Tread Lightly! and use Bears and people co
To fish in Alaska fresh waters,
along Alaska waterwa
**Gulkana River   Glennallen  Richardson Highway north of Glennallen
Koyukuk River, South Fork                   Fairbanks   Dalton Highway MP 156
Oksrukuyik Creek
Prospect Creek   Fairbanks    Dalton Highway MP 135

Other northern and northwestern locations
Dalton Highway (listed east to west)

be sure to park well off the Dalton Highway, but don’t block gates to pipeline. This is an industrial highway with high speed truck traffic; windshield damage from flying gravel is common.

north of the Yukon River, all rivers are closed to salmon fishing within 5 miles of the Dalton Highway (except for Ray River). Anglers may see king and chum salmon in the Koyukuk and Jim rivers and Prospect Creek.

More than 130,000 miles of streams cross BLM lands in Alaska. Below is a partial list of some of the better or more accessible fishing waters.

Paxson Lake   Glennallen     Richardson Highway MP 175
**Birch Creek   Fairbanks  in Steese NCA, 95 miles NE of Fairbanks

Grand Central River         Anchorage      Kougarok Road MP 35

Let someone know where

Boil water from lakes or

Other insects are legendary. Alaska mosquitoes, flies and

Miles 64 – 80 50-Mile

A

Care for your catch

Clip hooks of catch and remove any live fish from your boat. A fish that is alive will struggle and may affect boating safety for others by taking the only fish needed.

When to go

Angler’s code of ethics

Keeping in mind that established fishing areas are designed to provide better fishing for everyone, here are a few basic truths that you should be aware of:

Bears and people co鱼共同活动于阿拉斯加的淡水水域。在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请注意以下事项，以确保您的户外体验。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保带上以下必需品：

- 露营设备（如帐篷、睡袋、睡垫、炊具等）。
- 保暖衣物（如羽绒服、保暖内衣等）。
- 防水鞋。
- 防虫喷雾。
- 日常用品（如水、食物、急救包等）。

确保您的装备足以应对各种天气条件。

阿拉斯加的蚊子、苍蝇和其它昆虫非常著名。要确保您穿着长袖衣物和长裤，以减少被叮咬的机会。

计划在运动时，确保您在水边有专人陪同，以确保您的安全。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，应遵循以下原则：

- 请在附近有人时再下水。
- 请远离敏感区域。
- 请遵守当地或州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则。
- 请确保您的设备和车辆保持干燥。

阿拉斯加的渔业资源丰富，但请务必遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，应确保您拥有必要的许可证及其它相关文件。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。

在阿拉斯加捕鱼时，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的鱼类捕捞规则，以确保这些资源的可持续性。

如果您计划在阿拉斯加捕鱼，请确保您了解及遵守当地和州政府制定的渔业规则。

在计划在运动时，请查看您需要前往的区域，以确保您了解该区域的环境。
Common Freshwater Sportfish of Alaska

**Arctic Char (Salvelinus alpinus)**
- Also known as Alpine Char, See Trout, Arctic Salmon
- Physical Description: Extremely variable color depending on size and habitat. Fish have dark green backs with silver or blue scales and marbled red or orange spots. Some individuals are completely black.
- Habitat/RANGE: Arctic char are found in lakes in the Brooks Range, Gates National Park, and throughout the Bering Sea into the Beaufort Sea to the Mackenzie River. They are also found in the Siberian Arctic. The largest population is in the Yukon River system.
- State Record: 27 pounds 6 ounces (1986)
- Other: Develops to maturity in only two years.

**Burbot (Lota lota)**
- Also known as Lake Eel, Silver Eel, or Lamprey Eel
- Physical Description: Frequent use of a unique identification tool called the burbot’s latex. Also has a large mouth, distinct coloration, and smooth and slim head that turns from brown to yellow. Blotchy colors vary from olivebrown or grayish green to gray, and most have some yellow. Scales are horn-like from 18 to 15 inches and weigh 1 to 18 pounds.
- Habitat/RANGE: Lake trout have a broad northern and southern distribution in Alaska, but they are absent from the Yukon River basin in central Alaska.
- State Record: 47 pounds (1979)
- Other: Lake trout are also found in the Arctic Char, Sea Trout, and Arctic Salmon.

**Lake Trout**
- (Salvelinus namaycush)
- Also known as Lake or Mackinaw
- Physical Description: Lake trout have a deeply forked tail. Typically greenish gray in color, but can vary from silver to brown.
- Habitat/RANGE: River drainages.
- State Record: 24 pounds 12 ounces (1978)
- Other: Lake trout are also found in the Arctic Char, Sea Trout, and Arctic Salmon.

**Rainbow Trout**
- (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
- Also known as Rainbow
- Physical Description: Black spots on sides and back, and on brown and fin, pointed along the side, smaller than the sea-run rainbow (rainbow)
- Habitat/RANGE: Freshwater lakes and streams from southern Alaska north to Bristol Bay.
- State Record: 42 pounds 3 ounces (1970)
- Other: There is no return to their home stream after spending 1-4 years in the ocean. Lanes are a landlocked, freshwater variety of sockeye. Up to 20 million sockeye are caught by Bristol Bay each year.

**Sockeye Salmon**
- (Oncorhynchus nerka)
- Also known as Red, King, or Sockeye
- Physical Description: Sockeye is a subspecies of salmon that is found in the Pacific Ocean. Sockeye’s top of the head, back, and upper sides are dark blue or green, and their lower sides are silver, white, or pale yellow with a white to gray belly. Sockeye is a reddish brown color when they return to freshwater, making it difficult to distinguish them from rainbow trout.
- Habitat/RANGE: Sockeye salmon are found in the coastal streams of Alaska from Showy Entrance northward, and west around the Gulf of Alaska down to Point Hope and Cold Bay areas on the Alaska Peninsula.
- State Record: 53 pounds 5 ounces (1970)
- Other: There is no return to their home stream after spending 1-4 years in the ocean. Lanes are a landlocked, freshwater variety of sockeye. Up to 20 million sockeye are caught by Bristol Bay each year.

**Chinook Salmon**
- (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
- Also known as King, Tyee, and Blackmouth
- Physical Description: Black spots on the back and flanks of black gray and black where the remainder is green on the back and silver to white on their sides. They are red, black, or blue. Chinook’s typically measured maximum in length and often exceed 30 pounds.
- Habitat/RANGE: Alaskan Chinook are abundant in the southern peninsula to the Yukon River. Several populations return to the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Naknek, Susitna, Koken, Cooper Atka, and Stikine rivers. Important runs also occur in many smaller streams.
- State Record: 107 pounds 4 ounces (1968)
- Other: Yukon salmon spawn near water at 1,000 to 3,000 feet in 60 days to reach headwaters in the Yukon Territory. They are raised body body for use in selling the way, primarily Alaskan’s most highly prized sport fish.

**Pink Salmon**
- (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)
- Also known as Humpy
- Physical Description: Smallest of the Pacific salmon in Alaska. They are silver with dark brown to black fins and black gray and black where the remainder is green on the back and silver to white on their sides. They are red, black, or blue. Chinook’s typically measured maximum in length and often exceed 30 pounds.
- Habitat/RANGE: Pink salmon are distributed in the coastal waters of Alaska’s southern peninsula to the Yukon River. Several populations return to the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Naknek, Susitna, Koken, Cooper Atka, and Stikine rivers. Important runs also occur in many smaller streams.
- State Record: 12 pounds 9 ounces (1974)
- Other: Develops to maturity in only two years.

**Dolly Varden**
- (Salvelinus malma)
- Also known as Grayling
- Physical Description: Generally mottled olive-brown color, with red and blue spots on back and sides. Dolly Varden have a red spot on back and sides. Dolly Varden weigh an average of 2-3 pounds (anadromous varieties weigh up to 24 pounds).
- Habitat/RANGE: Dolly Varden are one of the most widely distributed salmonids in Alaska. Found in most coastal waters from Southeast Alaska across the Gulf of Alaska and into the Aleutian Trench, and from the eastern Gulf of Alaska northward to the Arctic. Dolly Varden also live in streams in Interior Alaska and the Brooks Range.
- State Record: 27 pounds 6 ounces (2003)
- Other: At one time there was a bounty on Dolly Varden, as they eat young salmon in streams. They were once classified as a subspecies of Arctic Char, but are now considered a separate species.

**Northern Pike**
- (Esox lucius)
- Also known as Northern Pike, Jack Fish, Hammer Handle, and Red Billed Seefish
- Physical Description: Long, flattened jaw with many rows of sharp teeth. Pike has a single dorsal fin followed by their tail.
- Habitat/RANGE: Range from the Aleutian interior to the Arctic Char, Sea Trout, and Arctic Salmon in the Sagavanirktok River, and southward to the Bristol Bay drainages. There is a small, wintered population near the Kuskokwim. Northern Pike are considered native species in southern Alaska.
- State Record: 38 pounds 5 ounces (1981)
- Other: Generally Steelhead’s top of the head, back, and upper sides are dark blue or green, and their lower sides are silver, white, or pale yellow with a white to gray belly. Steelhead is a reddish brown color when they return to freshwater, making it difficult to distinguish them from rainbow trout.
- Habitat/RANGE: Steelhead are found in the coastal streams of Alaska from Showy Entrance northward, and west around the Gulf of Alaska down to Point Hope and Cold Bay areas on the Alaska Peninsula.
- State Record: 53 pounds 10 ounces (1987)
- Other: Largest chum, and a very popular fish. They are silver with darkening on the back and strong, extended lower jaw.

**Chum Salmon**
- (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
- Also known as Kamutik, Sockeye, and North Slope
- Physical Description: Chum salmon typically have a silver body with a brown or gray back. They are silver with darkening on the back and strong, extended lower jaw.
- Habitat/RANGE: Chum salmon are found in the coastal streams of Alaska from Showy Entrance northward, and west around the Gulf of Alaska down to Point Hope and Cold Bay areas on the Alaska Peninsula.
- State Record: 38 pounds 2 ounces (1970)
- Other: They are the most important commercial and subsistence fish species for people of the North Slope villages.

**Atlantic Cisco**
- (Coregonus artedi)
- Also known as Whitefish
- Physical Description: Both Arctic and Atlantic ciscoe have a metallic silver body with a brown or gray back, white or yellow sides, and dark olive to blue grey blotches. They weigh on their back and sides. They have a single dorsal fin followed by their tail.
- Habitat/RANGE: Atlantic Ciscoe is in the Baffin Island, lower reaches of the Colville River, and freshwater drainages east of the Segregation River and west of Point Barrow. Arctic Ciscoe is in the Bering Sea, all of the Beluga Sea, and in all of the Beaufort Sea. Atlantic Ciscoe is in the Bering Sea, all of the Colville River, and freshwater drainages east of the Segregation River and west of Point Barrow. Arctic Ciscoe is in the Bering Sea, and in all of the Beaufort Sea.
- State Record: 53 pounds 10 ounces (1987)
- Other: Arctic Ciscoe is in the most important commercial and subsistence fish species for people of the North Slope villages.

**Sheefish**
- (Coregonus olidus)
- Also known as Yellowknife, Coregonus, and Coregonus
- Physical Description: Sheefish have a streamlined body. They are silver with darkening on the back and strong, extended lower jaw.
- Habitat/RANGE: Sheefish are found in the coastal streams of Alaska from Showy Entrance northward, and west around the Gulf of Alaska down to Point Hope and Cold Bay areas on the Alaska Peninsula.
- State Record: 53 pounds 10 ounces (1987)
- Other: They are the most important commercial and subsistence fish species for people of the North Slope villages.

**Individual fish identification**
This poster is a brief introduction to the most common, sought sport fish in Alaska. Material has been adapted from Game Fishes of Alaska by Laura Koonce, the Alaska Wildlife Life History series, and other publications of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish & Game Fishes of Alaska.