

# Fishing Guide To Kansas



**Details Back Cover**

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INFORMATION AT OUR WEBSITE:**

[www.kdwp.state.ks.us](http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us)



# Kansas fishing: We've come a long way, baby!

That's right. Kansas fishing isn't what it used to be. It's much more. Oh, we still have some of the best channel, flathead, and blue catfishing to be found, but today Kansas anglers have great variety.

If you're an old-school angler and still want to catch the whiskered fish native to our streams and rivers, you have more opportunities today than ever. Channel catfish are found in nearly every stream, river, pond, lake, and reservoir in the state. They remain one of the most popular angling species.

To keep up with demand, state fish hatcheries produce millions of channel cats each year. Some are stocked into lakes as fry, but more are fed and grown to catchable size, then stocked into one of many state and community lakes around the state. Our reservoirs hold amazing numbers of channel catfish, and for the most part, the reservoir cats are overlooked by anglers fishing for other species. Fisheries biologists consider channel cats an underutilized resource in most large reservoirs.

For sheer excitement, the flathead catfish is still king. Monster flatheads weighing 60, 70 and even 80 pounds are caught each summer. Most of the truly large flatheads come from the larger rivers in the eastern half of the state, where setting limb and trot lines is a tradition.

There are 26 large reservoirs in Kansas. Most were built in the 1960s for flood control, water supply, and recreation. The reservoirs range in size from 1,200 to 16,000 surface acres, and most offer park facilities. Fishing is the number one attraction, and reservoir anglers have a variety to cast to. Depending on individual reservoir characteristics, each has its own specialty. In the northeast, reservoirs are known for producing crappie, white bass, and channel catfish. In the southeast, crappie, largemouth bass, white bass, and catfish are tops. In the central part of the state, reservoirs draw anglers looking for walleye, white bass, striped bass, wipers, and channel cats. In the west, reservoirs are known for walleye, largemouth bass, wipers, and crappie.

For those who prefer smaller waters, there are plenty to choose from. The department owns and operates more than 40 state fishing lakes. These impoundments can be as small as 50 acres or as large as 300. Some primitive facilities are available, and boating is allowed for fishing only. State fishing lakes are great places for family trips and provide good fishing for largemouth bass, crappie, and channel catfish. More than 200 community lakes are owned by local governments, and these jewels can provide outstanding angling opportunities. The Community Fisheries Assistance Program has leased fishing rights to most of these lakes to allow fishing from the shore or a boat with no additional fees. All you need is a Kansas fishing license. Less than 10 percent of community lakes still require daily or annual fees. They may establish creel and length limits more restrictive than state regulations, so it's a good idea to check locally before fishing.

There are more than 10,000 miles of streams and rivers in Kansas, most of which are privately owned. The three navigable rivers - the Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas - are open to the public, although one must have permission to access the river through private land. The rest of our streams are privately



owned, but some reaches are leased by the department through the Fishing Impoundments and Stream Habitats (F.I.S.H.) Program, while other reaches are in public ownership. Many streams provide excellent channel and flathead catfishing, and those in the east and southeast may also hold spotted bass. A little research using the Fishing Atlas and legwork visiting with landowners could open some great stream fishing.

More than 150,000 privately-owned farm ponds also provide outstanding fishing opportunities. Tucked away in beautiful prairie settings, these secret fishing holes are largemouth bass, crappie, bluegill, and channel cat hotspots. Permission from the landowner is needed to fish on any private water, except those waters enrolled in the department's F.I.S.H. program.

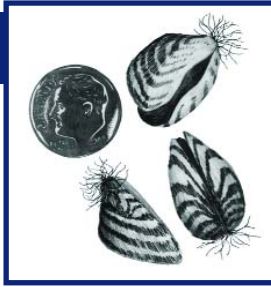
The F.I.S.H. program works like the popular Walk-In Hunting Area program. The department leases pond and stream access from private landowners and opens it to public fishing. The leases run from March through October and allows fishing only from sunrise to one half hour after sunset.

Other special programs include the trout program, which provides catchable-sized trout in select waters across the state from October through April. A trout permit is required of all anglers who fish for trout during the season. The urban program stocks catchable-sized channel catfish in select urban lakes. Check out the Fishing Forecast, which is a compilation of biologists' sampling efforts and can help you decide where to fish according to the type of fishing you prefer. For up-to-date information, look up the fishing report for the lake of your choice on the department's website: [www.kdwp.state.ks.us](http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us). Field staff update the fishing reports each week through the fishing season, reporting on fishing success, lake levels, water temperatures, and other important information.

There's no doubt that Kansas fishing has come a long way. Anglers can specialize in catfish or crappie, wipers or walleye, or better yet, they can fish for them all! Use this guide to find a lake, stream, or reservoir that fits your style. Then, hang on and have fun.

# Aquatic Nuisance Species

## Zebra Mussel Alert



Zebra mussels have been found at El Dorado Reservoir, as well as the Walnut River below the reservoir. Biologists from Northeast Oklahoma State University believe they have also found evidence of zebra mussels in Cheney Reservoir, but this has not been confirmed. Anglers and boaters who visit these or any other waters known to harbor zebra mussel populations can help prevent their spread to other waters.

Zebra mussels are small bi-valve mollusks that have invaded this country through the ballast waters of large ships that visit the Great Lakes. First found in 1988, they have spread throughout much of the Northeast and the entire length of the Mississippi River in a few short years. Unlike other freshwater mussels, these mussels attach themselves to hard surfaces and can cause extensive damage to water works and power plants by clogging inlet pipes. They also damage boat motors by clogging cooling systems and fouling the hulls of boats.

Zebra mussels look like small clams with yellowish-brown, D-shaped shells that usually have alternating dark and light stripes. Usually, they are less than 1 inch long and grow in clusters.

Kansas boaters who visit any water where zebra mussels exist can help prevent their spread by taking the following protective measures before moving their boats from one body of water to another:

- 1) drain bilge water, live wells, and bait buckets;
- 2) remove any attached vegetation;
- 3) inspect the boat and trailer for attached zebra mussels;
- 4) scrape off any zebra mussels;
- 5) dry boat and trailer for five days before entering another waterway, OR wash boat parts and trailer with 140-degree water, a 10-percent chlorine and water solution, or hot saltwater solution. Do not wash at boat ramps. Finish with a clean-water rinse.

If you moor your boat in water for extended periods, frequently check drive and hull for mussels.

If you discover zebra mussels in Kansas waters, note the location and date, and notify the nearest Wildlife and Parks office or contact the Emporia Research and Survey Office, 1830 Merchant, P.O. Box 1525, Emporia, KS 66801, (620) 342-0658. Save a sample in rubbing alcohol. Do not put them back in the water.

**IT IS AGAINST BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW TO RELEASE ANY EXOTIC SPECIES OF FISH OR PLANT IN KANSAS WATERS.**



## STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Prevent the transport of nuisance species.  
Clean all recreational equipment.  
[www.ProtectYourWaters.net](http://www.ProtectYourWaters.net)

**KEEP THE WATER  
SAFE AND CLEAN FOR FUTURE FISHING**  
Report dumping, pollution to the EPA  
at 1-800-223-0425

**Report  
Poachers,  
Polluters, &  
Public Land  
Vandals**



## Other Species Concerns

### ASIAN CARP

### NEW ZEALAND MUDSNAIL

## White Perch Alert

White perch have become established in Wilson and Cheney reservoirs and Kingman State Fishing Lake. These fish are capable of out-competing native fishes for food and space. Therefore, anglers are prohibited from moving these fish from one body of water to another. Particular caution should be taken by those anglers taking small fish for bait from these reservoirs, or any other body of water.

### Description

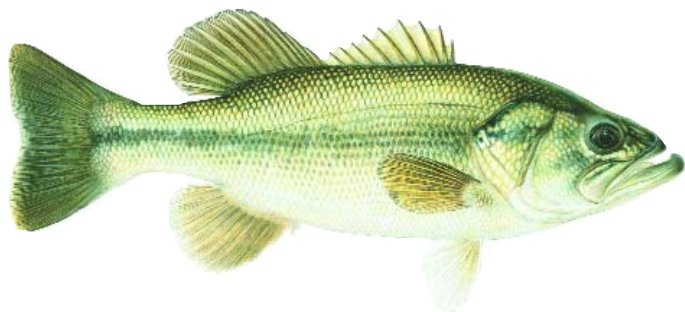
Length: Usually 5-7 inches

Weight: Average 8 ounces

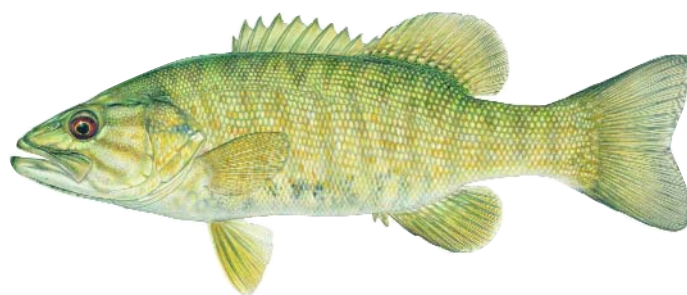
Coloring: variable, dark grayish-green, dark silvery green, or dark brown to almost black on back; pale olive or silvery green on sides; silvery white on belly

**DO NOT TRANSPORT BAIT FISH OR ANY OTHER FISH FROM ONE BODY OF WATER TO ANOTHER. IT IS ILLEGAL TO DUMP BAIT FISH TAKEN FROM ONE BODY OF WATER INTO ANOTHER.**





**LARGEMOUTH BASS** Part of a group known as the black basses, including the smallmouth and spotted basses, the largemouth grows the biggest. Common in farm ponds, the largemouth likes shallow, murky water and usually associates with structure such as weeds or submerged timber. Some of the newer reservoirs and smaller lakes with standing timber also provide good largemouth fishing. Of the black basses, the largemouth is the only one with a mouth that extends behind the eye. The world record weighed 22 pounds, 4 ounces. The Kansas record is 11 pounds, 12 ounces.



**SMALLMOUTH BASS** The smallmouth is a hard-fighting sport fish once found only in a few waters in the southeastern corner of Kansas. Introduced in several larger reservoirs, the smallmouth has adapted well and attracts a growing number of angler fans. Smallmouths prefer clear water and rocky structure. The mouth of the smallmouth extends to just below the eye. The world record smallmouth weighed a whopping 11 pounds, 15 ounces. The Kansas record is 6 pounds, 11 ounces.



**STRIPED BASS** A saltwater native, the striped bass has adapted well to freshwater existence and has prospered in several Kansas lakes. Striped bass don't reproduce in Kansas waters, however, so populations are maintained through stocking programs. Stripers are legendary for their hard fighting nature and long, drag-sizzling runs. The freshwater world record is 67 pounds, 1 ounce. The Kansas state record is 43 pounds, 8 ounces.



**SPOTTED BASS** Also known as the Kentucky bass, the spotted is native to eastern Kansas streams, mainly those that flow over limestone bottoms in the Flint Hills. It resembles the largemouth in coloration, with a more pronounced horizontal blotching and spots along the belly. The spotted bass acts more like a smallmouth when caught, fighting remarkably hard. The mouth extends to just below the eye. The world record is 10 pounds, 4 ounces and the Kansas record weighed 4 pounds, 7 ounces.

Illustrations by Joseph R. Tomelleri



**WIPER** Perhaps the most aggressive fish in Kansas waters, the wiper is a cross between a white bass and a striped bass. Wipers grow fast, strike hard, and fight like no other fish. It's no wonder Kansas anglers love them. The wiper, like its striper parent, has two rows of teeth near the rear of the tongue. The white bass has a single tooth patch on its tongue. The world record wiper is listed at 27 pounds, 5 ounces. The state record wiper weighed 22 pounds.



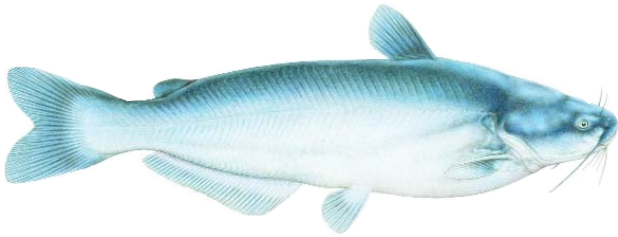
**WHITE BASS** Common in nearly all Kansas' larger reservoirs, white bass are prolific and are generally found in large schools. While popular any time of the year, white bass are known for their spawning runs, which may take them miles upriver of the reservoir. Fishermen gather along the streams near the deeper pools and cast jigs and spinners for the hard fighting white. White bass are so numerous in most Kansas waters, there is no daily creel limit. The Kansas state record white bass weighed 5 pounds, 11 ounces. The world record is 6 pounds, 7 ounces.



**FLATHEAD CATFISH** As the name implies, this catfish has a broad, flat head with a jutting lower jaw. Also called the calico cat, the flathead is mottled brown to nearly yellow in color. Strictly predatory, the flathead is caught with live bait and occasionally lures, usually at night. The Kansas state record is also the world record. It was caught in 1998 from Elk City Reservoir and weighed 123 pounds.



**BLACK BULLHEAD** Smaller than the other, more sought-after catfishes, the bullhead is brown/green in color and doesn't have the forked tail like the channel cat. Common in nearly all streams, lakes and ponds, the bullhead readily bites worms and stink bait and delights youngsters learning to fish. The world record is 8 pounds, 15 ounces. The state record is 7 pounds, 5 ounces.



**BLUE CATFISH** The blue catfish looks much like the channel cat, except the blue has a humped back, a longer anal fin, and grows bigger. Blues are native to several rivers in northeastern Kansas including the Kansas and Missouri. Blues are seldom caught on the concoctions used for channel cats, preferring cut or live bait. The largest blue cat on record weighed 121 pounds, 8 ounces. The Kansas record weighed 94 pounds.



**CHANNEL CATFISH** The channel catfish is the bread and butter of Kansas fishing. Found in nearly all waters from large rivers and reservoirs to small prairie streams, good channel cat fishing is never far away. State lakes are also popular places to catch channel cats. Department hatcheries produce millions of channel cats each year. The world record is 58 pounds. The state record channel cat weighed 36 pounds, 8 ounces.



**WALLEYE** The walleye has become a highly-sought game fish for Kansas anglers and has been stocked in most federal reservoirs and some larger state and community lakes. To help maintain these fisheries, millions of young walleye are collected and stocked each spring by department biologists and culturists. The world record is 22 pounds, 11 ounces. The state record weighed 13 pounds, 2.5 ounces.



**SAUGEYE** The saugeye is a cross between a walleye and a sauger and is another promising hybrid. The saugeye has been successfully stocked in reservoirs where walleye populations are difficult to maintain. Similar in appearance to the parents, the saugeye will grow faster than either but probably won't get as big as the walleye. The world record saugeye weighed 15 pounds, 10 ounces. The state record weighed 9 pounds, 13 ounces.



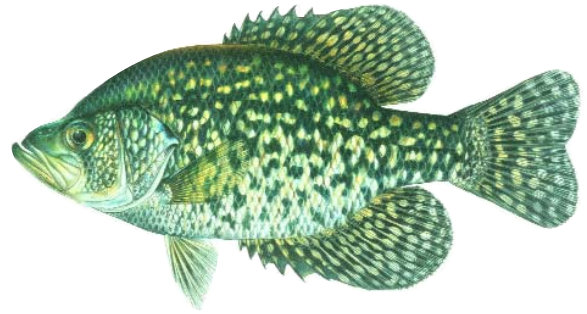
**SAUGER** This close cousin to the walleye loves murky water and current. Sauger are being stocked in several northeastern Kansas reservoirs where walleye haven't done well because of high flow-through and murky water conditions. Sauger are less likely than walleye to be flushed from a reservoir. Smaller than the walleye, the world record sauger weighed 8 pounds, 12 ounces. The state record is 4 pounds, 13 ounces.



**PADDLEFISH** The paddlefish is a plankton eater that resembles prehistoric fishes. Common only in two Kansas rivers – the Marais des Cygnes and the Neosho – the paddlefish is taken by fishermen during the spring spawning runs, and then only during the special snagging season. Stocking paddlefish in Oklahoma's Kaw Reservoir and in Tuttle Creek Reservoir may bring the paddle-snouted fish back to some of its former range. The largest paddlefish on modern record was caught in Kansas in 2004 and weighed 144 pounds, 0 ounces.



**WHITE CRAPPIE** The white crappie is abundant across Kansas and ideally suited to the large reservoirs. Known for its prolific numbers and delicious white meat, the white crappie is one of the most popular sportfish in the state. The rich waters of northeastern Kansas reservoirs produce some of the finest fishing for slab-sided white crappie found anywhere in the U.S. The world record white weighed 5 pounds, 3 ounces. The Kansas record tipped the scales at 4 pounds, 1/4 ounce.



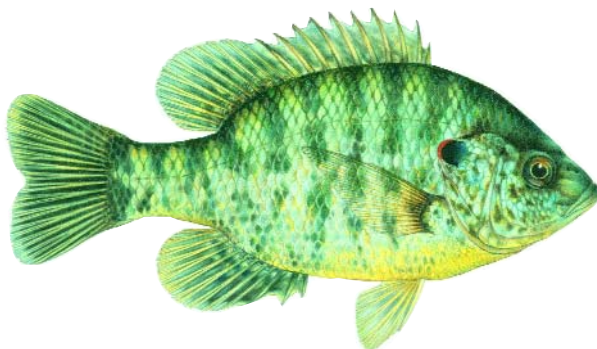
**BLACK CRAPPIE** The black crappie is not as widespread in Kansas as the white crappie. The black is more suited to clear-water and small impoundments such as farm ponds. Black crappies are distinguished by a uniform dark flecking with no visible barring as seen on the white crappie. The world record black crappie weighed 6 pounds. The Kansas record is 4 pounds, 10 ounces.



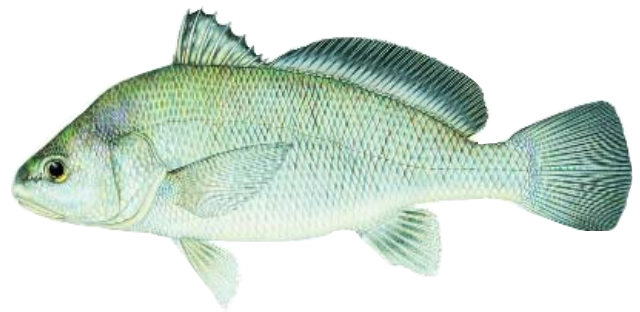
**BLUEGILL** The bluegill is one of the most common panfish in Kansas, and it provides many youngsters with their first fishing thrill. Although it doesn't grow to enormous weights, the tenacious, saucer-shaped fish makes up for size with a scrappy fight. Common in most farm ponds and smaller community and state fishing lakes, bluegill are most easily caught when they move into shallow water and begin dishing out spawning beds. The world record is 4 pounds, 12 ounces. The state record bluegill weighed 2 pounds, 5 ounces.



**GREEN SUNFISH** Although it has a larger mouth and more elongated body than the bluegill, the green sunfish has the blue tab on the gill cover and is often confused with the bluegill. Commonly referred to as perch, green sunfish are aggressive and easy to catch. However, they can easily overpopulate and become stunted in small waters. The world record greenie is still listed at 2 pounds, 2 ounces. The Kansas record weighed 2 pounds, 6 ounces.



**REDEAR SUNFISH** The redear sunfish has been stocked into select lakes and reservoirs. Although the redear resembles the bluegill, it usually prefers deeper water and is more difficult to catch. The redear has a narrow band of red on the gill cover lobe and usually shows vertical barring. Redears are popular locally because of the challenge they provide. The world record tipped the scales at 5 pounds, 8 ounces. The state record weighed 1 pound, 8 ounces.



**DRUM** The freshwater drum is common in most Kansas rivers and reservoirs. Commonly considered an undesirable rough fish, the drum is predatory and will readily strike lures and baits. It is a good fighter and the white meat is fine table fare. The drum can make strange drumming or grunting noises with muscles vibrated against the swim bladder. The world record drum weighed 54 pounds, 8 ounces. The Kansas state record drum weighed 31 pounds, 4 ounces.









# Reg 2 Cont'

COMMUNITY LAKES Cont.	boat ramps	boat rental	camping	drinking water	dump station	electric hookups	marina	picnic areas	swimming	trailer pads	Additional fees Req.	bluegill	bullhead	channel catfish	crappie	flathead catfish	green sunfish	largemouth bass	redear sunfish	sauger	saugeye	smallmouth bass	spotted bass	striped bass	trout	walleye	white bass	wiper
Spring Hill City Lake - 40 acres, 1/2 NW of Spring Hill												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
St. Marys Jeffrey Energy Center - 125 acres, 5 miles N, 3 miles W of St. Marys	•							•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•			•	•	•	•
St. Marys Jeffrey Energy Center - 450 acres, 5 miles N, 3 miles W of St. Marys.	•							•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•			•	•	•	•
State Park Clinton Lake Henry - 2 acres, Clinton State Park												•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•				
State Park Clinton Picnic Area Pond - 1/2 acre, Clinton State Park								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
State Park Milford State Park Pond - 2 acres, Milford State Park								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Tecumseh Lake Hammond - 15 acres, 6320 Stubbs Rd.		•	•					•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Auburndale Park Stream - E of McVicar & I-70, Topeka												•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•				
Topeka Central Park Lake - 3 acres, 1534 SW Clay				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Clarion Park Lake - 4 acres, 37th & Fairlawn												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Governor's Cedar Crest Pond - 1 acre, Maclennan Park												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Governor's Pond East - 1 acre, Maclennan Park												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Governor's Pond West - 1 acre, Maclennan Park												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Karl's Lake - 1 acre, 5501 SW 6th Ave.												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Shawnee Lake - 416 acres, 3139 SE 29th St.	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka Shawnee JR. - 2 acres, W side of Lake Shawnee, 3139 SE 29th St.								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Topeka West Lake - 6 acres, Gage Park								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Troy 4-H Lake - 5 acres, 1/2 mile SW of Troy	•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Wamego City Lake - 1/2 acre, Wamego City Park				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Waterville City Lake - 8 acres, 1 mile N, 1 mile W of Harveyville								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Wyandotte Co. Lake - 330 acres, Wyandotte County Park	•	•		•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•	•	•	•
Wyandotte Co. New Pond - 7 acres, 126th & State Ave., Kansas City								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										

## RIVER ACCESS

Big Blue River, Rocky Ford Dam below Tuttle Creek Reservoir								•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•
Big Blue River, Tuttle Creek Reservoir Wildlife Area	•	•											•	•	•	•	•	•										
Big Blue River, Tuttle Creek Seep Stream, Tuttle Creek SP River Pd Area	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•				
Delaware River, Perry Reservoir Wildlife Area, Valley Falls (2)	•		•	•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Kansas River at Lawrence	•												•	•	•	•	•	•										
Kansas River at Topeka	•												•	•	•	•	•	•										
Kansas River at mouth of Big Blue River, Manhattan	•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Marais des Cygnes River low-water dam at Osawatomic												•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•
Marias des Cygnes River low-water dam at Ottawa												•	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Missouri River at Atchison	•												•	•	•	•	•	•										
Missouri River - city parks in Doniphan, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte co.'s	•												•	•	•	•	•	•										
Republican River, Milford Reservoir Wildlife Area	•		•									•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•
Rock Creek, Clinton Reservoir Wildlife Area	•		•										•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•
Wakarusa River at Eudora	•												•	•	•	•	•	•										
Wakarusa River, Clinton Reservoir Wildlife Area	•												•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•	•







# Reg 4 Cont'

COMMUNITY LAKES Cont.	boat ramps	boat rental	camping	drinking water	dump station	electric hookups	marina	picnic areas	swimming	trailer pads	Additional fees Req.	bluegill	bullhead	channel catfish	crappie	flathead catfish	green sunfish	largemouth bass	reardear sunfish	sauger	saugeye	smallmouth bass	spotted bass	striped bass	trout	walleye	white bass	wiper	
Sedgwick County Parks - 65 acres (5 lakes), NW Wichita																													
Sedgwick County Lake Afton - 258 acres, 20 miles SW of Wichita	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•	•				•
Sterling City Lake - 10 acres, Sterling	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Valley Center McLaughlin Lake - 2 acres, 716 McLaughlin St.												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Wellington City Lake - 350 acres, 5 miles W, 1 1/2 miles S of Wellington	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•								•
Wellington Hargis Creek Lake - 67 acres, NE of Wellington	•			•						•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•								•
Wichita Buffalo Park - 12 acres, Central & Maize Rd.	•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Wichita Chisholm Creek Park (Clinic Pond) - 3 acres, 29th & Woodlawn				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•					
Wichita Chisholm Creek Park (Island Pond) - 5 acres, 29th & Woodlawn												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita Chisholm Creek Park (North Lake) - 23 acres, Woodlawn & K96												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Wichita Cruiser Lake - 35 acres, SE of I-35 & K-96 Intersection												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Wichita Dillon's Pond - 3 acres, Central & Maize												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita Emery Park Lake - 2 acres, E on MacArthur From Hydraulic				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita Harrison Lake - 1 acre, 1300 S Webb Rd.												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita KDOT East Lake - 7 acres, NE of I-135,I-235 Intersection	•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•							•				•
Wichita KDOT West Lake - 20 acres, NE of I-135,I-235 Intersection	•											•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita NW Water Reclamation Plant - ?acres, 3/4 N of 135th W & 37th N												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita South Lake - 17 acres, 55th St. S, 1/2 mile E of Campus High School												•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Wichita Watson Park - 42 acres, S Wichita				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•						•					•
Windom City Pond - 1 acre, Windom								•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Winfield City Lake - 1,200 acres, 10 miles NE of Winfield	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•				•	•	•
Winfield Island Park Lake - 7 acres, N of Winfield			•	•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											

## RIVER ACCESS

Arkansas River - 1/2 mi. W of Raymond on 8th Rd., 1/2 mi. N on 4th Rd., 2 1/4 mi. W on Ave. Q														•		•													
Arkansas River - 1/2 mile S of Raymond on 4th Rd.														•		•													
Arkansas River - 1 mile S, of Alden on 905 Rd., 2 1/2 miles W on Ave. U														•		•													
Arkansas River - 3 miles S, of Alden on 905 Rd.														•		•													
Arkansas River - 3 1/2 miles W of Sterling on Ave. W, 1/2 mile S on 12th Rd.														•		•													
Arkansas River - 2 1/4 miles S of Sterling on K96														•		•													
Arkansas River - 21st St. Bridge, Wichita				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Arkansas River - Lincoln St. Bridge, Wichita				•				•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•
Arkansas River - low-water dam at Oxford														•		•													
Arkansas River - Kaw Wildlife Area	•													•		•												•	•
Chikaskia River - Drury Dam, 5 1/2 miles S of South Haven														•		•							•						
Cottonwood River at Cottonwood Falls														•		•													
Cottonwood River - Marion Reservoir Wildlife Area	•	•												•		•												•	•
Grouse Creek at Silverdale	•	•												•		•							•					•	•
Little Arkansas River through Wichita				•	•							•	•	•	•	•	•	•											
Neosho River, Council Grove Reservoir Wildlife Area														•		•													•
Walnut River at Arkansas City	•	•	•					•						•		•												•	•
Walnut River at Winfield								•						•		•												•	•







# Reg 5 Cont'

<b>RIVER ACCESS Cont.</b>	boat ramps	boat rental	camping	drinking water	dump station	electric hookups	marina	picnic areas	swimming	trailer pads	Additional fees Req.	bluegill	bullhead	channel catfish	crappie	flathead catfish	green sunfish	largemouth bass	redear sunfish	sauger	saugye	smallmouth bass	spotted bass	striped bass	trout	walleye	white bass	wiper
Neosho River - low-water dam at Hartford			●					●				♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	♣
Neosho River - low-water dam at Iola			●									♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	
Neosho River - low-water dam at Neosho Falls			●									♣	♣	♣	♣								♣			♣	♣	
Neosho River - low-water dam at Oswego						●		●		●		♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	
Neosho River on the Neosho Wildlife Area			●									♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	
Neosho River - John Redmond Reservoir Wildlife Area												♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	♣
110 Mile Creek above Pomona Reservoir			●									♣	♣	♣	♣								♣				♣	♣
Shoal Creek at Galena			●					●				♣	♣	♣	♣		♣					♣	♣					
Spring River - low-water dam at Baxter Springs								●				♣	♣	♣	♣			♣					♣				♣	♣
Spring River SE of Riverton below Empire Lake												♣	♣	♣	♣			♣					♣				♣	♣
Spring River - off K-96 near Kansas-Missouri state line												♣	♣	♣	♣			♣					♣				♣	♣
Verdigris River - low-water dams at Coffeyville												♣	♣	♣	♣			♣			♣						♣	♣
Verdigris River - low-water dams at Independence												♣	♣	♣	♣			♣			♣						♣	♣
Verdigris River - low-water dam at Neodesha	●		●					●				♣	♣	♣	♣			♣			♣						♣	♣
Verdigris River - Toronto Reservoir Wildlife Area	●		●									♣	♣	♣	♣			♣			♣						♣	♣

## Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP)

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has implemented the Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP). It offers to lease fishing rights from approximately 215 community lakes statewide.

Communities that participate in this lease program will not charge anglers additional fees to fish from the shore or from a boat, even if permits have been required in the past. Activities other than fishing at these lakes may require additional permits. KDWP hopes that removing the fees will increase opportunities for anglers to fish closer to home. State fishing license requirements still apply.

Community lakes listed in this publication that require additional fees are identified in their listing.



## Department Offices

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1020 S Kansas Ave., Suite 200  
Topeka, KS 66612-1327  
(785) 296-2281

### OPERATIONS OFFICE

512 SE 25th Avenue  
Pratt, KS 67124-8174  
(620) 672-5911

### REGION 1

P.O. Box 338  
1426 Hwy 183 Alt.,  
Hays, KS 67601-0338  
(785) 628-8614

### REGION 2

300 SW Wanamaker Rd.  
Topeka, KS 66606  
(785) 273-6740

### REGION 3

1001 McArtor Rd,  
Dodge City, KS 67801  
(620) 227-8609

### REGION 4

6232 E. 29th. St. N  
Wichita, KS 67220  
(316) 683-8069

### REGION 5

1500 W. 7th  
P.O. Box 777  
Chanute, KS 66720-0777  
(620) 431-0380

### KANSAS CITY OFFICE

14639 W 95th St.  
Lenexa, KS 66215  
(913) 894-9113

### EMPORIA RESEARCH & SURVEY OFFICE

1830 Merchant, P.O. Box 152  
Emporia, KS 66801-1525  
(620) 342-0658

Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs described herein is available to all individuals without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or handicap. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to Office of the Secretary, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, 1020 S Kansas Ave. Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612-1327 5/05