

# MINNESOTA

## 1974 Fishing Laws Synopsis

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## LICENSE FEES

Licenses obtainable from any county auditor or his agents. Each applicant for a license shall appear in person before the agent, except that either the husband or wife alone may appear in person to apply for a combination license.

### Resident Licenses:

Individual Angling .....	\$4.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)...	6.00
Dark House Spearing (additional to angling license) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House (each must be licensed) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House used for rental (each must be licensed).....	6.00
Whitefish Netting (additional to angling license) per 100-ft. net (2 nets permitted): each net .....	1.00

### Nonresident Licenses:

Individual Angling — Season.....	6.50
Individual Angling — 3 days.....	3.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)....	10.00

NOTE: All persons who have attained the age of 16 and are under the age of 65 must have on their person an appropriate unrestricted license or an appropriate restricted license with a Leech Lake Reservation Stamp affixed while angling in the Leech Lake Reservation. Nonresident must have license and stamp regardless of age.

## LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

### Residents:

- Resident licenses may be issued only to U.S. citizens who have maintained a legal residence in Minnesota for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for a license, except as provided below.
- Residents under the age of 16 years are not required to have an angling, spearing, or netting license.
- A license to take fish shall be issued to any citizen of Minnesota who is a recipient of supplemental security income for the aged, blind, and disabled, without charge.
- Residents serving in the U.S. military or naval forces, or the reserve components thereof, who are stationed outside the state may fish without a license when in Minnesota on regularly granted leave or furlough, provided they have the proper leave or furlough papers on their person.
- A permanent license to take fish shall be issued at the prevailing fee for an individual resident license to any citizen of Minnesota, 16 years of age or older, who is mentally retarded and whose parent or guardian furnishes satisfactory evidence of the disability to the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor.
- Permanent license to take fish shall be issued to Minnesota veterans who have a 100% service-connected disability.
- Residents who have attained the age of 65 years may take fish by angling without a license. However, they must have on their person evidence of their age and proof of Minnesota residency.
- Patients of a U. S. Veteran's Administration Hospital may fish without obtaining a license as long as they are patients. Also, patients or inmates of a State mental or correctional institution may be permitted to fish without obtaining a license as long as they are patients, subject to written consent of the superintendent of such institution.

### Nonresidents:

- A nonresident under the age of 16 years is not required to have an angling license if his parent or legal guardian has obtained a nonresident angling license and provided the child's fish are included in the daily and possession limit of the parent or legal guardian. However, a nonresident under 16 may purchase a license and thereby be entitled to his own limit of fish.
- Nonresidents in the military or naval forces of the U.S., or in any reserve or component of the military

or naval service, who have officially transferred to and are stationed in Minnesota, are eligible for resident fishing licenses.

• Nonresident full-time students at public or private educational institutions who reside in Minnesota during the full term of the school year may purchase a resident fishing license from the county auditor upon presenting proof of their status as students.

## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

### IT IS UNLAWFUL:

• For persons 16 years through 64 years of age to fish unless they have an angling license on their person ready for inspection.

• For persons 16 years of age or older to spear from a dark house unless they have a dark house spearing license in addition to an angling license.

• To fish with more than one line and one hook (or single artificial lure) except as permitted in waters forming the boundary between Minnesota and its neighboring states. Special boundary water regulations are listed in other sections of this synopsis. (Note — Three artificial flies may be used in angling for black bass, trout, crappies, sunfish or rock bass.)

• To deposit any refuse, poisonous substances, or chemicals injurious to fish life in any waters of the state.

• To buy or sell game fish, except fish taken under a commercial or private hatchery license.

• To take fish by means of explosives, drugs, poisons, lime, medicated bait, fish berries, or other deleterious substances, or by nets, traps, tip-ups, trotlines, set lines, wires, springs, ropes, cables, snaghooks or snaglines, except as expressly authorized.

• To possess fish nets unless a 2½" x 5/8" (or larger) metal tag is attached, bearing the name and address of the owner (when not in use) or operator (when in use). (Note — Minnow nets, as described under "MINNOWS" on page 15, landing nets, dip nets, or similar nets usually sold by retail sporting goods dealers are exempt from this provision.)

• To stock fish in any waters or transfer fish from one body of water to another without written permit from the Director or his authorized agents.

• To take minnows from designated trout waters, except under special permit.

• To drive a motor boat through a posted spawning bed or fish preserve. (Note — Riparian landowners or lessees adjacent to such areas may use route doing least damage to vegetation to and from their property through such areas, provided they operate their motors at the slowest possible speed.)

• To drag boat anchors or other weights with a

motor propelled boat through aquatic vegetation, except as authorized by law or by Commissioner's order.

• To fish in designated trout waters except during the trout season.

• It is unlawful to deposit garbage, rubbish, offal, in public waters or on the ice, or on public lands.

### INLAND WATERS

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 18-Feb. 15*	3
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	May 18-Feb. 15*	6
Muskellunge including Hybrid . . . . .	May 18-Feb. 15*	1
(Minimum size—30 in.)		
Exception: Size limit is 26 inches on Shoepack (Boot Jack) Lake & Little Shoepack (Little Boot Jack) Lake, St. Louis County.		
Largemouth and Small- mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	June 1-Feb. 15*  (May 18-Feb. 15*, north and east of U.S. Highway 53 from Duluth to Inter- national Falls and in Ash and Pelican Lakes, St. Louis County)	6
Lake Trout . . . . .	Dec. 29-Feb. 28 and May 18-Sept. 29	3
Salmon . . . . .	Continuous	10
Crappies . . . . .	Continuous	15
Sunfish or Bluegills . . . . .	Continuous	30
Rock Bass . . . . .	Continuous	30
White Bass . . . . .	Continuous	30
Catfish . . . . .	Continuous	5
Bullheads . . . . .	Continuous	100
Whitefish or Rough Fish .	Continuous	No Limits
Exception: Whitefish and Perch (Leech Lake In- dian Reservation Waters) . . . . .		
	Continuous	25 each

\*Feb. 15 in 1974; Feb. 16 in 1975.

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INLAND WATERS — Continued from page 5

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Smelt .....	Continuous	No Limits
Sturgeon (may be taken in tributaries to St. Croix River only — minimum size limit, 40 inches) ..	June 29-Oct. 31	1
Paddlefish .....	No open season	
Trout including Splake (except Lake Trout). Special winter season in lakes only north of below-described boundary, except waters in Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, and Otter Tail Counties. ....	Dec. 29, 1973- Jan. 20, 1974	5 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All waters in and south of the Minnesota River and that portion of the Mississippi River from Fort Snelling to its confluence with the St. Croix River. May 4-Oct. 15	May 4-Oct. 15	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All waters north of the above - described boundary .....	May 4-Sept. 29	

• All streams and rivers from Lake Superior upstream to posted boundaries are open to the taking of brook, brown, rainbow trout and salmon continuously. However, in the two posted areas of the Knife River in Lake County, fish may be taken only from June 1 to August 31, inclusive.

• Only a single hook may be used for angling in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams, except the Pigeon River in Cook County and the St. Louis River in St. Louis County.

• Anglers must unhook and immediately return to the water any fish that is hooked in any part of the body, except the mouth, in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams.

NOTE: Possession and use of minnows, except in preserved condition, for bait on designated trout lakes is prohibited.

Fishing hours for trout (except lake trout) on all waters are from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on opening

day and from one hour before sunrise to 11 p.m. the remainder of the season.

## LAKE SUPERIOR

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Trout, including Splake (except Lake Trout) ...	Continuous	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Lake Trout .....	Nov. 5-Oct. 10	3
Salmon .....	Continuous	10

All other species may be taken by angling, spear-  
ing, and archery only in accordance with and subject  
to the provisions of the laws and regulations relating  
to the taking of such fish in the inland waters of this  
state.

### SMELT

In Lake Superior and tributary streams, smelt  
may be taken day or night by licensed fishermen but  
not with the aid of artificial lights.

Smelt may be taken with the use of dip nets and  
minnow seines not more than 25 feet in length nor  
more than four feet in depth, provided that seines  
may not be used in any stream, except the St. Louis  
River, nor in Lake Superior within 100 feet of the  
mouth of any stream, except the St. Louis River.

Smelt so taken may be possessed without limit and  
may be bought or sold at any time.

Live smelt shall not be possessed or transported.

### CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Minnesota portions of the following:

#### Cook County:

North Fowl Lake, South Fowl Lake, Granite  
River, Gunflint Lake, Little Gunflint Lake, Lily  
Lakes, Magnetic Lake, Maraboeuf Lake, Moose Lake,  
Mountain Lake, North Lake, Little North Lake,  
Pigeon River, Pine Lake, Pine River, Rat Lake, Rose  
Lake, Round Lake, Saganaga Lake, South Lake and  
Watab Lake.

#### Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties:

Rainy River

#### Koochiching and St. Louis Counties:

Rainy Lake (except Black Bay)

#### Lake County:

Basswood Lake (except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist  
and Back Bays), Basswood River, Birch Lake, Carp

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# CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 7

Lake, Cypress Lake, Knife Lake (except South Arm of Knife Lake), 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 Lake, Loon Lake, Loon River, Namakan Lake, Sand Point Lake and Little Vermilion Lake.

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (in aggregate) . . . . .	May 18-April 14	14
(Not more than 6 may be Walleye. Dressed Sauger must be counted as Walleye since it cannot be readily identified.)		
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 18-April 14	3
Muskellunge (minimum size — 30 inches) . . . . .	June 22-Oct. 1	1
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	May 18-Dec. 15	6
Sturgeon . . . . .	June 29-May 31	1
Lake Trout . . . . .	Dec. 29-Feb. 28 and from May 18-Sept. 29	3
Trout (except Lake Trout) . . . . .	May 4-Sept. 29	10
		(not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All other species . . . . .	Continuous	Same as Inland Limits

NOTE: All other regulations are the same as in inland waters.

Persons holding license(s) of adjacent Canadian provinces, together with Minnesota license, may possess only one limit while on the waters of Lake of the Woods or Rainy River adjacent to Lake of the Woods County.



## WISCONSIN - MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

(Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, Lake St. Croix, St. Croix River, St. Louis River, including St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay)

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
<b>Largemouth and Smallmouth</b>		
Black Bass		5
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	May 25-March 1	of either or both in aggregate
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
<b>Walleye and Sauger</b>		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	May 4-March 1	6 of either or both in aggregate
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
Northern Pike (Pickerel)		5
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	May 4-March 1	
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
Catfish		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	Continuous	10
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	25
Perch	Continuous	No Limits
Bullheads	Continuous	No Limits
Rough fish and Eels	Continuous	No Limits
White Bass or Yellow Bass (Striped), Crappies (Calico, Silver and Strawberry Bass), Rock Bass, and Sunfish or Bluegills	Continuous	25 each
Paddlefish (Spoonbill Catfish)	No open season	
Sturgeon		
All waters above the Red Wing Dam (minimum size limit — 40 inches)	May 4-Oct. 31	1

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# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 9

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
All waters below the Red Wing Dam (no minimum size limit). Continuous		10

**Note—**

- Muskellunge and all other species not specified shall be covered by inland regulations of the state in which taken.
- Rough fish may be taken by spearing, archery, and dip netting during daylight hours only during the period April 20 to March 1, inclusive. Dip net hoops cannot exceed 24 inches in diameter.
- Residents of Minnesota or Wisconsin holding valid resident angling licenses from their respective states and persons from other states who have nonresident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above and may transport to their respective states by the most convenient route. (Note—This includes children who are not required to have a license.)
- Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with one hook (or single artificial lure) on each line. (Exception—Fly fishermen may use two flies on each line.)
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing season is closed.
- To have a building, vehicle, tent, fish house or similar enclosure on the ice on Wisconsin-Minnesota border waters after March 1.

## IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

[Little Spirit Lake (Jackson County), Iowa Lake (Jackson and Nobles Counties), Iowa Lake, Okamanpeedan (Tuttle) Lake and Swag Lake (Martin County)]

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye . . . . .	May 4-Feb. 15*	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 4-Feb. 15*	3

\*Feb. 15 in 1974; Feb. 16 in 1975.

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# IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

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Catfish .....	May 4-Feb. 15*	8
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 4-Feb. 15*	6
Sunfish .....	Continuous	30
Crappies .....	Continuous	15
Perch .....	Continuous	30
White Bass (Striped Bass) .....	Continuous	30
Bullheads .....	Continuous	No Limits
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Suckers, Red- horse, Sheepshead, Buffalofish, Burbot (Eelpout), Dogfish, Gar and Quillback]..	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Spear and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalofish, sheepshead, dogfish, gar and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to Feb. 15, inclusive.

Residents of Minnesota or Iowa holding valid resident angling licenses from their respective states and persons from other states who have nonresident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above, whether such waters are in Iowa or Minnesota, and may personally transport their fish by the most direct route to the state in which they hold a valid angling license. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

## IT IS UNLAWFUL on Iowa-Minnesota boundary waters:

- To use more than two lines with more than two hooks on each line.
- To use a set line or unattended line.
- To spear game fish at any time.

## SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

(Lakes Traverse, Mud, Big Stone and Hendricks and the Bois de Sioux River from Lake Traverse to the boundary between North and South Dakota)

\*Feb. 15 in 1974; Feb. 16 in 1975.

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**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 11

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 4-Feb. 28	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 4-Feb. 28	6
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 4-Feb. 28	6
Crappies .....	Continuous	30
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	20
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Perch .....	Continuous	50
Catfish .....	Continuous	8
Sturgeon .....	Continuous	1
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Buffalofish, Sheepshead, Suckers, Redhorse, Dogfish, Burbot (Eelpout), Gar and White Bass (Striped Bass)] .....	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Unprotected fish, except White Bass (as listed in the above table), may be taken by spearing and archery from sunrise to sunset during the period May 4 to December 1, inclusive.

Residents of Minnesota or South Dakota holding valid resident angling licenses from their respective states and persons of other states who have non-resident Minnesota or South Dakota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above and may transport such fish with them by the most convenient route to the state in which they are licensed. (Note—This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

• Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on South Dakota-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than three hooks on each line.
- To spear fish from a dark house.

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**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 12

- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear, spring gaff or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- To permit any fish house or similar structure to remain on the ice after March 5.
- To use a set line or unattended line.

**NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
(Bois de Sioux River and the Red River  
of the North)

Regulations on the North Dakota-Minnesota border waters are the same as regulations on the South Dakota-Minnesota border waters except:

- Spearing and archery are unlawful for any species at any time.
- Only one hook (or artificial lure) may be used on each line.
- It is unlawful to have a dip net in a shelter house on the ice.
- The daily and possession limit on northern pike (pickerel) is 3.
- Anglers must enter and return from the waters in the state in which they are licensed.

**FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE**

- Dark houses, fish houses and shelters placed on the ice on any waters must have the name and address of the owner plainly and legibly painted on the outside in letters and figures at least three inches in height. A metal tag, furnished with the current calendar-year license, must be attached to the exterior side of the door, not more than six inches below the top of the door. On structures with openings, other than doors, the tag must be attached to the material on the right side of the opening when facing the structure and not more than six inches below the top of the opening.
- When in use, dark houses, fish houses and shelters must be so constructed that the door can be opened from the outside at any and all times.
- It is unlawful to have a spear inside a dark house, fish house, or shelter when angling therein.

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# FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE

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• All dark houses, fish houses, shelters or similar structures must not be allowed to remain on the ice after February 28 except on Minnesota-Canada border waters (March 31), Minnesota-Iowa border waters (February 20), Minnesota-South Dakota and Minnesota-North Dakota border waters (March 5) and Minnesota-Wisconsin border waters (March 1). If not removed, such structures will be confiscated and removed or destroyed by a Conservation Officer. Contents of the structures will be seized and held for 60 days, and if not claimed by the owner by then, they become the property of the Division of Game and Fish.

Note—After February 28, such structures may be placed on the ice and used during the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 12 midnight if the season is open on any species of fish in the lake and at the location of the structure. Structures found on the ice before or after these daily time limits are subject to the same provisions described above.

• It is unlawful for nonresidents to spear any fish in Minnesota at any time. However, they may angle from a licensed fish house.

## DARK HOUSE SPEARING (Residents Only)

• Unless otherwise restricted by Commissioner's regulation or order, northern pike (pickerel), rough fish, catfish and whitefish may be taken by spearing from dark houses through the ice only from December 1 to February 15, inclusive.

## SPEARING ROUGH FISH (Residents Only)

• "Rough fish" includes carp, buffalofish, perch, suckers, redhorse, sheepshead, dogfish, burbot (eelpout), tullibeas, gar, goldeyes, bullheads and turtles.

• Licensed resident anglers (and resident children) may take rough fish by spearing, archery, harpooning or dip netting from May 1 to February 15, inclusive, from sunrise to sunset in all inland waters, except designated trout waters or waters designated as special fish management areas such as spawning, trapping or fish preserves. Rough fish (except redhorse, suckers, tullibeas, and bullheads) and turtles so taken may be bought and sold.

Daily and possession limits are:

Suckers .....	50
Redhorse .....	50
Bullheads .....	100
Other Species .....	No Limit

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## SPEARING ROUGH FISH (Residents Only)

Continued from page 14

- Permits may be issued by the Director or his authorized agent for the taking of turtles at night with the aid of artificial lights.
- Dip net hoops may not exceed 24 inches in diameter and the net must be held in the hand.
- Rough fish taken must not be returned to any waters, nor shall they be left on the banks of any lake or stream.

### MINNOWS

- Anglers may take minnows for their own use by means of dip nets, traps, and seines no more than 25 feet in length or more than 148 meshes in depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bar measure or more than 197 meshes in depth of  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure or more than four feet in depth if mesh is smaller than  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure. Traps in use must have a metal tag bearing the name and address of the owner.
- Minnows may not be taken from designated trout waters, except under special permit.
- Carp minnows may not be transported, used as bait, or returned to any waters. Persons who take carp minnows by any method should destroy them.
- No person may transport more than 12 dozen minnows directly from the waters from which they were taken in any container containing less than 60 gallons of water.
- No person may keep more than 12 dozen minnows unless the container is equipped with aerating equipment or is provided with a continuous flow of water sufficient to maintain enough dissolved oxygen in the water to keep the minnows in good condition.
- Special licenses are required of persons who sell minnows either retail or wholesale.
- No person except licensed minnow exporters may export minnows without a permit from the Commissioner or his authorized agent.

### FROGS

- Licensed anglers (and children under 16) may take, use, buy and sell for bait purposes only an unlimited number of frogs during the period May 16 to March 31, inclusive, provided the overall maximum length of such frogs shall not exceed 6 inches.
- Taking of frogs for other than bait purposes requires a frogging license in addition to an angling license.

## SHIPMENT OF FISH

### Nonresidents:

• A nonresident licensee may ship to himself, provided he has obtained a shipping coupon, by common carrier within or without the state, the legal limit of undressed fish (with tails, fins and skins intact — the removal of heads, entrails, scales and gills permitted), provided the total weight of these fish does not exceed 25 pounds. (Note — One fish exceeding 25 pounds may be shipped, but in this case no other fish can be included.) To ship dressed or filleted fish, a nonresident licensee may secure one coupon at no cost, which entitles him to ship to himself his legal limit of dressed fish, provided the net weight of game fish does not exceed 15 pounds, and provided the fish are prepared and packed by a licensed packer.

• A nonresident licensee may carry with him as personal baggage in any vehicle or common carrier within or without the state the legal limit of undressed fish. (Exception — Bullheads may be either dressed or undressed.)

As an alternative to transporting undressed fish, dressed fish may be carried, provided the legal limit or a total weight of 15 pounds (except bullheads) is not exceeded, and provided the container bears: (1) name and license number of the licensee, (2) name and license number of a licensed packer, and (3) number, species and net weight of the fish.

### Residents:

• A resident licensee may ship out of state one undressed fish during open season or five days thereafter, provided a proper permit is obtained from a Conservation Officer.

• A resident licensee may fillet, ship or transport fish lawfully taken and possessed to any point within the state, provided they are consigned to himself only.

## EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Each of the following lakes is under special regulations as indicated below:

Grindstone Lake, Pine County, is open the year around to the taking of all species of fish. Three hooks on one line are permitted. Spearing is prohibited. Fish houses or shelters are permitted to be used. Daily and possession limits are the same as for the general inland waters, except for the 30-inch minimum-size limit on rock sturgeon.

The following lakes are managed primarily for muskellunge, and spearing with or without a dark house is prohibited in them.

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## EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Continued from page 16

### Cass County

Baby, T. 140, 141, R. 29.

Howard, T. 141, R. 31.

### Chisago County:

Rush, T. 37, R. 21, 22.

### Douglas County:

Lobster, T. 128, R. 38, 39.

### Hennepin County

Independence, T. 118, R. 23, 24.

### Hubbard County:

Bad Axe, T. 142, R. 34; Big Mantrap, T. 141, 142, R. 33, 34; Big Sand, T. 141, R. 34; Little Sand, T. 141, R. 33, 34; Spider, T. 141, R. 33; Stocking, T. 141, R. 34.

### Itasca County:

Deer, T. 56, 57, R. 26, 27; Moose, T. 57, R. 26, 27; Little Moose, T. 57, R. 26; North Star, T. 58, 59, R. 26; Pug Hole, T. 57, R. 26; Spider, T. 58, R. 25, 26.

### Otter Tail County:

West Battle, T. 132, R. 40; T. 133, R. 39, 40.

### Wright County:

Sugar, T. 121, 122, R. 27.

The following waters are closed to the taking of muskellunge. The purpose is to increase the brood stock for the propagation program.

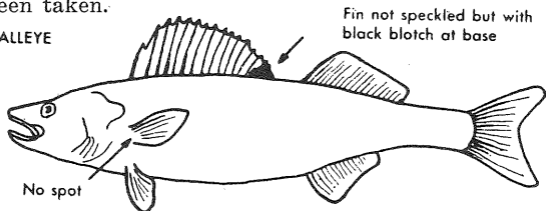
### Itasca County:

Day Lake, S. 28, T. 58, R. 26; Long Lake, S. 14, 23, T. 57, R. 26; Little Long Lake, S. 1, T. 57, R. 26; S. 25, 26, 35, 36, T. 58, R. 26.

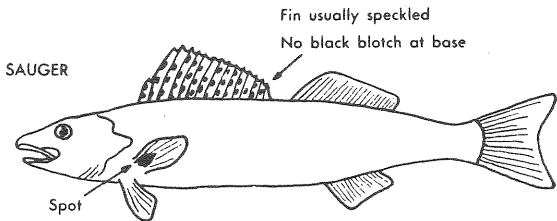
## IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF FISH

The walleye and sauger (or sand pike) are both pike-perches and are quite similar in appearance. They can be identified by the characteristics in the diagram. Also, the walleye has a conspicuous white band along the lower edge of the tail fin; the sauger does not. Saugers are usually smaller and more slender than walleyes and may have mottled sides. Usually saugers do not grow to be heavier than 3 pounds while walleyes as large as 18 pounds have been taken.

WALLEYE



Continued on page 18

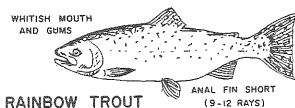
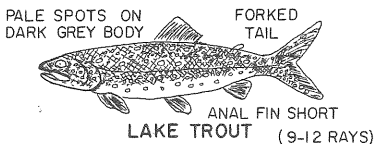


**Northern Pike** — Cheek is entirely covered by scales, as is the upper half of the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw number 5 or less on each side. The fish has light spots on a dark background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 45 pounds 12 ounces.



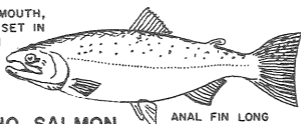
**Muskellunge** — Scales on the upper half only of both the cheek and the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw usually number more than 5 on each side. The fish generally has dark spots or vertical bars on a light background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 56 pounds 8 ounces.

Salmon resemble trout from the same waters. They can be distinguished from trout by their anal fin which has a longer base than height. The opposite is true of trout whose anal fin is higher than it is long at the base. Salmon have 12 or more rays in this fin and trout have 12 or less.



Continued on page 19

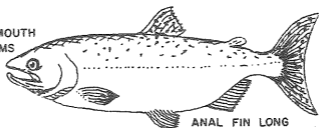
DUSKY MOUTH,  
TEETH SET IN  
WHITISH  
GUMS



**COHO SALMON**

ANAL FIN LONG  
(12-15 RAYS)

DUSKY MOUTH  
AND GUMS



**CHINOOK SALMON**

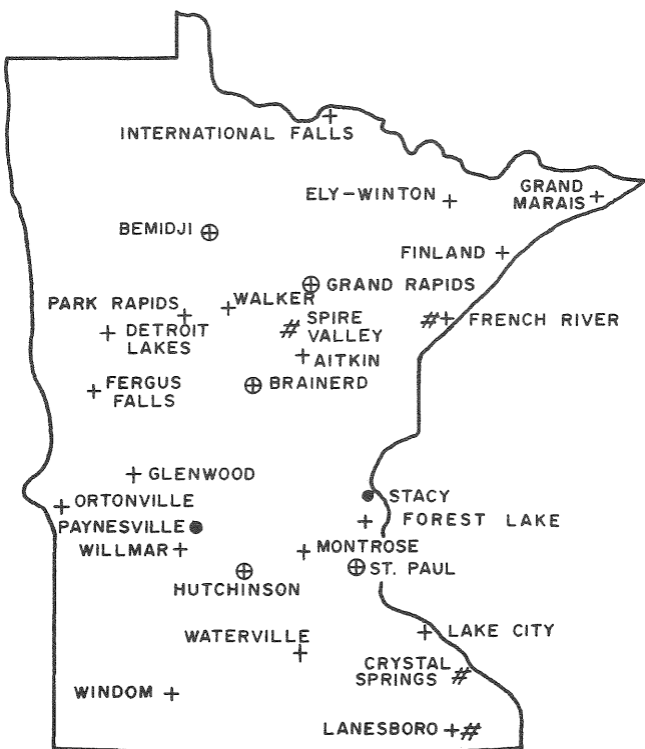
ANAL FIN LONG  
(15-19 RAYS)

### DID YOU KNOW:

- That there are about 3,000,000 acres of fishing waters in Minnesota.
- That there are 500 trout streams in Minnesota.
- That the Section of Fisheries has the responsibility of carrying out a statewide fish management program in accordance with laws, regulations, Department policies, and available funds.
- That the objective is to provide a maximum, sustained yield of fish from the waters of the state and the maximum number of satisfactory sport fishing hours.
- That fish management activities include habitat improvement; acquisition, development, and management of natural spawning areas; operation of fish hatcheries and rearing ponds for the propagation and distribution of fish; rescue of fish from lakes where they are subject to winterkill; rough fish control; lake rehabilitation through the use of fish toxicants; administration of licensed commercial fishing; and formulation of regulations governing the harvest of fish.
- That the largest fishes taken by angling in Minnesota are: Walleyes—16 lbs. 11 oz.; Saugers—6 lbs. 2½ oz.; Muskellunge—56 lbs. 8 oz.; Northern Pike—45 lbs. 12 oz.; Largemouth Bass—10 lbs. 2 oz.; Smallmouth Bass—8 lbs.; Crappies—5 lbs.; Sunfish—2 lbs. 13 oz.; Brown Trout—16 lbs. 8 oz.; Rainbow Trout—15 lbs. 7 oz.; Brook Trout—9 lbs.; Lake Trout—43 lbs. 8 oz.; Perch—3 lbs. 4 oz.; Mud Catfish—157 lbs.; Channel Catfish—37 lbs.; Coho Salmon—10 lbs. 6½ oz.; Chinook Salmon—18 lbs. 8 oz.

# FISH MANAGEMENT FIELD STATIONS

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Game and Fish

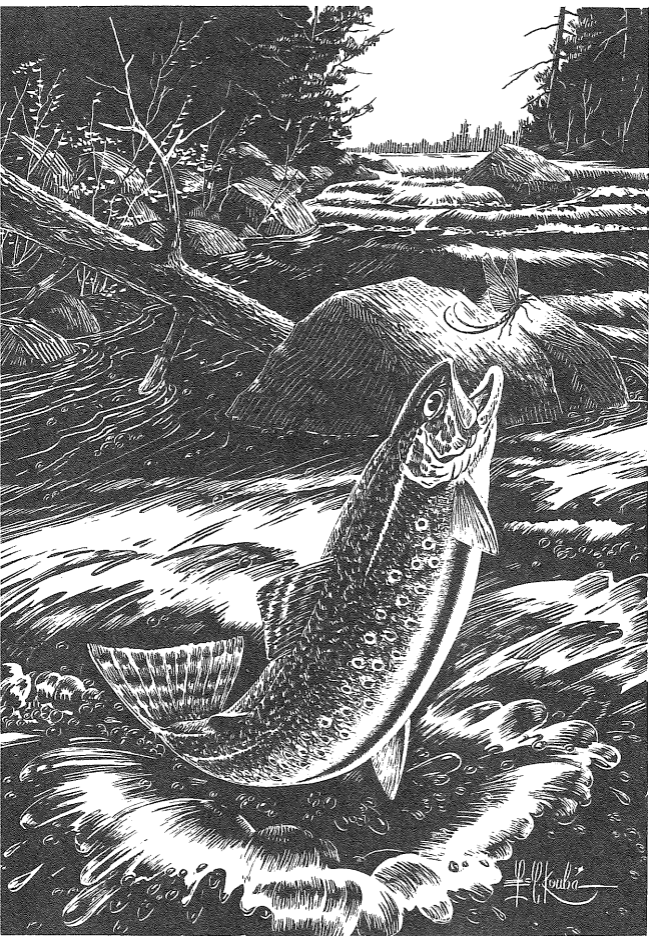


## LEGEND

- ⊕ Regional Headquarters
- + Area Headquarters
- Substations
- # Trout and Salmon Rearing Stations







# MINNESOTA

1973 Fishing Laws Synopsis

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## LICENSE FEES

Licenses obtainable from any county auditor or his agents. Each applicant for a license shall appear in person before the agent, except that either the husband or wife alone may appear in person to apply for a combination license.

### Resident Licenses:

Individual Angling .....	\$4.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)...	6.00
A permanent angling license may be issued to Minnesota citizens 70 years old or over at the prevailing fee by county auditors.....	
4.00	4.00
Dark House Spearing (additional to angling license) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House (each must be licensed) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House used for rental (each must be licensed).....	6.00
Whitefish Netting (additional to angling license) per 100-ft. net (2 nets permitted):	
each net .....	1.00

### Nonresident Licenses:

Individual Angling — Season.....	6.50
Individual Angling — 3 days.....	3.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)....	10.00

## LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

### Residents:

- Resident licenses may be issued only to U.S. citizens who have maintained a legal residence in Minnesota for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for a license, except as provided below.
- Residents under the age of 16 years are not required to have an angling license.
- Residents who are blind or who are receiving Old Age Assistance may obtain an angling license free of charge from the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor in the county in which they reside.
- Residents serving in the U.S. military or naval forces, or the reserve components thereof, who are stationed outside the state may fish without a license when in Minnesota on regularly granted leave or furlough, provided they have the proper leave or furlough papers on their person.
- A permanent license to take fish shall be issued at the prevailing fee for an individual resident license to any citizen of Minnesota, 16 years of age or older, who is mentally retarded and whose parent or guardian furnishes satisfactory evidence of the disability to the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor.
- Permanent license to take fish shall be issued to Minnesota veterans who have a 100% service connected disability.

### Nonresidents:

- A nonresident under the age of 16 years is not required to have an angling license if his parent or legal guardian has obtained a nonresident angling license and provided the child's fish are included in the daily and possession limit of the parent or legal guardian. However, a nonresident under 16 may purchase a license and thereby be entitled to his own limit of fish.
- Nonresidents in the military or naval forces of the U.S., or in any reserve or component of the military or naval service, who have officially transferred to and are stationed in Minnesota, are eligible for resident fishing licenses.
- Nonresident full-time students at public or private educational institutions who reside in Minnesota during the full term of the school year may purchase a resident fishing license from the county auditor upon presenting proof of their status as students.



## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

### IT IS UNLAWFUL:

- For persons 16 years of age or older to fish unless they have an angling license on their person ready for inspection.
- For persons 16 years of age or older to spear from a dark house unless they have a dark house spearing license in addition to an angling license.
- To fish with more than one line and one hook (or single artificial lure) except in waters forming the boundary between Minnesota and its neighboring states. Special boundary water regulations are listed in other sections of this synopsis. (Note — Three artificial flies may be used in angling for black bass, trout, crappies, sunfish or rock bass.)
- To deposit any refuse, poisonous substances, or chemicals injurious to fish life in any waters of the state.
- To buy or sell game fish, except fish taken under a commercial or private hatchery license.
- To take fish by means of explosives, drugs, poisons, lime, medicated bait, fish berries, or other deleterious substances, or by nets, traps, tip-ups, trotlines, set lines, wires, springs, ropes, cables, snaghooks or snaglines, except as expressly authorized.
- To possess fish nets unless a 2½" x 5/8" (or larger) metal tag is attached, bearing the name and address of the owner (when not in use) or operator (when in use). (Note — Minnow nets, as described under "MINNOWS" on page 15, landing nets, dip nets, or similar nets usually sold by retail sporting goods dealers are exempt from this provision.)
- To stock fish in any waters or transfer fish from one body of water to another without written permit from the Director or his authorized agents.
- To take minnows from designated trout waters, except under special permit.
- To drive a motor boat through a posted spawning bed or fish preserve. (Note — Riparian landowners or lessees adjacent to such areas may use route doing least damage to vegetation to and from their property through such areas, provided they operate their motors at the slowest possible speed.)
- To drag boat anchors or other weights with a motor propelled boat through aquatic vegetation, except as authorized by law or by Commissioner's order.
- To fish in designated trout waters except during the trout season.
- It is unlawful to deposit garbage, rubbish, offal, in public waters or on the ice, or on public lands.

## INLAND WATERS

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 12-Feb. 15	3
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 12-Feb. 15	6
Muskellunge including Hybrid .....	May 12-Feb. 15	1
(Minimum size—30 in.)		
Exception: Size limit is 26 inches on Shoepack (Boot Jack) Lake & Little Shoepack (Little Boot Jack) Lake, St. Louis County.		
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 26-Feb. 15  (May 12 - Feb. 15, north and east of U.S. Highway 53 from Duluth to International Falls and in Ash and Pelican Lakes, St. Louis County)	6
Grayling .....	April 28-Sept. 30	4
Lake Trout .....	Dec. 30-Feb. 28 and May 12-Sept. 30	3
Salmon .....	Continuous	10
Crappies .....	Continuous	15
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	30
White Bass .....	Continuous	30
Catfish .....	Continuous	5
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Whitefish or Rough Fish .	Continuous	No Limits
Smelt .....	Continuous	No Limits
Sturgeon (may be taken in tributaries to St. Croix River only — minimum size limit, 40 inches) ..	June 30-Oct. 31	1
Paddlefish .....	No open season	

Continued on page 6

INLAND WATERS — Continued from page 5

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Trout including Splake (except Lake Trout).	Dec. 30, 1972- Jan. 21, 1973	5 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Special season <i>in lakes only</i> north of below-described boundary, except waters in Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, and Otter Tail Counties.		
All waters in and south of the Minnesota River and that portion of the Mississippi River from Fort Snelling to its confluence with the St. Croix River.	Apr. 28-Oct. 15	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All waters north of the above - described boundary .....	Apr. 28-Sept. 30	

• All streams and rivers from Lake Superior upstream to posted boundaries are open to the taking of brook, brown, rainbow trout and salmon continuously. However, in the two posted areas of the Knife River in Lake County, fish may be taken only from June 1 to August 31, inclusive.

• Only a single hook may be used for angling in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams, except the Pigeon River in Cook County and the St. Louis River in St. Louis County.

• Anglers must unhook and immediately return to the water any fish that is hooked in any part of the body, except the mouth, in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams.

NOTE: Possession and use of minnows, except in preserved condition, for bait on designated trout lakes is prohibited.

Fishing hours for trout (except lake trout) on all waters are from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on opening day and from one hour before sunrise to 11 p.m. the remainder of the season.

## LAKE SUPERIOR

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Trout, including Splake (except Lake Trout) ...	Continuous	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Lake Trout .....	Nov. 5-Oct. 10	3
Salmon .....	Continuous	10

All other species may be taken by angling, spear-  
ing, and archery only in accordance with and subject  
to the provisions of the laws and regulations relating  
to the taking of such fish in the inland waters of this  
state.

### SMELT

In Lake Superior and tributary streams, smelt  
may be taken day or night by licensed fishermen but  
not with the aid of artificial lights.

Smelt may be taken with the use of dip nets and  
minnow seines not more than 25 feet in length nor  
more than four feet in depth, provided that seines  
may not be used in any stream, except the St. Louis  
River, nor in Lake Superior within 100 feet of the  
mouth of any stream, except the St. Louis River.

Smelt so taken may be possessed without limit and  
may be bought or sold at any time.

Live smelt shall not be possessed or transported.

### CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Minnesota portions of the following:

**Cook County:**

North Fowl Lake, South Fowl Lake, Granite  
River, Gunflint Lake, Little Gunflint Lake, Lily  
Lakes, Magnetic Lake, Maraboeuf Lake, Moose Lake,  
Mountain Lake, North Lake, Little North Lake,  
Pigeon River, Pine Lake, Pine River, Rat Lake, Rose  
Lake, Round Lake, Saganaga Lake, South Lake and  
Watab Lake.

**Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties:**  
Rainy River

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

Continued on page 8

# CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 7

## Lake County:

Basswood Lake (except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist and Back Bays), Basswood River, Birch Lake, Carp Lake, Cypress Lake, Knife Lake (except South Arm of Knife Lake), 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 Lake, Loon Lake, Loon River, Namakan Lake, Sand Point Lake and Little Vermilion Lake.

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (in aggregate) . . . . . (Not more than 6 may be Walleye. Dressed Sauger must be counted as Walleye since it can- not be readily identi- fied.)	May 12-April 14	14
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 12-April 14	3
Muskellunge (minimum size — 30 inches) . . . . .	June 23-Oct. 1	1
Largemouth and Small- mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	May 12-Dec. 15	6
Sturgeon . . . . .	June 30-May 31	1
Lake Trout . . . . .	Dec. 30-Feb. 28 and from May 12-Sept. 30	3
Trout (except Lake Trout) . . . . .	April 28-Sept. 30	10
		(not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All other species . . . . .	Continuous	Same as Inland Limits

**WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**

(Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, Lake St. Croix, St. Croix River, St. Louis River, including St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay)

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
<b>Largemouth and Smallmouth</b>		
Black Bass		5
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River north of the Interstate Bridge in Stillwater . . . . .	June 9-March 1	of either or both in aggregate
That portion of the St. Croix River from its junction with the Mississippi River to the Interstate Highway Bridge in Stillwater . . . . .	Apr. 28-March 1	
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
<b>Walleye and Sauger</b>		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River . . . . .	Apr. 28-March 1	} 6 of either or both in aggregate
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
<b>Northern Pike (Pickerel)</b>		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River . . . . .	Apr. 28-March 1	5
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
<b>Catfish . . . . .</b>		
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River above Taylors Falls Dam . . . . .	Apr. 28-March 1	5
That portion of the St. Croix River below Taylors Falls Dam . . . . .	Apr. 28-March 1	} 25
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
Perch . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
Bullheads . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
Rough fish and Eels . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits

Continued on page 10

# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 9

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
White Bass or Yellow Bass (Striped), Crappies (Calico, Silver and Strawberry Bass), Rock Bass, and Sunfish or Bluegills	Continuous	25 each
Paddlefish (Spoonbill Catfish)	No open season	
Sturgeon		
All waters above the Red Wing Dam (minimum size limit — 40 inches)	June 30-Oct. 31	1
All waters below the Red Wing Dam (no minimum size limit)	Continuous	10

## Note—

- Muskellunge and all other species not specified shall be covered by inland regulations of the state in which taken.
- Rough fish may be taken by spearing, archery, and dip netting during daylight hours only during the period April 21 to March 1, inclusive. Dip net hoops cannot exceed 24 inches in diameter.
- Persons holding resident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above. (Note—This includes children who are not required to have a license.)
- Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

## IT IS UNLAWFUL on Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary waters:

- To use more than two lines with one hook (or single artificial lure) on each line. (Exception—Fly fishermen may use two flies on each line.)
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing season is closed.
- To have a building, vehicle, tent, fish house or similar enclosure on the ice on Wisconsin-Minnesota border waters after March 1.

## IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

[Little Spirit Lake (Jackson County), Iowa Lake (Jackson and Nobles Counties), Iowa Lake, Okamanpeedan (Tuttle) Lake and Swag Lake (Martin County)]

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye .....	April 28-Feb. 15	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	April 28-Feb. 15	3
Catfish .....	April 28-Feb. 15	8
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	April 28-Feb. 15	6
Sunfish .....	Continuous	30
Crappies .....	Continuous	15
Perch .....	Continuous	30
White Bass (Striped Bass) .....	Continuous	30
Bullheads .....	Continuous	No Limits
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Suckers, Red- horse, Sheepshead, Buffalofish, Burbot (Eelpout), Dogfish, Gar and Quillback]..	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Spear and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalofish, sheepshead, dogfish, gar and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to Feb. 15, inclusive.

Persons holding resident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above, whether such waters are in Iowa or Minnesota, and may personally transport their fish by the most direct route to the state in which they hold a valid angling license. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL** on Iowa-Minnesota boundary waters:

- To use more than two lines with more than two hooks on each line.

Continued on page 12



# IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 11

- To use a set line or unattended line.
- To spear game fish at any time.

## SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

(Lakes Traverse, Mud, Big Stone and Hendricks and the Bois de Sioux River from Lake Traverse to the boundary between North and South Dakota)

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	April 28-Feb. 28	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	April 28-Feb. 28	6
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	April 28-Feb. 28	6
Crappies .....	Continuous	30
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	20
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Perch .....	Continuous	50
Catfish .....	Continuous	8
Sturgeon .....	Continuous	1
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Buffalofish, Sheepshead, Suckers, Redhorse, Dogfish, Burbot (Eelpout), Gar and White Bass (Striped Bass)] .....	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Unprotected fish, except White Bass (as listed in the above table), may be taken by spearing and archery from sunrise to sunset during the period April 28 to November 30, inclusive.

• Persons holding resident or non-resident South Dakota or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above and may transport such fish with them by the most convenient route to the state in which they are licensed. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

• Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

Continued on page 13

**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 12

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on South Dakota-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than three hooks on each line.
- To spear fish from a dark house.
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear, spring gaff or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- To permit any fish house or similar structure to remain on the ice after March 5.
- To use a set line or unattended line.

**NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
(Bois de Sioux River and the Red River  
of the North)

Regulations on the North Dakota-Minnesota border waters are the same as regulations on the South Dakota-Minnesota border waters except:

- Spearing and archery are unlawful for any species at any time.
- Only one hook (or artificial lure) may be used on each line.
- It is unlawful to have a dip net in a shelter house on the ice.
- The daily and possession limit on northern pike (pickerel) is 3.
- Anglers must enter and return from the waters in the state in which they are licensed.

**FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE**

- Dark houses, fish houses and shelters placed on the ice on any waters must have the name and address of the owner plainly and legibly painted on the outside in letters and figures at least three inches in height. A metal tag, furnished with the current calendar-year license, must be attached to the exterior side of the door, not more than six inches below the top of the door. On structures with openings, other than doors, the tag must be attached to the material on the right side of the opening when facing the structure and not more than six inches below the top of the opening.
- When in use, dark houses, fish houses and shelters

Continued on page 14

## FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE

Continued from page 13

must be so constructed that the door can be opened from the outside at any and all times.

- It is unlawful to have a spear inside a dark house, fish house, or shelter when angling therein.

- All dark houses, fish houses, shelters or similar structures must not be allowed to remain on the ice after February 28 except on Minnesota-Canada border waters (March 31), Minnesota-Iowa border waters (February 20), Minnesota-South Dakota and Minnesota-North Dakota border waters (March 5) and Minnesota-Wisconsin border waters (March 1). If not removed, such structures will be confiscated and removed or destroyed by a Conservation Officer. Contents of the structures will be seized and held for 60 days, and if not claimed by the owner by then, they become the property of the Division of Game and Fish.

Note—After February 28, such structures may be placed on the ice and used during the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 12 midnight if the season is open on any species of fish in the lake and at the location of the structure. Structures found on the ice before or after these daily time limits are subject to the same provisions described above.

- It is unlawful for nonresidents to spear any fish in Minnesota at any time. However, they may angle from a licensed fish house.

### DARK HOUSE SPEARING (Residents Only)

- Unless otherwise restricted by Commissioner's regulation or order, northern pike (pickerel), rough fish, catfish and whitefish may be taken by spearing from dark houses through the ice only from December 1 to February 15, inclusive.

### SPEARING ROUGH FISH (Residents Only)

- "Rough fish" includes carp, buffalofish, perch, suckers, redhorse, sheepshead, dogfish, burbot (eelpout), tullibeas, gar, goldeyes, bullheads and turtles.

- Licensed resident anglers (and resident children) may take rough fish by spearing, archery, harpooning or dip netting from May 1 to February 15, inclusive, from sunrise to sunset in all inland waters, except designated trout waters or waters designated as special fish management areas such as spawning, trapping or fish preserves. Rough fish (except redhorse, suckers and bullheads) and turtles so taken may be bought and sold.

Continued on page 15

## SPEARING ROUGH FISH (Residents Only)

Continued from page 14

### Daily and possession limits are:

Suckers .....	50
Redhorse .....	50
Bullheads .....	100
Other Species .....	No Limit

- Permits may be issued by the Director or his authorized agent for the taking of turtles at night with the aid of artificial lights.
- Dip net hoops may not exceed 24 inches in diameter and the net must be held in the hand.
- Rough fish taken must not be returned to any waters, nor shall they be left on the banks of any lake or stream.

### MINNOWS

- Anglers may take minnows for their own use by means of dip nets, traps, and seines no more than 25 feet in length or more than 148 meshes in depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bar measure or more than 197 meshes in depth of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bar measure or more than four feet in depth if mesh is smaller than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bar measure. Traps in use must have a metal tag bearing the name and address of the owner.
- Minnows may not be taken from designated trout waters, except under special permit.
- Carp minnows may not be transported, used as bait, or returned to any waters. Persons who take carp minnows by any method should destroy them.
- No person may transport more than 12 dozen minnows directly from the waters from which they were taken in any container containing less than 60 gallons of water.
- No person may keep more than 12 dozen minnows unless the container is equipped with aerating equipment or is provided with a continuous flow of water sufficient to maintain enough dissolved oxygen in the water to keep the minnows in good condition.
- Special licenses are required of persons who sell minnows either retail or wholesale.

### FROGS

- Licensed anglers (and children under 16) may take, use, buy and sell for bait purposes only an unlimited number of frogs during the period May 16 to March 31, inclusive, provided the overall maximum length of such frogs shall not exceed 6 inches.

## SHIPMENT OF FISH

### Nonresidents:

• A nonresident licensee may ship to himself, provided he has obtained a shipping coupon, by common carrier within or without the state, the legal limit of undressed fish (with tails, fins and skins intact — the removal of heads, entrails, scales and gills permitted), provided the total weight of these fish does not exceed 25 pounds. (Note — One fish exceeding 25 pounds may be shipped, but in this case no other fish can be included.) To ship dressed or filleted fish, a nonresident licensee may secure one coupon at no cost, which entitles him to ship to himself his legal limit of dressed fish, provided the net weight of game fish does not exceed 15 pounds, and provided the fish are prepared and packed by a licensed packer.

• A nonresident licensee may carry with him as personal baggage in any vehicle or common carrier within or without the state the legal limit of undressed fish. (Exception — Bullheads may be either dressed or undressed.)

As an alternative to transporting undressed fish, dressed fish may be carried, provided the legal limit or a total weight of 15 pounds (except bullheads) is not exceeded, and provided the container bears: (1) name and license number of the licensee, (2) name and license number of a licensed packer, and (3) number, species and net weight of the fish.

### Residents:

• A resident licensee may ship out of state one undressed fish during open season or five days thereafter, provided a proper permit is obtained from a Conservation Officer.

• A resident licensee may fillet, ship or transport fish lawfully taken and possessed to any point within the state, provided they are consigned to himself only.

## EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Each of the following lakes is under special regulations as indicated below:

Grindstone Lake, Pine County, is open the year around to the taking of all species of fish. Three hooks on one line are permitted. Spearing is prohibited. Fish houses or shelters are permitted to be used. Daily and possession limits are the same as for the general inland waters, except for the 30-inch minimum-size limit on rock sturgeon.

The following lakes are managed primarily for muskellunge, and spearing with or without a dark house is prohibited in them.

Continued on page 17

## EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Continued from page 16

### Cass County

Baby, T. 140, 141, R. 29.

Howard, T. 141, R. 31.

### Chisago County:

Rush, T. 37, R. 21, 22.

### Douglas County:

Lobster, T. 128, R. 38, 39.

### Hennepin County

Independence, T. 118, R. 23, 24.

### Hubbard County:

Bad Axe, T. 142, R. 34; Big Mantrap, T. 141, 142, R. 33, 34; Big Sand, T. 141, R. 34; Little Sand, T. 141, R. 33, 34; Spider, T. 141, R. 33; Stocking, T. 141, R. 34.

### Itasca County:

Deer, T. 56, 57, R. 26, 27; Moose, T. 57, R. 26, 27; Little Moose, T. 57, R. 26; North Star, T. 58, 59, R. 26; Pug Hole, T. 57, R. 26; Spider, T. 58, R. 25, 26.

### Otter Tail County:

West Battle, T. 132, R. 40; T. 133, R. 39, 40.

### Wright County:

Sugar, T. 121, 122, R. 27.

The following waters are closed to the taking of muskellunge. The purpose is to increase the brood stock for the propagation program.

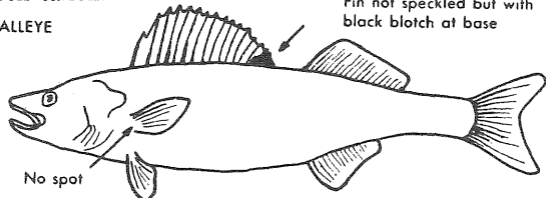
### Itasca County:

Day Lake, S. 28, T. 58, R. 26; Long Lake, S. 14, 23, T. 57, R. 26; Little Long Lake, S. 1, T. 57, R. 26; S. 25, 26, 35, 36, T. 58, R. 26.

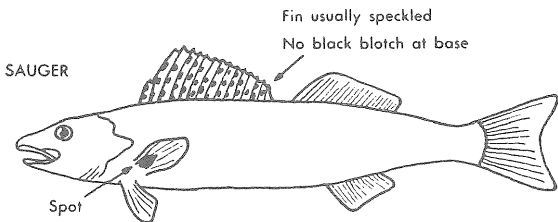
## IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF FISH

The walleye and sauger (or sand pike) are both pike-perches and are quite similar in appearance. They can be identified by the characteristics in the diagram. Also, the walleye has a conspicuous white band along the lower edge of the tail fin; the sauger does not. Saugers are usually smaller and more slender than walleyes and may have mottled sides. Usually saugers do not grow to be heavier than 3 pounds while walleyes as large as 18 pounds have been taken.

WALLEYE



Continued on page 18

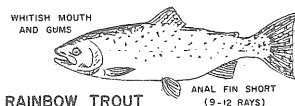
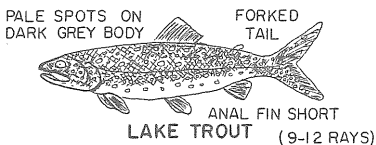


**Northern Pike** — Cheek is entirely covered by scales, as is the upper half of the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw number 5 or less on each side. The fish has light spots on a dark background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 45 pounds 12 ounces.



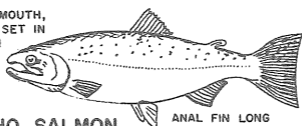
**Muskellunge** — Scales on the upper half only of both the cheek and the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw usually number more than 5 on each side. The fish generally has dark spots or vertical bars on a light background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 56 pounds 8 ounces.

Salmon resemble trout from the same waters. They can be distinguished from trout by their anal fin which has a longer base than height. The opposite is true of trout whose anal fin is higher than it is long at the base. Salmon have 12 or more rays in this fin and trout have 12 or less.



Continued on page 19

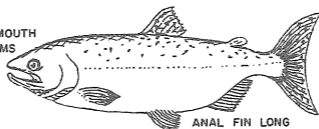
DUSKY MOUTH,  
TEETH SET IN  
WHITISH  
GUMS



COHO SALMON

ANAL FIN LONG  
(12-15 RAYS)

DUSKY MOUTH  
AND GUMS



CHINOOK SALMON

ANAL FIN LONG  
(15-19 RAYS)

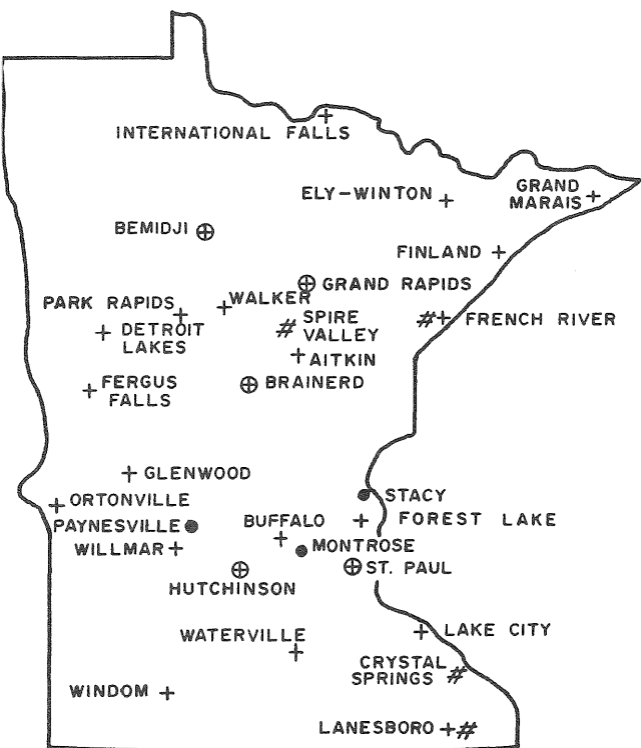
### DID YOU KNOW:

- That there are about 3,000,000 acres of fishing waters in Minnesota.
- That there are 500 trout streams in Minnesota.
- That the Section of Fisheries has the responsibility of carrying out a statewide fish management program in accordance with laws, regulations, Department policies, and available funds.
- That the objective is to provide a maximum, sustained yield of fish from the waters of the state and the maximum number of satisfactory sport fishing hours.
- That fish management activities include habitat improvement; acquisition, development, and management of natural spawning areas; operation of fish hatcheries and rearing ponds for the propagation and distribution of fish; rescue of fish from lakes where they are subject to winterkill; rough fish control; lake rehabilitation through the use of fish toxicants; administration of licensed commercial fishing; and formulation of regulations governing the harvest of fish.
- That the largest fishes taken by angling in Minnesota are: Walleyes—16 lbs. 11 oz.; Saugers—6 lbs. 2½ oz.; Muskellunge—56 lbs. 8 oz.; Northern Pike—45 lbs. 12 oz.; Largemouth Bass—10 lbs. 2 oz.; Smallmouth Bass—8 lbs.; Crappies—5 lbs.; Sunfish—2 lbs. 13 oz.; Brown Trout—16 lbs. 8 oz.; Rainbow Trout—15 lbs. 7 oz.; Brook Trout—9 lbs. 7 oz.; Lake Trout—43 lbs. 8 oz.; Perch—3 lbs. 4 oz.; Mud Catfish—70 lbs.; Channel Catfish—37 lbs.; Coho Salmon—10 lbs. 6½ oz.; Chinook Salmon—16 lbs. 8 oz.
- That Minnesota has 62 lakes that are over 5,000 acres in area.
- That the walleye is the official Minnesota State fish.



# FISH MANAGEMENT FIELD STATIONS

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Game and Fish



## LEGEND

- ⊕ Regional Headquarters
- + Area Headquarters
- Substations
- # Trout and Salmon Rearing Stations





Roger Preuss

*Anticipation*

# MINNESOTA

1972 Fishing Laws Synopsis

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## LICENSE FEES

Licenses obtainable from any county auditor or his agents. Each applicant for a license shall appear in person before the agent, except that either the husband or wife alone may appear in person to apply for a combination license.

### Resident Licenses:

Individual Angling .....	\$4.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)...	6.00
A permanent angling license may be issued to Minnesota citizens 70 years old or over at the prevailing fee by county auditors.....	4.00
Dark House Spearing (additional to angling license) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House (each must be licensed) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House used for rental (each must be licensed).....	6.00
Whitefish Netting (additional to angling license) per 100-ft. net (2 nets permitted); each net .....	1.00

### Nonresident Licenses:

Individual Angling — Season.....	6.50
Individual Angling — 3 days.....	3.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)....	10.00

## LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

### Residents:

- Resident licenses may be issued only to U.S. citizens who have maintained a legal residence in Minnesota for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for a license, except as provided below.
- Residents under the age of 16 years are not required to have an angling license.
- Residents who are blind or who are receiving Old Age Assistance may obtain an angling license free of charge from the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor in the county in which they reside.
- Residents serving in the U.S. military or naval forces, or the reserve components thereof who are stationed outside the state may fish without a license when in Minnesota on regularly granted leave or furlough, provided they have the proper leave or furlough papers on their person.
- A permanent license to take fish shall be issued at the prevailing fee for an individual resident license to any citizen of Minnesota, 16 years of age or older, who is mentally retarded and whose parent or guardian furnishes satisfactory evidence of the disability to the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor.
- Permanent license to take fish shall be issued to Minnesota veterans who have a 100% service connected disability.

### Nonresidents:

- A nonresident under the age of 16 years is not required to have an angling license if his parent or legal guardian has obtained a nonresident angling license and provided the child's fish are included in the daily and possession limit of the parent or legal guardian. However, a nonresident under 16 may purchase a license and thereby be entitled to his own limit of fish.
- Nonresidents in the military or naval forces of the U.S., or in any reserve or component of the military or naval service, who have officially transferred to and are stationed in Minnesota, are eligible for resident fishing licenses.
- Nonresident full-time students at public or private educational institutions who reside in Minnesota during the full term of the school year may purchase a resident fishing license from the county auditor upon presenting proof of their status as students.

## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

### IT IS UNLAWFUL:

- For persons 16 years of age or older to fish unless they have an angling license on their person ready for inspection.
- For persons 16 years of age or older to spear from a dark house unless they have a dark house spearing license in addition to an angling license.
- To fish with more than one line and one hook (or single artificial lure) except in waters forming the boundary between Minnesota and its neighboring states. Special boundary water regulations are listed in other sections of this synopsis. (Note — Three artificial flies may be used in angling for black bass, trout, crappies, sunfish or rock bass.)
- To deposit any refuse, poisonous substances, or chemicals injurious to fish life in any waters of the state.
- To buy or sell game fish, except fish taken under a commercial or private hatchery license.
- To take fish by means of explosives, drugs, poisons, lime, medicated bait, fish berries, or other deleterious substances, or by nets, traps, tip-ups, trotlines, set lines, wires, springs, ropes, cables, snaghooks or snaglines, except as expressly authorized.
- To possess fish nets unless a 2½" x ⅝" (or larger) metal tag is attached bearing the name and address of the owner (when not in use) or operator (when in use). (Note — Minnow nets, as described under "MINNOWS" on pages 14 and 15, landing nets, dip nets, or similar nets usually sold by retail sporting goods dealers are exempt from this provision.)
- To stock fish in any waters or transfer fish from one body of water to another without written permit from the Director or his authorized agents.
- To take minnows from designated trout waters, except under special permit.
- To drive a motor boat through a posted spawning bed or fish preserve. (Note — Riparian landowners or lessees adjacent to such areas may use route doing least damage to vegetation to and from their property through such areas, provided they operate their motors at the slowest possible speed.)
- To drag boat anchors or other weights with a motor propelled boat through aquatic vegetation, except as authorized by law or by Commissioner's order.
- To fish in designated trout waters except during the trout season.
- It is unlawful to deposit garbage, rubbish, offal, in public waters or on the ice, or on public lands.

## INLAND WATERS

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 13-Feb. 15	3
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	May 13-Feb. 15	6
Muskellunge including Hybrid . . . . .	May 13-Feb. 15 (Minimum size—30 in.)	1
Largemouth and Small- mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) . . . . .	May 27-Feb. 15 (May 13-Feb. 15 north and east of U.S. Highway 53 from Duluth to Inter- national Falls and in Ash and Pelican Lakes, St. Louis County)	6
Grayling . . . . .	April 29-Sept. 24	4
Lake Trout . . . . .	Jan. 1-Feb. 29 and May 13-Sept. 24	3
Salmon . . . . .	Continuous	10
Crappies . . . . .	Continuous	15
Sunfish and Bluegills . . .	Continuous	30
Rock Bass . . . . .	Continuous	30
White Bass . . . . .	Continuous	30
Catfish . . . . .	Continuous	5
Bullheads . . . . .	Continuous	100
Whitefish or Rough Fish .	Continuous	No Limits
Smelt . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
Sturgeon (may be taken in tributaries to St. Croix River only — minimum size limit, 40 inches) . .	July 1-Oct. 31	1
Paddlefish . . . . .	No open season	
Trout including Splake (except Lake Trout). Special season <i>in lakes only</i> north of below- described boundary, ex- cept waters in Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, and Otter Tail Counties . . .	Jan. 1-Jan. 23	5 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)

Trout — Continued on page 6

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
All waters in and south of the Minnesota River and that portion of the Mississippi River from Fort Snelling to its confluence with the St. Croix River.	Apr. 29-Oct. 15	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All waters north of the above - described boundary	Apr. 29-Sept. 24	

• All streams and rivers from Lake Superior upstream to posted boundaries are open to the taking of brook, brown, rainbow trout and salmon continuously. However, in the posted areas of the Knife River in Lake County, fish may be taken only from June 1 to August 31, inclusive.

• Only a single hook may be used for angling in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams, excepting the Pigeon River in Cook County and the St. Louis River in St. Louis County.

• Anglers must unhook and immediately return to the water any fish that is hooked in any part of the body, except the mouth, in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams.

NOTE: Possession and use of minnows, except in preserved condition, for bait on designated trout lakes is prohibited.

Fishing hours for trout (except lake trout) on all waters are from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on opening day and from one hour before sunrise to 11 p.m. the remainder of the season.

### LAKE SUPERIOR

Angling season and daily and possession limits for certain species of fish:

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Trout, including Splake (except Lake Trout) ...	Continuous	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Lake Trout	Nov. 5-Oct. 10	3
Salmon	Continuous	10

All other species may be taken by angling, spearing, and archery only in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the laws and regulations relating to the taking of such fish in the inland waters of this state.



## SMELT

In Lake Superior and tributary streams, smelt may be taken day or night by licensed fishermen but not with the aid of artificial lights.

Smelt may be taken with the use of dip nets and minnow seines not more than 25 feet in length nor more than four feet in depth, provided that seines may not be used in any stream, except the St. Louis River, nor in Lake Superior within 100 feet of the mouth of any stream, except the St. Louis River.

Smelt so taken may be possessed without limit and may be bought or sold at any time.

Live smelt shall not be possessed or transported.

### CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Minnesota portions of the following:

#### Cook County:

North Fowl Lake, South Fowl Lake, Granite River, Gunflint Lake, Little Gunflint Lake, Lily Lakes, Magnetic Lake, Maraboeuf Lake, Moose Lake, Mountain Lake, North Lake, Little North Lake, Pigeon River, Pine Lake, Pine River, Rat Lake, Rose Lake, Round Lake, Saganaga Lake, South Lake and Watab Lake.

#### Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties:

Rainy River

#### Koochiching and St. Louis Counties:

Rainy Lake (except Black Bay)

#### Lake County:

Basswood Lake (except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist and Back Bays), Basswood River, Birch Lake, Carp Lake, Cypress Lake, Knife Lake (except South Arm of Knife Lake), 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 Lake, Loon Lake, Loon River, Namakan Lake, Sand Point Lake and Little Vermilion Lake.

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Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (in aggregate) . . . . .	May 13-April 14	14
(Not more than 6 may be Walleye. Dressed Sauger must be counted		

Continued on page 8

**CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 7

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
as Walleye since it cannot be readily identified.)		
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 13-April 14	3
Muskellunge (minimum size — 30 inches) .....	June 17-Oct. 1	1
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass ....	May 13-Dec. 15	6
Sturgeon .....	July 1-May 31	1
Lake Trout .....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29 and from May 13-Sept. 24	3
Trout (except Lake Trout) .....	Apr. 29-Sept. 24	10
		(not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All other species .....	Continuous	Same as Inland Limits

**WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS**

(Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, Lake St. Croix, St. Croix River, St. Louis River, including St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay)

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass		5
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River North of the Interstate Bridge in Stillwater .....	June 10-March 1	
That portion of the St. Croix River from its junction with the Mississippi River to the Interstate Highway Bridge in Stillwater .....	April 29-March 1	
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin .....	Continuous	

Continued on page 9

# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 8

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River . . . . .	Apr. 29-March 1	} 6 of either or both in aggregate
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
Northern Pike (Pickerel)		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River . . . . .	Apr. 29-March 1	5
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
Catfish . . . . .		
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River above Taylors Falls Dam . . . . .	Apr. 29-March 1	5
That portion of the St. Croix River below Taylors Falls Dam . . . . .	Apr. 29-March 1	} 25
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin . . . . .	Continuous	
Perch . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
Bullheads . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
Rough fish and Eels . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits
White Bass or Yellow Bass (Striped), Crappies (Calico, Silver and Strawberry Bass), Rock Bass, and Sunfish or Bluegills . . . . .		
	Continuous	25 each
Paddlefish (Spoonbill Catfish) . . . . .		
	No open season	
Sturgeon . . . . .		
All waters above the Red Wing Dam (mini- mum size limit — 40 inches) . . . . .	July 1-Oct. 31	1
All waters below the Red Wing Dam (no minimum size limit). . . . .	Continuous	10

**Note—**

• Muskellunge and all other species not specified shall be covered by inland regulations of the state in which taken.

Continued on page 10

# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 9

• Rough fish may be taken by spearing, archery, and dip netting during daylight hours only during the period April 22 to March 1, inclusive. Dip net hoops cannot exceed 24 inches in diameter.

• Persons holding resident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above. (Note—This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

• Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with one hook (or single artificial lure) on each line. (Exception—Fly fishermen may use two flies on each line.)
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing season is closed.
- To have a building, vehicle, tent, fish house or similar enclosure on the ice on Wisconsin-Minnesota border waters after March 1.

## IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

[Little Spirit Lake (Jackson County), Iowa Lake (Jackson and Nobles Counties), Iowa Lake, Okamanpeedan (Tuttle) Lake and Swag Lake (Martin County)]

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye . . . . .	April 29-Feb. 15	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	April 29-Feb. 15	3
Catfish . . . . .	April 29-Feb. 15	8
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass . . . . .	April 29-Feb. 15	6
Sunfish . . . . .	Continuous	30
Crappies . . . . .	Continuous	15
Perch . . . . .	Continuous	30
White Bass (Striped Bass) . . . . .	Continuous	30
Bullheads . . . . .	Continuous	No Limits

Continued on page 11

**IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 10

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
<b>Unprotected Fish</b>		
[Carp, Suckers, Redhorse, Sheepshead, Buffalofish, Burbot (Eelpout), Dogfish, Gar and Quillback]..	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Spear and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalofish, sheepshead, dogfish, gar and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to Feb. 15, inclusive.

Persons holding resident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above, whether such waters are in Iowa or Minnesota, and may personally transport their fish by the most direct route to the state in which they hold a valid angling license. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on Iowa-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than two hooks on each line.
- To use a set line or unattended line.
- To spear game fish at any time.

**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**

(Lakes Traverse, Mud, Big Stone and Hendricks and the Bois de Sioux River from Lake Traverse to the boundary between North and South Dakota)

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	April 29-Feb. 28	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	April 29-Feb. 28	6
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass ....	April 29-Feb. 28	6
Crappies .....	Continuous	30
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30

Continued on page 12

**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 11

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	20
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Perch .....	Continuous	50
Catfish .....	Continuous	8
Sturgeon .....	Continuous	1
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Buffalofish, Sheepshead, Suckers, Redhorse, Dogfish, Burbot (Eelpout), Gar and White Bass (Striped Bass)] .....	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Unprotected fish, except White Bass (as listed in the above table), may be taken by spearing and archery from sunrise to sunset during the period April 29 to November 30, inclusive.

• Persons holding resident or non-resident South Dakota or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above and may transport such fish with them by the most convenient route to the state in which they are licensed. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

• Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on South Dakota-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than three hooks on each line.
- To spear fish from a dark house.
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear, spring gaff or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- To permit any fish house or similar structure to remain on the ice after March 5.
- To use a set line or unattended line.

**NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
(Bois de Sioux River and the Red River  
of the North)

Regulations on the North Dakota-Minnesota border waters are the same as regulations on the South Dakota-Minnesota border waters except:

Continued on page 13

## NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 12

- Spearing and archery are unlawful for any species at any time.
- Only one hook (or artificial lure) may be used on each line.
- It is unlawful to have a dip net in a shelter house on the ice.
- The daily and possession limit on northern pike (pickerel) is 3.
- Anglers must enter and return from the waters in the state in which they are licensed.

### FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE

• Dark houses, fish houses and shelters placed on the ice on any waters must have the name and address of the owner plainly and legibly painted on the outside in letters and figures at least three inches in height. A metal tag, furnished with the current calendar year license, must be attached to the exterior side of the door, not more than six inches below the top of the door. On structures with openings, other than doors, the tag must be attached to the material on the right side of the opening when facing the structure and not more than six inches below the top of the opening.

• When in use, dark houses, fish houses and shelters must be so constructed that the door can be opened from the outside at any and all times.

• It is unlawful to have a spear inside a dark house, fish house, or shelter when angling therein.

• All dark houses, fish houses, shelters or similar structures must not be allowed to remain on the ice after February 28 except on Minnesota-Canada border waters (March 31), Minnesota-Iowa border waters (February 20), Minnesota-South Dakota and Minnesota-North Dakota border waters (March 5) and Minnesota-Wisconsin border waters (March 1). If not removed, such structures will be confiscated and removed or destroyed by a Conservation Officer. Contents of the structures will be seized and held for 60 days, and if not claimed by the owner by then, they become the property of the Division of Game and Fish.

Note — After February 28, such structures may be placed on the ice and used during the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 12 midnight if the season is open on any species of fish in the lake and at the location of the structure. Structures found on the ice before or after these daily time limits are subject to the same provisions described above.

• It is unlawful for nonresidents to spear any fish in Minnesota at any time. However, they may angle from a licensed fish house.

## DARK HOUSE SPEARING (Residents Only)

• Unless otherwise restricted by Commissioner's regulation or order, northern pike (pickerel), rough fish, catfish and whitefish may be taken by spearing from dark houses through the ice only from December 1 to February 15, inclusive.

## SPEARING ROUGH FISH (Residents Only)

• "Rough fish" includes carp, buffalofish, perch, suckers, redhorse, sheepshead, dogfish, burbot (eelpout), tullibeas, gar, goldeyes, bullheads and turtles.

• Licensed resident anglers (and resident children) may take rough fish by spearing, archery, harpooning or dip netting from May 1 to February 15, inclusive, from sunrise to sunset in all inland waters, except designated trout waters or waters designated as special fish management areas such as spawning, trapping or fish preserves. Rough fish (except redhorse, suckers and bullheads) and turtles so taken may be bought and sold.

Daily and possession limits are:

Suckers .....	50
Redhorse .....	50
Bullheads .....	100
Other Species .....	No Limit

• Permits may be issued by the Director or his authorized agent for the taking of turtles at night with the aid of artificial lights.

• Dip net hoops may not exceed 24 inches in diameter and the net must be held in the hand.

• Rough fish taken must not be returned to any waters, nor shall they be left on the banks of any lake or stream.

## MINNOWS

• Anglers may take minnows for their own use by means of dip nets, traps, and seines no more than 25 feet in length or more than 148 meshes in depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bar measure or more than 197 meshes in depth of  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure or more than four feet in depth if mesh is smaller than  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure. Traps in use must have a metal tag bearing the name and address of the owner.

• Minnows may not be taken from designated trout waters, except under special permit.

• Carp minnows may not be transported, used as bait, or returned to any waters. Persons who take carp minnows by any method should destroy them.

• No person may transport more than 12 dozen minnows directly from the waters from which they

Continued on page 15



were taken in any container containing less than 60 gallons of water.

• No person may keep more than 12 dozen minnows unless the container is equipped with aerating equipment or is provided with a continuous flow of water sufficient to maintain enough dissolved oxygen in the water to keep the minnows in good condition.

• Special licenses are required of persons who sell minnows either retail or wholesale.

### FROGS

• Licensed anglers (and children under 16) may take, use, buy and sell for bait purposes only an unlimited number of frogs during the period May 16 to March 31, inclusive, provided the overall maximum length of such frogs shall not exceed 6 inches.

### SHIPMENT OF FISH

#### Nonresidents:

• A nonresident licensee may ship to himself, provided he has obtained a shipping coupon, by common carrier within or without the state, the legal limit of undressed fish (with tails, fins and skins intact — the removal of heads, entrails, scales and gills permitted), provided the total weight of these fish does not exceed 25 pounds. (Note — One fish exceeding 25 pounds may be shipped, but in this case no other fish can be included.) To ship dressed or filleted fish, a nonresident licensee may secure one coupon at no cost, which entitles him to ship to himself his legal limit of dressed fish, provided the net weight of game fish does not exceed 15 pounds, and provided the fish are prepared and packed by a licensed packer.

• A nonresident licensee may carry with him as personal baggage in any vehicle or common carrier within or without the state the legal limit of undressed fish. (Exception — Bullheads may be either dressed or undressed.)

As an alternative to transporting undressed fish, dressed fish may be carried, provided the legal limit or a total weight of 15 pounds (excepting bullheads) is not exceeded, and provided the container bears: (1) name and license number of the licensee, (2) name and license number of a licensed packer, and (3) number, species and net weight of the fish.

#### Residents:

• A resident licensee may ship out of state one undressed fish during open season or five days thereafter, provided a proper permit is obtained from a Conservation Officer.

Continued on page 16

• A resident licensee may fillet, ship or transport fish lawfully taken and possessed to any point within the state, provided they are consigned to himself only.

### EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Each of the following lakes is under special regulations as indicated below:

Grindstone Lake, Pine County, is open the year around to the taking of all species of fish. Three hooks on one line are permitted. Spearing is prohibited. Daily and possession limits are the same as for the general inland waters, except for the 30-inch minimum-size limit on rock sturgeon.

The following lakes are managed primarily for muskellunge, and spearing with or without a dark house is prohibited in them.

Chisago County:

Rush, T. 37, R. 21, 22.

Douglas County:

Lobster, T. 128, R. 38, 39.

Hubbard County:

Bad Axe, T. 142, R. 34; Big Mantrap, T. 141, 142, R. 33, 34; Big Sand, T. 141, R. 34; Little Sand, T. 141, R. 33, 34; Stocking, T. 141, R. 34; Spider, T. 141, R. 33.

Itasca County:

Deer, T. 56, 57, R. 26, 27; Moose, T. 57, R. 26, 27; Little Moose, T. 57, R. 26; Spider, T. 58, R. 25, 26.

Otter Tail County:

West Battle, T. 132, R. 40; T. 133, R. 39, 40.

Wright County:

Sugar, T. 121, 122, R. 27.

The following waters are closed to the taking of muskellunge. The purpose is to increase the brood stock for the propagation program.

Cass County:

Lydick Lake, S. 7, T. 145, R. 29; S. 1, 12, T. 145, R. 30.

Itasca County:

Day Lake, S. 28, T. 58, R. 26; Long Lake, S. 14, 23, T. 57, R. 26; Little Long Lake, S. 1, T. 57, R. 26; S. 25, 26, 35, 36, T. 58, R. 26; Orange Lake, S. 2, 3, 10, T. 57, R. 26; Pug Hole Lake, S. 13, 24, T. 57, R. 26.

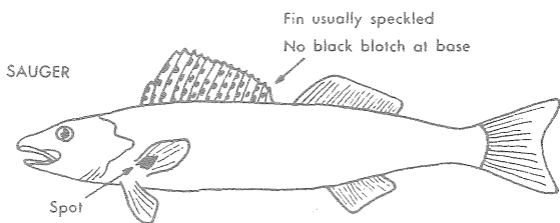
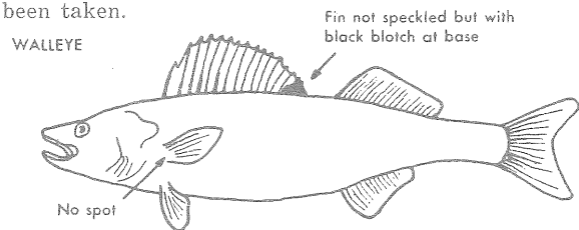
The following waters are closed to fishing to protect muskellunge brood stock for the propagation program.

St. Louis County:

Shoepack (Boot Jack) Lake, S. 3, T. 69, R. 20; S. 33, 34, 35, T. 70, R. 20; Little Shoepack (Little Boot Jack) Lake, S. 2, 3, T. 69, R. 20.

## IDENTIFICATION OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF FISH

The walleye and sauger (or sand pike) are both pike-perches and are quite similar in appearance. They can be identified by the characteristics in the diagram. Also, the walleye has a conspicuous white band along the lower edge of the tail fin; the sauger does not. Saugers are usually smaller and more slender than walleyes and may have mottled sides. Usually saugers do not grow to be heavier than 3 pounds while walleyes as large as 18 pounds have been taken.



**Northern Pike** — Cheek is entirely covered by scales, as is the upper half of the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw number 5 or less on each side. The fish has light spots on a dark background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 45 pounds 12 ounces.



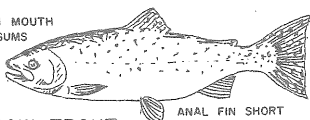
**Muskellunge** — Scales on the upper half only of both the cheek and the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw usually number more than 5 on each side. The fish generally has dark spots or verti-

Continued on page 18

cal bars on a light background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 56 pounds 8 ounces.

Salmon resemble trout from the same waters. They can be distinguished from trout by their anal fin which has a longer base than height. The opposite is true of trout whose anal fin is higher than it is long at the base. Salmon have 12 or more rays in this fin and trout have 12 or less.

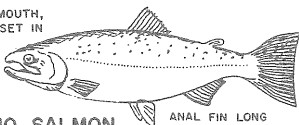
WHITISH MOUTH  
AND GUMS



**RAINBOW TROUT**

ANAL FIN SHORT  
(9-12 RAYS)

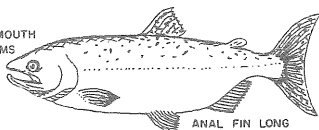
DUSKY MOUTH,  
TEETH SET IN  
WHITISH  
GUMS



**COHO SALMON**

ANAL FIN LONG  
(12-15 RAYS)

DUSKY MOUTH  
AND GUMS



**CHINOOK SALMON**

ANAL FIN LONG  
(15-19 RAYS)

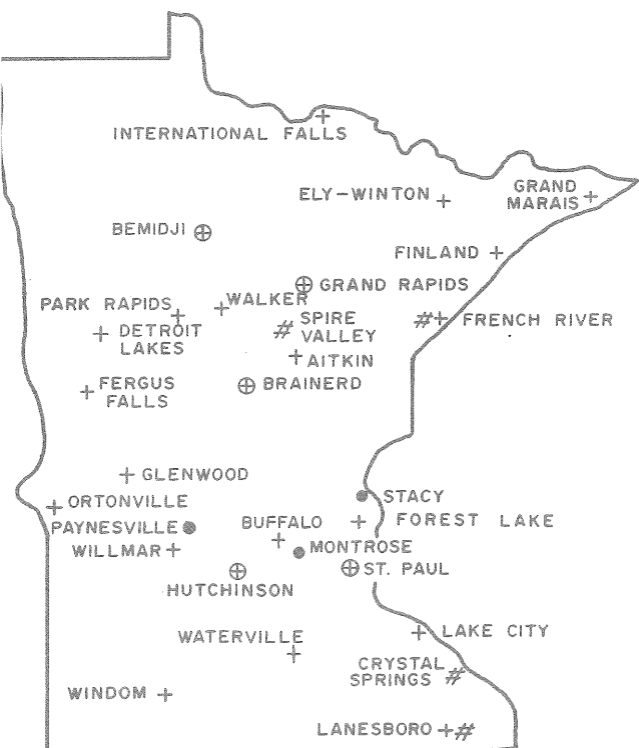
### DID YOU KNOW:

- That there are about 3,000,000 acres of fishing waters in Minnesota.
- That there are 500 trout streams in Minnesota.
- That the Section of Fisheries has the responsibility of carrying out a statewide fish management program in accordance with laws, regulations, Department policies, and available funds.
- That the objective is to provide a maximum, sustained yield of fish from the waters of the state and the maximum number of satisfactory sport fishing hours.
- That fish management activities include habitat improvement; acquisition, development, and management of natural spawning areas; operation of fish hatcheries and rearing ponds for the propagation and distribution of fish; rescue of fish from lakes where they are subject to winterkill; rough fish control; lake rehabilitation through the use of fish toxicants; administration of licensed commercial fishing; and formulation of regulations governing the harvest of fish.

- That water levels are controlled in approximately 150 northern pike spawning areas each spring to promote good spawning and rearing.
- That several hundred fish habitat improvement projects, such as dams, rough fish control barriers, spawning areas, channels, jetties, and dikes are maintained.
- That sport fishermen spend well over \$100,000,000 annually in Minnesota for fishing.
- That there are many different types of lakes. Lakes differ in size, shape, water chemistry and temperature and successful fish management must take these differences into account.
- That nearly 200 lakes have been rehabilitated by the use of fish toxicants. Of these, over half are being managed for trout of various species; the others are managed for warm-water species such as walleyes, northern pike, bass, and panfish.
- That nearly 200,000,000 fish are stocked in Minnesota waters each year from hatcheries and rearing ponds.
- That in some severe winters over 300,000 pounds of northern pike are rescued from lakes where they are subject to winterkill.
- That many large waterfowl-wild rice types of lakes are actually managed for the production of northern pike for stocking other lakes.
- That over 100 traps are operated each spring to remove rough fish, primarily carp, while they are on their spawning runs.
- That from 6,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000 pounds of rough fish are removed annually.
- That from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of fish are taken annually by sport fishing.
- That the largest fishes taken by angling in Minnesota are: Walleyes—16 lbs. 11 oz.; Saugers—6 lbs. 2½ oz.; Muskellunge—56 lbs. 8 oz.; Northern Pike—45 lbs. 12 oz.; Largemouth Bass—10 lbs. 2 oz.; Smallmouth Bass—8 lbs.; Crappies—5 lbs.; Sunfish—2 lbs. 13 oz.; Brown Trout—16 lbs. 8 oz.; Rainbow Trout—15 lbs. 7 oz.; Brook Trout—9 lbs. 7 oz.; Lake Trout—43 lbs. 8 oz.; Perch—3 lbs. 4 oz.; Mud Catfish—70 lbs.; Channel Catfish—37 lbs.; Coho Salmon—10 lbs. 6½ oz.
- That Minnesota has 62 lakes that are over 5,000 acres in area.
- That contour maps of individual lakes are available for sale from the Documents Section, 140 Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155. Individual maps of most lakes cost \$1.
- That the walleye is the official Minnesota State fish.

# FISH MANAGEMENT FIELD STATIONS

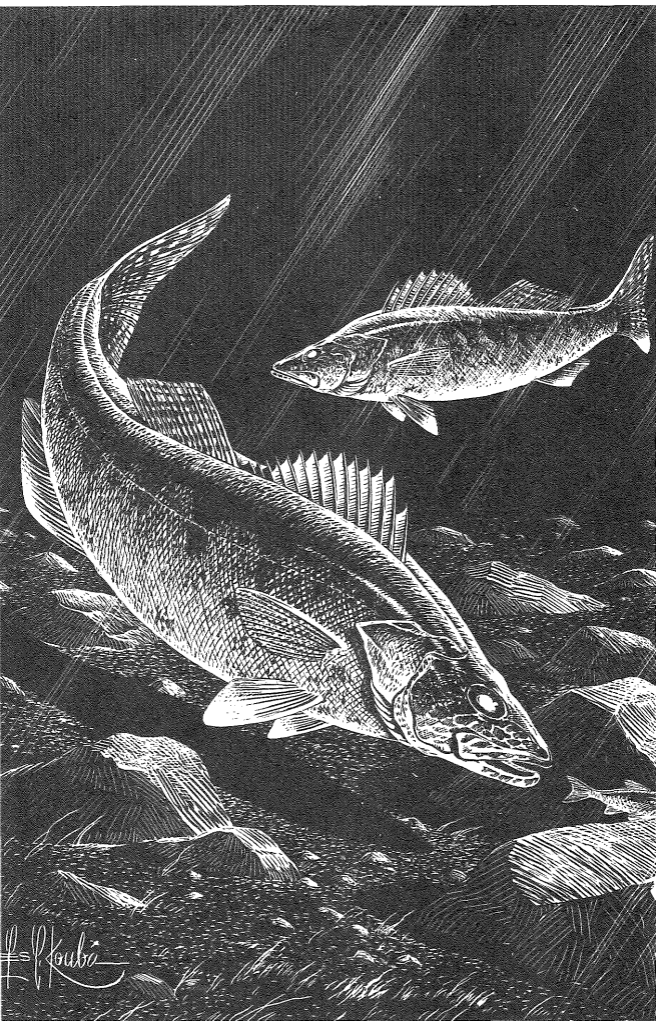
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Game and Fish



## LEGEND

- ⊕ Regional Headquarters
- + Area Headquarters
- Substations
- # Trout and Salmon Rearing Stations





*The Pride of Minnesota*

**MINNESOTA**

**1971 Fishing Laws Synopsis**



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## LICENSE FEES

Licenses obtainable from any county auditor or his agents. Each applicant for a license shall appear in person before the agent, except that either the husband or wife alone may appear in person to apply for a combination license.

### Resident Licenses:

Individual Angling .....	\$4.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)...	6.00
A permanent angling license may be issued to Minnesota citizens 70 years old or over at the prevailing fee by county auditors.....	
4.00	4.00
Dark House Spearing (additional to angling license) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House (each must be licensed) .....	3.00
Fish House or Dark House used for rental (each must be licensed).....	6.00
Whitefish Netting (additional to angling license) per 100-ft. net (2 nets permitted); each net .....	1.00

### Nonresident Licenses:

Individual Angling — Season.....	6.50
Individual Angling — 3 days.....	3.00
Combination Angling (husband and wife)....	10.00

## LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

### Residents:

- Resident licenses may be issued only to U.S. citizens who have maintained a legal residence in Minnesota for a period of 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for a license, except as provided below.

- Residents under the age of 16 years are not required to have an angling license.

- Residents who are blind or who are receiving Old Age Assistance may obtain an angling license free of charge from the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor in the county in which they reside.

- Residents serving in the U.S. military or naval forces, or the reserve components thereof who are stationed outside the state may fish without a license when in Minnesota on regularly granted leave or furlough, provided they have the proper leave or furlough papers on their person.

- A permanent license to take fish shall be issued at the prevailing fee for an individual resident license to any citizen of Minnesota, 16 years of age or older, who is mentally retarded and whose parent or guardian furnishes satisfactory evidence of the disability to the county auditor or a sub-agent of the county auditor.

### Nonresidents:

- A nonresident under the age of 16 years is not required to have an angling license if his parent or legal guardian has obtained a nonresident angling license and provided the child's fish are included in the daily and possession limit of the parent or legal guardian. However, a nonresident under 16 may purchase a license and thereby be entitled to his own limit of fish.

- Nonresidents in the military or naval forces of the U.S., or in any reserve or component of the military or naval service, who have officially transferred to and are stationed in Minnesota, are eligible for resident fishing licenses.

- Nonresident full-time students at public or private educational institutions who reside in Minnesota during the full term of the school year may purchase a resident fishing license from the county auditor upon presenting proof of their status as students.

## FROGS

- Licensed anglers (and children under 16) may take, use, buy and sell for bait purposes only an unlimited number of frogs during the period May 16 to March 31, inclusive, provided the overall max-

imum length of such frogs is less than 6 inches.

## GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

### IT IS UNLAWFUL:

- For persons 16 years of age or older to fish unless they have an angling license on their person ready for inspection.

- For persons 16 years of age or older to spear from a dark house unless they have a dark house spearing license in addition to an angling license.

- To fish with more than one line and one hook (or single artificial lure) except in waters forming the boundary between Minnesota and its neighboring states. Special boundary water regulations are listed in other sections of this synopsis. (Note — Three artificial flies may be used in angling for black bass, trout, crappies, sunfish or rock bass.)

- To deposit any refuse, poisonous substances, or chemicals injurious to fish life in any waters of the state.

- To buy or sell game fish, except fish taken under a commercial or private hatchery license.

- To take fish by means of explosives, drugs, poisons, lime, medicated bait, fish berries, or other deleterious substances, or by nets, traps, tip-ups, trotlines, set lines, wires, springs, ropes, cables, snaghooks or snaglines, except as expressly authorized.

- To possess fish nets unless a 2½" x 5/8" (or larger) metal tag is attached bearing the name and address of the owner (when not in use) or operator (when in use). (Note — Minnow nets, as described under "MINNOWS" on page 7, landing nets, dip nets, or similar nets usually sold by retail sporting goods dealers are exempt from this provision.)

- To stock fish in any waters or transfer fish from one body of water to another without written permit from the Director or his authorized agents.

- To take minnows from designated trout waters.

- To drive a motor boat through a posted spawning bed or fish preserve. (Note — Riparian landowners or lessees adjacent to such areas may use route doing least damage to vegetation to and from their property through such areas, provided they operate their motors at the slowest possible speed.)

- To drag boat anchors or other weights with a motor propelled boat through aquatic vegetation, except as authorized by law or by Commissioner's order.

- To fish in designated trout waters except during the trout season.

- It is unlawful to deposit garbage, rubbish, offal, in public waters or on the ice thereon, or on public lands.

## SHIPMENT OF FISH

### Nonresidents:

• A nonresident licensee may ship to himself, provided he has obtained a shipping coupon, by common carrier within or without the state, the legal limit of undressed fish (with tails, fins and skins intact — the removal of heads, entrails, scales and gills permitted), provided the total weight of these fish does not exceed 25 pounds. (Note — One fish exceeding 25 pounds may be shipped, but in this case no other fish can be included.) To ship dressed or filleted fish, a nonresident licensee may secure one coupon at no cost, which entitles him to ship to himself his legal limit of dressed fish, provided the net weight of game fish does not exceed 15 pounds, and provided the fish are prepared and packed by a licensed packer.

• A nonresident licensee may carry with him as personal baggage in any vehicle or common carrier within or without the state the legal limit of undressed fish. (Exception — Bullheads may be either dressed or undressed.)

As an alternative to transporting undressed fish, dressed fish may be carried, provided the legal limit or a total weight of 15 pounds (excepting bullheads) is not exceeded, and provided the container bears: (1) name and license number of the licensee, (2) name and license number of a licensed packer, and (3) number, species and net weight of the fish.

### Residents:

• A resident licensee may ship out of state one undressed fish during open season or five days thereafter, provided a proper permit is obtained from a Conservation Officer.

• A resident licensee may fillet, ship or transport fish lawfully taken and possessed to any point within the state, provided they are consigned to himself only.

### FISH HOUSE OR DARK HOUSE

• Unless otherwise restricted by Commissioner's regulation or order, northern pike (pickerel), rough fish, catfish and whitefish may be taken by spearing from dark houses through the ice only from December 1 to February 15, inclusive.

• Dark houses, fish houses and shelters placed on the ice on any waters must have the name and address of the owner plainly and legibly painted on the outside in letters and figures at least three inches in height. A metal tag, furnished with the current calendar year license, must be attached to the exterior side of the door, not more than six inches below the top of the door. On structures with openings, other than doors, the tag must be attached to the material

on the right side of the opening when facing the structure and not more than six inches below the top of the opening.

• When in use, dark houses, fish houses and shelters must be so constructed that the door can be opened from the outside at any and all times.

• It is unlawful to have a spear inside a dark house, fish house, or shelter when angling therein.

• All dark houses, fish houses, shelters or similar structures must not be allowed to remain on the ice after February 28 except on Minnesota-Canada border waters (March 31), Minnesota-Iowa border waters (February 20), Minnesota-South Dakota and Minnesota-North Dakota border waters (March 5) and Minnesota-Wisconsin border waters (March 1). If not removed, such structures will be confiscated and removed or destroyed by a Conservation Officer. Contents of the structures will be seized and held for 60 days, and if not claimed by the owner by then they become the property of the Division of Game and Fish.

Note—After February 28, such structures may be placed on the ice and used during the hours between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. if the season is open on any species of fish in the lake and at the location of the structure. Structures found on the ice before or after these daily time limits are subject to the same provisions described above.

• It is unlawful for nonresidents to spear any fish in Minnesota at any time. However, they may angle from a licensed fish house.

## IDENTIFICATION



**Northern Pike** — Cheek is entirely covered by scales, as is the upper half of the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw number 5 or less on each side. The fish has light spots on a dark background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 45 pounds 12 ounces.



**Muskellunge** — Scales on the upper half only of both the cheek and the gill cover. Pores on the lower surface of the jaw usually number more than 5 on each side. The fish generally has dark spots or verti-

cal bars on a light background. Largest taken in Minnesota — 56 pounds 8 ounces.

## SPEARING ROUGH FISH

- “Rough fish” includes carp, buffalofish, perch, suckers, redhorse, sheepshead, dogfish, burbot (eelpout), tullibeas, gar, goldeyes, bullheads and turtles.

- Licensed resident anglers (and resident children) may take rough fish (except suckers, redhorse and bullheads) by spearing, archery, harpooning or dip netting in unlimited numbers from May 1 to February 15, inclusive, from sunrise to sunset in all inland waters, except designated trout waters or waters designated as special fish management areas such as spawning, trapping or fish preserves. Fish so taken may be bought and sold.

- Licensed resident anglers (and resident children) may take suckers, redhorse and bullheads by spearing, archery, harpooning or dip netting in limited numbers from May 1 to June 10, and December 1 to February 15, inclusive, from sunrise to sunset in all inland waters except designated trout waters or waters designated as special fish management areas such as spawning, trapping or fish preserves. Fish so taken may not be bought or sold. Daily and possession limits are 50 suckers, 50 redhorse and 100 bullheads.

- Permits may be issued by the Director or his authorized agent for the taking of turtles at night with the aid of artificial lights.

- Dip net hoops may not exceed 24 inches in diameter and the net must be held in the hand.

- Rough fish taken must not be returned to any waters, nor shall they be left on the banks of any lake or stream.

## MINNOWS

- Anglers may take minnows for their own use by means of dip nets, traps, and seines no more than 25 feet in length or more than 148 meshes in depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bar measure or more than 197 meshes in depth of  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure or more than four feet in depth if mesh is smaller than  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch bar measure. Traps in use must have a metal tag bearing the name and address of the owner.

- Minnows may not be taken from designated trout waters, except under special permit.

- Carp minnows may not be transported, used as bait, or returned to any waters. Persons who take carp minnows by any method should destroy them.

- No person may transport more than 12 dozen minnows directly from the waters from which they

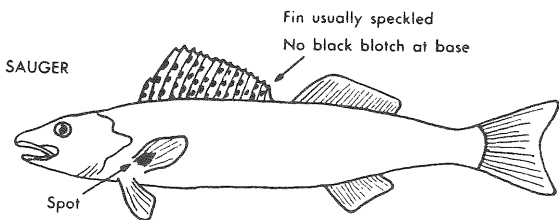
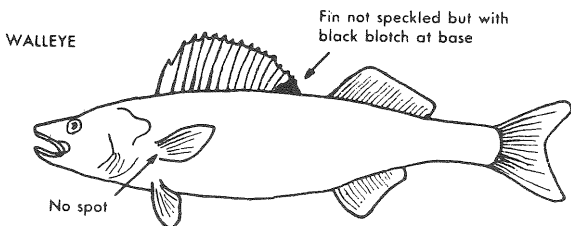
were taken in any container containing less than 60 gallons of water.

- No person may keep more than 12 dozen minnows unless the container is equipped with aerating equipment or is provided with a continuous flow of water sufficient to maintain enough dissolved oxygen in the water to keep the minnows in good condition.

- Special licenses are required of persons who sell minnows either retail or wholesale.

## WALLEYE AND SAUGER

The walleye and sauger (or sand pike) are both pike-perches and are quite similar in appearance. They can be identified by the characteristics in the diagram. Also, the walleye has a conspicuous white band along the lower edge of the tail fin; the sauger does not. Saugers are usually smaller and more slender than walleyes and may have mottled sides. Usually saugers do not grow to be heavier than 3 pounds while walleyes as large as 18 pounds have been taken.



## SPECIAL TROUT and SALMON SEASON

- All streams and rivers from Lake Superior upstream to posted boundaries are open to the taking of brook, brown, rainbow trout and salmon from April 3 to November 30, both dates inclusive. However, in the posted areas of the Knife River in Lake County, fish may be taken only from June 1 to August 31, inclusive.

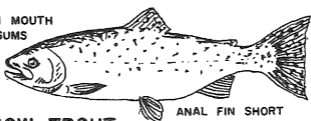
- Only a single hook may be used for angling in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers

lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams, excepting the Pigeon River in Cook County and the St. Louis River in St. Louis County.

• Anglers must unhook and immediately return to the water any fish that is hooked in any part of the body, except the mouth, in those portions of North Shore streams and rivers lying between Lake Superior and posted boundaries on the streams.

Pacific salmon are present in Lake Superior and a few inland lakes. During most of their life, they resemble trout from the same waters. They can be distinguished from trout by their anal fin which has a longer base than height. The opposite is true of trout whose anal fin is higher than it is long at the base. Salmon have 12 or more rays in this fin and trout have 12 or less.

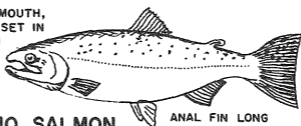
WHITISH MOUTH  
AND GUMS



**RAINBOW TROUT**

ANAL FIN SHORT  
(9-12 RAYS)

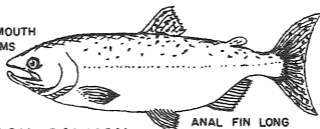
DUSKY MOUTH,  
TEETH SET IN  
WHITISH  
GUMS



**COHO SALMON**

ANAL FIN LONG  
(12-15 RAYS)

DUSKY MOUTH  
AND GUMS



**CHINOOK SALMON**

ANAL FIN LONG  
(15-19 RAYS)

## **SMELT**

In Lake Superior and tributary streams, smelt may be taken day or night but not with the aid of artificial lights.

Smelt may be taken with the use of dip nets and minnow seines not more than 25 feet in length nor more than four feet in depth, provided that seines may not be used in any stream, except the St. Louis River, nor in Lake Superior within 100 feet of the mouth of any stream, except the St. Louis River.

Smelt so taken may be possessed without limit and may be bought or sold at any time.

Live smelt shall not be possessed or transported.



## EXPERIMENTAL LAKES

Each of the following lakes is under special regulations as indicated below:

Grindstone Lake, Pine County, is open the year around to the taking of all species of fish. Three hooks on one line are permitted. Spearing is prohibited. Daily and possession limits are the same as for the general inland waters, except for the 30-inch minimum-size limit on rock sturgeon.

The following lakes are managed primarily for muskellunge, and spearing with or without a dark house is prohibited in them.

### Chisago County:

Rush, T. 37, R. 21, 22.

### Douglas County:

Lobster, T. 128, R. 38, 39.

### Hubbard County:

Bad Axe, T. 142, R. 34; Big Mantrap, T. 141, 142, R. 33, 34; Big Sand, T. 141, R. 34; Little Sand, T. 141, R. 33, 34; Stocking, T. 141, R. 34; Spider, T. 141, R. 33.

### Itasca County:

Deer, T. 56, 57, R. 26, 27; Moose, T. 57, R. 26, 27; Little Moose, T. 57, R. 26; Spider, T. 58, R. 25, 26.

### Otter Tail County:

West Battle, T. 132, R. 40; T. 133, R. 39, 40.

### Wright County:

Sugar, T. 121, 122, R. 27.

The following waters are closed to the taking of muskellunge. The purpose is to increase the brood stock for the propagation program.

### Cass County:

Lydick Lake, S. 7, T. 145, R. 29; S. 1, 12, T. 145, R. 30.

### Itasca County:

Day Lake, S. 28, T. 58, R. 26; Long Lake, S. 14, 23, T. 57, R. 26; Little Long Lake, S. 1, T. 57, R. 26; S. 25, 26, 35, 36, T. 58, R. 26; Pug Hole Lake, S. 13, 24, T. 57, R. 26; Orange Lake, S. 2, 3, 10, T. 57, R. 26.

The following waters are closed to fishing to protect muskellunge brood stock for the propagation program.

### St. Louis County:

Shoepack (Boot Jack) Lake, S. 3, T. 69, R. 20; S. 33, 34, 35, T. 70, R. 20; Little Shoepack (Little Boot Jack) Lake, S. 2, 3, T. 69, R. 20.

## IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

[Little Spirit Lake (Jackson County), Iowa Lake (Jackson and Nobles Counties), Iowa Lake, Okamanpeedan (Tuttle) Lake and Swag Lake (Martin County)]

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye .....	May 1-Feb. 15	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 1-Feb. 15	3
Catfish .....	May 1-Feb. 15	8
Largemouth and Smallmouth Black Bass .....	May 1-Feb. 15	6
Sunfish .....	Continuous	30
Crappies .....	Continuous	15
Perch .....	Continuous	30
White Bass (Striped Bass) .....	Continuous	30
Bullheads .....	Continuous	No Limits
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Suckers, Red- horse, Sheepshead, Buffalofish, Burbot (Eelpout), Dogfish, Gar and Quillback]..	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Spear and bow and arrow may be used to take carp, buffalofish, sheepshead, dogfish, gar and quillback from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to Feb. 15, inclusive.

Persons holding resident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Iowa or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above, whether such waters are in Iowa or Minnesota, and may personally transport their fish by the most direct route to the state in which they hold a valid angling license. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on Iowa-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than two hooks on each line.
- To use a set line or unattended line.
- To spear game fish at any time.

**WISCONSIN - MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**

(Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, Lake St. Croix, St. Croix River, St. Louis River, including St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay)

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
<b>Largemouth and Smallmouth</b>		
Black Bass		5
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River North of the Interstate Bridge in Stillwater	June 5-March 1	
That portion of the St. Croix River from its junction with the Mississippi River to the Interstate Highway Bridge in Stillwater	May 1-March 1	
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
<b>Walleye and Sauger</b>		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	May 1-March 1	} 6 of either or both in aggregate
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
<b>Northern Pike (Pickerel)</b>		
St. Louis River and St. Croix River	May 1-March 1	5
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	
<b>Catfish</b>		
St. Louis River and that portion of the St. Croix River above Taylors Falls Dam	May 1-March 1	5
That portion of the St. Croix River below Taylors Falls Dam	May 1-March 1	} 25
Mississippi River and Lake Pepin	Continuous	

# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 12

(Mississippi River, Lake Pepin, Lake St. Croix, St. Croix River, St. Louis River, including St. Louis Bay and Superior Bay)

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Perch .....	Continuous	No Limits
Bullheads .....	Continuous	No Limits
Rough fish and Eels .....	Continuous	No Limits
White Bass or Yellow Bass (Striped), Crappies (Calico, Silver and Strawberry Bass), Rock Bass, and Sunfish or Bluegills .....	Continuous	25 each
Paddlefish (Spoonbill Catfish) .....	No open season	
Sturgeon .....		
All waters above the Red Wing Dam (minimum size limit — 40 inches) .....	July 3-Oct. 31	1
All waters below the Red Wing Dam (no minimum size limit) .....	Continuous	10

### Note—

- Muskellunge and all other species not specified shall be covered by inland regulations of the state in which taken.
- Rough fish may be taken by spearing, archery, and dip netting during daylight hours only during the period April 17 to March 1, inclusive. Dip net hoops cannot exceed 24 inches in diameter.
- Persons holding resident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses and persons from other states who have nonresident Minnesota or Wisconsin angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above. (Note—This includes children who are not required to have a license.)
- Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

# WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 13

**IT IS UNLAWFUL** on Wisconsin-Minnesota boundary waters:

- To use more than two lines with one hook (or single artificial lure) on each line. (Exception—Fly fishermen may use two flies on each line.)
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing season is closed.
- To have a building, vehicle, tent, fish house or similar enclosure on the ice on Wisconsin-Minnesota border waters after March 1.

## NORTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

(Bois de Sioux River and the Red River  
of the North)

Regulations on the North Dakota-Minnesota border waters are the same as regulations on the South Dakota-Minnesota border waters except:

- Spearing and archery are unlawful for any species at any time.
- Only one hook (or artificial lure) may be used on each line.
- It is unlawful to have a dip net in a shelter house on the ice.
- The daily and possession limit on northern pike (pickerel) is 3.
- Anglers must enter and return from the waters in the state in which they are licensed.

## SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

(Lakes Traverse, Mud, Big Stone and Hendricks and the Bois de Sioux River from Lake Traverse to the boundary between North and South Dakota)

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 1-Feb. 28	6
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 1-Feb. 28	6
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass ....	May 1-Feb. 28	6
Crappies .....	Continuous	30
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	20
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Perch .....	Continuous	50

**SOUTH DAKOTA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**  
Continued from page 14

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Catfish .....	Continuous	8
Sturgeon .....	Continuous	1
Unprotected Fish [Carp, Buffalofish, Sheepshead, Suckers, Redhorse, Dogfish, Burbot (Eelpout), Gar and White Bass (Striped Bass)] .....	Continuous	No Limits

Note — Unprotected fish, except White Bass (as listed in the above table), may be taken by spearing and archery from sunrise to sunset during the period May 1 to November 30, inclusive.

• Persons holding resident or non-resident South Dakota or Minnesota angling licenses may fish in any of the border waters described above and may transport such fish with them by the most convenient route to the state in which they are licensed. (Note — This includes children who are not required to have a license.)

• Persons angling from fish houses must comply with the licensing and identification laws of the state in which they are licensed.

**IT IS UNLAWFUL on South Dakota-Minnesota boundary waters:**

- To use more than two lines with more than three hooks on each line.
- To spear fish from a dark house.
- To spear game fish at any time.
- To have a spear, spring gaff or bow and arrow on or adjacent to any body of water where the spearing and archery season is closed.
- To permit any fish house or similar structure to remain on the ice after March 5.
- To use a set line or unattended line.

**CANADA-MINNESOTA  
BOUNDARY WATERS**

Minnesota portions of the following:

**Cook County:**

North Fowl Lake, South Fowl Lake, Granite River, Gunflint Lake, Little Gunflint Lake, Lily Lakes, Magnetic Lake, Maraboeuf Lake, Moose Lake, Mountain Lake, North Lake, Little North Lake,

# CANADA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY WATERS

Continued from page 15

Pigeon River, Pine Lake, Pine River, Rat Lake, Rose Lake, Round Lake, Saganaga Lake, South Lake and Watab Lake.

## Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties:

Rainy River

## Koochiching and St. Louis Counties:

Rainy Lake (except Black Bay)

## Lake County:

Basswood Lake (except Jackfish, Pipestone, Hoist and Back Bays), Basswood River, Birch Lake, Carp Lake, Cypress Lake, Knife Lake (except South Arm of Knife Lake), 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 Lake, Loon Lake, Loon River, Namakan Lake, Sand Point Lake and Little Vermilion Lake.

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Walleye and Sauger (in aggregate) . . . . .	May 15-April 14	14
(Not more than 6 may be Walleye. Dressed Sauger must be counted as Walleye since it cannot be readily identified.)		
Northern Pike (Pickerel) . . . . .	May 15-April 14	3
Muskellunge (minimum size — 30 inches) . . . . .	June 19-Oct. 1	1
Largemouth and Small-mouth Black Bass . . . . .	May 15-Dec. 15	6
Sturgeon . . . . .	July 3-May 31	1
Lake Trout . . . . .	Jan. 1-Sept. 26	3
Trout (except Lake Trout) . . . . .	May 1-Sept. 26	10
		(not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All other species . . . . .	Continuous	Same as Inland Limits

## INLAND WATERS

Kind of Fish	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Northern Pike (Pickerel) .....	May 15-Feb. 15	3
Walleye and Sauger (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 15-Feb. 15	6
Muskellunge including Hybrid .....	May 15-Feb. 15	1
	(Minimum size—30 in.)	
Largemouth and Small- mouth Black Bass (either or both in aggregate) .....	May 29-Feb. 15	6
	(May 15-Feb. 15 north and east of U.S. Highway 53 from Duluth to Inter- national Falls and in Ash and Pelican Lakes, St. Louis County)	
'Trout' including Splake (except Lake Trout) All waters in and south of the Minnesota River and that portion of the Mis- sissippi River from Fort Snelling to its confluence with the St. Croix River.	May 1-Oct. 17	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
All waters north of the above - described bound- ary .....	May 1-Sept. 26	
Special season <i>in lakes only</i> north of above-described boundary, except waters in Aitkin, Cass, Crow Wing, and Otter Tail Counties .....	Jan. 1-Jan. 24	5 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Grayling .....	May 1-Sept. 26	4
Lake Trout .....	Jan. 1-Sept. 26	3
Salmon .....	Continuous	10
Crappies .....	Continuous	15
Sunfish and Bluegills ...	Continuous	30
Rock Bass .....	Continuous	30
White Bass .....	Continuous	30
Catfish .....	Continuous	5
Bullheads .....	Continuous	100
Whitefish or Rough Fish	Continuous	No Limits
Sturgeon (may be taken in tributaries to St. Croix River only — minimum size limit, 40 inches) ..	July 3-Oct. 31	1
Paddlefish .....	No open season	

<sup>1</sup> Fishing hours for trout (except lake trout) are from 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. on opening day, and from one hour before sunrise to 11:00 P.M. the remainder of the season.



## LAKE SUPERIOR

Angling season and daily possession limits for certain species of fish:

Species	Open Season	Daily and Possession Limits
Trout <sup>1</sup> , including Splake (except Lake Trout) . . .	Continuous	10 (not more than 3 may be 16 inches or more)
Lake Trout . . . . .	Nov. 5-Oct. 10	3
Salmon . . . . .	Continuous	10

All other species may be taken by angling, spear-  
ing, and archery only in accordance with and subject  
to the provisions of the laws and regulations relating  
to the taking of such fish in the inland waters of this  
state.

### DID YOU KNOW:

- That there are about 3,000,000 acres of fishing waters in Minnesota.
- That there are 500 trout streams in Minnesota.
- That the Section of Fisheries has the responsibility of carrying out a statewide fish management program in accordance with laws, regulations, Department policies, and available funds.
- That the objective is to provide a maximum, sustained yield of fish from the waters of the state and the maximum number of satisfactory sport fishing hours.
- That fish management activities include habitat improvement; acquisition, development, and management of natural spawning areas; operation of fish hatcheries and rearing ponds for the propagation and distribution of fish; rescue of fish from lakes where they are subject to winterkill; rough fish control; lake rehabilitation through the use of fish toxicants; administration of licensed commercial fishing; and formulation of regulations governing the harvest of fish.
- That water levels are controlled in approximately 150 northern pike spawning areas each spring to promote good spawning and rearing.
- That several hundred fish habitat improvement projects, such as dams, rough fish control barriers, spawning areas, channels, jetties, and dikes are maintained.
- That sport fishermen spend well over \$100,000,000 annually in Minnesota for fishing.
- That there are many different types of lakes. Lakes differ in size, shape, water chemistry and tempera-

ture and successful fish management must take these differences into account.

- That nearly 200 lakes have been rehabilitated by the use of fish toxicants. Of these, over half are being managed for trout of various species; the others are managed for warm-water species such as walleyes, northern pike, bass, and panfish.

- That nearly 200,000,000 fish are stocked in Minnesota waters each year from hatcheries and rearing ponds.

- That in some severe winters over 300,000 pounds of northern pike are rescued from lakes where they are subject to winterkill.

- That many large waterfowl-wild rice types of lakes are actually managed for the production of northern pike for stocking other lakes.

- That over 100 traps are operated each spring to remove rough fish, primarily carp, while they are on their spawning runs.

- That from 6,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000 pounds of rough fish are removed annually.

- That from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds of fish are taken annually by sport fishing.

- That the largest fishes taken by angling in Minnesota are: Walleyes—16 lbs. 11 oz.; Saugers—6 lbs. 2½ oz.; Muskellunge—56 lbs. 8 oz.; Northern Pike—45 lbs. 12 oz.; Largemouth Bass—10 lbs. 2 oz.; Smallmouth Bass—8 lbs.; Crappies—5 lbs.; Sunfish—2 lbs. 13 oz.; Brown Trout—16 lbs. 8 oz.; Rainbow Trout—15 lbs. 7 oz.; Brook Trout—9 lbs. 7 oz.; Lake Trout—43 lbs. 8 oz.; Perch—3 lbs. 4 oz.; Mud Catfish—70 lbs.; Channel Catfish—37 lbs.; Coho Salmon—10 lbs. 6½ oz.

- That Minnesota has 62 lakes that are over 5,000 acres in area.

- That contour maps of individual lakes are available for sale from the Documents Section, 140 Centennial Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. Individual maps of most lakes cost \$1.

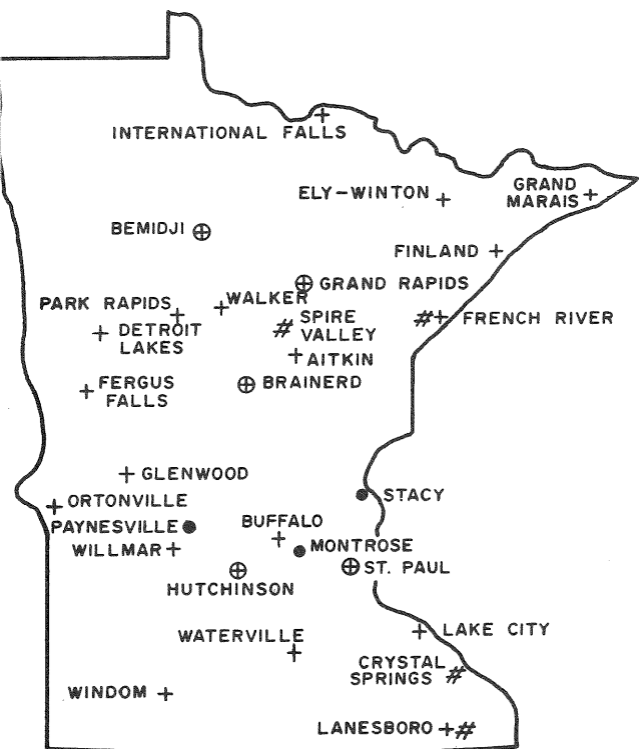
- That the walleye is the official Minnesota State fish.

- That a good anchor is essential for still fishing. The anchor should always be large enough to hold a boat under severe weather conditions. One that is too small to hold in a high wind is worthless, because it is under such conditions that an anchor is most urgently needed. The type of boat, prevailing bottom conditions, and exposure to wind and current should be considered in selecting an anchor.

As the holding power of all types of anchors depends on a pull parallel to the bottom, thus digging the flukes in, an anchor line at least five times as long as the depth of the water should be used.

# FISH MANAGEMENT FIELD STATIONS

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Game and Fish



## LEGEND

- ⊕ Regional Headquarters
- + Area Headquarters
- Substations
- # Trout and Salmon Rearing Stations