


Minnesota **FISHING REGULATIONS** *2005*



Effective March 1, 2005
through February 28, 2006

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Trespass Law

The trespass law applies to all outdoor recreation, including but not limited to: hunting, boating, fishing, trapping, hiking, and camping. When taking part in any outdoor recreation, you may not enter legally posted land or agricultural land without permission.

Landowners, lessees, or authorized managers need only post their land once a year. The signs must be placed at intervals of 1,000 feet (500 feet in wooded areas) **or** signs may be placed at primary corners and at access points to the property. Signs must state "No Trespassing," or similar words, in 2-inch-high letters and have the signature **or** name and telephone number of the landowner, lessee, or manager.

There can be civil or criminal penalties for violation of the trespass laws with maximum fines up to \$3,000 and license revocation. All conservation officers and peace officers enforce trespass laws.

Rules of Thumb for Water Access and Recreational Use

These are simple rules of thumb and are not intended to address all water access and recreational use situations. If you have doubts about whether you may be trespassing on private land, you should ask the landowner for permission.

What is lawful access?

A stream or lake is lawfully accessible if there is a public access, or if public land or a public road right-of-way borders the surface of the water, or if you have permission to cross private land to reach the surface of the water. This includes walking in the water or on the ice in connection with such activities regardless of who owns the land beneath the surface of the water.

What waters are open to recreational use?

A stream or lake is open to recreational use over its entire surface if it is capable of recreational use and if it is lawfully accessible. Any water that will float a canoe is capable of recreational use, but other waters may also qualify depending upon the circumstances.

**When in doubt,
ask permission.**



**Respect private
property when
fishing near
docks.**

Terminology


Some anglers might not be familiar with the following terms used in this regulations booklet:


Tributary—A stream or river that flows into a lake or a larger stream or river.

Designated stream trout lakes—These waters have been stocked with trout that are native to streams: rainbow, brown, or brook trout. Some also have splake, a cross between a lake trout and a brook trout.

Inland waters—Lakes and rivers within Minnesota not bordering Canada or another state.

Daily and possession limits (bags)—Total number of a certain species or combination of species that an angler may possess in one day or until consumed or disposed of both on or off the water. Minnesota's daily limits are the same as possession limits, except for yellow perch, which is 20 daily and 40 in possession. For example, you may not have more than six walleye, including what's in the live well and in the freezer. **Use:** General statewide limits prevent the commercialization of sport fishing and distribute the catch among anglers.

 **Experimental and special regulations**—These regulations are used to individually manage specific lakes or portions of streams. **Experimental regulations** are in effect for a specified period while fisheries managers gather data to determine if the regulations help meet management goals. Experimental regulations may be terminated, modified, or continued after the evaluation period. **Special regulations** have been evaluated and determined to be successful in managing for trophy fish, for a specific fish species, or other management goals. Special regulations are reviewed for effectiveness with information collected through regular lake surveys.


 **Game fish**—Walleye, sauger, yellow perch, channel catfish, flathead catfish; members of the pike family, Esocidae, including muskellunge and northern pike; members of the sunfish family, Centrarchidae, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, sunfish, rock bass, white crappie, black crappie; members of the temperate bass family, Percichthyidae, including white bass and yellow bass; members of the salmon and trout subfamily, Salmoninae, including Atlantic salmon, chinook salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, kokanee salmon, lake trout, brook trout, brown trout, rainbow (steelhead) trout, and splake; members of the paddlefish family, Polyodontidae; members of the sturgeon family, Acipenseridae, including lake sturgeon, and shovelnose sturgeon. "Game fish" includes hybrids of game fish. (Note: border waters may be different)

Harvest slot limit—Allows the harvest of fish from a designated size range. For example, a 14-through 18-inch harvest slot means that only fish from 14-through 18-inches may be kept. All others must be released.

Use: Harvest slot limits protect fish above and below the range while limiting the overall harvest.


Maximum size limit—Prohibits the harvest of fish from some specified length and larger. For example, a 24-inch maximum size limit for northern pike means you may not keep a northern pike that is 24 inches or larger. **Use:** Used in situations with relatively few sexually mature adults or where large numbers of smaller fish exist and the goal is to increase growth rates.


Minimum size limit— Prohibits harvest of fish less than a specified length. For example, the statewide minimum size limit for muskellunge is 40 inches, meaning that you may not keep a muskellunge less than 40 inches in length. **Use:** Generally imposed to lower the total harvest in highly vulnerable populations and to reduce harvest of fish before they reach sexual maturity. This protects slow-maturing fish such as muskies, steelhead, and the lake sturgeon until they can spawn at least once.


 **Minnows**— members of the minnow family, Cyprinidae, except carp and goldfish; members of the mudminnow family, Umbridae; members of the sucker family, Catostomidae, not over 12 inches in length; bullheads, ciscoes, lake whitefish, goldeyes, and mooneyes, not over seven inches long; and (6) leeches. (Note: border waters may be different)

One-over the size limit— Allows the harvest of one fish over a set size limit as part of the daily limit. For example, on inland waters you can keep one walleye that is over 24 inches long. **Use:** This limit allows the harvest of a trophy fish that an angler might catch once in a lifetime.

Protected slot limit— Prohibits harvest of fish from a designated size range. Fish within this size range must be released. For example, a 12-to16-inch protected slot limit for bass means that all bass from 12 through 16 inches long must be released. **Use:** Protected slot limits protect spawning fish or medium-sized fish so they can grow to be the larger fish anglers most enjoy catching. Protected slots are best used on lakes with fast growth and a surplus of small fish.

 **Reduced to possession**— Fish that are taken and not immediately released into the water.

 **Rough fish**— Carp, buffalo, sucker, sheepshead, bowfin, burbot, cisco, gar, goldeye, and bullhead. (Note: border waters may be different)

 **Sunfish**— “Sunfish” means bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, orange spotted sunfish, longear sunfish, and warmouth. “Sunfish” includes hybrids of sunfish. (Note: border waters may be different)

NEW REGULATIONS FOR 2005

See the page numbers listed for additional information about these new regulations.

- Fish house removal from ice (page 71)
- Additions to infested waters list (page 80–81)
- Minnow trap restrictions for infested waters (page 79)
- Established a size limit for western painted turtles (page 84)
- Boat accident reporting requirement (page 85)

Experimental and Special Regulations for Lakes and Streams

- Added or modified 32 lakes with quality walleye, bass, sunfish, and/or crappie regulations (pages 33–44)
- Added or modified 8 lakes in northern Minnesota with trout regulations. Use and possession of bait prohibited. (pages 38–44)
- Added or modified 22 streams in SE Minnesota with trout regulations (pages 45–54)
- Dropped regulations on Pike Lake (Cook Co.) and Cold Spring Creek (Wabasha Co.)

Key lakes with new regulations this year include:

Big Fish Lake (Stearns Co.)	Leech Lake (Cass Co.)
Big Sand Lake (Hubbard Co.)	Lida Lake (Otter Tail Co.)
Black Bass Lake (Mille Lacs Co.)	Maple Lake (Douglas Co.)
Horseshoe Lake (Cass Co.)	Rainy River (Lake of the
Lake of the Woods (Lake of the	Woods Co.) (page 57)
Woods Co.) (page 56)	Rush Lake, E & W
Lac Qui Parle Lake (Lac Qui	(Chisago Co.)
Parle and Chippewa Co.)	

Additions to Regulations Booklet

- SSI or SSD benefit verification information (page 13)
- Gross Over Limits Law update (page 15)
- Accessibility information web page (page 21)
- Whitefish netting information web page (page 24)
- Definitions for special and experimental regulations, rough fish, game fish, reduced to possession, minnows, and sunfish (pages 7–8)
- Exotic Species now referred to as invasive (page 78)
- More information on liberalized fishing (page 88)

FISHING LICENSES

The Electronic Licensing System (ELS) issues licenses and stamps through 1,800 license agent locations statewide. Agents charge an issuing fee for each license and stamp sold.

Instant licenses and stamps are also available online at www.dnr.state.mn.us or by telephone at (888) 665-4236. A temporary authorization number, which allows immediate use of the license, is issued with licenses sold online and by telephone. An additional \$3.50 convenience fee is added for sales via the web site or telephone.

(Price does not include any additional fees charged for issuing the license or stamp.)
Duplicate Cost: Each privilege listed on your license is an additional \$2.50.

RESIDENT LICENSES

Angling, Individual (age 16 and older)	\$17.00
Angling, Combination (husband and wife ¹)	25.00
Angling, Individual 24 Hour	8.50
Sports, Individual ³	29.50
Sports, Combination (husband and wife ¹) ²	38.50
Dark House Spearing ⁴	17.00
Trout and Salmon Stamp	10.00
Fish House or Dark House	11.50
Whitefish Netting ⁴	10.00
Rental Fish House or Dark House	26.00
Recreational Turtle License ⁴ (See pages 83–84 for requirements)	25.00

LIFETIME LICENSE	Fishing	Small Game	Sports	See page 12 for life-time license requirements
age 3 and under	\$227	\$217	\$357	
4 to age 15	\$300	\$290	\$480	
16 to age 50	\$383	\$363	\$613	
51 and over	\$203	\$213	\$413	

NONRESIDENT LICENSES

Angling, Individual	\$34.00
Angling, Family (husband, wife, and children under age 16)	46.00
Angling, Individual 7 Day	24.00
Angling, Individual 24 Hour	8.50
Angling, Individual 72 Hour	20.00
Angling, Husband and Wife ¹ 14 Day	35.00
Trout and Salmon Stamp	10.00
Fish House (See pages 70–71 for requirement)	33.00
Fish House 7 Day (See pages 70–71 for requirement)	19.00

LIFETIME LICENSE	Fishing	Small Game	See page 12 for lifetime license requirements
age 3 and under	\$447	\$947	
4 to age 15	\$600	\$1,280	
16 to age 50	\$773	\$1,633	
51 and over	\$513	\$1,083	

¹ The marriage must be legal as recognized by Minnesota law.

² A sports combination license is one small game hunting license and two fishing licenses.

³ A sports license includes fishing and small game hunting.

⁴ Also requires the purchase of an angling license.

Purchasing Information

- **ELS agents** have been authorized to handle special license types (such as disability, foreign exchange students, veterans, military, landowner and firearms deer replacement licenses). Find an ELS license agent by checking the DNR web site or by calling the DNR information center.
- **Residents** must meet legal residency requirements and must provide their Minnesota driver's license or public safety identification.
- **Nonresidents** must provide their nonresident driver's license number, Minnesota DNR number from a prior ELS license or social security number to obtain a license.
- **For short-term licenses**, anglers may choose any consecutive dates.

Address or driver's license change?

If you have recently moved, please ask the license agent to update your address when you purchase your license. If you have changed driver's license numbers due to a name change, please contact the DNR information center.

Social Security Number Required

To purchase a non-commercial game or fish license, a customer must either have their social security number (SSN) on file with the DNR or must provide it as part of the license application. Once your SSN is in our records, you will not be asked again for this number. United States residents who do not have a SSN must complete and sign a form stating that they have not been issued a SSN. *Note: The 2003 Legislature passed this requirement to meet the 1996 Federal National Welfare Reform Act that assists states in the enforcement of child support programs.*

Public Record Notice

Your social security number is not part of the public record. Most other data supplied when buying a license becomes public record. If you do not wish to have this data made available for bulk mailings, contact the DNR at (888) 646-6367 or by e-mail info@dnr.state.mn.us

Lifetime License

You must be a resident of Minnesota for at least one year to purchase a resident lifetime license or be under age 21 and the child of a person who has been a Minnesota resident for at least one year. The resident lifetime license is valid even if the licensee moves out of Minnesota.

If you buy a lifetime license, each year you must still obtain a free annual license from a license vendor or through the DNR phone license system or Internet. Also, you may purchase trout stamp validations from license vendors, by telephone, or Internet.

Lifetime licenses are nonrefundable and they are available for individuals only.

Licenses Issued Without a Fee

- Permanent angling license issued to any Minnesota resident over age 16 who is mentally retarded or a veteran with a 100% service-connected disability. Available only from the DNR License Center.
- Annual angling and/or spearing license may be issued to Minnesota residents who are blind, disabled, receiving a supplemental income (SSI, SSD), receiving worker's compensation for total and permanent disability, ward of the Commissioner of Human Services, a resident of a state institution that has an approved application, or a foreign exchange student attending school in Minnesota. To get SSI or SSD benefit verification, call 1-800-772-1213, visit the following web site www.socialsecurity.gov or visit your local Social Security office.
- Foreign exchange students may receive a free annual angling license with proof of foreign exchange student status.



Exempt from License Requirement

- Minnesota residents in the U.S. Military who are stationed outside the state. Military staff must carry leave or furlough papers.
- Patients of a state hospital or U.S. Veterans Administration hospital, inmates of a state correctional facility, residents of a Minnesota licensed nursing or boarding care home, and residents of a licensed board and lodging facility.
- Persons who are enrolled in and regularly participate in an adult day care program of a Minnesota licensed nursing or boarding care home.
- Residents of a drug or alcohol residential treatment program who are under the age of 20.
- Persons must carry written consent from the superintendent or chief executive of the institution.
- Residents who receive aid under the federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (U.S. Code Title 45, section 228b (a5) or receive U.S. Postal Service disability pay under U.S. Code Title 5, section 8337. Railroad and Postal Service exemptions must carry evidence of disability retirement.

An unlicensed person may assist a disabled angler who has a disability license, provided that only the number of lawful lines are in use.

Trout Stamp

Trout stamp validations are printed on the ELS license. This is the only verification needed to prove purchase of the trout stamp. Purchasers may request the actual pictorial stamp for an additional \$2, but it is not needed for fishing.

Except as noted, anglers need a trout stamp validation and a fishing or sports license when fishing in designated trout streams, designated trout lakes, Lake Superior, or when in possession of trout or salmon. Trout stamps are not required for children less than 16 years old, adults who are 65 and older, people fishing with a 24-hour license, or people who are exempt from fishing license requirements or who receive a fishing license at no charge.



2005 Trout stamp

License Requirements

Residents

- To qualify as a resident, a person must maintain a legal residence in Minnesota for at least 60 consecutive days before purchasing a license.
- A nonresident under age 21 whose parent is a Minnesota resident.
- All residents age 15 and younger are allowed to take their own limit of fish without purchasing a license.

Nonresidents

- All nonresidents age 16 and older are required to have an appropriate fishing license while angling. Nonresidents under age 16 don't need a license if an accompanying parent or guardian is licensed. Children of an adult who has a Minnesota nonresident family license may possess their own limit of fish. However, if the adult has an individual license, the child's fish are included in the adult's limit. Nonresidents under age 16 may purchase a license and possess their own limit of fish.

Nonresident Students and Military

- A person in the U.S. Armed Forces who is stationed or training in the state may purchase a resident fishing license.
- Students spending the full-term school year may purchase a resident license with proof of student status.

License Revocation

Fishing privileges may be revoked for one year for two or more convictions of fishing violations in three years. Violations of fishing laws in other states may affect fishing privileges in Minnesota.

Under the gross over limits penalty provisions, privileges can be revoked for three or five years, depending on the number of fish involved in the violation.



Big Fines Await Poachers

Thousands of hunters and anglers enjoy Minnesota's natural resources and never violate any laws. Unfortunately there are still some people out there who show an utter disrespect for game and fish laws. Several recent cases demonstrate that Minnesota courts are willing to hand out big fines and restitution charges to people who take fish illegally:

- A Michigan group paid \$5,000 in fines and restitution for possessing 338 sunfish over the legal limit.
- Two people from Tracy, Minn. had 314 crappies over their limit and paid fines and restitution totaling \$8,000.
- A Turn In Poachers caller reported 125 crappies and 102 white bass in a St. Paul home freezer, which spurred an arrest. The fine was \$3,000 with another \$1,450 in restitution.
- The Lino Lakes Police Department stopped a speeding motorist and discovered 117 walleyes in the trunk. Four anglers were fined \$3,000 and faced one year in jail. The restitution value of the walleyes was \$2,790.
- Two Illinois fishermen were caught with 59 walleyes over their limit. Each faced a fine of \$3,000. In addition to being fined and paying restitution charges of \$3,950, the men forfeited their 16-foot boat, 25-horsepower motor, and trailer.

These cases represent just a small sampling of the hefty fines and restitution brought against people who violate Minnesota's fishing laws. In addition to stiffer penalties, poachers could have their fish and game licenses seized, as well as having their boats, motors and trailers confiscated.

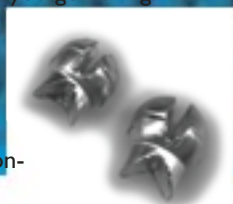
For Your Information

Get the Lead Out

The tackle industry, recognizing a growing awareness and concern about lead in the environment, has begun to create non-toxic sinkers. Consider using non-lead tackle when you go fishing.

Here's what you can do to help:

- Switch to non-toxic sinkers and jigs that are made from steel, tin, bismuth, or plastic.
- Ask local sporting good stores to stock non-lead fishing tackle.
- Spread the word by telling other anglers about the problem.
- Dispose of old lead sinkers and jigs properly by locating a drop-off location.



Free Fishing Weekends

Take A Mom Fishing Weekend—May 7–8
Minnesota resident moms fish free.

Take A Kid Fishing Weekend—June 10–12
Minnesota residents fish free with youngsters up to age 16.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following regulations apply to all Minnesota waters unless noted otherwise in this booklet.

Angling Methods

- Anglers may use only one hook. An artificial lure is considered one hook. A treble hook, when not part of an artificial lure, is considered three hooks and is not legal. The exception is three artificial flies may be used when angling for trout, crappie, sunfish, and rock bass.
- Anglers may use only one line. The exceptions are:
 - a) Two lines may be used through the ice (other than on designated trout lakes and streams); and b) Two lines may be used on Lake Superior more than 100 yards from the point where a tributary stream or river enters the lake.
- Using whole or parts of game fish, goldfish, or carp for bait is unlawful.
- You may not intentionally fish for any species during its closed season.
- Angling with an unattended line, a setline, or a trotline is unlawful.
- Using an artificial light to lure or attract fish, or to see fish when spearing, is unlawful. Exception: While angling, a person may affix to the end of a fishing line a lighted artificial bait with hooks attached. Any battery that is used in lighted fishing lures cannot contain any intentionally introduced mercury.
- A party is defined as a group of two or more persons:
 - angling from a single watercraft; or
 - if not in a watercraft, maintaining unaided visual and vocal contact with each other. The total number of fish possessed by the party may not exceed the combined limits of the numbers of the party. Each party member may transport only an individual limit of fish.
- The use of explosives, firearms, chemicals (not including fish scents), or electricity for taking fish is unlawful.
- It is unlawful to take a fish by snagging.

Possessing Fish

- Daily and possession limits are the same unless otherwise noted. Fish are in an angler's possession whether on hand, in cold storage, in transport, or elsewhere.
- Once a limit of fish has been reduced to possession, no culling or live well sorting of that species is allowed.
- While on or fishing waters with size restrictions, all fish for which the size restriction applies must have their heads, tails, fins, and skin intact and be measurable except when a watercraft is docked or

moored to shore and the person is preparing the fish for that night's/ days meal.

- While on or fishing waters with size restrictions it is illegal to possess any fish outside legal length limits.
- A person who is in transit and taking the most direct route back to their lodging or docking, and not fishing, may possess fish outside of or in excess of the limits for that water body, if legally taken from a connected water.
- Possessing or transporting white perch, ruffe, round goby, black carp, bighead carp, grass carp, or silver carp is unlawful, except when taking them to the DNR.

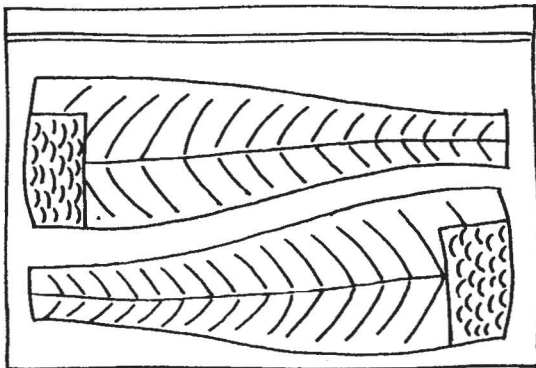
Transporting Fish

- All fish must be killed before transportation. This does not apply to minnows.
- A fish may not be reduced to more than two fillets.
- Fish prepared for transportation, shipment, or storage are defined as follows:
 - Undressed fish** must have heads, tails, fins, and skin intact. Entrails, gills, and scales may be removed.
 - Dressed fish** may have heads and scales or skin removed, in addition to gills and entrails.
 - Fillets** are fish flesh, excluding cheeks, that have been removed from a fish. Scales or skin may be removed or intact.
- Fish must be transported in a way that they can be counted and the species of each fish can be identified. If statewide length limits apply to the species, the head and tail must be intact so the fish can be measured.
- It is illegal for anglers to transport live fish, including in livewells of trailered boats, except for display in a home aquarium under the following conditions:
 - Game fish purchased from an authorized licensee transported with the necessary documents (such as a sales receipt).
 - Anglers 16 or under may transport legally caught largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, black crappie, white crappie, bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, orange spotted sunfish, and black, yellow, and brown bullhead. No more than four of each species may be transported at any one time, and any individual fish can be no longer than 10 inches. At no time may water from infested waters be transported.
- Licensed anglers and resident children under 16 may transport up to a possession limit of any fish species. However, fish must be packaged in such a way that they can be readily unwrapped, separated, identified, and counted.

- Northern pike and walleye may be transported dressed or as fillets, but must retain a 1-square-inch patch of skin. Exception: Northern pike and walleye must be undressed while on experimental or special regulation waters. Other fish species with statewide length limits (muskellunge, splake, brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, and salmon) must be transported undressed so that they can be measured.
- All dressed fish and fillets must have a 1-square-inch patch of skin with scales intact from a portion of the body other than the belly. Sauger prepared in this manner are counted as walleye. Bullhead, sunfish, and crappie, may be completely filleted and skinned.

One of the best ways to transport your fish so they can be counted and identified is in clear plastic freezer bags.

Fillets must show at least a 1-square-inch patch of skin with scales so fish species can be identified.



- Transporting or stocking live fish or fish eggs or transferring fish or fish eggs from one body of water to another is prohibited without a DNR permit.

Shipment

- Licensed anglers may make three shipments of fish per year. A permit issued by a conservation officer is required for each shipment. A shipment cannot contain more than a possession limit of one species.
- Fish which have been prepared, packed, and labeled by a licensed fish packer must comply with regulations governing licensed fish packers and those regarding fish species length limits. From March 15 through November 30, filleted sauger are counted as walleye.

Storage

- Fish in cold storage count toward a possession limit.
- Frozen fish should be packaged in a way that they can be counted and identified.
- A person who stores fish for another must plainly mark the package, in ink, with the name, address, and fishing license number of the owner, and the number of fish in the package.

Other

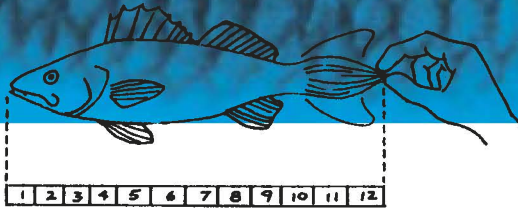
- Transplanting aquatic plants, placing exotic species, applying chemicals and some types of cutting to control vegetation in any public waters requires a permit. (See page 65 for more information).
- Dragging boat anchors or other weights with a motor-propelled boat through aquatic vegetation is unlawful.
- Depositing fish entrails or fish parts into public waters or onto lake or stream shores is prohibited.
- Littering of any materials and depositing rubbish, poisonous substances, or chemicals harmful to aquatic life into public waters, onto ice, or lake or stream shores is illegal. Fish line and various packaging materials can be harmful to wildlife.
- Marking or tagging fish and then releasing them without a DNR permit is unlawful.
- A DNR permit is required for any fishing contest when entry fees exceed \$25, prizes exceed \$25,000, or when participants exceed 30 for open water and 150 for ice fishing. See web site or call DNR Information Center for more information.
- A permit from the county sheriff is required for most organized events on the water or ice.
- Buying or selling game fish, whitefish, or cisco is unlawful. The exceptions are smelt and fish obtained under a commercial, private hatchery, or aquatic farm license.
- Some fish spawning areas are posted to prohibit motorized boat travel. Landowners or lease holders adjacent to these areas may use the shortest route when traveling to and from their property, provided they operate their boat at no more than 5 mph.
- Importing live minnows into Minnesota for use as bait is unlawful.
- **Notice to Fall Anglers: Lakes classified as Waterfowl Feeding and Resting Areas and Wildlife Management Areas are closed to motorboats as posted during the fall waterfowl hunting season. Refer to the most current hunting regulations for a complete list of these lakes. Please give resting flocks of birds and hunting decoys a wide berth when boating and fishing.**
- Some ponds and lakes are licensed for private aquaculture use. Trespassing to gain access to these waters may be in violation of fishing laws in addition to trespassing laws.
- Any fish that is caught and will not be utilized must be immediately returned alive back into the water. A person cannot wantonly waste a fish that is caught by leaving it or any usable portion on the ice, thrown up on the bank, or intentionally killing it and returning it back into the water unless authorized.

For Your Information

Total Length

To determine the legal length of a fish, lay it flat on its side, squeeze the tail from tip to tip, and measure from the nose to where the tail tips meet.

Mouth
closed



Open the Outdoors

Minnesota is known for its tremendous outdoor recreational opportunities. Since 1972, the DNR has been updating its facilities and programs to meet state and federal accessibility standards, opening the outdoors to people with disabilities.

Minnesota has more than 200 fishing piers and on-shore platforms in urban and rural areas, on everything from small rivers to large lakes throughout the state. Fishing piers and on-shore fishing are designed to meet the needs of people with physical disabilities, with protective railings or edges around them. The levels of accessibility of nearby parking areas and the paths leading to the piers and platforms vary from site to site.



Learn more about opportunities for hunting, fishing and exploring and enjoying nature by browsing the DNR web site

http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/open_outdoors/index.html

You can get print versions of the statewide fishing pier and Twin Cities water recreation maps from the DNR Information Center or on line.

For Your Information

Fishing Education

MinnAqua is an aquatics education program combining sport fishing, ecology, resource management, and conservation. Call (651) 297-4919.



Aquatic Project WILD addresses the importance of water as a basic component of habitat for both people and wildlife. Teachers can attend a workshop to obtain the supplementary curriculum guides. Call (651) 297-2423 ext 225.

The Minnesota Clean Rivers Project encourages Minnesotans to adopt a section of waterway and help ensure its long-term health by doing at least one annual clean-up. Call (651) 297-5476.

Project WET is a K–12 curriculum with more than 90 activities including water science, water's role in the ecosystem, and cultural aspects of water use. Teachers can attend a workshop to obtain the curriculum guide. Call (651) 297-4951.

See the DNR Web site www.dnr.state.mn.us

SEASONS AND LIMITS

Inland Waters

- All calendar dates are for 2005 unless noted otherwise.
- Daily and possession limits are the same unless otherwise noted.
- Most species have experimental or special regulations on some waters. See pages 32–54.
- For Lake Superior, Canada, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Dakota border water regulations, see pages 27–30, 55–65.

SEASONS AND LIMITS—INLAND WATERS

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE and SAUGER (either or combined)	May 14, 2005- Feb. 19, 2006	6* (Not more than 1 walleye over 24" may be taken each day.)
<i>*(Minimum size limit 15" for walleyes on the inland waters of Pool 3 [dam at Hastings to railroad tracks on the Minnesota—Wisconsin border]).</i>		
NORTHERN PIKE	May 14, 2005- Feb. 19, 2006	3 (Not more than 1 over 30" may be taken each day.)
MUSKELLUNGE including HYBRID MUSKELLUNGE	June 4, 2005- Feb. 19, 2006	1*
<i>*Minimum size limit for both species: 40". Exception: Minimum size is 30" in Shoepac Lake in Voyageurs National Park (St. Louis County).</i>		
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS (either or combined)	May 28, 2005- Feb. 19, 2006 (May 14, 2005- Feb. 19, 2006, north and east of U.S. Hwy. 53 from Duluth to Inter- national Falls and Pelican and Ash lakes in St. Louis County.)	6 Catch and release only for smallmouth bass from Sept. 12 through the end of the season.
CRAPPIE	Continuous	10
SUNFISH* (either or combined)	Continuous	20
<i>*(bluegill, pumpkinseed, green, orange spotted, longear, warmouth, and their hybrids)</i>		
ROCK BASS	Continuous	30
WHITE BASS	Continuous	30

continued on next page

SEASONS AND LIMITS—INLAND WATERS *continued*

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
CHANNEL and FLATHEAD CATFISH (either or combined)	Continuous	5 (Only 1 fish over 24". Not more than 2 can be flathead.)
PERCH	Continuous	20 daily and 40 in possession
BULLHEAD	Continuous	100
WHITEFISH and UNDER-UTILIZED FISH* Exception: Whitefish limit on Leech Lake Indian Reservation is 25 and cisco is 50. *Under-utilized fish include: carp, buffalo, sucker, sheepshead, bowfin, burbot, cisco, gar, goldeye, and redhorse. For more information see the DNR web site.	Continuous	No limit
SMELT	Continuous	No limit
LAKE STURGEON or SHOVELNOSE STURGEON See Border Waters section (pages 57, 60, 61, 64) for other sturgeon waters.	Closed	
PADDLEFISH	No open season	
LAKE TROUT Summer, statewide	May 14-Sept. 30	2
Winter, Ram Lake and lakes outside or partly outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) (including all of Clearwater, Sea Gull, East Bearskin, and Snowbank Lakes)	Jan. 15, 2005- March 15, 2005 and Jan. 14, 2006- March 15, 2006	2
Winter, lakes entirely within the BWCAW except for Ram Lake	Jan. 1, 2005- March 31, 2005 and Dec. 31, 2005- March 31, 2006	2

OPENER DATES for Walleye, Bass, and Muskie

	Walleye	Bass	Muskie
2006	May 13	May 27	June 3
2007	May 12	May 26	June 2



Stream Trout

The following regulations apply only to *stream trout* (splake, brook, brown, and rainbow trout) in inland lakes and streams. They *do not* include *lake trout*, which are listed under Inland Waters, (page 24). **Lake Superior tributaries (page 27–30) and Experimental and Special Regulations (pages 32–54) are also not covered in this section.**

Calendar dates refer to 2005 unless noted otherwise.

Daily and possession limits are the same.

SEASONS AND LIMITS—STREAM TROUT		
STREAM TROUT	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
STREAMS		
Statewide except <i>Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Wabasha, and Goodhue counties</i>	Apr. 16-Sept. 30	5 combined (Not more than 1 over 16")
<i>Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Wabasha, and Goodhue counties</i>	Apr. 1-15	Catch and release only; barbless hooks only
	Apr. 16-Sept. 14	5 combined (Not more than 1 over 16")
	Sept. 15-Sept. 30	Catch and release only; barbless hooks only
LAKES-Summer		
Statewide	May 14-Oct. 31	5 combined (Not more than 3 over 16")
LAKES-Winter		
Ram Lake and lakes outside or partly outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) (includes all of Lizz, and Meditation Lakes	Jan. 15, 2005- March 15, 2005 and Jan. 14, 2006- March 15, 2006	5 combined (Not more than 3 over 16")
Entirely within the BWCAW except Ram Lake	Jan. 1, 2005- March 31, 2005 and Dec. 31, 2005- March 31, 2006	5 combined (Not more than 3 over 16")
Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, and Hubbard Counties	Season closed on lakes in these counties. Does not include lake trout.	

Stream Trout Regulations

- Fishing hours for stream trout on inland waters are from one hour before sunrise to 11 p.m.
- Only one line is allowed winter or summer when fishing on designated stream trout lakes (listed in the DNR's "Guide to Lakes Managed for Stream Trout") and designated trout streams.
- Possessing live minnows, not including leeches, or using them for bait on designated stream trout lakes is prohibited. Only dried, frozen, or pickled (brined) minnows are allowed. Live leeches are legal to use.
- Angling for any species in designated trout waters during the closed trout season is prohibited.
- Taking minnows or leeches from designated trout waters, except under special permit, is prohibited.
- All stream trout must have head, tail, fins, and skin intact when being transported.
- Rough fish may not be taken by spear, harpoon, archery, or dip net in designated trout lakes or streams.
- The list of Designated Trout Lakes and Streams can be found on the DNR web page.

Lake Superior and Its Tributaries

The following regulations have been expanded to clarify for anglers the fishing seasons and limits for the variety of coldwater fish in Lake Superior and the streams and rivers flowing into it.

Daily and possession limits are the same.

All other species not named are subject to inland regulations.

Posted upstream boundaries on Lake Superior tributaries generally define the areas accessible to anadromous trout and salmon. The boundaries, as well as fish sanctuary areas, are marked with signs.

(See DNR web site for boundaries map and north shore fishing guide.)



for travel info:
www.exploreminnesota.com
651-296-5029 or 800-657-3700

SEASONS AND LIMITS—Lake Superior and Its Tributaries

Brook Trout and Splake combined	Open Season	Possession Limit	Aggregate Limit with Brown and Rainbow Trout	Size Limit
Lake Superior tributaries in Carlton County (including Nemadji River system and all its tributaries)	April 16– Sept. 30	10	10	Only 1 over 16"
St. Louis River and its tributaries upstream of Fond du Lac Dam	April 16– Sept. 30	5	5	Only 1 over 16"
Lake Superior and other tributaries (not mentioned above) below posted boundaries (including St. Louis River below the Minnesota Highway 23 bridge)	April 16– Sept. 5	1	5	Minimum size limit 20"
Other Lake Superior tributaries above posted boundaries	April 16– Sept. 30	10	10	Only 1 over 16"

Rainbow Trout, including Steelhead	Open Season	Possession Limit	Aggregate Limit with Brown and Brook Trout, and Splake	Size Limit
Lake Superior tributaries in Carlton County (including Nemadji River system and all its tributaries)				
Clipped Fish*	Continuous	3	10	Minimum size limit: 16"
Unclipped Fish*	Continuous	Catch and release only		
Lake Superior and other tributaries below posted boundaries (including St. Louis River below Minnesota Highway 23 bridge)				
Clipped Fish*	Continuous	3	5	Minimum size limit: 16"
Unclipped Fish*	Continuous	Catch and release only		
Lake Superior tributaries above posted boundaries	April 16– Sept. 30	Catch and release only		

*Clipped fish have their adipose fin removed and must show a healed scar (see illustration on page 30).

SEASONS AND LIMITS—Lake Superior and Its Tributaries

Brown Trout	Open Season	Possession Limit	Aggregate Limit with Rainbow and Brook Trout, and Splake	Size Limit
Lake Superior tributaries in Carlton County (including Nemadji River system and all its tributaries)	April 16–Sept. 30	5	10	Only 1 over 16"
St. Louis River and its tributaries upstream of Fond du Lac Dam	April 16–Sept. 30	5	5	Only 1 over 16"
Lake Superior and other tributaries below posted boundaries (including St. Louis River below the Minnesota Highway 23 bridge)	Continuous	5	5	Only 1 over 16" Min. size limit 10"
Lake Superior tributaries above posted boundaries	April 16–Sept. 30	5	10	Only 1 over 16"

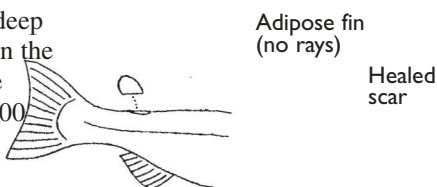
SEASONS FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND ITS TRIBUTARIES
BELOW POSTED BOUNDARIES

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
LAKETROUT	Dec. 1, 2004–Sept. 30, 2005 Dec. 1, 2005–Oct. 1, 2006	3
CHINOOK, COHO, PINK ATLANTIC SALMON	Continuous	5 combined, (only 1 can be an Atlantic salmon) minimum size limit 10"
WALLEYE	May 14, 2005–March 1, 2006	2 (minimum size limit 15")
NORTHERN PIKE	May 14, 2005–March 1, 2006	2
SMELT	Continuous	No Limit

Regulations

- Two lines may be used on Lake Superior, except only one is allowed within 100 yards from where a tributary stream enters the lake. Also, only one line may be used in tributary streams.
- Anglers are restricted to a single hook only—no treble hooks—on Lake Superior tributary streams and rivers up to the posted boundaries. Exceptions are the St. Louis River (St. Louis and Carlton Counties) and the Pigeon River (Cook County).
- Angling hours on Lake Superior tributaries below the posted boundaries are from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. Exceptions are the St. Louis River (St. Louis and Carlton Counties) and the Pigeon River (Cook County).
- Special regulations on North Shore streams include posted sanctuaries on the Knife, Little Knife, Devil Track, and Kadunce Rivers and on Gauthier Creek. (See Experimental and Special Regulations, pages 47, 50.)
- Unclipped steelhead (rainbow trout) must be immediately released on Lake Superior and its tributaries. A clipped adipose fin, used to identify stocked trout, must show a healed scar (see diagram below).
- From the mouth of Chester Creek to the outer most portion of the northwest arm of the Duluth ship channel is closed to fishing from boats from October 1 through November 30. (See map on web site.)
- While on the Minnesota waters of Lake Superior, persons may possess only one daily limit of fish.
- Anyone fishing on the Minnesota waters of Lake Superior must possess a Minnesota angling license and trout stamp validation except residents 65 and older and the other exemptions listed on pages 13-14.
- A guide's license is required to operate a charter boat for the purpose of guiding or assisting anglers on the Minnesota waters of Lake Superior and the St. Louis River estuary.
- A person cannot fish on Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior with a Minnesota angling license.
- Smelt may be taken night or day. Artificial lights may not be used to lure or attract smelt. There is no limit on smelt, and they may be bought or sold. However, live smelt may not be possessed or transported.
- Dip nets may be used for taking smelt. Minnow seines not more than 25 feet long or 4 feet deep may be used to take smelt in the St. Louis River and in Lake Superior when more than 100 feet from the mouth of any stream.
- On Lake Superior tributaries below the posted boundaries, a fish that is hooked in any part of the body, except the mouth, must be immediately returned to the water.

Clipped Adipose Fin



For Your Information

Fishing Ethics

As fishing pressure continues to grow, the DNR offers these suggestions to make fishing safe and enjoyable for all anglers:

- Don't litter monofilament fishing line, styrofoam, plastic bags, six-pack holders, and other plastics, which can kill fish and wildlife that eat or get tangled up in these products.
- Prepare your boat and trailer before you are on the ramp so that you can launch quickly.
- Ask for permission before entering private land.
- Keep only the amount of fish you can use.
- Release some medium-sized fish so they can grow larger and be caught in the future.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Treaty Regulations

Mille Lacs Lake and other 1837 Treaty lake regulations might change throughout the year. Treaty-related regulation changes will be posted at the access, announced in newspapers, and on the DNR web site or call the DNR Information Center.

Approximately 110 fishing lakes in east-central Minnesota lie within the 1837 ceded territory. Fishing regulations might change after the Indian Bands declare their harvest goals around March 15. These changes are to ensure that the total harvest stays at a safe level. The following counties have lakes that could be affected: Aitkin, Chisago, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne, and Washington.

Those portions of Red Lake located within the Red Lake Indian Reservation are closed to non-band members except by special authorization of the tribal council.

Experimental and Special Regulations

These regulations differ from statewide or border water regulations for those species identified. **Unless otherwise specifically mentioned, all general regulations, seasons, limits, border water regulations, possession, and transportation apply to these waters. Please check regulation booklets from other states and sections of this booklet listed above. For definitions of special and experimental regulations see page 7.**

Regulations are posted at access sites. Those lakes in the following list with a (T) are in the 1837 Treaty area, so make sure you check the accesses for any changes or additions. Your compliance is needed to ensure that these regulations are successful. The regulations help improve fishing quality, protect unique fisheries, provide additional fishing opportunities, or protect threatened species. The DNR regularly evaluates regulations to determine their success.

Individual Waters

LAKES (Make sure to also check pages 23–29, and 45–64.)

ADA LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

ALEXANDER LAKE (Morrison County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

ANDREWS LAKE (Douglas County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

ANN LAKE (Carver County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

ANNIE BATTLE LAKE (Otter Tail County)

Use of gas and electric motors, aqua-views, augers, and other electronic fish-finding devices are prohibited.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

northern pike and largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

black crappie: Minimum size limit 11". Possession limit 5.

ANNIE BATTLE LAKE INLET to Molly Stark Lake and **OUTLET** to Blanche Lake (Otter Tail County)

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

northern pike and largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

black crappie: Minimum size limit 11". Possession limit 5.

ASH LAKE (St. Louis County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BALD EAGLE LAKE (Anoka, Ramsey, and Washington Counties)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

BASS LAKE (Itasca County)

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

BASS LAKE (Todd County) is the one near Burtrum, north of Long Lake.

walleye: Possession limit 2.

largemouth bass: Possession limit 1.

northern pike: Minimum size limit 40". Possession limit 1.

BASSWOOD LAKE (Lake County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession. Protected slot applies to all Minnesota waters of Basswood Lake.



BATTLE LAKE (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

BATTLE LAKE, EAST (Otter Tail County)

northern pike: All 22" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

BATTLE LAKE, WEST (Otter Tail County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BEAR CREEK RESERVOIR [Chester Woods] (Olmsted County)

largemouth bass: Minimum size limit 15".

bluegill: Possession limit 10. Minimum size limit 7", Nov. 1–April 30.

BELTRAMI LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BIG BIRCH LAKE (Todd and Stearns Counties)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

BIG CARNELIAN LAKE (Washington County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.



BIG FISH LAKE (Stearns County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BIG LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BIG MANTRAP LAKE (Hubbard County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.



BIG SAND LAKE (Hubbard County)

walleye: All from 20" through 28" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 28" allowed in possession.

BIG STONE LAKE (Big Stone County)

walleye: Possession limit 4. Only 1 20" or larger allowed in possession.

crappie: Possession limit 10.

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

BIG SWAN LAKE (Todd County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

BIRCH LAKE RESERVOIR (St. Louis County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BLACKWATER LAKE (Cass County)

bass: Catch and release only.



BLACK BASS LAKE (Mille Lacs County)

Use of gas or electric augers, aqua-views, and other electronic fish-finding devices are prohibited.

largemouth and **smallmouth bass:** All must be immediately returned to the water.

northern pike: All must be immediately returned to the water.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

BLUEBERRY LAKE (Wadena County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

BURGEN LAKE (Douglas County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

CAMPBELL LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

CARIBOU LAKE (St. Louis County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

CARNELIAN LAKE (Stearns County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

CEDAR LAKE (Morrison County)

walleye: Possession limit 2, except 1 over 24" allowed in possession.

black crappie: Possession limit 5.

northern pike: Possession limit 1. Minimum size limit 40".

CENTER LAKE, NORTH and SOUTH (Chisago County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

CHARLES LAKE (Ramsey County)

Closed to fishing.

CHILD LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

CHISAGO LAKE (Chisago County) (T)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

CHRISTINA LAKE (Douglas and Grant Counties)

Open to winter fishing only, December 1–March 31. Closed to fishing at all other times.

CLEAR LAKE (Waseca County)

largemouth bass and smallmouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

CLITHERALL LAKE (Otter Tail County)

smallmouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

COON-SANDWICK LAKE (Itasca County)

northern pike: All from 20" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 30" allowed in possession.

COTTON LAKE (Becker County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

CRANE LAKE including **Vermilion Gorge** (St. Louis County)

walleye: All less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately returned to the water, except 1 over 23" is allowed in a possession limit.

CRAWFORD LAKE (Wright County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

crappie: Possession limit 5.

walleye: Possession limit 2.

perch: Possession limit 10.

CROOKED LAKE (Anoka County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

CROW WING LAKES, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th (Hubbard County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 40". Possession limit 1.

DEEP LAKE (Ramsey County)

Closed to fishing.

DEER LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.



DEER LAKE Near Effie (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

DEMONTREVILLE LAKE (Washington County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

DUDLEY LAKE (Rice County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30".

EAGLE LAKE (Hennepin County)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

ELEPHANT LAKE (St. Louis County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 40". Possession limit 1.

ELK LAKE (Clearwater County)

muskellunge: Catch and release only.

FARM LAKE Includes the **North Branch Kawishiwi River** from Farm Lake 4.8 miles east to the long portage. (Lake County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

FARM ISLAND LAKE (Aitkin County)

walleye: All from 16" through 19" must be immediately returned to the water.

FISH TRAP LAKE (Morrison County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

FLADMARK LAKE (Otter Tail County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

northern pike and largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

FLOUR LAKE (Cook County)

smallmouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

FLOYD LAKE, BIG and LITTLE (Becker County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

FOSTER AREND LAKE (Olmsted County)

trout: Continuous season. Possession limit 3 with only 1 over 16".

FOX LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

GARDEN LAKE (Lake County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

GEORGE LAKE (Hubbard County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.



GILBERT LAKE (Crow Wing County)

crappie: Possession limit 5.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

GIRL LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

**GOODRICH LAKE** (Crow Wing County)**crappie:** Possession limit 5.**sunfish:** Possession limit 5.**GOOSE LAKE** (Chisago County)(T)**walleye:** Minimum size limit 17".**GRAVE LAKE** (Itasca County)**sunfish:** Possession limit 5.**GREEN LAKE** (Chisago County)(T)**crappie:** Minimum size limit 9".**walleye:** Minimum size limit 17".**GREEN LAKE** (Kandiyohi County)**smallmouth bass and largemouth bass:** All 14" through 21" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 21" allowed in possession.**northern pike:** All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.**GULL LAKE** (Cook County)**walleye:** Possession limit is 6. Only 1 over 19.5" allowed in possession.**HORSESHOE LAKE** (Cass County) is the one near Backus.**crappie:** Possession limit 5.**largemouth and smallmouth bass:** All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.**northern pike:** Minimum size limit 30". Possession limit 1.**sunfish:** Possession limit 5.**walleye:** Possession limit 3.**HOVDE LAKE** (Cass County)**largemouth bass:** All must be immediately returned to the water.**HUBERT LAKE** (Crow Wing County)**largemouth and smallmouth bass:** All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.**HUNGRY JACK LAKE** (Cook County)**smallmouth bass:** All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.**ISLAND LAKE** near Northome (Itasca County)**northern pike:** All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.**walleye:** All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.**JANE LAKE** (Washington County)**largemouth bass:** All must be immediately returned to the water.**JEWETT LAKE** (Otter Tail County)**largemouth and smallmouth bass:** All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.**KABETOGAMA LAKE** Including **Sullivan Bay** and **Ash River** to Ash River Falls. (St. Louis County)**walleye:** All less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately returned to the water, except 1 over 23" is allowed in possession.**KELLY LAKE** (Rice County)**northern pike:** Minimum size limit 30".

KNIFE LAKE (Kanabec County) (T)

walleye: All from 18" through 24" must be immediately returned to the water.

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

new

KRAUT LAKE (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

new

LAC QUI PARLE LAKE upstream to Marsh Lake Dam, including the **Watson Sag** upstream to the diversion dam (Lac Qui Parle and Chippewa Counties)

walleye: Possession limit 4. Only 1 walleye 20" or larger allowed in possession.

new

LAKE OF THE WOODS including the **Rainy River** from the mouth upstream to the dam in International Falls, **Baudette** and **Winter Road Rivers** (Lake of the Woods and Koochiching Counties), and **Warroad River** (Roseau County).

northern pike: Possession limit is 3, with only 1 over 40". All from 30" through 40" must be immediately returned to the water.

walleye and sauger: See page 56.

LAKE THIRTEEN (Cass County)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

LATOKA LAKE (Douglas County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

new

LEECH LAKE (Cass County)

walleye: All from 18" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession. Possession limit 4.

new

LIDA LAKE SOUTH and **NORTH** including connecting **Mud Lake** (Otter Tail County)

crappie Minimum size limit 11".

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

LITTLE BOY LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

LITTLE CASCADE LAKE (Cook County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

LITTLE MANTRAP LAKE (Hubbard County)

largemouth bass: All from 12" through 18" must be immediately returned to the water.

LITTLE MCDONALD LAKE (Otter Tail County)

walleye: All from 18" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

LITTLE SAUK LAKE (Todd County)

walleye: Possession limit is 2.

largemouth bass: Possession limit is 1.

sunfish: Possession limit is 5.

crappie: Possession limit is 5.

yellow perch: Possession limit is 10.

northern pike: All from 24" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Possession limit is 3, with only 1 over 30".

LITTLE VERMILION LAKE Including **Loon River** to Loon River Falls. (St. Louis County)

walleye: All less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately returned to the water, except 1 over 23" is allowed in possession.

LITTLE WOLF LAKE (Cass and Hubbard Counties)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

LITTLE WOMAN LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

LONG LAKE (Aitkin County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

LONG LAKE Near Hawick (Kandiyohi County)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

LONG LAKE (Todd County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

LOON LAKE (Cook County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30". Possession limit 1.

MANDALL LAKE (Chisago County)

walleye: Minimum size limit 17".

MAPLE LAKE (Douglas County)

crappie: Possession limit 5, with a minimum size limit of 10".

MEDICINE LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 22" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 30" allowed in possession.

MELISSA LAKE (Becker County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

MILLE LACS LAKE including **tributaries** to posted boundaries (Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Mille Lacs Counties) (T)

No one may fish for any species or possess fishing gear on the lake from 10 p.m. through 6 a.m. starting at 10 p.m. on May 16 and ending at 12:01 a.m. on June 13. Closed to winter spearing for all species.

walleye, northern pike, and tulibee: Restrictions or changes will be posted at public access sites.

smallmouth bass: All less than 21" must be immediately returned to the water. Possession limit 1.

new

new

MINK LAKE (Wright County)

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

crappie: Possession limit 5.

yellow perch: Possession limit 10.

walleye: Possession limit 2.

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Possession limit 1.

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

Possession or use of live minnows is prohibited.

MINNEWASHTA LAKE (Carver County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

MINNIE BELLE LAKE (Meeker County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

MISSION LAKE, LOWER and UPPER (Crow Wing County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

MITCHELL LAKE (Crow Wing County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 40". Possession limit 1.

MOCCASIN LAKE (Cass County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

MOODY LAKE (Crow Wing County)

Closed to fishing.

 **MOOSE LAKE** (Itasca County) is the one near Deer River.

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

MOOSE LAKE (Todd County)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

MOVIL LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

MULE LAKE (Cass County)

bass: Catch and release only.

NAMAKAN LAKE (St. Louis County)

walleye: All less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately returned to the water, except 1 over 23" allowed in possession.

 **NORTH SHADY LAKE** (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

NORTH STAR LAKE including **Little North Star Lake** (Itasca County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

NORTH TWIN LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 22" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 30" allowed in possession.

NORWAY LAKE (Otter Tail County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

walleye: Possession limit 3.

northern pike: Possession limit 1.

crappie: Possession limit 5.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

yellow perch: Possession limit 10.

OLSON LAKE (Washington County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

OSAKIS LAKE (Douglas and Todd Counties)

walleye: Minimum size limit 15".

OTTER TAIL LAKE (Otter Tail County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30". Possession limit 1.

OWASSO LAKE (Ramsey County)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

OX YOKE LAKE (Cass County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

 **PEANUT LAKE** (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

PELICAN LAKE (St. Louis County)

largemouth and smallmouth bass: All from 14" through 20" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

northern pike: All from 24" through 32" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 32" allowed in possession.

 **PICKEREL LAKE** (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

 **PICKEREL LAKE** (Otter Tail County)

largemouth and smallmouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

PIERZ LAKE [Fish] (Morrison County)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

PIMUSHE LAKE (Beltrami County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

PINE LAKE, BIG and LITTLE (Otter Tail County)

walleye: All from 18" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

PLANTAGANETTE LAKE (Hubbard County)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

PLEASANT LAKE (Ramsey County)

Closed to fishing.

PLEASANT LAKE (Stearns County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

PORTAGE LAKE North of Ten Mile Lake (Cass County)

largemouth and smallmouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

PRAIRIE LAKE (St. Louis County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30". Possession limit 1.

RABBIT LAKES, BIG and EAST BIG (Crow Wing County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.



RABOUR LAKE (Chisago County)

walleye: Minimum size limit 17".

RACHEL LAKE and LITTLE RACHEL LAKE (Douglas County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

RAINY LAKE Including the **Rainy River** above the dam at

International Falls, all of Rainy Lake to the dam at Kettle Falls, **Black Bay** including **Gold Portage** below the rapids, all of the **Rat Root River**, and **Rat Root Lake**. (Koochiching and St. Louis Counties)

walleye and sauger: Possession limit of 8 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; walleye from 17" through 28" must be immediately released; only one walleye over 28" allowed in possession.)

REBECCA LAKE (Hennepin County)

muskellunge: Minimum size limit 48".

RED LAKE, UPPER including **tributaries** (Beltrami County)

walleye: Closed to the taking of walleye. It is unlawful to have any walleye in possession regardless of where taken while on or fishing this water.

REEDS LAKE (Waseca County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30".



ROGERS LAKE (Crow Wing County)

crappie: Possession limit 5.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

ROUND LAKE (Crow Wing County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30". Possession limit 1.



ROUND LAKE Near Squaw Lake (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.



RUSH LAKE, EAST and WEST (Chisago County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

SAGANAGA LAKE (Cook County)

walleye: Possession limit 6. Only 1 over 19.5" allowed in possession.

SALLIE LAKE (Becker County)

northern pike: All 24" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

SANBURN LAKE (Cass County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

SAND POINT LAKE (St. Louis County)

walleye: All less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately returned to the water, except 1 over 23" is allowed in possession.



SEWELL LAKE (Otter Tail County)

largemouth and smallmouth bass All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

SHAMINEAU LAKE (Morrison County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

SISSABAGAMAH LAKE (Aitkin County)

northern pike: All from 20" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 30" allowed in possession.

SOMERS LAKE (Wright County)

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

crappie: Possession limit 5.

yellow perch: Possession limit 10.

walleye: Possession limit 2.

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Possession limit 1.

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

Possession or use of live minnows is prohibited.

SOUTH FARM LAKE (Lake County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

SOUTH LINDSTROM LAKE (Chisago County) (T)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

SPIDER LAKE (Hubbard County)

crappie: Minimum size limit 10".

 **SPLITHAND LAKE** (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.

 **SQUASH LAKE** (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

SQUARE LAKE (Washington County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water from May 14 through June 10 and from October 1 through October 31. Remainder of the summer and winter seasons the possession limit for trout is 2.

ST. OLAF LAKE (Waseca County)

northern pike: Minimum size limit 30".

 **STAR LAKE** (Otter Tail County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

STIEGER LAKE (Carver County)

northern pike and largemouth bass:

All must be immediately returned to the water.

STONY LAKE (Cass County)

largemouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

 **STUART LAKE** (Otter Tail County)

black crappie: Minimum size limit 10".

STURGEON LAKE (Pine County)

northern pike: All 20" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.



SWAN LAKE (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.



SYLVAN LAKE (Cass County)

crappie: Possession limit 5.

sunfish: Possession limit 5.

TEN MILE LAKE (Cass County)

northern pike: All 20" and larger must be immediately returned to the water.

TEN MILE LAKE, NORTH and SOUTH (Otter Tail County)

largemouth and smallmouth bass: Minimum size limit 21".

Possession limit 1.



THOMPSON LAKE (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

THREE ISLAND LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.



THRUSH LAKE (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.



TOMATO LAKE (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.



TROUT LAKE Near Coleraine (Itasca County)

walleye: All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.



TURNIP LAKE (Cook County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water. Artificial lures and flies with a single hook only. Closed to winter fishing.

TURTLE LAKE (Ramsey County)

largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

TURTLE, BIG and LITTLE LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

TURTLE RIVER LAKE (Beltrami County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

TWENTY ONE LAKE (Otter Tail County)

sunfish: Possession limit 10.

northern pike and largemouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water.

TWO ISLAND LAKE (Cook County)

smallmouth bass: All 12" and larger must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 20" allowed in possession.

UNNAMED LAKE [Louise/Pothole] Located between Wabedo and Little Boy (Cass County)

northern pike: All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.

**VENSTROM** (Otter Tail County)**crappie:** Minimum size limit 11".**walleye:** All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.**VERMILION LAKE** (St. Louis County)**northern pike:** All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.**WABEDO LAKE** Including **Unnamed Lake** between Wabedo and Little Boy. (Cass County)**northern pike:** All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.**WACONIA LAKE** (Carver County)**walleye:** Minimum size 16".**WHITE IRON LAKE** (St. Louis County)**northern pike:** All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.**WILKINS LAKE** (Aitkin County)**northern pike:** All from 20" through 30" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 30" allowed in possession.**WILKINSON LAKE** (Anoka and Ramsey Counties)

Closed to fishing.

WINNIBIGOSHISH LAKE and connected waters: **Mississippi River** to Knutson Dam, **Third River Flowage** to Little Dixon Lake, **Pigeon River** to Pigeon Lake Dam, **First River, Egg Lake through Cut Foot Sioux Lake, Raven Flowage** to Raven Lake, and **Sugar Lake** (Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties)**walleye:** All from 17" through 26" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 26" allowed in possession.**WOMAN LAKE** (Cass County)**northern pike:** All from 24" through 36" must be immediately returned to the water. Only 1 over 36" allowed in possession.**STREAMS and Rivers**

(Make sure to check pages 23–45, and 55–64.)

ASH RIVER: See Kabetogama Lake, page 37.**BAUDETTE RIVER** See Lake of the Woods, page 38.**BEAVER CREEK** (Wabasha and Winona Counties)**winter:** Catch-and-release season for trout January 1 through March 31 on the entire stream, a 6.3-mile posted section from the mouth to the source. All hooks must be barbless.**BEAVER CREEK, EAST** (Houston County)**trout:** All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream (Beaver Creek Valley State Park).**winter:** Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the entire stream (Beaver Creek Valley State Park). All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

BEAVER CREEK, WEST (Houston County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31, on a 1.9-mile posted section from the point where West Beaver Creek joins East Beaver Creek in Beaver Creek Valley State Park upstream to the posted boundary. All hooks must be barbless.

BEE CREEK (Houston County)

winter: catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31, on a 1.6-mile posted section beginning at the Minnesota State Line in the town of Bee, Minnesota continuing upstream to the posted boundary at a driveway crossing. All hooks must be barbless.

 **BELLE CREEK** (Goodhue County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on a 7.3 mile posted section beginning at the confluence with the Cannon River upstream to the road crossing of Hwy 19.

 **CAMP CREEK** (Fillmore County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on a 2.7 mile posted section beginning 0.8 miles above the confluence with the Root River, South Branch upstream 2.7 miles. Artificial lures and flies only. Note: On the third Saturday in May statewide regulations apply to the posted section of the stream.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1, through March 31, on posted section from mouth upstream 3.5 miles. All hooks must be barbless only during the winter season.

 **CANFIELD CREEK** [South Branch Creek] (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Root River, South Branch upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the entire section (Forestville State Park). All hooks must be barbless.

COOLRIDGE CREEK (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 0.13-mile posted section beginning at the point where Coolridge Creek enters Pine Creek and continuing upstream to the posted boundary. All hooks must be barbless.

CROOKED CREEK (Houston County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 6.4-mile posted section beginning at the first township bridge crossing approximately 1 mile upstream of Freeburg, Minnesota and continuing upstream to the posted boundary near the source approximately 1.5 miles upstream of the uppermost Hwy. 249 bridge crossing. All hooks must be barbless.

CROOKED CREEK, SOUTH FORK (Houston County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1.43-mile posted section beginning at the junction with Crooked Creek and continuing upstream to the posted boundary downstream of the reservoir. All hooks must be barbless.

DALEY CREEK (Houston County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 2.5-mile posted section beginning upstream of the Hwy16 crossing and continuing upstream to the posted boundary at the township road crossing (fourth stream crossing). All hooks must be barbless.

DEVIL TRACK RIVER (Cook County)

fish sanctuary: Mile 1.1 to Mile 1.6 open to fishing from June 1 through August 31 only.

DIAMOND CREEK (Fillmore County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 5.25-mile posted section beginning at the third stream crossing upstream of the Hwy.16 bridge continuing upstream to the source of both branches. All hooks must be barbless.

DUSCHEE CREEK (Fillmore County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the posted section from mouth upstream 5.5 miles. All hooks must be barbless.

EAGLE CREEK (Scott County)

trout: Catch and release only.

FERGUSON CREEK (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1.25-mile posted section beginning where Ferguson Creek enters Rush Creek and continuing upstream to the posted boundary at the spring source. All hooks must be barbless.

FIRST RIVER: See Winnibigoshish Lake page 45



FORESTVILLE CREEK [North Branch Creek] (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Root River, South Branch upstream to the source.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the entire stream, 2.59-mile posted section from the mouth within Forestville State Park to the source. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.



GARVIN BROOK (Winona County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water beginning at the Hwy. 14 crossing going upstream approximately 5 miles to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1-mile posted section beginning at Arches (Farmers) Park and continuing downstream to the posted point at the end of State Forest land. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

GAUTHIER CREEK (Cook County)

fish sanctuary: Entire stream open to fishing from June 1 through August 31 only.



GRIBBEN CREEK (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Root River, Main Branch upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 3.8-mile posted section beginning at the Hwy. 16 bridge and continuing upstream to the source. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.



HAY CREEK (Goodhue County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on a 4.0-mile posted section beginning at the road crossing of 325th Street and continuing downstream. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 7.6-mile posted section, beginning at the 325th Street bridge and continuing downstream to the posted end point at the boundary of State Forest land in Section 12. All hooks must be barbless, during winter season.

HEMINGWAY CREEK (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 0.83-mile posted section beginning where Hemmingway Creek enters Pine Creek and continuing upstream to the posted boundary where the State Forest land ends. All hooks must be barbless.

KADUNCE RIVER (Cook County)

fish sanctuary: Mile 0.2 (lower falls) to Mile 0.4 open to fishing from June 1 through August 31 only.

KAWISHIWI RIVER, NORTH BRANCH (Lake County) See Farm Lake on page 36.



KEDRON CREEK (Fillmore County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream beginning at the confluence with Bear Creek upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

KNIFE RIVER (St. Louis and Lake Counties)

fish sanctuary: River and tributaries upstream from Lake County Road 9 open to fishing from May 15 through September 30 only. The river between the cables upstream of the U.S. Highway 61 bridge open to fishing from June 1 through August 31. U.S. Highway 61 bridge downstream to the cable below the fish trap is permanently closed to fishing.

KNIFE RIVER, LITTLE (St. Louis County)

fish sanctuary: From the weir upstream to the source, fishing is allowed from June 1 through August 31 only.



LOGAN CREEK (Olmsted County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Whitewater River, North Branch upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

LOON RIVER See Little Vermillion Lake on page 39.

**MAHOODS CREEK** (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with Spring Valley Creek upstream to the source.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY (Ramsey, Washington, Hennepin, and Dakota Counties)**walleye, sauger, smallmouth bass, and largemouth bass:**

All must be immediately returned to the water with a continuous season in the following stretches:

- a) Minnesota River downstream from the Mendota Bridge;
- b) Minnehaha Creek downstream from Minnehaha Falls; and c) Pool 2 of the Mississippi River between the Hastings Dam and the Ford Dam, including all backwater lakes and connecting waters except Crosby Lake, Pickerel Lake, Upper Lake, Little Pigs Eye Lake, and North Star Steel Lake.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER (Sherburne, Stearns and Wright Counties)

smallmouth bass: From the confluence of the Crow River upstream to the St. Cloud Dam, the possession limit is 3, with only 1 over 20". All from 12" through 20" must be immediately returned to the water.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POOLS 5, 5A, AND 8 (Wabasha, Houston, and Winona Counties)

sunfish: Possession limit is 10.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER: See Winnibigoshish Lake page 45.**MONEY CREEK, WEST BRANCH** (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 3.14-mile posted section beginning approximately 1,000 feet above the County Road 19 stream crossing and continuing to the posted boundary at the spring source. All hooks must be barbless.

OTTER TAIL RIVER (Otter Tail and Wilkin Counties)

smallmouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water from Wilkin County Road 19 crossing upstream to the Friberg Dam including all impoundments.

PIGEON RIVER: See Winnibigoshish Lake page 45.**PINE CREEK** (Winona County)

trout: Winter catch-and-release season from January 1 through March 31, on a 5.6 mile posted section beginning where Pine Creek enters Rush Creek and continuing upstream beyond the point where Hemmingway Creek enters Pine Creek to the posted boundary where the State Forest land ends. All hooks must be barbless.

**RAINY RIVER:**

northern pike: See Lake of the Woods on page 38.

walleye and sauger: See Rainy Lake page 42 and border water page 57.

RAT ROOT RIVER: See Rainy Lake on page 42.**RAVEN FLOWAGE:** See Winnibigoshish Lake page 45.**RED LAKE TRIBUTARIES:** See Red Lake on page 42.

 **ROOT RIVER, MIDDLE BRANCH** (Fillmore County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream beginning at the confluence with the Root River, North Branch upstream to the confluence of Deer and Spring Valley Creeks.

 **ROOT RIVER, SOUTH BRANCH** (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on a 4.8 mile posted section within Forestville State Park.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 from the mouth to the dam in Lanesboro, and from the historic bridge (Meighen's Store) in Forestville State Park upstream to the park boundary. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

 **ROOT RIVER, SOUTH FORK** (Fillmore County)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on a 7.7 mile section beginning the road crossing of County Road 12 upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 beginning at the junction where Nepstad (Shattuck) Creek enters South Fork Root River and continuing upstream 7.6-miles to the upper boundary of the Hvoself W.M.A. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

RUSH CREEK (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 6.4-mile posted section beginning at the southern-most County Road 25 bridge crossing and continuing upstream to the posted boundary (north section line, section 18). All hooks must be barbless.

SEA GULL RIVER (Cook County)

walleye: Possession limit is 6. Only 1 over 19.5" allowed in possession.

ST. LOUIS RIVER (St. Louis County)

fish sanctuary: No fishing allowed at any time from the Fond du Lac Dam downstream to the Minnesota–Wisconsin boundary cable. No fishing allowed from the boundary cable downstream to the Hwy. 23 bridge from February 28 through May 18.

 **SPRING VALLEY CREEK** (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on a 6.8 mile posted section beginning at the confluence with Deer Creek upstream to the road crossing of Fillmore Township Road 359.

SWEDES BOTTOM CREEK (Houston County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1-mile posted section beginning at the township road bridge and continuing upstream to the spring source. All hooks must be barbless.

THIRD RIVER FLOWAGE: See Winnibigoshish Lake page 45.

TORKELSON CREEK (Fillmore County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the 2.1-mile posted section beginning where Torkelson enters the North Branch Root River continuing upstream to the spring source. All hooks must be barbless.



TROUT RUN CREEK (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Root River, North Branch to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

TROUT RUN CREEK (Winona County—Whitewater State Park)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1-mile posted section beginning at the mouth and continuing upstream to the end of State Park property. All hooks must be barbless.



TROUT VALLEY CREEK (Winona County)

brook trout: Minimum size limit 12". Possession limit 1. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 1.25-mile posted section beginning at the uppermost Winona County Road 31 bridge crossing and continuing downstream to the next Winona County Road 31 bridge. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

VERMILION GORGE See Crane Lake on page 35.

WARROAD RIVER See Lake of the Woods on page 38.

WATSON SAG See Lac Qui Parle on page 38.



WEST INDIAN CREEK (Wabasha County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water from the upstream Wabasha County Road 4 crossing to the source.

WHITEWATER RIVER, MAIN BRANCH (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 11.9-mile posted section beginning at the Wabasha-Winona County line and continuing upstream to the confluence of the Middle and North branches of the Whitewater River. All hooks must be barbless.



WHITEWATER RIVER, MIDDLE BRANCH (Winona and Olmsted Counties)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on a 9.2-mile posted section beginning at the posted boundary upstream of the group camp in Whitewater State Park upstream to the source. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch and release season for trout from Jan.1 through March 31 on a 11.2-mile posted section from the mouth upstream to Olmsted County Road 9 bridge crossing. All hooks must be barbless.



WHITEWATER RIVER, NORTH BRANCH (Wabasha, Olmsted and Winona Counties)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on a 12.1 mile posted section beginning at the road crossing of Township Road 29 upstream to the road crossing of County Road 4. Artificial lures and flies only.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 7.7-mile posted section from the mouth upstream to the confluence of Logan Creek. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.

WHITEWATER RIVER, SOUTH BRANCH (Winona County)

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on a 3.8-mile posted section from the mouth to 1 mile upstream of the closed County Road 112 bridge crossing. All hooks must be barbless.

WINTER ROAD RIVER See Lake of the Woods on page 38.



WISEL CREEK (Fillmore County)

trout: All from 12" through 16" in length must be immediately returned to the water on the entire stream from the confluence with the Root River, South Fork upstream to the source.

winter: Catch-and-release season for trout from January 1 through March 31 on the 4.0-mile posted section beginning at County Road 18 bridge (Chickentown Bridge) and continuing downstream to the junction with the South Fork of the Root River. All hooks must be barbless during winter season.



ZUMBRO RIVER, NORTH FORK (Goodhue and Wabasha Counties)

trout: All must be immediately returned to the water on an 11.9 mile posted section beginning at the confluence with the Zumbro River, Main Branch upstream to the road crossing of Hwy 10.

ZUMBRO RIVER (Wabasha County)

smallmouth bass: All must be immediately returned to the water along a 12-mile posted section from the Highway 63 bridge at Zumbro Falls upstream to, and including, its plunge pool below Zumbro Lake Dam.

BORDER WATERS

When Minnesota's fishing regulations differ from a bordering state's regulations, Minnesota residents and persons fishing under a Minnesota non-resident license must comply with the Minnesota regulations and may not exercise more liberal fishing privileges in the waters of the bordering state. The exception is fish houses, which do not need to be licensed if the bordering state does not require a license. Currently, Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota do not require a fish house license. So, please check other state regulation booklets and the Experimental and Special Regulations section of this booklet (pages 32–54) for different regulations that might apply.

Unless otherwise noted, all general regulations relating to angling methods, licensing, seasons, limits, possession and transportation of fish, apply to border waters (see pages 17–27). While on or fishing these waters, all fish must be within the specified length limits regardless of where caught.

Licensing

Canada-Minnesota Border Waters: Anglers who have a Minnesota resident or nonresident license may fish only the Minnesota portion of Canada's border waters.

Minnesota has a reciprocal agreement with each of its bordering states: Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Dakota. Residents of Minnesota or a bordering state may fish throughout the waters bordering the two states only if they possess a valid resident license from their resident state. Lake Superior is not covered under this agreement (see page 30). Nonresident anglers who have a nonresident license from either Minnesota or the bordering state may also fish throughout the border waters between the two states. Anglers may launch and fish from either shore and may transport their catch by the most direct route to the state in which they are licensed. This includes children who are not required to have a license.

Dates

All calendar dates refer to 2005 unless noted otherwise.

Canada–Minnesota

The seasons and regulations listed below apply to the Minnesota portions of the following waters:

Cook County: Clove Lake, Devil's Elbow Lake, North Fowl Lake, South Fowl Lake, Gneiss (Round) Lake, Granite Lake, Granite River, Gunflint Lake, Little Gunflint Lake, Lily Lake, Magnetic Lake, Maraboeuf Lake, Moose Lake, Mountain Lake, North Lake, Little North Lake, Pigeon River, Pine River, Rat Lake, Rose Lake, Rove Lake, Saganaga Lake, South Lake, and Watap Lake.

Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties: Rainy River.

Koochiching and St. Louis Counties: Rainy Lake (including Black Bay).

Lake County: Basswood Lake (except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist, and Back Bays, which are considered inland waters), Basswood River, Birch Lake, Carp Lake, Cypress Lake, Knife Lake (except South Arm), Little Knife Lake, Knife River, Melon Lake, Seed Lake, Sucker Lake, and Swamp Lake.



Lake and St. Louis Counties: Crooked Lake.

Lake of the Woods and Roseau Counties: Lake of the Woods.

St. Louis County: Bottle Lake, Iron Lake, Lac La Croix, Loon Lake, Loon River to Loon River Falls, Namakan Lake, Sand Point Lake, and Little Vermilion Lake.

Daily and possession limits are the same unless otherwise noted.

BORDER WATERS—CANADA—MINNESOTA

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE and SAUGER (either or combined)	May 15, 2004– April 14, 2005 May 14, 2005– April 14, 2006	6 (No size restriction.)
 Exceptions: <i>Lake of the Woods</i>	May 14, 2005– Nov. 30, 2005	6 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; only one walleye over 28"; walleye 19.5" through 28.0 must be immediately released.)
	Dec. 1, 2004– April 14, 2005 Dec. 1, 2005– April 14, 2006	8 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; only one walleye over 28" walleye 19.5" through 28.0 must be immediately released.)
 <i>Four Mile Bay</i> (SE bay of Lake of the Woods)	May 14, 2005– Nov. 30, 2005	6 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; only one walleye over 28"; walleye 19.5" through 28.0 must be immediately released.)
	Dec. 1, 2004– Feb. 28, 2005 Dec. 1, 2005– Feb. 28, 2006	8 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; only one walleye over 28" walleye 19.5" through 28.0 must be immediately released.)
	March 1, 2005– April 14, 2005 March 1, 2006– April 14, 2006	2 (No walleye over 19.5".)
<i>Namakan, Sand Point, and Little Vermilion</i>	May 15, 2004– April 14, 2005 May 14, 2005– April 14, 2006	6 (Walleye less than 13" or larger than 17" must be immediately released; only one walleye over 23".)

BORDER WATERS—CANADA—MINNESOTA

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
Exceptions cont.: <i>Rainy Lake</i>	May 15, 2004– April 14, 2005 May 14, 2005– April 14, 2006	8 (Not more than 4 can be walleye; walleye from 17" to 28" must be immediately released; only one walleye over 28".)
<i>Rainy River</i>	March 1– April 14, 2005 March 1– April 14, 2006 May 14, 2005– Feb. 28, 2006	2 (No walleye over 19.5".) 6 (Only one walleye over 28".) Not more than four can be walleye; walleye 19.5"–28.0" must be immediately released.
<i>Saganaga Lake</i>	May 15, 2004– April 14, 2005 May 14, 2005– April 14, 2006	6 (Only one walleye over 19.5".)

Note: For the Rat Root River, Rat Root Lake, Sea Gull River, and Gull Lake the walleye statewide inland season applies (page 23). Also see experimental regulations (pages 42, 52, 37)

NORTHERN PIKE Exceptions: <i>Lake of the Woods, the Rainy River to the dam at International Falls and the Warroad, Baudette, and Winter Road Rivers (tributaries to Lake of the Woods)</i>	Continuous	6 3 (Only 1 over 40"; including all northern pike from 30" through 40" must be immediately released.)
<i>Basswood Lake (Except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist, and Back Bays which are considered inland waters. See pages 23 and 33 for regulations.)</i>	Continuous	6 (Only 1 over 36".) All northern pike from 24" through 36" must be immediately released, on all Minnesota waters of Basswood Lake.
<i>Rainy Lake</i>	Continuous	3 (Only 1 over 28".)
MUSKELLUNGE	June 18–Nov. 30	1 (Minimum size 40".)
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS (either or combined)	Continuous	6
LAKE STURGEON	April 24–May 7 and July 1–Sept. 30 May 8–May 15 and October 1, 2005– April 23, 2006	1 per license year (Fish must be 45-50 inches, inclusive, or over 75 inches.) Immediately upon reducing a fish to possession, you must sign and date your angling license. Catch-and-release only.

BORDER WATERS—CANADA—MINNESOTA		
SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
CRAPPIE	Continuous	10
LAKE TROUT	May 14–Sept. 30	2
<i>Winter, Lakes outside or partly outside the BWCAW (including all MN waters of Saganaga and Magnetic lakes)</i>	Jan. 15, 2005– March 15, 2005 and Jan. 14, 2006– March 15, 2006	2
<i>Winter, Lakes within the BWCAW</i>	Jan. 1– March 31, 2005 and Dec. 31, 2005– March 31, 2006	2
STREAM TROUT	April 30–Sept. 30	5 (Not more than 3 over 16".)
ALL OTHER SPECIES	Continuous	Inland limits apply

CANADA—MINNESOTA Regulations

- One line per angler is allowed, except two lines may be used when ice fishing.
- Saganaga Narrows, Seagull River, Gull Lake and Cross River from Cook County Road 12 to Gunflint Lake are closed to fishing April 1—May 27, 2005.
- Saganaga Falls (Granite River mouth) and the channel between Little Gunflint and Little North lakes are closed to fishing April 1 through May 31, 2005.
- Dressed (filleted) sauger are counted as walleye. See page 19 for packing regs.
- Dark houses, fish houses, and shelters see pages 70–71.
- While in Minnesota, anglers may not possess more than a Minnesota limit of fish from Canada-Minnesota border waters. Fish from Canadian inland waters may be possessed in Minnesota in excess of the Minnesota limit only if the angler has proof—such as lodging receipts or verification through U.S. Customs—that the fish were taken from inland Canadian waters.
- Fish with length limits may not be possessed as fillets on the water while angling.
- A person cannot possess or use a gaff while fishing on the Rainy River.

IOWA-MINNESOTA

The seasons and regulations listed below apply to the following waters:

Jackson County: Little Spirit Lake.

Jackson and Nobles Counties: Iowa Lake.

Martin County: Okamanpeedan (Tuttle), Iowa, and Swag Lakes.

Daily and possession limits are the same. Licensing—See page 55.

BORDER WATERS—IOWA—MINNESOTA		
SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE	April 30, 2005— Feb. 15, 2006	6
NORTHERN PIKE	April 30, 2005— Feb. 15, 2006	3
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS (either or combined)	April 30, 2005— Feb. 15, 2006	6
CATFISH	April 30, 2005— Feb. 15, 2006	8
SUNFISH* (either or combined) <i>*(bluegill, pumpkinseed, green, orange-spotted, longear, warmouth, and their hybrids)</i>	Continuous	30
CRAPPIE	Continuous	15
PERCH	Continuous	30
WHITE BASS	Continuous	30
BULLHEAD	Continuous	No Limit
UNPROTECTED FISH (Carp, Sucker, Redhorse, Sheepshead, Buffalo, Burbot, Dogfish, Gar, and Quillback)	Continuous	No Limit
All species not listed above are covered by the inland regulations of the state where taken.		

IOWA-MINNESOTA Regulations

- Anglers may use up to two lines with two hooks per line.
- Setlines, trotlines, or unattended lines are unlawful.
- Spearing or archery may be used to take carp, buffalo, sheepshead, dogfish, gar, or quillback from sunrise to sunset May 1, 2005 through February 15, 2006.
- Spearing game fish is unlawful.
- Dark house, fish house, and shelters see pages 70–71.

NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA

Seasons and regulations apply to the Bois de Sioux River and the Red River of the North. Daily and possession limits are the same.

Licensing—See page 55.

BORDER WATERS—NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE and SAUGER (either or combined)	Continuous	3
NORTHERN PIKE	Continuous	3
SUNFISH	Continuous	30
PERCH	Continuous	50
CRAPPIE	Continuous	30
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS	Continuous	3
MUSKELLUNGE	Continuous	1 (Minimum size 40".)

Seasons and limits for Rockbass, Bullheads, Catfish, Sturgeon and unprotected fish are the same as South Dakota-Minnesota regulations on page 61. All species not listed are covered by the inland regulations of the state where taken.

NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA Regulations

- Two lines are permitted, and two hooks are permitted on each line.
- Spearing from a fish house or a dark house is unlawful.
- It is unlawful to possess a spear or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any water body where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- Rough fish, except burbot (eelpout), may be taken by spearing or archery May 1 through December 31.
- It is illegal to cull fish that have been reduced to possession.
- Dark house, fish house, and shelters see pages 70–71.

SOUTH DAKOTA—MINNESOTA

The seasons and regulations listed below apply to the following waters:

Big Stone County: Big Stone Lake.

Lincoln County: Hendricks Lake.

Traverse County: Lake Traverse, Mud Lake, Bois de Sioux River to North Dakota border, and Mustinka River from the mouth to the Minnesota State Highway 117 bridge.

Daily and possession limits are the same. Licensing—See page 55.

BORDER WATERS—SOUTH DAKOTA—MINNESOTA

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE and SAUGER (either or combined)	April 30, 2005— Feb. 28, 2006	4 (only 1 walleye 20" or larger)
NORTHERN PIKE	April 30, 2005— Feb. 28, 2006	6
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS (either or combined)*	April 30, 2005— Feb. 28, 2006	6
CRAPPIE	Continuous	10
SUNFISH* (either or combined) <i>*(bluegill, pumpkinseed, green, orange spotted, longear, warmouth, and their hybrids)</i>	Continuous	10
ROCK BASS	Continuous	20
BULLHEAD	Continuous	100
PERCH	Continuous	25
CATFISH	Continuous	5 (Only 1 over 24")
STURGEON	No Open Season	
UNPROTECTED FISH (Carp, Sucker, Redhorse, Sheepshead [Freshwater Drum], Buffalo, Burbot, Dogfish [Bowfin], Gar, White Bass)	Continuous	No Limit
All species not listed above are covered by the inland regulations of the state where taken.		

SOUTH DAKOTA—MINNESOTA Regulations

- Anglers may use two lines with up to three hooks per line.
- Setlines, trotlines, or unattended lines are unlawful.

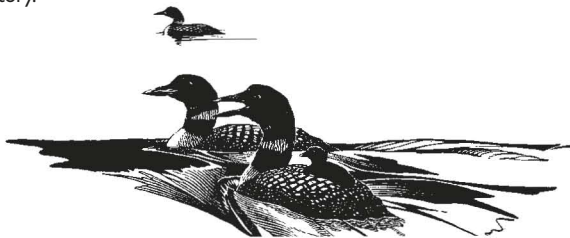
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continued from page 61

- Unprotected fish, except white bass, may be taken by spearing or archery from sunrise to sunset from April 30 through November 30.
- It is unlawful to possess a spear, spring gaff, or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- Spearing from a fish house or dark house is unlawful.
- Spearing game fish is unlawful.
- Mud Lake in Traverse County is open to liberalized fishing (use of snagging, spears, dip nets and legal minnow seines permitted; maximum of 6 lines; possession limit is three times the normal possession limit) December 1, 2005 through February 28, 2006.
- The following waters in Traverse County are closed to fishing from March 1 to April 29: Mud Lake within 500 feet downstream of Reservation Dam at State Highway 117; and Bois de Sioux River within 500 feet downstream of White Rock Dam at State Highway 236.
- It is illegal to cull fish that have been reduced to possession.
- Dark house, fish house, and shelters see pages 70–71.

Tax time is your time to help wildlife

Look for the line with the loon on your Minnesota tax form and donate to the Nongame Wildlife Checkoff. It's fast, easy, and tax deductible. Be part of a wildlife success story.



Wisconsin—Minnesota

The seasons and regulations listed below apply to the following waters:

Mississippi River (downstream of Prescott, Wisconsin and all waters between the Burlington Northern [Wisconsin] and Chicago Milwaukee [Minnesota] railroad tracks), Lake Pepin, St. Croix River, Lake St. Croix, St. Louis River, St. Louis Bay, and Superior Bay.

Daily and possession limits are the same.

Licensing: See page 55.

BORDER WATERS—WISCONSIN—MINNESOTA

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
WALLEYE and SAUGER (either or combined)		
St. Louis River	May 14, 2005– March 1, 2006	2 (15" minimum size for walleye)
St. Croix River	April 30, 2005– March 1, 2006	6 (15" minimum size for walleye)
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	6 (15" minimum size for walleye)
LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS (either or combined)		
St. Louis River	May 28, 2005– March 1, 2006	5 (14" minimum size)
St. Croix River Upstream of Taylors Falls Dam	May 28– Sept. 11, 2005 Sept. 12, 2005– March 1, 2006	5 (14" minimum size) Catch and release only
Downstream of Taylors Falls Dam to U.S. Hwy. 10 Bridge	May 28, 2005– March 1, 2006	5 (14" minimum size)
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	5 (14" minimum size)
NORTHERN PIKE		
St. Louis River	May 14, 2005– March 1, 2006	2
St. Croix River	April 30, 2005– March 1, 2006	5
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	5

BORDER WATERS—WISCONSIN—MINNESOTA		
SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
MUSKELLUNGE	May 28, 2005— March 1, 2006	1 (40" minimum size)
PERCH	Continuous	25
CHANNEL and FLATHEAD CATFISH (either or combined)	Continuous	10
BULLHEAD	Continuous	No Limit
ROUGH FISH	Continuous	No Limit
WHITE BASS and YELLOW BASS (either or combined)	Continuous	25
CRAPPIE	Continuous	25
ROCK BASS	Continuous	25
SUNFISH* (either or combined) <i>*(bluegill, pumpkinseed, green, orange-spotted, longear, warmouth, and their hybrids)</i> <i>**Except for Mississippi River Pools 5, 5A and 8: possession limit 10.</i>	Continuous	25**
PADDLEFISH	No Open Season	
LAKE STURGEON	Closed (except as noted below) <i>Lake sturgeon may be harvested September 3 through October 16 on the St. Croix River from Taylors Falls Dam downstream to the mouth at Prescott, Wisconsin. The possession limit is one per season and the minimum size limit is 50". The season is closed on all other waters except those along the Ontario-Minnesota border. (see page 57.)</i>	
SHOVELNOSE STURGEON Downstream from Red Wing Dam only.	Continuous	10 (No minimum size.)
<i>All species not listed above are covered by the inland regulations of the state where taken.</i>		

WISCONSIN—MINNESOTA Regulations

- Two lines with a single lure or bait on each are permitted. If fishing with one line you may use two baits.
- Fish hooked in any part of the body except the mouth must be returned to the water immediately.
- Tip-ups must be within 400 feet of the angler.
- Rough fish may be taken by spearing, archery, and dip-netting during daylight hours from April 30, 2005 through March 1, 2006. Dip net hoops cannot exceed 24 inches in diameter.

- Spearing game fish is prohibited. It is unlawful to have a spear on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing season is closed.
- It is illegal to cull fish that have been reduced to possession.
- No fishing allowed within 300 feet below Mississippi River Lock and Dam 3 (near Red Wing) and Lock and Dam 4 (Alma, WI) from March 1-April 30.
- Dark house, fish house, and shelters see pages 70–71.

For Your Information

Aquatic Plant Permit Requirements

Water plants such as bulrushes are essential for lake ecosystems. They reduce wave erosion, provide fish and wildlife habitat, and purify water. Because lake plants can interfere with swimming and boating by lakeshore owners—but are also vital to lake health—the DNR allows removal under the following conditions.

DNR permit not required

For underwater plants only, you may cut or pull plants as long as:

1. The area does not extend along more than 50 feet of your shoreline or one-half the length of your frontage, whichever is less;
2. The total area is less than 2,500 square feet (except for boat channels); and
3. The plants are immediately and permanently disposed of on high ground where they can't re-enter the water.

DNR permit is required to:

1. Remove emergent plants (such as bulrushes, cattails, and wild rice).
2. Remove plants in an area larger than 2,500 square feet or wider than 50 feet.
3. Use herbicides or algicides in Minnesota lakes.
4. Remove water lilies (other than in a narrow channel extending to open water).
5. Install or use an automated device such as the Crary WeedRoller.

A person who illegally destroys plants can be cited and made to pay for the restoration of those plants.

For more information, call your regional DNR office (pgs. 93–94)

ROUGH FISH SPEARING, ARCHERY, AND DIP NETS

Rough fish are defined as carp, buffalo, sucker, redhorse, freshwater drum (sheepshead), bowfin (dogfish), burbot (eelpout), cisco (tullibee), gar, mooneye, and bullhead. The regulations below apply to spearing rough fish in state waters unless noted otherwise in this booklet.

SPEARING SEASON AND POSSESSION LIMIT

SPECIES	SPEARING SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT
BULLHEAD	From sunrise to sunset,	100
SUCKER	May 1, 2005– Feb. 19, 2006	50
REDHORSE	(See pg. 70 for dark house spearing laws)	50
OTHER ROUGH FISH SPECIES		No limit

- A bow may be transported uncased and discharged while taking rough fish in a boat powered by an electric motor. Crossbows may not be used to take rough fish, except by disabled persons who have a valid crossbow permit. Permit applications are available from any DNR regional office by calling the DNR Information Center number or through the DNR web site.
- Arrows must be attached to the bow with a tethered line.
- Licensed anglers and children under 16 may take rough fish by spearing, harpooning, archery, and hand-held dip nets in all inland waters, except where taking fish is prohibited. All rough fish, except cisco (tullibee), may be bought and sold. Note: whitefish are not considered a rough fish.
- Hand-held dip nets shall not have hoops exceeding 24 inches in diameter. (For more on smelt, see page 30.)
- Rough fish may not be taken by spear, harpoon, archery, or dip net in designated trout lakes or streams.
- Harpoons (spears) must have a tethered line not more than 20 feet long, may be discharged only when the equipment and the operator are entirely under the surface of the water, and may not be used within 1,000 feet of a swimming beach.
- It is unlawful to possess at or near waters a spear, net, or any device other than angling line that can take fish from February 21–April 30, 2005 and Feb. 20–April 30, 2006. The exception is landing nets used for angling.
- Speared or dead rough fish may not be returned to the water or left on the ice or banks of any lake or stream.



ICE ANGLING

Shelters and Spearing

General Regulations

- Two lines may be used through the ice (other than on designated trout lakes and streams).
- Anglers must remain within 200 feet of their tip-up.
- Using an artificial light to lure or attract fish, or to see fish when spearing, is unlawful. Exception: While angling, a person may affix to the end of a fishing line a lighted artificial bait with hooks attached. Any battery that is used in lighted fishing lures cannot contain any intentionally introduced mercury.
- Nonresidents may fish from a licensed fish house.
- Nonresidents may obtain a license for a fish shelter. However, the shelter cannot remain on the ice when unattended.
- Northern pike, catfish, and whitefish may be taken by dark house spearing through the ice from December 1, 2005 through February 19, 2006 except where prohibited.
- Residents age 16 through 64 must have a dark house spearing license and an angling license. Residents age 65 years old and older are exempt from the dark house spearing license, but must have an angling license to spear.
- Party fishing does not apply while spearing.
- A person may not have a spear in a dark house or fish house while taking fish by angling or with tip-ups.
- Nonresidents may not spear from a dark house.

Fish House or Dark House

The following regulations apply to fish houses, dark houses, and portable shelters used on all Minnesota waters, unless otherwise noted elsewhere in this booklet.

- All shelters, which include dark houses, fish houses, and portable shelters, placed on the ice of Minnesota waters must have the complete name and address or driver's license number or Minnesota DNR number of the owner plainly and legibly displayed on the outside in letters, and figures at least 2 inches in height. Dark houses, fish houses, and portable shelters placed on the ice for shelter while fishing must be licensed, except that a license is not required on border waters with Wisconsin, Iowa, North and South Dakota. A tag, furnished with the license, must be attached to the exterior in a readily visible location.
- Dark houses, fish houses, and portable shelters must have a door that can be opened from the outside at any time when in use.
- Fish houses left on the ice overnight need to have at least 2 square inches of reflective material on each side of the house.

- Fish houses must comply with the identification requirements of the state for which the angler is licensed.
- No person may erect a dark house, fish house, or shelter within 10 feet of an existing dark house, fish house, or shelter.
- Portable dark houses, fish houses, and shelters may be used for fishing within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW), but must be removed from the ice each night. The structure must be removed from the BWCAW each time the occupant leaves the BWCAW.

Shelter Removal Dates

Dark houses, fish houses, and shelters must be off the ice no later than midnight for each of the dates given in the following categories below.

Fish houses or shelters on waters **north of the line*** may remain on the ice between midnight and one hour before sunrise only when occupied or attended.

Border Waters

Minnesota–Iowa February 20

Minnesota–Wisconsin March 1

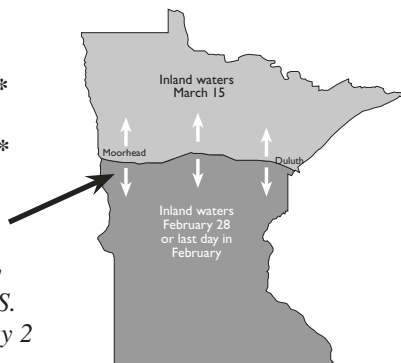
Minnesota–North and South Dakota
March 5

Minnesota–Canada March 31

For inland waters **south of the line***
February 28

For inland waters **north of the line***
March 15

**An east-west line formed by U.S. Highway 10, east along Highway 34 to Minnesota Highway 200, east along Highway 200 to U.S. Highway 2, and east along Highway 2 to the Minnesota-Wisconsin border.*



If houses or shelters are not removed, owners will be prosecuted, and the structure may be confiscated and removed, or destroyed by a conservation officer. Contents of the structure may be seized and held for 60 days; if not claimed by the owner within that time, they become property of the State of Minnesota.

Note: After the date when ice or fish houses or shelters must be removed, portable shelters may be placed on the ice and used from one hour before sunrise to midnight, but only if there is an open fishing season on the lake.

- Storing or leaving fish houses or dark houses on a public access is prohibited.

Spearing Prohibited

Winter spearing for northern pike is prohibited on the following lakes:

Baby* (Cass County)	Mille Lacs (Aitkin, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties)
Bald Eagle (Anoka, Ramsey and Washington Counties)	Minnetonka (Hennepin and Carver Counties)
Beers* (Otter Tail County)	Moose* (Itasca County)
Big* (Beltrami County)	North Star * (Itasca County)
Big Mantrap* (Hubbard County)	Owasso (Ramsey County)
Cass* (Beltrami and Cass Counties)	Peavey (Hennepin County)
Cross and its Snake River	Rebecca (Hennepin County)
Flowage* (Pine County)	Rush * (Chisago County)
Deer* (Itasca County)	Spider* (Itasca County)
Eagle (Hennepin County)	Stieger (Carver County)
Forest (Hennepin County)	Sugar* (Wright County)
French* (Rice County)	Tanager (Hennepin County)
Libbs (Hennepin County)	Wabedo* (Cass County)
Lobster* (Douglas County)	West Battle* (Otter Tail County)

*Denotes lakes where no spearing is allowed at any time.

For Your Information

Federal Aid In Sport Fish Restoration

More than a third of DNR fisheries management work in Minnesota comes from Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration funding. Also known as the Dingell-Johnson Act for its congressional sponsors, this legislation was established in 1950 to boost funding for state fisheries management programs. The act authorizes a 10 percent federal tax on rods, reels, tackle boxes, lures, and other fishing gear. The money goes to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and then is returned to states based on their size and number of anglers. An amendment in 1984 increased the revenue by also taxing boat fuels.



Sport Fish Restoration funds are spent on hatcheries, habitat improvements, boat ramps, fishing piers, research, education, planning, and other important fisheries management work. Minnesota gets roughly \$8-\$11 million per year from this program.

ILLUSTRATED FISH OF MINNESOTA

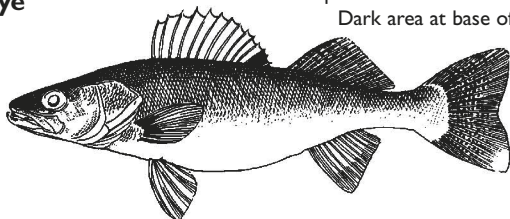
Knowing what fish species you are catching is not only fun, but in many cases it's required by law. It is particularly important to know how to distinguish walleye from sauger, to know the difference between northern pike and muskellunge, and to be able to tell what species of trout or salmon you catch.

Walleye and Sauger

Walleye

No spots on dorsal fin

Dark area at base of dorsal fin

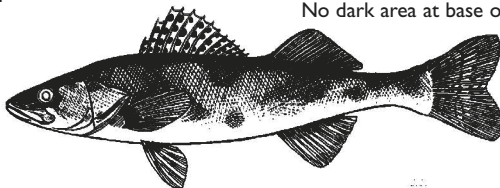


White spot on
bottom of tail

Sauger

Spots on dorsal fin

No dark area at base of dorsal fin

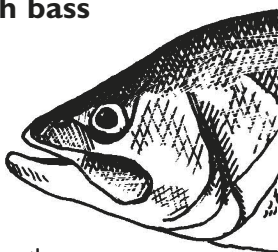
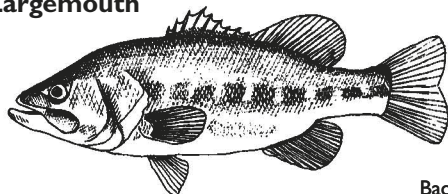


No white spot on
bottom of tail

A walleye/sauger (saugeye) hybrid fillets are counted as part of a walleye possession limit during transportation.

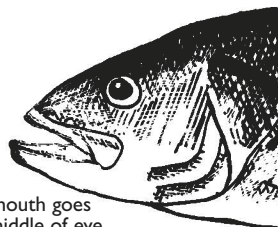
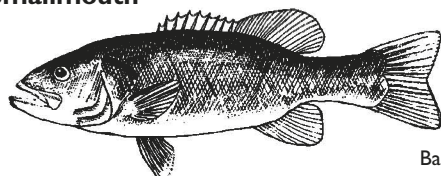
Large and Smallmouth bass

Largemouth



Back of mouth goes way
beyond back of eye

Smallmouth

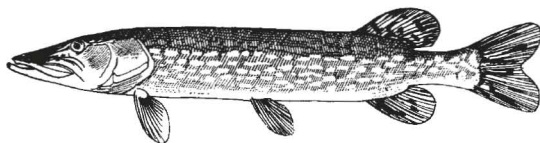


Back of mouth goes
only to middle of eye

Northern Pike and Muskellunge

Northern pike

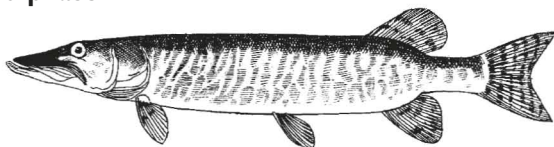
LIGHT markings on DARK background



Rounded
tail fins

Muskellunge: Barred phase

DARK markings on LIGHT background



Pointed
tail fins

Muskellunge: Spotted phase

DARK markings on LIGHT background

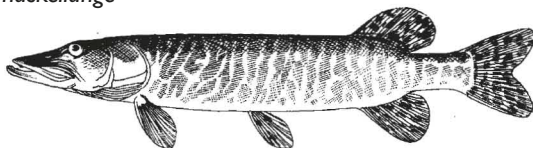


Pointed
tail fins

Tiger (hybrid) muskie

*Northern pike crossed
with a muskellunge*

DARK markings on LIGHT background
(as on muskie)



Rounded tail fins
(as on northern pike)

A No-Fail Way to Tell a MUSKELLUNGE From a NORTHERN PIKE



6 or more pores on each
side under jaw

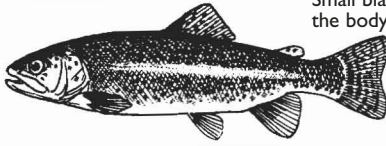


5 or fewer pores on each
side under jaw

Trout and Salmon

Rainbow trout

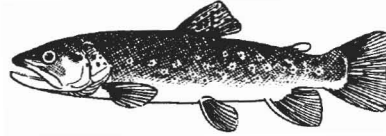
Pinkish stripe on silvery body



Small black dots throughout the body that extend into tail

Brown trout

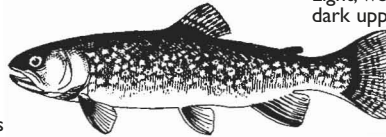
Large dark spots and red dots on brown body



Square tail

Brook trout

White leading edge on lower fins



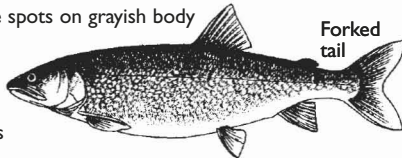
Light, wormlike markings on dark upper body

To tell a brookie from a splake from a lake trout, look at the tail:

Lake trout

White leading edge on lower fins

White spots on grayish body



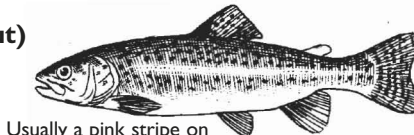
Forked tail



Brook trout
Splake
Lake trout

Steelhead (Rainbow Trout)

Inside mouth is white



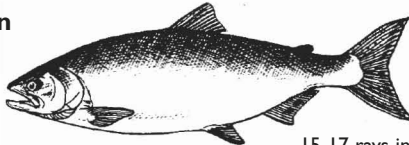
Usually a pink stripe on silvery body

Small spots throughout tail

10 rays in anal fin

Chinook salmon

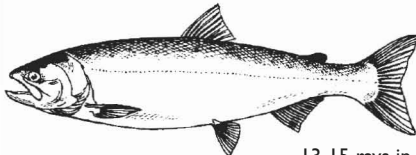
Inside mouth is dark



Spots throughout tail

Coho salmon

Inside mouth is gray



Spots in top half of tail only

13-15 rays in anal fin

Pink salmon

Spawning male has hump on back.



Small scales

Some eye-sized spots in tail and on back

Green and white blotches on spawning fish

Rainbow Trout-Salmon Identification Guide

RAINBOW TROUT

= white mouth

COHO SALMON

= greyish to black mouth



RAINBOW TROUT
Tail has many small spots in distinct rows.

COHO SALMON
Tail has some large spots mostly on the upper half.

CHINOOK SALMON
Tail has large spots throughout, especially in the silver area at the base of the tail.



The shape of the anal fin is another way to identify these species. This can easily be seen by depressing the front edge of the anal fin to its base as shown below.



anal fin



front edge

RAINBOW TROUT Tip falls to or beyond end of base



COHO SALMON Tip falls slightly past middle



CHINOOK SALMON Tip falls short of middle



Weigh Your Fish With a Ruler

Fish are sometimes damaged when weighed. With this chart, you can quickly determine the approximate weight of your fish using a ruler or tape measure.

CRAPPIE

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
8	0.3
9	0.4
10	0.6
11	0.8
12	1.1
13	1.4
14	1.8
15	2.2
16	2.7
17	3.3

TROUT

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
8	0.2
9	0.3
10	0.4
11	0.6
12	0.8
13	0.9
14	1.1
15	1.4
16	1.6
17	1.8
18	2.3

BASS

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
12	1.0
13	1.3
14	1.7
15	2.1
16	2.5
17	3.0
18	3.6
19	4.2
20	5.0
21	5.7
22	6.6
23	7.6

WALLEYE

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
14	1.0
15	1.2
16	1.5
17	1.8
18	2.2
19	2.5
20	3.0
21	3.5
22	4.1
23	4.7
24	5.4
25	6.1
26	6.9
27	7.8
28	8.8
29	9.8

NORTHERN

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
24	3.2
25	3.6
26	4.0
27	4.6
28	5.2
29	5.8
30	6.4
31	7.1
32	7.8
33	8.6
34	9.4
35	10.3
36	11.2
37	12.2
38	13.3
39	14.4
40	15.6
41	16.8
42	18.1

SUNFISH

length (inches)	weight (lbs.)
8	0.4
9	0.6
10	0.8
11	1.1
12	1.5
13	1.9
14	2.4
15	3.0
16	3.7

Note: These figures are rough estimates only. Actual weights vary slightly by lake and stream.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Nonnative invasive species pose a threat to Minnesota waters, native plants and animals, and water-based recreation, including fishing. Currently, these invasives and fish diseases mentioned below have been found in Minnesota forests, lakes, and rivers. They could easily spread—and new species could enter from other states—if citizens who use state waters don't take the necessary steps to prevent the spread of invasive species.

Invasive Species Laws—Prohibitions and Restrictions

Transportation, Launching, and Bait Harvest

It is *unlawful* to:

- transport aquatic plants, ruffe, round goby, zebra mussels, or other *prohibited* invasive species (see list page 79) on public roads;
- transport infested water (including in livewells and bait containers) from infested waters;

BIGHEAD CARP One of these large Asian fish was caught in the Mississippi River south of Red Wing during 2003. It eats plankton, thereby reducing food available for native fish and wildlife. Report and bring bighead carp to the DNR if caught or found.

Identification: Eye located at lower part of head below the mouth; adults weigh up to 60 pounds.



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

In shallow waters, this aquatic plant can interfere with water recreation, and its floating surface mats can crowd out important native plants. Fragments clinging to boats and trailers can spread the prolific plant from one water body to another.

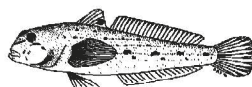
Identification: 12 to 21 leaflet pairs per leaf



ROUND GOBY

This small bottom-dwelling fish from Europe can displace native bottom-dwelling fish and is a nuisance for anglers. It poses a threat to fisheries in the Great Lakes, where it has already entered, and in inland fisheries.

Identification: Single scallop-shaped pelvic fin, fish is usually 3"-6" long



FISH DISEASES Diseases, such as largemouth bass virus and heterosporis, can harm game fish populations. These diseases can be moved from one lake to another in the water. Help prevent the spread or introduction of these diseases by draining water from livewells, bilges, and bait containers before transporting boats and equipment.

- transport live crayfish to other waters or to use them as bait in waters other than where they were taken;
- launch a watercraft with aquatic plants, zebra mussels, or *prohibited* invasive species attached;
- harvest minnows, frogs, or any other wild animals from *infested waters** for bait, except for personal use from waters that are designated as infested waters solely because they contain Eurasian watermilfoil, and for commercial use by permit.
- Bait may only be harvested from those infested waters for personal use with a cylindrical minnow trap not exceeding 16 inches in diameter and 32 inches in length and the bait may only be used in that waterbody.
- transport live fish using water from *infested waters**.

Prohibited Invasive Animals

found in Minnesota waters: grass carp, round goby, ruffe, zebra mussels, sea lamprey, white perch, bighead carp.

Prohibited Invasive Fish

not known to be in Minnesota waters: black carp, rudd, silver carp, zander.

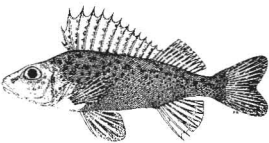
*Infested waters are listed on pages 80–81.

RUFFE This small perch-like fish, native to Europe, is very abundant in the Duluth harbor. It displaces some native fish species and is a nuisance for anglers. Ruffe can be accidentally transported in bait buckets and livewells.

Identification: Spots between rays of dorsal fin, no gap between fins

Spots

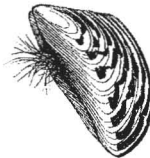
No gap



ZEBRA MUSSEL

This small (1/4" to 1 1/2") mussel from Asia displaces native mussels, disrupts lake ecosystems, and clogs industrial equipment. Zebra mussels attach to boats, aquatic plants, and objects placed in the water. The tiny larvae can be accidentally transported in livewells and bait buckets.

Identification: Only freshwater mollusk that attaches to objects with byssal threads



EARTHWORMS

Earthworms in Minnesota have been introduced from Europe. They are harmful to forests because they eat the leaf litter and change the soil, resulting in the elimination of seedlings, ferns, wildflowers, and ground-dwelling animals. Help save the forests by disposing of unwanted bait in the trash.









SPINY WATER FLEA These tiny (less than 3/8") animals, abundant in Lake Superior, can be a nuisance to anglers.

Identification: Forms gelatinous globs where lines and downrigger wires connect to swivels, lures, or downrigger weights)



MINNESOTA WATERS INFESTED with:

Eurasian Watermilfoil

<i>County</i>	<i>Water body</i>
Aitkin	Mille Lacs
Anoka	Cenaiko, Centerville, Coon, Crooked, George, Otter, Peltier, Unnamed (in Springbrook Nature Center)
 Blue Earth	Lura
 Carver	Ann, Auburn, Bavaria, Burandt, Eagle, Fireman's Lotus, Minnewashta, Parley, Pierson, Riley, Schutz, Stieger, Stone, Susan, Virginia, Waconia, Wasserman, Zumbra
 Cass	Leech
Chisago	Ellen, Green, Rush
Crow Wing	Bay, Ossawinnamakee, Ruth, Ripple River, between Bay Lake and Tame Fish Lake
Dakota	Crystal, Lac Lavon, Marion, Schultz, Sunset, Twin Lakes, Douglas, Oscar
Hennepin	Arrowhead, Bass, Brownie, Bryant, Bush, Calhoun, Cedar, Christmas, Dutch, Eagle, Fish, Forest, Galpin, Gleason, Harriet, Hiawatha, Independence, Lake of the Isles, Libbs, Little Long, Long, Medicine, Minnehaha Cr., Minnetonka, Mitchell, Niccum's Pond, Nokomis, Parker's, Peavy, Rebecca, Rice, Riley, Round, Sarah, Schmidt, Swan, Tanager, Whaletail, Wirth, Wolf
Isanti	Green
Itasca	Ice, McKinney, North Twin
Kanabec	Knife
Kandiyohi	Green, Norway
LeSueur	East Jefferson, German
Meeker	Ripley, Stella, Washington
Mille Lacs	Mille Lacs from the mouths of the tributaries of Mille Lacs to the first public road
Morrison	Alexander
Olmsted	George
 Pine	Cross, unnamed gravel pit, Snake River between Pokegama and Cross Lakes, Sand
Pope	Gilchrist, Minnewaska
 Ramsey	Bald Eagle, Beaver, Gervais, Island, Keller, Kohlmans, Loeb, McCarron, Owasso, Phalen, Round, Silver, Snail, Spoon Creek, Sucker, Turtle, Vadnais, Wabasso, White Bear, Unnamed
Rice	Cedar
St. Louis	Gilbert Pit, Horseshoe
Scott	O'Dowd, Lower and Upper Prior, Thole
Sherburne	Little Elk
Stearns	Sauk, wetland along Clearwater River
Todd	Little Birch, Sauk
 Washington	Big Marine, Powers, White Bear, St. Croix R., Sunset
Wright	Augusta, Beebe, Buffalo, Clearwater, Clearwater River (downstream of Clearwater Lake), Deer, Fish, French, Goose, Howard, Indian, Little Waverly, Mary, Mink, Pulaski, Ramsey, Rock, Sugar, Waverly, Weigand

Multiple Mississippi River (downstream of St. Anthony Falls)

Round Goby, Ruffe, and White Perch

County **Water body**

Multiple Lake Superior, St. Louis River (downstream of the Fond du Lac dam)

Spiny Water Flea

County **Water body**

Cook Saginaw, Flour, Greenwood, McFarland, Pine

St. Louis Fish Lake, Island Lake

Multiple Lake Superior, Cloquet River (from Island Lake to the St. Louis River), and St. Louis River (downstream of the Cloquet River)

Zebra Mussels

County **Water body**

Crow Wing Pelican Brook, Lake Ossawinnamakee

Olmsted Zumbro

Multiple Lake Superior

Mississippi River (downstream of St. Anthony Falls)

St. Croix River (downstream of the St. Croix Boomsite Recreation Area – also river mile 25.4)

St. Louis River (downstream of the Fond du Lac dam)

Zumbro River (downstream of Lake Zumbro)

Anchor

**Live
Well**

**Transom
Well**

MN 4316 AD

Rollers

Axle

**Lower Unit/
Propeller**

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Remove visible plants and animals from your boat, trailer, and other boating equipment *before* leaving the water access (see diagram).



Drain water from your boat, motor, livewell, and bait containers *before* leaving the water access.

Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash. Never release live bait into a water body, or release aquatic animals from one water body into another.

Spray, rinse, or dry boats and recreational equipment that normally gets wet to kill invasive animal species that were not visible when leaving a water body. *Before* transporting to another water body, spray/rinse with high pressure and/or hot tap water (above 104°F or 40°C) especially if moved for more than a day or dry at least five days.

OTHER AQUATIC SPECIES

The following regulations apply to the taking and possession of mussels (clams), crayfish, frogs, minnows, leeches, and turtles for personal or commercial use.

Wild animals may not be taken from infested waters, except for bait for personal use from waters that are designated as infested waters solely because they contain Eurasian watermilfoil, and for commercial use by permit.

Mussels (Clams)

- 25 of Minnesota's 48 species of mussels are protected under the state's endangered species law. Whole mussels or parts, including shells, of protected species may not be taken or possessed except with a DNR permit. Do not disturb mussels unless you are able to distinguish between protected and other mussel species.
- Except as noted above, any person permitted by law to take fish may take and possess up to 24 whole or 48 shell halves of dead mussels (clams) if the harvesting is done by hand. No live mussels or clams may be harvested or sold.
- The open season for mussel (clam) shell harvest is May 16, 2005 through February 28, 2006.
- The commercial harvest of mussels requires a permit.
- It is illegal to take any live mussel or empty mussel shell from the St. Croix River, which is a unit of the National Park Service.
- Zebra mussels are illegal to possess.

Crayfish

- Licensed anglers and children under 16 may take and possess up to 25 pounds of crayfish for personal use.
- The crayfish season is April 1 through November 30.
- Crayfish cannot be sold as bait.
- Importing live crayfish or eggs is prohibited except with a DNR permit.*
- Crayfish may be used as bait in the body of water where they are captured.
- Crayfish cannot be transferred from one body of water to another except with a DNR permit*.
- The commercial harvest of crayfish requires a DNR permit*.
- A permit is needed to sell crayfish for aquarium use.

Frogs

- Licensed anglers and children under age 16 may take, use, buy, and sell an unlimited number of frogs for bait only from May 16, 2005 to March 31, 2006. The overall maximum length (with legs outstretched) of frogs shall not exceed 6 inches.

* Permit applications are available from the DNR, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155.

- A frogging license is required to take frogs for purposes other than bait.

Minnows and Leeches

- Licensed anglers may take minnows or leeches for their own use with dip nets, traps, or seines. However, seines may not be over 25 feet long or more than 148 meshes deep with 1/4-inch bar measure, or more than 197 meshes deep with 3/16-inch bar measure. For traps, width and length may not exceed 30 inches, height may not exceed 15 inches, the diameter or width of the opening may not exceed 1 1/2 inches, and mesh size may not exceed 1/2 inch bar measure. Traps must have a waterproof tag bearing the name and address of the owner. See page 79 for regulations on minnow traps used in infested waters.
- Minnows or leeches may not be taken from designated trout waters except with a DNR permit.
- Unwanted minnows and leeches cannot be dumped in the water.
- DNR commercial licenses are required in order to sell minnows or leeches, either wholesale or retail, or to possess more than 24 dozen minnows or leeches.
- Only licensed minnow exporters may export minnows and leeches.
- Minnows and leeches taken from infested waters (see pages 80–81) may only be used for fishing at the body of water where taken.
- It is illegal to bring live minnows and leeches into Minnesota without a permit and to use imported live minnows and leeches for bait in Minnesota waters.
- All streams and associated tributaries and connected waters of the Missouri River watershed in Lincoln, Pipestone, Murray, Rock, or Nobles counties that lie south of U.S. Highway 14 to the Iowa border and west of U.S. Highway 59 to South Dakota are closed to minnow harvest.

Turtles

- Resident anglers, children under 16, and recreational turtle licensees may take, possess, and transport turtles for personal use. Western painted, snapping, and spiny softshell turtles are the only harvestable species.
- Turtles may not be sold or bought for resale without a turtle license. Retail customers do not need a license. Residents under age 18 may take, possess, rent, or sell up to 25 turtles for use in a non-profit turtle race.
- Turtles may be taken by angling, bow and arrow, spearing, turtle hooks, and hand under an angling license.
- The snapping turtle possession limit is 3. Minimum size limit is 12" in shell length. Snapping turtles may not be taken during May and June.
- Blanding's turtles and wood turtles are threatened species and may not be taken or possessed except with a DNR permit.

2005 Minnesota Fishing Regulations

- Recreational turtle license allows the use of three turtle traps. Traps may not exceed 5'x4'x8' and must have a tag.
- Spiny softshell minimum size limit is 12" in shell length. Spiny softshells may not be taken June 1-July 15.
- A person may not collect turtle eggs from natural nests, except under a permit.
- Western painted turtle maximum size limit is 5.5" in shell length, except that those used in turtle races may be of any length greater than 4".



OTHER INFORMATION

Boat and Water Safety

For a complete summary of the boating regulations, contact the DNR Information Center for a copy of the Minnesota Boating Guide, or find it on the DNR web site at www.dnr.state.mn.us under Boat and Water Safety. For rules pertaining to the use of motorboats within Wildlife Management Areas, refer to the Minnesota Hunting and Trapping Regulations Handbook or call DNR Information Center.

- All watercraft, including canoes, must be registered (licensed) in Minnesota or the state of residence, even if that state does not require canoe registration.
- All watercraft, regardless of length, need to carry and have readily accessible one U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) approved wearable (Type I, II, III or V) life preserver (PFD) for each person on board. In addition, boats 16 feet or longer (except canoes and kayaks) must carry at least one USCG approved Type IV throwable device (seat cushion or ring buoy) for the boat. It must be immediately available.
- Navigation lights are required from sunset to sunrise. (Remember to keep your white stern (back) light turned on while still fishing or at anchor. This light must be visible for 360 degrees around the boat and may not be blocked from view).
- USCG approved fire extinguishers are required on boats with enclosed fuel or engine compartments.
- Persons 12-17 years of age are required to have a DNR watercraft operator's permit to operate a boat of more than 25 horsepower, unless someone at least 21 is on board in reach of the controls.
- Boating accidents must be reported to the county sheriff if there is an injury, death or damage of \$2,000 or more.



Boating Safety Tips

- Boating while intoxicated is not only illegal, it's dangerous. About half of all fatal boating accidents are alcohol-related.
- Most boating deaths occur when a person falls out of or capsizes a small boat.
- Wear your life jacket: It's the most important thing you can do to increase your survival time in cold water.

Aquatic Management Areas

DNR Fish and Wildlife acquires land along lakes and streams to provide fishing opportunities and to protect critical fish habitat. These areas, known as Aquatic Management Areas (AMAs), are posted with signs to indicate allowable uses. Each sign is marked with a letter to easily identify permitted activities:

G General Use AMAs: Permitted activities include angling, non-motorized travel, wildlife observation, hunting, and trapping.

R Restricted Use AMAs: Permitted uses include angling, nonmotorized travel, and wildlife observation.

E Easement AMAs: Only angling is allowed unless otherwise indicated.

The following uses are prohibited except where specifically designated:

- No motorized vehicles.
- No campfires or overnight camping or parking of vehicle, trailer, or boat.
- No destruction, disturbance, or removal of plants, trees, other vegetative material, signs, posts, fences, gates, buildings, or other property (except that edible fruits, seeds and mushrooms may be removed for personal use).
- No target, trap, skeet, or indiscriminate shooting.
- No construction of a building, dock, fence, billboard, sign, or other structure (except that portable stands are permitted if they are removed after legal shooting hours).
- No livestock, horses, or other domestic animals (except dogs controlled by the owner).
- No disposal of garbage, trash, spoil, sludge, rocks, vehicles, carcasses, or other debris.

Catch-and-Release

Improved fishing technology and increasing fishing pressure have caused fishing quality to decline in many waters. Catch-and-release fishing offers anglers a way to enjoy their sport with less harm to the resource. Each year, more anglers discover the satisfaction of watching a fish they've caught swim away. However, catch-and-release fishing can result in some delayed mortality depending on environmental conditions, location of puncture, and handling. So, when the fish are really biting, it is a good idea to practice some restraint in how many fish you catch-and-release. Here are some tips for proper catch-and-release:

- Don't plan to release fish that have been on a stringer or in a livewell. They have less chance of surviving. Make the decision to release a fish when it's caught.
- Play and land the fish quickly. A prolonged struggle places too much stress on a fish.
- Don't angle for fish in very deep water, unless you plan to keep what you catch. Fish pulled from cool deep water through warmer surface water can be too stressed for survival.
- Handle the fish gently and keep it in the water as much as possible. If possible, unhook the fish without placing it in a net or lifting it from the water. Fish placed in nets or on a boat floor can suffer damage to scales and eyes.
- When lifting fish for a photograph or just to admire it, hold it horizontal, supporting the weight with both hands. Do not hold the fish by the eye sockets or gills, but rather by the lower lip or under the gill plate and also support the belly of the fish. You can damage the internal organs of fish, especially larger ones, by lifting them from the water.
- Wet your hands before touching a fish to help prevent removal of their protective slime coating.
- If a hook is deeply imbedded, do not tear the hook out, but try to remove it carefully with a pointed pliers or hook/barb cutting tool. If the hook is too deep, cut the line so that at least an inch hangs out of the mouth. This helps the hook to lay flush when the fish takes in food.
- Circle hooks may help in eliminating deeply hooked fish. They are made to hook fish in the mouth.
- A fish that can be legally kept should not be released if it is bleeding heavily, which indicates its chance of survival is poor.
- You cannot practice catch-and-release for a species during its closed season.

continued on next page

- In streams, release fish into calm water. Hold the fish until it swims free from your hand. A tired fish placed in fast water can die by tumbling downstream into rocks.
- Gently slide the fish, never toss it, back into the water.

Managing Minnesota's Fisheries

The DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife is responsible for managing the state's diverse fisheries resources. Each year, roughly 2 million people fish in Minnesota, and sport fishing generates approximately \$1.9 billion in direct expenditures, making angling one of the state's largest industries.

The Resource

- Minnesota has 11,482 lakes 10 acres or larger, of which about 5,400 are fishing lakes. Excluding Lake Superior, the state has 3.8 million acres of fishing water. Minnesota's portion of Lake Superior is 1.4 million acres.
- There are 15,000 miles of fishable streams in Minnesota, including 2,600 miles of trout streams.
- Much of Minnesota's fisheries program is reimbursed by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program (federal excise tax), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Management

- *Surveys:* Fisheries personnel conduct lake, stream, and creel surveys to produce management plans for hundreds of lakes and streams each year. This information is used to protect and improve the state's fisheries resource.
- *Research:* Fisheries research is conducted to find new and more efficient ways to manage fisheries.
- *Trout habitat:* Ongoing habitat improvement and maintenance work is conducted on trout streams that have publicly owned land or easements.
- *Fish tagging:* As part of research projects, DNR biologists sometimes place small tags in fish. If you catch a tagged fish, please report the date, location, species, and size of the fish you caught, as well as the tag number, to the nearest DNR Fisheries office (see pg. 93–94).
- *Liberalized fishing:* In late winter, some shallow lakes suffer winterkill. This means the snow and ice were so thick that plants didn't get enough sunlight and have died, using up oxygen needed by fish when they decompose. When the DNR knows a lake will fully winterkill, it allows temporary liberalized fishing for licensed resident anglers, which means there are no limits and fewer equipment restrictions on this water. Records of the lake and dates need to be kept with the fish. This is intended to prevent unnecessary waste of fish. (See DNR web site for more information. Check access sites for rules.)



- *Lake rehabilitation*: These projects reclaim waters suffering from habitat degradation and overpopulation of some fish species.
- *Spawning habitat improvements*: This can enhance naturally reproducing populations of species such as walleye and northerns.
- *Stocking*: DNR fisheries personnel stock game fish fry and fingerlings in lakes lacking habitat for natural reproduction.
- *Fishing piers*: These are installed on lakes to provide opportunities for shore fishing.
- *Habitat acquisition*: The DNR buys lands next to lakes and streams to protect spawning areas and shoreline vegetation, and it increases access to fishing waters.
- *Education*: Each year, the MinnAqua program teaches beginning anglers, primarily inner city youth, about fishing and aquatic biology.
- Fisheries personnel also monitor and regulate aquaculture, fishing tournaments, commercial fishing operations, aquatic plant management, and aeration.

Master Angler Program

Anglers can qualify to become a Minnesota Master Angler. This program, cosponsored by G. Loomis Rods, the Minnesota DNR, and the Minnesota Fishing Hall of Fame, recognizes anglers who catch large fish of various species. Categories include adult, youth, and catch-and-release. Awards for more than 50 fish species include: a pin, a certificate, and a place on the state Master Angler honor role.

For more information on becoming a Master Angler, visit the web site at: www.minnesotafishinghalloffame.com.

State Record Fish

Catching a big fish, no matter what the species, is always a thrill, and it usually requires exceptional fishing skill. To recognize the achievements of anglers who catch the biggest fish in each species, the DNR annually presents an award of recognition to any angler who breaks a state record.

If you catch a fish that you think could be a record, follow these steps:

- Weigh the fish on a state-certified scale (found at most bait shops and butcher shops), witnessed by two observers.
- Take the fish to a DNR fisheries office for positive identification and a state record fish application.
- Complete the application and send it along with a clear, full-length photo of your fish to the address listed on the form.

The following is a complete list of Minnesota's state record fish and where they were caught. Weights given are in pounds and ounces (example: 55-5 is 55 pounds, 5 ounces). Counties are in parentheses.

Bass, Largemouth: 8-13, Tetonka Lake (LeSueur).

Bass, Rock: 2-0, Osakis Lake (Todd); and 2-0, Lake Winnibigoshish (Cass).

Bass, Smallmouth: 8-0, West Battle Lake (Otter Tail).

Bass, White: 4-2.4, Mississippi River Pool 5 (Wabasha).

Bluegill: 2-13, Alice Lake (Hubbard).

Bowfin: 10-15, Mary Lake (Douglas); and 10-15, French Lake (Rice).

Buffalo, Bigmouth: 41-11, Mississippi River (Goodhue).

Buffalo, Black: 20-0, Minnesota River (Nicollet).

Buffalo, Smallmouth: 20-0, Big Sandy (Aitkin).

Bullhead, Black: 3-13, Reno Lake (Pope).

Bullhead, Brown: 7-1, Shallow Lake (Itasca).

Bullhead, Yellow: 3-10, Osakis Lake (Todd).

Burbot: 19-3, Lake of the Woods (Lake of the Woods).

Carp: 55-5, Clearwater Lake (Wright).

Carp sucker, River: 3-15, Mississippi River (Ramsey).

Catfish, Channel: 38-0, Mississippi River (Hennepin).

Catfish, Flathead: 70-0, St. Croix River (Washington).

Crappie, Black: 5-0, Vermillion River (Dakota).

Crappie, White: 3-15, Lake Constance (Wright).

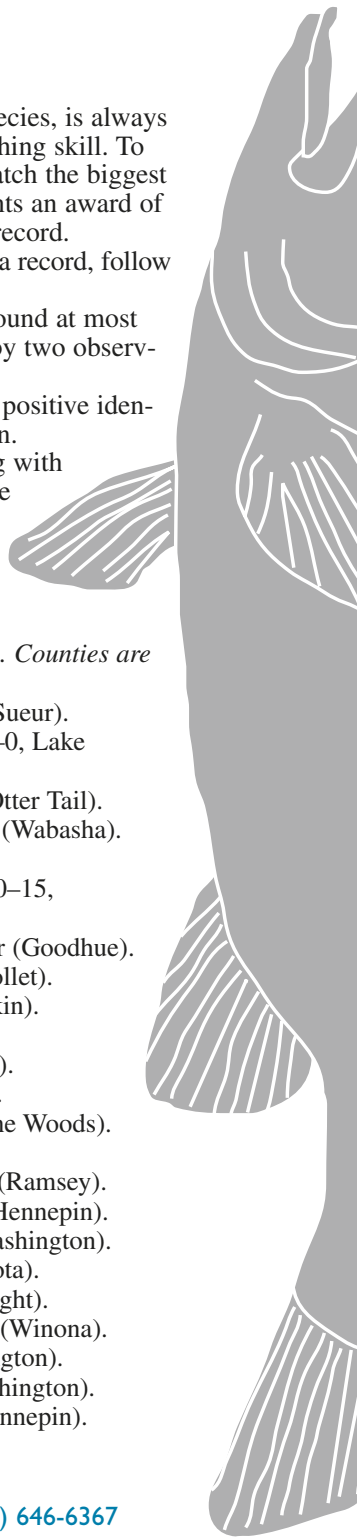
Drum, Freshwater: 35-3, Mississippi River (Winona).

Eel, American: 6-9, St. Croix River (Washington).

Gar, Longnose: 16-12, St. Croix River (Washington).

Gar, Shortnose: 4-10, Mississippi River (Hennepin).

Goldeye: 2-13, Root River (Houston).



Hogsucker, Northern: 1–15, Sunrise River (Chisago).

Mooneye: 1–15, Minnesota River (Redwood).

Muskellunge: 54–0, Lake Winnibigoshish (Itasca).

Muskellunge, Tiger: 34–12, Lake Elmo (Washington).

Perch, Yellow: 3–4, Lake Plantaganette (Hubbard).

Pike, Northern: 45–12, Basswood Lake (Lake).

Pumpkinseed: 1–6, Leech Lake (Cass).

Quillback: 6–14, Mississippi River (Ramsey).

Redhorse, Golden: 3–14, Bigfork River (Koochiching).

Redhorse, Greater: 11–13, Upper South Long Lake (Crow Wing).

Redhorse, River: 11–5, St. Croix River (Chisago).

Redhorse, Shorthead: 7–15, Rum River (Anoka).

Redhorse, Silver: 9–15, Bigfork River (Koochiching).

Salmon, Atlantic: 12–13, Baptism River (Lake).

Salmon, Chinook: 33–4, Poplar River (Cook); and 33–4, Lake Superior (St. Louis).

Salmon, Coho: 10–7, Lake Superior (Lake).

Salmon, Kokanee: 2–15, Caribou Lake (Itasca).

Salmon, Pink: 4–8, Cascade River (Cook).

Sauger: 6–3, Mississippi River (Goodhue).

Splake: 13–6, Larson Lake (Itasca).

Sturgeon, Lake: 94–4, Kettle River (Pine).

Sturgeon, Shovelnose: 5–5, Mississippi River (Goodhue).

Sucker, Blue: 14–3, Mississippi River (Wabasha).

Sucker, Longnose: 3–2, Rainy River (Koochiching).

Sucker, White: 9–1, Big Fish Lake (Stearns).

Sunfish, Green: 1–3, Scheuble Lake (Carver).

Sunfish, Hybrid: 1–12, Zumbro River (Olmsted).

Trout, Brook: 6–5, Pigeon River (Cook).

Trout, Brown: 16–12, Lake Superior (St. Louis).

Trout, Lake: 43–8, Lake Superior (Cook).

Trout, Rainbow (Steelhead): 16–6, Devil Track River (Cook).

Trout, Tiger: 2–9, Mill Creek (Olmsted).

Tullibee (Cisco): 5–12, Little Long (St. Louis).

Walleye: 17–8, Seagull River (Cook).

Walleye-Sauger Hybrid: 9–13, Mississippi River (Goodhue).

Whitefish, Lake: 12–5, Leech Lake (Cass).

Whitefish, Menominee: 2–8, Lake Superior (Cook).

Addresses and Telephone numbers

Licenses

DNR License Center
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4026
Watercraft Registration:
(800) 285-2000
Phone License Sales:
(888) 665-4236
Internet Sales: www.dnr.state.mn.us

General Information/ Licensing/ Public Access Maps

DNR Information Center
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4040
**(651) 296-6157 or
(888) 646-6367**
Telecommunications for the Deaf
(651) 296-5484 or
(800) 657-3929TDD

Reporting Fish and Game Violations

Turn In Poachers (TIP) has
a statewide, 24-hour toll-free
hotline. Callers may remain anonymous.
(800) 652-9093

Lake Maps

Minnesota Bookstore
660 Olive Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
(651) 297-3000 or
(800) 657-3757
www.minnesotasbookstore.com

Lake Survey Reports and Fisheries Brochures

DNR Fish and Wildlife
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4020
(651) 296-3325

DNR Web Site (Including Lake Survey Reports)

<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us>

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness

Note: Permits and reservations
are *not* under DNR jurisdiction.
This is a *national* forest
wilderness area. For information,
contact:
Superior National Forest
8901 Grand Avenue Place
Duluth, MN 55808
Information (218) 626-4300
Reservations (877) 550-6777
www.bwcaw.org

Information on and Reporting Harmful Exotic Species

(651) 296-2835 or
(888) 646-6367

Minnesota Office of Tourism

100 Metro Square,
121 7th Place E.
St. Paul, MN 55101
(651) 296-5029 or
1-800-657-3700
www.exploreMinnesota.com

DNR FISHERIES OFFICES (651) 296-5484 or (800) 657-3929 TDD



Park Rapids Area Office

301 S. Grove Avenue
Park Rapids, MN 56470
(218) 732-4153

Walker Area Office

07316 State 371 NW
Walker, MN 56484
(218) 547-1683

NORTHEAST REGION

1201 East Highway 2
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
(218) 327-4414

NORTHWEST REGION

2115 Birchmont
Beach Road N.E.
Bemidji, MN 56601
(218) 755-3959

Baudette Area Office

204 Main Street E.
Baudette, MN 56623
(218) 634-2522

Bemidji Area Office

2114 Bemidji Avenue
Bemidji, MN 56601
(218) 755-2974

Detroit Lakes Area Office

14583 Cnty. Hwy. 19
Detroit Lakes, MN 56501
(218) 847-1579

Fergus Falls Area Office

1509 - 1st Avenue North
Fergus Falls, MN 56537
(218) 739-7576

Glenwood Area Office

23070 N. Lakeshore Drive
Glenwood, MN 56334
(320) 634-4573

Aitkin Area Office

1200 Minnesota Ave. S.
Aitkin, MN 56431-7402
(218) 927-3751

Brainerd Area Office

1601 Minnesota Drive
Brainerd, MN 56401
(218) 828-2550
(218) 828-2735

Duluth and Lake Superior Area Office

5351 North Shore Drive
Duluth, MN 55804
(218) 525-0853

Finland Area Office

P.O. Box 546
Finland, MN 55603
(218) 353-7591

Grand Marais Area Office

1356 Hwy. 61 E.
Grand Marais, MN 55604
(218) 387-3056

Grand Rapids

Area Office

1201 E. Highway 2
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
(218) 327-4430

International Falls

Area Office

392 E. Hwy. 11
Intl. Falls, MN 56649
(218) 286-5220

Tower Area Office

650 Highway 169
Tower, MN 55790-8304
(218) 753-2580 Ex. 221

CENTRAL REGION

1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106
(651) 772-7950

Hinckley Area Office

P.O. Box 398
306 Power Ave. No.
Hinckley, MN 55037
(320) 384-7721

Little Falls Area Office

16543 Haven Road
Little Falls, MN 56345
(320) 616-2450

Metro East

1200 Warner Road
St. Paul, MN 55106
(651) 772-7950

Metro West

9925 Valley View Road
Eden Prairie, MN
55344-3526
(952) 826-6771

Montrose Area Office

7372 State Hwy. 25 S.W.
Montrose, MN 55363
(763) 675-3301

SOUTH REGION

261 Hwy. 15 S.
New Ulm, MN 56073-8915
(507) 359-6000

Hutchinson Area Office

20596 Hwy. 7
Hutchinson, MN 55350
(320) 234-2550

Lake City Area Office

1801 South Oak St.
Lake City, MN 55041
1-(651) 345-3365

Lanesboro Area Office

Route 2, Box 8450
Lanesboro, MN 55949
(507) 467-2442

Ortonville Area Office

811 Pine St.
Ortonville, MN 56278
(320) 839-2656

Rochester Office

2300 Silver Creek Rd. N.E.
Rochester, MN 55906
(507) 285-7427

Spicer Area Office

P.O. Box 457,
10590 Co. Rd. 8 NE
Spicer, MN 56288
(320) 796-2161

Waterville Area Office

50317 Fish Hatchery Rd.
P.O. Box 86
Waterville, MN 56096-0086
(507) 362-4223

Windom Area Office

175 Co. Rd. 26
Windom, MN 56101-1868
(507) 831-2900

Eat fish often?

Most fish are healthy to eat. And fish are an excellent source of low-fat protein.

But any fish (store-bought or sport-caught) could contain contaminants such as mercury and PCBs that can harm human health — especially the development of children and fetuses.

The Minnesota Dept. of Health provides advice on how often fish can be safely eaten. The consumption guidelines below are based on mercury levels

Tips for reducing contaminants

1. Eat smaller fish. Large fish contain higher levels of contaminants.
2. Eat more panfish (sunfish, crappies) and fewer predator fish (walleyes, northern pike, lake trout).
3. Trim skin and fat, especially belly fat. Also, eat fewer fatty fish such as carp, catfish, and lake trout. PCBs build up in fish fat.

measured in fish from lakes across the state. Specific advice for waters where fish have been tested is on the DNR web site (www.dnr.state.mn.us) and in DNR lake survey reports.

General Consumption Guidelines for fish caught in MN

For Children and Women of Child-bearing Age

Panfish	1 meal/week
Walleye < 20 inches	
Northern Pike < 30 inches	1 meal/month
All sizes of other species not listed	
Walleye > 20 inches	
Northern Pike > 30 inches	Do not eat
Muskellunge	

For Other Adults

Panfish	Unlimited
All sizes of other species	1 meal/week

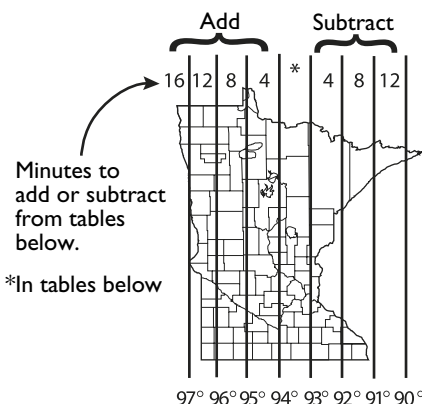
For more information, call the Minn. Dept. of Health at 651/215-0950 or toll-free 800/657-3908.

Sunrise/Sunset Tables

- This table is provided primarily for trout and salmon anglers who need to know the sunrise and sunset times on the waters they fish.
- Times shown are Central Daylight Saving Time beginning April 3, 2005 through October 29, 2005. Central Standard Time for all other dates.
- The times in the table below are for the longitudinal line running north and south through Minneapolis/St. Paul. To use the table to find the sunrise or sunset hours on the water you fish, locate the water on the map at right and add or subtract the minutes shown above the map to the time in the table.

DAY	JAN.			FEB.			MAR.			APR.			MAY			JUNE		
	Rise AM	Set PM		Rise AM	Set PM		Rise AM	Set PM		Rise AM	Set PM		Rise AM	Set PM		Rise AM	Set PM	
1	7:52	4:42		7:33	5:21		6:52	6:00		5:55	6:41		6:03	8:18		5:30	8:52	
2	7:52	4:43		7:32	5:22		6:50	6:02		5:53	6:42		6:02	8:20		5:29	8:53	
3	7:52	4:44		7:31	5:24		6:48	6:03		6:51	7:43		6:00	8:21		5:29	8:54	
4	7:52	4:45		7:30	5:25		6:46	6:04		6:49	7:44		5:59	8:22		5:28	8:55	
5	7:51	4:46		7:29	5:27		6:45	6:06		6:47	7:46		5:57	8:23		5:28	8:56	
6	7:51	4:47		7:27	5:28		6:43	6:07		6:45	7:47		5:56	8:24		5:28	8:56	
7	7:51	4:48		7:26	5:29		6:41	6:08		6:43	7:48		5:55	8:26		5:27	8:57	
8	7:51	4:49		7:25	5:31		6:39	6:10		6:42	7:49		5:53	8:27		5:27	8:58	
9	7:51	4:50		7:23	5:32		6:37	6:11		6:40	7:51		5:52	8:28		5:27	8:58	
10	7:50	4:52		7:22	5:34		6:36	6:12		6:38	7:52		5:51	8:29		5:26	8:59	
11	7:50	4:53		7:20	5:35		6:34	6:14		6:36	7:53		5:49	8:30		5:26	8:59	
12	7:50	4:54		7:19	5:37		6:32	6:15		6:34	7:54		5:48	8:32		5:26	9:00	
13	7:49	4:55		7:18	5:38		6:30	6:16		6:33	7:56		5:47	8:33		5:26	9:01	
14	7:49	4:56		7:16	5:39		6:28	6:18		6:31	7:57		5:46	8:34		5:26	9:01	
15	7:48	4:58		7:15	5:41		6:26	6:19		6:29	7:58		5:45	8:35		5:26	9:01	
16	7:48	4:59		7:13	5:42		6:25	6:20		6:27	7:59		5:43	8:36		5:26	9:02	
17	7:47	5:00		7:12	5:44		6:23	6:21		6:26	8:01		5:42	8:37		5:26	9:02	
18	7:46	5:01		7:10	5:45		6:21	6:23		6:24	8:02		5:41	8:38		5:26	9:03	
19	7:46	5:03		7:08	5:46		6:19	6:24		6:22	8:03		5:40	8:40		5:26	9:03	
20	7:45	5:04		7:07	5:48		6:17	6:25		6:21	8:05		5:39	8:41		5:26	9:03	
21	7:44	5:05		7:05	5:49		6:15	6:27		6:19	8:06		5:38	8:42		5:26	9:03	
22	7:43	5:07		7:04	5:51		6:13	6:28		6:17	8:07		5:37	8:43		5:27	9:04	
23	7:42	5:08		7:02	5:52		6:11	6:29		6:16	8:08		5:36	8:44		5:27	9:04	
24	7:42	5:10		7:00	5:53		6:10	6:30		6:14	8:10		5:36	8:45		5:27	9:04	
25	7:41	5:11		6:59	5:55		6:08	6:32		6:12	8:11		5:35	8:46		5:27	9:04	
26	7:40	5:12		6:57	5:56		6:06	6:33		6:11	8:12		5:34	8:47		5:28	9:04	
27	7:39	5:14		6:55	5:58		6:04	6:34		6:09	8:13		5:33	8:48		5:28	9:04	
28	7:38	5:15		6:53	5:59		6:02	6:35		6:08	8:15		5:32	8:49		5:29	9:04	
29	7:37	5:17					6:00	6:37		6:06	8:16		5:32	8:50		5:29	9:04	
30	7:36	5:18					5:58	6:38		6:05	8:17		5:31	8:51		5:29	9:04	
31	7:35	5:19					5:56	6:39					5:30	8:52				

Example: Whitewater State Park is in the “Subtract 8 Minutes” time zone. Therefore, sunrise there on June 10 will be 5:18 a.m. (5:26 minus 8 minutes).



JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		DAY
Rise AM	Set PM	Rise AM	Set PM	Rise AM	Set PM	Rise AM	Set PM	Rise AM	Set PM	Rise AM	Set PM	
5:30	9:04	5:58	8:40	6:35	7:51	7:11	6:54	6:51	5:02	7:31	4:33	1
5:31	9:03	5:59	8:39	6:36	7:49	7:12	6:52	6:53	5:00	7:32	4:33	2
5:31	9:03	6:00	8:38	6:37	7:47	7:13	6:51	6:54	4:59	7:33	4:33	3
5:32	9:03	6:01	8:36	6:38	7:45	7:14	6:49	6:55	4:58	7:34	4:32	4
5:32	9:02	6:03	8:35	6:39	7:44	7:16	6:47	6:57	4:56	7:35	4:32	5
5:33	9:02	6:04	8:34	6:41	7:42	7:17	6:45	6:58	4:55	7:36	4:32	6
5:34	9:02	6:05	8:32	6:42	7:40	7:18	6:43	6:59	4:54	7:37	4:32	7
5:35	9:01	6:06	8:31	6:43	7:38	7:19	6:41	7:01	4:53	7:38	4:32	8
5:35	9:01	6:07	8:29	6:44	7:36	7:21	6:40	7:02	4:51	7:39	4:32	9
5:36	9:00	6:08	8:28	6:45	7:34	7:22	6:38	7:04	4:50	7:40	4:32	10
5:37	9:00	6:10	8:26	6:47	7:32	7:23	6:36	7:05	4:49	7:41	4:32	11
5:38	8:59	6:11	8:25	6:48	7:30	7:25	6:34	7:06	4:48	7:42	4:32	12
5:39	8:59	6:12	8:23	6:49	7:28	7:26	6:32	7:08	4:47	7:43	4:32	13
5:39	8:58	6:13	8:22	6:50	7:27	7:27	6:31	7:09	4:46	7:44	4:32	14
5:40	8:57	6:14	8:20	6:51	7:25	7:28	6:29	7:10	4:45	7:44	4:32	15
5:41	8:56	6:16	8:18	6:53	7:23	7:30	6:27	7:12	4:44	7:45	4:32	16
5:42	8:56	6:17	8:17	6:54	7:21	7:31	6:25	7:13	4:43	7:46	4:33	17
5:43	8:55	6:18	8:15	6:55	7:19	7:32	6:24	7:14	4:42	7:46	4:33	18
5:44	8:54	6:19	8:14	6:56	7:17	7:34	6:22	7:16	4:41	7:47	4:33	19
5:45	8:53	6:20	8:12	6:57	7:15	7:35	6:20	7:17	4:40	7:48	4:34	20
5:46	8:52	6:22	8:10	6:59	7:13	7:36	6:19	7:18	4:39	7:48	4:34	21
5:47	8:51	6:23	8:09	7:00	7:11	7:38	6:17	7:20	4:39	7:49	4:35	22
5:48	8:50	6:24	8:07	7:01	7:09	7:39	6:16	7:21	4:38	7:49	4:35	23
5:49	8:49	6:25	8:05	7:02	7:08	7:40	6:14	7:22	4:37	7:50	4:36	24
5:50	8:48	6:26	8:03	7:03	7:06	7:42	6:12	7:24	4:36	7:50	4:37	25
5:51	8:47	6:28	8:02	7:05	7:04	7:43	6:11	7:25	4:36	7:50	4:37	26
5:52	8:46	6:29	8:00	7:06	7:02	7:44	6:09	7:26	4:35	7:51	4:38	27
5:54	8:45	6:30	7:58	7:07	7:00	7:46	6:08	7:27	4:35	7:51	4:39	28
5:55	8:44	6:31	7:56	7:08	6:58	7:47	6:06	7:28	4:34	7:51	4:39	29
5:56	8:43	6:32	7:55	7:09	6:56	6:48	5:05	7:30	4:34	7:51	4:40	30
5:57	8:41	6:33	7:53			6:50	5:03			7:51	4:41	31

ANGLERS HELP ENSURE FUTURE FISHING

Minnesotans love to fish. More than a third of residents wet a line—only Alaska has a higher percentage of residents who fish.

Non-resident anglers are also drawn to this state, making it one of the top four angling destinations in America—Florida, Texas and California rank higher. In total, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says about 2 million anglers wet a line here each year.

That's good news. It means we have a world-class resource right on our doorstep. But it's also a serious responsibility.

Protecting fish and their habitat is a top priority for anglers and the Department of Natural Resources. Anglers have supported special regulations that limit harvest and, in many lakes, improve the quality of fishing. Lakeshore property owners recognize that healthy shorelines are critical for water quality, aquatic plants and fish.

But pressure on fish and their habitat is increasing. In the future, it's likely that anglers will spend even more time on the water thanks to more comfortable boats and better technology. It's also likely that more native shoreline will be developed, which can harm fish and wildlife populations and decrease water clarity.

It's important for anglers and property owners to use the resource wisely. Following fishing regulations is a good start. Also, make sure everyone you fish with knows and follows the regulations. If you see a violation, call the Turn in Poachers hotline listed at the bottom of this page.

Fishing is great in Minnesota. The DNR will work with anglers and lakeshore property owners to keep it that way. The issues facing our natural resources are complex. Solutions will require thought and cooperation from everyone who would like to pass this important resource to future generations.



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Turn in Poachers
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