Perry Wildlife Area is located in northwest Jefferson County approximately 25 miles northeast of Topeka, KS. The Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism leases 10,500 acres of land at the north end of the Perry Reservoir Project from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The area is operated by the Department for wildlife management purposes and is open to public hunting opportunities. Boundaries are posted with yellow and black “Public Hunting, Fishing and Trapping” signs.

Much of the area lies within the Perry Reservoir flood pool, and is subject to frequent flooding. The Delaware River bisects the area from north to south with several smaller creeks feeding it. Diverse habitats are found on the area including oak-hickory woodlands, warm and cool season grasslands, wetlands, and several acres of crop-land.

FISHING

Perry Lake has a dynamic fishery dominated by a few sport fish; white crappie, channel catfish, white bass, and sauger. White crappie are the most sought after of the four species with good numbers of large fish produced on an annual basis. Fish over 1.5 pounds are fairly common. Crappie draw large local crowds as well as national tournaments. The Rock Creek area offers good ice fishing while the Old Town Area offers very good fall and open water fishing.

The channel catfish fishery has similar notoriety. The Hog Trough is an area that anglers have used for thirty years to catch tons of catfish. Two fish feeders are also used to assist bank anglers in catching fish. The best spots for catching channel catfish by drifting shad are on the mud flats in the upper end of the reservoir and the Delaware River channel.

White bass offer exciting top water fishing and non-stop action. These fish run up the Delaware River to spawn in March and April, providing more rod bending fun. Sauger are also doing well with Perry Lake providing brood fish for the rest of Kansas. Anglers now have the opportunity to catch record sized sauger as several have been netted at Perry Lake. The sauger tend to stay in the areas that have smaller gravel bottoms.
Thirteen marsh complexes have been constructed since 1970, providing over 1,300 acres of wetland habitat. The Kyle and West River marshes can be pumped from the nearby Delaware River to provide habitat for migratory birds during dry years. All other wetlands depend on natural run off, thus water levels may vary from year to year.

Continual efforts are being made to increase pumping capabilities of the wetlands along with wetland restoration and new development around the wildlife area. Moist soils management is conducted which manipulates water levels to manage for desirable wetland vegetation. Periodically, some marshes are drained in order to conduct repairs and control invasive vegetation. Two waterfowl refuges have been established to provide food and loafing areas for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. The refuges are closed to all activities from October 1st through January 15th of each year.

Management of upland habitats consists of converting highly erodable croplands to native warm season grasses and forbs, conversion of cool season grasses, planting of shrub plots, selective cutting of invading woody vegetation, prescribed burning, and noxious weed control.

White-tailed deer and wild turkey are plentiful over the entire area. Waterfowl numbers vary depending on water and food availability. If food and water are abundant, the area can attract large numbers of migrating waterfowl during the spring and fall migrations. Several fields are intensively managed for quality mourning dove hunting opportunities. Mourning dove numbers vary yearly depending on nesting conditions. Ring-necked pheasant can be found in limited numbers. Bobwhite quail populations vary year to year, but can be found in healthy numbers on the area. Squirrel and cottontail rabbit numbers are generally healthy and provide some of the most under utilized hunting opportunities on the area.

The Mentor/Youth Hunting Area is open year round. Each adult must be accompanied by a least one youth hunter 16 years old or younger. The purpose of this area is to give adults an area to take a young person hunting without the competition found elsewhere. This area also doubles as a Special Handicapped Vehicle Access Area. Written permission from the area manager is required for handicapped hunters to drive off-road in this area.

Hunters are reminded that the area can see heavy hunting and fishing pressure due to its proximity to major metropolitan areas. Opening Days and weekends during major hunting seasons are busiest. Please, be considerate of others and leave the area better than you found it.

In addition to hunting, the area is also open to trapping activities. Marshes on the area provide some of the best muskrat and beaver trapping opportunities in northeast Kansas. Raccoons, coyotes, and bobcats are popular furbearers taken by trapping and predator calling. Opossums and skunks are less popular, but are abundant on the area.

Perry Wildlife Area provides abundant wildlife watching opportunities due to its diversity of habitats. Non-game species are very plentiful and include numerous species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and insects which utilize the area as a permanent home or temporarily during migration. Large numbers of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds may be observed on area marshes during the spring migration. Many birders make the area a routine stop while in the area.

Camping, littering, target shooting, horse-back riding, and operation of motorized vehicles off-road are strictly prohibited. Users should consult the Public Lands Regulations Summary for additional regulations. Anglers and hunters should consult the Kansas Fishing Regulations Summary or the Kansas Hunting and Furharvesting Regulations Summary. Regulation summaries are found at all information centers on the area. To obtain printed copies of summaries, contact the nearest Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism office, or visit the Department website at www.ksoutdoors.com.