herring with a 6/0 or 7/0 hook, a 2- to 8-ounce sliding sinker, and
Technique: Boat and shore anglers use shrimp, smelt or

Sand sole
white sturgeon
colored
Fish Fact: Pacific herring “earbones” have been found in de

Both green and the larger redbelly sturgeon are found in Oregon
waters. Green sturgeon are legal to retain (at the time of
printing). Historical records list one white sturgeon tipping the
scale at 2,300 pounds (1040 kg) and measuring 260 inches (660 cm).
Those caught in Oregon, however, usually measure less than 12 feet (366 cm).
Fish Fact: Sturgeon may live to be over 100 years old and

Both shore and boat anglers use spinners or bait in au

Later, they settle to the bottom and flop over to one side. The

Feisty lingcod
offshore pinnacles. The group includes rockfish, lingcod, greenling, cabezon and flatfish. All of the groundfish described below
venture far from cover, so resist the urge to make long casts away from rocks and jetties unless you are angling for flatfish.

Cabezon live around kelp beds and rocky headlands over hard

Fish Facts: Rockfish bear live young (rather than lay eggs
like most fishes). Some species, such as

Technique: Use the fish-finder rig (see diagram inside). Cab
ezon live around kelp beds and rocky headlands over hard

Fish Fact: Pacific herring “earbones” have been found in de

These blue-green, silver or light brown fish are an important
food source for larger lobes, sea birds and marine mammals.
People, too, enjoy such foods as anchovy pizza, pickled herring
and herring roe. Anchovies may grow to 9 inches (23 cm),
herring to 18 inches (46 cm) and sardines to 2 inches (5 cm).
Fish Fact: Pacific herring “earbones” are occasionally taken in saltwater.

These fish have dark blue and very long pectoral (side) fins. The

Technique: First locate the tuna with a built-in fish finder
then use the fish-finder rig (see diagram inside).

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Technique: First locate the tuna with a built-in fish finder
then use the fish-finder rig (see diagram inside).
Feisty lingcod along rugged shore, lively surfperch along ocean beaches and fat rockfish among jetty promontories are just some of the many fine fishes that are home at Oregon’s northwest ocean and estuaries. With some simple, inexpensive gear and a little knowledge, anglers of all ages can enjoy a day of marine fishing. Most marine fish are delicious to eat and easy to prepare. This brochure includes information about fishing techniques, commonly caught species, and shore and boat heat access areas. More information can be obtained from fishing supply retailers, charter fishing operators, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Opportunities for youngsters to learn to fish are available through the Oregon Angler Education Program, offered through local offices of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon State University Extension 4-H Program.

It is important for anglers to read the current issue of Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations and to check for in season regulation changes before fishing. With few exceptions, persons 14 years or older must have an Oregon angling license to take fish for personal use. A separate shellfish license is required to take shellfish. All anglers, regardless of age, need the proper tag to fish for salmon, steelhead, striped bass or Pacific halibut. License details are available in the current edition of the Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations or by calling the Licensing Department in Salem at (503) 947-6101.

SAFETY

Whether you’re aloof or ashore, be aware of changing tides, bar conditions and weather.

- Use a life jacket when boating.
- Call the U.S. Coast Guard when unsure about weather or crossing an unfamiliar bar. Bars can be deceptive and very dangerous!
- Be aware of your footing and the stability of rocks when fishing from jetties.
- Watch for larger-than-usual (breaker) waves when fishing from beaches or rocks.
- Stay clear of large logs in the surf.
- Don’t let your shirt waist fill with water when surf fishing.
**Which Fish Live Where?**

**Rocks and Jetties**

For the shore angler, rocks and jetties are the best places to fish year-round for groundfish such as rockfish, lingcod, greenling, and cabezon. Surf perch also inhabit these areas year-round. While chasing schools of baitfish or migrating into rivers to spawn, salmon are occasionally found near jetty.

**Ocean Beaches**

Most anglers on the beach target redtail surf perch, primarily during the summer months. However, the fish are present year-round and available to hardy winter anglers. On some beaches, anglers use dip or cast nets to catch surf smelt when they congregate in the spring or summer.

**Bays and Estuaries**

Both shore and boat anglers have access to a variety of fishes living in bays, estuaries and tidal waters. Many species of surf perch live around rocks, docks and pilings year-round. Herring are juggled from docks and piers in the winter. Strung can be found in channels and deep holes of upper bays and estuaries in the winter and spring. Salmon pass through bays and estuaries on their way to spawn in freshwater in the summer or fall.

**Nearshore**

Boat anglers target lingcod, cabezon, greenling and many species of rockfish living among reefs at depths of 50-200 feet. Flatfish, including Pacific halibut, live nearby on flat areas of the ocean floor. Fish are found at these locations year-round; however, anchor access depends on the weather and safe floating conditions.

**Offshore**

Experienced boaters and charter boat anglers can reach deeper Pacific halibut grounds and the offshore reefs that are home to rockfish at depths of 300-700 feet. Rocks and pinnacles can be seen on navigational charts, or anglers can ask local retailers and charter operators for popular areas. Warm sea temperatures in the summer may bring albacore near our coast.

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**North Coast Angling Access Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Coast Angling Access Areas</th>
<th>Shore Angling</th>
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<td>1 Astoria West Mooring Basin</td>
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<td>2 Astoria East Mooring Basin</td>
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<td>14 Little Nez Perla</td>
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**What Rigs Work?**

**Different rigs and baits may work better at particular places and times of year, so ask at a local bait or tackle shop for up-to-date fishing information.**

**Bottomfish-Finder Rig**

- Let the rig sink to the bottom.
- Raise your rod about 12 inches, reel in the slack line, then allow the rig to sink again.
- Repeat until you have a bite.
- Baits include sand and ghost shrimp, pile worms, herring and squid.

**Redtail Surfperch Surf-Fishing Rig**

- Look for places where the beach drops off steeply or where freshwater enters the ocean.
- Best fishing is in spring and summertime.
- At high tide, redtails are closer to shore than you will need to cast far.
- Baits include sand and help worms, sand shrimp, clam necks and mussels.
- Some anglers attach a piece of colorful yarn to each hook.

**Fisherman’s Knot (or improved clinch knot)**

**WHAT YOU PACK IN . . . PLUS A LITTLE EXTRA.**

**LITTER**

**TAKE ONLY THE FISH YOU NEED.**

**TAKE ONLY THE FISH YOU NEED.**

**Consequences**

- Fish stocks are endangered by discarded fishing gear. Baits suffocate in plastic bags, boat propellers become tangled in debris, and the landscape is degraded by empty cans and Styrofoam cup caps. Consideration for others and the environment should always be a part of any outdoor activity. PACK OUT.

**Tagged Fish**

- Tag research provides biologists with valuable information about the distribution, migration, patterns, and growth of fish. Look at your catch carefully:
  1. Tags may be tubular or flat and any color. If you catch a tagged fish, record the tag number and color; the date, location and depth of capture; and, if possible, the length of the fish.
  2. For further instructions, contact the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at (541) 867-4742.

**Conservation**

- Be a part of the solution to Oregon’s fishing future.

**TREAT OREGON’S WATERS, SHORES, PUBLIC FACILITIES, FELLOW ANGLERS, AND YOUR FISH RESOURCES WITH CARE.**

- Ask permission before entering or crossing private land. Be a RESPONSIBLE ANGLER.