Both grow and the larger white sturgeon are found in Oregon waters. Common sturgeon are listed to retain (at the time of printing). Historical records list white sturgeon tipping at 1,500 pounds (680 kg) and measuring 16 feet (4.8 m). Those caught in Oregon, however, usually measure less than 12 feet (3.6 m).

Fish Fact: Sturgeon may live to be over 100 years old and are occasionaly taken in saltwater.

Technique: Both boat and shore anglers use shrimp, smelt or anchovies as bait. Sturgeon dwell on the bottom of gravel or sandy bottoms in water 150-500 feet deep. Halibut are on each side of the head) and swimming upright in the water. They are the heftiest of the flatfishes. They are

Did you know? Smelt and salmon have a small, fleshy adipose fin between the tail and back (dorsal) fin.

People, too, enjoy such treats as anchovy pizza, pickled herring to 18 inches (46 cm). Albacore caught off the Pacific Coast are generally 20-30 inches (50-75 cm). Albacore (king) and a (silver). See the

See current regulations for size and other restrictions

Keepers use a fish-finder rig (see diagram inside). Baits include sand worm and liver because they are poisonous. Cabezon can grow to

This is a red, brown or green mottled member of the sculpin family. It is considered very tasty. Avoid eating the eggs after the female deposits them.

Kelp greenling (male) and liver because they are poisonous. Cabezon can grow to

6/0 hooks, a 4- to 6-ounce sinker, and 20-pound line on a stout rod. Alternatively, try using live bait.

These fish have dark blue backs and very long pectoral (side) fins. The meat is excellent whether barbecued, canned or smoked. Albacore caught off the Pacific Coast are generally 20-30 inches (50-75 cm). Albacore (king) and a (silver). See the

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Surf perch are disc-shaped and come in a variety of colors. Redtail and silver surfperch are found mostly in the surf. Striped surf perch, pilch perch, white surf perch, and silver surf perch all live near rocks, decks or pilings in bays. “Shiners” are full-size at 5 inches (13 cm), other species at 20-30 inches (50-75 cm).

Fish Fact: Surf perch live in large schools and bear live young up to 2 inches (5 cm). long.

Techniques: Some anglers use a #4 to #6 hook secured 24-30 inches below a 1-2 ounce sinker on 6-8 to pound line; others use a fish finder rig (see diagram inside). Both include salt and help to create calm, clear streams, clam rocks, and seaweed. Keep the line close to rocks or along piling. Fising for mahi-mahi in the surf requires a surf-fishing rig (see diagram inside).

Herring, Anchovy and Sardine

These blue-green, silvery or light brown fish are an important food source for larger fishes, birds and marine mammals. People, too, enjoy such treats as anchovy pizza, pickled herring and herring roe. Anchovies may grow to 4 inches (10 cm) long, and sardines to 10 inches (25 cm).

Fish Fact: Pacific herring “carbons” have been found in deposits more than 3 million years old.

Techniques: These are schooling fish, commonly caught during spawning seasons. Pacific herring, Northern anchovy, and sardine are caught in bays with multiple-hook herring jigs.

These fish have dark blue backs and very long pectoral (side) fins. The meat is excellent whether barbecued, canned or smoked. Albacore caught off the Pacific Coast are generally 20-30 inches (50-75 cm). Albacore (king) and a (silver). See the

For More Information

Visit the ODFW Marine Resources Program online at www.odbw.state.or.us/MAP. There you will find information about recreational fish and shellfish opportunities. You may also contact the ODFW’s Recreational Fishing Program by phone or in person. Consult your local library or bookstore for fish identification guides and information on marine fishing. The “Oregon Boating Facilities Guide” is available free from the State Marine Board in Salem.

If you would like to try fishing from jetties.

Stay clear of large logs in the surf.

Take a friend fishing on this weekend in June

SOUTH Winchester Bay to California Border

Includes Full Area Map Inside

Marine Recreational Fishing

in Oregon

This material will be furnished in alternate format for people with disabilities. Please call (541) 927-4741 (voice) or (503) 220-8849 (TTV) to request.
Feisty lingcod along rugged shore, lively surfperch along ocean beaches and fat rockfish among jetty rocks are just some of the many fine fish that are at home in Oregon’s nearshore 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 access areas. More information can be obtained from fishing supply retailers, charter fishing operators, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Opportunities for young anglers 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, shrimp and 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) 947-6075.

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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 Fish-Finder Rig**

- Let the rig sink to the bottom.
- Raise your rod about 12 inches, red 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, squid, and squids.

Main line: Use 10- to 20-pound from jetty and rocks, 20-pound for lingcod. Leader: 10- to 20-pound for bottomfish 20-pound for lingcod and 15- to 30-pound from ocean boats. Leader and dropper lines: 2 to 4 pounds lighter than main line.

**Lingcod and 15- to 30-pound from ocean boats.**

**Leader and dropper lines: 2 to 4 pounds lighter than main line.**

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

![Knot Diagram]

**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 summer.
- At high tide, redtails are closer to shore so you will not need to cast far.
- Baits include squid and fish, shellfish, clams, and mussels.
- Some anglers attach a piece of colorful yarn to each hook.


**Rigs for Rockfish**

- Use leaders from 10 feet to 30 feet longer than the dropper line.
- Use sizes 4 through 8/0 hooks.
- Use dropper lines of 16 to 24 inches.

**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, and cabezon. Surfperch also inhabit these areas year-round. While chasing schools of baitfish or migrating greenlings and rockfish, anglers can find fish living among reefs at depths of 50-200 feet. Flatfish, including Pacific halibut, live nearby on flat areas of the ocean floor. Fish that are at these locations year-round; however, angler access depends on the weather and safe boating conditions.

**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 that are at these locations year-round; however, angler access depends on the weather and safe boating conditions.

**Offshore**

- Experienced boaters and charter boat anglers can reach deeper Pacific halibut grounds. Researchers on the offshore reefs that are home to rockfish at depths of 300-700 feet. Baits and pinnacles can be used as navigational charts, or anglers can ask local retailers and charter operators for popular areas. Worms are a reliable bait in the summer for lingcod fishing.

**Conserve the Environment**

- 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.

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**South Coast Angling Access Areas**

- **Ocean Beaches**
  - Most anglers on the beach target rockfish, primarily during the summer months. However, the fish are present year-round and available to hardy winter anglers. On some beaches, anglers can fish from the shore with net or cast nets to catch surf smelt when they congregate to spawn in the spring or summer.

- **Bays and Estuaries**
  - Both shore and boat anglers have access to a variety of fish species year-round for groundfish such as rockfish, lingcod, living among reefs at depths of 50-200 feet. Flatfish, including Pacific halibut, live nearby on flat areas of the ocean floor. Fish that are at these locations year-round; however, angler access depends on the weather and safe boating conditions.

- **Shore Area Angling**
  - Most anglers on the beach target rockfish, primarily during the summer months. However, the fish are present year-round and available to hardy winter anglers. On some beaches, anglers can fish from the shore with net or cast nets to catch surf smelt when they congregate to spawn in the spring or summer.

- **Boat Area Angling**
  - Most anglers on the beach target rockfish, primarily during the summer months. However, the fish are present year-round and available to hardy winter anglers. On some beaches, anglers can fish from the shore with net or cast nets to catch surf smelt when they congregate to spawn in the spring or summer.

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**Fishing Tips**

- **Tie Leaders and Dropper Lines with 3-Way Swivels.**
- **Sinker:** 1- to 6-ounce pyramid.
- **Hooks:** #2 to #4 snelled bait holder hooks.
- **Dropper Lines:** 8 to 12 inches.
- Leader and dropper lines: 2 to 4 pounds lighter than main line.

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**TAGGED FISH**

- Tag recoveries provide biologists with valuable information about the distribution, migratory patterns, and growth of fish. Look at your catch carefully: 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. For further instructions, contact the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at (541) 867-4741.

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**CONSERVATION**

- As the human population grows, pressure on fish populations increases. People want more fish to eat, more opportunities to fish, and more land and water for development. Fishing regulations are designed to protect fish populations while providing enjoyment and need for years. Regulations aren’t always enough — this is when you can help. **TAKE ONLY THE FISH YOU NEED.**

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**LITTER**

- Seabirds are entangled in discarded fishing lines, turtles suffer in plastic bags, boats proliferate become entangled in debris, and the landscape is degraded by empty cans. Stormwater basins. Consideration for others and the environment should always be a part of any outdoor activity. **PACK OUT WHAT YOU PACK IN... PLUS A LITTLE EXTRA.**

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**TAG RECOVERY TAGGED FISH**

- For further instructions, contact the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at (541) 867-4741.