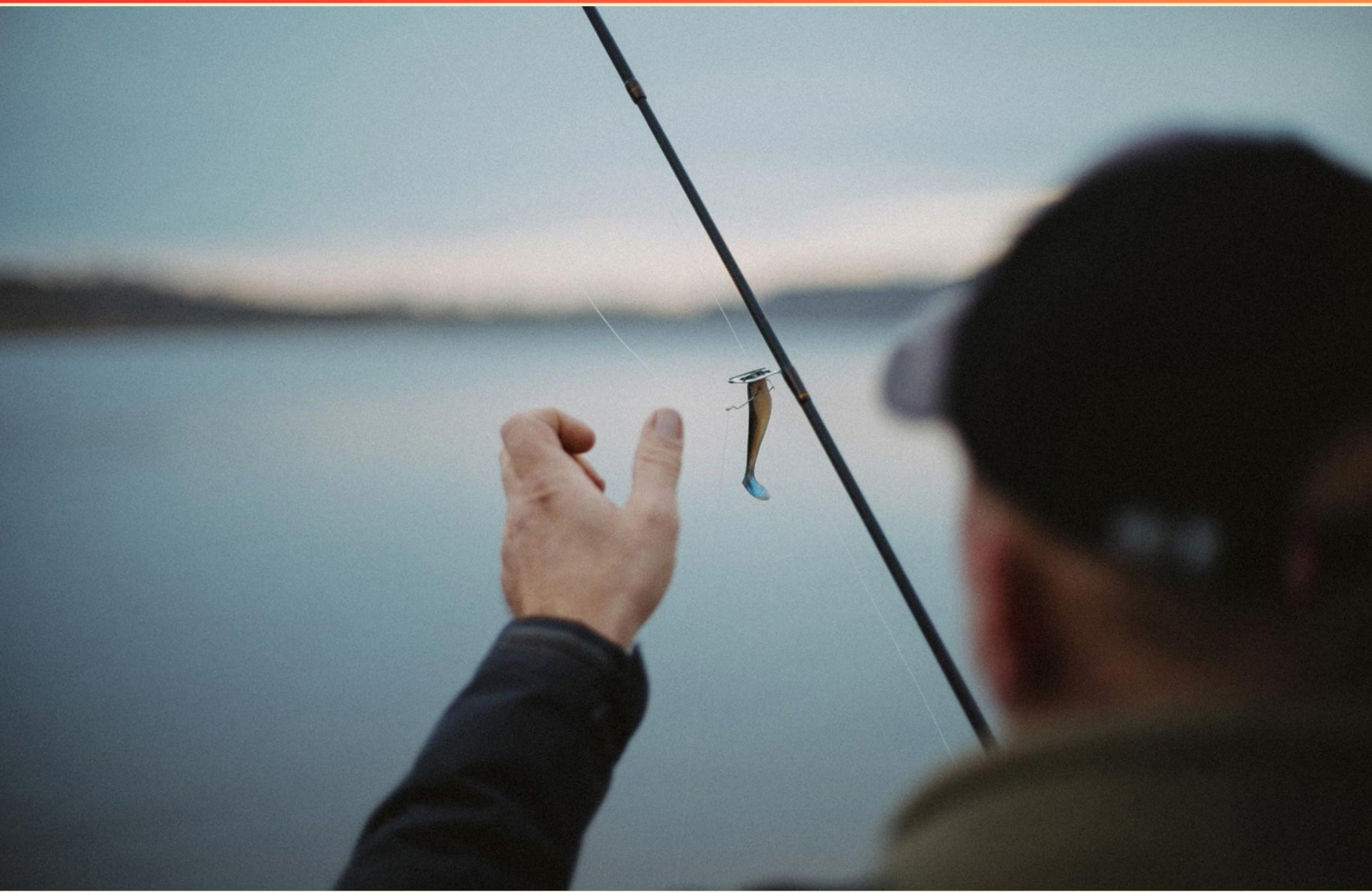


MAINE GUIDE FISHING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What action must be taken if a sea-run Atlantic salmon is caught?**
 - A. Keep it for consumption
 - B. Release it immediately
 - C. Transfer it to another water body
 - D. Report it to the authorities

- 2. How many Togue can be caught in rivers, streams, and brooks in the North and South Zones?**
 - A. 2 fish, 14 inch minimum
 - B. 1 fish, 12 inch minimum
 - C. 3 fish, no length limit
 - D. 2 fish, 18 inch minimum

- 3. What is the bag limit regarding Brook Trout/Splake/Arctic Charr with no length limit?**
 - A. 1 fish
 - B. 2 fish
 - C. No limit
 - D. 3 fish

- 4. What does FFO represent in fishing practice?**
 - A. Fishing For Only
 - B. Fly Fishing Only
 - C. Forage Fish Only
 - D. Family Fishing Opportunities

- 5. What type of lights must a boat that is less than 40 feet long have?**
 - A. Red and green side lights only
 - B. A single all-round light only
 - C. Red, green, and white lights
 - D. Red and green side lights with an all-round mast light

- 6. Inland Waters Obstruction Markers display which color scheme?**
- A. White with blue stripes
 - B. White with black vertical stripes
 - C. Red with black stripes
 - D. Gray with yellow stripes
- 7. What is the fishing restriction around an operational fishway?**
- A. Closed to all fishing within 50 feet
 - B. Closed to all fishing within 100 feet
 - C. Closed to all fishing within 150 feet
 - D. Open to fishing at all times
- 8. What is one method for ensuring ethical fishing while wading?**
- A. Using barbless hooks to reduce injury
 - B. Avoiding stepping on spawning beds and delicate habitats
 - C. Fishing only during daylight hours
 - D. Using artificial lures to prevent overfishing
- 9. What is the allowed fishing period for open water fishing in the South Zone lakes and ponds?**
- A. January 1 to March 31
 - B. April 1 to August 15
 - C. January 1 to December 31
 - D. April 1 to September 30
- 10. What should you do to treat hypothermia?**
- A. Stay in the water
 - B. Remove wet clothing and drink warm beverages
 - C. Engage in vigorous exercise
 - D. Take cold showers

Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What action must be taken if a sea-run Atlantic salmon is caught?

- A. Keep it for consumption
- B. Release it immediately**
- C. Transfer it to another water body
- D. Report it to the authorities

If a sea-run Atlantic salmon is caught, the correct action is to release it immediately. This is due to conservation measures aimed at protecting this species, which is often endangered or threatened due to overfishing and habitat loss. Many regions have specific regulations that require anglers to release Atlantic salmon to help support their population recovery efforts. By releasing the salmon, anglers contribute to the sustainability of the species, allowing them the opportunity to spawn and reproduce, which is crucial for maintaining healthy fish populations in the wild. It is essential for fishery management practices to evolve in accordance with the current status of the species, and immediate release is a vital component of many management strategies aimed at preserving the sea-run Atlantic salmon. The other actions, such as keeping the fish for consumption, transferring it to another water body, or reporting it to the authorities, do not align with the existing regulations that prioritize the health and conservation of this species. The focus on catch-and-release practices reflects a broader commitment to maintaining biodiversity and the ecological balance in aquatic environments.

2. How many Togue can be caught in rivers, streams, and brooks in the North and South Zones?

- A. 2 fish, 14 inch minimum
- B. 1 fish, 12 inch minimum
- C. 3 fish, no length limit
- D. 2 fish, 18 inch minimum**

The regulation regarding Togue (also known as Lake Trout) in Maine specifies a limit of catching 2 fish per day in rivers, streams, and brooks within the North and South Zones, with a minimum length requirement of 18 inches. This size limit helps manage the population of Togue in these waters, ensuring that they reach maturity before being harvested. This approach aligns with conservation practices aimed at maintaining healthy fish populations and ecosystem balance, as larger fish often contribute more to the spawning population than smaller ones. By having these specific size and catch limits, the regulations aim to promote responsible fishing practices and long-term sustainability of the fishery. Other options either present incorrect limits regarding the number of fish or do not align with the required size for keeping Togue in these designated zones.

3. What is the bag limit regarding Brook Trout/Splake/Arctic Charr with no length limit?

- A. 1 fish
- B. 2 fish**
- C. No limit
- D. 3 fish

The bag limit for Brook Trout, Splake, and Arctic Charr, when there is no length limit specified, is typically set at 2 fish. This regulation helps ensure sustainable fishing practices by limiting the number of fish that can be harvested, which is crucial for maintaining healthy populations of these species. Setting a bag limit encourages anglers to fish responsibly, allowing for a balance between recreational fishing and conservation efforts. For species like Brook Trout, Splake, and Arctic Charr, managing the number of fish taken can lead to healthier ecosystems and better fishing opportunities in the future. This regulation reflects a broader commitment to preserving fish populations while still allowing for enjoyable fishing experiences.

4. What does FFO represent in fishing practice?

- A. Fishing For Only
- B. Fly Fishing Only**
- C. Forage Fish Only
- D. Family Fishing Opportunities

FFO stands for "Fly Fishing Only." This designation refers specifically to areas or regulations that limit fishing to fly fishing methods. Such regulations are often put in place to preserve fish populations, maintain the quality of the fishing experience, and encourage conservation practices. Fly fishing typically requires different skills, gear, and techniques compared to other forms of fishing, such as bait fishing or spin fishing, making these areas unique and often appealing to enthusiasts of fly fishing. Understanding the significance of FFO regulations helps anglers know where they can engage in this sport legally and responsibly. It also informs them about the types of flies and methods that will be most effective in these designated areas, which can enhance their fishing success and enjoyment.

5. What type of lights must a boat that is less than 40 feet long have?

- A. Red and green side lights only
- B. A single all-round light only
- C. Red, green, and white lights
- D. Red and green side lights with an all-round mast light**

A boat that is less than 40 feet long must display red and green side lights along with an all-round mast light. This configuration is crucial for safety and visibility on the water, as it helps other vessels identify the boat's direction and position during both day and night. The red and green side lights indicate the port and starboard sides of the vessel, enabling other boats to determine the boat's orientation. The all-round mast light serves as an indication of the boat's presence from any direction, enhancing visibility in various conditions. This specific lighting arrangement meets the requirements set by maritime regulations for smaller vessels and is essential for avoiding collisions, especially at night or during periods of low visibility. Understanding and adhering to these lighting rules is vital for safe navigation and compliance with the law.

6. Inland Waters Obstruction Markers display which color scheme?

- A. White with blue stripes
- B. White with black vertical stripes**
- C. Red with black stripes
- D. Gray with yellow stripes

Inland Waters Obstruction Markers are designed to indicate hazards in waterways, such as sunken rocks or other submerged obstacles that could pose danger to navigation. The color scheme of these markers is white with black vertical stripes, which provides high visibility and distinguishes them from other types of navigation markers. This specific color scheme is standardized to ensure that all boaters can easily recognize these obstruction markers across various bodies of water. The contrast between the white background and the bold black stripes helps in quickly identifying the markers even in challenging weather or lighting conditions. Understanding these markers is important for safe navigation and to avoid potential accidents while boating.

7. What is the fishing restriction around an operational fishway?

- A. Closed to all fishing within 50 feet
- B. Closed to all fishing within 100 feet
- C. Closed to all fishing within 150 feet**
- D. Open to fishing at all times

The restriction around an operational fishway is set to protect migratory fish species and ensure that they can navigate around barriers such as dams. By closing off areas within 150 feet of the fishway, this regulation helps minimize disturbances from fishing activities that could interfere with the natural movement and spawning behaviors of the fish. A closure of this distance also serves to create a buffer zone, allowing fish to enter and exit the fishway without the stress of being hunted or caught, which is particularly important given the challenges many fish populations face. This regulation reflects a commitment to conservation efforts, ensuring the safeguarding of vulnerable fish species that rely on these pathways for their life cycles. In contrast, shorter distance restrictions or open fishing policies would not provide sufficient protection to the fishways, potentially leading to negative impacts on the fish populations that are crucial for the ecosystem's health.

8. What is one method for ensuring ethical fishing while wading?

- A. Using barbless hooks to reduce injury
- B. Avoiding stepping on spawning beds and delicate habitats**
- C. Fishing only during daylight hours
- D. Using artificial lures to prevent overfishing

Focusing on the importance of avoiding stepping on spawning beds and delicate habitats highlights a critical aspect of ethical fishing practices. This method emphasizes the need to protect fish reproduction areas and sensitive ecosystems that support aquatic life. Spawning beds are crucial for the lifecycle of many fish species, and disturbing them can lead to decreased fish populations and long-term ecological damage. By conscientiously avoiding these areas while wading, anglers help ensure that fish can reproduce successfully, contributing to the sustainability of fish populations and overall environmental health. This practice is particularly important in maintaining the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems and promoting responsible fishing that honors the natural habitats.

9. What is the allowed fishing period for open water fishing in the South Zone lakes and ponds?

- A. January 1 to March 31
- B. April 1 to August 15
- C. January 1 to December 31**
- D. April 1 to September 30

The allowed fishing period for open water fishing in the South Zone lakes and ponds is from April 1 to September 30. This timeframe is established to promote sustainable fishing practices and ensure that fish populations have a chance to spawn and replenish. The options indicating January 1 to March 31 would encompass winter conditions, when ice fishing may be the primary activity in certain areas, but it does not pertain to open water fishing. The timeframe extending to August 15 is also limited and does not allow for the full summer fishing season, which often sees increased fish activity and angler participation. Lastly, the year-round option from January 1 to December 31 doesn't consider seasonal regulations that help protect fish during critical spawning periods. Hence, April 1 to September 30 accurately reflects the designated open water fishing season for the region, balancing angler accessibility with fish conservation efforts.

10. What should you do to treat hypothermia?

- A. Stay in the water
- B. Remove wet clothing and drink warm beverages**
- C. Engage in vigorous exercise
- D. Take cold showers

To effectively treat hypothermia, removing wet clothing and drinking warm beverages is crucial because this practice directly addresses the body's need to regain warmth and recover from heat loss. Wet clothing retains cold water, which can further decrease body temperature, so it's essential to remove it to allow the body to warm up more effectively. Drinking warm beverages helps raise the internal temperature, which is vital in countering the effects of hypothermia. It provides hydration and warmth from the inside, which is more effective than simply trying to warm the body from the outside. This gradual approach helps stabilize the person's condition safely and effectively. In contrast, staying in the water can exacerbate the situation by continuing to expose the body to cold temperatures. Engaging in vigorous exercise might seem like a good idea, but it can lead to exhaustion and further heat loss through increased perspiration. Taking cold showers can be detrimental as they would further lower the body temperature instead of helping to raise it. Thus, the chosen method of removing wet clothing and consuming warm beverages aligns with best practices for treating hypothermia.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://mainguidefishing.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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