand-held rod to which may be attached not more than one hook (or one lure with one hook attached). This one hook shall not have more than three points and the maximum distance between shank and points is not to exceed one half inch.

West Twin River: C-2.

White Salmon River: A-1: downstream from points 1,200 feet north of the Highway 830 Bridge.

(Little) White Salmon River: A-1: downstream from the markers on the point of land downstream and across from the salmon hatchery.

Willapa River: A-4: downstream from the mouth of Mill Creek.

C-2: downstream from the mouth of Forks Creek to the Highway 101 Bridge.

F-10: downstream from the Highway 101 Bridge.

Willapa River (South Fork): C-3: downstream from the mouth of Rue Creek.

Wind River: A-7: downstream from the mouth of the Little Wind River.

A-1: downstream from the Highway 830 Bridge.

Wishkah River: A-5: downstream from the Turner Bridge on Wishkah Road.

C-3: downstream from the mouth of the West Fork.

Wynoochee River: A-5: downstream from the mouth of Schafer Creek.

C-2: downstream from the mouth of Schafer Creek.

Yakima River: A-1: downstream from the Highway 240 Bridge.

TIPS ON SALMON FISHING, best times and areas in saltwater and fresh water *

Figures refer to areas (p. 4).

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Saltwater Punch-card Areas... in order of production	1	11	10	9	9	11	2	2	1	1	2	10	10
	2	10	7	11	1	9	1	1	2	2	10	6	6
	3	6	11	10	12	2	9	4	4	9	9	7	7
Fresh water Areas... in order of production	1	(Small fresh water catch, Jan.-Feb.)		Col. R.	Col. R.	Col. R.	Skagit	Skagit	Col. R.	Col. R.	Chehalis	Chehalis	Satsop
	2			Cowlitz	Cowlitz	Tucan- non	Tucan- non	Hoh R.	Skagit	Lewis	Nook- sack	Satsop	Chehalis
	3			Skagit	Klickitat	Cowlitz	Col. R.	Col. R.	Hoh R.	Toutle	Puyallup	Nook- sack	Hump- tulips

[14]

TIPS ON SHAD AND STURGEON FISHING

SHAD—Excellent shad angling is available from May through July in the Columbia River at Camas Slough and below Bonneville Dam. A few are also taken at this time from the Chehalis and Willapa rivers.

STURGEON—White sturgeon are taken by anglers from deep pools in the Columbia River, the lower Chehalis River between Cosmopolis and Montesano, from the Willapa River near Raymond and from the lower Naselle River. In these Grays and Willapa Harbor tributaries the best stur-

geon angling occurs from late fall through spring. Favorite baits for white sturgeon are lampreys, smelt and herring.

Green sturgeon are primarily salt water fish and they are present in good numbers in Grays and Willapa Harbors during the summer months. These fish offer some good possibilities for sportsmen but they have not yet been exploited by anglers. Green sturgeon have been frequently observed feeding heavily on ghost shrimp over the shallow flats.

*From 1966 data.

EMERGENCY CLOSURES

In the event of an emergency, which in the judgment of the Director of Fisheries constitutes a hazard to fishery resources, seasons may be closed, opened or extended by order of the Director without further public hearings. Notice of dates, areas and times of emergency closures, openings or extensions shall be given news media in the area affected and also shall be published in the Daily Olympian, Olympia.

Lawful Gear

It shall be lawful to fish for personal use with not more than one line and one lure attached to a rod and reel held in hand while landing a fish, or with a hand operated line and one lure without a reel, not utilizing power to retract the line in either case, and it shall be unlawful for any person at any one time to use more than one line and one lure while angling for food fish for personal use.

It shall be lawful to take, fish for or possess food fish taken for personal use above the mouth of any stream and in any fresh water lake open to salmon fishing, with not more than one lure, to which may be attached one or more hooks.

It shall be lawful to take, fish for or possess herring, candle-fish, pilchards, anchovies and smelt taken for personal use with rake, hand dip net gear not exceeding 36 inches across the bag frame, and jigger gear having not more than three treble or nine single hooks.

NOTE: It is unlawful to fish for salmon and sturgeon in any fresh water area from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Skin Diving (Underwater Spearfishing)

It shall be lawful to take, fish for or possess food fish, except salmon, from saltwater areas with underwater spearfishing gear commonly used in the sport of skin diving. Spearfishing for food fish other than carp must be done from beneath the surface of the water. The taking of crabs and octopus with spears is prohibited. (See Lingcod, Page 16)

CLOSURES FOR DAMS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS

It is unlawful to fish for salmon or other food fish in waters within one mile below any dam, fishway, fish rack, or any other obstructions unless otherwise specified.

**SINGLE DAY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS,
SEASONS, SIZES AND LEGAL GEAR
FOR OTHER SPECIES OF FOOD FISH**

Sturgeon

The bag limit in all areas is three sturgeon, none of which shall be under 36 inches or over 72 inches in length. No seasonal restrictions. Unlawful to fish for sturgeon in any fresh water area from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Shad

No bag limits or seasonal restrictions.

Smelt

The bag limit for smelt is 20 pounds.

It is unlawful for any person to fail to keep the first 20 pounds of smelt caught or to discard any smelt regardless of size or condition.

Each smelt fisherman should have a separate container. It is unlawful for any one to take another person's limit for him.

No fishing is permitted in the Lewis River within one mile below Merwin dam, or within one mile below any other dam or obstruction.

Seasons

Fishing is permitted the entire year in all rivers, with weekly closures from 8 a.m. Thursday to 8 a.m. Saturday.

Pacific Ocean Beaches and rivers flowing directly into the ocean are open entire year, with no weekly closures.

Puget Sound is open the entire year except as follows:

Area 3: Guemes Channel-Fidalgo Bay, open December 1 through August 31.

Area 11: Skagit Bay-Saratoga Passage-Port Susan: Open July 26 through April 30.

Closed weekly from 8 a.m. Thursday to 8 a.m. Saturday in all Puget Sound areas.

Lingcod

The bag limit for lingcod is 3 fish. It shall be unlawful to take lingcod by underwater spearfishing methods, as defined on page 20, in Hood Canal and Puget Sound waters lying southerly of lines drawn from Olele Point to Bush Point, Whidbey Island and from Possession Point, Whidbey Island true east to the mainland, from December 1 through March 31.

Other Species

Halibut—2 fish.

All species of rockfish (*Sebastes*), **true cod**, **sablefish** (**black cod**) and **greenling**—15 fish in the aggregate of all species.

Herring, **Candlefish**, **Pilchards** and **Anchovies**—20 pounds in the aggregate.

All other food fish—No limit.

SHELLFISH

Single Day Bag and Possession Limits, Seasons, Sizes and Legal Gear.

Clams

Razor Clams—18.

Geoducks—3.

Other varieties (including cockles, borers, mussels and fresh-water clams) 20 pounds in the shell or 6 pounds of shelled meat in the aggregate.

Open Seasons and Areas

Razor Clams: All Ocean Beaches: March 1 through May 31, open daily, 24 hours per day. June 1 through September 15, open daily, 12 midnight until 12 noon (closed from 12 noon until 12 midnight). September 16 through February 28, open Saturday, Sundays, and legal state holidays, 24 hours per day.

Other Clams and Mussels: Open year around in Willapa Harbor, Grays Harbor, and Puget Sound east of Dungeness Spit. Open November 1 through March 31 on Pacific Ocean beaches and Puget Sound west of Dungeness Spit.

PLAY FAIR

PREVENT RAZOR CLAM WASTAGE

It is unlawful for any person taking razor clams to return any to the beach, regardless of size or condition. There is no size limit on razor clams.

THE FIRST 18 CLAMS DUG IS THE BAG LIMIT!

Gear

It is lawful to use hands, fork, pick, mattock or shovel if hand operated, and to employ a cylindrical can or tube.

Each digger should have a separate container.

All persons are urged to fill in holes in the beach caused by digging for hardshell clams.

It is unlawful—

To maim or injure a geoduck by thrusting a stick or other instrument through its neck or body, or to possess such a maimed geoduck.

For any person taking razor clams to return any to the beach, regardless of size or condition. The first 18 razor clams dug comprise the limit. Do not cull and bury clams.

For anyone to dig another's quota for him.

Oysters

The bag limit is 18 oysters, whole or as shucked meat, in any one day. Open season the entire year.

The possession limit shall not exceed the single-day bag limit.

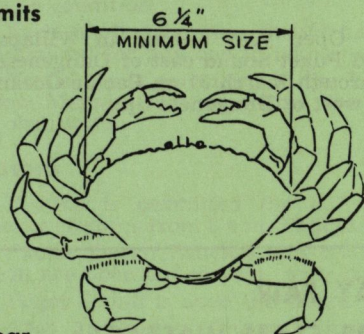
Public tidelands are open at all times, except state oyster reserves under jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries.

It is unlawful to take oysters from private tidelands without permission of the owner, and such permission should be obtained to avoid trespass violations.

Oysters may be taken by hand or by any manually operated device. All persons shucking oysters at the beach are urged to replace the shells on the same beach from which they were taken. It is, however, unlawful to return any oysters or shell to a different place than the beach of origin. The purpose of this is to strengthen the quarantine system designed to prevent the spread of oyster drills.

Dungeness Crabs

Limits



Six males not less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the back, measured in a horizontal line immediately in front of the points. Possession of female crabs and softshell crabs is prohibited.

No closed season or closed areas.

Gear

Fishing for crabs is permitted with one ring net, or two crab pots, by hand or with any hand operated instrument which will not penetrate the shell.

It is unlawful—

To possess crabs which have been caught with trawl, seine, weir, gill or similar net gear.

To possess crabs in the field from which the back shell has been removed.

To fish with a spear or other instrument that penetrates the crab shell.

To leave any crab pot or ring net or other shellfish gear unattended unless it has the name and address of owner on the marker buoy.

Other Varieties

Scallops

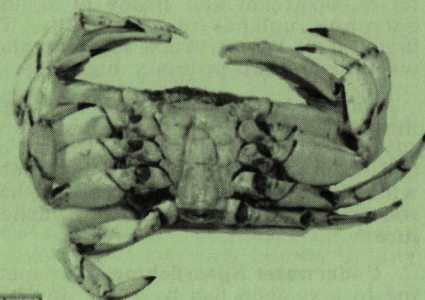
Pink scallops—the bag limit is 20 pounds or 10 quarts in the shell. Weathervane scallops—a bag limit of 12 over 4 inches in diameter. Rock scallops—bag limit of 12 by hand or hand instrument.

Dungeness Crab

Female



Male



Only male crabs, not less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the back, in front of points as shown, may be taken. (Female crab on left, male on right.) Note difference in abdomen.

Squid

No seasonal restrictions. They may be taken with hand dip net gear only. No bag limit.

Crawfish

No seasonal restrictions. Fishermen are allowed to use either one hand dip net, one ring net, two shellfish pots, by hand, or any hand instrument. No bag limit.

Octopus

No seasonal restrictions. The fishing instrument used must not penetrate or mutilate the octopus. Limit: 2 octopi.

Shrimp

It is lawful to take shrimp in all waters from April 1 through October 31, using either one hand dip net, one ring net, two shellfish pots or any hand-operated instrument. Bag limit: 10 pounds or 10 quarts in the shell. Name and address of owner must be on the marker buoy.

Abalone

Native abalone (*Haliotis kamschatkana*) a bag limit of three. The taking of red abalone is prohibited.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Puget Sound. The term "Puget Sound" shall be construed to include all the waters of Puget Sound outside the mouth of any river or stream, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Georgia Strait, and all bays and inlets thereof.

Mouth of Stream. Unless otherwise defined, any reference to the mouths of rivers or streams shall be construed to include those waters of any river or stream, including sloughs and tributaries, upstream and inside of a line projected between the outermost uplands at the mouth. The term "outermost upland" shall be construed to mean those lands not covered by water during an ordinary high tide.

Angling. "Hook and line" or "angling" shall be identical in meaning and shall be defined as the use of not more than one (1) line with one (1) lure in the act of fishing for personal use and not for sale or barter, to be attached to a pole held in hand while landing fish, or the use of a hand operated line without rod or reel, to which may be attached not more than one (1) lure.

Underwater Spearfishing. Any method of taking or attempting to take food fish by using any object or objects to impale or hook fish while the fisherman is swimming or floating in the water.

Snag or Snagging. The term "snag" or "snagging" is defined as any method of taking or attempting to take food fish with one or more hooks in such a manner that the fish does not take the hook or hooks voluntarily in its mouth.

Fresh Fish. The term "fresh fish" is defined as salmon or other food fish which has not been processed by heat for human consumption and is inclusive of iced, frozen or salted fish.

Length. The length of a fish is the distance between the tip of the nose and extreme tip of the tail.

Weight. Possession limits listed in pounds are based on the weight of a fish before it is dressed.

Limits. Personal use possession and daily bag limits are defined as the number or pounds of food fish or shellfish which may be taken in a **single** day or held in possession at one time, unless otherwise provided.

Hooks. A single hook is defined as a hook having a single point or barb; a double hook as a hook having two points or barbs on a common shank; and a treble hook as a hook having three points or barbs on a common shank.

Lure. A lure is defined as any object made of animal, vegetable or mineral materials which has attached thereto one or more hooks and is used as bait while angling for food fish.

Unlawful Practices

A number of regulations are designed to protect the fish en route to or on the spawning grounds, while others specify the manner in which fish may be taken or disposed of. Under these, it is unlawful—

To club, gaff, shoot, snag, (unless otherwise authorized) dip net, stone or otherwise molest food fish, to attempt such acts, or to possess fish taken by such means. The use of a gaff, club or hand dip net in conjunction with the landing of fish taken by legal angling gear is permissible unless otherwise prohibited. (See Tucannon River.)

To fish for, purchase, handle or possess food fish or shellfish unless they are to be used for human consumption or fishing bait, however, carp and dog fish shark may be taken and possessed in any quantity and used for purposes other than human consumption or fishing bait.

To take or possess spawning salmon. A spawning salmon is any from which the milt or eggs flow freely or has matured to the point that the milt or eggs may be extruded by pressure applied to the abdomen of the salmon.

To take or possess salmon smaller than the minimum commercial sizes (26 inches for chinook and 22 inches for coho) while aboard any craft engaged in commercial salmon trolling or having commercially caught salmon aboard.

To catch or molest food fish at any fish rack, dam or other obstruction, or in the area one mile below such obstructions, unless otherwise provided.

To plant food fish in any stream, lake or other body of water without approval of the Department of Fisheries.

To catch any part of another person's limit for him.

For any commercial fish dealer, cold storage operator, restaurant or hotel to possess food fish or shellfish taken for personal use unless it is identified by tags bearing the names and mailing addresses of those who took the fish.

To possess food fish or shellfish taken contrary to provisions of the fisheries code.

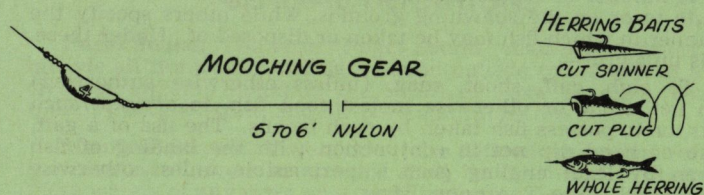
To intermingle a personal catch with any catch taken for commercial purposes. All food fish caught commercially, when possessed by a person fishing for his own use, are considered part of his personal possession limit.

To take food fish or shellfish with intent to waste them, or to remove eggs from any salmon without retaining the carcass.

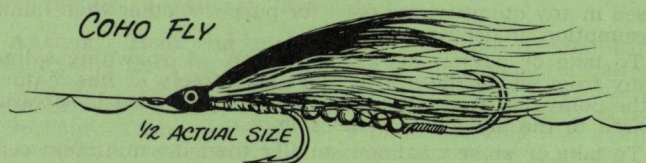
DRIVING ON CLAM BEDS PROHIBITED

It is forbidden to drive on the razor clam beds at any season of the year because of potential damage to the clams. Drive only on the uppermost portion of the beach. The speed limit on the ocean beach is as posted on beach approaches. No parking or camping is permitted on beach approaches.

Samples of Terminal Gear for Salmon Angling

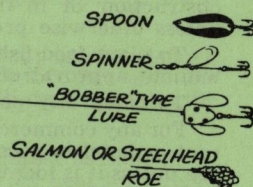


COHO FLY



RIVER GEAR

6 TO 20 LB. NYLON



More information on terminal gear and Tips for the Salmon Salt Water Angler may be obtained by writing: Washington Department of Fisheries, 115 General Administration Bldg., Olympia, Washington 98501.

TIDELAND RECREATIONAL AREAS

In 1955, under sponsorship of the Legislative Interim Fisheries Committee, the Washington Department of Fisheries and the Department of Public Lands, legislation was passed permanently reserving from sale and dedicating to recreational purposes 10 beaches on Puget Sound and Willapa Harbor. The action was stimulated by the steadily diminishing salt water area available to public clam digging and other recreational uses. While no plans have been made as yet to develop the

beaches along the lines of public parks, they do offer excellent clam digging, and in some instances contain stocks of oysters. Most of the areas are at present accessible only by water. **In all instances, care must be taken to avoid trespassing on private uplands and tidelands which adjoin the beach reservations.** A brief description of the beach locations and the stocks of shellfish which grow on them follows:

Pt. Whitney. This beach is located on Dabob Bay, Hood Canal, approximately 10 miles south of Quilcene. It is accessible by water or over the county road leading to the Department of Fisheries Shellfish Laboratory at Pt. Whitney. It offers Pacific oysters, Japanese, native little neck, butter and horse clams. Part of the uplands and a portion of the tidelands in the middle of the area are privately owned. The beach is approximately 1½ miles long. Directions may be obtained at the laboratory.

Oak Head. Located on the tip of Toandos Peninsula on Hood Canal, northwest across the Canal from Seabeck. Length, 2 miles. Accessible by water. Beach contains Japanese, native little neck, butter and horse clams and a few oysters.

Lilliwaup. About 1 mile north of Lilliwaup on Hood Canal. Accessible by water or from Highway 101 which borders the beach. Four varieties of clams and a few oysters are available, but digging is made difficult by boulders.

Penn Cove. This inlet nearly bisects Whidbey Island. The beach reservation begins west of the Coupeville city park and extends westward 3 miles to a sawmill at the head of the cove. There is one privately owned lot in this area, which should be noted to avoid trespassing. Accessible by water or from secondary State Highway 1-D across state-owned uplands which adjoin a portion of the tidelands. Native little neck and butter clams are abundant.

Saratoga Passage. Located on the east shore of Whidbey Island, approximately 4 miles southeasterly of Coupeville between Whido-Isle and the Three B's Resort. The uplands as well as the tidelands north and south are privately owned and the only legal access is by water. Butter clams are found on the south half of the beach.

Mud Bay. The beach covers 2 miles of tidelands at the head of Mud Bay on Lopez Island. Private tidelands intersect portions of the State property. A county park on the southeast shore provides an indirect approach. Native little neck clams are most abundant, but a few butter clams are available as well.

Shine. This beach is located north of the old Shine ferry landing, about 4 miles from Port Ludlow. Length, about 1 mile. Accessible by water or by a road from the south off the west end of the Hood Canal floating bridge and from the north by county road. Contains Japanese, native little neck, butter and horse clams, cockles and oysters. During certain seasons crabs may be taken.

Spencer Spit. Located on Lopez Island approximately 3 miles from Upright Head. Length, 1 mile. Uplands are privately owned. Butter and native little neck clams are most abundant with some horse clams and cockles also present.

Cattle Point. The beach is on the southeasterly tip of San Juan Island. Reserved tidelands extend on both sides of the point, a combined distance of approximately 5 miles. Butter

and horse clams, a few little necks and Dungeness crabs may be taken.

These are by no means all of the public tidelands which offer good clam digging and crab fishing. Others exist along the Olympic Peninsula, among the San Juan Islands, and along the mainland shore of Puget Sound as far north as Blaine and Pt. Roberts. Abundant stocks of razor clams also are found on the Pacific Ocean beaches, where personal use diggers take from 10 to 12 million clams each year.

FISHERIES PATROL OFFICES

Olympia—115 General Administration Bldg. Phone 753-6585.

Chief—R. W. Josephson.

Assistant Chief—R. B. Gruett.

Seattle—Bldg. C-3, Fishermen's Terminal. Phone AT 2-0286.

(For name, address and telephone number of Patrol Officer in other areas, call either of the above offices.)

NOTE: All the rules and regulations pertaining to sport (personal use) fishing for salmon, shellfish and other foodfish included in this booklet are promulgated to allow the maximum sport, enjoyment and harvest by sportsmen of the resource while maintaining the stocks so there will be fish and shellfish in the future. All sportsmen are urged to strictly observe these regulations in the interest of wise conservation. How important our food fish resources are is evident from the fact that 400,000 salmon anglers in 1967 caught more than 1,000,000 salmon and 750,000 diggers took 11,500,000 razor clams on Washington ocean beaches.