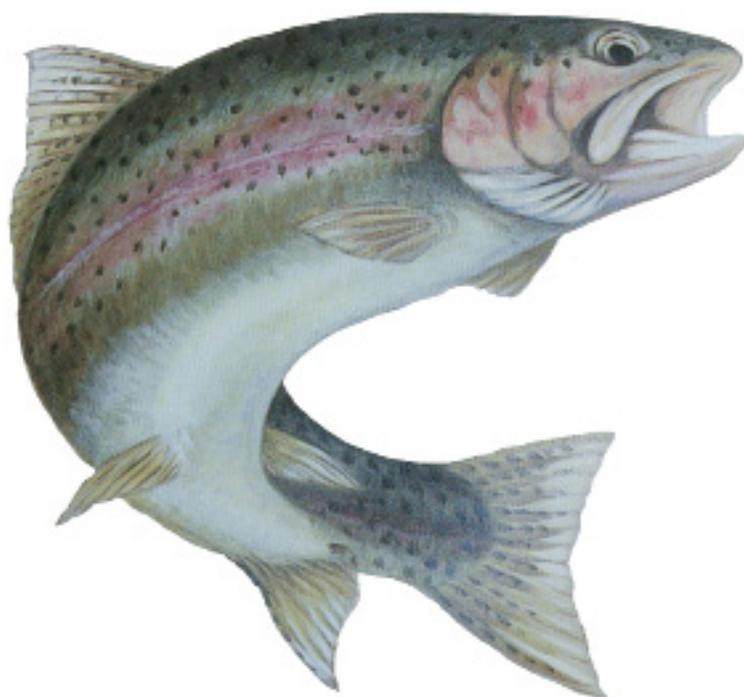


Nevada Department of Wildlife



Angler Information Guides



2019



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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE



WESTERN REGION FISHING WATERS



2019



WESTERN REGION

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1.

BIG SPRINGS RESERVOIR

History - Big Springs Reservoir is located at the northern end of the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The reservoir was originally developed for irrigation of Lower Virgin Valley and Dufurrena Ponds. The entire reservoir is accessible to the public.

Pertinent Information - Big Springs covers 212 surface acres with an average depth of 7 feet and a maximum depth of 10 feet when full. When the reservoir contains enough water, rainbow trout are stocked. The best times of year to fish are in the spring and late summer and fall using nightcrawlers or Power Bait. Olive wooly buggers and scuds have been the best fly patterns. The reservoir is turbid (cloudy) and flashy patterns, at times, produces more fish.

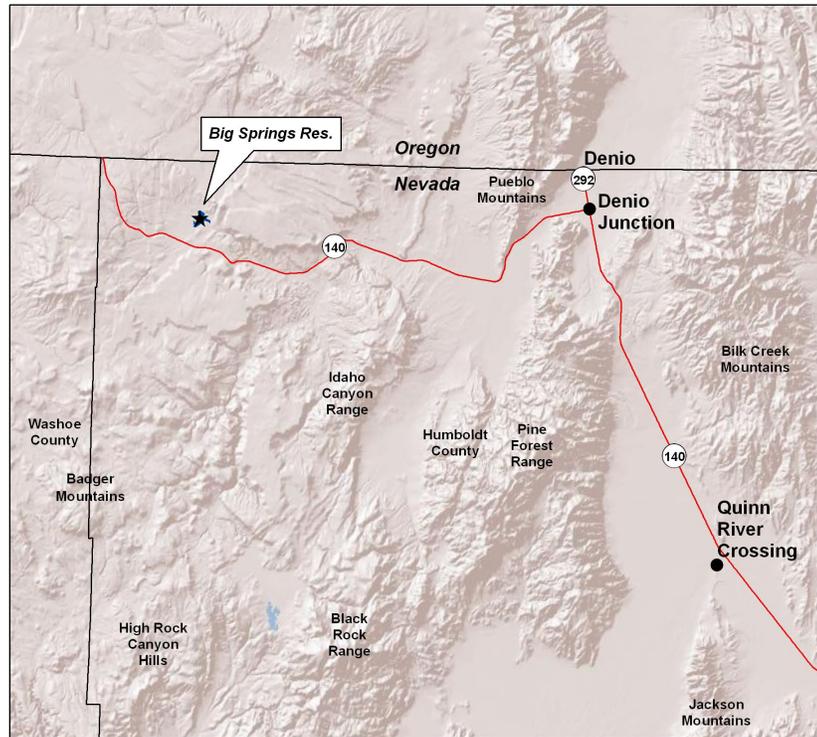
Stocking - When the reservoir fills to an acceptable level, catchable rainbow trout are stocked in spring.

Regulations - The season is open the second Saturday in May through the last day of February, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Boating Regulations - Anglers may use non-motorized boats, boats with electric motors, float tubes, and similar flotation devices.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Over the last 15 years, Big Springs has not received enough water from precipitation and underground springs and the reservoir has been mostly empty. Based on current conditions, the amount of water is not sufficient to resume stocking. Water levels will continue to be monitored for stocking in 2019.

Access - Travel 31 miles north of Winnemucca on U.S. 95 to the junction of SR 140, turn left and travel 104 miles to the Denio Junction. Turn left again and continue for another 33 miles along 140 to the Big Springs turnoff (north side of road). It is one mile to the reservoir along a level graveled road.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

2. **BILK CREEK RESERVOIR**

History - Bilk Creek Reservoir was constructed during the 1950s. It is privately owned and operated for irrigation, but is accessible to the public.

Pertinent Information – The reservoir has an average depth of 10 feet, maximum depth of 17 feet, and covers 60 surface acres. Rainbow trout are the principal sport fish, but largemouth bass are also present. The best fishing generally occurs during spring, early summer, and fall. Bait fishing is productive using nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, Power Bait, and marshmallows. Fly-fishing is best from a float tube using a black or olive wet fly at the creek inlet. Camping is primitive on the south and west shorelines and since the reservoir is located on private land, please treat the area respectfully.

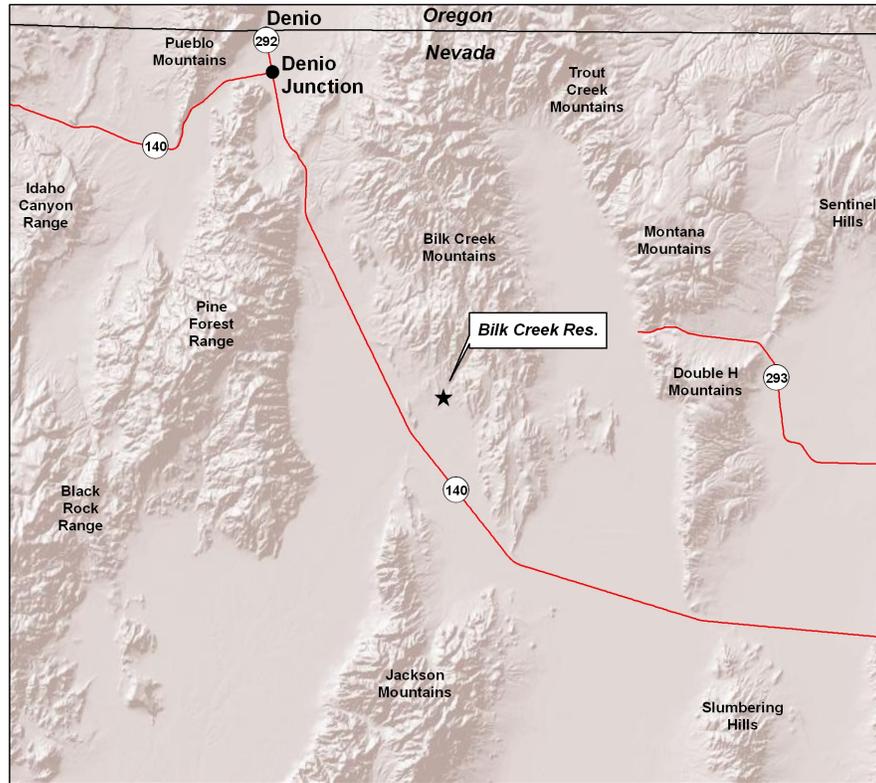
Stocking – Trout are stocked in spring or early summer.

Regulations - Limit is 5 game fish. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The reservoir will show the usual murky water conditions in spring due run-off, but it should clear up by late May or early June. Fishing for trout is usually best in spring, early summer, and again in the fall. Largemouth bass fishing should pick up by the middle of summer and continue to be good to excellent in early fall. Anglers can catch 50 or more per day while fishing for largemouth bass. Bluegill fishing continues to improve since they were introduced in 2015. Vegetation around the shoreline generally hinders shore fishing, so a float tube or small boat helps to reach open water. Ice fishing for trout this winter can also be productive.

Boating Regulations – No special regulations apply.

Access - Travel 31 miles north of Winnemucca on US 95 to the junction of SR 140, then 40 miles west to the "Nine Mile Road" turnoff. This road can be trouble when it is wet.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

3. BLUE LAKES

History - Blue Lakes are located in the northwestern corner of the Pine Forest Range in the Blue Lakes Wilderness Study Area managed by the BLM. These alpine lakes lie at 8,300 feet, which normally freeze over during winter.

Pertinent Information – The Blue Lakes complex is comprised of three lakes; one large lake and two smaller ones. The main, larger lake has an average depth of 24 feet and a maximum depth of 44 feet. It is 24 surface acres, while the two lower lakes total about 7.5 surface acres. Although all lakes have fish, the large lake receives the most fishing. Fish include brook trout, tiger trout (brown trout x brook trout hybrid), bowcutt trout (rainbow trout x cutthroat trout hybrid), and rainbow trout. The best times of the year to fish are in the summer and fall. When fly fishing, use late season nymph patterns such as damsels, but black leeches and olive scuds do well. Fishing is successful using Power Bait and nightcrawlers. During early afternoon, small spinners and flatfish have been consistent for catching trout. Blue Lakes lie in a Federal Wilderness Study Area and access is by a 1/4 mile hiking trail. Camping around the lake is allowed, but primitive. This area is one of the most beautiful places to fish in Nevada, and occur within a short distance of Onion Valley Reservoir and Knott Creek Reservoir.

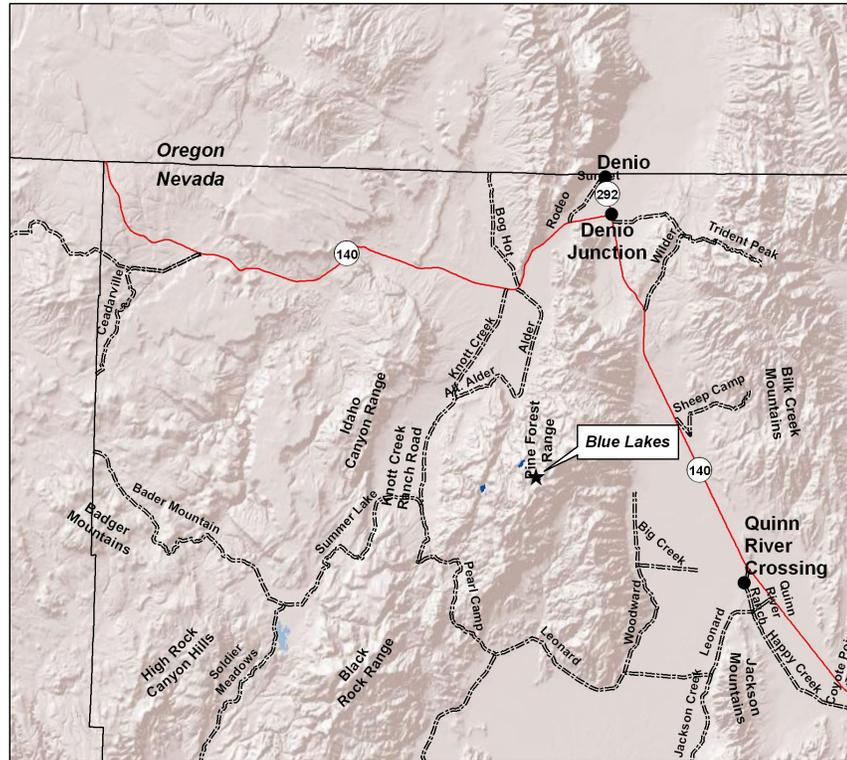
Stocking – Fingerling trout are generally stocked annually.

Regulations - Season is open from the second Saturday in June through November 15, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - The water level at Blue Lakes has improved since the end of the drought in 2015. Winter fish kills were typical then and the lake has since been restocked with trout. Anglers can expect fair to good fishing with catch rates equaling those observed before the drought. Blue Lakes was stocked with 1,000 bowcutt trout and 500 rainbow trout in October 2018.

Boating Regulations - Only vessels without motors are permitted.

Access - Travel north of Winnemucca to State Route 140, then on to Denio Junction. At Denio Junction, turn west on SR140 and drive to the Knott Creek Ranch turnoff. Proceed south, following the signs to the Onion Valley Reservoir Campground. From there, travel ¾ mile to the Blue Lake Trailhead. Anglers must walk from this location ¼ mile along the trail to the Blue Lakes Complex.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

4. **BOULDER RESERVOIR**

History - Located 190 miles north of Reno, Boulder Reservoir was constructed in 1950 as a private irrigation reservoir. In 1957, an agreement between NDOW and the landowners allowed trout to be stocked and anglers to access the pond. In 2010, the reservoir was acquired by BLM. In 2014, a fishery and recreational improvement project was completed by deepening the reservoir, adding boulder piles to improve fish habitat, developing a campground, installing a fence around the reservoir and campground to exclude livestock, and planting trees and other vegetation.

Pertinent Information - At maximum pool, the reservoir covers approximately 8 acres and is a little over 12 feet deep. Runoff and a perennial spring keep the reservoir cool and oxygenated for good trout fishing, even during the summer. Aquatic vegetation provides habitat for insects that become food for trout. Fish grow fast and are healthy. Rainbow trout are the only fish in the reservoir and generally range between 12 and 14 inches. Use flies and small spinners for best results, and fishing from a float tube or canoe is popular. Roads may be muddy in spring or following wet weather, so check conditions before going. Camping is available in a designated area with picnic tables and fire rings.

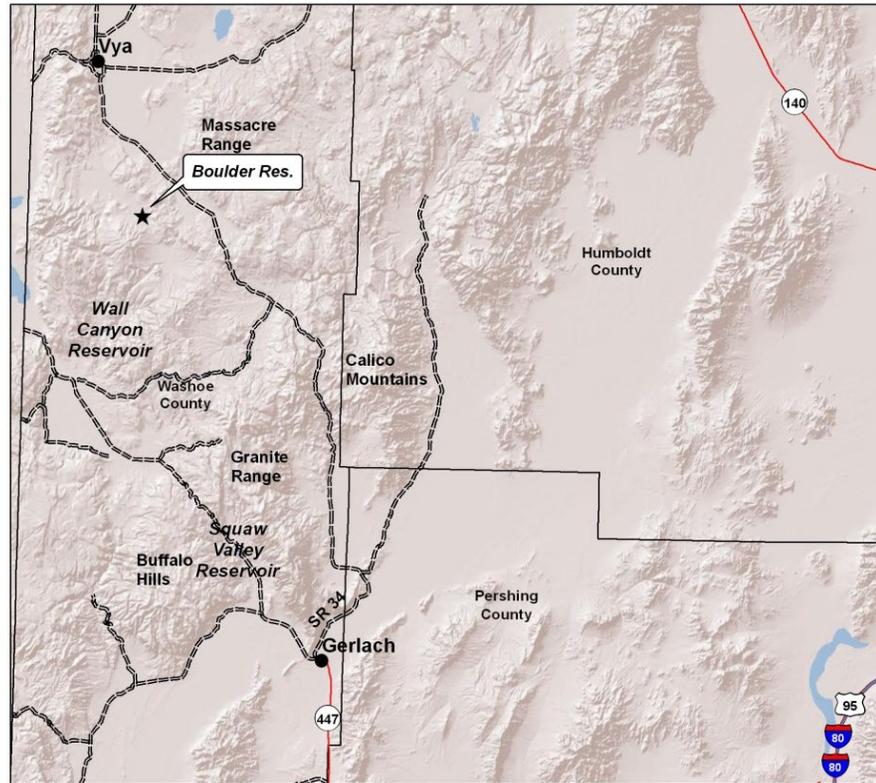
Stocking - Boulder Reservoir is stocked with catchable rainbow trout during spring and fall.

Regulations – Limit is 5 trout and is open year round, any hour of the day or night. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Gill-netting surveys in 2018 found some fish overwintered. The strain of rainbow trout introduced in 2016 has shown exceptional growth, it is expected to continue providing great angling with some reaching 14 to 18 inches. Vegetation makes angling difficult in late July, but working the edge of weed beds and the middle of the reservoir from a float-tube or small boat will be extremely productive.

Boating Regulations - No special regulations apply.

Access – From Reno, travel 30 miles east on Interstate 80 and turn north onto Highway 447 at Wadsworth. Drive through Gerlach and follow the road to the right when the highway splits (Secondary State Route 34). Drive approximately 80 miles where you will find a dirt road that turns to the left (there should be a sign indicating Boulder Reservoir); follow that road for about 8 miles to the reservoir. Note: Do not confuse Boulder Lake with Boulder Reservoir. Boulder Lake is a lakebed that will occasionally dry up. It is located just north of Boulder Reservoir and holds no fish. There are many dirt roads running through that country, you should carry a good topographic map with you to ensure you know where you are going.



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5. EAST CARSON RIVER

History - The East Carson River originates in the Sierra Nevada in California at higher than 10,000 ft in elevation. Pioneers (mid to late 1800s) originally fished for native trout, however, mining activities, logging, channelization, water diversions, introductions of other fishes, and overharvesting contributed to the demise of cutthroat trout and limited the range of mountain whitefish. Rainbow trout and brown trout have been the primary sport fish since the early 1900's.

Pertinent Information - The East Carson River fishery in Nevada runs 21 miles to its confluence with the west fork near Genoa. The upper portion of the river downstream to Gardnerville is primarily adjacent to Forest Service land. The river then meanders through private and Washoe Tribal lands in Carson Valley. The State of Nevada owns the entire river channel making it open to the public, but be aware not to trespass on private property to access the river. The river is from 30 to 60 feet wide with the possibility of having tremendous spring flows (over 1,000 cubic feet per second, cfs), usually making it impossible for wading until summer when flow drops between 50 and 150 cfs. Fishing is generally best at trout stocking sites, which include Ruhestroth Dam (a.k.a. Broken Dam), found upstream of Gardnerville, and Centerville Bridge (a.k.a. Lutheran Bridge) in Gardnerville. This is a put-and-take fishery and anglers generally catch trout close to the size they were stocked. The best baits include Power bait, night crawlers, salmon eggs, small spinners, and spoons. Fly-fishing at times is best using dry flies, mayfly and caddisfly nymph patterns, and streamers. Fingerling brown trout are generally stocked in remote areas upstream of Ruhestroth Dam and near the NV-CA border, but fishing is more challenging in this region. Remote camping is allowed on Forest Service property in the upstream area, but roads there are rough and can be messy during the spring with melting snow.

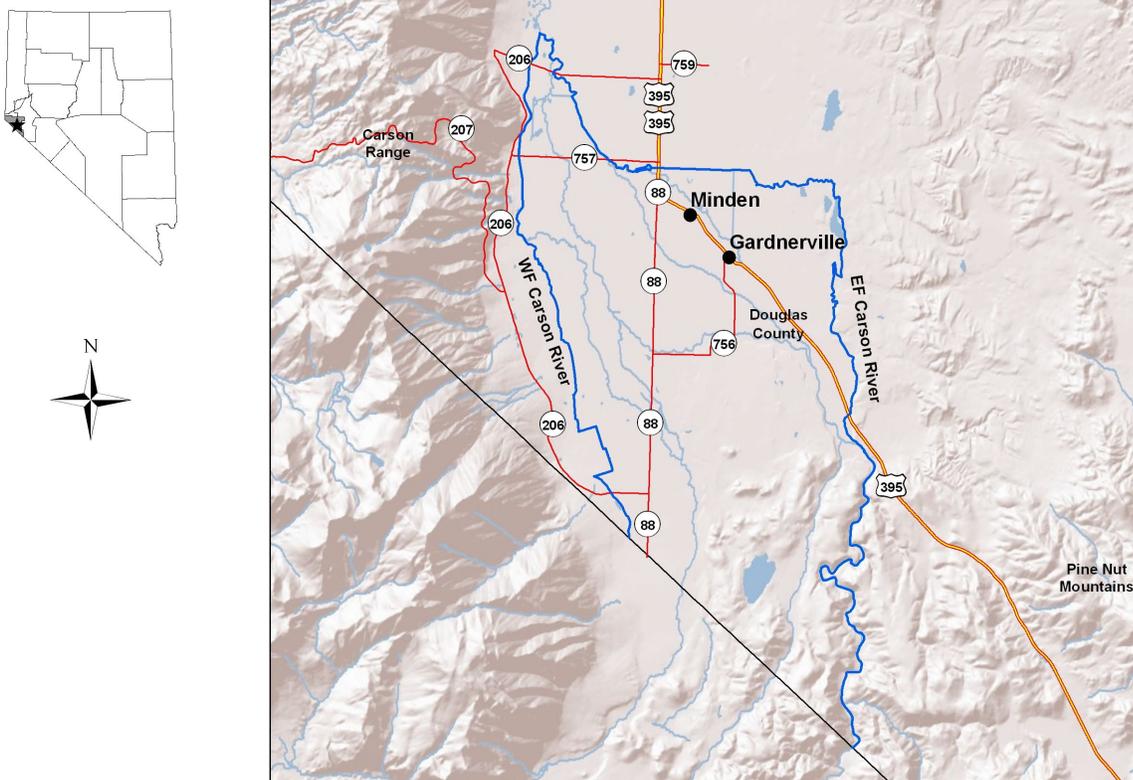
Stocking – Catchable-sized trout are generally stocked in the spring prior to high seasonal runoff. If conditions are suitable, trout are also stocked after spring flows subside, possibly in June and July. In early summer, if available, fingerling brown trout are stocked near the CA-NV border. Rainbow trout are stocked in the fall as water temperatures cool.

Regulations – General limit applies, 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson River above Quilici Dam or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Carson River Basin. Approved live baitfish includes Lahontan reddsides, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, and mountain sucker.

Fishing Forecast for 2019 - Snowpack for the Carson River basin is well above average and flow conditions are predicted to be very "fishable" prior to and after peak runoff. During peak runoff, wading, fishing, and stocking trout will be difficult. From May and June to September and October, fishing conditions should be best for stocking trout and fishing.

Boating Regulations - There are no special boating regulations for the East Carson River. During spring runoff, raft and kayak trips are popular, with trips beginning near Markleeville, CA (Hangman's Bridge) and ending above Ruhenstroth Dam, NV. All rafters must exit at the takeout above Ruhenstroth Dam for safety.

Access - Access to Ruhenstroth Dam and Lutheran Bridge is excellent for all types of vehicles. On US 395 in Gardnerville, turn west on Waterloo Lane, then turn south on Centerville Rd to reach Lutheran Bridge within 0.1 mi. To reach Ruhenstroth Dam, travel south past Gardnerville on Highway 395. About 0.9 mi past Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, turn west on a paved road that leads to the river. River access to remote sites near the border can be reached from either the China Springs turn off or Leviathan Mine Rd. A 4-wheel drive vehicle with high clearance is highly recommended and there are no facilities within miles of these remote river sites.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

6. CARSON RIVER, MAIN FORK

History - The main Carson River begins near the town of Genoa where the east and west forks merge and it ends at the Carson Sink beyond Fallon. Pioneers (mid- to late 1800's) originally fished for native trout, however, Comstock mining activities, channelization, water diversions, introduction of other fishes, and overharvesting caused the demise of cutthroat trout and limited the range of mountain whitefish.

Pertinent Information - The Carson River fishery primarily begins at Mexican Dam (adjacent to Carson City) and ends in Dayton. Some fishing does occur in the river upstream of Ft. Churchill, but it depends on the flow and water conditions. The river is considered navigable, making it accessible to the public below the average high water line. However, land upstream of Mexican Dam is mostly private and it is difficult to find public access to the river. Entrance to the river, however, occurs frequently from Carson City to Dayton with Dayton State Park being about the lower end of easily accessible public land. A put and take trout fishery occurs in these areas along with large- and smallmouth bass. Channel catfish and bullheads are caught more in the lower reaches near Ft. Churchill. A canoe/raft launch site along with a handicap access-fishing platform can be found at Camp Carson Park near Lloyd's Bridge (Carson City). There is an additional boat launch/takeout at Morgan Mill Park near the BLM office.

Stocking – Trout are stocked at Lloyd's and Deer Run Bridge in Carson City, and downtown Dayton. Trout are usually stocked in the spring prior to the high seasonal runoff and again after high flows subside and if water conditions such as temperature allow. Trout are stocked again in the fall when water temperatures begin to cool.

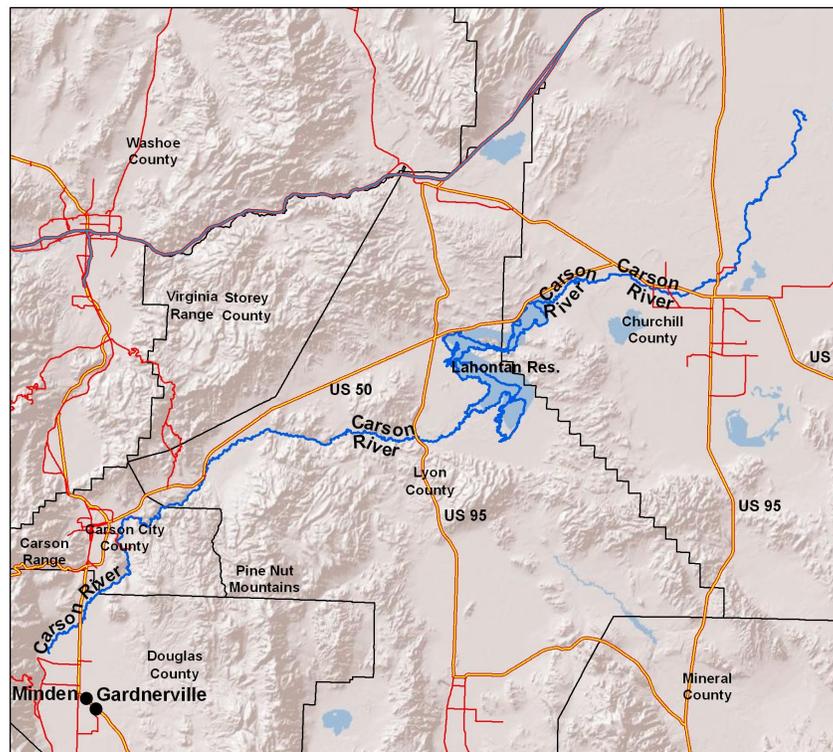
Regulations – In Douglas, Carson City, and Lyon counties, limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. The Carson River below Lahontan Reservoir (Churchill County) has a limit of 25 game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. The Carson River from Quilici Dam (12 miles below Dayton) above Lahontan Reservoir downstream to and including Lahontan Reservoir, the Carson River below Lahontan Dam and all of the waters within Lahontan Valley, Churchill County is approved for use of live bait fish that includes Lahontan reddsides, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson or Truckee River Basins in Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, or Washoe Counties or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Carson River Basin.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Following three good water years, fish in the Carson River basin are showing good signs of recovering from the previous 3-year drought (2013-15). This year's snowpack is well above normal and spring flows will be high. Trout fishing should be best in spring when most trout are stocked and temperatures are low. Good fishing should occur with large- and smallmouth bass that occur throughout the river and for catfish and bullhead that are more common downstream of Dayton.

Boating Regulations - There are no special boating regulations for the Carson River. Rafters may frequent the river, but it is highly important to portage around dangerous diversion dams. Do not forget to acquire permission to access private property when portaging.

Health Advisory - Due to elevated methylmercury levels, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory that recommends no consumption of fish from the Carson River from Dayton downstream to Lahontan Dam and all waters in the Lahontan Valley. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more information.

Access - From Highway 50, at the east end of Carson City, turn south on Deer Run Road and travel approximately one mile to access Deer Run Bridge. Drive downstream (about a mile) on a gravel road to reach Spring Hole. However, from Deer Run Bridge, you can continue south on Deer Run Road for several miles to Lloyd's Bridge (Camp Carson Park). You can continue south on the road paralleling the east side of the river to the Mexican Dam. Most all sites can be accessed with a 2-wheel drive vehicle. While in Dayton, you can access the river from Dayton State Park (look for signs along Highway 50) or drive south on Dayton Valley Road to Dayton Bridge, which is located within a short distance.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

7. **CATNIP RESERVOIR**

History - Catnip Reservoir is located in northern Washoe County on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It was constructed in 1910 and was used to irrigate the IXL Ranch. It also provided nesting for waterfowl. Lahontan cutthroat trout were first stocked in 1947 with the intent of creating a brood stock to be artificially spawned, with the first event occurring in 1959. Over the years, the need to use Catnip Reservoir as a broodstock diminished and, in 1998, it was opened to fishing. Since then, the reservoir has been managed as a recreational fishery.

Pertinent Information - This 22 surface acre impoundment has a depth of less than 10 feet. The only fish species present in the lake is Lahontan cutthroat trout, which receives little pressure due to the short fishing season and the lake's remoteness. Anglers generally catch fish between 12 and 18 inches. Primitive camping is allowed at the lake.

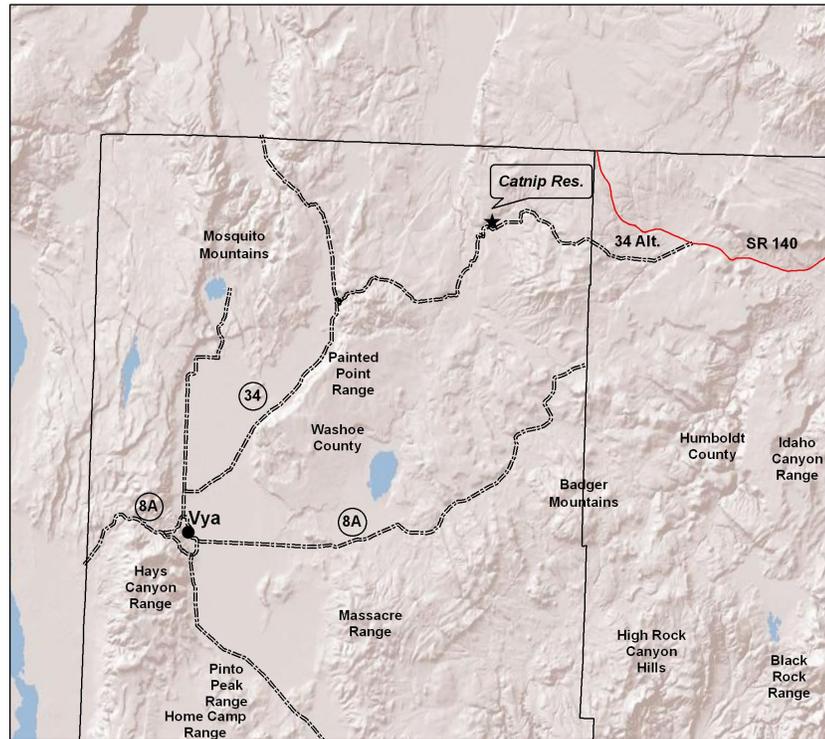
Stocking - Since Catnip Reservoir allows for a limited harvest, Lahontan cutthroat trout are usually stocked every other year.

Regulations - Catnip Reservoir, its tributaries, and outlet stream are open to fishing from the second Saturday in June through November 15, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 1 trout. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks are allowed.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - After being closed to fishing for the majority of the year, fish will be eager to bite once the season opens. Last year, angler averaged catching nearly one per hour, and fish surveys found cutthroat trout ranged from 13 to 21 inches. Fish should continue to average between 12 and 18 inches with maybe a few over 20 inches.

Boating Regulations - Federal regulations for the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge apply, with anglers only allowed to fish from the bank, wade, or use non-motorized boats, boats with electric motors, float tubes, or similar flotation devices.

Access - Catnip Reservoir can be accessed by two routes: 1) Through Gerlach, travel north and take State Route 34 for 85 miles to Vya and continue north for 20 miles to Alternate 34, travel east for 15 miles to Catnip Reservoir. 2) From Winnemucca, travel north on US Route 95 for 32 miles, then turn west on State Route 140. Travel 64 miles to Denio Junction and turn west, which is a continuation of SR 140. Drive 36 miles to Alternate 34 and follow the dirt road for 14 miles to Catnip Reservoir.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

8. CHIMNEY RESERVOIR

History - Chimney Reservoir was created in 1974 in a narrow gorge just downstream from the confluence of the north and south forks of the Little Humboldt River. The water rights are owned by Garvey Ranches and Humboldt County Fair and Recreation Board, with the water used for recreation and irrigation.

Pertinent Information - Chimney Reservoir sits at an elevation of 4,650 feet and covers 2,150 surface acres. When full, it averages 16 feet deep with a maximum depth of 55 feet. Fish include white crappie, walleye, largemouth bass, channel catfish, bluegill, wipers (white bass x striped bass hybrid), and tiger muskie (muskellunge x norther pike hybrid). The best times of year to fish are March and April for crappie, walleye, and channel catfish. Use standard crankbaits or small jigs fished along the shoreline or over deep-water structures found offshore. Approved live minnows work best for crappie. Channel catfish are caught on nightcrawlers, liver, shrimp, and minnows fished on the bottom. Tiger muskie were first stocked in 2015 to help control the fast growing carp population and they are known to grow quickly, reaching over 10 pounds within 2 to 3 years. Camping occurs at developed sites with restrooms nearby on the eastern shoreline and boat launching at a concrete ramp. No fees are required for use of the facilities.

Stocking – Crappie, walleye, bluegill, and largemouth bass are self-sustaining and there is no need to stock. Hybrids (tiger muskie and wipers) and channel catfish, on the other hand, are stocked occasionally based on their abundance.

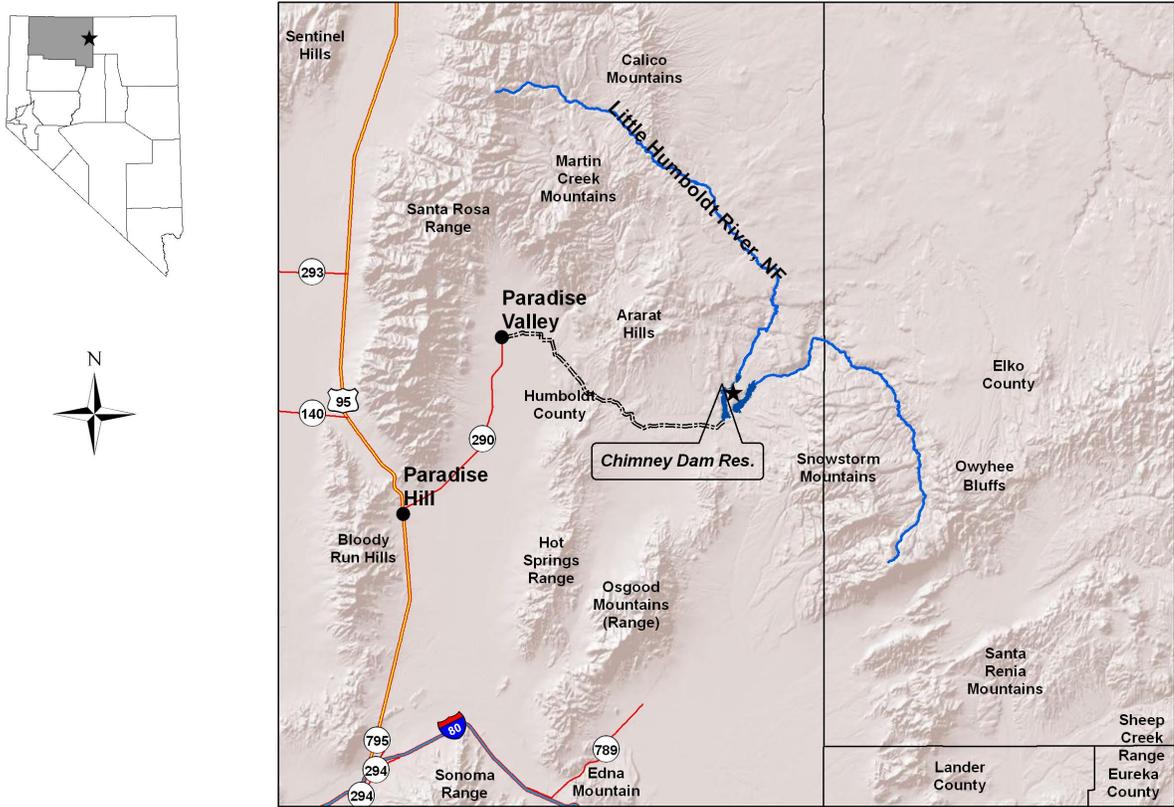
Regulations - Limit is 15 game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass, 5 may be walleye, 2 may be white bass hybrid (wiper), and zero (catch and release fishing only) may be tiger muskie. Minimum length for wipers is 15 inches total length. Fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Humboldt River Basin. Approved live baitfish include Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The water level in Chimney Reservoir is expected to be good throughout the year. Last year's fish surveys revealed good abundances of white crappie and yellow perch. Angler success moderately improved last year, with this year expected to be similar. In 2015, 2017, and 2018 juvenile tiger muskies were stocked with the intention of growing large and helping to control carp abundance. There is a zero-limit on tiger muskie (catch-and-release only). Fishing should be fair for catchable-sized channel catfish, crappie, largemouth bass, walleye, and wipers.

Boating Regulations – There are no boating restrictions except vessels are prohibited in areas designated by signs or buoys at Chimney Reservoir Dam.

Health Advisory - Due to elevated methylmercury levels, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory that recommends no consumption of walleye from Chimney Reservoir. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more details.

Access - Travel 21 miles north on U.S. 95 to the junction of SR 290, turn right and travel 22 miles to Paradise Valley. From Paradise Valley, drive 20 miles along the Chimney Reservoir county road to the parking and camping area.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

9. **DAVIS CREEK PARK POND**

History - Davis Creek Park Pond was originally used by the Winter's Ranch to harvest ice for use in summer. It now sits within the Davis Creek Regional Park, run by the Washoe County Regional Parks and Open Space. Nevada Department of Wildlife first stocked largemouth bass in the early 1980's, but trout have been stocked continuously since 1991.

Pertinent Information - Davis Creek Park Pond is a natural shallow lake that has been enhanced over the years to its current size of 2.5 acres and a depth of 15 feet. Fed by Davis Creek that flows intermittently and a ditch that brings water from Ophir Creek, Davis Creek Park Pond usually remains full. The pond is managed as a put-and-take fishery and trout are generally caught shortly after being planted. Use small worms or Power Bait and small spinners or spoons. Fly-fishing is also popular. Davis Creek Regional Park is a beautiful, wooded area located in Washoe Valley between Reno and Carson City. It offers day-use, picnic areas, restrooms, and Davis Creek Campground is within walking distance.

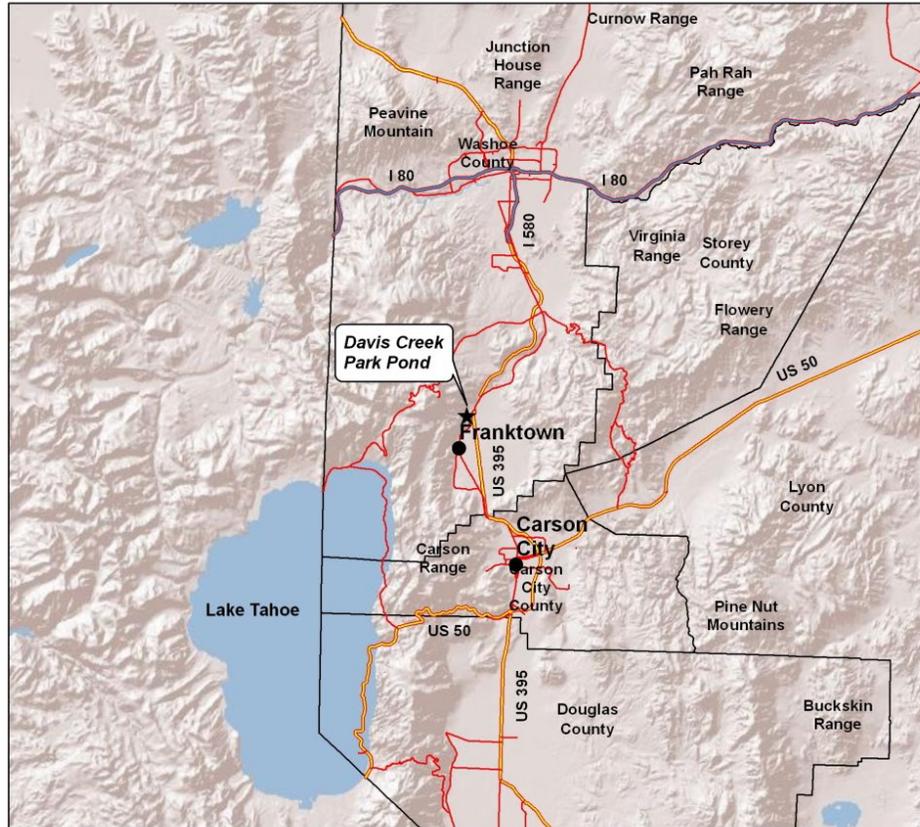
Stocking – Catchable rainbow trout are stocked in spring and, if conditions remain favorable, again in the fall.

Regulations - Open year around, during park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Davis Creek Pond is expected to remain full throughout 2019. As soon as the ice melts in the spring, the pond will be stocked with catchable rainbow trout.

Boating Regulations - None apply.

Access - Davis Creek Park is located in Washoe Valley between Reno and Carson City. From US 395 (I 580), exit onto old 395, the park is approximately one mile north of Bower's Mansion.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

10. DESERT CREEK

History - Desert Creek lies within the West Walker River drainage in Lyon County. It originates from the Sweetwater Mountains in California at greater than 9,000 feet in elevation. Flow is controlled from Lobdell Lake (CA) and the water from Desert Creek is diverted at the lower end for irrigation use in Smith Valley.

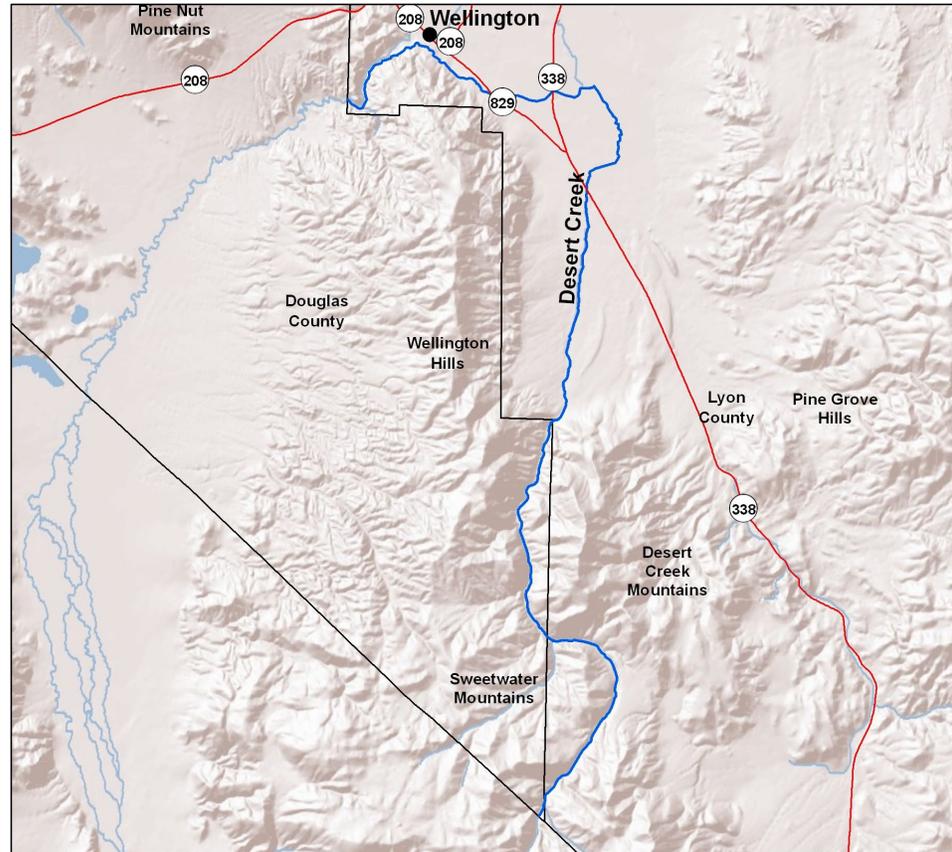
Pertinent Information - Desert Creek is small (about 9 feet wide and 2 to 3 feet deep), sits at an elevation from 5,800 to 7,800 ft in Nevada, is mostly located within the Toiyabe National Forest, and has about 10 fishable miles. It is generally frozen in winter and snow levels make much of it inaccessible. Beginning in March most years, anglers can catch rainbow, brown, and brook trout by using nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, Power Bait, or flies. There is a Forest Service campground (no charge) with restrooms and tables at the lower end and primitive camping is very popular along much of the creek. Indian petroglyphs between 1,000 and 4,000 years old can be found within a 1/2 mile downstream of the USFS campground. There is high recreational diversity in Desert Creek including birding, biking, hiking, and camping as well as fishing and hunting.

Stocking - Trout are stocked in spring and fall and are scattered at multiple sites along the length of the creek typically at road crossings.

Regulations –General limit applies, 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – This year's snow pack is above average and flow should be high in spring, while tapering off during the summer. Angling should be good for stocked trout, but also expect to catch naturally spawned brook, brown, and even a few wild rainbow trout. Fishing is generally best from spring to early summer and again as late summer and fall temperatures begin to cool.

Access - Desert Creek has north and south side entries. From the town of Wellington, travel south 4.5 miles on Hwy 208 and the Wellington cutoff to Hwy 338. Head south on Hwy 338 for less than 3/4 mile and turn right to the north creek entrance, which is a gravel road (there is a small wooden sign denoting Desert Creek on Hwy 338). It is then approximately 6.5 miles to the creek. There are about five creek crossings (three to reach the campground) and a high-clearance vehicle is recommended. NOTE: For safety, driving through the creek during spring runoff is not recommended. Camp trailers are not advised. Rather, take the south entrance by traveling about 14 miles south on Hwy 338 from the north Desert Creek entrance. Again, there is a small wooden sign denoting Desert Creek. The creek is about 5 miles along a dirt road and there are various primitive camping areas along the creek.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

11. DUFURRENA PONDS

History - Dufurrena Ponds were built to deliver irrigation water to agricultural lands in Virgin Valley. They are located in the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service administers. The ponds were purchased for their wildlife and recreational value.

Pertinent Information - There are nine ponds maintained at the Dufurrena complex. However, Pond 19, Pond 20, Island Pond, and ponds found within the Magee Series contain the primary fisheries. Most ponds are less than 12 feet deep, but Magee Pond and Pond 20 are deeper at 14 feet. Pond size also varies, with Pond 20 the largest at 50 surface acres. Fish species most often encountered are white crappie, yellow perch, largemouth bass, redear sunfish, and bluegill. Pond 20 has consistently produced the best fishing, but yellow perch and white crappie dominate the catch at most ponds. The best time of year to fish for yellow perch is early spring, while June is the best time to catch crappie and bass. Fishing slows down during the hot part of summer and then picks up again in fall. Productive baits for yellow perch include worms, grubs, and leeches. Jigs work best for crappie and the standard lures such as crankbaits, topwater, and rubber worms work best for bass. Small poppers work well on redear sunfish. Camping is primitive at Virgin Creek Campground (just down the road from the ponds) at no fee. Outhouses are provided as well as a warm water pool and an enclosed shower.

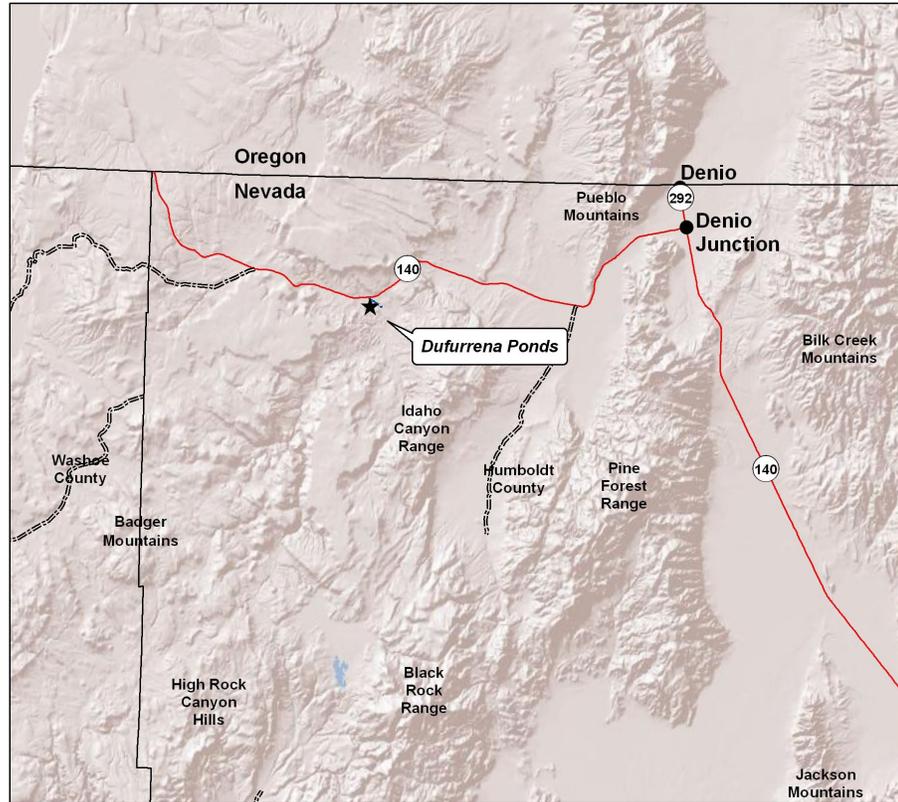
Stocking – Fish found here are self-sustaining and none are stocked.

Regulations – General limit applies, 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 walleye. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Water levels should be normal with most ponds near full capacity. Fishing is expected to be good in late spring and early summer. Aquatic vegetation can limit shoreline access during the summer and a float tube or canoe can help you get to open water. Ponds 19 and 20 are expected to be the most productive and popular for catching yellow perch and largemouth bass. The vegetation around McGee Pond was treated in early 2017, so fishing access around that pond should improve. Last year, 500 white crappie were stocked in Pond 20 in order to augment the struggling population.

Boating Regulations - Anglers may fish from the bank, wade, use boats with electric motors, and float tubes or similar flotation devices.

Access - Drive 31 miles north of Winnemucca along U.S. 95, turning left onto SR 140. Travel 100 miles to Denio Junction turning left and traveling 25 miles to the Virgin Creek Campground and Dufurrena Ponds.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

12.

FORT CHURCHILL COOLING POND

History - Fort Churchill Cooling Pond is the primary cooling pond for the steam-generated power plant operated by NV Energy. Hot water from the power plant is released in the northeast quadrant of the pond, which then flows in a clockwise direction through three other quadrants until it cools for re-entering the power plant. However, since 2009, the power plant has been operated sporadically. NV Energy owns the pond and anglers should respect the property to ensure continued access to the fishery.

Pertinent Information - The pond is 210 surface acres with water depths that range from 7 to 14 feet. Water temperatures during normal power plant operation range from 40°F in February to 100°F in the summer. During times when the power plant is shutdown, the ambient water temperature is similar to other ponds in the area, with ice forming in winter and 75°F temperatures in summer. Fishing is only allowed from shore. This is a warmwater fishery with self-sustaining largemouth bass, bluegill, and channel catfish populations; however, trout are stocked during the winter when power plant operations are suspended. Bass range between 11 and 16 inches, while channel catfish range between 10 and 13 inches. For bass, use plastic worms, spinner baits, or top-water lures. In order to increase the amount of protective cover and improve production of young-of-the-year largemouth bass and bluegill, 109 artificial habitat structures occur along the center dike. Catfish anglers find the best luck using nightcrawlers, chicken liver, and cut shrimp. There is an outhouse at the parking area. Camping is only available in the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area at Sand Ridge and North Pond Campground.

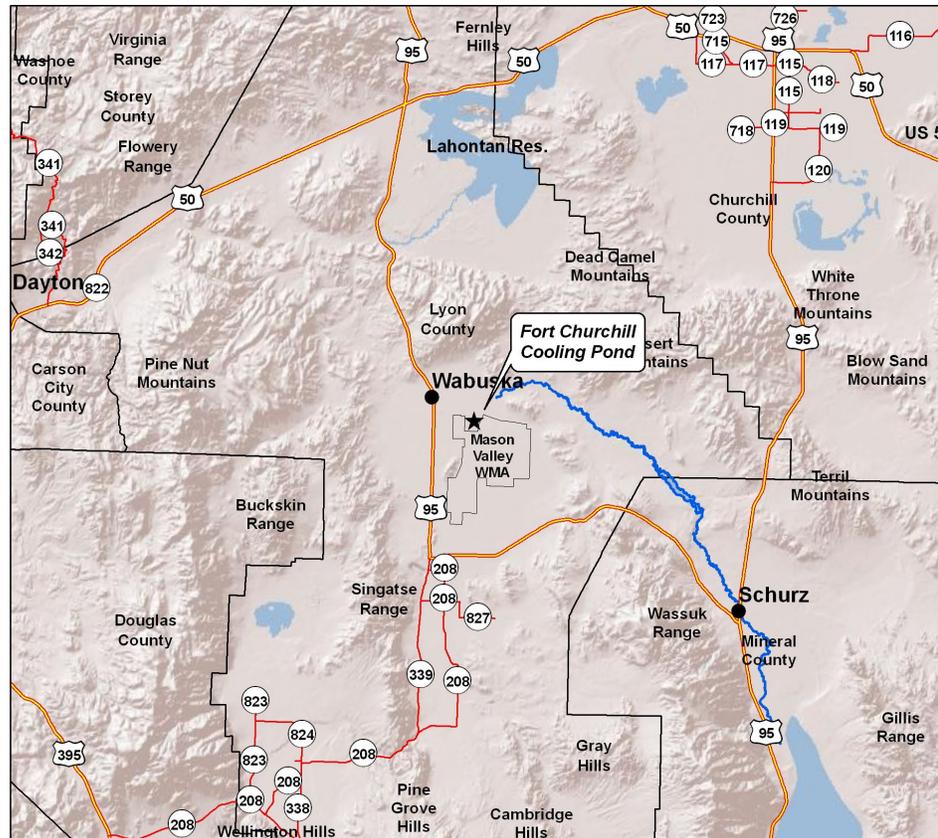
Stocking – Only when power plant operations are suspended in the winter are trout stocked prior to the season opening and in spring. Warmwater species are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary, however, channel catfish are augmented occasionally.

Regulations - Season is open from the second Saturday in February through September 30, one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunset. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass at a minimum size of 14 inches. Fishing is prohibited from the center dike and in posted areas. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Trout fishing should be best from opening day through spring, but taper off as the temperature rises in summer. Largemouth bass fishing has been improving for several years and should be good to excellent once the temperature increases, typically in April. Channel catfish fishing is best from late March through July.

Boating Regulations – Wading, boating, and other floating devices are prohibited.

Access - The Cooling Pond is located 70 miles southeast of Reno off U.S. 95A and 11 miles north of Yerington. The pond has two entrances that take you through the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (MVWMA): 1) Take Sierra Way, two miles south of Wabuska and drive east for two miles to the MVWMA turnoff. Remain on the main gravel road and you will come to the pond. Note that this MVWMA entrance gate is closed when the fishing season is closed. 2) Continue on 95A to Miller Lane, about 6 miles south of Sierra Way. From Miller Lane (off U.S. 95A) continue 2.5 miles east to the main entrance to MVWMA at Lux Lane. Follow Lux Lane north 4 miles to the smokestack of the power plant.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

13. BAILY FISHING POND

History – Fuji Park Pond was built in 2010, but was renamed Baily Fishing Pond in early 2011. It is located in Carson City at the bottom of Clear Creek in Fuji Park and is managed by Carson City Parks and Recreation.

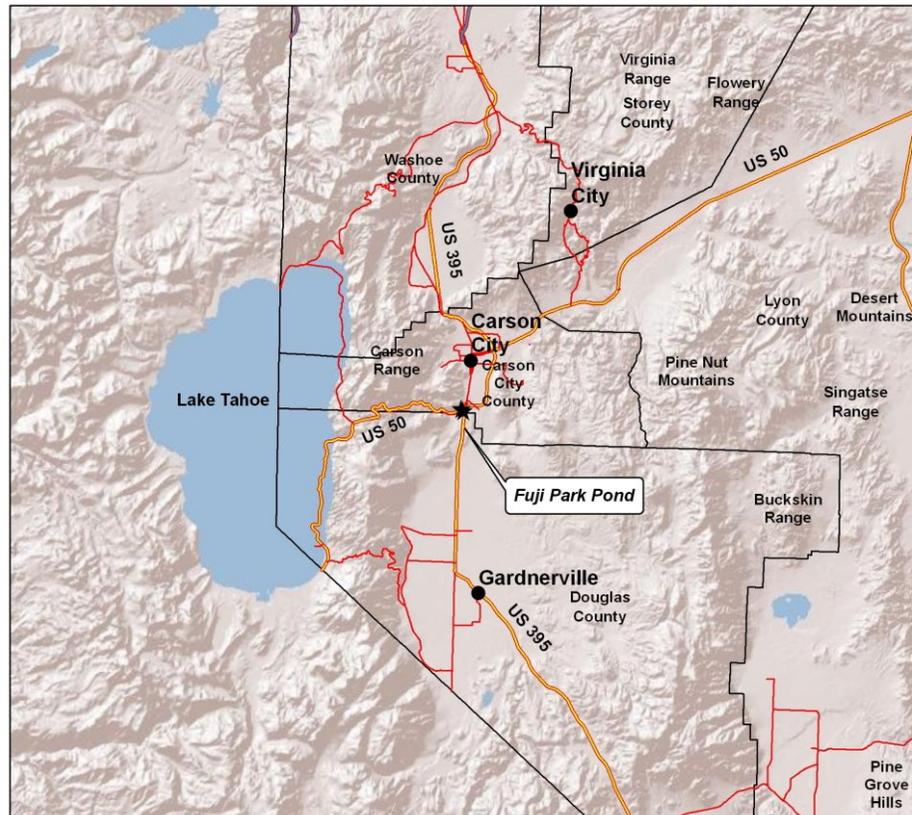
Pertinent Information – Baily Fishing Pond is a 1-acre pond about 15 ft deep. Water is diverted from Clear Creek, keeping the pond cool and allowing for trout fishing most of the year. There is a fishing pier that is ADA accessible and multiple flat-topped boulders along the shore from which to fish. The typical baits and lures for trout work such as Power Bait, salmon eggs, nightcrawlers, small spinners and spoons, and flies (hare's ears, prince nymphs, and Sheep Creek specials). The park has porta potties, picnic tables with canopies, barbeque grills, and a nice trail around the pond. Note that the pond may be closed to use if the parking area becomes muddy or the pond freezes over.

Stocking – Trout are stocked mostly in spring and fall, but can be stocked at other times if available and if conditions allow.

Regulations - Limit is 3 game fish. Season is open year around during the hours the park is open to the public. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Prediction for 2019 – Angling pressure should continue to be heavy and fishing is usually best following trout stocking events. The pond is stocked regularly from March through June and again in the fall when water temperatures are cooler.

Access - From Carson City, head south on US 395. Turn west on Clear Creek Road (about 1/2 mile south of US 50) to Fuji Park entrance next to the rodeo arena. Cross the bridge over Clear Creek to access the parking area.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

14. HOBART RESERVOIR

History - Hobart Reservoir is located at an elevation of 7,650 feet in the Carson Range of the Toiyabe National Forest. The reservoir is owned by the State of Nevada and is used as one of several water sources for Carson City. The initial dam was completed in 1877, which was rebuilt in 1956 following a washout.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers approximately 10 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 15 feet. Rainbow trout, brook trout, cutthroat trout, and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid) have been introduced into the lake. Brook trout are the only self-sustaining species. Most trout range from 8 to 10 inches, with some up to 14 to 16 inches. Angler success is highest in August and September. Fly-fishing from a float tube is very popular, but many anglers also throw small spinners and spoons from shore. Due to its high elevation, much of the lake may still be covered with ice in early May. Hobart Reservoir is closed to vehicles, but anglers can hike 1/2-mile from the Ash Canyon parking area to the south end of the reservoir. Many anglers still choose to carry in a float tube for fishing in open water. Nevada Division of State Parks has camping facilities at the reservoir with tables, fire pits, and bear proof boxes for storing food. There is a vault toilet but no potable water, so filter or treat any water from the lake or Franktown Creek.

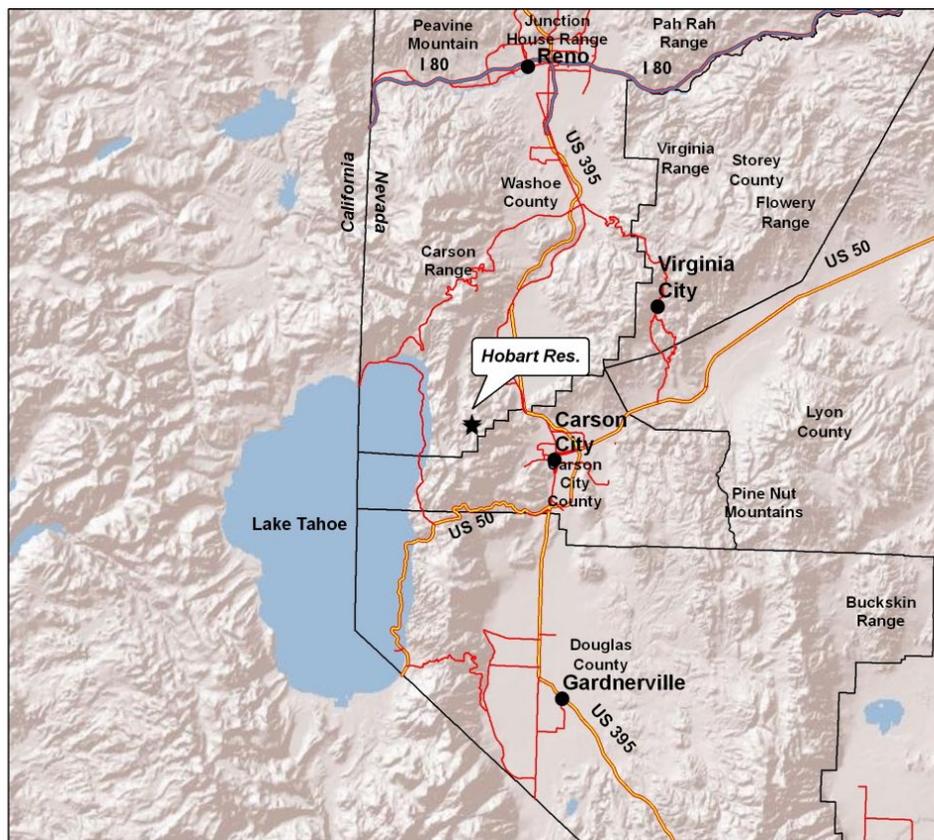
Stocking – Hobart Reservoir is stocked with trout in the spring.

Regulations – For Hobart Reservoir, its tributaries, and Franktown Creek downstream from Hobart Reservoir to Red House, season is open May 1 through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 5 trout, only one of which may be longer than 14 inches. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Brook trout continue to be the most abundant fish in the reservoir. During the past few seasons, tiger trout have grown significantly and continued to be frequently caught. Older rainbow trout and those of recent plants also make up a largest portion of angler-caught fish. The road up Ash Canyon has been repaired, providing relatively close access to the reservoir. Expect fair to excellent fishing with a number of tiger trout reaching up to 18-inches.

Boating Regulations - No special regulations apply.

Access - Hobart Reservoir can be accessed from the north and the south sides. From the south side, drive from Carson City west on Winnie Lane, turn west onto Ash Canyon Road. Follow Ash Canyon Road until the pavement ends and continue on to the improved gravel road and then on to the unimproved dirt road near the water tanks. From the tanks, it is approximately 5 miles up the canyon to the locked gate. This is a very steep road, which can be bad depending on muddiness. It does require a 4-wheel drive vehicle with good clearance. From the parking area, it is about 1/2-mile hike to the lake and another 1/4-mile to the camping area and dam. Accessing the lake from the north involves a much longer hike. Drive to Lakeview, which is north of Carson City, and follow Hobart Road to the locked gate, from that point, follow the road to the right, it is about a 5-mile hike to the reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

15. HUMBOLDT RIVER (HUMBOLDT COUNTY)

History - The Humboldt River is the longest river in the continental United States that begins and ends within the boundaries of one state. It was historically a cutthroat trout stream that produced, especially in the upper reaches, excellent fishing in the 1840s. However, the portion of the river occurring in Humboldt County was never considered "good" for trout fishing. Many early accounts describe the Humboldt River as muddy with a distinct lack of fish. Poor water quality, resulting from high temperatures and muddy flows in the lower river keeps trout confined to the headwaters near Elko. Additionally, poor watershed and irrigation practices have eliminated trout from the mid- and lower sections of the Humboldt River. Stocking of warmwater species such as catfish, bluegill, white bass, and crappie began in the late 1940s.

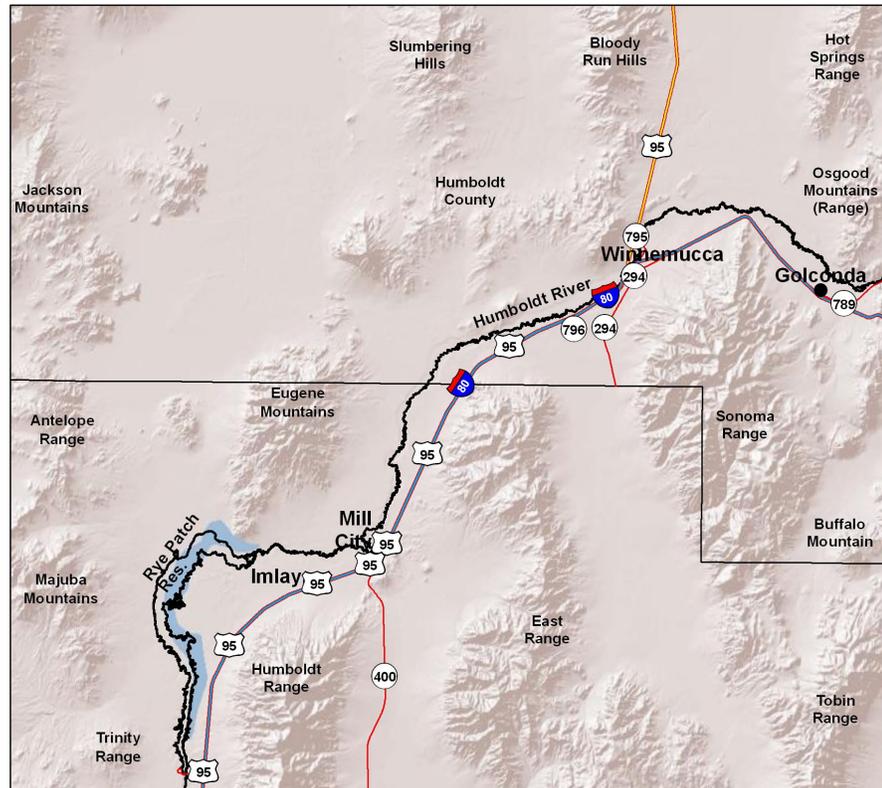
Pertinent Information - Flows in the river fluctuate between 13 and 700 cubic feet per second. The primary species found in this section of river include white crappie, wipers (white bass x striper hybrid), channel catfish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, walleye, brown bullhead, bluegill, green sunfish, and yellow perch. The best time for fishing has proven to be from early May through early July. The effective fishing methods include bottom fishing with nightcrawlers and live bait as well as using small crappie jigs fished around structure. Camping on the lower Humboldt River is primitive. Much of the lower river flows through private property and anglers should contact the landowner for permission to access the river or to camp.

Stocking – Fish in the Humboldt River are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary.

Regulations – Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be largemouth bass and 5 may be walleye. For the Humboldt River from Stahl Diversion Dam (near Golconda) to the downstream border of Humboldt County, fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin. Approved bait fish include Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Water flow in the Humboldt River has improved since 2016 and fish have begun to repopulate sections of the river. Last year's fish surveys in the river near Winnemucca found good numbers of white crappie, smallmouth bass, and channel catfish. Fishing is typically best below diversion dams where large pools occur. Fishing is expected to be fair to good.

Access - U.S. Interstate 80 follows the Humboldt River. Access is limited to public roads servicing downstream irrigation systems. Much of the land surrounding the lower river is private and requires landowner permission to cross.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

16.
HUMBOLDT RIVER
(PERSHING COUNTY)

History - The Humboldt River is the longest river in the continental United States that begins and ends within the boundaries of one state. It was historically a cutthroat trout water that produced, especially in the upper areas, excellent fishing in the 1840s. However, the portion of the river occurring in Pershing County was never considered "good" for trout fishing. With poor water quality, aggressive irrigation, and deteriorating watersheds, only warmwater fish species are found.

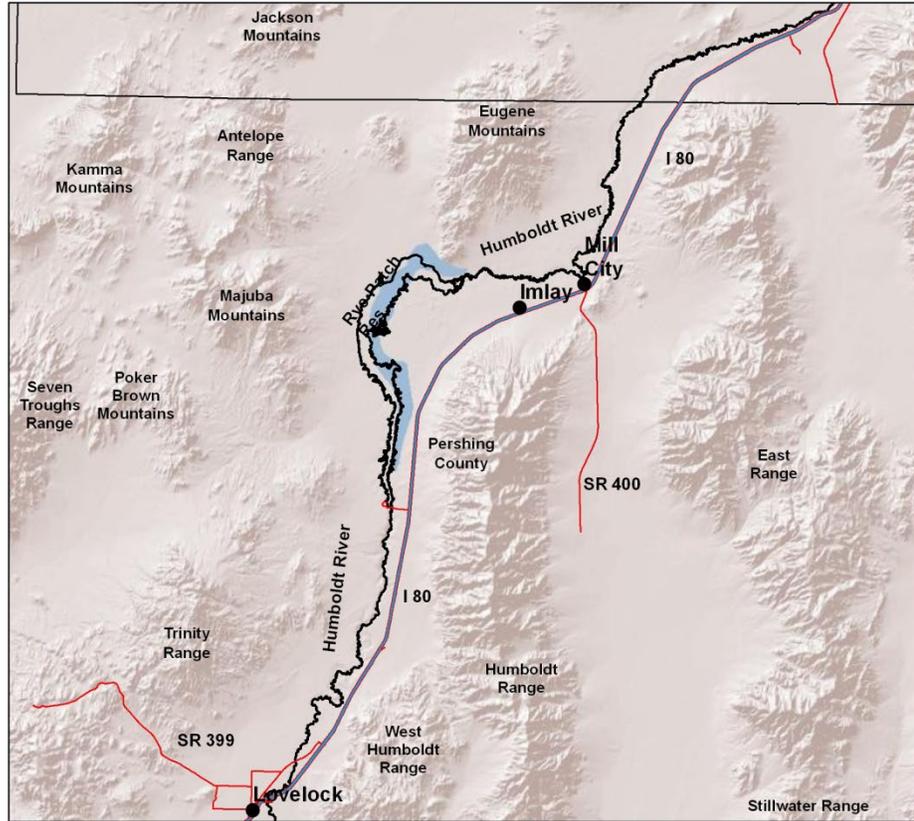
Pertinent Information - Flows generally range between 10 and 700 cubic feet per second and the primary fishes include white crappie, wipers (striped bass x white bass hybrid), channel catfish, largemouth bass, walleye, brown bullhead, bluegill, green sunfish, carp, and yellow perch. The best time of year to fish is from late spring to early fall. Productive methods include fishing with nightcrawlers, live bait, and small crappie jigs. All camping on the lower Humboldt River is primitive and much of the lower river runs through private property. Anglers are urged to contact landowners for permission to access or to camp.

Stocking - Fish in the Humboldt River are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary.

Regulations - Limit is 25 game fish of which not more than 5 may be trout, 5 may be walleye, 5 may be black bass and 2 may be white bass or white bass hybrids over 15 inches total length. White bass or wipers under 15 inches total length may be included in the 25 game fish limit. For the Humboldt River in Pershing County, fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin. Approved bait fish include Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Abundances of crappie, channel catfish, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch have started to rebound in the river below the dam since the die off that occurred in Rye Patch Reservoir in 2015. Wipers and walleye have also started to repopulate that section of river. Last year, wipers in the reservoir averaged 15 inches while walleye averaged 10 inches. In 2019, fishing should be best (fair to good) below Rye Patch Dam when water is released for irrigation.

Access - U.S. Interstate 80 follows the Humboldt River. Access is limited to public roads servicing the downstream irrigation system and much of the land surrounding the lower river will require landowner permission to access.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

18.

KNOTT CREEK RESERVOIR

History - Knott Creek Reservoir is found in the Pine Forest Mountains of northwestern Humboldt County at an elevation of 6,400 feet. The dam was rebuilt in 1988 following Nevada Department of Wildlife's purchase of 500 acre-feet minimum pool from the current landowner. This lake is one of Nevada's most beautiful.

Pertinent Information - Knott Creek Reservoir covers 216 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 24 feet. Fish include rainbow trout, bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid), and tiger trout (brown x brook trout hybrid) that generally grow to 30 inches. It is a very productive lake and anglers are known to catch up to 20 fish per day. The best times to fish is usually during in June and October. The most productive fly patterns during the early season include emergers and leeches, and later in the season include damselflies and dark wooly buggers. Other successful lures include Flatfish and dark colored spinners. Camping around the lake is primitive.

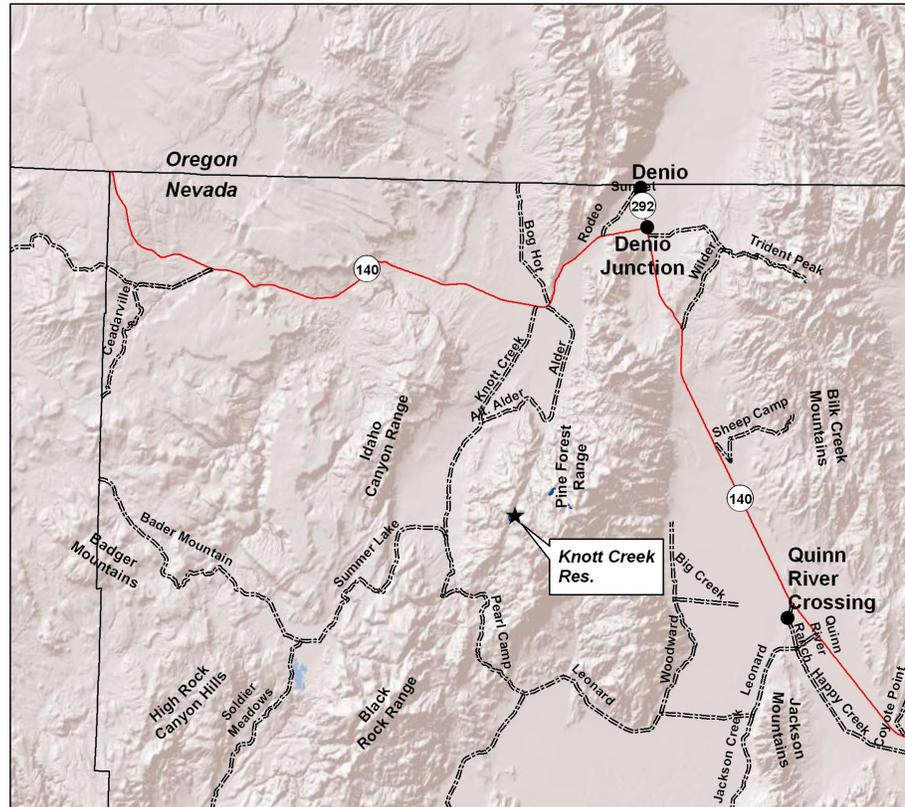
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the spring and fall.

Regulations - Season is open from the second Saturday in June through November 15. Limit is 1 trout, minimum size of 18 inches total length. Fishing is allowed any time of day or night. Only lures or flies with single barbless hooks may be used.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The water level and fishing are expected to be good this year. As usual, the best fishing will occur in June, September, and October. Observed angler catch rates in 2018 averaged about 1.6 fish caught per angler-hour and nearly 14 fish per angler-day. During last year's opening weekend, anglers caught fish that averaged 16.5 inches, with the largest of 21.5 inches. Aquatic vegetation usually limits shoreline angling, so float tubes will help you reach open water. Be careful, road access can be difficult early and late in the season because of muddy conditions.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - Travel north out of Winnemucca 33 miles on US 95, turn left onto SR 140 to Denio Junction (100 miles from Winnemucca). At Denio Junction, turn left (west) to remain on SR 140 and travel 9 miles to Knott Creek Road that heads south. Knott Creek Road is dirt and requires a vehicle with 4x4 and high clearance. Trailers, cab-over campers, and tent trailers are not recommended. Travel 7 miles to the junction of Sand Pass Road, then another 7 miles to Knott Creek Reservoir. Be prepared for rough and slippery roads.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

19.

LAHONTAN RESERVOIR

History - Lahontan Reservoir is located along the Carson River and is part of the Bureau of Reclamation's Newlands Irrigation Project for watering farmland in Lahontan Valley. Lahontan Dam was built in 1905 and water used for irrigation first occurred in 1916. Additionally, water is transferred from the Truckee River at Derby Dam to Lahontan Reservoir via the Truckee Canal.

Pertinent Information - At maximum storage, Lahontan Reservoir is 17 miles long, covers 10,600 acres, and has a maximum depth of 85 feet near the dam. It has sandy beaches and rock outcroppings, flooded woody debris, a flooded river channel, and various islands. The water is constantly turbid in the upper basin and dense algae blooms generally occur in summer. Better water clarity exists in the large basin near the dam. The primary game fish include wipers (white bass x striper hybrid), white bass, walleye, channel catfish, white catfish, largemouth bass, spotted bass, and crappie. The best fishing occurs from April through July and October. Walleye are caught mostly in spring with the usual gear such as jigs and nightcrawlers trolled in a harness behind flashers, and live minnows. Wipers are caught with crank baits and live minnows. Spinners, spoons, and live minnows are great for white bass and dead minnows, nightcrawlers, and chicken liver fished off the bottom work best for catfish. Lahontan Reservoir is entirely located within Lahontan State Park where fees are charged to enter. Camping, restrooms, showers, picnic tables, and boat launching facilities are available.

Stocking - Lahontan Reservoir is stocked with walleye fry and fingerling wipers annually or biennially.

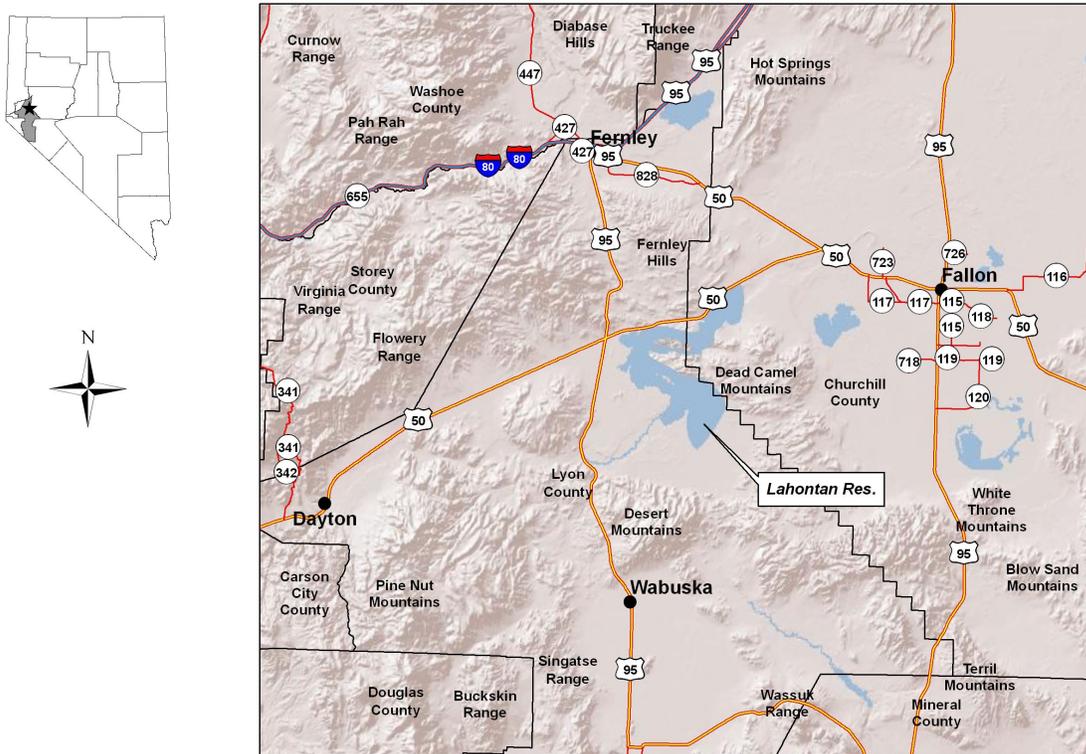
Health Advisory - Due to elevated mercury levels in fish, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory recommending no consumption of fish from Lahontan Reservoir and the Carson River from Dayton downstream to Lahontan Dam and all waters in Lahontan Valley. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more information.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except for the Lahontan Dam spilling pool (bowl) which is closed to fishing. Limit is 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass, 5 may be walleye, and 2 may be white bass or white bass hybrids (wiper) 15 inches total length or longer. White bass or white bass hybrids (wiper) under 15 inches may be included in the 15 game fish limit. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson or Truckee River Basins in Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, or Washoe Counties or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Carson River Basin. Approved live bait includes redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquitofish, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow.

Boating Regulations - No boating is allowed within the buoys located in front of the dam. Churchill Beach and North Shore Marina in Churchill County, Silver Springs Beach in Lyon County, and all boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys are zones which vessels must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The reservoir level was extremely low at the end of 2016, but snowpack in the Sierra’s was over 200% of average during the winter of 2016/2017 and the reservoir filled rapidly. In 2018, the summertime water level remained above average and in 2019, it is expected to be the same. Fish abundance improved and angling for white bass should continue to be excellent in 2019. Additional stocking of wipers and walleye will continue to augment their populations. Crappie and catfish also weathered through the drought and angling is predicted to improve. Large channel catfish continue to be caught near the dam during late summer when the water level is low.

Access - Travel 35 miles east from Reno on Interstate 80, turning off at Fernley onto Highway 50 for 20 miles to the turnoff to Lahontan Reservoir (south). Another 8 miles will



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get you to the north entrance to the State Park.

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

20. LAKE TAHOE

History - The Washoe Tribe of Native Americans was the first inhabitants of the Tahoe Basin, and General John C. Fremont became the first of the white explorers to discover Lake Tahoe in 1844. The lake was named Lake Bigler in 1870 and it was not changed to Lake Tahoe until 1945. A dam was built at the Truckee River outlet in 1909 raising the lake an additional six feet. The lake is known for its deep blue color and sits in a beautifully forested basin. Lake Tahoe borders Nevada and California, with about 1/3 of the lake in Nevada.

Pertinent Information - Lake Tahoe, located in the Sierra Nevada, covers 192 square miles and has a maximum depth of 1,646 feet. Several introduced sport fishes inhabit the lake including lake trout (mackinaw), rainbow trout, brown trout, kokanee salmon, and to a lesser extent largemouth bass. At times, Lahontan cutthroat trout have been stocked, but they are rare. Mackinaw is the most caught and popular species and generally ranges between 16 and 25 inches. Rainbow trout are the next most sought after fish that usually average from 10 to 14 inches. Fishing success throughout the year varies, but fishing during July and August are the most productive times. Cave Rock and Sand Harbor State Parks produce the best catches for small rainbow trout since they are stocked from these locations. Shore access is limited around most of the lake due to private property and limited parking. Standard shore baits include nightcrawlers, Power Bait, salmon eggs, and minnows. Lures such as Mepps, Panther Martins, Rapalas, and Dardevles often catch active rainbow and brown trout. Top-line trolling for rainbow and brown trout is the most productive method for boaters, while deep-line trolling, jigging, and fishing with live minnows are the most widely used techniques for mackinaw. Numerous commercial guide services are available for anglers that lack the extensive fishing setups or angling knowledge required for catching fishes in Lake Tahoe. Nevada Division of State Parks has two public boat launching facilities at Cave Rock and Sand Harbor State Parks. Included are parking, picnicking sites, restrooms, and sandy swim beaches.

Stocking – Trout are stocked at Sand Harbor and Cave Rock State Parks in the spring, early summer, and fall.

Regulations - Season is open year round, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset, except for the following closed areas: Within a 200 yard radius of the mouths of Third, Incline, and Woods Creeks; a 500 yard radius from Sand Harbor Boat Ramp; and within the boat launch area inside the jetty at Cave Rock Boat Ramp which are closed to fishing. Limit is 5 game fish of which not more than 2 may be mackinaw (lake trout). Fish used in Lake Tahoe as live bait may be taken only from, and must be native to, Lake Tahoe and its tributaries. Approved live bait fish include Lahontan redbside, tui chub, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, Paiute sculpin, and speckled dace may be used as live bait fish. Persons under 16 years of age are not required to have a fishing license. Persons 16 years of age and older must have either a Nevada fishing license or a Nevada Interstate Boundary Waters license; a Nevada short-term fishing permit, or a California fishing license to fish anywhere on the lake.

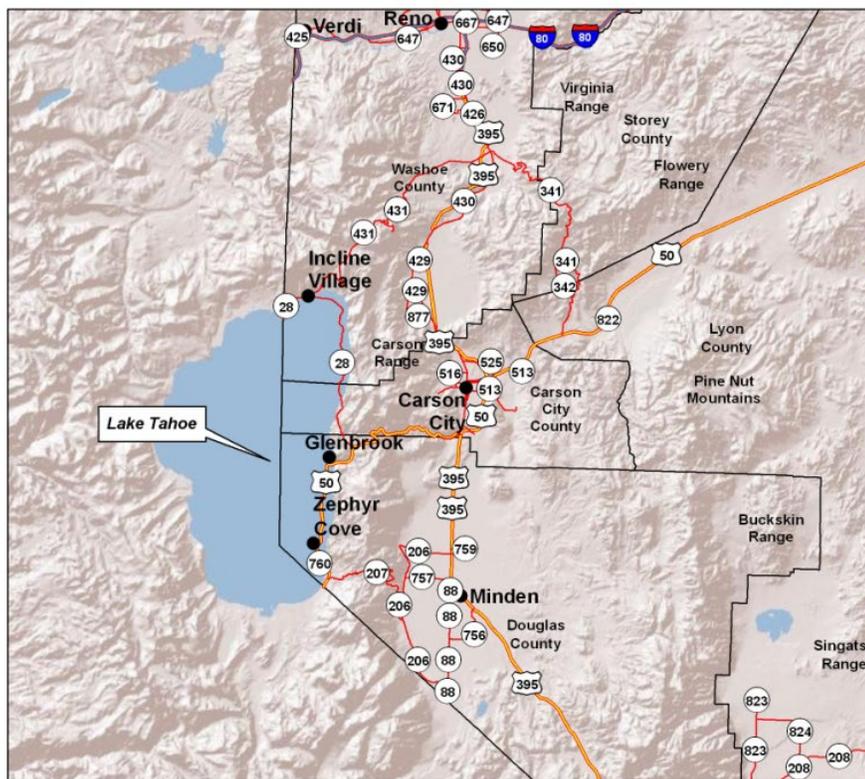
Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Expect fishing success in Lake Tahoe to remain similar as in the past. Anglers who learn the lake and know when/where to target certain species will be rewarded with better than average days. While fishing can be slow, the potential to catch a larger than average fish exists whether you are targeting rainbows, browns, or mackinaw. Shore fishing for smaller stocked rainbow trout is best at Sand Harbor and Cave Rock following planting.

Boating Regulations – Mandatory boat inspections are required prior to launching any boat into Lake Tahoe. Please visit <http://tahoeboatinspections.com> for information on inspection locations and fees.

Reduced Speed Areas: All boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys are areas in which a

vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour to include: Zephyr Cove, Cave Rock, Round Hill Pines Beach and Glen Brook Bay in Douglas County; Sand Harbor; Incline Village General Improvement District Boat Ramp, and Crystal Shores West in Washoe County. **Boating Prohibited Areas:** Vessels are prohibited in areas which are designated by signs or buoys as follows: the main beaches at Sand Harbor and Diver's Cove within Lake Tahoe State Park; the swimming area of Incline Village General Improvement District and Burnt Cedar Beach; the swimming area of Galilee at the Episcopal Camp and Conference Center; the swimming area of the Lakeridge General Improvement District; the swimming area of the Glenbrook Homeowner's Association; the swimming area of the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe; the swimming area of Zephyr Cove Marina; the swimming area of Crystal Shores West; and the swimming and beach area adjacent to Nevada Beach described in CFR 162.215. **Motor Restrictions:** Visit <http://www.trpa.org/programs/watercraft/>.

Access - From Reno, travel 10 miles south on Hwy 395 to SR 431, turning right and traveling 20 miles west to Lake Tahoe. From Carson City, travel 2 miles south on Hwy 395 to SR 50, turning right and traveling 14 miles west to the lake. Hwy 28 circumnavigates the lake.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

21. LIBERTY POND

History - Fallon Naval Air Station Seabees and Churchill County Parks and Recreation Department constructed Liberty Pond in 1998. It is considered an urban fishery for those living in Fallon.

Pertinent Information - The pond covers 1.2 surface acres and has an average depth of 7 feet. Water is fed by an irrigation ditch and, at times, it has gone dry after the irrigation season. An aeration system provides oxygen to increase fish survival during the summer months. There is a fishing pier having a large well area in the center to fish. Trout are managed for put-and-take and are stocked in the spring. The best trout baits include Power Bait, nightcrawlers, corn, and salmon eggs. Warmwater fish may include bluegill, largemouth bass, and channel catfish since they have been stocked on occasion. Nightcrawlers, mealworms, small red worms, and small spoons or spinners are great for catching these species. The park has a restroom and picnic tables.

Stocking – Trout stocking will begin as the irrigation season starts, likely the first week in April when the water temperature is cool. Channel catfish are generally stocked annually during the warm summer months. Bluegill and largemouth bass stocking is rare, but depends on water conditions and current abundances.

Regulations - Fishing is allowed during park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. No boating, wading, or swimming is allowed. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be good during the spring when trout are stocked and into early summer. If stocked, channel catfish fishing should be good in May and June. Trout fishing will pick up again in the fall following stocking.

Access - Liberty Pond is located 1/2 mile south of Fallon city limits on U.S. Hwy 95 (Schurz Highway), and directly east of the Churchill County Fairgrounds. Access to the pond is located on Wilde's Road, just east of the Hwy 95 as well as an exit directly off Hwy 95 opposite the Fairgrounds. Follow the signs to parking. Water, restrooms, accessible walkways, and playground equipment are available. No camping is allowed. Churchill County Parks and Recreation rules and regulations apply.



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22.

NORTH FORK OF LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER

History - The North Fork of the Little Humboldt River was first navigated and described by Canadian explorer Peter Ogden, a fur trapper for the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1828. The central portion of the river is located in a Wilderness Study Area that was designated in 1992.

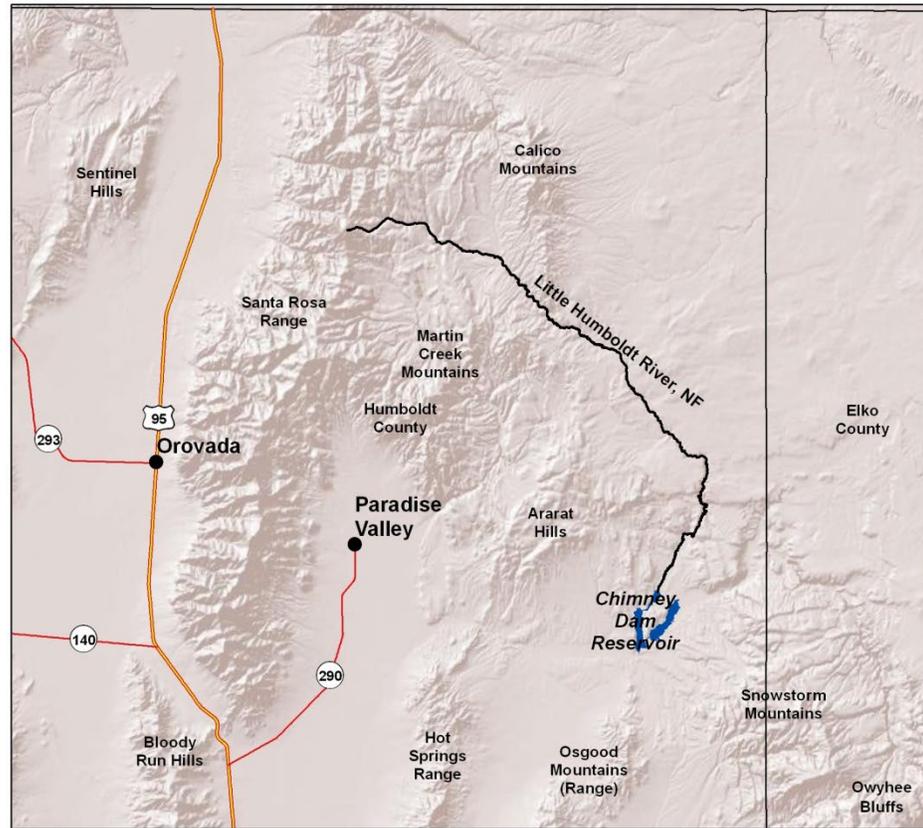
Pertinent Information - The North Fork of the Little Humboldt River begins on the east side of Buckskin Mountain in the Santa Rosa Range at an elevation of 7,280 feet and travels 49 miles to empty into Chimney Reservoir. The average width is about 9 feet and average flow is about 5 cubic feet per second. Bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid), rainbow trout, brook trout, and brown trout are the principal game species and Lahontan cutthroat trout can be found in the headwaters. Standard fly fishing patterns include grasshopper and nymphs. The normal trout baits such as Power Bait, nightcrawlers, and salmon eggs work well. Warmwater species coming from Chimney Reservoir possibly can be found a short ways up the river to the first water diversion barrier. There is only primitive camping in the area.

Stocking – Trout are stocked occasionally, which depends on current abundance and water conditions.

Regulations - Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. Fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin. Approved live bait fish include Lahontan redbside, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Water flow is expected to be above average this year. The best time to fish should be in the spring and early summer after spring runoff subsides. Fish have not been stocked in several years due to ongoing Lahontan Cutthroat trout recovery. Wild populations of rainbow, cutthroat, and brown trout exist and fishing is expected to be fair to poor.

Access - To get to Chimney Reservoir, travel 21 miles north on U.S. 95 to the junction of SR 290 for 26 miles to Paradise Valley. Travel 20 miles along the Chimney Reservoir county road to Chimney Reservoir. The North Fork of the Little Humboldt River feeds the reservoir and unimproved roads access the lower 2/3 of the drainage above the reservoir.



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23. **MARILYN'S POND**

History - Marilyn's Pond was opened to fishing in 2003 when the existing pond was enlarged and improved. It is located at the Galena Creek Regional Park and managed by Washoe County Regional Parks and Open Space.

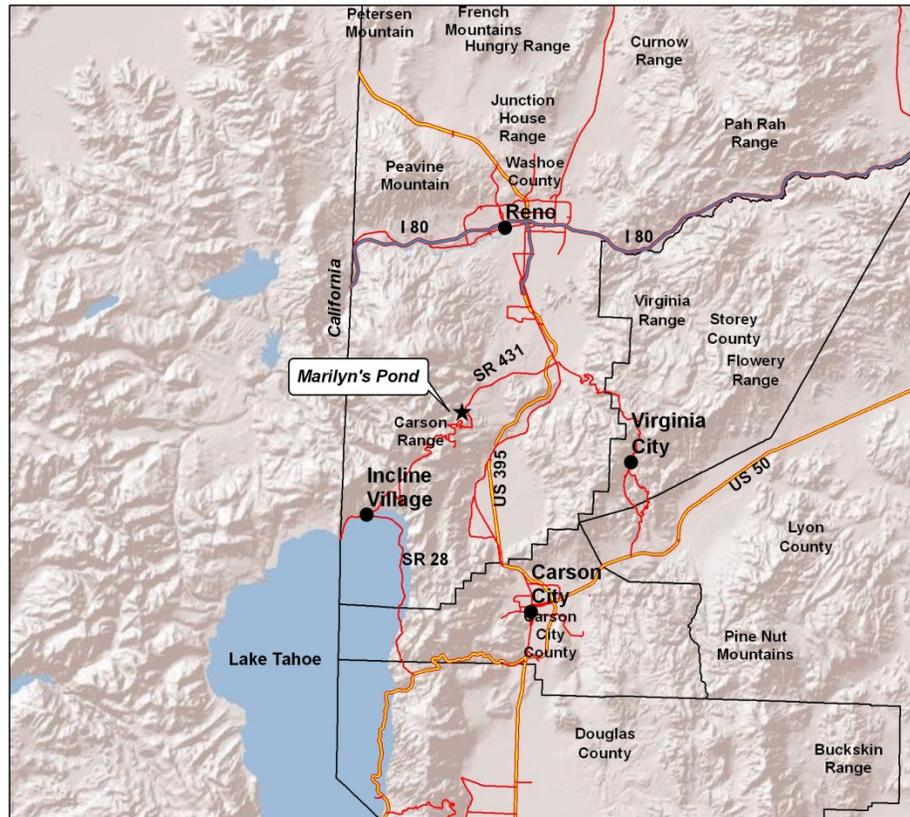
Pertinent Information - This 1-acre pond is approximately 10 feet deep and is a great pond to introduce youngsters to fishing. The shoreline provides easy access and kids are almost certain to catch rainbow trout or even brook trout from 8 to 10 inches. Use Power Bait, corn, nightcrawlers, and small spinners such as Mepps, Rooster Tails, and Panther Martins, and spoons such as Dardevles or Kastmasters. The best flies include pheasant tails, hare's ears, prince nymphs, and Sheep Creek specials. The park has restrooms and picnic facilities, and the pond has an accessible fishing pier.

Stocking – Trout are stocked in spring and fall.

Regulations – Fishing is allowed year round during park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be best following trout stocking, but can be productive on any given day due to the self-sustaining brook trout population.

Access - Turn right into Galena Park, which is located just after crossing Galena Creek on the Mt. Rose Highway at the base of the summit. Proceed several hundred yards to the parking lot and walk several hundred feet to the pond.



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24. MARLETTE LAKE

History - Marlette Lake was constructed in 1873 when a small earthen dam was erected at the outlet of a broad glaciated-basin that naturally drained into Lake Tahoe. In 1959, the dam was raised reaching its present height of 45 feet. The lake has several uses; water is conveyed via a series of open flumes and pipes (inverted siphon) to Virginia City for domestic water use, along with supplying Carson City with drinking water. The State of Nevada purchased Marlette Lake and the surrounding land in 1963, allowing for backcountry recreation. Fishing was then allowed in 2006. Finally, the lake is used as a brood lake for rainbow and cutthroat trout where spawning operations occur annually and offspring are used to stock waterbodies around the state.

Pertinent Information - Marlette lake covers 381 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 45 feet. Brook trout were introduced in the 1880's, Lahontan cutthroat trout in 1964, and Tahoe strain rainbow trout in 1984. Rainbow trout range between 12 and 18 inches, cutthroat trout between 12 and 20 inches, and brook trout between 10 and 18 inches. Successful lures include small spinners and spoons and popular flies include wooly buggers, leech patterns, pheasant tail, hare's ears, Sheep Creek specials, and prince nymphs. Marlette Lake is closed to vehicles and anglers must walk, mountain bike, or ride horseback about of 5 miles (from Spooner Lake, the most popular route) to reach the lake. Although it is extra work, some anglers still pack in a float tube to make fishing easier in open water. There are no services or overnight camping at the lake, but Nevada State Parks allows backcountry camping at nearby Marlette Peak, which has water, a restroom, tables, fire rings, and bear resistant storage boxes.

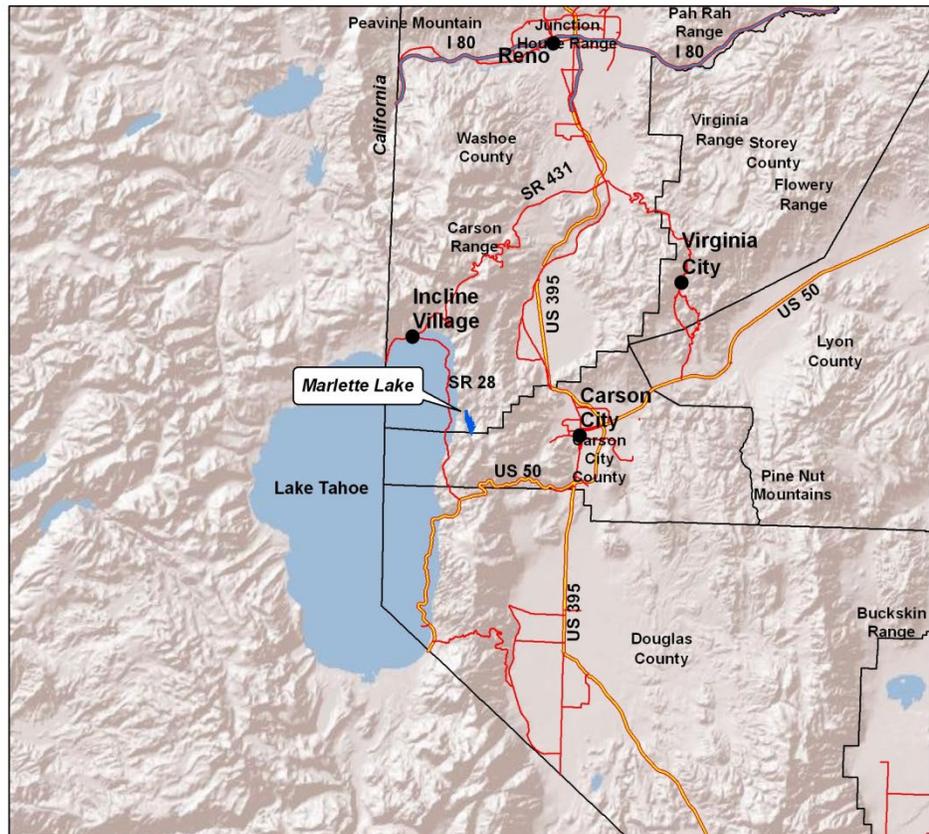
Stocking - Trout are stocked in the spring and fall.

Regulations - Season is open July 15 through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is zero fish, catch-and-release only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used. This includes the lake, all tributaries, and outlet stream in Carson City and Washoe Counties.

Boating Regulation - Only vessels without motors are permitted.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Fishing at Marlette Lake is again expected to be exceptional. The potential for catching large rainbow and cutthroat trout greater than 16 inches exists, which is an opportunity that many other high mountain lakes do not provide. A good abundance of large brook trout will also make for a fun day of fishing. When shore fishing, it is more productive to fish along the steeper, rocky banks, while anglers who are willing to pack-in a float tube can be rewarded with some great fishing. A new, extremely productive fly that emerged in 2018 was a white moth pattern fished during the emergence of nonnative satin moths in the aspen stands around the lake.

Access – There is no vehicle access to Marlette Lake. The easiest route into the lake is to walk the road in from Spooner Lake up North Canyon, about a 10-mile round trip. Spooner Lake sits at an elevation of 7,150 ft and the pass before entering into the Marlette basin is about 8,000 feet, making it a moderate to strenuous hike for most. If you are a mountain bike rider, then the trip can be faster, but several sections are steep.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

25. MARTIN CREEK

History - Martin Creek originates on the east side of Buckskin Mountain in the Santa Rosa Range of the Humboldt National Forest at an elevation of 8,000 feet. The area was initially the Santa Rosa National Forest that was designated by President William H. Taft in 1911. The Forest Service's present status was designated in 1951. The creek has been historically important for irrigating lands in Paradise Valley.

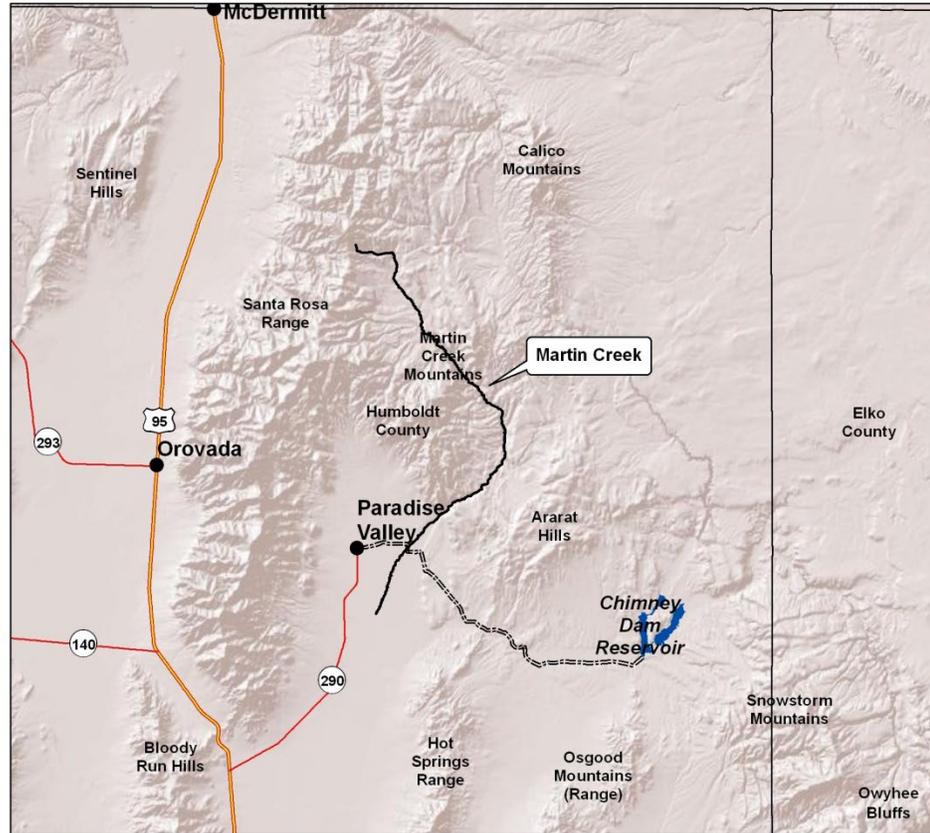
Pertinent Information – The average stream width is 10 feet and depth is about 5 inches. Spring runoff can reach up to 30 cubic feet per second (cfs), but base flows during the summer average about 3.5 cfs. Total stream length is 48 miles, of which approximately 12 miles of the upper section is considered fishable. The stream ends in Paradise Valley. Brown trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid) occur in the stream. The time of year to fish depends on the amount of winter snow pack and runoff, but in general, angling is best in May and slowest during the heat of summer. Fishing picks up again during early fall and winter. Productive fishing methods include using nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, and flies in nymph or dry fly patterns. Camping along the stream is primitive.

Stocking – Trout are stocked during the spring.

Regulations – Martin Creek falls under the general limit of 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Spring and summer flows should be above normal. The best fishing should occur just after spring runoff and before temperature increases in summer. Trout will be stocked in spring and summer and fishing for rainbow and brown trout should be fair for most of the year.

Access – Travel north on Highway 95 (approximately 20 miles) out of Winnemucca turning right onto Highway 290. Follow the signs to Martin Creek.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

26.
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
FISHING PONDS

History - Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (MVWMA) was purchased by the state in 1955 to develop wetlands for waterfowl. As the wetlands expanded, ponds and sloughs were created, which became ideal for warmwater fish such as largemouth bass and catfish. With the completion of the Mason Valley Hatchery in 1990, a constant supply of water was ensured and led to the expansion of the Fish Series ponds.

Pertinent Information - The Fish Series Ponds include Hinkson Slough, Bass Pond, Crappie Pond, and North Pond and are the primary ponds that anglers fish. The ponds range from 15 to 200 acres and depths are generally less than five to eight feet deep, although North Pond is 13 feet deep. Management emphasis is generally toward quality largemouth bass angling, however, trout are stocked in North Pond and Hinkson Slough. Trout include bowcutt (rainbow trout x cutthroat trout hybrid), rainbow trout, brown trout, and tiger trout, with Hinkson Slough producing trophy-sizes. Channel catfish and bluegill are also present, with bluegill reaching over one pound. North Pond has an improved boat ramp, and paved parking, and Bass Pond and Hinson Slough have a padded and gravel boat ramp, respectively. Restrooms are placed throughout the management area and at North Pond and Hinkson Slough. Camping is only allowed at Sandridge and North Pond campground on the management area.

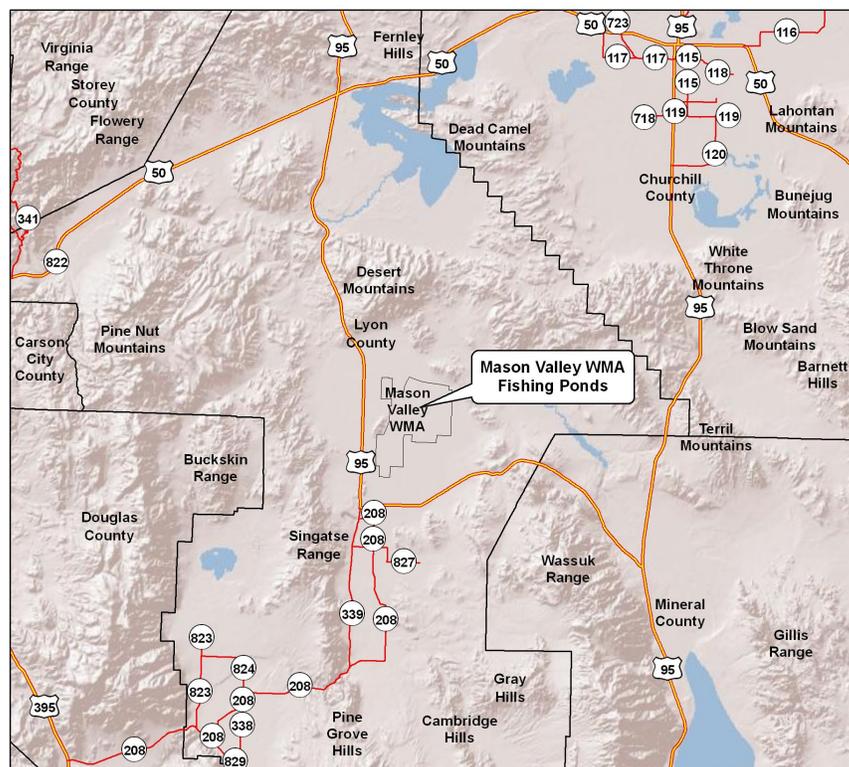
Stocking – Hinkson Slough and North Pond are generally stocked just prior to opening day and several times in spring. Channel catfish are stocked in North Pond when available.

Regulations - Season is open the second Saturday in February through September 30, any hour of the day or night on the following waters: Bass Pond, Crappie Pond, North Pond, Beaver Slough, and that portion of the Walker River within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 14 inches total length. Hinkson Slough: Same season as above; limit is 2 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. Minimum size for trout is 16 inches total length. Minimum size for black bass is 14 inches total length. Artificial lures only. Eastside Waterfowl Series Ponds: Season is open August 16 through September 30, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 14 inches total length. Kuenzli Pond and Hatchery Outponds 1, 2, and 3: Season is open on the first Saturday in May, from 8 am to sunset. Limit is 3 game fish of which not more than 1 may be black bass. (Note: These ponds are open for one day only.) All other waters of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area are closed. The use of fish as bait, whether alive or dead, or parts thereof, is prohibited in all of Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area ponds.

Boating Regulations - Boating is prohibited from February 15 through August 15 at all ponds in the management area except Hinkson Slough, Bass Pond, Crappie Pond, Beaver Slough, Walker River, and North Pond. Vessels must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Biologist Prediction for 2019 - Fishing for trout in Hinkson Slough should be good from late February through June. As trout fishing wanes in summer, largemouth bass fishing should pick up. Kuenzli Pond and Hatchery Outponds 1, 2, and 3 are only fishable one day on May 4, 2019 and should provide for good largemouth bass and trout angling. Fishing at Bass and Crappie ponds should begin to pickup for largemouth bass and bluegill. Fishing for largemouth bass and channel catfish at North Pond is expected again to be slow, but anglers should be aware of artificial fish habitat structures (PVC "trees") that have been placed approximately 200 feet from shore around the northwest portion of the pond. **NOTE:** Bass, Crappie, and North ponds will be drained in the fall to reduce the abundance of carp and improve habitat conditions. Fishing will be slow and difficult until they are filled by summer of 2020.

Access - MVWMA is located 75 miles southeast of Reno and 60 miles south of Carson City off U.S. 95A. The main entrance to the management area is located on Miller Lane, 2.5 miles east of U.S. 95A. Follow signs to the pond entrance.



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27.

MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK POND

History - Mountain View Park Pond is a small urban pond in central Yerington. It is located near a senior citizen assisted living complex and is within walking distance of local schools and is popular for fishing when stocked with trout.

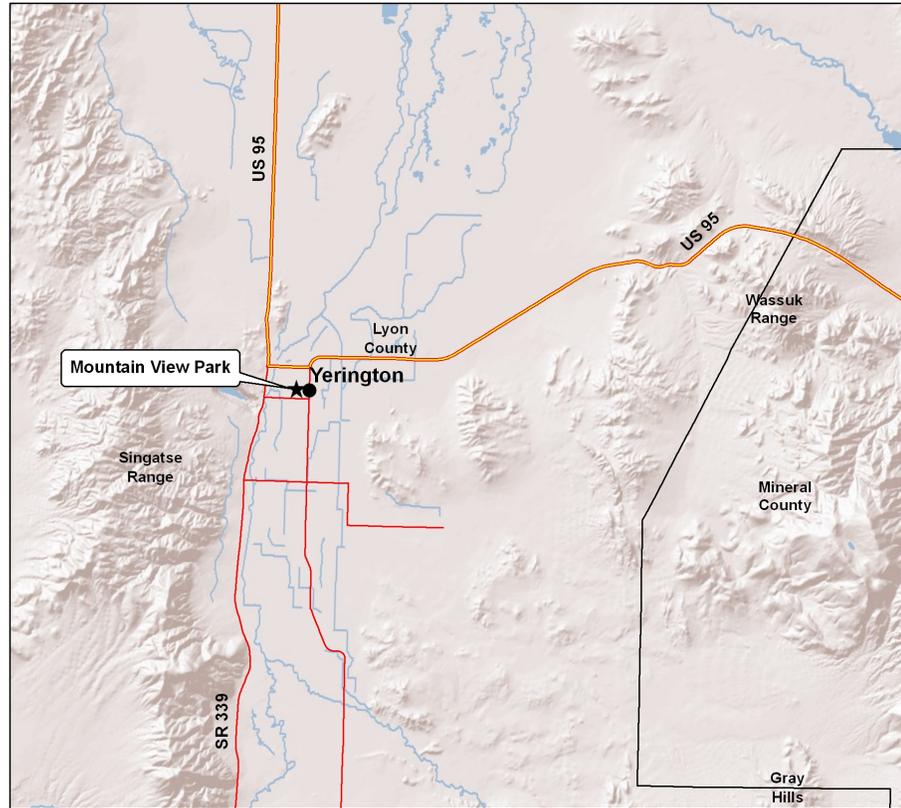
Pertinent Information - Mountain View Park Pond is about 4 feet deep and covers 1/3 of an acre. It is stocked with rainbow trout from Mason Valley Fish Hatchery that average about 9-inches. Most anglers use bait such as night crawlers, Power Bait, corn, or salmon eggs.

Stocking - The pond is stocked with rainbow trout in spring.

Regulations –Limit is 3 game fish. No boating is allowed. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited in all waters.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be good from late March through early June for hatchery rainbow trout. Warm temperatures during the summer will probably reduce angler success.

Access – In Yerington, Mountain View Park is reachable by driving down Bridge Street and turning left on Mountain View Avenue. Travel 3 blocks north and the pond is 3 blocks west of the Lyon County Hospital.



No warranty is made by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data.

DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

28.

ONION VALLEY RESERVOIR

History - Onion Valley Reservoir was constructed in the early 1960s as an irrigation reservoir. The land surrounding the reservoir is managed by the Bureau of Land Management making the entire area accessible to angling.

Pertinent Information - Onion Valley Reservoir covers 101 acres when full and has a maximum depth of 24 feet. Sport fish include rainbow trout, bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid), and tiger trout (brown x brook trout hybrid). Anglers generally catch trout ranging from 9 to 16 inches. The best times of year to fish are mid-June during the damselfly hatch and from mid-October to the end of the season (November 15). The standard baits include nightcrawlers and Power Bait along with flies (nymph patterns and woolly buggers) fished from float tubes. Camping occurs at primitive sites and a restroom is located at the south end of the lake. Aspen stringers make this area a beautiful place to camp.

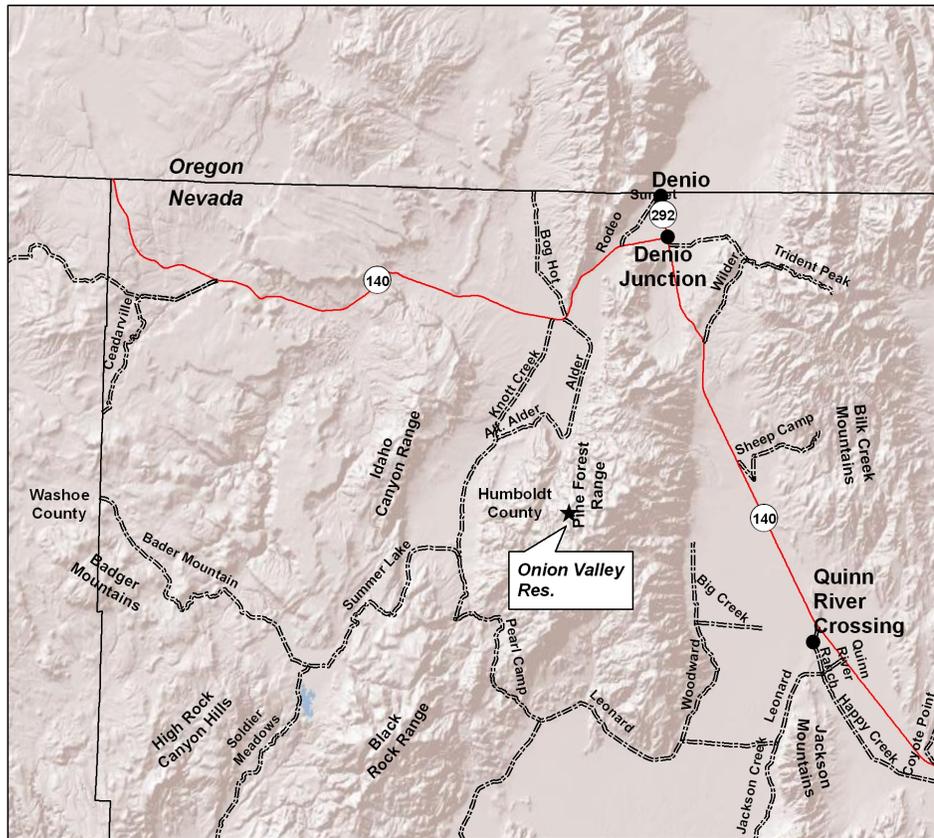
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the spring.

Regulations - The fishing season runs from the second Saturday in June through November 15. Limit is 5 trout. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The reservoir held water last year; therefore, there should be larger rainbow and bowcutt trout that held-over from last year. The fishing season opens on the second Saturday of June and fishing is expected to be fair to good. The best fishing should occur during June, September, and October.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - Travel north out of Winnemucca on Hwy 95 to 31 miles and turning left onto SR 140 to Denio Junction (100 miles from Winnemucca). Turn left at Denio Junction, staying on SR 140, before turning left again in another 9 miles onto Knott Creek Road. Follow the signs for another 20 miles. Note: A wet spring can make for difficult driving conditions and a four-wheel drive vehicle with high clearance is usually necessary to reach the reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

29. **PARADISE PARK PONDS**

History - In 1958, the late Roger Teglia purchased the gravel pit that was to become Paradise Park Ponds. Rainbow trout were successfully reared there and then sold to anglers. In 1964, the ponds and adjacent property were sold to the City of Reno; it is run by the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has stocked the ponds since 1965 primarily with rainbow trout. Between 1997 and 1998, the north and south ponds were deepened and sealed, and an aeration system was installed to keep the pond oxygenated.

Pertinent Information – The Paradise Pond complex consists of two large ponds and two small ponds that accumulate about 24 surface acres. The larger ponds are about 18 feet deep and have numerous boulder structures that enhance fish habitat. The ponds have been stocked with rainbow and brown trout, bluegill, and channel catfish. Bait fishing for trout with nightcrawlers or Power Bait is best, but throwing small spinners or spoons also produces fish. On occasion, large channel catfish have been caught. Accessible fishing piers are found at the north and south ponds.

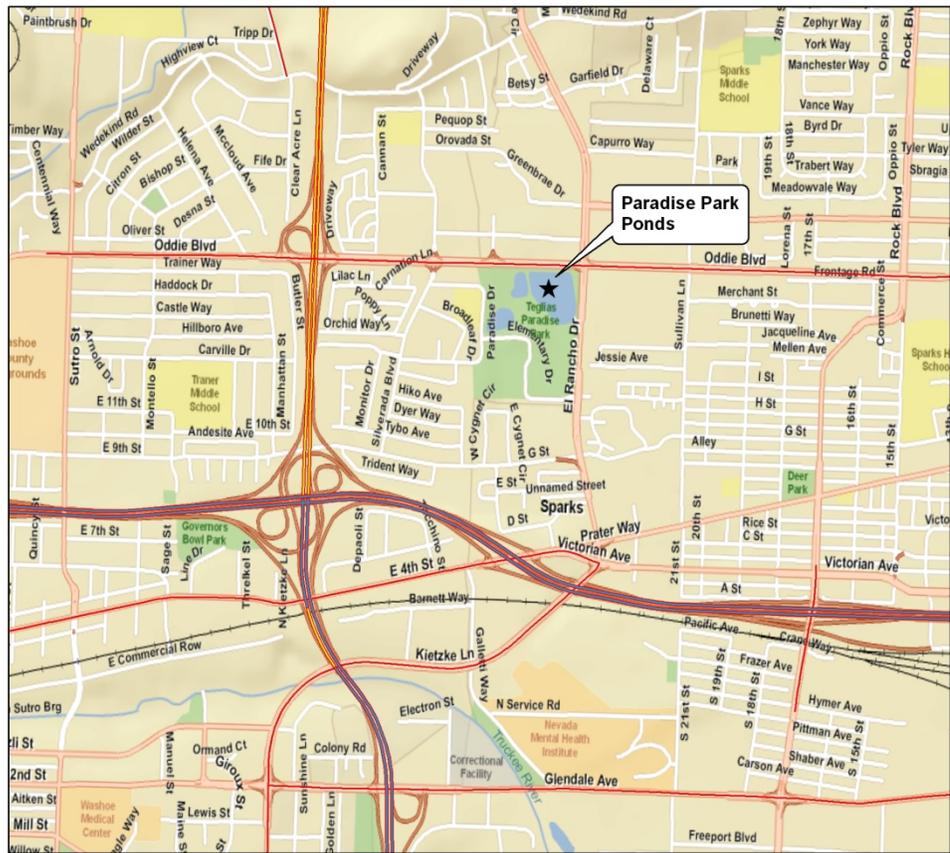
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the spring and fall. Channel catfish are stocked when available.

Regulations - Open year round, during public park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Truckee River Basin. Approved live bait fish included Lahontan redband, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, tui chub, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing is best in the spring and fall when water temperatures are cool. These ponds will be the most productive immediately following stocking, but fishing for warm water fish can be productive almost any time. The potential for catching a large channel catfish exists and can make for some exciting fishing. The two largest ponds on the eastern side are the most popular for anglers after it has been stocked.

Boating Regulations - No special regulations apply.

Access - Paradise Park is located in the City of Reno on the corner of Oddie Boulevard and El Rancho Drive. From North US 395, take the Oddie Blvd., exit and travel east for approximately 3/4 mile and turn right on El Rancho Dr., the park entrance is about a block on the right.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

30. **RYE PATCH RESERVOIR**

History - Rye Patch Reservoir was created in 1936 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation along the Humboldt River for flood control and irrigation for agriculture in the Lovelock Valley. The Pershing County Water Conservation District controls dam operations and reservoir storage, and the elevation is subject to drastic fluctuations. The Rye Patch State Recreation Area, designated in 1971, surrounds the reservoir.

Pertinent Information - The maximum depth is 61 feet with an average depth of less than 30 feet. The reservoir has a surface area of 10,820 acres when full. Game fishes include white crappie, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, spotted bass, wipers (striper x white bass hybrid), walleye, yellow perch, channel catfish, bluegill, and white bass. The best time to fish is late March for walleye, early April and May for channel catfish, and early May for wipers. Late summer and early fall are the best times for white crappie. Fishing methods include throwing crankbaits, crappie jigs, and live minnows, which all work well during early to mid-spring and fall. Channel catfish are caught on live minnows, liver, nightcrawlers, and shrimp. Camping occurs at developed State Park sites near the dam (Westside and River campgrounds) and at the Pitt-Taylor Arm.

Stocking - Walleye fry are stocked when available and as long as water conditions allow.

Regulations - Limit is 25 game fish of which not more than 5 may be trout, 5 may be walleye, 5 may be black bass and 2 may be white bass or wiper over 15 inches total length. White bass or wipers under 15 inches total length may be included in the 25 game fish limit. Fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin. Approved live bait fish include Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, and fathead minnow.

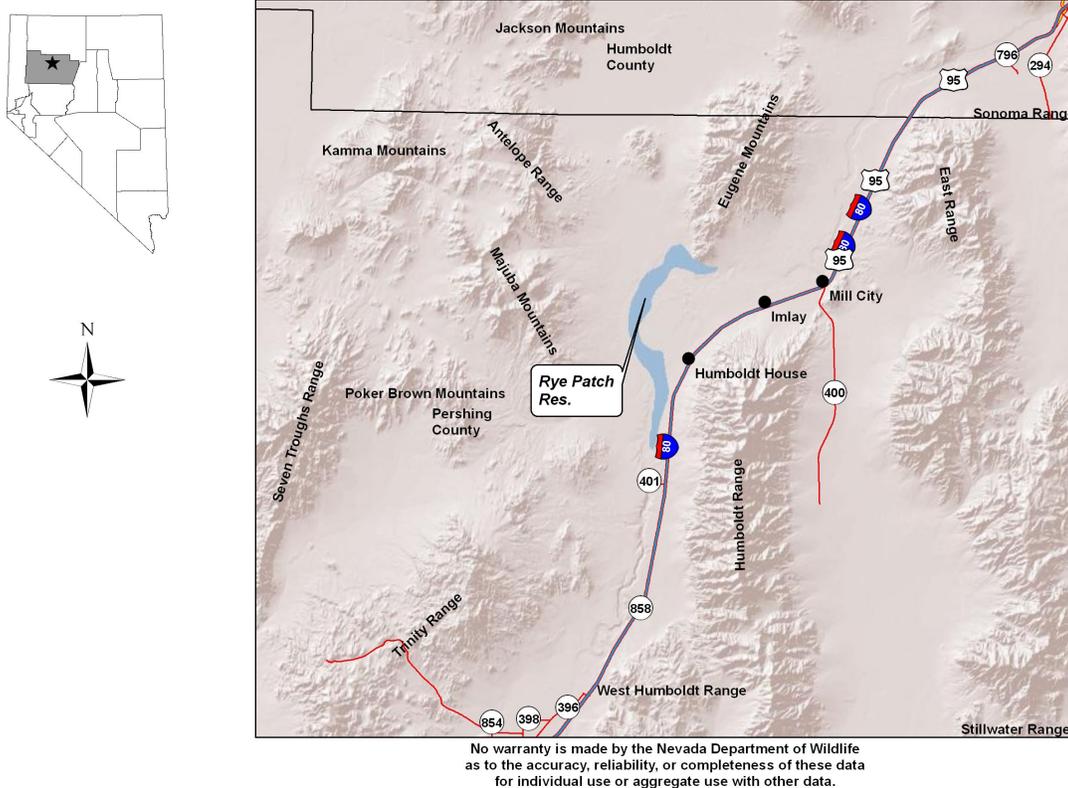
Health Advisory - Due to elevated methylmercury levels, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory that recommends no consumption of wipers and walleye and no more than one eight-ounce meal per week of any other fish from Rye Patch Reservoir. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more details

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – A major fish die-off occurred in the fall and winter of 2015 due to a toxic golden algae bloom. Catfish, crappie, walleye, white bass, wiper, and rainbow trout have been stocked aggressively since then. Populations of catfish, crappie, and yellow perch have appeared to rebound through natural reproduction.

Last year's fish surveys found the average length of wipers was 15 inches while walleyes was 10 inches. Smallmouth bass numbers have increased, especially near Humboldt River inflow. The water level is expected to be good and fishing is expected to be fair to good.

Boating Regulations - At Rye Patch Dam, all boat harbors, and areas designated by buoys, vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. On the Pitt-Taylor Arm, a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. Vessels are prohibited in areas designated by signs or buoys at the dam and swim beach at the State Recreation Area in the reservoir.

Access - Access to the camping sites and boat launching facilities can be found by taking the Rye Patch off-ramp from Interstate 80, 23 miles east of Lovelock.



DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

31. SPARKS MARINA

History - The site on which Sparks Marina Park is located was once a gravel pit owned and operated by Helms Construction Company (1968 to 1995). In 1987, petroleum products and solvents were discovered seeping into the 100 feet deep pit along the southwest wall. The contamination was traced to a massive spill at the fuel-tank farm one mile west. The site was declared a Toxic Superfund Site and a comprehensive cleanup was initiated. In 1996, the groundwater was reported free of petrochemicals and the property was turned over to the City of Sparks. Millions of dollars of spill mitigation money were made available to the City, which was used to construct the park and make the pit into a recreational pond. They also planned to fill the pit to a depth of 30 feet; however, in January 1997, the Truckee River overflowed its banks and filled Helms Pit creating what is now Sparks Marina Pond. The pond is a natural aquifer and in order to keep the lake at the desirable level, the city has to pump 1 to 2 million gallons of water daily into the Truckee River.

Pertinent Information - Sparks Marina is 100 feet deep and covers approximately 77 surface acres. Rainbow, cutthroat, and brown trout, spotted bass, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, spotted bass, green sunfish, channel catfish, bullhead catfish, and carp have been introduced into the lake. The typical baits and lures for trout work such as Power Bait, salmon eggs, nightcrawlers, small spinners and spoons, and flies (hare's ears, prince nymphs, and Sheep Creek specials). Channel catfish are caught on nightcrawlers, liver, and shrimp off the bottom. There is a small concrete boat ramp located at the south beach on the west side of the lake and parking lots are located on the west side by the beaches and on the southwest corner of the lake. There are restrooms and a fishing pier.

Stocking – Trout are stocked every spring and fall and catfish are stocked when they are available.

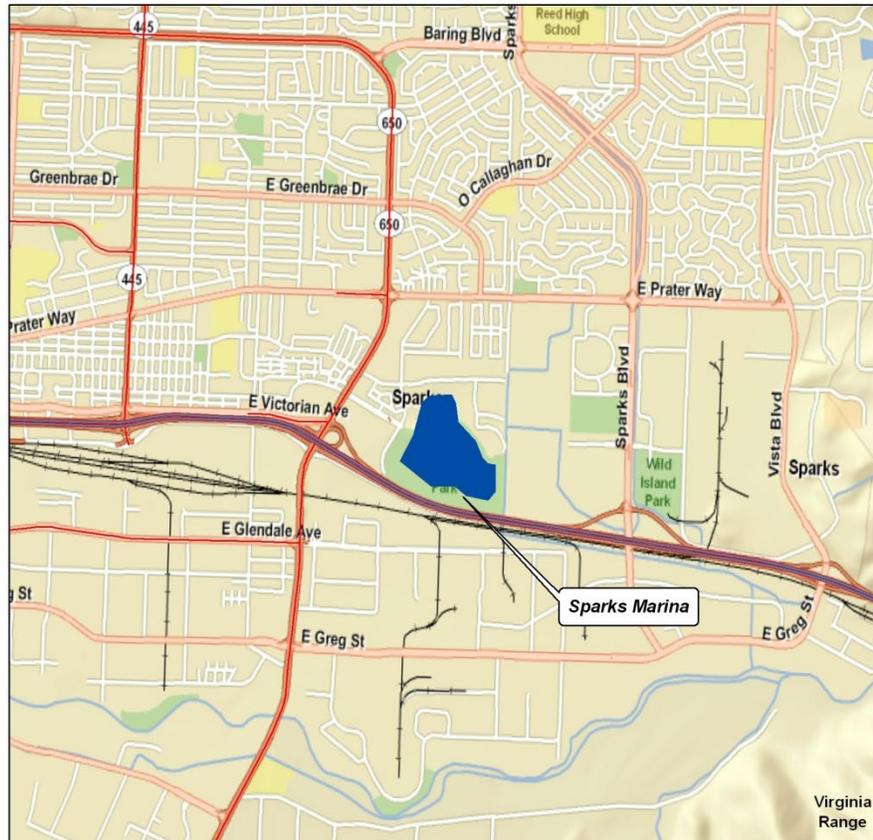
Regulations - Season is open year round, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 3 game fish. Fishing is prohibited in swimming and diving areas. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Late summer population surveys in 2018 found a fair numbers of warmwater fishes (channel catfish, smallmouth bass, and sunfishes), and a few holdover rainbow trout over 15-inches. Once again, the lake turned-over in December 2018 and resulted in a loss of trout. However, you can still expect to catch a couple of fish each trip and your success should increase immediately following stocking. Depending on the species, anglers fishing from boats or float-tubes should target specific depths where fish find suitable temperature. Shore angling not only will

be best for trout just after stocking, but also for catching warmwater species throughout the summer.

Boating Regulations - Only vessels without motors and vessels with electric motors are permitted on Sparks Marina Pond. Vessels are prohibited in areas designated by signs or buoys at the swimming and diving areas.

Access - The Park is situated alongside Interstate 80 in Sparks. Exit on East McCarran Blvd and turn north. Turn east on Nichols.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

32. SPOONER LAKE

History - Spooner Lake is a small impoundment constructed in 1927 to store irrigation water. In 1973, the Department of Wildlife developed the lake into a trout fishery, but regulations changed from general (allowing harvest) to a zero-harvest in 1982 and then back to allowing harvest in 2006. Spooner Lake is located in Douglas County and situated within Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park at an elevation of 6,980 feet. Spooner Lake drains into North Canyon Creek that empties into Lake Tahoe.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers about 78 surface acres and has a depth of nearly 20 feet at maximum capacity. Currently, sport fish include rainbow trout and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid). Lahontan tui chub, however, dominate the lake and compete for resources with trout. Anglers generally catch trout that range between 10 and 14 inches, but some get as big as 16 inches. Use small spinner or spoons as well as flies and wade the shoreline or fish from float-tubes. Night crawlers and Power bait work equally as well. Nevada Division of State Parks charges a fee to enter Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park at Spooner Lake and Backcountry. Picnic tables, barbecues, restrooms, and water are available. Vehicle parking is about 300 yards from the lake and there is a groomed trail with a moderately sloping downhill leading to the lake's edge. Most angling occurs during the ice-free period from May or June through October. Other activities include mountain biking, hiking, and riding horseback on the many backcountry trails that begin at Spooner Lake.

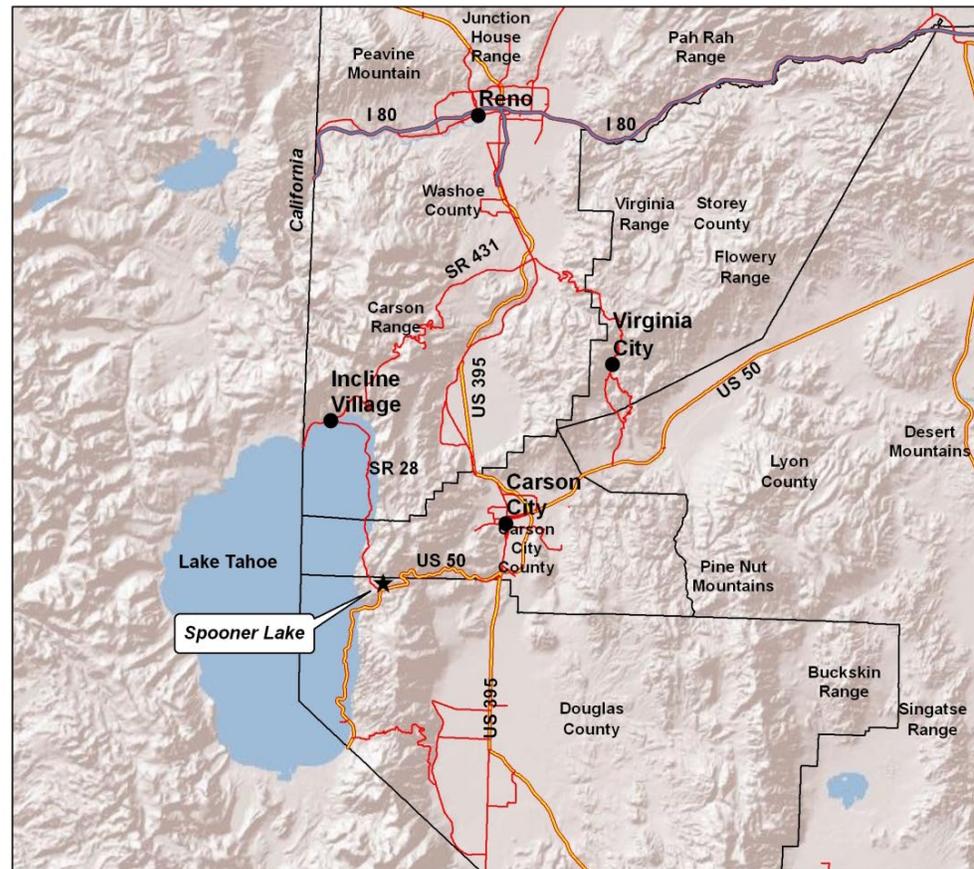
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the spring after the ice melts and during the fall.

Regulations – The season is open to fishing year around, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 5 fish. Fish used here as live bait may be taken only from, and must be native to, Lake Tahoe and its tributaries. Approved live bait fish include Lahontan redbside, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, tui chub, and Paiute sculpin.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Fishing opportunities should be good throughout spring, summer, and fall. With another good winter, it is expected the reservoir will have cooler water temperatures throughout the year. Anglers can increase their success by fishing from a float tube or small boat to access open water if vegetation dominates the shoreline.

Boating Regulations – Boats with electric motors are permitted. Using a float-tube or canoe for fishing is popular.

Access - Access to Spooner Lake is excellent for all types of vehicles, however, during winter there can be heavy snowfall. From Carson City, travel 3 miles south on US 395 to US 50. Head west on Highway 50 approximately 10 miles to Spooner Summit, along the eastern edge of the Sierras. Turn north on Highway 28 for 1/2 mile to the Spooner Lake Park entrance.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

33.

SQUAW CREEK RESERVOIR

History - Squaw Creek Reservoir is a private reservoir constructed in 1952. At that time, negotiations with the landowner resulted in public access to the reservoir. The Nevada Department of Wildlife stocked cutthroat trout for angling and for use as a brood stock source, providing eggs for hatchery rearing. However, egg harvest was never very successful and the effort was abandoned. Since then, the reservoir has been managed as a put-and-take trout fishery and a general warmwater fishery.

Pertinent Information - At maximum pool, the reservoir is 48 surface acres and is 45 feet deep. There are two tributaries, with one providing warmwater to the reservoir. Largemouth bass, green sunfish, bullhead, channel catfish, rainbow trout, brown trout, and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid) are the sport fish occurring in the reservoir. The best time to fish is in the spring, with trout ranging between 10 and 12 inches, largemouth bass between 10 and 14 inches, and catfish between 10 and 12 inches. Although the reservoir is located on private property, primitive camping is allowed. There are no restrooms or trash facilities, but to ensure this fishery remains open to the public, please respect private property and leave the area cleaner than you found it.

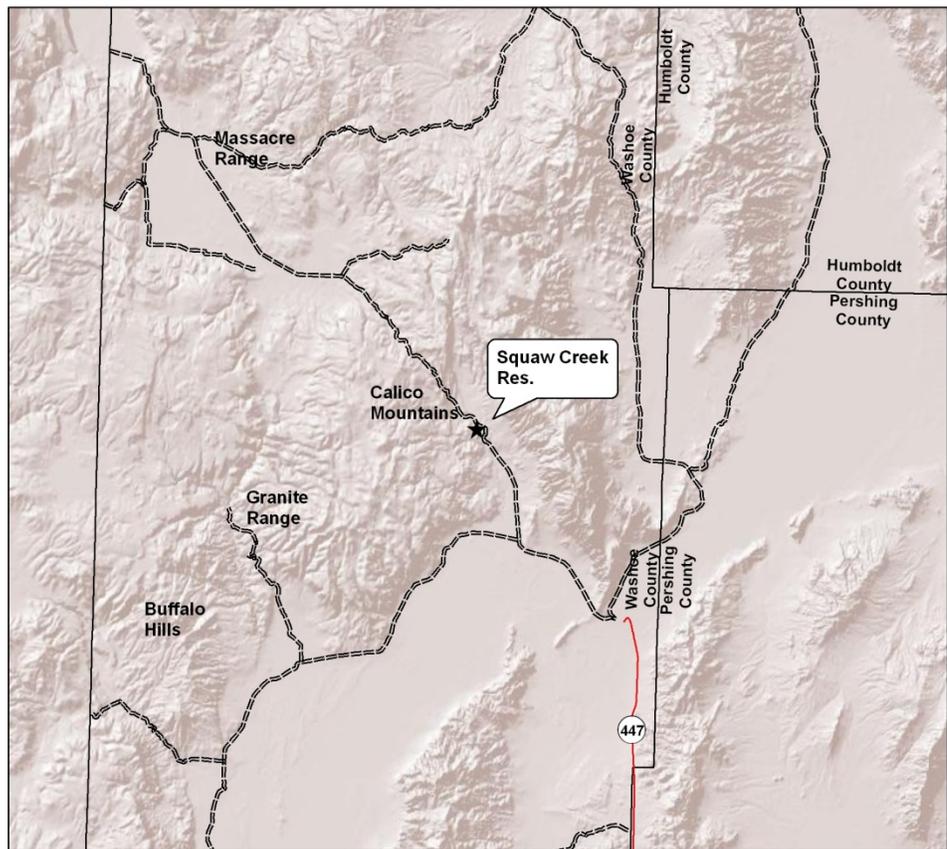
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the spring and fall. Channel catfish will be stocked when available.

Regulations – Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish, of which not more than 5 may be black bass. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Anglers can expect excellent fishing for trout, channel catfish, and largemouth bass. There is also the potential for catching largemouth bass over 18 inches. Targeting largemouth bass will be most effective in early summer, while channel catfish and trout are generally caught year round. A newly developed primitive launch ramp was created to help medium-sized boats access the reservoir. Trolling for trout is extremely productive.

Access - From Interstate 80, take the Wadsworth exit and travel north on State Route 447 for approximately 95 miles to Squaw Creek Reservoir, located on the west side of the road.

Boating Regulations - No special regulations apply.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

34. TOPAZ LAKE

History - Topaz Lake was impounded in 1922 to store irrigation water. It is part of the West Walker River drainage and is situated in Nevada (Douglas County) and California (Mono County). The Walker River Irrigation District operates water storage and Nevada Department of Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Wildlife jointly manage the fishery.

Pertinent Information - Topaz Lake is relatively large with a surface area of 2,410 acres, a length of 3.5 miles, a width of 1.5 miles, and maximum depth of 92 feet. Rainbow trout is the dominant sport fish, but bowcutt trout, brown trout, and occasionally tiger trout are stocked. Smallmouth bass and to a lesser degree, largemouth bass are also popular for angling. Boaters should use a fish finder to determine the depth fish are occupying, which is usually in the upper 20 feet of the water column, and troll Rapalas or nightcrawlers with flashers to catch trout. Shore anglers do best with Power Bait or nightcrawlers and cast out as far as possible. The average size of rainbow trout is usually around 12 inches, but they commonly range from 10 to 18 inches. Several five pound or larger fish are caught every year. Black bass are commonly caught with rubber worms, jigs, and crankbaits along the shoreline or off deeper points. Most of the property around the lake is open to the public. Only portions of the west shore in Nevada and California and the far south end of the lake in California are private property. Boat launching is available at Topaz Marina and Douglas County Park. Douglas County Park provides camping, electrical hook-ups, bathrooms, picnic tables, playground, and a fish cleaning station. Topaz Marina has fishing boat rentals, boat slips, and food and drinks.

Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked during the closed fishing season (October through December) and during the spring. Black bass are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary.

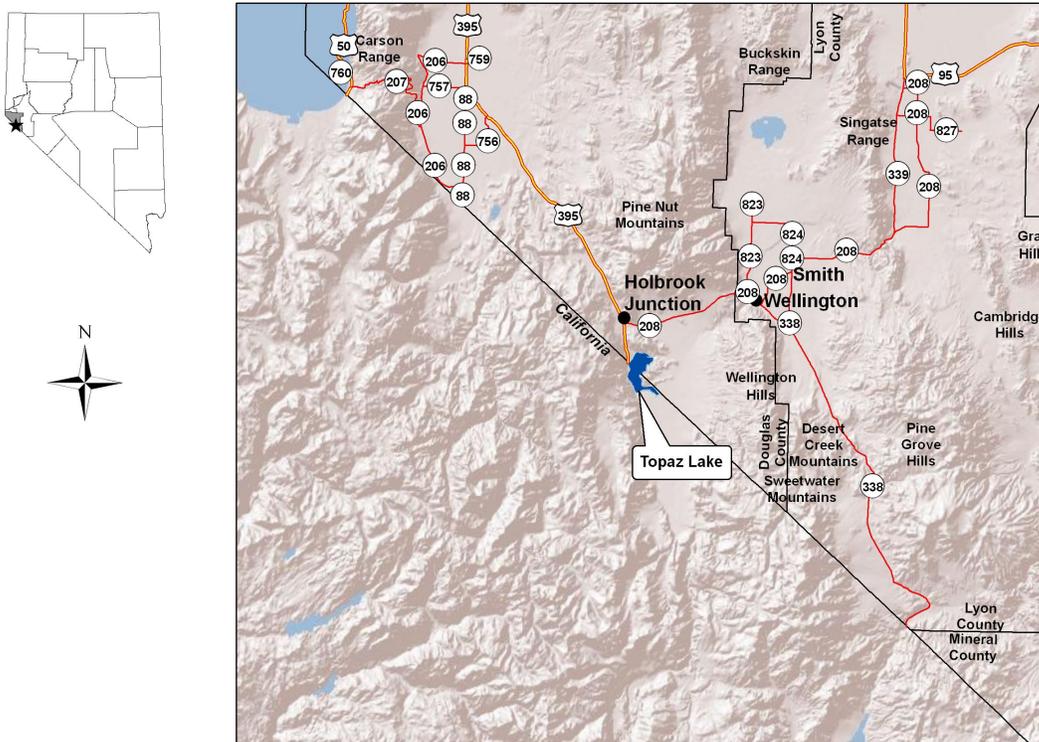
Regulations - The season is open January 1 through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset, except for the area within the jetties of Topaz Marina, which is closed to fishing. Daily and possession limits are 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. Persons under 16 years of age are not required to have a fishing license. Anglers 16 years of age and older must have a Nevada fishing license, a Nevada short term fishing permit, or a California fishing license. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - The water level should start out high, but as downstream irrigation gears up, the water level will recede some. However, the above average snowpack in the Sierra's should keep the lake level up for most of the fishing season. Fishing for trout should be good in spring and early summer, and taper off in summer. Fishing has been good so far this winter/early spring with limits of trout caught. Again, boaters should troll the top 20 feet. As the weather heats up, trout will be found deeper. Boat anglers should do well trolling Rapalas, while shore anglers should fish with Power

Bait and worms. Smallmouth bass fishing typically picks up during June and remains successful until the season closes on September 30.

Boating Regulations - All boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys are zones in which a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. Vessels are prohibited in areas within the signs or buoys located at the county swim beach.

Access - Access to Topaz Lake is excellent for all types of vehicles. From Carson City, travel south on Highway 395 for approximately 40 miles. Turn east on Topaz Lake Park Rd. to reach the Douglas County Park at the far east end of the reservoir *or* turn east on Mark Twain Ave. (just past Topaz Lodge and Casino) and follow the road to Topaz Marina. Shore access is available along Topaz Lake Park Rd., within Douglas County Park, and farther south on Highway 395 in California.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

35. TRUCKEE RIVER

History - The Truckee River was originally home to Lahontan cutthroat trout and cui-ui sucker. During normal years, adult trout ascended from Pyramid Lake and descended from Lake Tahoe to the Truckee River and its tributaries to spawn. Thousands of young fish returned as natural recruitment to these large lakes. It was probable that some young and adult cutthroat trout also occurred in the river throughout the year. With the influx of white settlers in the mid- to late-1800's, water was diverted for agriculture and municipal use, stream habitats were degraded, the river was over-fished, and other fish species were introduced. Extinction of the Pyramid Lake cutthroat trout had occurred by the 1930's. While cutthroat trout numbers were dwindling, many different sport fish species were introduced and today, rainbow and brown trout have become the most successful.

Pertinent Information - The Truckee River originates at the outlet of Lake Tahoe and flows approximately 110 miles to Pyramid Lake. NDOW manages approximately 40 miles of fisheries between the California State line and Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. This river is one of the most heavily fished waters in the state, supporting between 60,000 and 100,000 angler days per year. Anglers can fish for rainbow trout, brown trout, cutthroat trout, mountain whitefish, and largemouth bass (in lower sections) of the river. High runoff between March and June makes it difficult to fish, but once flows return to normal in summer, the river becomes easier to fish. Some of the best fishing occurs in late spring and early summer and again in fall. Nightcrawlers and Power Bait fished in large pools work great, and fly-fishing and using small spinners are very popular.

Stocking – Catchable trout (sterile rainbow trout and Lahontan cutthroat trout) are stocked mostly throughout Reno in late spring or early summer after high seasonal flows subside, and then again in fall.

Regulations – Limit is 3 game fish except in that section 1,000 feet downstream of Derby Dam to the boundary of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, only 3 game fish of which zero (0) may be trout (catch and release only) from February 1 through May 31. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Truckee River Basin. Approved live baitfish included Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, tui chub, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Recent population surveys have shown that the fisheries declined during the 2012 to 2015 drought, but sport fish recovery is well on its way. Large numbers of wild rainbow trout were found and a fair number of trophy-sized brown trout still exist. Fishing in 2019 is expected to be good and angling for the trophy-

sized brown or wild rainbow trout can be a worthwhile challenge. Anglers interested in higher catch rates should target times and areas associated with trout stocking.

Access - The Truckee River has been designated a navigable water, meaning that the state of Nevada owns the bed of the Truckee River up to the present ordinary permanent high water mark. The bed of the river, therefore, is public land, but this does not entitle trespassing on private property to access to the river.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

36. VIRGINIA LAKE

History - The late Roger Teglia convinced the Washoe County Commissioners, along with raising some money on his own, to purchase the land where Virginia Lake now sits. With the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Virginia Lake was created in 1937 specifically for fishing. Water enters the lake via Cochran Ditch and exits through a screened, submerged storm drain. From here, water drains into Boynton Slough, then Steamboat Ditch, and eventually the Truckee River. The pond sits within Virginia Lake Park, which is managed by the City of Reno. Fish stocking by the Nevada Department of Wildlife probably started from its inception, but since 1951, rainbow trout have been the primary species stocked.

Pertinent Information - Virginia Lake is 12 feet deep when full and covers 24.5 surface acres. The game fish stocked routinely in the lake include rainbow trout, brown trout, and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid). Channel catfish, largemouth bass, and black crappie also exist, and if you like to fish for carp, this lake has some big ones. Cormorants congregate at the lake and feed heavily on trout, which must be stocked late in the year to reduce predation. Bait fishing for trout has been best using nightcrawlers or Power Bait, but throwing small spinners or spoons also produces fish. On occasion, large channel catfish have been caught using chicken livers or nightcrawlers.

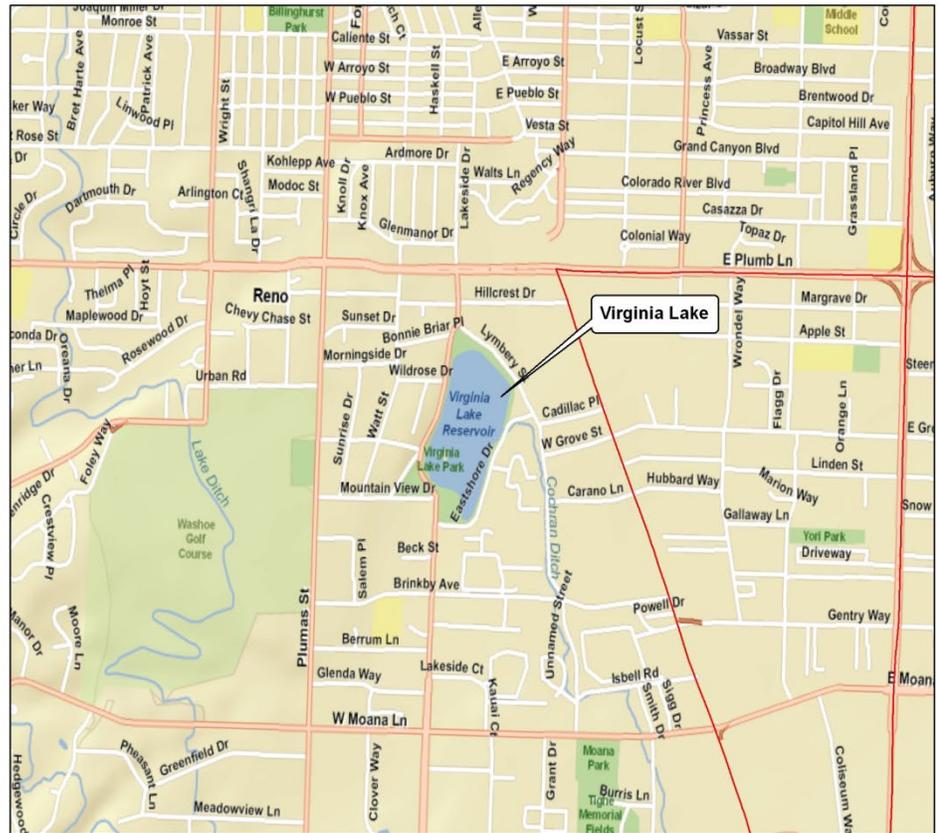
Stocking – Catchable trout are stocked in the fall and channel catfish are stocked when they are available. Largemouth bass and crappie are not stocked since they are self-sustaining.

Regulations - Open year round, during public park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Truckee River Basin. Approved live baitfish included Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, tui chub, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Late summer surveys at Virginia Lake revealed a healthy population of largemouth bass existing throughout the fishery. Rainbow trout are scheduled for stocking in the fall and are expected to provide excellent late season fishing. Early spring and fall are the best times to fish for trout when water temperatures are cooler. Virginia Lake also offers excellent channel catfish and largemouth bass angling when the water temperatures begin to warm.

Boating Regulations - No boats or float tubes are allowed on the lake.

Access - From US 395, exit onto Plumb Lane and turn west, continue on past Virginia Street and turn south on Lakeside Drive.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

37. WALKER LAKE

History - Walker Lake is a terminal lake (lake with no outlet) that is fed by the Walker River with its headwaters in the Sierra Nevada (California). It is a remnant of ancient Lake Lahontan that once covered most of the Great Basin. Since the early 1950's, the Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) fishery was maintained only through stocking. Fresh water has a total dissolved solid (TDS) of less than 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), while TDS in Walker Lake now exceeds 21,000 mg/L. LCT no longer occurs in Walker Lake due to this extremely high TDS (alkalinity and salt) and even tui chub, the primary forage of LCT in Walker Lake, are unable to survive.

Pertinent Information - Walker Lake is nearly 13 miles long and 5 miles wide, with a maximum depth of about 80 feet. Under better environmental conditions in Walker Lake, LCT was found to live up to nine years and achieve weights greater than 10 pounds. Over time, however, the TDS reached lethal limits for LCT and no LCT has been reported by anglers or during sampling surveys since winter of 2010. Walker Lake still has much to offer such as boating, canoeing/kayaking, wind surfing, and birdwatching. There is a basic campground at the BLM Sportsman's Beach Recreation Site and primitive camping is allowed at many access sites around the lake. Restrooms can be found at several locations.

Stocking – No LCT have been stocked since 2008.

Regulations - Limit is 5 trout. Fishing is not permitted within a 100-yard radius of the Rose Creek inflow. Fish used as live bait here may only be taken from the Walker River Basin in Lyon or Mineral Counties or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Walker River Basin. Approved live baitfish includes Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, and tui chub.

Boating Regulations - At Walker Lake State Recreation Area and in all boat harbors and other public areas, boats must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake. No boating is allowed within a 100-yard radius of the Rose Creek confluence on the southwest side of the lake. No boating is allowed on the south end of Walker Lake that is buoyed-off by the Hawthorne Army Depot. The lake level is low enough to where boat ramps are considered primitive and not maintained, use of 4-wheel drive is recommended. Launch at your own risk.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The extremely low lake level and high TDS has made **the lake devoid of fish.**

Access - Walker Lake is 55 miles south of Fallon along U.S. 95. The lake lies 12 miles north of the town of Hawthorne. Access from the west is on U.S. 95A, 50 miles Southeast of Yerington. Access roads can be sandy, so use caution.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

38. EAST WALKER RIVER

History - The East Walker River in Nevada flows through Lyon County originating along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada (California). Bridgeport Reservoir, seven miles upstream of the NV-CA border, stores water for irrigation needs in Nevada. Historically, cutthroat trout migrated 140 miles from Walker Lake to the headwaters, but this no longer occurs. Now, rainbow and brown trout and mountain whitefish are the popular fisheries. In 2017, Nevada Division of State Parks began managing areas that were previously private (Flying M, Rafter 7, and Pitchfork ranches), with public access allowed at Pitchfork Ranch. Additional angling access is forthcoming.

Pertinent Information - Approximately 38 percent of the East Walker River flows through BLM and Forest Service lands and 62 percent of the Nevada portion has public access. Upstream access begins at Rosaschi Ranch, which is most popular for fly- and lure fishing. Rainbow and brown trout and mountain whitefish spawn naturally and populations are the highest compared to those downstream. Just downstream is the Elbow, which is stocked with rainbow trout. Its habitat is also suitable for natural trout spawning, and fly- and bait fishing are popular. Other common fishing sites include Raccoon Beach and Ravenelle, but access is more difficult to reach. Irrigation generally begins in April and ends in October and flows reach between 200 to 500 cubic feet per second (cfs), making it difficult to wade. Winter flow ranges between 20 and 50 cfs and fishing becomes easier. The East Walker River is classified as non-navigable, meaning that the river passing through private property is also private property.

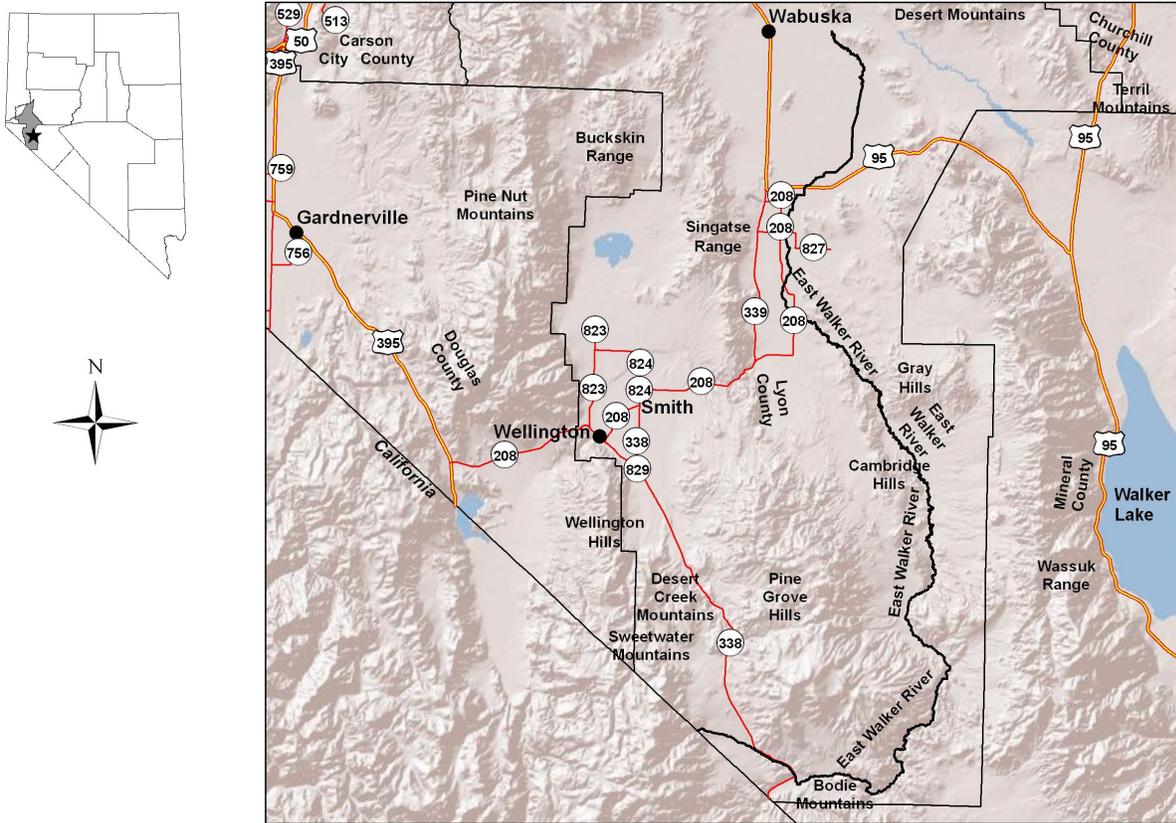
Stocking – Trout are stocked in the spring and fall at the Elbow, Raccoon Beach, Zanis, and downstream at the newly acquired Flying-M and Rafter-7 ranches. Rosaschi Ranch is not stocked since trout naturally spawn in this area.

Regulations - Rosaschi Ranch is “catch and release” fishing using only artificial lures with single barbless hooks. All other sites are managed under a general fishing regulation: limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. Fish used as live bait here may only be taken from the Walker River Basin in Lyon or Mineral Counties or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Walker River Basin. Approved live baitfish includes Lahontan redbside, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, and tui chub.

Biologist Predictions for 2019 – Trout abundances are recovering from several years of drought ending in 2016. The snowpack this year is above average, and flows should be normal or slightly above as trout populations continue to rebuild. Trout will be stocked in to bolster existing populations and, additionally, for establishing populations at newly acquired State Park access sites.

Boating Regulations - There are no special boating regulations on the East Walker River. Rafter do fish the river, but must gain permission from private landowners to trespass. Additionally, barbed-wire fences cross the river at property boundaries, so use caution.

Access - From Wellington on Hwy 208, travel south on the Wellington Cutoff to Hwy 338. Continue south on Hwy 338 for about 23.5 miles, turning east on Sweetwater Road. This is a County maintained dirt road and about the first 3-miles is Rosaschi Ranch. Many anglers park near the county bridge within 1.5 miles of Highway 338 turnoff. From this bridge, continue east about 4-miles to reach the Elbow, directly adjacent to the road. From the Elbow, travel about 9.5 miles east to a major 4-way intersection. Turn north (towards Yerington) and travel about 7.5 miles to Raccoon Beach's turnoff; access to the river is about 5.5 miles and 4-wheel drive is recommended. On the main road at the Raccoon Beach turnoff, continue north to Zanis' turnoff within 6.5 miles; the river is within 2.5 miles and high clearance 4-wheel drive is recommended. There are no facilities once you leave Wellington.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

39. WEST WALKER RIVER

History – The headwaters of the West Walker River originate in the Sierra Nevada (California) at greater than 11,000 feet. Lahontan cutthroat trout and mountain whitefish were the native salmonids, but currently rainbow and brown trout and, in places, mountain whitefish are the dominant sport fishes in the Nevada portion of the river. Topaz Lake, created in the early 1900s, is offset from the river and stores water from the West Walker River for irrigation use downstream. The West Walker River terminates in Mason Valley (south of Yerington) when it joins with the east fork.

Pertinent Information - Much of the West Walker River flows through private lands. The river is non-navigable; meaning the river adjacent to private property is also private. Public access occurs in two primary places, first, Hoyo Canyon, which has about one mile of public fishing upstream from the town of Wellington. Expect to catch rainbow trout, brown trout, and possibly largemouth and smallmouth bass in this area. The other publicly accessible site is the Wilson Canyon/BLM Rest Area. Rainbow and brown trout are stocked here as well. Good baits to use are nightcrawlers, Power Bait, and gold-colored spinners in some of the larger pools. Fly-fishing is also popular. The river is generally wadeable from November through early April. Flows are high during mid- to late spring and summer resulting from spring runoff and irrigation demands. Primitive camping is allowed at the BLM Wilson Canyon Recreation Area and a restroom is available.

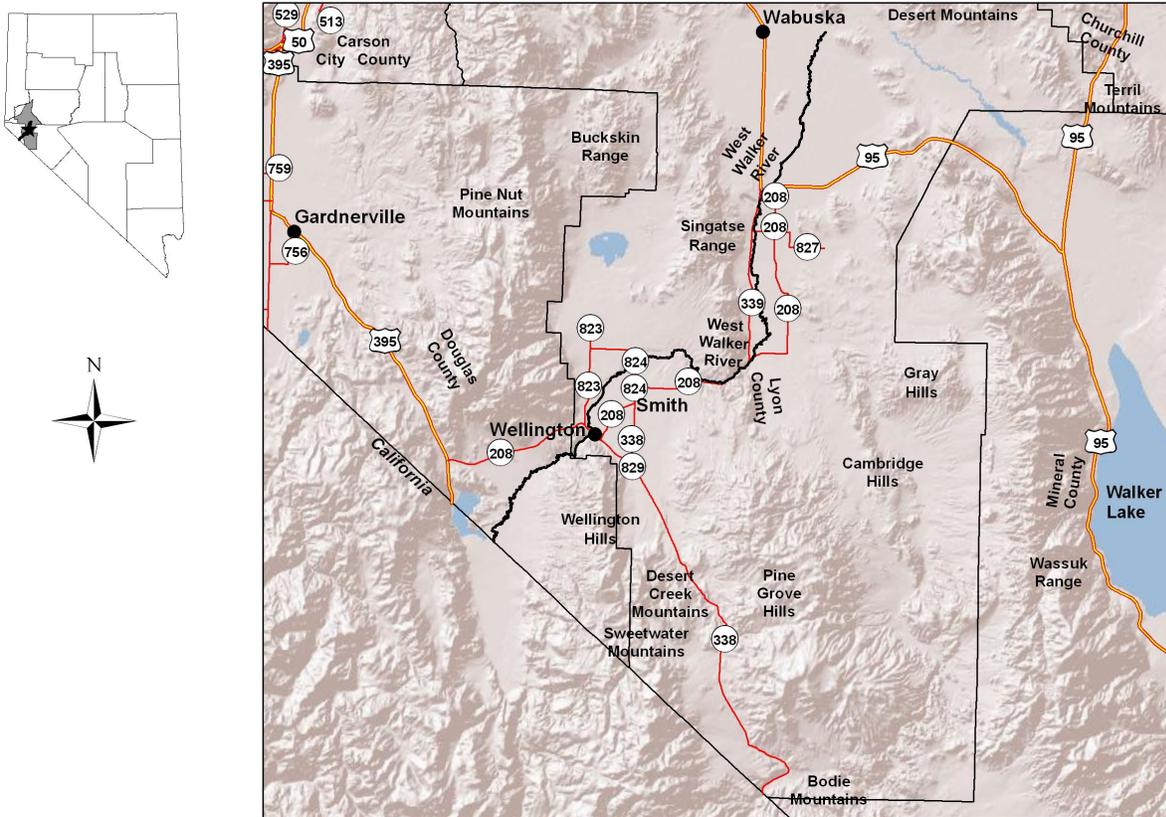
Stocking – Trout are stocked in spring and fall in Hoyo Canyon and Wilson Canyon/Rest Area.

Regulations - The West Walker River is managed under a general fishing regulation. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. Fish used as live bait here may only be taken from the Walker River Basin in Lyon or Mineral Counties or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Walker River Basin. Approved live baitfish includes Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, and tui chub.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - The West Walker River receives a lot of angling pressure and stocked trout are caught relatively quick. However, larger rainbow and brown trout that reach 18 inches are generally taken every year. Bait fishing is the most common angling method, while fly-fishing can produce good results. The best waters occur adjacent to the highway in Wilson Canyon and Hoyo Canyon just upstream of Wellington. With Topaz Lake full and having above normal snowpack in the Sierra's, spring and summer water flows should be high.

Boating Regulations - There are no special boating regulations for the West Walker River.

Access - In Wellington on Highway 208, turn west on Hoye Canyon Road and travel approximately one mile to public access. To reach Wilson Canyon and the BLM Rest Area from Wellington, travel east on Highway 208. The Rest Area, which is at the upstream mouth of Wilson Canyon, is about 5.5 miles east of the town of Smith. Scattered parking is located along the highway within the canyon. Any type of vehicle can access these sites.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

40. WALL CANYON RESERVOIR

History - Wall Canyon Reservoir was constructed in 1960 on private and BLM land and the entire reservoir is accessible to the public. It is used to irrigate downstream lands. The southern end of the Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area begins just north of the reservoir.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers 133 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 55 feet. Smallmouth bass, bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid), rainbow trout, and brown trout are the sport fish present. Anglers generally catch trout averaging 14 inches and smallmouth bass averaging about 10 inches. Spring, early summer (through June), and fall are the best times to fish. The reservoir is turbid (muddy) and, therefore, lures or flies should be dark colored and/or have rattles. Roads may be muddy in spring or after a rain, making the reservoir difficult to reach. Primitive camping is allowed.

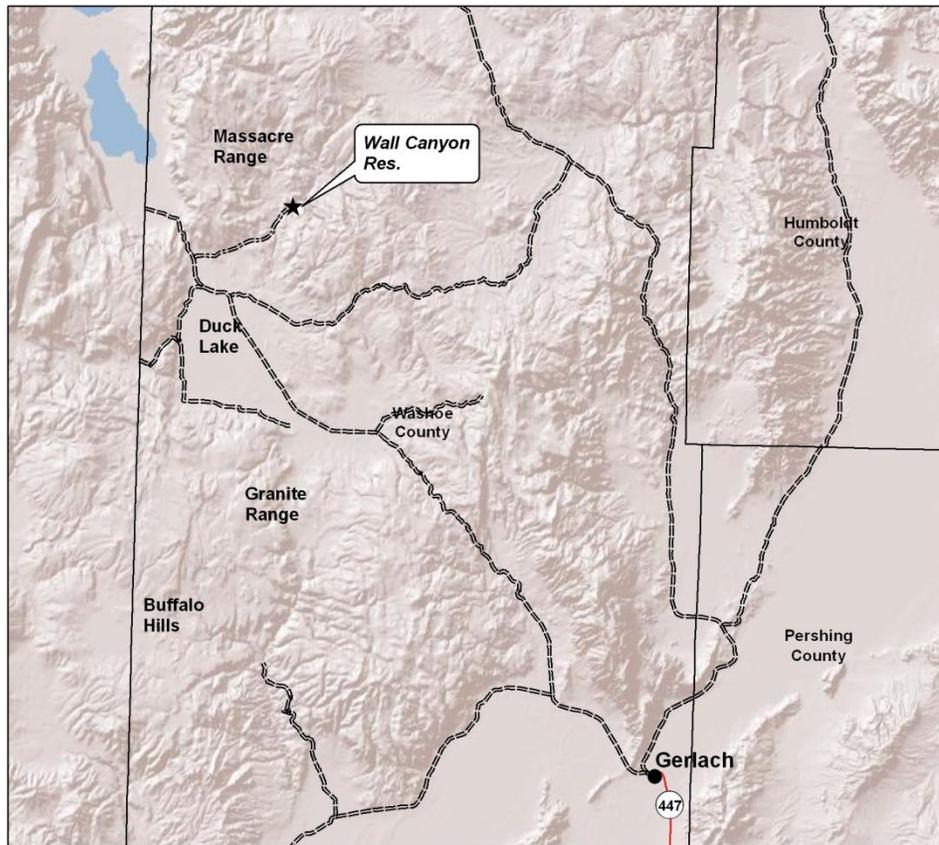
Stocking – The reservoir is stocked with catchable trout in spring and fall. Since smallmouth bass are self-sustaining, there is no need for them to be stocked.

Regulations - General regulations apply, limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited in all waters.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Improved water levels have benefitted the fishery for several years, with the best fishing success over the last 15 years being reported in 2018. Fishing is productive for the majority of the year, especially following late spring and summer trout stocking events. Self-sustaining populations of smallmouth bass and brown trout provide the best opportunity in late spring and fall, but are good all year long. While you are there, try fishing for brown trout in Wall Canyon Creek for about 3-miles above the reservoir.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Reno, travel 30 miles east on Interstate 80. Turn north onto Highway 447 at Wadsworth. Travel 135 miles through Gerlach turning right onto a dirt road marked by a windmill just north of Duck Flat. Continue 8 miles along this dirt road to Wall Canyon Reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

41. WASHOE LAKE

History - Washoe Lake is a very shallow, productive water body located between Reno and Carson City. The area is comprised of Big Washoe Lake, Little Washoe Lake, and a large marsh (Scripps Wildlife Management Area) connecting the two. The shallowness of Big Washoe Lake and the strong daily winds account for its extreme turbidity. Washoe Lake has fallen victim to extensive droughts in the past, which left the big lake completely dry multiple times over the past 20 years.

Pertinent Information - Washoe Lake covers an area of 5,800 acres when full and the big lake has a maximum depth of 12 feet. It is managed as a warm water fishery and contains white bass, Sacramento perch, channel catfish, brown bullhead, carp, wipers (white bass x striped bass hybrid), and white crappie. Fishing is best in late spring, early summer, and early fall. Usually late afternoon is the best time in the spring and fall, while the best fishing in summer occurs at night when the water temperature cools down. White bass anglers are most successful in August and September. Fishing for channel catfish is also popular with chicken livers and nightcrawlers the most productive baits. Birding is a very popular recreation, with many different species occurring seasonally and having several marshy areas to observe them. Washoe Lake State Park offers boat launching ramps (big and little lakes), picnic areas, campsites, and bathroom facilities.

Stocking – Species found in the Washoe Lake system are self-sustaining and rarely need stocking. Stocking of species may occur after the big lake fills up after being dry, however, Little Washoe Lake contains water even after severe drought, and fish can migrate and repopulate the big lake.

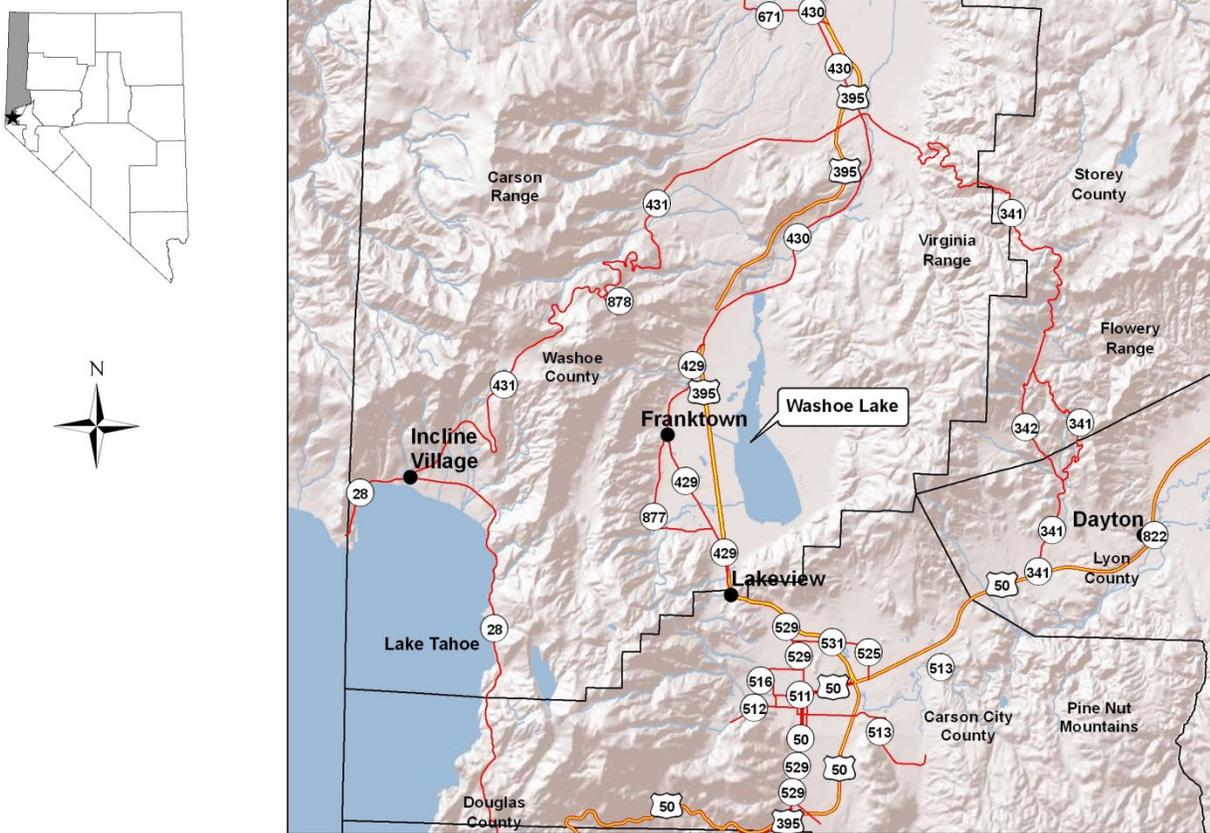
Regulations - Limit is 10 game fish of which not more than 5 may be catfish. Scripps Wildlife Management Area is closed to trespass February 1 through June 30. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live baitfish for use in the Truckee River Basin. Approved live baitfish included Lahontan redbreast, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquito fish, carp, tui chub, Paiute sculpin, and fathead minnow.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Big Washoe Lake water level has rebound and the lake remained full or nearly full since 2017 and will continue to be full in 2019 based on the amount of Sierra snowpack. The process of rebuilding the fishery has begun, but will take several years to show improvement. Fishing is expected to be poor to fair since fish populations are still low throughout Big and Little Washoe Lake. Little Washoe Lake, however, does have healthy populations of largemouth bass and channel catfish.

Boating Regulations – No restrictions on boats, however, at Washoe Lake State Park Boat Ramps: All boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys are zones in which a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. Scripps Wildlife Management Area is closed to all trespass February 1 through June 30. Be wary of changing weather conditions. Washoe Valley regularly experiences high winds in the afternoons, which can pose a hazard to boaters.

Health Advisory - Due to elevated methylmercury levels, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory that recommends no consumption of white bass from Little and Big Washoe lakes. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more information.

Access - Washoe Lake is located along U.S. 395 (I 580) in Washoe Valley between Carson City and Reno. The park can be accessed by turning onto East Lake Blvd from US 395 (I 580) a boat launch is located at the southeast corner of the lake. The north boat launch, which is a smaller facility, is located at the south end of Lakeshore Drive. From East Lake Blvd, turn west onto Lakeshore Drive and then head south until you reach the park entrance. Little Washoe Lake, located at the north end of East Lake Blvd, also has day use facilities with restrooms and beach areas. Access to the west side of the lake can be achieved by taking the Bellevue Road exit off US 395 (I 580).



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

42. **WHITES AND THOMAS CREEKS**

History - Brook trout were stocked into Whites and Thomas creeks from the 1950s until 1971 and they continue to thrive on their own today. Cutthroat trout were stocked between 1951 and 1966, and rainbow trout have been stocked annually since 1951.

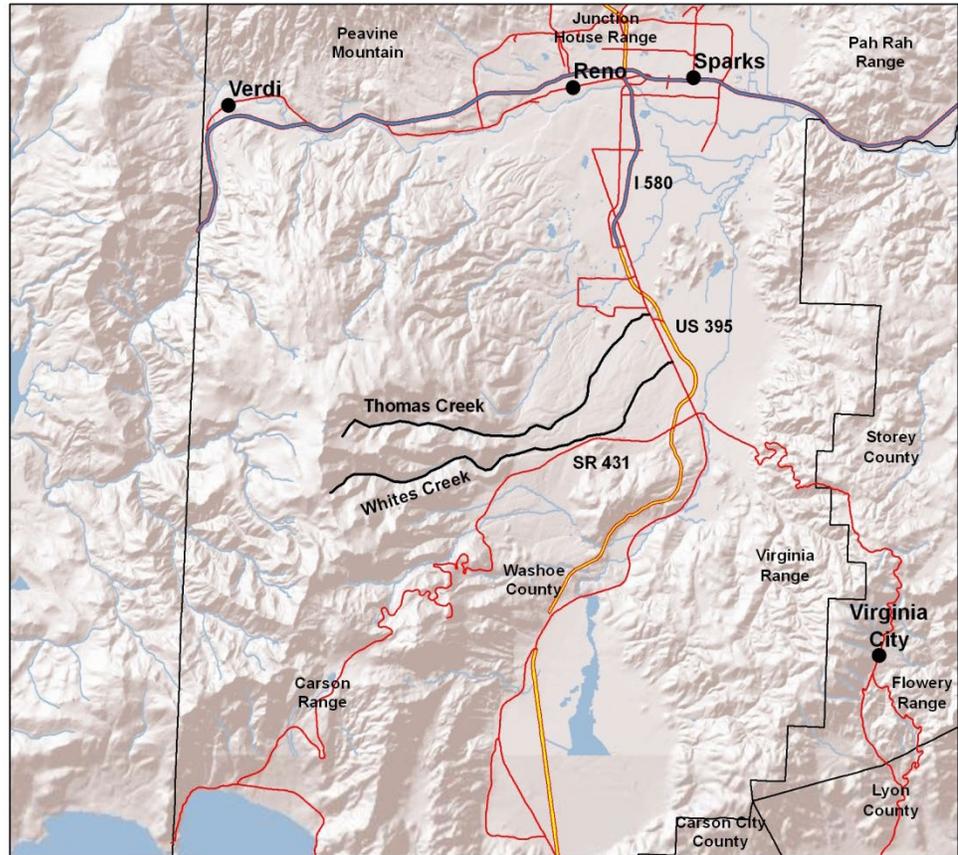
Pertinent Information - Both Whites and Thomas creeks originate from the east side of the Carson Range at approximately 9,000 feet. At 6,000 feet, they depart from the Carson Range, flow onto the upper slopes of the Truckee Meadows, and ultimately empty into Steamboat Creek. On their way down the mountain, each creek runs through a matrix of U.S. Forest Service land and private property. By the time the creeks reach US 395, they are fairly channelized and provide poor habitat for trout. Current sport fish include brook and rainbow trout. Brook trout tend to be found in the higher elevations, while rainbow do better in the lower reaches. The trout population in the upper section of Whites Creek (above Timberline Drive) is fairly low, which is probably due to the high gradient and scarcity of pools. Thomas Creek exhibits abundant populations of both rainbow and brook trout. Dry fly fishing and anglers bait fishing with worms, salmon eggs, or Power Bait are popular angling methods. Primitive camping is allowed on public land.

Stocking - Whites and Thomas Creeks are stocked with rainbow trout in the spring.

Regulations - Limit is 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited in all waters.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Lower Whites Creek and upper Thomas Creek should provide the best fishing. Anglers can expect to find hatchery rainbow trout or wild brook and rainbow trout in both streams. Flows may be extremely high through the spring and into early summer, but look for fishing to improve as flows recede.

Access - Whites and Thomas Creeks run parallel to the Mount Rose Highway (SR 431) with Whites Creek being just north of the highway and Thomas Creek running north of Whites Creek. Turn right onto Timberline Road, then left on Whites Creek Road. Whites Creek Road is the last road prior to the bridge over Whites Creek. This is a very rough road and only goes for about ¼ mile before being blocked. To get to Thomas Creek, continue on Timberline Drive for another ½ mile and follow the road as it turns west and parallels the creek.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

43. **WILSON COMMON POND**

History - Wilson Common Pond is located in Washoe Valley, was constructed in 1994, and the park is managed by Washoe County Regional Parks and Open Space. The Nevada Department of Wildlife first started stocking trout in 1995 when it opened to the public.

Pertinent Information - The pond covers approximately one surface acre, is 15 feet deep, and receives water from Franktown Creek. It is managed as a put-and-take fishery and fish are stocked and caught quickly by anglers. It is a great place for kids to fish since few trees interfere with casting. Use bait such as nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, or Power Bait, or lures such as small spinners or spoons. Fly-fishing is also popular. The pond is surrounded by a large, well-maintained lawn with lots of room for kids to play. It also has an outhouse, tennis and volleyball courts, and picnic areas.

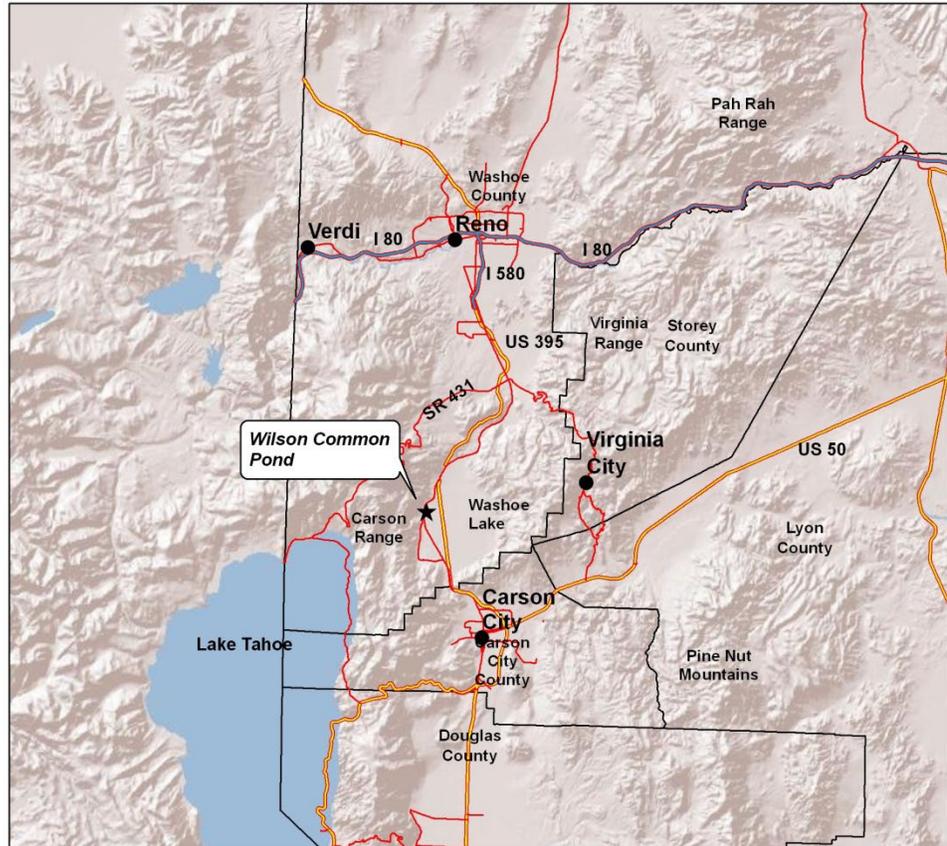
Stocking - Wilson Common Pond is stocked with trout in the spring and fall.

Regulations - Season is open year round, during park hours. Limit is 3 game fish. The use of bait fish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited in all waters.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing is best in the mornings and evenings when the water temperature is cooler. The more recently the pond has been stocked, the better the fishing will be. The pond can develop large amounts of vegetation that makes fishing difficult in the late summer months. Several habitat structures were placed in the pond to provide fish with escape cover from avian predators, primarily cormorants. Sacramento Perch have recently invaded this fishery, but can provide angling during otherwise slow warm summer days.

Boating Regulations - No boats or float tubes are allowed.

Access - Wilson Common Pond is located in Washoe Valley between Carson City and Reno. The park is approximately 1 mile south of Bower's Mansion on old US 395. Turn east on William Brent Drive. Keep a sharp eye out ... it is easy to miss.



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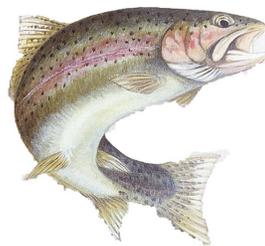
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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE



EASTERN REGION FISHING WATERS



2019



EASTERN REGION

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1. **ANGEL LAKE**

History - Angel Lake is a natural, high elevation, alpine lake that was modified to increase irrigation storage. It lies completely on public land managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Pertinent Information - The lake sits at an elevation of 8,000 feet, covers 13 surface acres, and has a maximum depth of 35 feet. Brook trout, rainbow trout, and tiger trout are stocked annually, and anglers generally catch between one and two fish an hour and average about five trout a day. Since there is a short growing season, trout tend to grow very little after being stocked, with sizes typically ranging from 8 and 12 inches. Anglers mostly use nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, and power bait, along with small spinners, spoons, and flies. Due to its high elevation and snowpack, Angel Lake is usually not accessible until June during most years, but usually remains open until the first heavy snows in October or November. The entire perimeter of the lake is fishable. A developed Forest Service campground is adjacent to the lake, along with a campground located several miles down the mountain at Angel Creek.

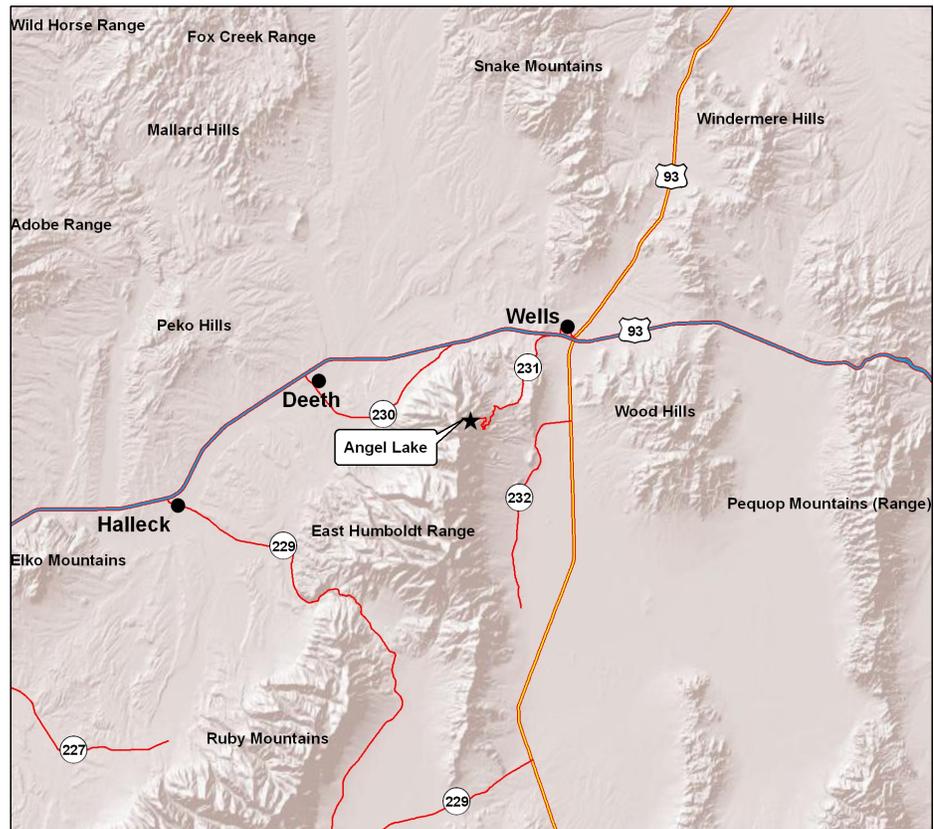
Stocking – Trout are stocked from late spring (timing depends on road access and ice cover) to early fall.

Regulations - Open year round, any time of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Good fishing for 7 to 10 inch rainbow trout, with similar success for tiger trout reaching up to 12 to 14 inches.

Boating Regulations - Only boats without motors may be used.

Access - Exit Interstate 80 at Wells and travel up the paved Angel Lake Highway, 13 miles to the parking lot.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

2. **BASSETT LAKE/TAILINGS CREEK**

History - Bassett Lake was constructed in 1942 in McGill to serve as a settling pond from copper mill tailings and Kennecott Copper Corporation presently owns the lake. Its primary source of water comes from Tailings Creek, however, water management in recent years has changed resulting in lower than normal water levels in both the creek and reservoir. Bassett Lake and its associated tributaries were chemically treated in 2015 to remove northern pike and carp.

Pertinent Information - Bassett Lake covers 77 surface acres and has an average depth of 5 feet. Fishing for bass is best in early spring, following ice-off, to early summer. Largemouth bass occur in the lake, but shore fishing can be difficult, so a boat or float tube/pontoon boat is recommended. There are two unimproved boat launches, one on each side of the lake. During the summer, biting insects and a thick mat of aquatic vegetation render the lake nearly unbearable and unfishable. The typical tackle works for largemouth bass and weedless or surface lures are suggested. Tailings Creek produced trophy-sized trout in the past, but recent low flows have halted all stocking activities. Camping is not allowed and no restrooms are available. Roads will be very muddy and difficult to drive when wet.

Stocking – Largemouth bass are self-sustaining and are not stocked. Rainbow trout are stocked in the spring and fall

Regulations - Open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limits are 10 largemouth bass and 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Bass have spawned for three consecutive years. Angling is expected to be fair, with some reaching 12 to 14 inches and a majority between 8 to 10 inches. Bluegill was also stocked, which should provide additional angling. Trout stocking will resume in this year.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - Bassett Lake is located 17 miles north of Ely and 5 miles northwest of McGill off Highway 93 via a dirt road.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

3. BRUNEAU RIVER

History - Prior to the construction of downstream dams in Idaho, the Bruneau River in Nevada was home to chinook salmon and steelhead trout - making their journey all the way from the Pacific Ocean. Redband trout and mountain whitefish are now the only native salmonids that occur here.

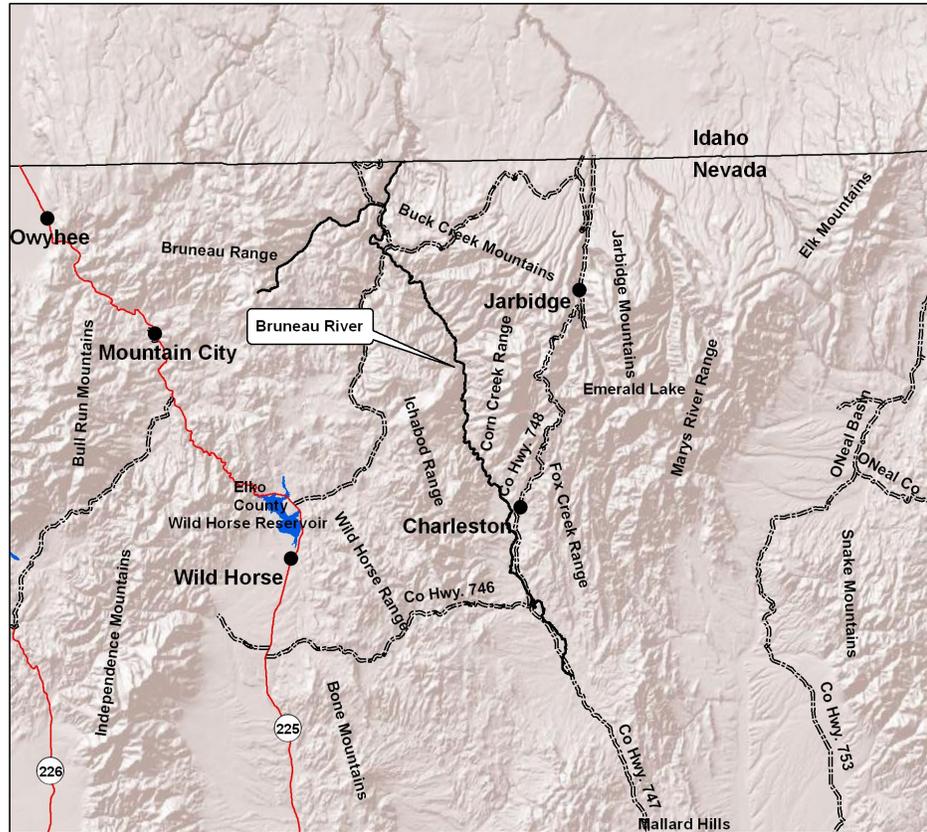
Pertinent Information - The Bruneau is roughly 50 miles in length, 29 miles of which are fishable. Game fish include redband trout (a strain of rainbow trout) and mountain whitefish, but also dace, shiners, and suckers are found. Anglers generally catch an average of eight trout per day and the best times of year to fish are in July, following run-off, through October. Fish can easily be caught on flies, lures, and bait such as worms or salmon eggs primarily along the lower section between Copper Creek downstream to McDonald Creek. There is primitive camping opportunity on Forest Service and State (Nevada Department of Wildlife) property.

Stocking - Redband trout and the mountain whitefish have self-sustaining populations and no stocking occurs.

Regulations - Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Limits are 10 trout and 10 mountain whitefish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – With average to above average snow pack during the 2018/2019 winter, high runoff is expected into early summer. Because of this, anglers should have easier fishing and better success from mid- to late summer through fall.

Access - A dirt road parallels a majority of the Bruneau River from Charleston Reservoir downstream to the McDonald Creek confluence. The Bruneau River road can be accessed from a 24 mile long road northeast of State Route 225 at Wildhorse Reservoir or by exiting State Route 225, 55 miles north of Elko and driving east 21 miles on the maintained dirt road to Charleston Reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

4.

CAVE LAKE/STEPTOE CREEK

History - Cave Lake was constructed in 1932, was purchased in 1971 by Nevada Department of Wildlife, and within a couple of years was transferred to Nevada Division of State parks. It is located entirely within Cave Lake State Park.

Pertinent Information - Cave Lake covers 32 surface acres with an average depth of 25 feet and a maximum depth of 60 feet. The reservoir consists of stocked rainbow and brown trout. The current state record for brown trout is 27 pounds 5 ounces, caught from Cave Lake back in 1984. Fishing is good all year long with ice fishing popular from December through March. Most trout fishing methods are productive in catching fish such as bottom fishing with salmon eggs, Power Bait, or nightcrawlers. Spinners also do well such as Mepps or Panther Martins. If fly fishing, try wooly bugger or nymph patterns with sinking line near Cave Creek inflow. The normal baits or bright colored jigs work well when ice fishing. Both Cave Creek (feeding the reservoir) and Steptoe Creek (exiting the reservoir) are home to wild, naturally spawned brown trout, but Steptoe Creek is additionally planted with hatchery rainbow trout. In addition, the lake is home to a large abundance of crayfish, which are easily caught from shore to provide for a delicious meal. Try using hot dogs or bacon at night with a minnow trap and net. There are a number of facilities in the park including an improved boat ramp and dock, picnic area, hiking trails, running water, fish cleaning station, restrooms, showers, and 34 camping sites with tables and fire pits. Fees are charged by Nevada State Parks to enter for the day or to camp.

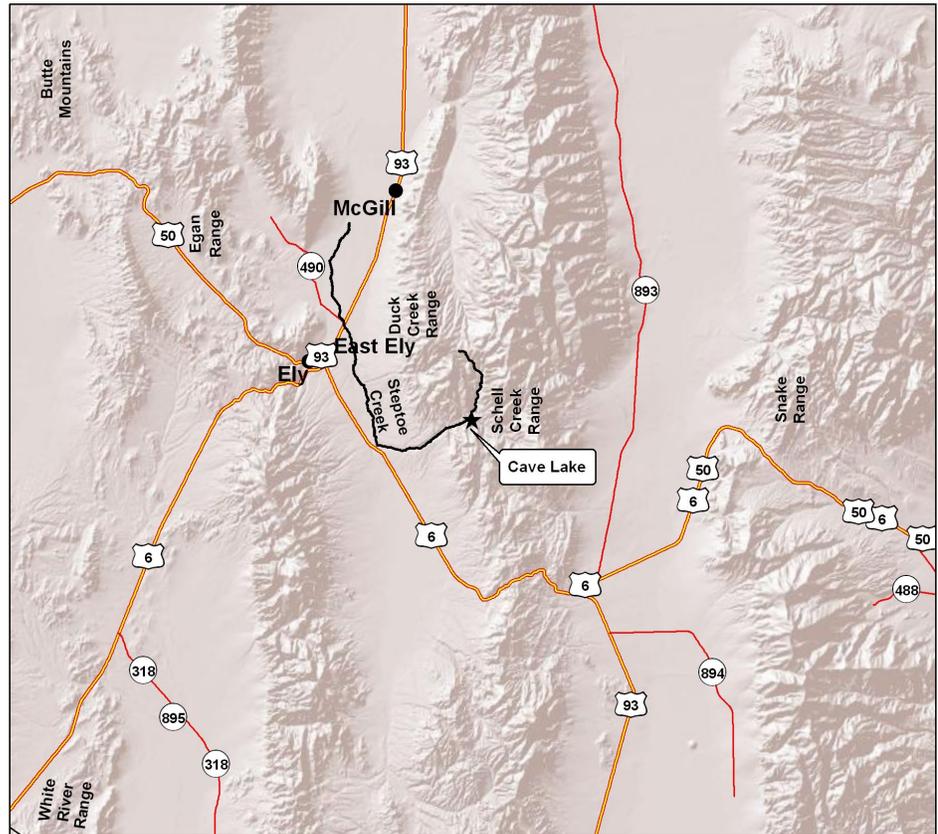
Stocking - Cave Lake is stocked in the spring and fall and Steptoe Creek is stocked in the spring.

Regulations - The limit is 5 trout for Cave Lake, Cave Creek, and Steptoe Creek. Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The water level will remain at capacity throughout the year producing good fishing for trout. Fish surveys in Cave Lake continue to show many young brown trout, but large (10+ pounders) are still out there. Try fishing for them in the morning or evening when they are most active. Cave Creek and Steptoe Creek will once again provide quality-fishing opportunity for rainbow and wild brown trout.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Ely, drive 7-miles south on Highway 93 and then east 7-miles on State Route 486 to the park. Follow the signs.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

5. COLD CREEK RESERVOIR

History - Cold Creek Reservoir, constructed in 1943 for irrigation, is a small, spring fed impoundment located in northern Newark Valley on BLM and private land. The Cold Creek complex consists of a main springhead with an outflow stream feeding two lower ponds. The middle pond has been dry in recent years, but the lower pond is considered the actual reservoir for fishing. The public can access the entire reservoir.

Pertinent Information - Cold Creek Reservoir covers 14 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 24 feet. Along with a wild, spawning population of rainbow trout, hatchery rainbow trout are stocked annually to augment angling. Largemouth bass and bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat trout hybrid) have been reintroduced in recent years to help control the abundance of nuisance tui chub. It is best fished from mid-spring through summer if the water level is good. Bait such as Power Bait, salmon eggs, and nightcrawlers are most productive when fished off the bottom. Spinners such as Mepps and Panther Martins are popular with many anglers. Nymphs and green or brown wooly buggers are the best choices for fly-fishing. An unimproved boat ramp occurs at the main pond and primitive camping is available nearby. No other facilities are available.

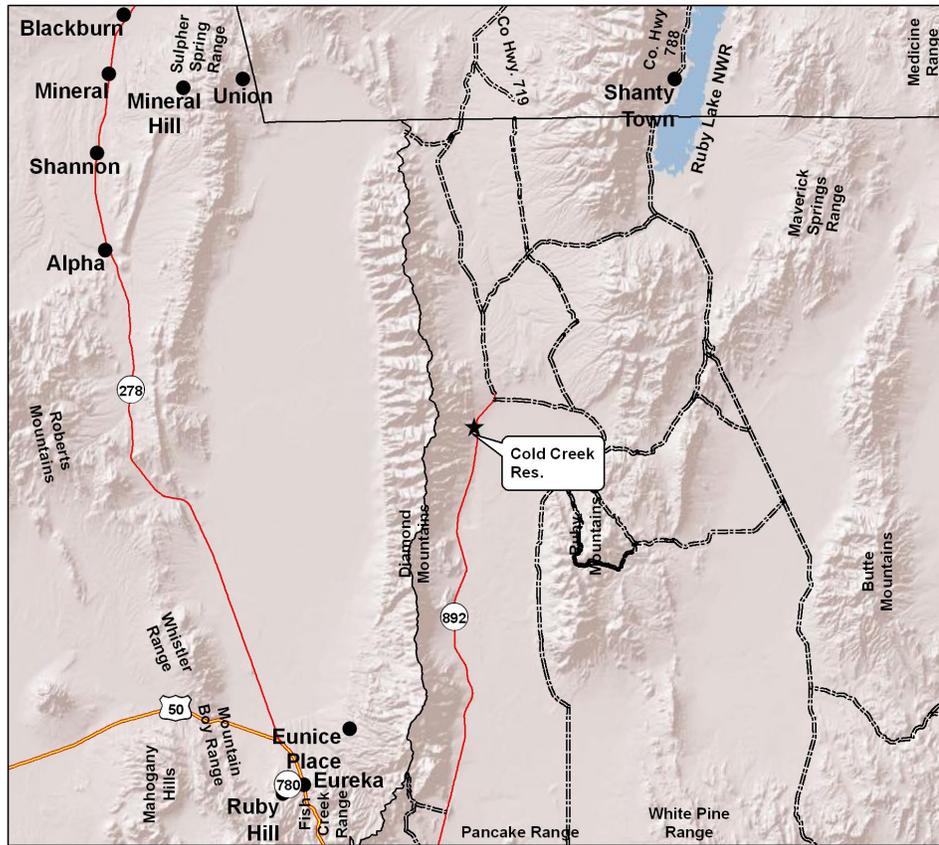
Stocking - Cold Creek Reservoir is stocked with catchable trout in spring and again in fall.

Regulations - Open year around, any hour of the day or night. The springhead and corresponding outflow stream are closed to fishing. Limits are 5 trout and 5 black bass. Minimum size for bass is 10 inches total length. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Cold Creek Reservoir generally receives minimal angling pressure due to its remote location. However, if you should be driving by, stop and wet a line. The reservoir currently has rainbow and cuttbow trout and largemouth bass. Recent surveys have found some largemouth bass in the 2 to 3 pound class.

Boating Regulations – No special boating regulations.

Access - From Ely, drive 62 miles west on Highway 50 to the junction of State Route 892, then drive 34 miles north on State Route 892 to Cold Creek Reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

6. COMINS LAKE

History - Comins Lake was built in 1953 from the realignment of Highway 93, which created the dam for this impoundment. The Department of Wildlife acquired the reservoir as part of the 3-C Ranch purchase in 1999, which is situated on the Steptoe Valley Wildlife Management Area. The reservoir has been chemically treated twice to remove northern pike, first in 1989 and most recently in the summer of 2015. In both instances, northern pike decimated the reservoir's trout and bass populations through predation. Predictably, once pike exhaust their food supply, they turn cannibalistic. This results in a population crash and development of stunted-sized pike. Since its most recent renovation, Comins Lake has been restocked with trout and largemouth bass. Largemouth bass are self-sustaining and generally need no further stocking, while trout are stocked annually in the spring and fall.

Pertinent Information - Comins Lake is fed by Steptoe and Cave creeks from the east and occasionally by Willow Creek from the south. At capacity, the lake covers 410 surface acres, has a maximum depth of 14 feet, and an average depth of about 8 feet. Rainbow trout, brown trout, and largemouth bass currently inhabit the reservoir. Due to the tremendous amount of feed, fish grow very rapidly and reach healthy sizes. Fishing for trout is usually best in the spring and fall while bass fishing is most productive during the warmer summer months. Bait anglers find Power Bait, salmon eggs, or night crawlers fished off the bottom with minimal weight is best for trout. Small spinners and spoons are also popular with casters, but a fly behind a bubble can produce excellent results. Fly-fishing is popular for trout and anglers have the best success using wooly buggers and damsels in the spring as well as nymphs and midges under a strike indicator the rest of the year. Remember to use a heavy leader. For those willing to brave the elements, weighted jigs (green or yellow) seem to work best for ice fishing. There is a primitive boat launch along the west side of the reservoir along with restrooms. Overnight camping and fires are not allowed.

Stocking – Comins Lake is stocked with trout in spring and fall. Largemouth bass do not need to be stocked since they are self-sustaining.

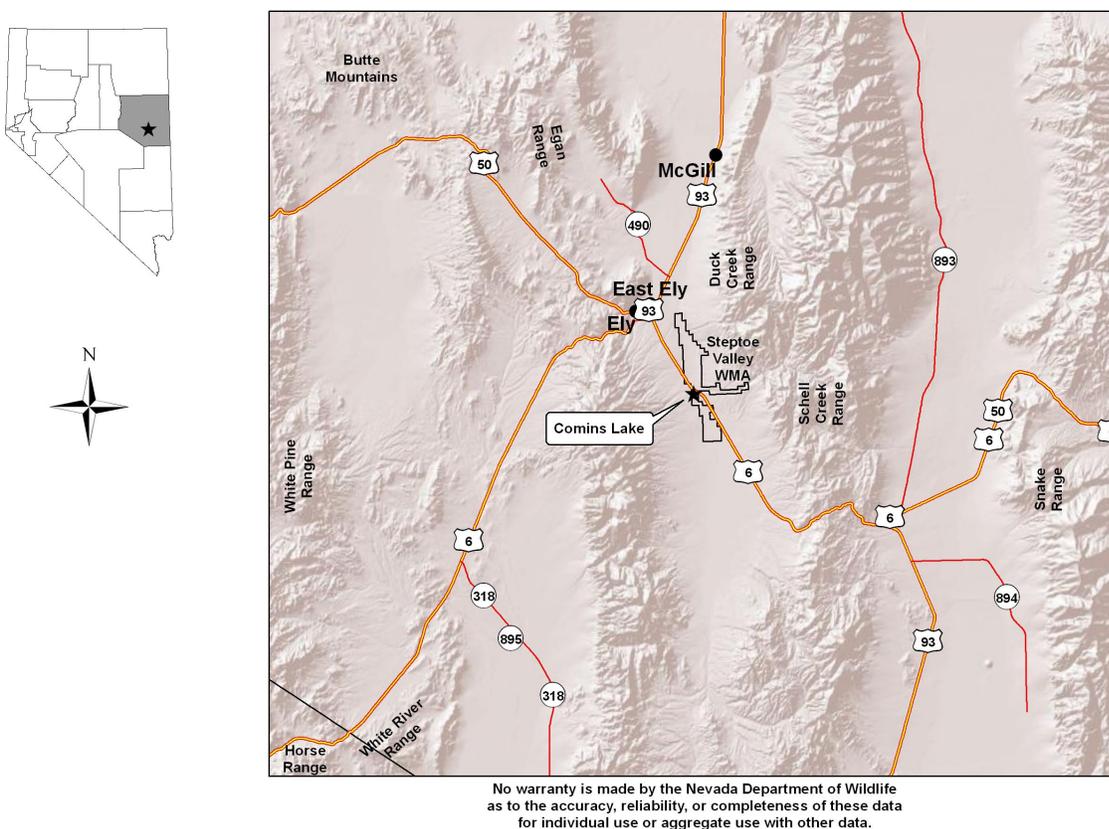
Regulations - Fishing is allowed year around. Limit is 5 trout and 5 black bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Health Advisory - Due to elevated methylmercury levels, the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public and Behavioral Health has issued a health advisory that recommends no consumption of largemouth bass from Comins Lake. Please visit NDOW's web site (www.ndow.org) for more details.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – A good snowpack in the surrounding mountains should translate to great fishing conditions well into summer. The average size rainbow trout has been 16 inches, but do not be surprised to see some over 22 inches and weighing 3 to 4 pounds. An occasional brown trout might also be caught. Largemouth bass have had several years to spawn since their reintroduction and young bass will be plentiful. There may be a few larger, adult bass, but the population is still building.

Boating Regulations - Boats must be operated at a speed, which leaves a flat wake and in no case exceeds 5 nautical miles per hour from sunset to 11 a.m. From 11 a.m. to sunset, the reduced speed restriction is lifted and water skiing is allowed.

Access - Comins Lake is located 7 miles south of Ely off Highway 93.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

7. **DORSEY RESERVOIR**

History - Originally constructed in 1952, the reservoir was reconstructed in 1999. Dorsey Reservoir is privately owned for irrigation and stock water storage. Public access is allowed.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers 20 surface acres, stores 180 acre-feet of water, is 24 feet deep at maximum capacity, and can experience large seasonal drawdowns. As a put-grow-and-take rainbow trout fishery, the trout range from 8 to 10 inches when stocked and can grow to 16 inches. The best times to fish are in the early morning or late evening during May and June. When the reservoir fills during good water years, fall fishing can also be good. Small lures, flies, nightcrawlers, and Power Bait usually produce fish and make this a good place to take young or beginning anglers. Primitive camping is allowed, but there are no facilities. Boat launching is from the shore.

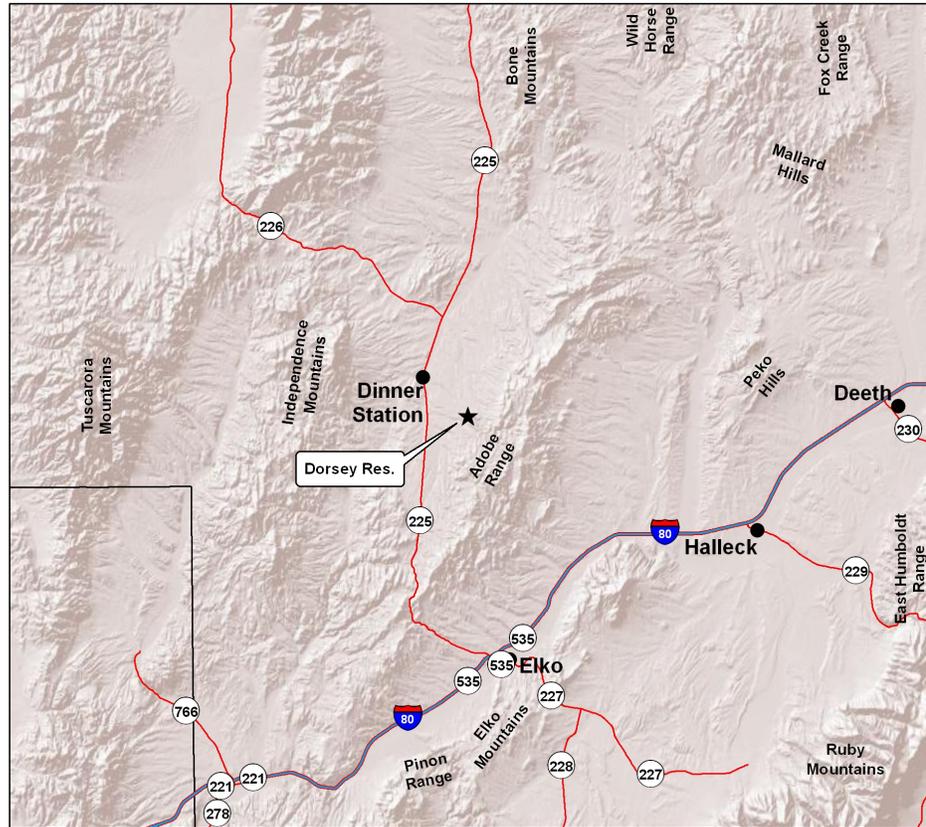
Stocking - Catchable rainbow trout are stocked in spring to late spring.

Regulations - Open year round, any time of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Fishing will be good the month or so following trout stocking, but summer fishing will be rather slow. Following several years of rainbow trout surviving through the summer, there should be some over 12-inches in the reservoir.

Boating Regulations – There are no special boating regulations, but car-top boats, canoes, and float tubes are easiest to use.

Access - Travel north from Elko on Star Route 225 (Mountain City Highway) for 18 miles. Turn right at the reservoir sign onto a dirt road and continue for 3 miles to the reservoir. The dirt road may be muddy in wet weather and is normally closed due to snow in the winter.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

8. GROVES LAKE/KINGSTON CREEK

History - Groves Lake was constructed in 1969 specifically for recreational use and lies in a beautiful, narrow canyon above the town of Kingston. It is only one of very few fishing waters in the area and is a favorite with local anglers. The reservoir has been plagued with leaks and the dam had been sealed in 2000. Unfortunately, it continues to leak, not allowing the water level to reach full capacity.

Pertinent Information – When full, the lake covers 16 surface acres, stores 184 acre-feet of water, and has a maximum depth of 22 feet. There is a put-and-take fishery for rainbow trout, which average between 8 to 10 inches when stocked. It also supports a fair amount of brown trout that inhabit and naturally reproduce in Kingston Creek upstream of the reservoir. Brown trout are typically aggressive feeders and using small spinners or flies increases your chance of catching one. The creek below of the reservoir is also a great place to fish for small browns. The normal selection of nightcrawlers, Power Bait, spinners, and flies will catch both browns and rainbows. The Forest Service has a campground along Kingston Creek downstream of Groves Lake and the nearest services can be found in Kingston, a small town three miles below the reservoir.

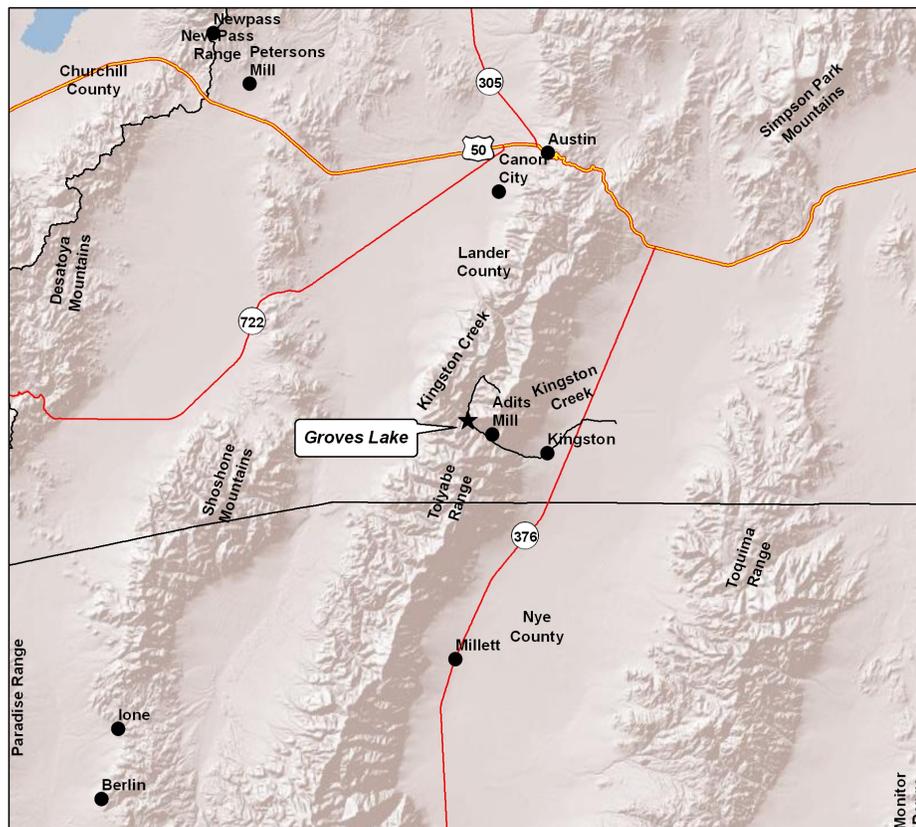
Stocking – Trout are usually stocked during mid-spring to early summer.

Regulations - Open year around, any time of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The water level continues to fluctuate, but is mostly low throughout the year. Options to repair to the dam are currently being assessed to help improve the water level. Fishing for stocked rainbow trout should be fair. Brown trout fishing, on the other hand, will be slow since their ability to spawn naturally has been limited in Kingston Creek.

Boating Regulations - Only vessels without motors and vessels that are powered by electric motors are permitted.

Access - Travel US Route 50 to State Route 376, continue for 16 miles traveling south until turning west at the Kingston Road junction. A Forest Service road runs 5-miles along the creek from Kingston to the lake. The road is usually open to travel by late April or early May.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

9. **ILLIPAH RESERVOIR**

History - Illipah Reservoir was created in 1953 when Illipah Creek was impounded for irrigation storage. In an agreement with the landowner that guaranteed a minimum pool, the Department of Wildlife paid for the construction of a new dam and the reservoir was enlarged in 1981. Although the reservoir is located almost entirely on private land, adjacent land is managed for recreation by BLM under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Wildlife. The public can access and fish the entire reservoir.

Pertinent Information - At capacity, Illipah Reservoir covers 70 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 50 feet. Rainbow trout and a self-sustaining population of brown trout reside in the reservoir. Good fishing can be found year around from shore and float tubes, but peak success occurs in spring and fall. Winter ice fishing (December through February) can also be good. Power Bait, nightcrawlers, and salmon eggs along with the usual selection of spinners and lures (Mepps, Panther Martins, and Dardevles) do well for trout. Fly-fishing with prince nymphs, wooly buggers, sheep creek specials, and pheasant tails on a sinking line is popular. The BLM maintains the campgrounds with picnic tables, fire pits, windscreens, restrooms, and trash barrels. An undeveloped boat launch exists.

Stocking – Trout are stocked from spring to early summer and again in fall.

Regulations - Open year around, any time of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 –Recent fish surveys have found good survival of rainbow trout as well as wild brown trout. Carryover trout will mostly range from 12 to 14 inches and several up to 16 and 20 inch. Expect to catch the standard stocked trout around 9-inches. The 2017 record brown trout at Illipah Reservoir weighed 11 pounds 7 ounces.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake.

Access - Travel 34 miles west of Ely on Highway 50, turning south (left) at the sign and follow the dirt road 1 ½ miles to the reservoir. Muddy conditions occur when the road is wet, so use caution.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

10.

JAKES CREEK RESERVOIR

History - Jakes Creek Reservoir, also known as Boies Reservoir, is an irrigation impoundment developed in 1967. The reservoir occurs on BLM and private lands, but is entirely accessible to the public.

Pertinent Information – Jakes Creek Reservoir covers 62 surface acres, with a maximum depth of 16 feet. Rainbow trout, largemouth bass, channel catfish, and an occasional native redband trout (from the upper drainage) are found in the reservoir. The average size of rainbow trout caught is about 12 inches, although larger fish are sometimes caught. Successful baits include nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, Power Bait, small spinners and spoons, and flies. Spring, early summer, and fall are the most productive times to fish for trout. The typical bass fishing lures such as spinner baits, crankbaits, and rubber worms prove successful, but they are generally caught in low numbers. The entire perimeter of the reservoir is fishable for all species and the eastside along the dam and northern shoreline offers the easiest access. As summer progresses, aquatic vegetation increases making fishing from shore difficult, but using a float tube or canoe helps to get out beyond the weeds. Typically, between December and March, this small reservoir freezes enough for ice fishing, with fair to good success for catching trout. There are no developed camping facilities and primitive camping space is limited.

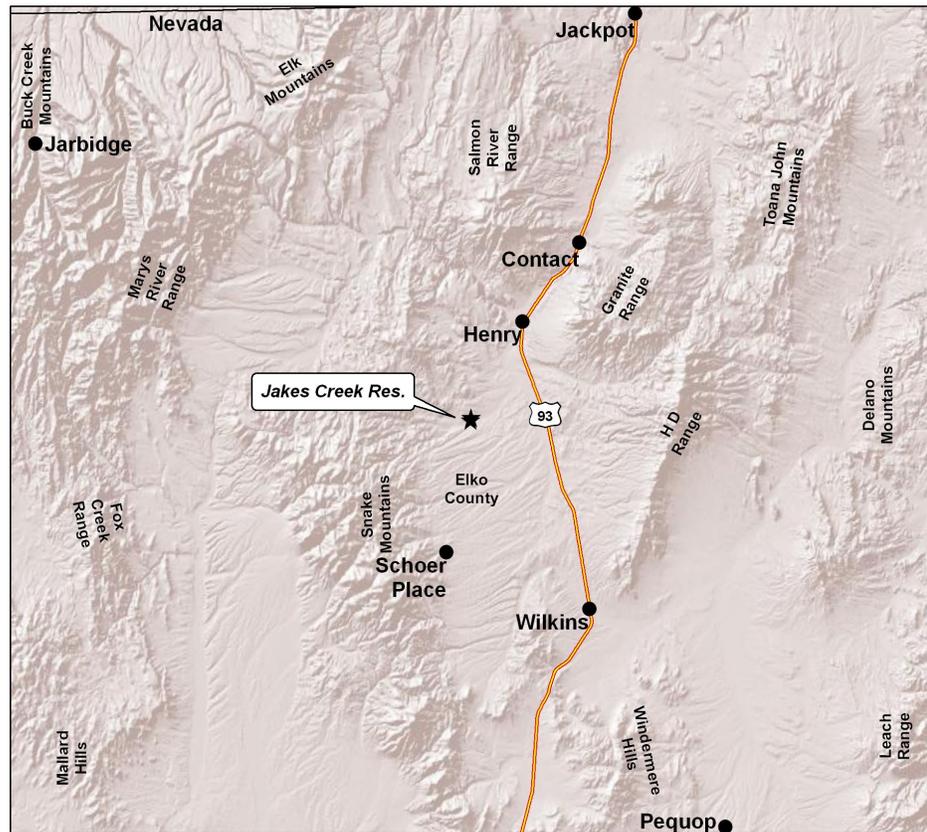
Stocking - Trout are stocked from spring to early summer and again in fall.

Regulations - Open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout and 10 largemouth bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing success should be comparable to last year, fair to good for trout and largemouth bass that can both reach up to 18 inches. Channel catfish have proven difficult to catch, but fish up to 22 inches are possible. Due to irrigation needs, the reservoir level will drop in late spring/summer and dense weeds may occur along shore by the end of summer. Fishing, however, should continue to be good as long as an adequate volume of water persists.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5-nautical miles per hour. There are no improved boat ramps and small boats, canoes, and float tubes are easiest to use.

Access - From Wells, travel north 36 miles on U.S. Highway 93 then turn west onto the O'Neil Basin County Road and travel 6 miles to the reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

11. JIGGS RESERVOIR

History - Jiggs Reservoir, also known as Zunino Reservoir, is an irrigation impoundment built in 1912. The dam is located on private land, while the majority of the shoreline is BLM. The public can access the entire reservoir. The reservoir was improved in 2015 by deepening to allow a stable low pool area and sealing to reduce leaking.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers 45 surface acres with a maximum depth of 10 feet. Rainbow trout, largemouth bass, and bluegill sunfish occur in the reservoir. Most forms of bait such as nightcrawlers, Power Bait, and salmon eggs are successful for trout as well as using small spinners, spoons, or flies. Typical bass fishing techniques such as throwing spinner baits, topwater lures, and rubber worms work best. Spring through early summer and ice fishing in winter are the most productive times to catch trout. Bass fishing is best in late spring and early summer. The entire perimeter of the lake is fishable and the north and south sides of the dam are easier to access. Using a float tube, canoe, or car top boat is a easy way to reach open water. There are no developed camping facilities, but there are numerous primitive sites and restrooms adjacent to the reservoir.

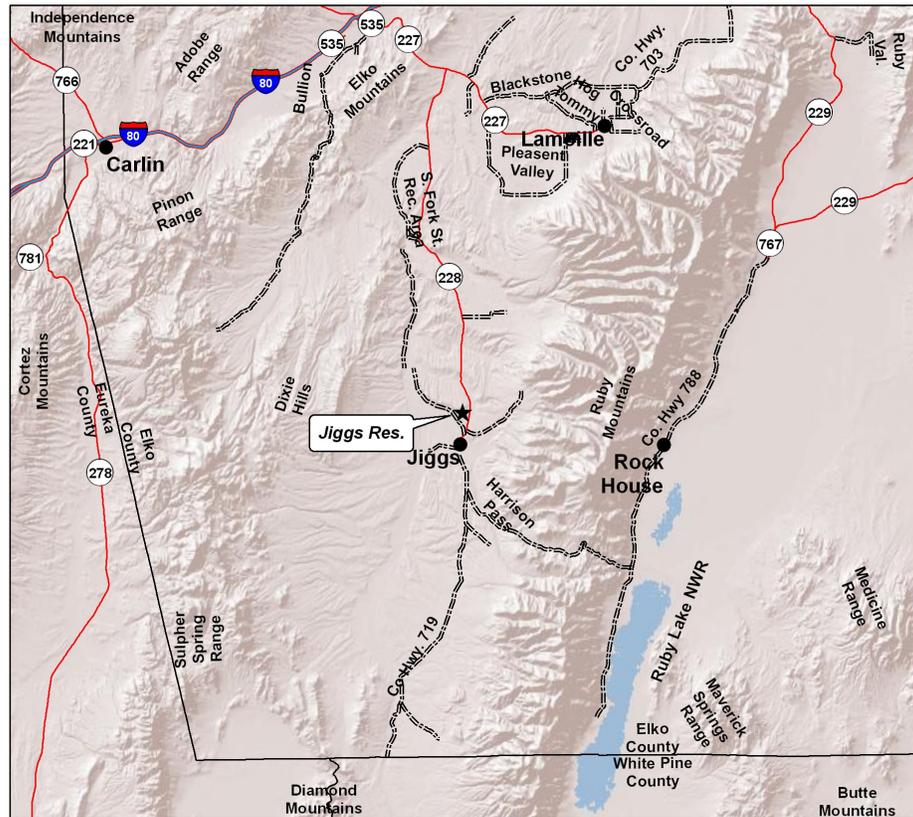
Stocking –Rainbow trout are stocked in the spring.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater fish of which not more than 10 may be largemouth bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – The largemouth bass and bluegill sunfish stocked in 2016 have reproduced for several years and have established good numbers of fish at this time. Fishing is expected to be good, with largemouth bass reaching up to 16-inches. However, bluegill may be hard to target. Rainbow trout fishing should be good in the spring, but slow down as the water temperature increases in summer.

Boating Regulations –Vessels must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Elko, travel approximately 30 miles south on State Highway 228. The reservoir is adjacent to the highway.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

12. LAMOILLE CREEK

History - This stream is one of the largest in the Ruby Mountains, which begins at Lamoille Lake. Nearly the entire length of Lamoille Creek is fishable, from the parking area at the head of the canyon to the Forest Service boundary below. Lamoille Canyon is breathtaking, offering incredible views and has numerous hiking trails.

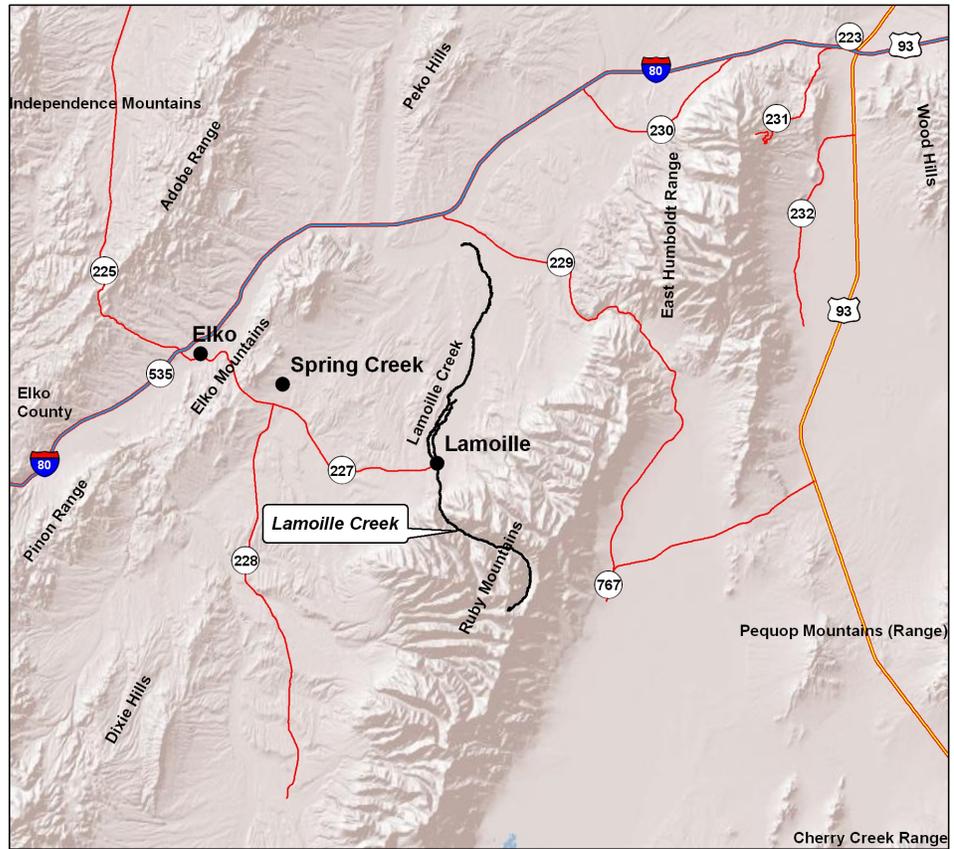
Pertinent Information - The average flow in Lamoille Creek is 3 to 5 cubic feet per second (cfs), but it may peak at 100 to 500 cfs during spring runoff in May and June. Wild brook trout occur throughout the entire 10 miles of stream down to the Forest Service property boundary and a few wild rainbow trout can be found below the Forest Service campground. The best time to fish is after spring runoff from July to October and for the most productive fishing, use bait (worms) or flies. Rainbow trout generally range from 10 to 11 inches. The Forest Service has a campground at Thomas Creek, but there are a few primitive camping areas near Right Fork. Picnic areas are also available.

Stocking – Trout are generally stocked during early summer when conditions are appropriate.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 10 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Expect to catch brook trout running 4 to 9 inches and rainbow or tiger trout 7 to 10 inches. The beaver ponds in the upper portion of the stream provide easy access and plenty of fishing opportunity for children. Low catch rates are expected in the middle and lower portions of the stream due to the 2018 wildfire.

Access - From Elko, follow State Route 227 to Lamoille Canyon. The road is paved.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

13. RUBY LAKE NWR

History - Ruby Lake is a natural, spring fed, high elevation marsh, located entirely in the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge is divided into the North Dike units and the South Lake.

Pertinent Information - Ruby Lake lies at an elevation of 6,000 feet in a closed basin and the refuge contains over 9,000 acres of lakes, ponds, and waterways intermixed with islands and bulrush stands to the south and manmade dike units to the north. Depths vary from several inches to 12 feet deep and game fish are comprised of largemouth bass, rainbow trout, tiger trout, brown trout, and brook trout. The average size for largemouth bass is around 11 inches and trout typically surpassed 15 inches. The normal bass fishing lures include crankbaits, topwater, rubber worms, and spinner baits as well as bass flies. Most forms of bait such as salmon eggs, nightcrawlers, and Power Bait work for trout as well as small spinners, spoons, and flies. Spring through early summer or fall is the best time to fish for trout, while bass fishing is usually good in spring through fall. A Forest Service campground is situated adjacent to Ruby Lake and there are several primitive camping sites scattered in the foothills along the west side. There are two boat ramps for South Lake, the Main Boat Landing and Narciss Boat landing.

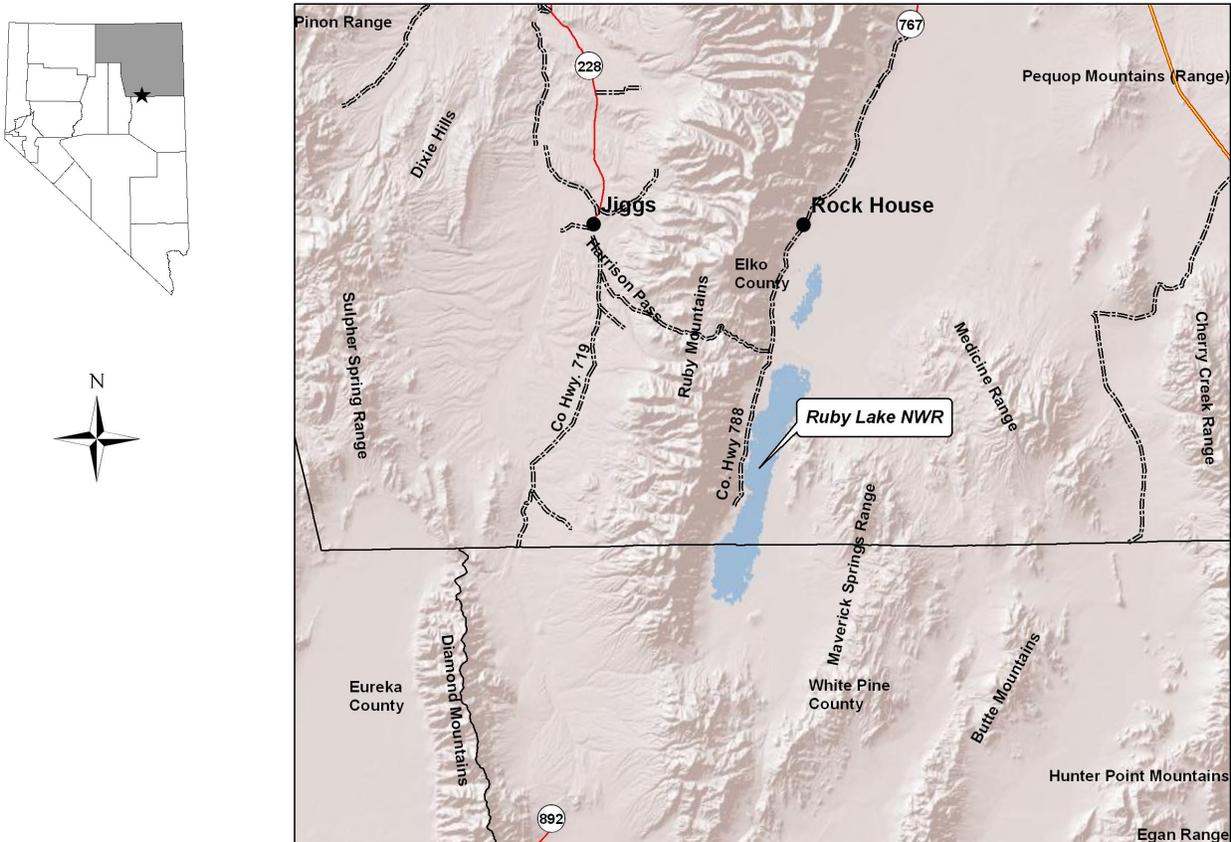
Stocking - Trout are stocked from spring to early summer and again in fall at the collection ditch, dike units, and South Lake.

Regulations - The season is open year round in all areas, except as posted, from 2 hr before sunrise to 2 hrs after sunset. Between January 1 and June 14, the limit is 3 trout and 5 largemouth bass with a minimum size for bass of 10 inches total length. From June 15 to December 31, the limit is 3 trout and 10 largemouth bass with a minimum size for bass of 10 inches total length. Areas of the collection ditch (near Gallagher Fish Hatchery) open to fishing occur year around and are artificial lures only. It is unlawful to clean or fillet fish within the refuge boundaries and a fish cleaning station is provided at the Forest Service campground. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. The use of other aquatic bait such as live salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Water levels throughout the Refuge are currently looking good and it is expected they will remain this way throughout the first part of summer before starting their summertime decline due to evaporation. There are good numbers of keeper-sized largemouth bass and fishing should be great. Additionally, with multiple age classes of smaller largemouth bass, good fishing is expected to continue for the next couple of years. Trout fishing should be good in early spring and fall, but decline during the summer when water temperatures begin warming. Expect to find excellent trout fishing in the Collection Ditch from February through April. Fishing in Dike Units 10, 13, 14, and 20 will most likely be poor due to changes in water management by the Refuge.

Boating Regulations – No boating is allowed on the refuge from January 1 to June 14. Between June 15 and July 31 at South Lake, only motorless boats, boats with electric motors, and float tubes are allowed (for protecting waterfowl nesting). From August 1 through December 31, motorless boats, float tubes, and boats propelled by motors of 10-hp or less are allowed. The North Dike units are restricted to shore fishing only and no watercraft is allowed.

Access – From Elko, travel approximately 65 miles over Harrison Pass (Ruby Mountains) on Highway 227/228 to Ruby Valley and the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

14. SOUTH FORK HUMBOLDT RIVER

History - The South Fork Humboldt River originates on the west side of the Ruby Mountains in Elko County. With the completion of South Fork Dam in 1988, the South Fork Humboldt River was divided into upper and lower reaches. Improved upstream habitat management and subsequent water releases from the reservoir have improved downstream water quality and has enhanced game fish production.

Pertinent Information - Upstream from the dam, the river runs 7 miles to State Route 228, and below the dam, the river is fishable for approximately 12 miles to Hunter Banks Diversion Dam. Water discharge ranges from 5 to 15 cubic feet per second (cfs) in the fall, and from 600 to 1,100 cfs in the spring. Bowcutt trout (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid), rainbow trout, brown trout, smallmouth bass, and channel catfish are the likely game fish present, which originally had come from the reservoir. Both rainbow and brown trout are known to spawn in the river above and below the reservoir, with rainbow trout typically ranging from 14 to 22 inches. In general, though, the best times of year to fish are from March through June and September through December. There is camping at South Fork State Park.

Stocking - No stocking occurs in the river. Fish migrate upstream and downstream from South Fork Reservoir, which is stocked annually.

Regulations - From the Lucky Nugget Subdivision causeway downstream to its confluence with the Humboldt River, season open year around, any time of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout, 1 black bass, 1 white bass hybrid (wiper), and 5 channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass and wiper is 15 inches total length. There is an exception from March 1 through June 30, where black bass have a zero harvest limit (catch and release only).

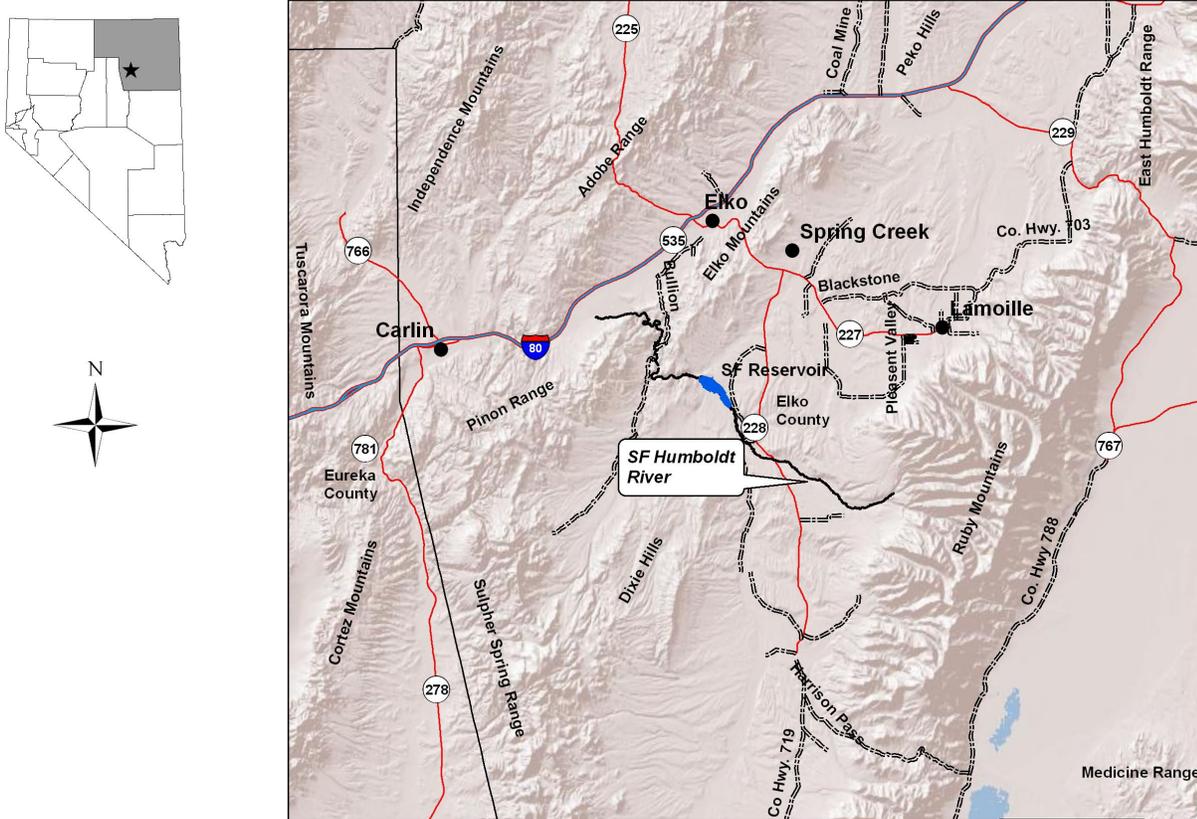
From the Lucky Nugget Subdivision causeway upstream to Lee, season open year around, any time of the day or night. Limit is 1 trout and only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be good for rainbow trout during the spawning season in the spring (February-May) and the timing and duration will depend on spring runoff. Spawning trout typically range from 14 to 23 inches. Warm water gamefish can also be found below South Fork Reservoir and include catfish, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and occasionally wipers.

Boating Regulations - There are no special boating regulations for the South Fork of the Humboldt River.

Access - State Park at South Fork Reservoir off State Route 228 and Bullion Road out of Elko are the only "legal" access points. The State Park access is paved, while Bullion Road is an improved gravel road.



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- Drain** – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.
- Dry** – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

15. SOUTH FORK RESERVOIR

History - South Fork Reservoir was built in 1988 with recreation specifically in mind. It lies entirely on public land managed by Nevada Division of State Parks.

Pertinent Information - South Fork Reservoir comprises 1,640 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 67 feet at full capacity. It stores excess flow from the South Fork Humboldt River and is operated to release only the amount of water that flows in. The reservoir contains rainbow, brown, and bowcutt (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid) trout along with smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, wipers (striped bass x white bass hybrid), and channel catfish. Harvested rainbow trout average about 16 inches and bowcutt trout are usually greater than 19 inches. Black bass reach up to 21 inches and wipers range from 6 to 12 pounds. Most bait such as nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, and Power Bait are best for trout, along with small spinner, spoons, and tied-flies. The typical small- and largemouth bass fishing lures such as rubber worms, crankbaits, spinner baits, and topwater work great; however, the abundance of natural feed can make angling success at times tough.

Catfish are caught using the typical baits such as chicken livers, nightcrawlers, and large shrimp. Spring through early summer is the most productive time for anglers catching trout; however, fish the early morning hours in summer. Ice fishing during the colder months has also produced good results. The best bass fishing occurs in late spring. The entire perimeter of the reservoir is fishable with numerous access sites, but float tubing is very popular. South Fork State Park has a campground facility along with a few primitive camping spaces around the reservoir. Two improved, concrete boat ramps are located within the park on both sides of the reservoir.

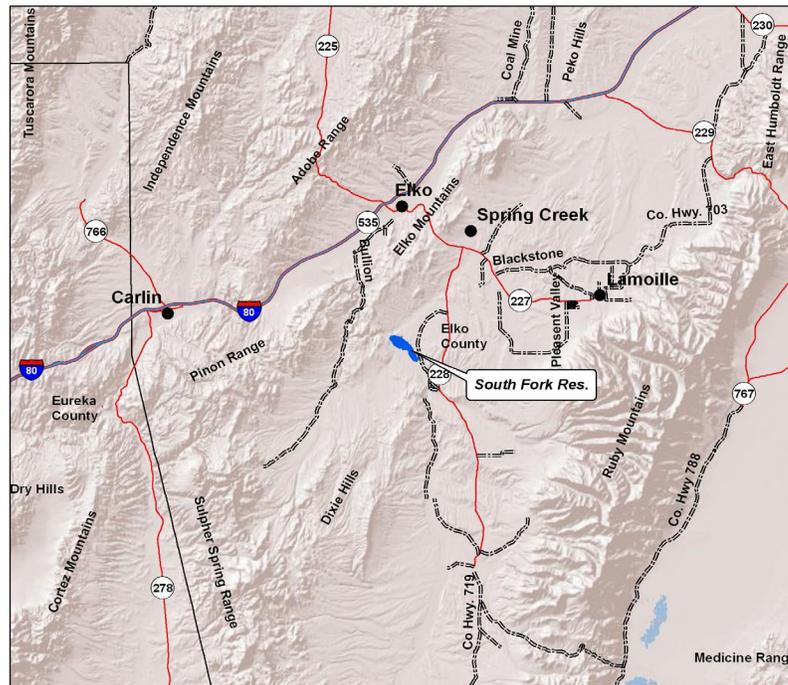
Stocking – Trout are stocked in spring and fall.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limits are 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 1 may be black bass, 1 may be a wiper, and 5 may be channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass and wipers is 15 inches, except for March 1 through June 30 when only catch and release fishing is allowed for black bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – South Fork Reservoir has been well stocked in recent years and over 94,000 trout were stocked in 2018. The reservoir will be stocked at the normal allocation of 90,000 trout in 2019. A near capacity reservoir and abundant trout populations should provide good fishing for those between 12 to 21 inches beginning in late March through early July. The lake produces quality largemouth bass with an occasional trophy fish can be caught from 6 to 8 pounds. Catfish should fish well and expect to see an occasional 20 pounder. A few wipers are caught in spring and range from 8 to 13 pounds.

Boating Regulations - Boating is permitted throughout South Fork Reservoir except for the buoyed area by the spillway. Vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake in boat harbors or areas designated by buoy.

Access - The reservoir is located 10 miles southwest of Elko, off state Highway 228. There is paved access to the main boat ramp and improved campground area. The west side has a campground with a gravel road that leads there.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

16. WEST FORK JARBIDGE RIVER

History - Prior to the construction of numerous downstream dams in Idaho and Oregon, the Jarbidge River in Nevada was home to chinook salmon and steelhead that made incredible journeys from the Pacific Ocean. Currently, the native sport fish community consists of redband trout, bull trout (a federally threatened species), and mountain whitefish.

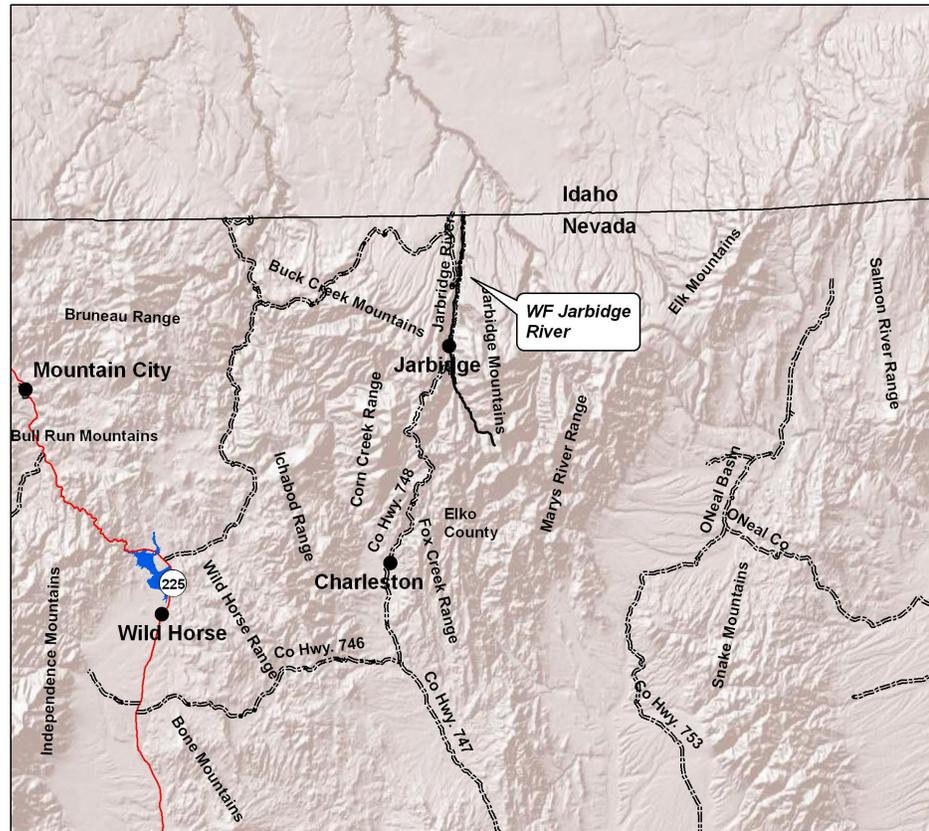
Pertinent Information - The Jarbidge River flows for 17 miles in Nevada. The best time to fish is July (following spring run-off) through October. Trout species occurring here include native bull trout, redband trout, and mountain whitefish. Fly-fishing is popular with dry flies producing very exciting catches. Multiple Forest Service campgrounds occur up and downstream of the town of Jarbidge.

Stocking - Trout populations are self-sustaining and no stocking occurs.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout and 10 mountain whitefish, except the possession of bull trout is prohibited. **All captured bull trout must be released immediately.** Please report catching bull trout to NDOW Eastern Region Office (775) 777-2300. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Winter snow pack was above average during the winter of 2018/2019. Spring and early summer flows are expected to be relatively high and it is recommended anglers hold off from fishing until flows decrease. Better fishing conditions should come in the middle to late summer and remain until fall of the year.

Access - Travel 55 miles north of Elko on State Highway 225, then 46 miles of maintained dirt road to Jarbidge via the Charleston Road (left turn). Once there, head north over the scenic western flank of the Jarbidge Mountains. This route is always open by July 4 and remains open until winter snows make the road impassable. The alternate route through Rogerson, Idaho is available year around.



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17.

WILDHORSE RESERVOIR

History - Wildhorse Reservoir was constructed in 1937 and reconstructed in 1970. Its primary purpose is for irrigation storage and, therefore, has large seasonal drawdowns. Most of the surrounding land is administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but is leased to the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Additionally, Wildhorse State Park and some private property surround the reservoir.

Pertinent Information - At maximum capacity, the reservoir covers 2,830 acres, has a maximum depth of 70 feet, and an average depth of 40 feet. It has a coldwater, put-grow-take trout fishery and a self-sustaining warmwater fishery. Coldwater game species include rainbow, brown, bowcutt (rainbow x cutthroat hybrid), and tiger trout (brown x brook trout hybrid). Warmwater game species consists of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, channel catfish, wipers (white bass x striper hybrid), and yellow perch. Harvest lengths of larger than 16 inches usually occur for rainbow trout and 19 inches for bowcutt trout. Wipers generally range from 14 to 25 inches, channel catfish from 14 to 28 inches, and black bass from 8 to 17 inches. Lures are best for trout from May through June and mid-September through October, and nightcrawlers, salmon eggs, corn, and Power Bait during December through February while ice fishing. Fly-fishing is popular in early spring and late fall. Shore and still fishing from a boat are successful; however, trolling is more productive in summer. Spring and early summer are best for bass using crankbaits and rubber worms, and for catfish using stink baits and liver. Use small jigs and worms for yellow perch. Wildhorse State Park has day use, camping, and a boat ramp and BLM has a day use and campground area near the north end of the reservoir. Wildhorse Resort has a motel, RV hookup, restaurant, bar, and a convenience store. Duck Valley Indian Reservation provides campsites and a boat launch.

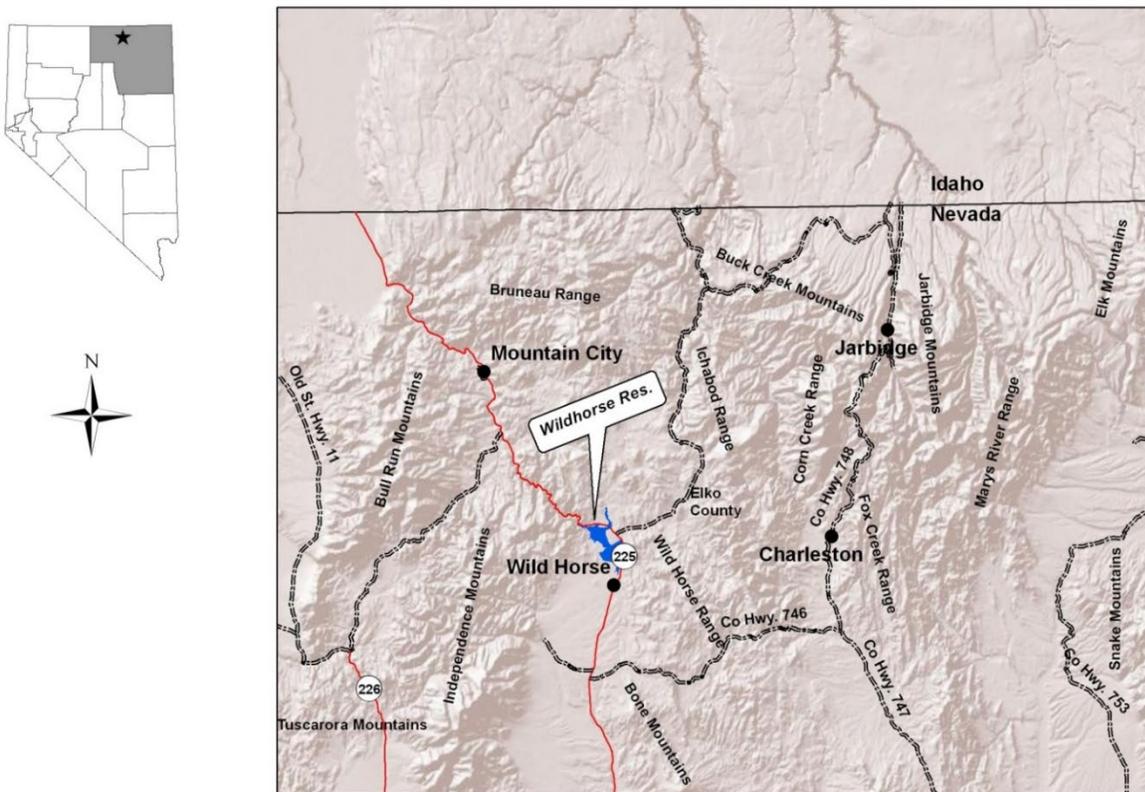
Stocking – Trout are stocked from spring to early summer and again in fall. Most warmwater fishes are self-sustaining and there is no need for them to be stocked. Wipers, however, are sterile and are usually stocked annually or biennially as 6 to 8 inch fish.

Regulations - Wildhorse Reservoir and its inlet and outlet rivers and streams including Penrod Creek up to the bridge below the Gold Creek Ranger Station in Elko County are open year round, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout, 1 black bass, 1 wiper, unlimited possession for yellow perch, and 5 channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass and wiper is 15 inches total length. From March 1 through June 30, catch and release fishing only for black bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Wildhorse Reservoir was well stocked with over 98,000 trout in 2018 and will be stocked with 100,000 catchable trout this year. Recovery of most sport fishes have occurred over the last three years as the reservoir volume has been maintained at an adequate level. However, the typical drawdown during the irrigation will occur from June through October. Spring trout fishing will be good, producing quality sizes up to 18 to 21 inches. Wiper and catfish angling will be slow, smallmouth bass fair for bass 8 to 12 inch, and perch fishing will be fair for those 8 to 11 inches. Boat launch ramps will be accessible in spring, and car-topper boats, canoes, or float tubes are popular in many areas around the reservoir.

Boating Regulations - All boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys are zones in which a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. Vessels are prohibited in areas designated by signs and buoys at the dam.

Access - Travel north from Elko on State Route 225 for 65 miles to the reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

18.

WILLOW CREEK RESERVOIR

History - Willow Creek Reservoir was constructed in 1884, reconstructed in 1921, restored in 1999, and again in 2005. Finally, the reservoir was drained in 2007 to repair the headgate and dam. Barrick Gold Corporation, Goldstrike Complex privately owns the reservoir and surrounding land. It serves as an agricultural irrigation impoundment with large drawdowns occurring seasonally. It is open to the public for fishing, hunting, boating, and camping. In 2017, the reservoir was completely drained due to a valve breakage at the dam and the fishery was lost. Artificial habitat was then added and rebuilding of sport fish populations occurred shortly after.

Pertinent Information - At maximum capacity, Willow Creek covers 640 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 40 feet. It is known primarily for white crappie; which generally range in size between 6 and 10 inches. The best time to catch crappie is from May through July and boat fishing is best, but shore fishing along deep drop-offs is also productive. Brightly colored jigs work well as does trolling small spinners and crankbaits. The reservoir also offers the opportunity to catch largemouth bass ranging in size from 8 to 12 inches and channel catfish up to 12 lbs. Fly-fishing is less productive since the water is always cloudy. Rubber worms, jigs, and crankbaits work well for bass in the spring. Stink baits, liver, nightcrawlers, and shrimp work well for catfish during spring and summer. There is primitive camping for small RVs and tents but bring your own water and firewood. Car-topper boats, canoes, or float tubes are recommended. It is difficult to launch trailered boats when the water level is low in summer; however, a gravel boat ramp is usable during high water.

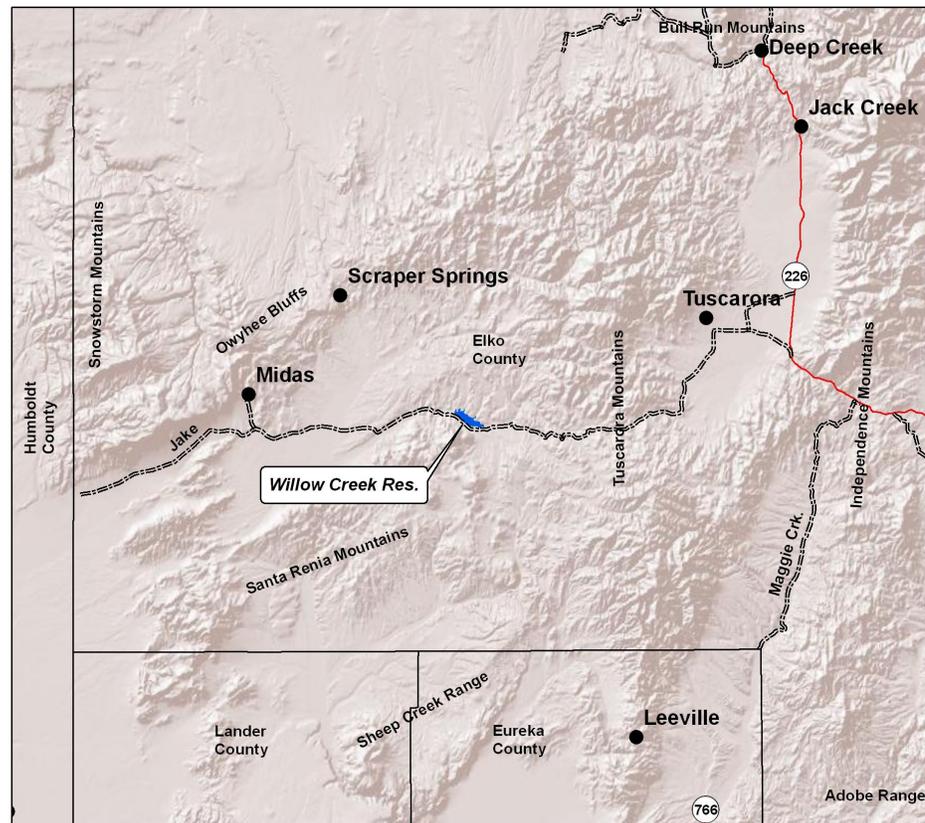
Stocking - The warmwater fishery is supported by natural reproduction and stocking is rarely needed. Channel catfish are stocked occasionally since the fishery is managed as put-grow-and take.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limits are 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass and 5 may be channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – In November 2017, a broken valve on the dam caused complete drawdown of the reservoir and loss of the fishery. Repairs were completed by October 2018 and the reservoir slowly filled during the winter of 2019. If suitable amounts of spring runoff and reservoir storage are achieved by this May, the reservoir will be restocked with sportfish (for example, white crappie, channel catfish, and largemouth bass) will occur shortly after. Expect 3 to 5 years before the crappie population returns to the level it was before the fishery was lost.

Boating Regulations – Boating is allowed and there are no special boating regulations.

Access - From the west, turn off Interstate 80 at Golconda and follow signs 44 miles to Midas on State Route 789 (some paved highway and mostly compacted gravel). Travel past Midas turnoff 15 miles on a gravel road to the reservoir. From the east, travel 27 miles north from Elko on State Route 225, turn onto State Route 226 for 18 miles to Tuscarora turnoff (just past Taylor Canyon Resort), turn left onto the dirt road to Tuscarora and travel 27 miles to the reservoir. The dirt road past Tuscarora is normally closed in the winter due to snow and rough areas (4WD) at other times.



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Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

19. WILSON SINK RESERVOIR

History - Wilson Sink Reservoir was constructed in 1954 and owned by the Petan Ranch. It is used for irrigation storage and the reservoir has large seasonal drawdowns. The land and campground surrounding the reservoir are public and administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Pertinent Information - At a maximum capacity, the reservoir covers 800 surface acres and has a maximum depth of 30 feet. Wilson Sink Reservoir receives a fair amount of angling pressure, has a put-grow-and-take rainbow trout fishery, and a self-sustaining largemouth bass fishery. Trout usually range from 13 to 17 inches and the best time to catch them is from May through September. Fly-fishing is good from a float-tube or boat, but still-fishing using nightcrawlers, corn, Power Bait, small spinner, or spoons works just as well. Trolling lures, flies, and flashers with bait also will catch fish. Bass fishing is usually fair to good during late spring and summer and the average size is about 12 inches. Shore can be productive, but in summer, fishing from a boat brings the best success. Spinner baits, crankbaits, and a variety of rubber grubs and worms are productive. BLM offers a campground, boat launch, water, restrooms, and a trailer dump.

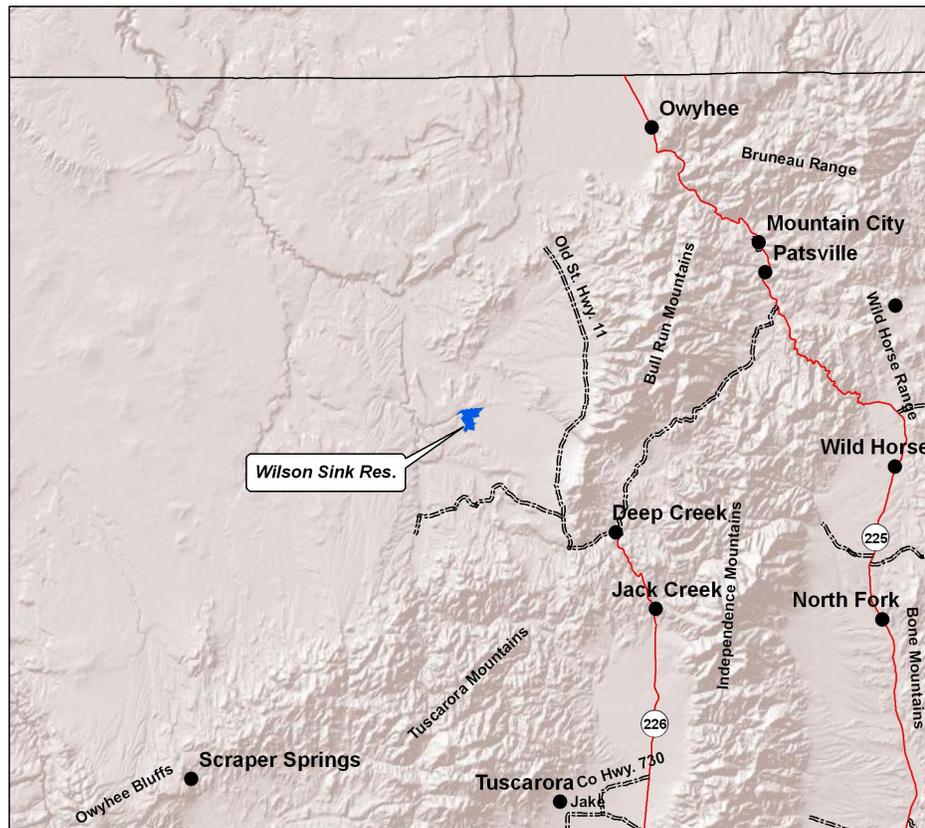
Stocking – Trout are stocked in late spring or early summer, depending on conditions, but largemouth bass are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary.

Regulations – The reservoir, outlet, and inlet streams up to State Route 11 have a season open year around, any hour of the day or night. The limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 10 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Aquatic bait such as live unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams, worms, or snails may only be used in the water from which it was taken.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Wilson Sink Reservoir is expected to reach full capacity by this spring. Last year's fishing success was fair and this year should provide from fair to good angling for 13 to 16 inch rainbow trout. Largemouth bass angling will be fair to good from May through August for average keeper sizes of 11 to 12 inches. Shore fishing should be decent in the spring using a combination of worms and PowerBait or worms and marshmallows. For fly-fishers, use a sink-tip line and olive colored damselflies or snail patterns this spring and early summer. Allow the line to sink to the bottom and then slowly strip it to the surface. Boat launch facilities should be operational all season.

Boating Regulations – Boating is allowed, but there are no special boating regulations.

Access - Travel north from Elko 27 miles on State Route 225, turn onto State Route 226. Continue 38 miles to the end of the pavement, turn left at the "Y" on State Route 11 dirt road (follow the Wilson Reservoir signs). Follow this for 8 miles, turn left on dirt road, and travel 3.5 miles to a "right turn" sign. The reservoir is 7 miles down the road. The road can be 4WD during wet events and caution should be used when traveling out to Wilson Sink Reservoir.



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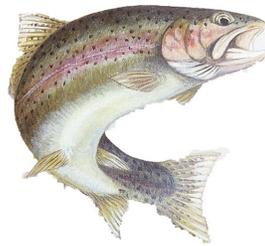
DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE



SOUTHERN REGION FISHING WATERS



2019



SOUTHERN REGION

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15. Sunset Park Pond
16. Trail Canyon Reservoir/Chiatovich Creek
17. Upper Pahranaagat Lake

1. **ADAMS-McGILL RESERVOIR**

History - Adams-McGill Reservoir is located on the Kirch Wildlife Management area (formerly Sunnyside). The land was purchased by the state in April of 1959 from Ervin Hendrix who purchased it from the Adams-McGill Company in 1943. The area was mainly acquired for its wetland values for waterfowl.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir is 785 surface acres at full capacity, sits at an elevation on 5,154 feet, and has a maximum water depth of 10 feet. A self-sustaining largemouth bass fishery exists in the reservoir as well as a put-and-take rainbow trout fishery. Bass angling is slow until the water temperature reaches 60°F, which occurs around mid-May. Fishing continues to be good through October when the cooler water temperature influences angler success. Trout fishing picks up in February and is good through June, slows down in summer, and increases again in mid-September through November. Largemouth bass generally average 12 inches and rainbow trout 15 inches. Artificial lures (rubber worms and spinner baits) are the most popular bass bait. Camping is permitted at Dave Deacon Campground located about two miles west of the reservoir. The campground has pit toilets, potable water, an RV dumpsite, but minimal shade.

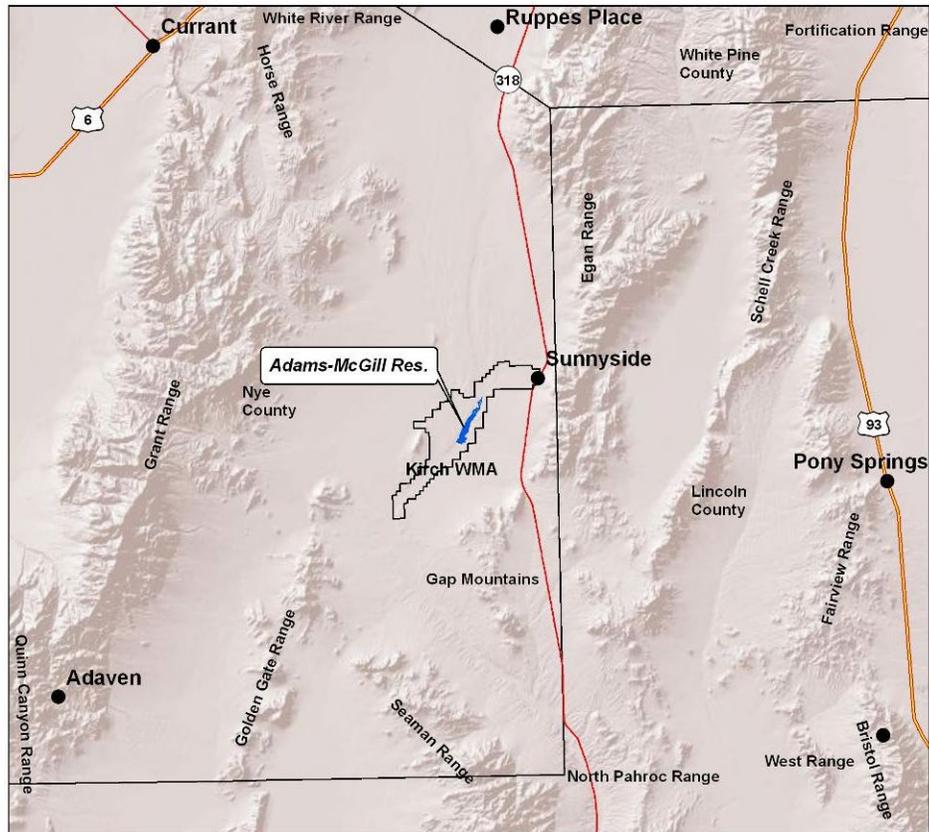
Stocking - The largemouth bass fishery is self-sustaining and none are stocked. Rainbow trout are usually stocked in the spring and again in the fall.

Regulations - The limit is 5-trout and 15-warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. From April 1 through June 30, only 5-black bass are allowed. There is no size limit on black bass. The upper end (as posted) is closed to fishing between February 15 and August 15 due to waterfowl nesting. A 100-yard area as posted around the inflow from Hot Creek to Adams-McGill Reservoir is closed to fishing January 1 through April 1. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 –Anglers have reported great success for catching rainbow trout up to 20 inches; use a float tube to access deeper water at the lower end of the lake to access larger trout. Trout fishing success generally slows significantly by mid-summer as bass fishing picks up. Largemouth bass catch rates are up, but large ones are rare.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Ely, travel 23 miles west on Highway 6 to the junction of Highway 318. Turn south and travel 44 miles until you arrive at Kirch Wildlife Management Area. Adams-McGill Reservoir is about 3 miles west of Highway 318. From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles north on I-15 until you come to the Highway 93 junction. Travel north on Highway 93 for 86 miles. At the junction of Highways 93 and 318, continue driving north on Highway 318 for 67 miles to reach the management area. The reservoir is 3 miles west of Highway 318.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

3. BOULDER CITY URBAN POND

History - The Boulder City Urban Pond was constructed in 2001 as a joint project between Boulder City and Nevada Department of Wildlife to provide opportunity for anglers to fish. It is located in Veterans Memorial Park.

Pertinent Information - The Boulder City Urban Pond is approximately 3 acres with a maximum depth of 15 feet. A paved trail from the parking area to the pond navigates around the entire pond. Water quality is generally good year-round and the water level is typically maintained to the rim. Moderate green algae blooms may occur seasonally, but these are usually short-lived. Rainbow trout and channel catfish are stocked, which occurs seasonally and depends on water temperature. Small spinners, Power Bait, salmon eggs, and flies are effective for trout. No overnight camping is allowed, but there are restrooms, picnic tables, and other day use facilities. There is no fee to access the park.

Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked in the cooler months and channel catfish and possibly bluegill as the temperature begins to warm. Water temperature and other conditions can change the stocking schedule without notice. Updated stocking schedules are available from the Southern Region Fish Stocking Hotline at (702) 486-6738.

Regulations - Season is open year round, during hours when the park is open to the public. The limit is 3 fish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Boulder City Pond will be stocked with rainbow trout two to three times monthly from January to March and again in November and December with between 1,300 and 2,000 fish per event. From April through October 550 pounds of channel catfish will be stocked each month except for July due to extreme heat. Up to 3,200 bluegill are expected to be stocked from April through June. Fishing for trout and catfish will be good and generally is best for at least a week following stocking.

Boating Regulations - Boats and other flotation devices, including float tubes, are prohibited on the Boulder City Urban Pond.

Access - Veterans Memorial Park is located on the south side of Boulder City on Buchanan Boulevard. The main park entrance is located on Buchanan Boulevard approximately 1 mile south of the junction of Buchanan Boulevard and Nevada Highway (US 93), or 1/3 mile south of the intersection of Buchanan Boulevard and Adams Boulevard. From the main park entrance, visitors should turn right and follow the road to the parking area located immediately below the pond.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

5. **COLD SPRINGS RESERVOIR**

History - Cold Springs Reservoir is located on the Kirch Wildlife Management Area (formerly Sunnyside). The reservoir was completed in October of 1980 and is the most recently created reservoir on the management area.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir is 275 surface acres at full capacity and is managed at a high, stable level to maintain bass and rainbow trout fisheries. The average depth is 6 feet and the maximum is 9 feet. Angling for largemouth bass is slow until the water temperature reaches 60°F, usually around mid-May. Bass generally average from 11 to 12 inches and spinner baits and rubber worms are the most commonly fished lures. Stocked rainbow trout, on the other hand, are active year around, with the most successful months being March through June and September through October. If winter produces ice thick enough to support anglers, ice fishing can also be productive for trout. Growth of trout is good, often producing trophy fish up to 20-inches. Black bullheads are also found and, so far, are an underutilized resource. Camping is allowed at Dave Deacon Campground located four miles northwest of the reservoir.

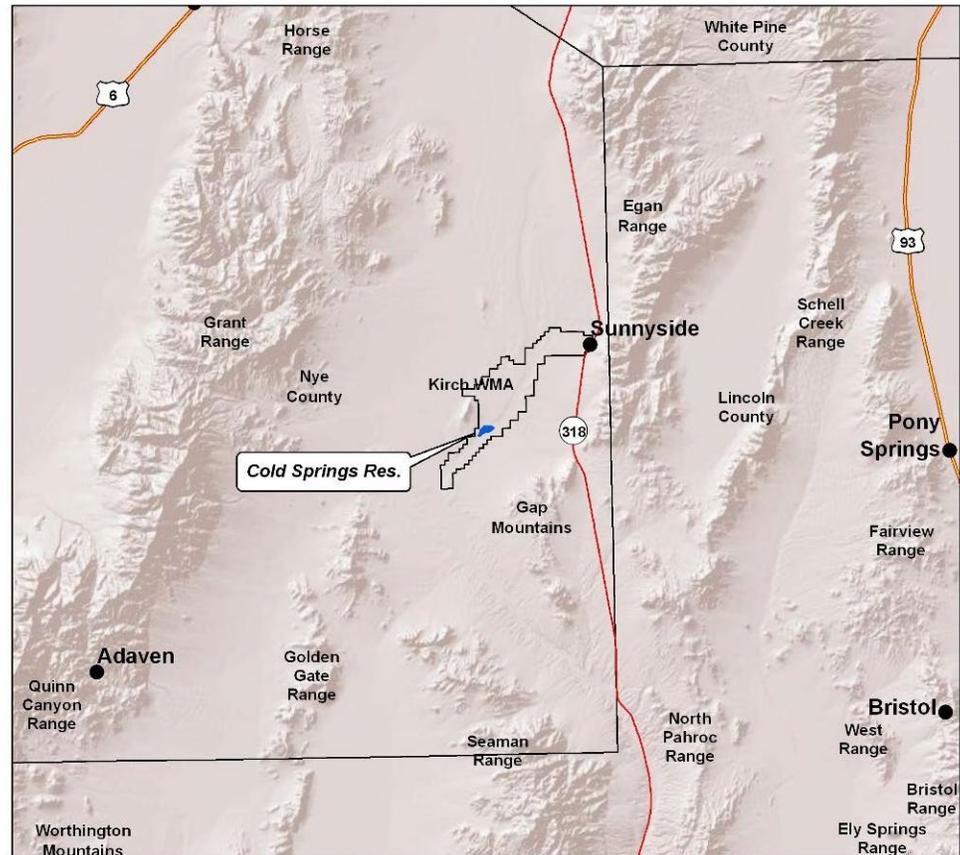
Stocking - The largemouth bass fishery is self-sustaining, hence stocking is not needed. Catchable sized rainbow trout are stocked in the spring and fall.

Regulations - The limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be largemouth bass. From April 1 through June 30, only 5-black bass are allowed. Trespass onto the upper end of the lake is prohibited between February 15 and August 15 due to waterfowl nesting. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Angling should be good for largemouth bass 10-inches or larger, with best results occurring in summer. Trout fishing should be best in the spring and fall, but usually slows down in summer. Usually, 30% of the rainbow trout carryover from one year to the next, so expect to catch some up to 15 inches or larger. Water storage should be about average, but could drop later in summer. Shore access is best off the lower dike south of the boat ramp.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case can be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Ely, travel 23 miles west on Highway 6 to the junction of Highway 318. Turn south and travel 44 miles until arriving at Kirch Wildlife Management Area. Cold Springs Reservoir is about 3 miles west of Highway 318 and 2 miles south of Adams- McGill Reservoir. From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles north on I-15 until coming to the Highway 93 junction. Travel north on Highway 93 for 86 miles. At the junction of Highway 93 and 318, continue north on Highway 318 for 67 miles to Kirch Wildlife Management Area. The reservoir is 3 miles west of Highway 318 and 2 miles south of Adams-McGill Reservoir.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

6. COLORADO RIVER BELOW DAVIS DAM

History - The Colorado River forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. Much of the 12 miles of river within Nevada is contained by dikes and is subject to commercial and private development. There are a few backwater areas to fish along the Nevada side.

Pertinent Information - This section of the Colorado River flows from Davis Dam downstream for 12 miles before entering Arizona and California. Daily and seasonal flows generally vary between 2,000 and 20,000 cubic feet per second. Game fish species include striped bass, small- and largemouth bass, channel catfish, rainbow trout, bluegill, and redear sunfish. Largemouth bass fishing picks up during March through June and range from 12 to 20 inches. Striped bass fishing is best from April through October and average 15 inches, with some occasionally reaching larger than 35 inches. The most productive fishing methods use cut bait and lures that imitate threadfin shad or trout. Rainbow trout range from 9 to 13 inches and are generally caught from October through March. They are best captured with Power Bait, salmon eggs, or by casting spinners or lures. Boating access along the Nevada side occurs at Sportsman's Park in Laughlin, Big Bend State Park, and the Avi Resort and Casino. There are additional ramps on the Arizona side as well. Shoreline access occurs along most of river on the Nevada side of the river. Camping is available on the Arizona side, but there is RV camping on the Nevada side of the river. Laughlin offers multiple hotel rooms. Consider the extreme summer temperatures, which may reach 115°F.

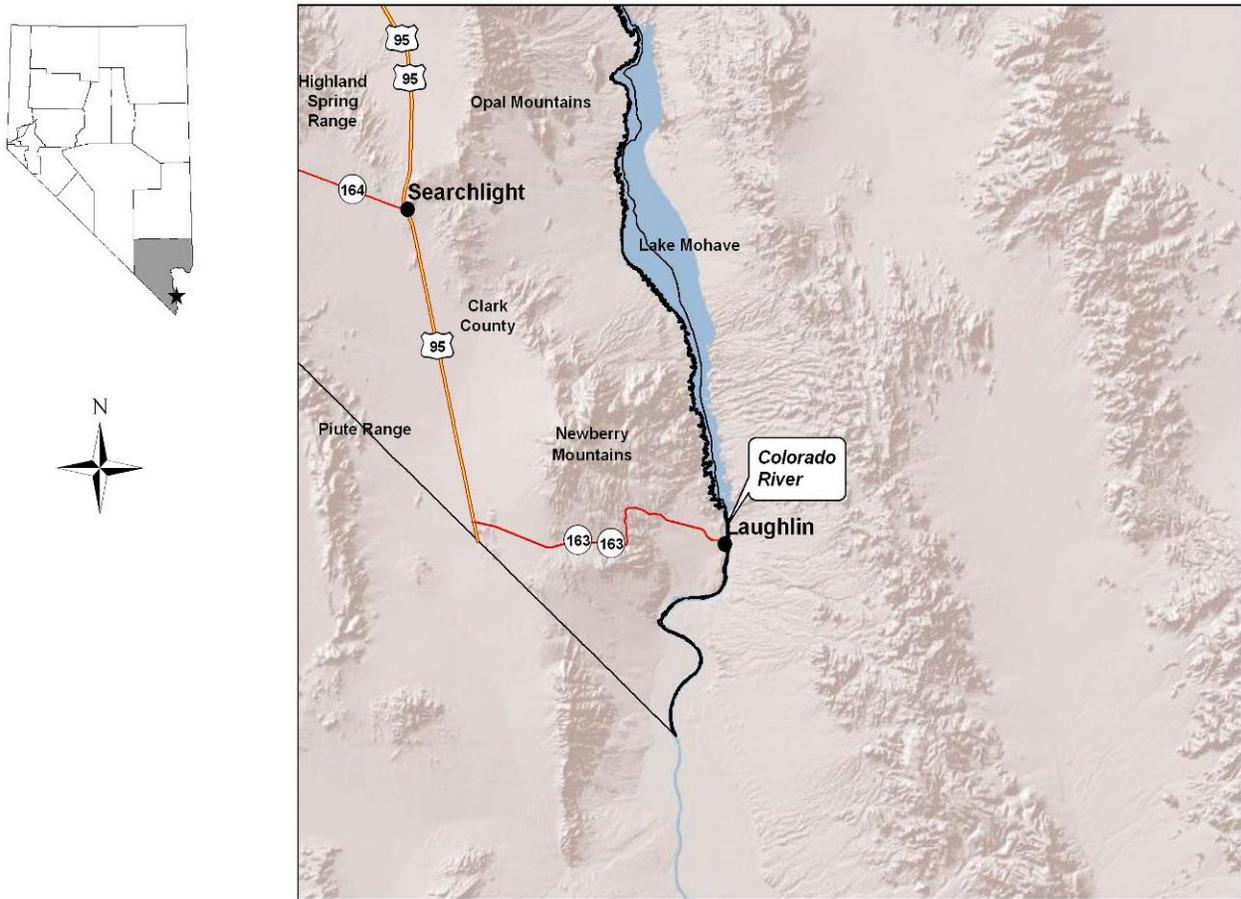
Stocking - The warmwater species occurring in this section of the river are self-sustaining and are not stocked.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night, except in areas as posted. The limits are 5 trout, 6 black bass (minimum size 13 inches), 10 striped bass, and 25 catfish. No limit on other game fish. Mosquitofish, carp, goldfish, fathead minnow, golden and red shiners, and threadfin and gizzard shad may be used as bait. Other bait such as waterdogs, grasshoppers, earthworms, and crayfish may be used as bait.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be fair most of the time with good periods dependent on river flows and the angler's ability to locate holding fish. Striped bass numbers, however, are still down from previous years based on surveys from Lake Havasu. Rainbow trout fishing is expected to improve with additional stockings. Backwater areas like Laughlin and Boy Scout lagoons have produced record-sized panfish (bluegill and redear sunfish) in recent years and are worth trying. Backwaters also harbor largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and channel catfish.

Boating Regulations - Vessels are prohibited in areas within posted signs and buoys located below Davis Dam and the swimming area of Harrah's Casino in Laughlin. Adjacent to Harrah's Casino, all boat harbors, and other areas designated by buoys are zones in which a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - To get to Davis Dam, travel east out of Las Vegas for 20 miles on Highway (515, 93, 95) towards Boulder City, turning south on Highway 95 before reaching the town. Travel approximately 60 miles south on Highway 95 to Highway 163. It is 15 miles to Davis Dam and the start of the lower Colorado River.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

7. DACEY RESERVOIR

History - Dacey Reservoir is located on the Kirch Wildlife Management Area (formerly Sunnyside). The reservoir was constructed in the early 1960's primarily as a water storage area for regulating Dacey Marsh downstream.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir is 185 surface acres at full capacity and is managed at a high, stable level to maintain a natural bass fishery and waterfowl nesting area. Trout experience excellent growth with many over 12 inches. Largemouth bass fishing is slow until water temperatures reach 60°F, which occurs about mid-May and continues through October. Spinner baits and rubber worms are the most commonly used lures for bass. As the water temperature cools, bass fishing declines and rainbow trout fishing picks up. If ice becomes thick enough to support anglers, ice fishing can be good for catching trout. Favorite rainbow trout baits include Power Bait, spinners, and flies. Dacey Reservoir has a rough, unimproved boat ramp, which is not suitable for larger trailered boats. Camping is allowed at Dave Deacon Campground located four miles northwest of the reservoir.

Stocking – Catchable rainbow trout are stocked in the fall.

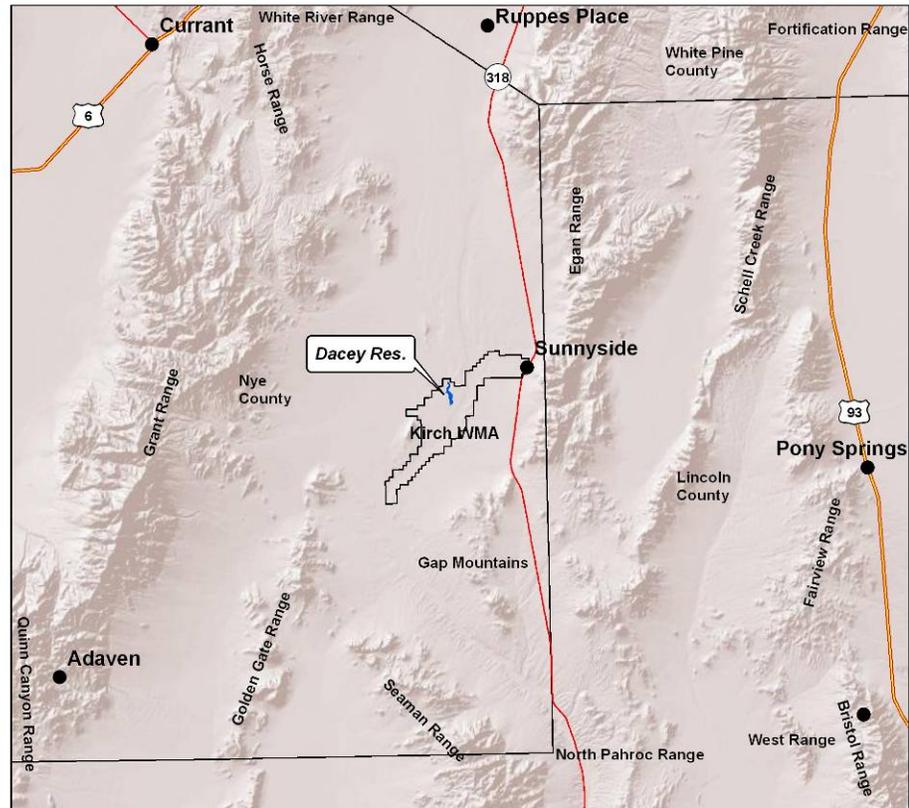
Regulations - Limit is 1 trout and 15 other warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. Only artificial lures may be used. Zero black bass (catch and release only) from April 1 through June 30. Season is open year round, any hour of day or night, except for the upper portion, which is closed to trespass from February 15 through August 15. A 100-yard area as posted around the inflow from Hot Creek to Dacey Reservoir is closed to fishing January 1 through April 1. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Bass fishing should be good for those 12 inches or larger. Trout fishing should be good in the spring and fair in the fall after the water temperature declines. Trout show good survival and growth, so expect to catch some 15 inches or larger. Water storage should be about average.

Boating Regulations - Only vessels without motors may be used from February 15 through August 15. All other times, a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case can be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Ely, travel 23 miles west on Highway 6 to the junction of Highway 318. Turn south and travel 44 miles until arriving at Kirch Wildlife Management Area. Dacey Reservoir is about 5 miles west of Highway 318 and 2 miles west of Adams-McGill Reservoir. From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles north on I-15 until coming to the Highway 93 junction. Travel north on Highway 93 for 86 miles.

At the junction of Highway 93 and 318, continue north on Highway 318 for 67 miles to Kirch Wildlife Management Area. The reservoir is 5 miles west of Highway 318 and 2 miles west of Adams-McGill Reservoir.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

8. EAGLE VALLEY RESERVOIR

History - Eagle Valley Reservoir was created in 1965 and is located within Spring Valley State Park. It occurs within the Colorado River watershed and the outflow, Meadow Valley Wash, enters the Muddy River and eventually into Lake Mead.

Pertinent Information - Eagle Valley Reservoir has a maximum depth of 43 feet and 65 surface acres. The fishery is put-and-take, made up of rainbow trout, tiger trout (brown trout x brook trout hybrid), and brown trout. Anglers can expect to catch between 4 and 5 fish per day and rainbow trout average 10 inches, while tiger trout average about 11 inches. The best fishing occurs from April through June and September through October, and ice fishing is popular during cold winters. There are two state run campgrounds and a day use area. The park has an improved boat ramp and a fish cleaning station. Summer temperatures range between 45 and 85°F, while winter temperatures can drop below zero.

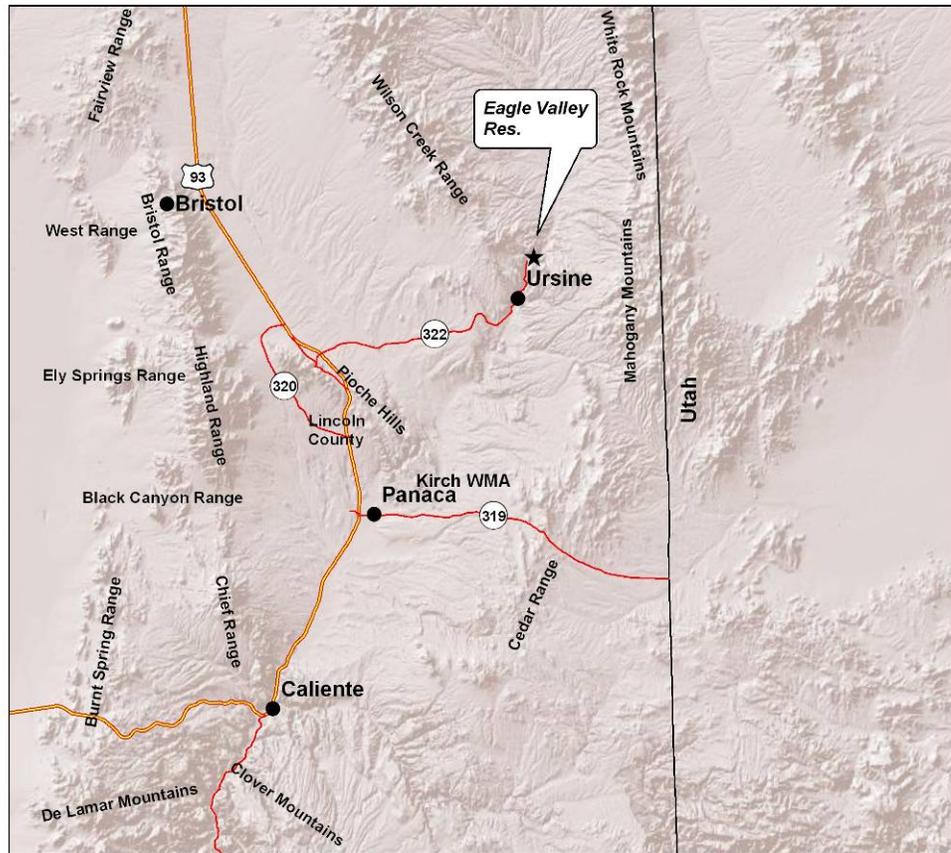
Stocking – Trout are stocked throughout the spring and early summer and again in fall.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. Zero black bass (catch and release only) from April 1 through June 30. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - The reservoir is near full, but it usually declines by mid-summer. Fishing should be good in the spring and early summer, slowing in late summer, and picking up again in fall. Rainbow trout and tiger trout will be stocked in spring and early summer and rainbow trout in fall. Aquatic vegetation can pose a problem during the summer. Anglers can look forward to catching 9 to 11 inch rainbow trout with an occasional tiger trout or largemouth bass. Anglers fishing from a boat or float tube should do well.

Boating Regulations – Boating is allowed, but vessels are prohibited in posted areas or buoys near Eagle Valley Dam.

Access - From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles north on I-15, then turn north on Highway 93 to Pioche, then east on State Route 322 (18 miles) to Spring Valley State Park and Eagle Valley Reservoir.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

8. ECHO CANYON RESERVOIR

History - Echo Canyon Reservoir was constructed in 1969 in the Meadow Valley Wash, approximately 10 miles downstream from Eagle Valley Reservoir in Lincoln County. The reservoir is located within Echo Canyon State Park.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir covers 70 surface acres to a maximum depth of 27 feet. The sport fishery comprises rainbow and brown trout, white crappie, largemouth bass, and black bullhead. Anglers catch white crappie averaging about 8 inches and largemouth bass about 9 inches. Unstable water levels and a short growing season lead to fish being small, but occasionally large fish are caught. Anglers generally use Power Bait for trout, although lures and flies work equally well. Crappies take small worms, flies, and jigs. Largemouth can be caught with spinner baits, crank baits, flies, and worms (both rubber and live). Echo Canyon State Park has campsites with water, ramadas, grills, tables, flush toilets, and an RV dump station. The boat ramp becomes available at a high water level, but boats can be launched from shore when the water level drops. Summer temperatures may reach 90°F, while you might experience snow in the winter.

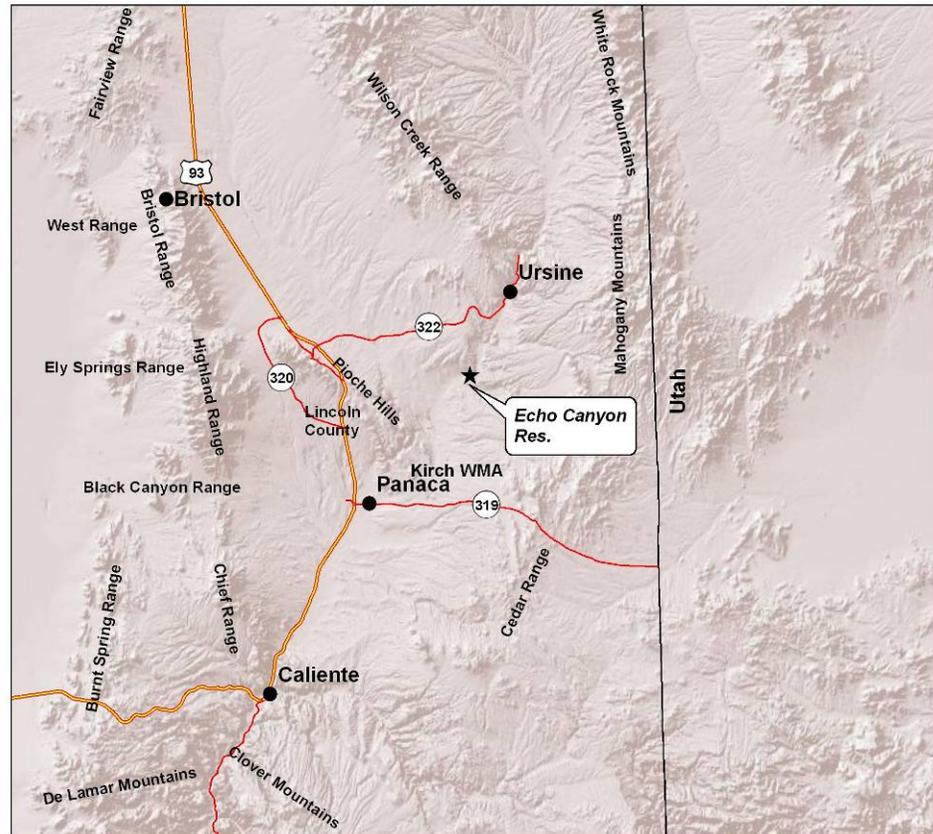
Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked in the spring and again in fall.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be largemouth bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Prediction for 2019 – The water level should be high in spring, but it will begin dropping in early summer and into fall. Fishing for rainbow trout should be good most of the year, slowing only in summer. Warmwater species generally spawn successfully every year; therefore, fishing should be good, especially for pan-sized crappie in May. Anglers can also expect to catch an occasional 7 to 9-inch largemouth bass.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles on I-15 north, then north on Highway 93 to Pioche, then east 7 miles on State Route 322, turning south for 5 miles on State Route 323. The entrance road is paved.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

10. FLOYD LAMB PARK

History - Floyd Lamb Park Pond is located within Floyd Lamb Park in the northwest part of the Las Vegas Valley. Frequently referred to as Tule Springs or Tule Springs Pond, this stocked fishing pond is one of a series of four ponds. These ponds were constructed on the site of a historic pond and marsh complex that was used by Native Americans for thousands of years before the recent settlement of southern Nevada. The Tule Springs area was used, beginning in the 1930s, as a private guest ranch before being acquired as a public park. The ponds are supplied by a combination of wells and artesian spring flows and serve as an island of habitat for other wildlife species.

Pertinent Information - Only the largest, uppermost pond is stocked with fish, although, during high water level, a few game fish may freely move into the middle series of ponds. The entire shoreline of the upper pond is accessible to fishing except along parts of the west side where vegetation is dense. It is approximately 5 acres and has a maximum depth of about 15 feet. Water quality is generally good with spring flows helping to keep summer temperatures cooler compared to other urban ponds in the valley. The primary game fish are rainbow trout and channel catfish, which are stocked seasonally. Other species include bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, crappie, and largemouth bass. These latter species are not regularly stocked, but fish habitat placed in the pond provides cover for reproduction and recruitment. Small spinners, Power Bait, salmon eggs, and flies are effective for rainbow trout. Use spinner baits and rubber worms to catch largemouth bass. There is no overnight camping, but there are improved day use areas with restrooms, shade shelters, picnic tables, and barbecues.

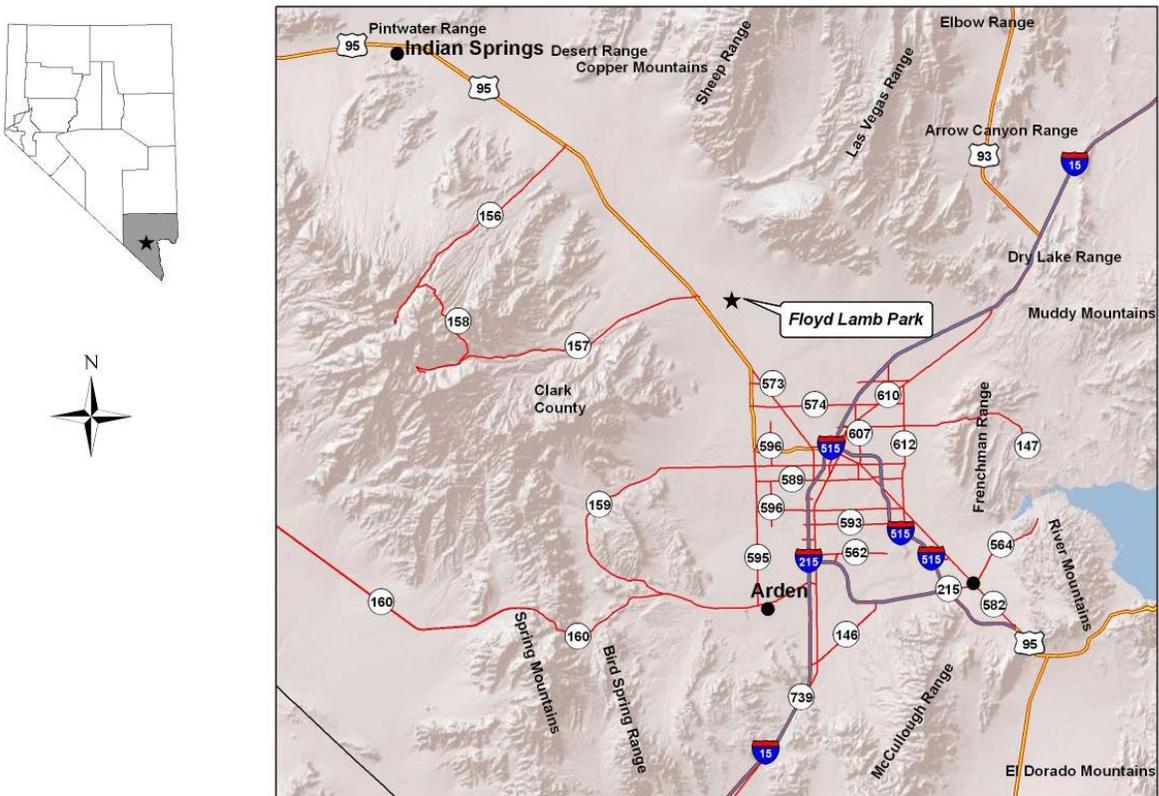
Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked in the cooler months and channel catfish and possibly bluegill as the temperature begins to warm. Water temperature and other conditions can change the stocking schedule without notice. Updated stocking schedules are available from the Southern Region Fish Stocking Hotline at (702) 486-6738.

Regulations - Season is open year around during hours when the park is open to public use. Limit is 3 game fish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Boating Regulations - Boats and other flotation devices including float tubes are prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Floyd Lamb Pond will be stocked with rainbow trout two to three times monthly from January to March and again in November and December with about 1,225 fish per event. From April through October about 445 channel catfish will be stocked once a month except for July when the temperature is extreme. Between April and May, 1,200 bluegill will be stocked. Fishing will be good throughout the year, with higher success rates occurring for about a week following stocking.

Access - To reach Floyd Lamb Park, take the US 95 freeway north to Durango Drive and exit right (east). Follow the brown signs to the park entrance, approximately 2 miles. The pond is located on the main park access road in the northwest part of the park. Ample parking is available at the west end of the fishing pond.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

11. HAYMEADOW RESERVOIR

History - Haymeadow Reservoir was impounded in 1967 and is located on the Kirch Wildlife Management Area KWMA (formerly Sunnyside). Its main purpose is to increase the amount wetlands for waterfowl and to create a sport fishery.

Pertinent Information - The reservoir is 190 surface acres, with an average depth of 7 feet and a maximum depth of 12 feet. This reservoir is typically managed at full capacity to promote natural largemouth bass propagation and to help maintain the rainbow trout fishery. Angling for largemouth bass is generally slow until the water temperature reaches 60°F, usually around mid-May. They generally average between 12 and 13 inches and are caught mostly on spinner baits and rubber worms. The best times to catch trout are from March through June and September through October, and ice fishing in winter can be quite productive. Growth of trout is excellent and some up to 20 inches are caught. Trout are caught on spinners, small spoons, flies, and Power Bait. Although black bullhead is found in the reservoir, it is rarely sought after. Camping is allowed at Dave Deacon Campground located six miles northwest of the reservoir in the KWMA. It has pit toilets, potable water, and an RV dumpsite.

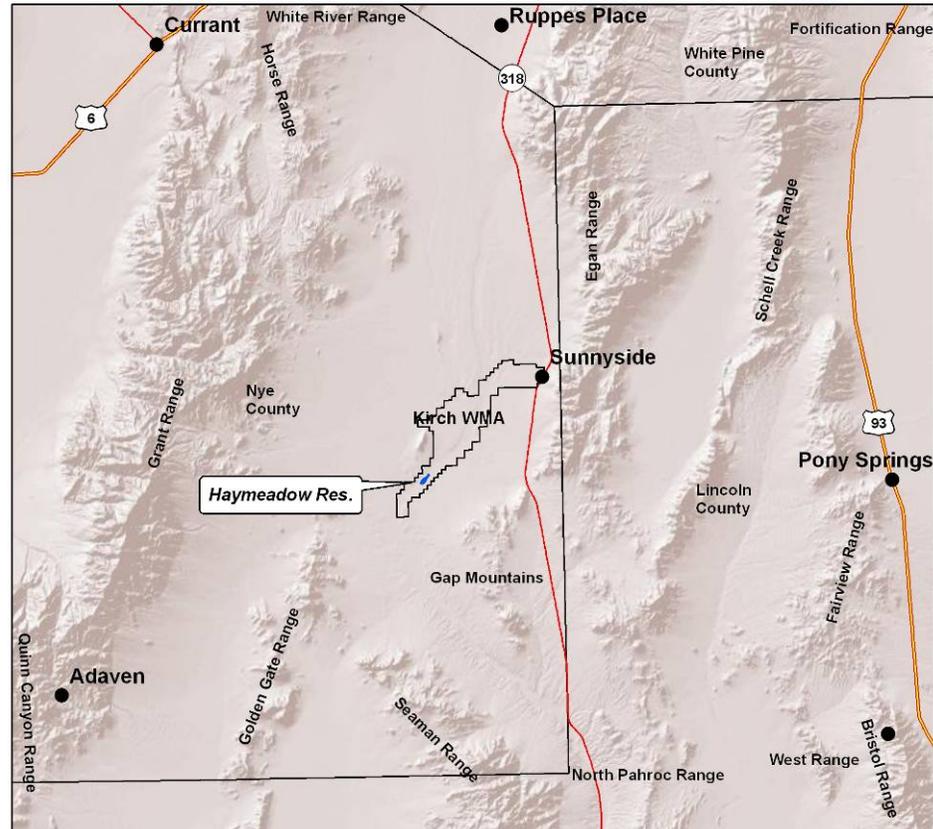
Stocking - The warmwater bass fishery is self-sustaining and requires no stocking. Rainbow trout are stocked in spring and fall.

Regulations – The limits are 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. Only five black bass are allowed from April 1 through June 30. Trespass onto the upper end of the reservoir is prohibited between February 15 and August 15 due to waterfowl nesting. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Bass recruitment has been excellent, therefore, anglers should expect to catch some larger fish. Rainbow trout generally carryover from the previous year and should be from 11 to 13 inches. Water storage should be about average, but the level could drop during the summer. Shore angling access is best from the lower dike south of the boat ramp.

Boating Regulations - Vessels must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour.

Access - From Ely, travel 23 miles west on Highway 6 to the junction of Highway 318. Turn south for 44 miles to Kirch Wildlife Management Area. Haymeadow Reservoir is approximately west of Highway 318 and about 5 miles south of Adams-McGill Reservoir. From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles north on I-15 until reaching Highway 93-318, continue north (on Highway 318) for 67 miles to Kirch Wildlife Management Area. The reservoir is 3 miles west of Highway 318 and 5 miles south of Adams-McGill Reservoir.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

12.

LAKE MEAD

History - Lake Mead was impounded in 1935, but prior to this, the Colorado River had carp, channel catfish, and four native species. Threadfin shad were introduced in 1954 allowing largemouth bass to flourish. When fishing waned in 1969, striped bass and trout were introduced. By 1974, striped bass dominated and trout fishing declined and stocking occurred sporadically since 1983. The final stocking was in 2011 due to the closure of Lake Mead Hatchery from a declining lake level and infestation of quagga mussels. Smallmouth bass and tilapia were discovered in 1999 and gizzard shad in 2007.

Pertinent Information - Lake Mead has a maximum depth of 465 feet when full and covers 150,000 acres over a 110-mile length. Primary game fish include striped bass, large- and smallmouth bass, channel catfish, bluegill, green sunfish, and black crappie. The best time for largemouth bass is May-September, fishing during early morning and evening. Bluegill fishing is best from May - June. Channel catfish are typically caught on the bottom with beef/chicken liver, shrimp, or prepared baits from April-September. Striped bass are caught all year, being most productive from May-December. From November-March, bait and top water lures work great. Live shad is the best bait for stripers, but store bought anchovies also work. Chumming is allowed, using anything except game fish or parts of game fish. Anchovies and corn are a favorite chum. Fish over chum at least an hour then move to a different spot. Kast-Masters or swim baits can be jigged over schools as well as using top-water lures on "boils" (stripers voraciously feed on shad at the surface). Use corn, peas, or hot dogs, to catch tilapia in the Overton Arm and Boulder Basin. These can weigh up to 5 pounds and taste excellent. Camping by boat on beaches is allowed lake-wide and developed campgrounds occur at Boulder Beach, Callville Bay, and Echo Bay. Camping with full RV hookups is available at Boulder Beach. Floating restrooms occur in several coves around the lake. Summer temperatures can reach 115°F, so carry plenty of water. The lake can get very windy and rough, so listen to the weather forecast before boating.

Stocking – Fish in Lake Mead are self-sustaining and stocking is not necessary.

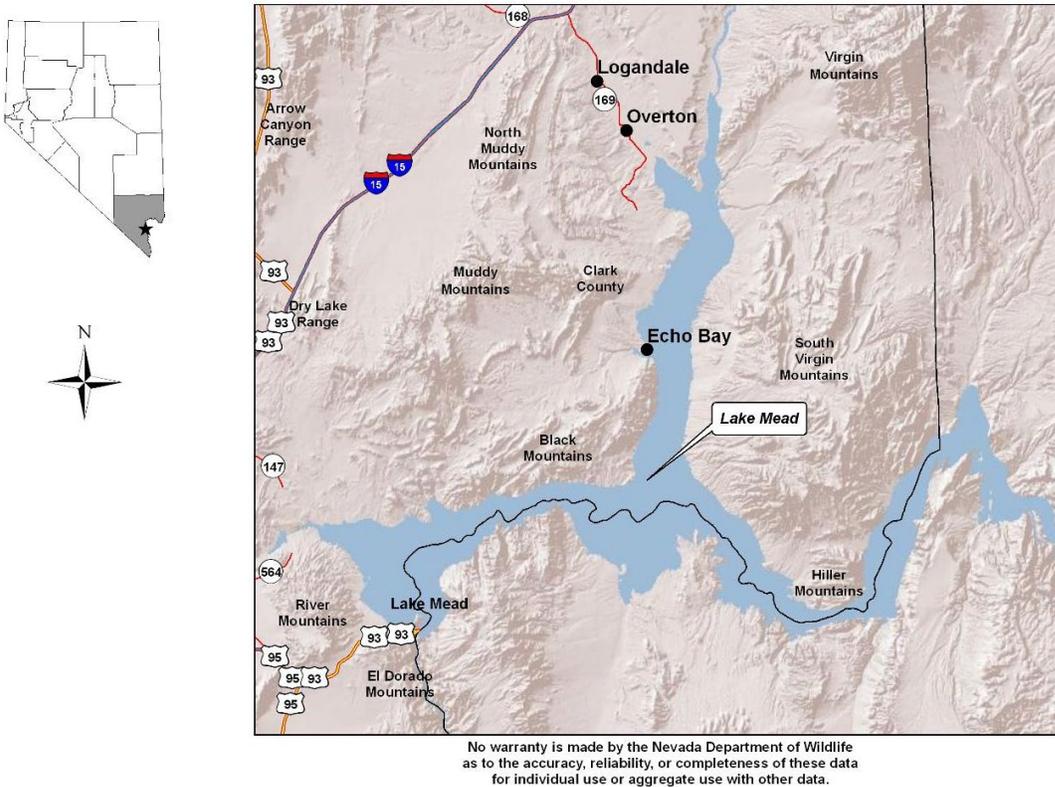
Regulations - Season is open year round, any hour of the day or night, except in areas as posted. Limits are 5 trout, 6 black bass, 25 catfish, and 15 crappie. There is no limit on striped bass less than 20 inches total length. Limit on striped bass 20 inches total length or longer is 20. No limit restriction on other game fish. Mosquitofish, carp, goldfish, fathead minnow, golden and red shiners, and threadfin and gizzard shad may be used as bait. Other bait such as waterdogs, grasshoppers, earthworms, and crayfish may be used.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Stripers from 16-19 inches and 1-2 pounds should be abundant, but expect a fewer over 20 inches. They should remain in good condition through the middle of summer, but later in the year, their condition depends on success of the shad spawn. Largemouth bass will be in good condition, from 1-2 pounds and 12-13 inches, however, expect an occasional 3-5

pounder. Look for aquatic vegetation in the backs of coves through April, which is perfect cover for largemouth bass and bluegill. As the lake declines in May, vegetation will become sparse. The fish survey last year found largemouth bass throughout the lake, but their highest abundances occurred in the Overton Arm. Smallmouth bass are most abundant in Boulder Basin, measuring 11-15 inches. Expect a few up to 19 inches and weighing up to 3.5 pounds. Channel catfish will be abundant in a wide range of sizes from, but mostly 15-20 inches and weighing 1-3 pounds. Although large ones are rare, two nine pounders were caught last year. Black crappie in the Overton Arm are on the rise, try fishing from late January through March for best results.

Boating Regulations – There are no boating restriction, but watch for posted or prohibited areas and be mindful of newly created, shallow hazards as the water level changes.

Access - Take Highway 515, 93, or 95 east out of Las Vegas for 24 miles to Boulder City. Lake Mead is just north and east of the town. Follow the signs. A paved road runs along the west side of the lake.



DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

13. LAKE MOHAVE

History - Lake Mohave was created in 1951 following the construction of Davis Dam on the Colorado River southeast of Las Vegas. It is located within the Lake Mead Recreational Area and is administered by the National Park Service.

Pertinent Information - The 64-mile long reservoir covers approximately 30,000 surface acres, with a maximum depth of 120 feet. It is subject to fluctuating water levels, usually about 15 to 20 feet. The upper 20 miles of the reservoir lies within Black Canyon and is cold all year from Hoover Dam's deep-water releases. The remainder of the reservoir is warmer and more open. Game fish include striped bass, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, rainbow trout, bluegill, and channel catfish. The best time of year to fish for striped bass is April through November in the early morning, evening, or at night using live shad, frozen anchovies, or lures. Trolling or still fishing from 40 to 100 feet deep with bait or lures imitating trout or shad are best. Largemouth Bass are generally found among root wads, cattails, and other vegetation and cover. Smallmouth bass can commonly be found along rocky reefs and points. March through June is generally best for black bass using rubber worms, night crawlers, spinner baits, or crankbaits. During colder months, use slow fishing techniques like jigs and drop shots. There are marinas with launch ramps at Willow Beach and Katherine's Landing (CA) and in Cottonwood Cove (NV). Developed camping is available at Cottonwood Cove and Katherine's Landing. Shoreline camping is permitted and campers should carry out their trash and provide for adequate sanitation. Bring plenty of drinking water since temperatures can exceed 110°F.

Stocking - Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery stocks rainbow trout at Willow Beach and throughout the year.

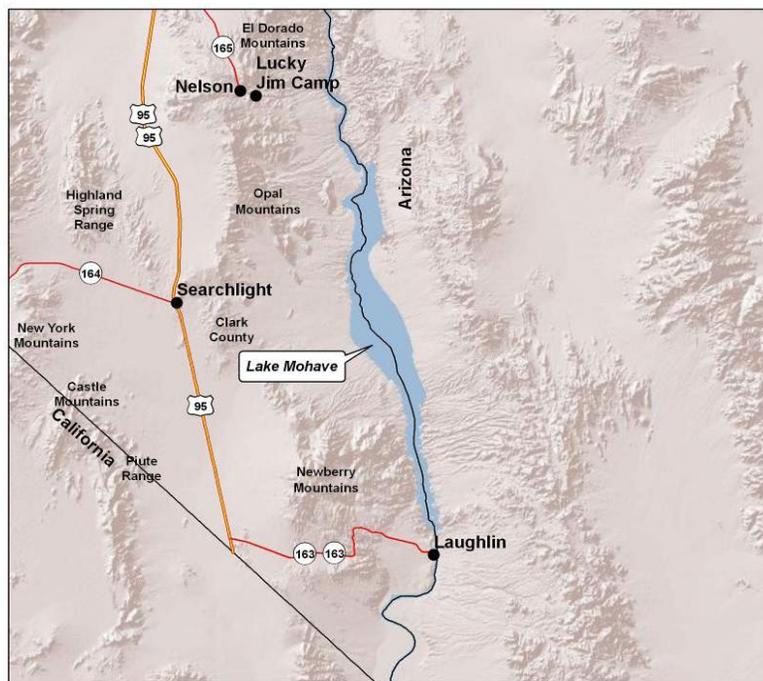
Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night, except in areas as posted. Limits are 5 trout, 6 black bass, 15 crappie, and 25 catfish. There is no limit on striped bass less than 20 inches total length. The limit on striped bass 20 inches total length or longer is 20 fish. There is no limit restriction on other game fish. Mosquitofish, carp, goldfish, fathead minnow, golden and red shiners, and threadfin and gizzard shad may be used as bait. Other bait such as waterdogs, grasshoppers, earthworms, and crayfish may be used as bait.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Currently, fish structures have been added to Box, Bass, Solicitor (immediately north of Cottonwood Cove), Carp (on the Arizona side two miles southeast of Cottonwood Cove), Princess, Prospect, Shoshone (on the south end of the Arizona side approximately 5-miles north of Katherine's Landing), and Arrowhead coves (about 1-mile south of the Princess Cove launch ramp). These structures occur in less than 35 feet and are visible from the surface. Find concentrations of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, sunfish, and channel catfish attracted to them. In the evening, they also draw in striped bass as they search for small fish. Striped bass numbers will continue to be low, but may be of larger than average sizes. Threadfin and gizzard shad numbers appear to have rebounded in recent years and anglers are

having good success fishing around shad boils. Smallmouth Bass are increasing in both numbers and size and there is ample angling opportunity to catch them in the larger size ranges. Both large and smallmouth bass spawn in protected coves during the spring in water less than 15 feet deep. In the heat of summer fish deep, but in fall fish the shallows. The water level usually drops in fall resulting in weed beds reaching nearer the surface and is great for attracting bass. Rainbow trout fishing around Willow Beach will be good within the first several days after stocking. Good channel catfish action is found all around the lake with the exception of colder areas in the upper 15 miles of the reservoir.

Boating Regulations – There are no restrictions except where posted around marinas, Davis Dam, and in the Black Canyon above Willow Beach.

Access - Travel east out of Las Vegas for approximately 20 miles on Highway 515, 93, or 95 towards Boulder City, turning south on 95 to Searchlight. You will reach Searchlight in 40 miles. From here, turn east and travel approximately 13 miles to Cottonwood Cove at Lake Mohave. To reach Willow Beach, stay on Highway 93 from Las Vegas through Boulder City. Crossover into Arizona via the Hoover Dam Bypass and in another 12 miles, you will reach the turnoff to Willow Beach.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

14.

LORENZI PARK POND

History - Lorenzi Park Pond is located in Lorenzi Park in northwest Las Vegas and operated by the City of Las Vegas. The location of the pond was the site of historic Twin Lakes, one of the original major spring systems that fed Las Vegas Wash before the valley was settled. The site was developed in the 1930s, originally as a private ranch and recreation site and later as a municipal park. Lorenzi Park Pond was originally two smaller ponds, but was improved and deepened in the 1970s to make a single pond that appears today. In 2013, the pond was renovated once again with improved landscaping and picnic areas. It has been used as an urban fishery since the 1980s and supplies irrigation water for park landscaping.

Pertinent Information - Lorenzi Park Pond is approximately 3 acres, has a maximum depth of 10 feet, and is accessible to angling around the entire pond. Water quality is generally good, but the level can vary depending on irrigation needs. The pond is subject to seasonal algae blooms resulting from warm temperatures and nutrients from numerous waterfowl. The primary game fish are rainbow trout and channel catfish, which are stocked seasonally. After the most recent renovation of the pond, the City of Las Vegas stocked bluegill and largemouth bass. Small spinners, Power Bait, salmon eggs, and flies can be effective for rainbow trout. No overnight camping is allowed, but there are improved day use areas with restrooms, shade shelters, picnic tables, and barbecues. There is no fee to use the park.

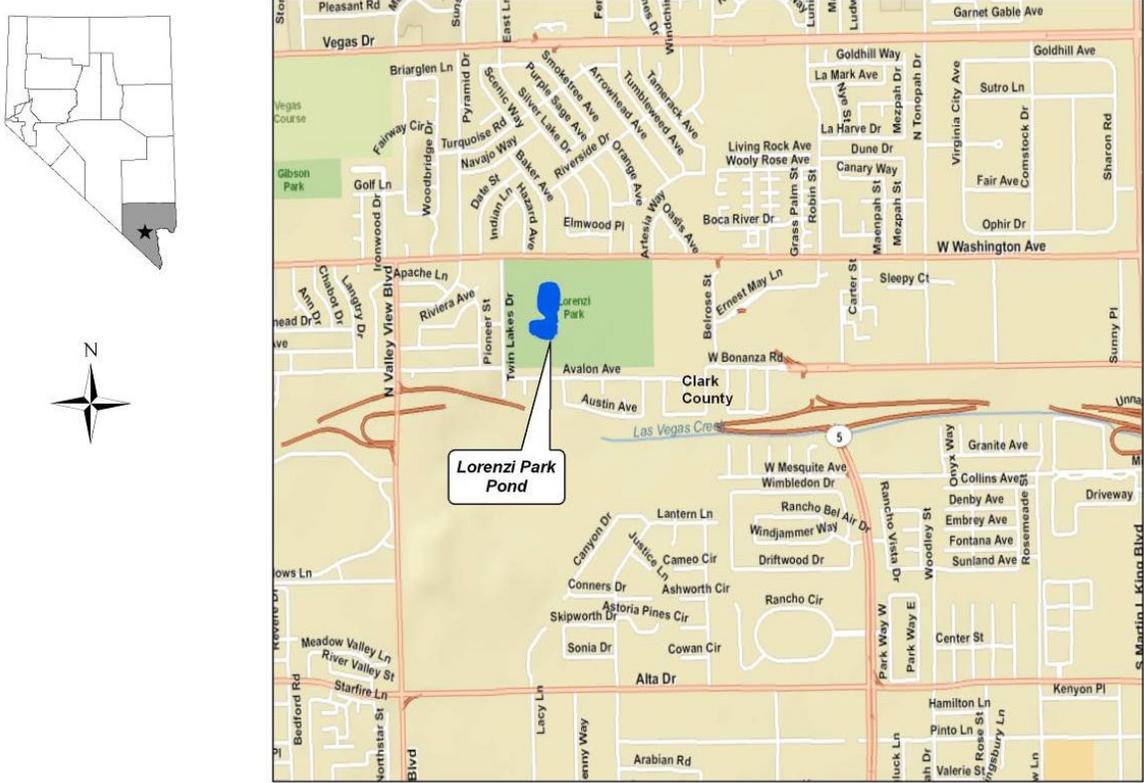
Stocking – Rainbow trout are stocked in the cooler months and channel catfish as the temperature begins to warm. Water temperature and other conditions can change the stocking schedule without notice. Updated stocking schedules are available from the Southern Region Fish Stocking Hotline at (702) 486-6738.

Regulations - Season is open year round, during park hours only. The limit is 3 game fish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Lorenzi Park Pond will be stocked with rainbow trout twice a month between January and March and again in November and December with about 1,400 fish per event. From April through October about 125 channel catfish will be stocked once a month, except for July as the temperature is too extreme. Up to 350 bluegill will be stocked each month in April and May. Angling should be good throughout the year, with higher success within a week following stocking.

Boating Regulations - Boats and other flotation devices, including float tubes, are prohibited on Lorenzi Park Pond.

Access - Lorenzi Park is located on Washington Avenue in Las Vegas, west of Rancho Drive and 1 mile east of Decatur Boulevard, north of the US 95 freeway. Direct access and parking for the fishing pond is through park entrances on Twin Lakes Drive, which is the west boundary of the park that connects to Washington Avenue.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

- Clean** – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).
- Drain** – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.
- Dry** – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

15. MESQUITE URBAN POND

History - The Mesquite Urban Pond is located in Hafen Lane Park in the town of Mesquite. It was first stocked to create an urban fishery by the Nevada Department of Wildlife in 2004.

Pertinent Information - Mesquite Urban Pond is approximately 2 surface acres with a maximum depth of 12 feet. Water quality is generally good year-round and the level is usually maintained near capacity. Seasonally, moderate green algae blooms can occur, but are usually of short duration. Game fish include rainbow trout and channel catfish, which are stocked seasonally depending on water temperature. Small spinners, still baits such as Power Bait and salmon eggs, and flies can all be effective for rainbow trout. No developed camping is available at the park, but commercial RV facilities are available at several locations in the Mesquite area.

Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked in the cooler months and channel catfish and possibly bluegill as the temperature begins to warm. Water temperature and other conditions can change the stocking schedule without notice. Updated stocking schedules are available from the Southern Region Fish Stocking Hotline at (702) 486-6738.

Regulations - Season is open year round, during hours when the park is open to the public. The limit is 3 game fish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Mesquite Pond will be stocked with rainbow trout two to three times monthly from January to March and again in November and December with about 700 fish per event. During April, June, August, and October about 60 channel catfish will be stocked each month except for July when the temperature is extreme. Fishing will be good throughout the year, with higher success rates occurring for about a week following stocking.

Boating Regulations - Boats and other flotation devices, including float tubes, are prohibited on the Mesquite Urban Pond.

Access - The Mesquite Urban Pond is located within Hafen Lane Park, which is on the southern edge of Mesquite on Hafen Lane, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of SR 170. Parking is available within 50 feet of the pond, including ADA parking and access trails.



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DO YOUR PART – Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers

Clean – Remove all mud, plants, and animals from every part of your boat, trailer, and equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.).

Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

16. NESBITT LAKE

History - Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area and Nesbitt Lake were acquired in 1964. Key Pittman is located one mile north of Hiko and is primarily managed for waterfowl production and secondarily for recreational fishing.

Pertinent Information - Nesbitt Lake covers approximately 200 surface acres. The sport fishery consists of black bullhead, largemouth bass, white crappie, and bluegill, and fathead minnows serve as an additional prey base for bass. Largemouth bass generally range in size between 8 and 10 inches, with a maximum size near 13 inches. Fishing is best between February and June and most anglers use jigs, spinner baits, rubber worms, and top water lures. Black bullheads range between 10 and 12 inches. Use night crawlers or prepared catfish baits for the best luck. There is no camping or fires allowed and no drinking water available on the management area. However, there is a chemical toilet located at the south end of the lake. Please close the gate after you enter into the area.

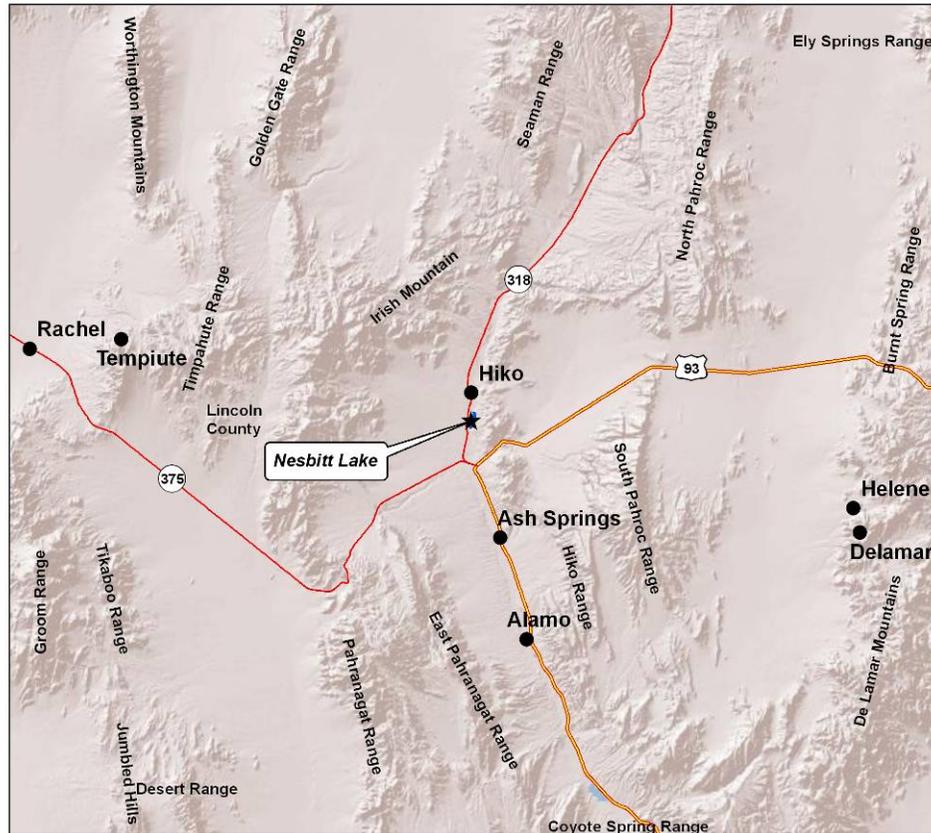
Stocking - The fishery is self-sustaining and no stocking is needed.

Regulations – The season is open year round, any hour of the day or night except that portion above the old fence line as posted, which is closed to trespass from February 15 through August 15. The entire pond is closed to fishing during the waterfowl season. Limit is 10 bullhead and 15 other warmwater game fish of which no more than 10 may be largemouth bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 - Fishing should be fair for largemouth bass, bluegill, and bullhead, however, the water level is expected to be below normal. Aquatic weed growth most likely will increase again in summer, making shore fishing difficult. Use a small boat or float tube to fish in open water.

Boating Regulations - A vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour. All vessels and floating devices are prohibited during the waterfowl season.

Access - From Las Vegas, travel 21 miles east on I-15 to US 93, then north 83 miles to the junction with SR 318. Travel north on SR 318 for 5 miles to the south end of Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area. Nesbitt Lake is located just east of SR 318 and visible from the highway. Access the dirt road through a closed gate that must remain closed at all times. The reservoir is 1-mile north of the Hiko Post Office and 109 miles north of Las Vegas.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

17. SUNSET PARK POND

History - Sunset Park Pond is located within Sunset Park in southeastern Las Vegas Valley near McCarran International Airport. Clark County Parks and Recreation Department manages this park, and the pond has provided fishing opportunity for over 20 years. In 2000, the pond was reconstructed to stop water leakage and improve shoreline access. At that time, a new bottom liner and fish habitat structures were installed. Water is supplied from wells and the pond is used as a storage reservoir for park irrigation.

Pertinent Information - Sunset Park Pond is approximately 14 surface acres, with a maximum depth of about 12 feet. The entire shoreline is accessible for angling, although parts of the southwest shoreline may be closed to fishing during remote controlled model boat events. Water quality is good and clarity is high, although minor algae blooms can occur seasonally. The primary fishery consists of rainbow trout and channel catfish, with catchable sizes of both species being stocked seasonally. Bluegill, redear sunfish, black crappie, and largemouth bass also occur and spawn naturally. Small spinners, Power Bait, salmon eggs, and flies can be effective for rainbow trout. Small jigs or pieces of nightcrawlers are suggested for panfish such as bluegill and redear sunfish. No overnight camping is allowed, but there are improved day use areas with picnic tables, restrooms, and barbecues. There is no fee to access the Sunset Park.

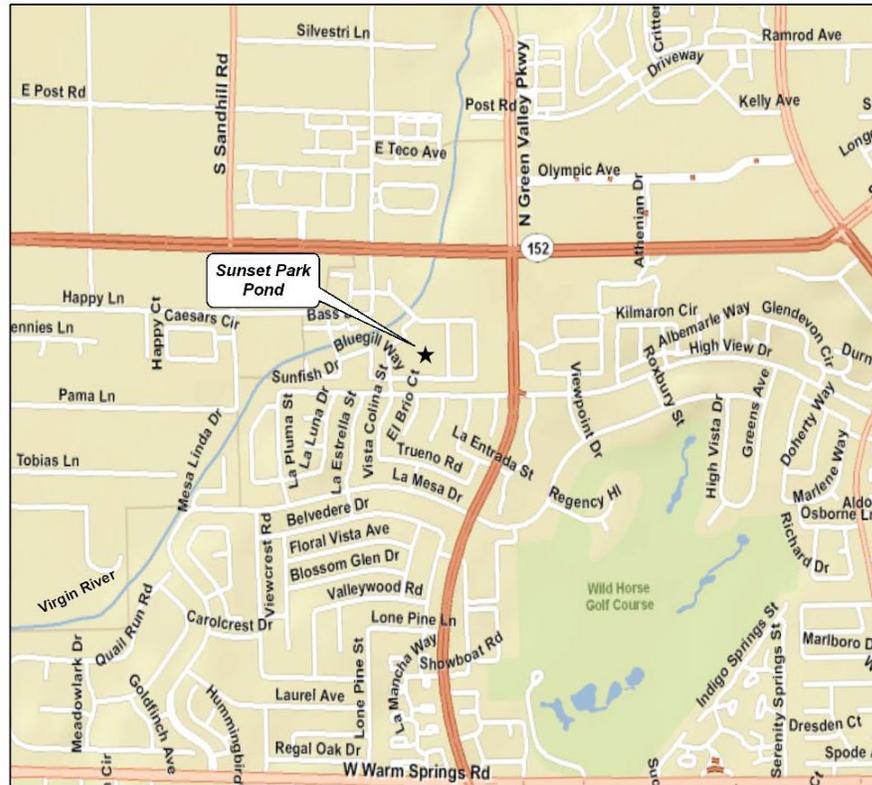
Stocking - Rainbow trout are stocked in the cooler months and channel catfish and possibly bluegill as the temperature begins to warm. Water temperature and other conditions can change the stocking schedule without notice. Updated stocking schedules are available from the Southern Region Fish Stocking Hotline at (702) 486-6738.

Regulations - Season is open year round, during park hours only. Limit is 3 game fish. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast for 2019 – Sunset Park Pond will be stocked with rainbow trout two to three times monthly from January to March and again in November and December with about 1,500 fish per event. From April through October about 610 channel catfish will be stocked once a month except for July when the temperature is extreme. Up to 1,000 bluegill will be stocked each month in April and May. Fishing will be good throughout the year, with higher success rates occurring for about a week following stocking.

Boating Regulations - Boats and other flotation devices, including float tubes, are prohibited.

Access - Sunset Park is located at the corner of Eastern Avenue and Sunset Road in Las Vegas, adjacent to McCarran Airport and approximately 3 miles east of Highway I-15. Park entrances are located on Sunset Road and Eastern Avenue, with ample parking at the north and south ends of the pond.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

18. TRAIL CANYON RESERVOIR

History - Trail Canyon Reservoir is located on Rock Creek in the White Mountains, Inyo National Forest of western Esmeralda County. The reservoir was originally constructed to water livestock and supply water for small mining operations. In the early 1990s, the dam's spillway was rebuilt by volunteers, which allowed the reservoir to maintain a deeper pool and to better support fish.

Pertinent Information - Trail Canyon is a small reservoir approximately 1.5 surface acres with a maximum depth of about 20 feet. The shoreline is lined with dense vegetation in places, but there is adequate access for shore angling. The pond is fed by spring flow and surface flows from Rock Creek, and water quality is usually very good. Rainbow trout are stocked, with the best fishing generally from May through October, although late July and August can be slow. Fly-fishing, throwing small spinners, or using baits such as salmon eggs or Power Bait can be effective. There are no improved campsites, but camping is allowed at primitive sites within the Inyo National Forest. Road access is best in late spring through fall, but may become inaccessible in the winter because of snowfall.

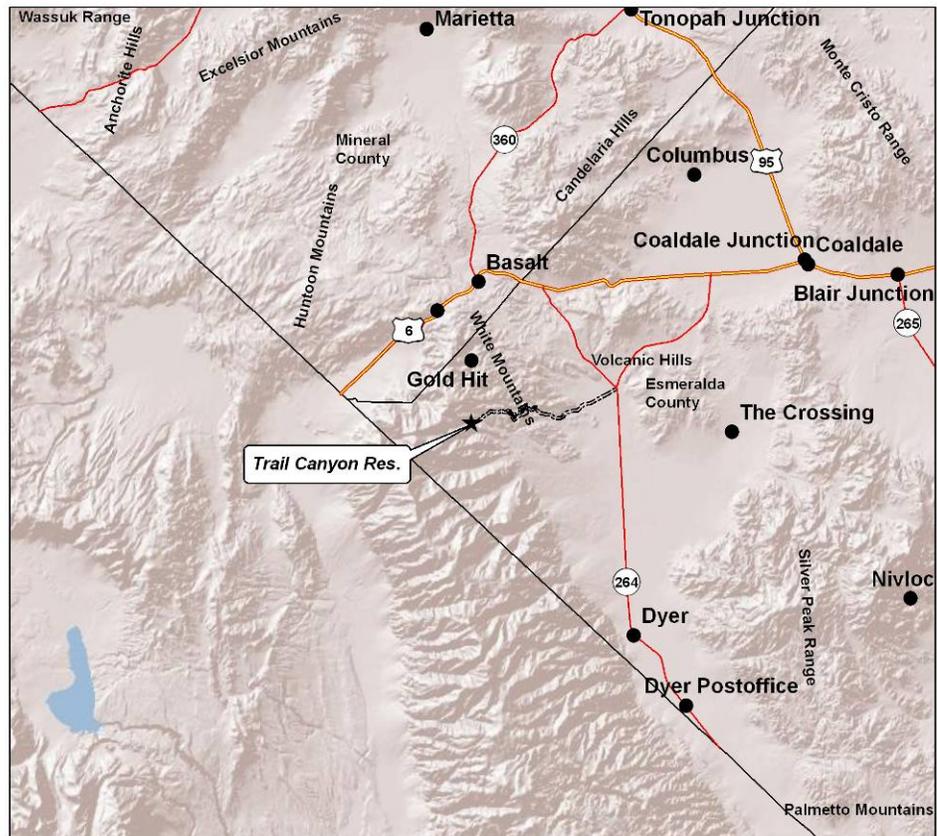
Stocking - Trail Canyon Reservoir is stocked with catchable-sized rainbow trout in the spring and early summer depending on spring runoff and road conditions.

Regulations - The limit is 10 trout. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologist Forecast For 2019 – Access and fishing conditions should be similar to previous years, with average water levels and good success for stocked trout through mid-summer.

Boating Regulations - There is no suitable facility to launch boats at Trail Canyon Reservoir. The use of other flotation devices, including float tubes, is allowed.

Access - From SR 264 at the junction with SR 773, 15 miles north of Dyer, drive west on the Rock Creek road approximately 8 miles to Trail Canyon Reservoir. NOTE: Rock Creek Road is unimproved and rarely maintained. It is advisable to check at the Dyer store for current road conditions. Access to this area via the Chiatovich Creek Road is no longer possible due to private land closures.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.

19. UPPER PAHRANAGAT LAKE

History - Upper Pahrnagat Lake is located on the Pahrnagat National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and managed primarily for waterfowl. Carp have been a serious problem in the lake over the years, which led to a removal project in 1996. This project was only partially successful since carp were discovered in the North Marsh and Upper Lake a few years after. Once again, the lake was drained in 2008-09 to eliminate carp.

Pertinent Information – Currently, carp and bullhead are the most common fish in Upper Pahrnagat Lake, although a few largemouth bass do exist. Anglers use crank baits and spinner baits for bass and nightcrawlers for bullheads. The best time to fish is from April through June for bass and June through August for bullheads. There are a few campsites along the east shore as well as outhouses, but no potable water. A few of the sites have fire rings and grills. Summer temperatures often reach 100°F, while winter temperatures can drop below freezing.

Stocking - The warmwater fishery is self-sustaining and no stocking occurs.

Regulations - Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. The North Marsh is closed to fishing during the waterfowl-hunting season. Limit is 3 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass. The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Biologists Forecast for 2019 - Fishing opportunities are limited for bullhead and carp.

Boating Regulations - Only boats without gas motors are allowed on the Upper Lake, middle ponds, and lower lake. Electric motors are permitted. The North Marsh is closed to all boating, including float tubes. Upper Pahrnagat is closed to all boating during waterfowl season.

Access - From Las Vegas, travel north on I-15 for 21 miles to US 93, then north 60 miles to the refuge. Upper Pahrnagat Lake is located at the north end of the refuge immediately west of US 93, 4 miles south of Alamo. An unpaved access road follows the eastern shoreline of the reservoir and connects to US 93 above and below the lake. Portions of this road may be closed during nesting season.



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Drain – Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your equipment and boat including live-wells, ballast, hull, and engine-cooling water.

Dry – Allow time for your equipment (waders, boots, landing nets, gloves, etc.) and boat to dry completely before you enter or launch in any other waters.