**LICENSES, PERMITS AND FEES**

**AUTO-RENEW AND 365**

Select annual licenses and permits purchased online include a voluntary auto-renew option, which automatically renews those purchases one year from the date of purchase. License buyers may opt in or out of the auto-renew feature at any time through their online KDWP account at gooutdoorskansas.com. Visit ksoutdoors.com/auto-renew for more information.

Many annual licenses and permits are now valid for 365 days from the date of purchase or 365 days from the expiration date of your current license. Visit ksoutdoors.com/365-licenses for more information.

**GO OUTDOORS KS MOBILE APP**

Fish Kansas on the go! Store your licenses and permits on a mobile device and get back to doing what you’re outdoors to do.

Download the GoOutdoorsKS mobile app from Google Play or Apple Store today, and never misplace your fishing license again!

Also available: our mobile campsite reservation app, CampIt KS.

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### PERMIT OR LICENSE | FEE
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**Annual Fishing License**  
** Expires 365 days from date of purchase or expiration of current license or permit, and is eligible for auto-renew.**  
* Eligible for auto-renew but does not expire 365 days from date of purchase or expiration of current license or permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Fishing License</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27.50</strong></td>
<td>Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonresident</strong></td>
<td><strong>$77.50</strong></td>
<td>Resident Multi-Year Youth (16-20 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Senior (65-74 years old)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Annual Fishing/Hunting (Combination) License</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Senior (65-74 years old)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>One-day Fishing License</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Five-day Fishing License</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Five-year License</strong></td>
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<td>Resident Fishing (expires 1,825 days from purchase)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$182.50</strong></td>
<td>Resident Hunt/Fish Combo (expires 1,825 days from purchase)</td>
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<td><strong>Lifetime License</strong></td>
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<td>Resident Fish (quarterly pay optional)</td>
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<td><strong>$962.50</strong></td>
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<td>Resident Senior Fish/Hunt Combo (65-74 years old)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$302.50</strong></td>
<td>Resident Kids Lifetime Hunt/Fish Combo (5 year old and younger)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$502.50</strong></td>
<td>Resident Kids Lifetime Hunt/Fish Combo (6-7 year old)</td>
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<td><strong>Three-pole Permit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trout Permit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nonresident Youth (15 and younger)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Paddlefish Permit (six carcass tags)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12.50</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nonresident Youth (15 and younger)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Handfishing Permit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tournament Black Bass Pass</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Registration (3-year)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Duplicates (all issues)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STATE PARK Vehicle Permits</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$25.00</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$15.00</strong></td>
<td>Park Passport (through DMV)</td>
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<td><strong>$3.25</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$13.75</strong></td>
<td>Resident Annual-Seniors/Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STATE PARK Camping Permits</strong></td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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<td><strong>Prices in ( ) are for permits purchased</strong></td>
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<td><strong>October 1- March 31</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$9.00</strong></td>
<td>Utility 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$11.00</strong></td>
<td>Utility 2</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$12.00</strong></td>
<td>Utility 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$15.50</strong></td>
<td>Rent-A-Camp</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$1.50</strong></td>
<td>Group Site ($1.50 per person in addition to Site fee)</td>
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<td>(Go to <a href="http://www.campitks.com">www.campitks.com</a> for area specific fees)</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Cabins ($13.75 reservation fee)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>$2.75</strong></td>
<td>Campsite Reservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Go to <a href="http://www.campitks.com">www.campitks.com</a> for area specific fees)</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Special Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Go to <a href="http://www.campitks.com">www.campitks.com</a> for area specific fees)</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Seasonal Camping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices include automation and vendor fees. Internet purchases may include additional fees.
Residents age 16 through 74 must have a resident license in possession while fishing in Kansas, unless exempt by law. All nonresidents 16 and older must have a valid non-resident license to fish in Kansas. Most licenses expire 365 days from the date of purchase or 365 days from the expiration date of your current license, except one-day, five-day, five-year, multi-year youth, and lifetime fishing licenses.

Resident anglers age 65-74 are eligible for a senior Lifetime Pass, which is a combination hunting/fishing license valid for the lifetime of the holder for $42.50; or half-price 365-day fishing ($15) or fishing/hunting combination ($25) licenses are available. Landowners and their immediate family living with them, and tenants renting land for agricultural purposes and members of their immediate family living with them are exempt from fishing license requirements on waters on their own land, except as described below under “License Requirements on Private Land.”

Resident is defined as a person who has maintained the person’s place of permanent abode in the state for 60 days immediately prior to purchase. Domiciliary intent is required, evidence of which may include the location where the person votes, pays personal income taxes or obtains a driver’s license. A residency of at least one year is required to purchase lifetime licenses.

Residents who are enrolled as an American Indian on a tribal membership roll, which is federally recognized by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, may apply to KDWP for a free fishing license, which must be in possession when fishing. All other laws and regulations apply to American Indians.

Persons on active duty in the armed forces who entered the service while residents of Kansas may purchase resident fishing licenses. Nonresidents on active military duty stationed in Kansas and nonresident students going to school in Kansas quality for resident fishing licenses, and they must have evidence of active duty or enrollment with them while fishing.

Active members of the Kansas Army or Air National Guard are eligible for free fishing and hunting licenses and park permits. Legal Kansas residents who have been separated from the armed services under honorable conditions and have a disability certified by the Kansas Commission On Veterans Affairs as being service-connected and such disability is equal to or greater than 30 percent may apply through the Pratt Operations Office for free hunting and fishing licenses. Applications are also available on the KDWP website, ksoutdoors.com.

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT

Special events conducted on KDWP-managed lands and waters require special event permits if one of the following conditions exists:

1) an entrance, admission, or participation fee is charged;
2) food, merchandise, or services are offered for sale;
3) the exclusive use of a facility or a specified land or water area is required;
4) an organized or advertised competition will be conducted;
5) sound will be amplified that may disrupt area users; or
6) temporary structures, other than blinds or common camping equipment, will be erected.

An event sponsored by KDWP does not require a special event permit.

Applications for special event permits are available at KDWP offices. Each application for a special event permit shall be made to KDWP not less than five weekdays before the event. The special event permit fee is negotiated based on event type, required services, and lost revenue; the maximum fee is $200. Payment must accompany each application.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS ON PRIVATE LAND

A fishing license is required on all public waters. In addition, a license is required for fishing on many private lands, including the following:

• any private impoundment that has a stream or river going into and/or out of it, whether the stream is intermittent or not;
• a private impoundment that is owned or operated by more than one person or group, in which case the owner or operator or member of the group would be exempt from the license requirement only while fishing on the portion of the impoundment they own;
• guests of landowners or operators fishing on streams and rivers on land solely owned or operated; and
• any impoundment stocked by the state within the last 10 years.

The sole owner of an impoundment or the land through which a stream flows does not have to have a fishing license. Guests may fish private land without a fishing license if it is a private waters fishing impoundment. (See “definitions” Page 7.)

THREE-POLE PERMIT

Anyone, regardless of age, must purchase a three-pole permit to fish with three poles at one time.

ASSISTANCE PERMITS

Anyone with a permanent physical disability that prevents them from fishing may apply for a Disability Assistance Permit. The permit holder may designate another person to take, on behalf of and while accompanied by the permit holder, the permit holder’s legal limit of game or fish. The person designated by the permit holder shall not be required to hold any licenses, permits, stamps. (This law also applies to hunting.) For more information or applications, contact KDWP, Law Enforcement Division, 512 SE 25th Ave., Pratt, KS 67124, (620) 672-5911 or any KDWP regional office.
FISHING TOURNAMENTS

If you plan to hold a competitive fishing tournament on department-managed lands or waters, you may be required to obtain a special event permit. This includes tournaments launched from department facilities at state parks, state fishing lakes, or other department properties. You also may be required to pay a fee for the permit, depending on the size of the event and the services required. Contact the nearest KDWP office (see Page 2) at least 5 days prior to the tournament date(s) to determine what requirements apply.

BLACK BASS TOURNAMENTS

All vessels used by participants in a weigh-in bass fishing tournament must have a working livewell that contains an electrolyte chemical-water solution, and the following procedures must be followed for weigh-in and release:

- one individual work crew support for each 10 anglers
- one weigh-in tank filled with an electrolyte-water chemical solution and fitted with recirculation and aeration accessories for every 25 anglers
- if the water at the tournament site is 75 degrees or cooler, the water in the weigh-in tank shall be maintained at the same temperature
- if the water temperature at the tournament site is warmer than 75°F, weigh-in tank water shall be 5-10 degrees cooler but shall not exceed 85 degrees

- not more than four anglers shall be in the weigh-in line at any time
- weigh-in bags containing livewell water shall be reinforced, reusable, and capable of holding up to 15 pounds of live fish and 2 gallons of water
- the weigh-in site shall be located near the vessel mooring site and the release site, vehicle or vessel and under a portable awning, event tent or in the shade

Minimum requirements for releasing bass during a weigh-in fishing tournament include:

- fish shall not be released directly into the water after being weighed
- if release tubes, vehicles or vessels are used, holding tanks shall contain a one-half percent noniodized salt solution
- if release tubes, vehicles or vessels are not used, fish must be dipped in a 3 percent noniodized solution the same temperature as the lake water for 10-15 seconds before being released
- the release site must have water at least 3 feet deep with good circulation and hard bottom

Anglers participating in bass fishing tournaments from Sept. 1-June 15 who possess a Tournament Black Bass Pass ($14.50) may keep five fish as part of their five-fish limit, to be released after the weigh-in, that meet the statewide 15-inch minimum length limit but that are under a special length limit for the lake being fished. Tournament Black Bass Pass holders fishing in tournaments may also cull their catch after the daily creel has been reached, by releasing a small fish and replacing it with a larger one. The Tournament Black Bass Pass expires 365 days from date of purchase.

TOURNAMENT PERMITS

FEDERAL AID

Your purchase of a fishing license is an investment in the future of Kansas wildlife. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks uses your license dollars and funds from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program (Dingell-Johnson) to manage the diverse wildlife resources of Kansas. The Dingell-Johnson program is financed by anglers through federal excise taxes on fishing and boating equipment. With these dollars, the department can continue to conserve and enhance Kansas’ natural heritage and fisheries habitats and ensure future generations the benefits of the state’s diverse, living resources. Last year, KDWP received nearly $5 million in Dingell-Johnson federal aid funding.

Federal aid is based, in part, on the number of fishing licenses sold.

From Dec. 1-March 31, all anglers fishing on Type 1 waters (see right) stocked with trout must possess a trout permit ($14.50), including youth trout anglers 15 and younger ($7.00). Only anglers fishing for or possessing trout must have a trout permit on Type 2 waters. In addition, all residents age 16-74 and nonresidents 16 and older must also have a valid fishing license. Trout permits are available at KDWP offices, most county clerk offices, license vendors, or online at ksoutdoors.com.

THE PERMIT IS VALID FOR 365 DAYS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE

Some local governments have their own trout stocking programs and may require a fee but not the state permit. Local city and county recreation departments have details. Approximate trout stocking dates and sites may be found online at ksoutdoors.com.

LIMIT: The daily creel limit is 5 trout unless otherwise posted. The possession limit is three times the daily creel.

PERMIT REQUIRED: Dec. 1-March 31

TYPE 1 WATER – TROUT PERMIT REQUIRED OF ALL ANGLERS

Coffeyville LeClerre Lake, Dodge City Lake Charles, Eisenhower State Park Pond, Emporia State University-King Lake, Finney County-Wildwood Park Ponds, Ft. Scott Gun Park Lake, Garnett Crystal Lake, Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet, Glen Elder State Park Pond, Kanopolis Seep Stream, Lake Henry in Clinton State Park, Mined Land WA Unit #30, Pratt Centennial Pond, Historic Scott State Park Pond, Vic’s Lake and Slough Creek in Sedgwick County Park, Walnut River Area in El Dorado State Park, Willow Lake at Tuttle Creek State Park, Webster Stilling Basin (currently dry for repairs), Wichita OJ Watson Park.

TYPE 2 WATER – TROUT PERMIT REQUIRED ONLY FOR TROUT ANGLERS

HANDFISHING
(PERMIT REQUIRED FOR ALL AGES)

Handfishing, for flathead catfish only, is legal from sunrise to sunset June 15 through August 31 at these locations: the entire length of the Arkansas River in Kansas, all federal reservoirs from beyond 150 yards of the dam to the upper end of the federal property, and on the Kansas River from its origin downstream to its confluence with the Missouri River. A special permit ($27.50) is required in addition to a fishing license. Anyone handfishing may not use hooks, snorkeling or scuba gear, or any other man-made device OR possess any fishing gear except a stringer. Stringers may not be used until the fish are caught by hand and are at or above the surface of the water. No man-made object — such as a barrel, box, or bathtub — may be used to attract fish.

PADDLEFISH SNAGGING
(PERMIT REQUIRED)

The paddlefish snagging season is open March 15 through May 15 on posted areas inside Chetopa and Burlington city parks on the Neosho River; Neosho River at Iola, downstream from dam to city limits; Marais des Cygnes River below Osawatomie Dam, downstream to posted boundary; and Marais des Cygnes River on the upstream boundary of Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area, downstream to the Kansas-Missouri border and the Browning Oxbow of the Missouri River. Paddlefish may be snagged using pole and line with not more than two single or treble barbless hooks. Catch and release is allowed in Burlington, Chetopa, and Iola except that once attached to a stringer, a fish becomes part of the daily creel. The daily creel limit for paddlefish is two and the season limit is six. On Missouri River boundary waters, there is a 32-inch minimum length limit. There is a 34-inch minimum length limit on the Marais des Cygnes River. Measure paddlefish from the front of the eye to the fork of the tail.

A paddlefish permit ($12.50, youth $7.50) includes six carcass tags. However, a youth angler 15 and younger may use an adult’s paddlefish permit while accompanied by that adult with at least one unused carcass tag in possession. Each paddlefish snagged and kept by the youth angler shall be included as part of the daily limit creel limit of the permit holder. Immediately upon attaching fish to stringer, anglers must sign a carcass tag, record the county/date/time of harvest, and attach the carcass tag to the lower jaw of the paddlefish taken. Anglers must stop snagging once the daily creel limit of paddlefish is reached.

Paddlefish caught outside the paddlefish season or in non-snagging areas may be kept if they are hooked in the mouth.

Nonsport fish (carp, drum, grass carp, threadfin and gizzard shad, goldfish, gar, suckers including carpsucker and buffalo, goldeye, and bowfin) may also be snagged in waters posted open to snagging during the paddlefish season. There are no limits on nonsport fish.

NEW FOR 2024

ANS to AIS

The term, “Aquatic Nuisance Species” has been updated to “Aquatic Invasive Species.”

Trout Updates

Trout fishing waters will be stocked, and the season will begin, on December 1, with the season concluding March 31.

Proposed Regulation Changes

LENGTH and CREEL

- Clinton Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- Glen Elder Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- John Redmond Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- Melvern Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- El Dorado Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- Elk City Reservoir: Blue Catfish- Only 1 fish 30-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit
- Milford Reservoir: Blue Catfish- 28-inch to 40-inch slot length limit, including only 1 fish 40-inches or longer, 10/day creel limit

A paddlefish permit ($12.50, youth $7.50) includes six carcass tags. However, a youth angler 15 and younger may use an adult’s paddlefish permit while accompanied by that adult with at least one unused carcass tag in possession.

Paddlefish caught outside the paddlefish season or in non-snagging areas may be kept if they are hooked in the mouth.

Nonsport fish (carp, drum, grass carp, threadfin and gizzard shad, goldfish, gar, suckers including carpsucker and buffalo, goldeye, and bowfin) may also be snagged in waters posted open to snagging during the paddlefish season. There are no limits on nonsport fish.

REGULATION CHANGES

Some regulation changes in this publication will be finalized after printing. If a proposed regulation that is printed does not pass, a push notification will be sent via the GoOutdoorsKS mobile app, and to those who provide an email in KDWP’s licensing system. Changes will also be reflected in the online version of this publication on ksoutdoors.com. The following is a list of changes expected to go into effect in 2024.

- Graham County - Trexler Lake: Channel Catfish- 5/day creel limit; Walleye- 18-inch minimum length limit, 2/day creel limit; Largemouth Bass- 18-inch minimum length limit, 2/day creel limit.
- Great Bend - Veteran’s Lake: Saugeye- 21-inch minimum length limit
- Sherman County - Smoky Gardens: Channel Catfish- 15-inch minimum length limit, 5/day creel limit; Largemouth Bass- 18-inch minimum length limit, 2/day creel limit.
- Marquette - Eisenhower Park Pond: Channel Catfish- 15-inch minimum length limit, 2/day creel limit

AIS CERTIFICATION FOR BAIT DEALERS

Commercial fish bait permit applicants must complete the KDWP AIS certification course, found here: https://ksoutdoors.com/Fishing/Aquatic-Nuisance-Species/Aquatic-Nuisance-Species-Certification-Course
DEFINITIONS

Artificial Lure: A man-made fishing device made of artificial or non-edible natural materials used to mimic prey. Each device mimicking individual prey shall be limited to no more than three hooks. Each device mimicking multiple prey shall be limited to no more than five hooks.

Baitfish: Minnow family (Cyprinidae), sucker family (Catostomidae), top minnows or killifish family (Cyprinodontidae), sunfish family (Centrarchidae), excluding black basses and crappie, which may be used only if legally harvested by hook and line within appropriate length and creel limits. Baitfish exclude fishes listed as Kansas threatened or endangered species.

Calendar day: A 24-hour period from midnight to midnight.

Cast net: A circular or conical, weighted net designed to be cast, mouth downward, by hand and withdrawn by lines attached to its margin.

Culling: Replacing one live fish held by an angler for another live fish of the same species.

Creel limit: The maximum number of a species of fish, turtle or frog that can be taken per person in a calendar day.

Department-managed lands and waters: State parks, lakes and all other recreational or wildlife areas controlled by the department, including federal reservoirs.

Dip net: A small hand-held net with rigid support about the mouth used to land fish.

Fish Ladder: A structure that facilitates the natural migration of fish upstream on, through or around an artificial barrier or dam.

Fishing Line: Any hand-operated string or cord, using hooks that may be used in conjunction with rods, poles, reels, bows, or spearguns.

Floatline: Free-floating device attached to a single line with no more than two hooks. All float material shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A "closed-cell" construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water.

Length Limit: Length of fish as measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, with mouth closed and tail lobes pressed together. (Except for paddlefish – see Page 6.)

Length of fish as measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, with mouth closed and tail lobes pressed together. (Except for paddlefish – see Page 6.)

Non-sport fish: Carp, drum, grass carp, threadfin and gizzard shad, goldfish, gar, suckers (including carpsuckers and buffalo), eel, shovelnose sturgeon, goldeye, and bowfin.

Possession limit: The maximum total number of a species that can be retained per person at one time.

Prohibited species: Walking catfish, silver carp, bighead carp, black carp, snakehead fish, round goby, white perch, zebra mussel, quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, fertile (diploid) grass carp, marbled crayfish, monk parakeet, Asian raccoon dog, crucian carp, largescale silver carp, Prussian carp, wels catfish, Eurasian minnow, stone moroko, European perch, Nile perch, roach, amur sleeper, zander, common yabby. (It is illegal to possess or release any live wildlife species listed above.)

Setline: A string or cord that is anchored at one point by an anchor weighing at least 25 pounds or is attached to a fixed and immovable stake or object, does not have more than two hooks, and is not associated with a hand-operated mechanical reel. Any float used with a setline shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction.

Slot Limit: A length limit range that requires fish measuring within that range to be returned to the water unharmed.

Snagging: The hooking of a fish in any part of its body other than the inside of the mouth.

Tip-up: An icefishing device designed to signal the strike of a fish.

Sport fish: Northern pike, walleye, sauger, saugeye, yellow perch, striped bass, white bass, wiper (white bass/striped bass hybrid), black bass (largemouth, spotted, and smallmouth), trout, channel catfish, blue catfish, flathead catfish, paddlefish, and panfish (bullhead, black and white crappie, bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, warmouth, and rock bass).

Take: To harass, harm, pursue, shoot, wound, kill, molest, trap, capture, collect, catch, possess or otherwise take or attempt to take.

Trotline: A line anchored at one point, with more than two hooks and not more than 25 hooks, and not associated with a hand-operated mechanical reel.

Private water fishing impoundments: One or more water impoundments: 1) constructed by man rather than natural, located wholly within the boundary of the lands owned or leased by the person operating the private water impoundments; and 2) entirely isolated from other surface water so that the impoundment does not have any connection either continuously or at intervals, except during periods of floods, with streams or other bodies of water so as to permit the fish to move between streams or other bodies of water and the private water impoundments, except that the private water impoundments may be connected with a stream or other body of water by a pipe or conduit if fish will be prevented at all times from moving between streams or other bodies of water and the private water impoundment by screening the flow or by other means.

COMMON CONCERNS

NATURAL RESOURCE OFFICERS
• It is illegal to refuse to allow a natural resource officer to check your license or inspect any fish in your possession.

POSSSESSION/WANTON WASTE
• All fish taken that have a length limit shall have the head, body, and tail fin left attached while in possession on the water.
• Fish taken shall be retained until 1) cleaned, 2) taken home, 3) taken to a taxidermist or processor, 4) given to another person, 5) eaten, or 6) let go in the waters from which taken.

EQUIPMENT
• Fishing rods must be attended at all times unless tagged. Only two rods may be used unless a three-pole permit (Page 4) is purchased.
• Firearms may not be used to take fish.
• Nets may not be used to take sport fish. Dip or cast nets (mesh no larger than 1 inch) and seine nets (mesh no larger than 1/4-inch) may be used to take bait fish.

VEHICLES ON PUBLIC LAND
• Vehicles on public lands are restricted to maintained roads and must have vehicle registration.

STOCKING
• It is illegal to release any fish into public waters unless caught from that water. (See Aquatic Invasive Species on Pages 32-35.)

LENGTH LIMITS DEFINED

Minimum length limits mean that fish shorter than a certain length cannot be kept. If the minimum length limit for bass is 15 inches, all bass shorter than 15 inches must be released immediately.

A slot-length limit prevents anglers from keeping fish within a certain size range. For example, if the slot length limit for bass is 13-18 inches, bass between 13 and 18 inches long must be returned to the water.

All fish caught that do not meet length limit requirements must be returned to the water immediately, unrestrained.

To determine fish length, measure from the tip of its snout, with its mouth closed, to end of the tail, lobes pressed together. However, the length of a paddlefish is taken by measuring from the front of the eye to the fork of the tail.

When using a flexible measuring device such as a tape, lay the tape on a flat surface and lay the fish along or on top of the tape to get an accurate measurement.
LEGAL EQUIPMENT
Each angler is limited to two rods (five with three-pole permit) with no more than two baited hooks, a maximum of two artificial lures per line. If two artificial lures are used, the fishing line shall not exceed six hooks. An artificial lure is defined as a man-made fishing device made of artificial or non-edible natural materials used to mimic prey. The Umbrella Rig, also known as the Alabama Rig, may have up to five hooks.

Trotlines, Setslines, Floatlines
In addition to two rods, an angler may set one trotline with no more than 25 hooks, OR eight setslines with no more than two hooks each, OR eight floatlines with no more than two hooks each. Trotlines, setslines, and floatlines may not be set within 150 yards of any dam. Fishing lines, setslines, and trotlines must be checked at least once every 24 hours. Trotlines, setslines, floatlines, tip-ups, and unattended fishing lines must be tagged securely and plainly with the angler’s name and address or KDWPN number. A setsline must be anchored at one point by an anchor weighing at least 25 pounds or attached to a fixed and immovable stake or object. Any float used with a setline or trotline shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction (a solid body incapable of containing water).

Floatline Fishing
Floatline fishing is allowed year-round, 24 hours a day at Council Grove, Elk City, Fall River, Glen Elder, Hillsdale, John Redmond, Kanopolis, Lovewell, Tuttle Creek, Pomona, Toronto, and Wilson reservoirs. Anglers are allowed no more than eight floatlines. All floatlines must be under immediate supervision of the angler and must be removed from the water when fishing ceases. All float material shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water.

Snagging
Except for paddlefish and nonsport fish, which may be snagged in designated waters during designated seasons (See Page 6), fish hooked anywhere but in the mouth shall be returned immediately, unrestrained, to the water.

Nonsport fish (See definition Page 7) may be taken by gig, crossbow, and bow and arrow. Blue, channel, and flathead catfish may be taken by bow and arrow where no length limits on catfish are in effect except in rivers and streams.

LEGAL BAIT
Legal fish bait includes artificial lures, baitfish (as defined on Page 7), prepared bait, vegetable materials, artificial bait, worms, crayfish, leeches, amphibians and mussels. Species listed as prohibited may NOT be possessed live or utilized as live bait. Species which are listed as threatened, endangered, or in need of conservation may NOT be used as bait. Any other LEGALLY TAKEN wildlife, subject to the restrictions listed in “Wild-Caught Bait” below, may be used, including sport fish of legal length taken by hook and line.

COMMERCIAL BAIT
The following DEAD species of wildlife may be commercially sold in Kansas for fishing bait: gizzard shad, threadfin shad, silver carp, bighead carp, skipjack herring, emerald shiners. It is illegal to release live baitfish into any water or transport live baitfish from any waters. Baitfish should be disposed of on land or at designated disposal sites.

WILD-CAUGHT BAIT
Bait may be taken for noncommercial purposes.

- Methods: seine not larger than 15 feet long and four feet deep, with mesh not larger than 1/4 inch; fish trap with mesh not larger than 1/4 inch and throat no larger than 1 inch in diameter (must be tagged with angler’s name and address); fishing line; or a dip or cast net with mesh no larger than 1 inch
- Size: baitfish, except gizzard shad, silver carp and bighead carp may not exceed 12 inches in length. Silver and bighead carp may not be kept alive.
- Limit: 500 per person
- Legal waters: statewide, except that seining is prohibited on department-owned waters
- License requirement: unless exempt by law, a fishing license is required
- Use and movement: Live baitfish, crayfish, leeches, amphibians, and mussels may be caught and used as live bait only within the common drainage where caught. However, bluegill and green sunfish collected from non-designated aquatic invasive species waters may be possessed or used as live bait anywhere in the state. Live baitfish shall not be transported and used above any upstream dam or barrier that prohibits the normal passage of fish. Live baitfish collected from designated aquatic invasive species waters shall be possessed or used as live bait only while on that water and shall not be transported from the water alive.

CHUMMING
It is legal to bait or “chum” water to attract fish. Check city and county laws for waters managed by these localities.

LIVEWELLS/BILGES
Livewells and bilges must be drained and drain plugs removed from all vessels being removed from waters of the state before transportation on a public highway. No person may possess any live fish upon departure from any designated aquatic invasive species body of water (see Page 32).

UNLAWFUL ACTS
It is unlawful to refuse to allow law enforcement officers to inspect fish or wildlife in possession or devices or facilities used in taking, possessing, transporting, storing, or processing any wildlife. It is also unlawful to sell fish except as specifically authorized under a commercial fishing permit. It is illegal to clip the fins, tag, or otherwise mark fish if they are to be released after catch.

POSESSION
All fish taken shall have the head, body, and tail fin attached while in possession on the water. Sport fish taken must be kept until consumed, processed, taken home or given to another person, or released. Legally taken sport fish may be given to another if accompanied by a dated, written notice that includes the donor’s printed name, signature, address, and permit or license number.

FISHING PRIVATE LAND
Except in waters enrolled in the WIFIA program (see Page 43), anglers must obtain permission from the landowner or tenant to fish on private land. This also applies to anglers fishing from roadways, bridges, or railroad rights-of-way. Unless otherwise posted, all streams in Kansas other than the Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas rivers are under private ownership of adjoining landowners. Those three large rivers are public up to the normal high-water line; however, anglers must obtain landowner or tenant permission before crossing private property to fish them. (See License Requirements Page 4.)

BULLFROGS
Bullfrog season is open July 1 through October 31. Daily creel limit is eight. Possession limit is 24 bullfrogs. A valid fishing license is required to take, catch, or kill bullfrogs, unless exempt. Bullfrogs may be taken any time of day or night by dip net, gig, hook and line, hand, bow and arrow, or crossbow. A line must attach bow to arrow, and the arrow must have a barbed head. Any other method of taking bullfrogs is prohibited.
GENERAL INFORMATION

FISH LADDERS
No person may fish or collect bait within, cast fishing line or throw nets into or over, or trespass with the intent of fishing within a fish passage, fish ladder, or fishway. A fish passage, fish ladder, or fishway is defined as a structure that facilitates the natural migration of fish upstream on, through or around an artificial barrier or dam.

TURTLES
Common snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles may be taken year-round. Daily creel limit is eight, single species or in combination. Possession limit is 24. A valid fishing license is required (unless exempt). Legal equipment: hand, hook and line, setline, hand dip net, seine, turtle trap, or gig.

BOWFISHING
All waters are open to bowfishing, unless posted otherwise. Some bowfishing is permitted at city, county, township, or private lakes, but regulations vary, so consult local rules. Nonsport fish can be legally taken by bowfishing wherever bowfishing is allowed. Blue catfish, channel catfish and flathead catfish may not be taken by bowfishing in rivers and streams but may be taken by bowfishing in other waters where no length limits for these species are in place. Crossbows are legal. Bowfish anglers must have in possession a valid Kansas fishing license, unless exempt by law. Arrows must have barbed heads, and each arrow must be attached by a line to the bow. Waters within 50 yards of an occupied boat dock or ramp, occupied swimming area, occupied picnic site or camping area, and other occupied public-use areas are closed to bowfishing.

ICEFISHING
Icefishing with baited hooks or lures is legal on lakes, reservoirs, and streams. In addition to the allowed two rods, eight tip-ups may be used to icefish, unless otherwise posted. Tip-ups may have a maximum of two hooks each. Unattended tip-ups must be tagged plainly with the angler’s name and address. County or city lakes may have local laws controlling such activity.

Motorized electric or gasoline-powered two-wheeled vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, work-site utility vehicles, golf carts, and snowmobiles may be operated on ice-covered department waters only for the purpose of ice fishing from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. These vehicles shall enter onto the ice only from boat ramps and points of entry as established by posted notice.

Holes cut in the ice of public waters may be no more than 12 inches in diameter or 12 inches square.

SPEARFISHING
Unless otherwise posted, spearguns, without explosive charge, may be used to take non-sport fish in waters posted “open to scuba and skin diving.” Spears must be attached to speargun or person by a line.

STATE FISHING LAKES
Motorboats may be used on state fishing lakes for fishing and hunting only, unless otherwise posted. Wading and float tubing in state fishing lakes is legal as part of fishing, hunting, bullfrogging, and trapping.

FORT RILEY FISHING
The Fort Riley military installation or portions of it may be closed at any time, without prior notice, due to military activities. The military mission has precedence over the announced seasons. Fort Riley has 29 ponds and several streams that may be open to fishing. For more information, go to fortriley.isportsman.net or call (785) 239-6211. All individuals 16 and older are required to have a Visitor’s Access Pass to recreate on Fort Riley, which can be acquired at the installation’s Visitor Control Center, located just south of Henry Gate Access Control Point (Exit 301, I-70).

ONLINE FISHING REPORTS
The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) has provided fishing reports to anglers for more than 25 years. Anglers can visit the KDWP website, ksoutdoors.com, click “Fishing,” then “Fishing Reports.” Scroll down to find the appropriate region of the state.

District fisheries biologists and department staff attempt to update fishing reports on individual lakes regularly whenever information is available. Reports are seasonal, usually starting in April and continuing through October. However, there may be times throughout the year when reports will be updated because new information is available or reports don’t change because new information is not available. In some instances, biologists are stationed a considerable distance away from a lake under their management and they may not have the latest information.

Before travelling a long distance to fish, it’s a good idea to check several sources for current lake information; call a local bait shop, state park office or local angler, in addition to checking the online fishing reports.
GENERAL INFORMATION

BLUE CATFISH ON SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHCENTRAL KANSAS RIVERS

The statewide daily creel limit on blue catfish is 5 fish per day, except there is a 10 fish daily creel limit on the entirety of the Caney River and all of its tributaries, the entirety of the Little Caney River and all of its tributaries, the Verdigris River from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to the Toronto Reservoir Dam and all of its tributaries including the Elk River to the Elk City Reservoir dam, the Fall River to the Fall River Reservoir Dam and Big Hill Creek to the Big Hill Reservoir Dam, the Neosho River from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to the John Redmond Reservoir Dam and all its tributaries including Labette Creek to the Parsons City Lake Dam and Wolf Creek to the Coffey County Lake Dam, the Arkansas River from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to the 21st Street North Dam in Wichita, the Ninnescah River from its confluence with the Arkansas River to its confluence with the South Fork of the Ninnescah River and the South Fork of the Ninnescah River to the Kingman City Lake Dam.

Length Limits
- Blue catfish: NONE

Daily Creel Limits
- Blue catfish: 10

FISHING ON THE MISSOURI RIVER AND BROWNING OXBOW

In agreement with the Missouri Department of Conservation, KDWP has established special rules regarding the portion of the Missouri River that borders both Kansas and Missouri. All fish caught from the Missouri River Boundary Waters that are a size or number that is illegal to possess shall be released unrestricted to the water immediately.

Licensing: Anglers with either a valid Kansas or Missouri fishing license may fish any flowing portion and backwaters of the Missouri River and any oxbow lake through which the river flows. They may fish from and attach any legal fishing equipment to the land adjoining these waters.

Limitations: Tributaries of the Missouri may not be fished without a valid fishing license from the state through which the tributary flows. If any law or regulation governing fishing in the Missouri River is different from the corresponding law or regulation in the state for which the angler has a license, the more restrictive state’s law or regulation will apply. Each angler must keep all legally caught fish restrained separately from any other angler.

Aquatic invasive Species (AIS) Alert – bighead carp, silver carp, zebra mussels, and white perch.

SPECIES | LENGTH LIMIT | CREEL LIMIT
--- | --- | ---
Largemouth, Smallmouth, Spotted Bass* | 15” | 5
Crapie |  | 30
Channel Catfish | 15” | 10
Blue Catfish |  | 5
Flathead Catfish |  | 5
White Bass, Yellow Bass, Striped Bass* | No more than 4 greater than 18” | 15
Wiper | No more than 4 greater than 18” | 5
Sauger, Saugeye, Walleye* | 15” | 4
Shovelnose Sturgeon | 30” Maximum | 10
Paddlefish | 32” | 2
Rock Bass, Warmouth * | 7” | 15
All Other Species |  | 20

*Single species or in combination

More restrictive Missouri regulations apply.

KNOWING THE DIFFERENCE

COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE
- Beak SMALLER than Alligator Snapping Turtle
- Adults have smooth shell
- SINGLE Row of scales around shell

ALLIGATOR SNAPPING TURTLE
- Beak LARGER than Common Snapping Turtle
- Adults have raised ridges on shell
- EXTRA Row of scales on sides of shell

The alligator snapping turtle is part of a recovery effort in the Verdigris and Neosho rivers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Abandoned or unattended trotlines, setlines, and floatlines are a serious threat to turtles and other wildlife. Alligator snapping turtles are easily snagged, usually on the upper shell behind the head. Trotlines, setlines, and floatlines must be checked once every 24 hours. If an alligator snapping turtle is captured on a trotline, setline, or floatline, simply cut the line and free the turtle. If you believe you have found or caught an alligator snapping turtle, please take a photo and send it to rare.species@ks.gov, before releasing it back to the water.
Any vessel propelled by sail or machinery of any kind (including trolling motors) used on Kansas public waters must be registered. Boat registration fees are $42.50 for a three-year registration for all motor- or sail-propelled boats. Any boat required to be registered must have a Certificate of Registration on board and properly displayed registration numbers.

All boats, including kayaks and canoes, must be equipped with at least one wearable, Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD) – serviceable and readily accessible – for each person on board or being towed.

Persons 12 years and younger are required to wear PFDs when on board or being towed by any vessel.

In addition, boats 16 feet and longer, except kayaks and canoes, must be equipped with at least one throwable PFD on board. This applies to all vessels, and such devices must be readily accessible.

Motorboats may be used on state fishing lakes for fishing and hunting only, unless otherwise posted.

REGULATION CHANGES: PFDs (LIFE-JACKETS)

The U.S. Coast Guard has initiated changes to the rules involving labeling of personal floatation devices, also known as life jackets. The following should help explain these changes coming in Kansas regulations.

The traditional life jacket “types categories” have gone away. This includes the Type I, II, III and IV wearable life jackets and the Type IV, throwable. Older labeled life jacket using the Type classification will still be legal only if U.S. Coast Guard approved, in good serviceable condition, of the proper size/fit and worn in compliance with the label of the jacket.

The new labeling requirement falls into one of two categories, “wearable” and “throwable”. Wearable life jackets will be divided into five buoyancy categories: 50, 70, 100, 150, and 275 Newtons (metric to harmonize with Canadian standards).

Choose the level of buoyancy for the type of activity. A higher number equals to greater buoyancy. Make sure the label states the jacket is U.S. Coast Guard approved. Although a level 50 life jacket may be an available life jacket on the market, it will most likely not be a U.S. Coast Guard approved flotation device, so be vigilant in reading labels. The curved arrow indicates that the jacket is likely to turn an unconscious wearer face up in the water. A slash through the curve means the jacket will not perform this function.

For comparisons, the Type I jacket would carry either a rating of 100 or 150 Newtons and would upright an unconscious victim. The Type II jacket would carry a rating of 70 newtons and would upright an unconscious victim. The type III jacket would also carry a rating of 70 newtons but would not be able to turn an unconscious victim with the face out of the water. A type IV throwable is labeled as a throwable device.

The type V jacket, also known as a special purpose vest may meet either a Type I, II, or III standard, but would now be either a 70, 100, 150 Newton rating with special icons to support the activity it is designed for.

NOTE: Any person under age 21 must complete an approved boater safety education course before operating a motorboat or sailboat on public waters in Kansas without being under direct and audible supervision. The law applies equally to residents and nonresidents. Get the Kansas Boating Regulations Summary wherever licenses are sold and at ksoutdoors.com.

SIZE AND FIT
Check label for user weight and chest size.
Different body types float differently.
A good fit is secure, comfortable, and adjustable.

PERFORMANCE
Lower number offers greater mobility, comfort, and style with good floatation for most people.
Higher number offers greater floatation, turning, and stability in the water.

RISK MANAGEMENT
In over 80 percent of boating fatalities, the person was not wearing floatation.
Most of these are sudden falls overboard or capsize of a smaller boat.
The first moments in the water are critical, even for experienced swimmers.
Cold water shock causes gasping, loss of muscle control and swim failure.
Long term immersion in cold water requires thermal protection and floatation position to conserve energy.
As the state’s environmental protection and public health agency, KDHE promotes responsible choices to protect the health and environment for all Kansans.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (collectively, “Kansas”) is issuing fish consumption advisories for 2024. The following advisories identify types of fish, or other aquatic species, that should be eaten in limited quantities or, in some cases, avoided altogether because of contamination. General advice and internet resources are provided to aid the public in making informed decisions regarding the benefits and risks associated with eating locally caught fish from Kansas waters.

DEFINITIONS

Bottom-feeding fish: buffaloes, carp, catfishes, sturgeons, and suckers.
Shellfish: mussels, clams, and crayfish.
Serving size (skinless fish fillets before cooking):
Adults and Children age 13 and older = 8 ounces
Children age 6 to 12 = 4 ounces
Children younger than 6 = 2 ounces

STATEWIDE MERCURY ADVISORIES FOR FISH

There are many health benefits associated with going outside and catching and consuming fish; however, all fish contain some amount of mercury. Consumption of mercury-rich fish can harm the development of fetuses, nursing babies, and growing children. As a result, anyone who routinely eats fish or serves fish to children, including store-bought fish, should carefully consider the type and amount of fish eaten. Therefore, mercury-sensitive individuals (women who are pregnant, nursing, or may become pregnant, and children 17 or younger) should follow the guidelines presented below for eating Kansas-caught fish.

FISHING AND EATING GUIDELINES

1. Eat smaller portions – a fillet about the size of your palm.
2. Eat types of fish that have less mercury (Preferred Choice Fish in chart on Page 13).
3. If you don’t know the type or size of fish you are eating, wait at least a week before eating fish again.
4. When fishing, keep fish shorter than your forearm (fingertips to elbow) or less than 20 inches as regulations allow: see, Fishing Regulations / Fishing / KDWP - KDWP (ksoutdoors.com).

Reduce the recommendations above if you tend to keep fish larger than about 20 inches to:
1. Preferred Choice Fish – not more than 1 serving per week
2. Second Choice Fish – not more than 1 serving per month

For specific questions or concerns about mercury in Kansas-caught fish, contact KDHE. For information about mercury in fish caught in other states, store-bought fish, and other types of seafood, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Food and Drug Administration EPA-FDA Advice about Eating Fish and Shellfish I US EPA website.

WATERBODY SPECIFIC ADVISORIES FOR ALL CONSUMERS

Kansas recommends restricting consumption of bottom-feeding fish to 2 servings per month from the following location because of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs):
1. Little Arkansas River from the Main Street Bridge immediately west of Valley Center to the confluence with the Arkansas River in Wichita (Sedgwick County).

Kansas recommends restricting consumption of bottom-feeding fish to 1 serving per month from the following location because of PCBs:
1. Cow Creek in Hutchinson and downstream to the confluence with the Arkansas River (Reno County).
2. K-96 Lake in Wichita (Sedgwick County).

Kansas recommends restricting consumption of bottom-feeding fish to 1 serving per month from the following location because of arsenic:
1. Mill Creek from Madison Road east of Morrowville to confluence with Little Blue River (Washington County).

Kansas recommends not eating specified fish or aquatic life from the following locations:
1. Antioch Park Lake South in Antioch Park, Overland Park (Johnson County); all fish due to pesticides dieldrin, heptachlor epoxide, chlordane and dichlorophenyltrichloroethanes (DDTs).
2. Arkalon Park Lakes in Liberal (Seward County) – Kansas recommends not eating any aquatic life because the lakes are sustained solely by treated municipal wastewater.
3. Arkansas River from the Lincoln Street dam in Wichita downstream to the confluence with Cowskin Creek near Belle Plaine (Sedgwick and Sumner counties); bottom-feeding fish due to PCBs.
4. Kansas River from Lawrence (below Bowersock Dam) downstream to Eudora at the confluence of the Wakarusa River (Douglas and Leavenworth counties); bottom-feeding fish due to PCBs.
5. Mill Creek from Washington (below 18th Road) downstream to confluence of Little Blue River (Washington County); shellfish due to arsenic.
6. Shoal Creek from the Missouri/Kansas border to Empire Lake (Cherokee County); shellfish due to lead and cadmium.
7. Spring Creek from the confluence of Center Creek to the Kansas/Oklahoma border (Cherokee County); shellfish due to lead and cadmium.
GENERAL INFORMATION

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

PREFERRED FISH
Blue and Channel Catfish
Common Carp
Crapie
White Bass, White Perch, Wiper, Striped Bass
Walleye, Sauger, Saugeye
Bullhead Catfish
Drum
Sunfish (Bluegill, Green, Redear, etc.)

SECOND CHOICE FISH
Buffalo (Black, Bigmouth, Smallmouth)
Flathead Catfish
Bass (Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted)

WATERBODIES AFFECTED BY HARMFUL ALGAE BLOOMS

To date, measured algal toxin levels in fish samples collected from waters affected by harmful algal blooms suggest the fish are safe to eat. However, please take the following precautions:

- Avoid skin contact with water.
- Wear gloves when handling wet fish and equipment.
- Rinse fish with clean water.
- Remove skin from fillets and rinse with clean water prior to cooking or freezing.
- Eat only skinless fillets.
- Do not eat shellfish.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

Most bodies of water in Kansas are excellent homes for blue-green algae. Blue-green algae are bacteria that grow like plants. Blue-green algae in large numbers are common in standing water such as ponds or lakes especially during the summer months. When water temperatures warm and nutrient conditions are right blue-green algae will multiply very rapidly in what are referred to as algae blooms.

Blue-green algae have the ability to produce natural poisons (toxins) that can affect human and animal health. During the algae bloom the amount of toxin in the water can increase to dangerous levels. At larger lakes in Kansas, you may see signs posted warning that harmful algae is present and that contact with water should be avoided. Please obey the warnings for your own safety. On small lakes or ponds if you see a scum that looks like green paint in the water, the water has an unpleasant musty odor or you notice that several fish have died, avoid the water.

Recreational activities like swimming, wading, water skiing and boating increase the risk of exposure and ingestion. Contact with or ingestion of the water when high levels of toxins are present can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash, eye irritation and respiratory distress. To protect yourself and your pets you should avoid contact and never drink the water. Pets and animals that drink waters that contain toxins are at risk for serious illness and possible death. If you have concerns that you or a pet may have become ill after an exposure to toxins in the water call your doctor or veterinarian or your local county health department.


BILGES AND LIVEWELLS

Livewells and bilges must be drained and drain plugs removed from all vessels being removed from waters of the state before transport on a public highway. No person may possess any live fish upon departure from any designated aquatic invasive species body of water (see Page 32).

CLEAN. DRAIN. DRY.
Every lake, every time.

ProtectKSWaters.org

Check Your State
Income Tax Form For Nongame Wildlife Conservation In Kansas
[www.chickadeecheckoff.com](http://www.chickadeecheckoff.com)
Below is a preview of the 2024 Kansas Fishing Forecast, highlighting the top 10 locations for some of Kansas' most popular sportfish species—channel catfish, black bass, walleye, crappie, wiper, and saugeye.

Included in this preview are the top locations for each species, density rating, preferred rating, lunker rating and biggest fish caught during sampling. Ratings are averages of all samples collected in the previous three years. Density Rating is the number of catchable-size fish captured per unit of sampling effort. Preferred Rating identifies the relative number of preferred-size fish in the samples. And Lunker Rating represents sampling catch rate of memorable-size fish and serves as an index of trophy angling potential.

To view a complete version of the 2024 Kansas Fishing Forecast, visit ksoutdoors.com/Fishing-Forecast or purchase a copy of the 2024 Spring issue of Kansas Wildlife & Parks Magazine by calling (620) 672-0756.

### CHANNEL CATFISH

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<td>24.71</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOLEDO</td>
<td>18.31</td>
<td>5.83</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELK CITY</td>
<td>15.49</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>1.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>LACYGNE</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINTON</td>
<td>10.61</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.37</td>
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</table>

### BLACK BASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPOUNDMENT</th>
<th>Density Rating (&gt;12&quot;)</th>
<th>Preferred Rating (&gt;24&quot;)</th>
<th>Lunker Rating (&gt;32&quot;)</th>
<th>Biggest Fish (.lbs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBRELLIS</td>
<td>267.22</td>
<td>82.69</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILSON</td>
<td>62.91</td>
<td>44.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEBSTER</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIG HILL</td>
<td>38.62</td>
<td>16.46</td>
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<td>6.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRWIN</td>
<td>37.30</td>
<td>28.81</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>LACYGNE</td>
<td>35.01</td>
<td>26.89</td>
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<td>7.70</td>
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<td>MELVERN</td>
<td>25.37</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR BLUFF</td>
<td>22.06</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>5.83</td>
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<td>20.90</td>
<td>11.69</td>
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<td>4.92</td>
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<td>KANOPOLIS</td>
<td>17.03</td>
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</table>

### WIPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPOUNDMENT</th>
<th>Density Rating (&gt;12&quot;)</th>
<th>Preferred Rating (&gt;24&quot;)</th>
<th>Lunker Rating (&gt;32&quot;)</th>
<th>Biggest Fish (.lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIRWIN</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>7.99</td>
</tr>
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<td>SUBRELLIS</td>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>6.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>10.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARION</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILFORD</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR BLUFF</td>
<td>3.43</td>
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<td>0.60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHENEY</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>POMONA</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOVEWELL</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLEN ELDER</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>9.26</td>
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</table>

### WALLEYE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPOUNDMENT</th>
<th>Density Rating (&gt;16&quot;)</th>
<th>Preferred Rating (&gt;24&quot;)</th>
<th>Lunker Rating (&gt;32&quot;)</th>
<th>Biggest Fish (.lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIRWIN</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>8.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARION</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.06</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>6.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL DORADO</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
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<td>WILSON</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.02</td>
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<td>CEDAR BLUFF</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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</tr>
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<td>GLEN ELDER</td>
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<td>0.22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHENEY</td>
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<td>0.14</td>
<td>7.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>HILLSDALE</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.31</td>
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<td>7.06</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### STATEWIDE CREEL AND LENGTH LIMITS

Individual waters may have different length and creel limits than those listed below. Check individual listings on Pages 16-31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Species</th>
<th>Daily Creel Limits</th>
<th>Length Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel catfish</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue catfish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(largemouth, smallmouth, spotted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye, sauger, saugeye (single species or in combination)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sauger 15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow trout, brown trout (single species or in combination)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saugeye 15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black basses (largemouth, smallmouth, spotted, single species or in combination)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Walleye 15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead catfish</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Northern pike 30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern pike</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wiper 5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped bass</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Crappie 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiper (white bass/striped bass hybrid)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>White bass, bullhead, bluegill and all other legal species No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White bass, bullhead, bluegill and all other legal species</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddlefish</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSSESSION LIMIT ON ALL FISH IS THREE TIMES THE DAILY CREEL LIMIT**

No person may possess live fish when departing a designated aquatic invasive species (AIS) water. Designated AIS waters are listed on Page 32. Livewells and bilges shall be drained and the drain plugs removed from all vessels being removed from any waters of the state before transport on any public highway.

Once a daily creel limit of any particular species has been possessed, any other fish of that species that is caught must be released immediately, unharmed, into the water. It may not replace another fish already in the creel, except for participants in a weigh-in black bass tournament who possess a Tournament Black Bass Pass.

### RESERVOIRS, STATE FISHING LAKES AND COMMUNITY WATERS

*FFF When you see this symbol next to the listing of a Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) lakes you’ll know it’s family friendly. At these locations, no alcohol is allowed, there are flush toilets, security patrols are conducted regularly, security lighting is in place, and fishing spots are easily accessible.*

The Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) leases fishing rights on more than 200 community lakes to ensure anglers are not charged additional fees. If you see the “stop” symbol next to the community lake listing, you’ll know this lake is not enrolled in CFAP and there may be a charge for fishing.

The following length and creel limits apply to those bodies of water from the lake dam and upstream to the public property boundary.

### STATEWIDE

**Impounded WIFA Waters**
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Flathead Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.

**WIFA Stream sites**
- **Channel Catfish** - 10 fish daily creel limit.
- **Flathead Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Crappie** - 50 fish daily creel limit.

### RESERVOIRS

**Big Hill Reservoir**
- **1,240 acres, 4 1/4 miles E of Cherryvale.**

**Cedar Bluff Reservoir**
- **6,869 acres, 13 miles S on K-147 from I-70 exit 135 Ogallah.**

**AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil and Zebra Mussels** (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

Cheney Reservoir
9,550 acres, 20 miles W of Wichita.

Clinton Reservoir
7,000 acres, 5 miles W of Lawrence on K-10.

Council Grove Reservoir
3,280 acres, 1 mile N of Council Grove on K-177.

El Dorado Reservoir
8,000 acres, 3 miles E, 2 miles N of El Dorado.
9,400 acres, 2 1/2 miles N of Burlington on US-75.

Elk City Reservoir
4,450 acres, 4 miles NW of Independence.

Fall River Reservoir
2,500 acres, 56 miles E of Wichita on US-400.

Glen Elder Reservoir
12,586 acres, 12 miles W of Beloit on US-24.

Hillsdale Reservoir
4,580 acres, 3 miles NW of Paola.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel. Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Crappie - 10-inch minimum length limit, 20 fish daily creel limit. Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Kirvin Reservoir
5,000 acres, 15 miles SE of Phillipsburg on K-9.

La Cygne Reservoir
2,600 acres, 5 miles E of La Cygne.

Lovewell Reservoir
2,986 acres, 4 miles E, 10 miles N of Mankato on US-14.

Kanopolis Reservoir
3,550 acres, 3 miles SW of Salina on K-149 and K-141.

Keith Sebelius (Norton)
2,300 acres, 3 miles SW of Norton off US-36.

La Cygne Reservoir
2,600 acres, 5 miles E of La Cygne.

Lovewell Reservoir
2,986 acres, 4 miles E, 10 miles N of Mankato on US-14.

Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugerye, and sauger, apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugerye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
**LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS**

**Marion Reservoir**
6,160 acres, 4 miles NW of Marion off US-56.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
**AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels**
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

**Melvern Reservoir**
7,000 acres, 35 miles S of Topeka on US-75.
**AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels**
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

**Milford Reservoir**
16,020 acres, 5 miles NW of Junction City on US-77.
**AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels**
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

**Pomona Reservoir**
4,000 acres, 25 miles S of Topeka on US-75.
**AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels**
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

**Toronto Reservoir**
2,800 acres, 15 miles W of Yates Center on US-54.

**Wilson Reservoir**
9,040 acres, 8 miles N on K-232 from I-70 exit 206 Wilson.
**AIS Alert - White Perch and Zebra Mussels**
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

**Melvern Reservoir**
10,900 acres, 6 miles N of Manhattan on K-13.

**Atchison SFL**
66 acres, 2 miles N, 2 miles W of Atchison.

**Barber SFL Lower**
51 acres, 1/4 mile N of Medicine Lodge.

**Big Hill Wildlife Area**
14 acres, 6 miles E of Cherryvale.

**Black Kettle SFL**
8 acres, 2 miles N, 1/2 mile E of Moundridge.

**Bourbon SFL**
103 acres, 4 miles E of Elsmore.

**Brown SFL**
62 acres, 8 miles E, 1 mile N of Hiawatha.

Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugeye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

STATE FISHING LAKES CONTINUED

Browning Oxbow
100 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1/2 mile N of Elwood.
For full regulations on Browning Oxbow and the Missouri River Boundary Waters see page 16.
AIS Alert - bighead carp, silver carp, white perch
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Butler SFL
124 acres, 3 miles W, 1 mile N of Latham.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Chase SFL
109 acres, 2 1/2 miles W of Cottonwood Falls.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Spotted Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Clark SFL
300 acres, 8 1/2 miles S, 1 W of Kinsdows.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Cowley SFL
84 acres, 13 miles E of Arkansas City on US-166.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Crawford SFL
150 acres, 9 miles N, 1 mile E of Girard.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Spotted Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Fall River State Park Kids Pond
1 acre, Fall River State Park.
Youth/Mentoring Pond: Licensed adults, 18 years or older, may fish Youth/Mentor designated waters only if accompanied by a person younger than 18 years of age, who is actively engaged in fishing.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Fali River State Park

Ford SFL (Periodically Dry)
48 acres, 3 miles N, 5 miles E of Dodge City.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Geary SFL
97 acres, 8 1/2 miles S, 2 W of Junction City.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

GEAR

George SFL
18 acres, 8 1/2 miles S, 1 mile E of Linton.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Geary SFL
97 acres, 8 1/2 miles S, 2 W of Junction City.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

**Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugeye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination.**

For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
McPherson SFL
46 acres, 6 miles N, 2 1/2 W of Canton.

Northern Pike - 30-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Rusty Crayfish
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water).

Meade SFL
80 acres, 8 miles S, 5 miles W of Meade on K-23

Melvern River Pond
90 acres, 35 miles S of Topeka on US-75

AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Miami SFL
101 acres, 8 miles E, 5 miles S of Osawatomie.

Middle Creek SFL
280 acres, 7 miles S of Louisburg.

Saugery - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Wiper - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Milford Hatchery
Water Supply Pond
(see posted notice for use restrictions)
100 acres, Below Milford Dam.

Milford State Park Pond
2 acres, Milford State Park.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

Mined Land Wildlife Area
1,500 acres, Crawford, Cherokee, and Labette Counties.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Montgomery SFL
105 acres, 3 miles S, 1 mile E of Independence.

Nebo SFL
38 acres, 7 miles E, 1 mile S of Holton.

Nemaha WA
18 acres, 1 mile E, 5 miles S of Seneca

Neosho SFL
92 acres, 6 miles S, 1 mile W of St. Paul.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Neosho Wildlife Area
800 acres, 1 mile E of St. Paul on K-57.

Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugery, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugery OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
**LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS**

### STATE FISHING LAKES CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake Name</th>
<th>Acres, Location</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Length Limit</th>
<th>Daily Creel Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa SFL</td>
<td>138 acres, 5 miles N, 1 mile E of Bennington.</td>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottawatomie 2</td>
<td>75 acres, 1 1/2 E, 2 1/2 miles N of Manhattan.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit. Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit. Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooks SFL (Periodically Dry)</td>
<td>67 acres, 2 1/2 miles S, 2 miles W of Stockton.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit. Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline SFL (Periodically Dry)</td>
<td>38 acres, 1 1/2 miles N, 1/4 mile W of Salina</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit. Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheels Fishing Pond</td>
<td>15 acres, 1 mile S of Scheels.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit. Crappie</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuttle Creek Willow Lake</td>
<td>10 acres, Tuttle Creek State Park River Pond Area, below the Tuttle Creek Dam.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>10 fish daily creel limit. Crappie</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodson SFL</td>
<td>180 acres, 1 1/2 miles E of Toronto.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agra City Lake</td>
<td>6 acres</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma City Lake</td>
<td>80 acres, 2 1/2 miles SE of Alma.</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>10 fish daily creel limit. Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugeye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

Arkansas City Veteran’s Pond
3 acres, 1607 E Central Ave.,
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Atwood Lake
31 acres, Junction of K-25 and K-36,
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Andover - Lake George
3 acres, 1607 E Central Ave.,
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Anthony City Lake
116 acres, 1 mile N 1/2 mile W of Anthony,
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.

Arkansas City - Knebbler #1
16 acres, US-77 Bypass and US-166, Arkansas City,
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Arkansas City - Knebbler #2
5 acres, US-77 Bypass/US-166, Arkansas City,
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Arkansas City Veteran’s Pond
16 acres, 6th street & Taylor, Arkansas City,
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Arma City Lake
1 acre, Hookie Park, Arma,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 24
51 acres, 2 miles N, 2 miles W of Atchison,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper (City Lake #7) - 18-inch minimum length limit 2 fish daily creel limit, Rainbow Trout (City Lake #1) - 5 fish daily creel limit.

Atchison County Lake
60 acres, 5 miles W of Huron,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Atchison Warnock Lake (City Lake 23)
39 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1/2 mile S, and 1/2 mile E of Atchison off of K-69,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Baldwin - Spring Creek Lake
7 acres, 1/4 mile E of N100 and e 1800, 1 mile S, 1 1/4 miles E of Baldwin,
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Bartlett City Lake
19 acres, NW Bartlett,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Baxter Springs Riverside Park Pond
1 acre, E side of Baxter Springs on Spring River
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
See local regulations.

Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond)
27 acres, Belleville,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Benton - Poling Lake
2 acres, SW 20th and Prairie Parkway,
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Blue Mound City Lake
19 acres, 1 mile N, 2 miles W of Blue Mound,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Bone Creek Reservoir
540 acres, 7 miles N, 5 miles E of Girard,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 20 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Saugey - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek
220 acres, 4 miles W, 3 miles S, of Fort Scott,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 21-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake
106 acres, 1 mile E, 2 miles N of Hiattville,
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 21-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Buhler City Pond
1 acre
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Carbondale East Lake
265 acres, 2 miles E of Carbondale.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Saugey - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Centralia City Lake
400 acres, 2 miles S, 1 mile W of Centralia.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugey - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper - 2 fish daily creel limit.


Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED


Chanute Highland Park Pond 1 acre, Chestnut and Kansas St., Chanute. See local regulations.


Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake 5 acres, 1 mile E of Clearwater. Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Large mouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Coffey County Lake 5,000 acres, 2 miles N, 1 mile E of Burlington off US-75. Blue Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel limit. Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Crappie - 12-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. Large mouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Walleye - 21-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Wiper - 21-inch minimum length limit, 1 fish daily creel limit. No trotlines or setlines allowed. AIS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED. AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels. (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)


Columbus - VFW Pond 2 acres, 1 mile S of K-96/K-7 junction, and one block W. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Large mouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Colwich City Lake 10 acres, Colwich. Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit. Large mouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.


Cree limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugeye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

El Dorado - East Park Pond
1 acre, City of El Dorado.
See local regulations.

AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Ellis City Lake (Periodically Dry)
30 acres, Ellis.

Emporia - Jones Park Ponds
3 acres, Emporia. Youth mentoring. No seine or cast net.

Emporia - Peter Pan Park
3 acres, Emporia. No seine or cast net.

Emporia State University - King Lake
10 acres, Emporia.

Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee
214 acres, 4 miles W of Eskridge.

AIS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED. AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Eureka City Lake
259 acres, 4 miles N of Eureka on State St.

Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. Wiper - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Finney Co. Wildwood Park Ponds (Periodically Dry)
10 acres each, West end of W Maple St. in Garden City.

Fort Riley Ponds
Fort Riley Military Reservation. See page 7 for additional information concerning Fort Riley fishing.
AIS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED

Fort Scott CC Lakes
2 acres, FSCC.

AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

AIS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED. AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Gardner City Lake
100 acres, 1 mile N of Gardner.

Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir
350 acres, 6 miles S, 2 miles W of Garnett.

Garnett City Lake North
55 acres, N edge of Garnett.

Garnett CL South (Crystal Lake)
25 acres, 5 edge of Garnett.

Graham County - Antelope Lake
80 acres, 2 miles W, 1 mile N of Morland.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Graham County - Trexler Lake
43 acres, 3.5 miles N of Hill City
See local regulations.

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LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Great Bend Stone Lake
50 acres, SW of Great Bend.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

Great Bend Veteran's Park
13 acres, Great Bend.

Greenbush Community Lake
5 acres, 7 miles W of Girard.

Gridley City Lake
33 acres, 1 mile N of Gridley on Emmer Rd.

Harvey Co. Camp Hawk
2 acres, SW of Newton.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Largemouth Bass - 21-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Harvey County East Lake
254 acres, 7 miles E of Newton.

Harvey County West Lake
15 acres, 4 miles N, 3 miles W of Halstead.

Haysville - Dorner Park Lake
10 acres, SE Haysville.
See Local Regulations.

Haysville - Riggs Lake
1 acre, 525 Sarah Lane, Haysville.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Hays - Vineyard Park Pond
0.5 acres, NE of I-70 in Hays.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit. See Local Regulations.

Herington - Father Padilla Pond
2 acres, Broadway & Vine, Herington.

Herington City Lake - New
555 acres, 2 1/2 miles W of Herington.

Hiawatha City Lake
7 acres, 1 mile S of Hiawatha.

Holyrood City Lake (Periodically Dry)
12 acres, 10 miles N of Holyrood.

Holton - Elkhorn Lake
4 acres, Holton.

Holton - Jackson Heights HS Pond
1 acre, 3.2 miles N of Holton on Hwy 75, just S of school building.

Holton City (Prairie) Lake
78 acres, 1 1/2 miles N, 3 1/2 miles W of Holton.

Horsethief Reservoir
450 acres, 8 miles W of Jetmore on US-156.

Horton Little Lake
10 acres, E of Horton on K-20

Horton Mission Lake
125 acres, Horton.

Howard - Polk Daniels Lake
69 acres, 1 mile E of Howard.

Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond
0.2 miles W of N 7th Street.

Humboldt - Neosho River Park
Bridge St., West side of Humboldt.

Crappie now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.

For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye OR three walleye and two saugeye OR any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits.
COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Hutchinson - Carey Park Pond
2 acres, east end of Carey Park, N of golf course
AIS Alert - White Perch (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon
5 acres, S End of Main St in Carey Park.
AIS Alert - White Perch (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Hutchinson - North Pond
2 acres, N Hutchinson, Hwy 61 and E 43rd Ave.

Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center
3 acres, NE of Hutchinson.

Hutchinson - River Access Park
Arkansas River Access
Statewide Regulations

Inman - County Park Pond
1 acres, NE Inman.
See Local Regulations

Iola - Cedarbrook Ponds
3 acres, NE Iola.
See Local Regulations

Jackson County - Banner Creek Reservoir
535 acres, 1 mile W of Holton on K-16.

Jackson Heights HS Pond
1 acres, S of Jackson Heights high school.
Statewide limits apply

Jetmore City Lake (Periodically Dry)
106 acres, 2 miles S, 3 miles W of Jetmore.

Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake)
10 acres, W edge of Jewell.

Johnson Co. - Antioch North & South Ponds
1 acre, 8501 Antioch Rd., Shawnee Mission.

Johnson Co. - Bluffs
5 acres, Caroline and Goldenbelt Blvd.

Johnson Co. - Helland Pond
8 acres, NE of US Hwy-77 and Hwy-18

Johnson Co. - Homer's Pond (Rim Rock Lake)
5 acres, 1st & Eisenhower, Junction City.

Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond
1 acre, 11670 Homestead Ln, Olathe.

Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake
28 acres, 11670 Homestead Ln., Olathe.

Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond
1 acre, 11670 Homestead Ln, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel. Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park Lake
1 acre, 79th and Renner Rd., Shawnee Mission.

Johnson Co. - Stoll Park
2 acres, 12500 W. 119th St. Overland Park.

Johnson Co. - Wetland Park
2 acres, just off of I-70 at exit 298.

Johnson Co. - Lexington Park Lake
27 acres, 8850 Sunflower Rd., Desoto, KS.

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27 acres, 8850 Sunflower Rd., Desoto, KS.
**LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS**

<table>
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<th>Community Lakes Continued</th>
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### Kansas State Fair - Lake Talbott
- 1 acre, N Hutchinson State Fair grounds, Lake Talbott Ave. and Fort Leavenworth Blvd.
- **Channel Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Kechi Lake
- 1 acre, 6300 N Oliver, Kechi.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

### Kingman - Hoover Pond
- 1 acre, Riverside Park Kingman.
- **Channel Catfish** - 10 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Laising - Billy Blackwell Lake
- 2 acres, Laising.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Larned City Pond
- 2 acres, SW Larned.
- See Local Regulations

### Lawrence - Mary's Lake
- 🏖️ 6 acres, 1/2 mile E of Haskell and 31st St., Lawrence.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Flathead Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Crappie** - 50 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Wiper** - 2 fish daily creel limit.

### Lawrence - Oregon Trail Park Pond
- 1.5 acres

### Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings North & South
- 10 acres, 27th and Crossgate.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Crappie** - 50 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Lawrence Sandra J. Shaw Community Health Park Pond
- 3 acres, W 2nd St. and Maine St.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Leawood - Ironwoods Park Pond
- 1.5 acres, Ironwood Ct. and Mission Rd., Leawood.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle Pond
- 1 acre, N of 119th on Tomahawk Prkwy, Leawood.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North Pond
- 3 acres, N of 119th on Tomahawk Prkwy, Leawood.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South Pond
- 1 acre, N of 119th on Tomahawk Prkwy, Leawood.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.

### Lebo City Lake
- 70 acres, 2 miles E, 1 mile N of Lebo.
- **Channel Catfish** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. **Flathead Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit. **Crappie** - 10-inch minimum length limit, 10 fish daily creel limit. **Largemouth Bass** - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. **Smallmouth Bass** - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. **Walleye** - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. **Wiper** - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. **AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil and Zebra Mussels** (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

### Lebo Kid's Pond
- 2 acres, City of Lebo.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit. Local rainbow trout fishery

### Lenawee - Lake Lenexa
- 🏖️ 30 acres, 1 mile S of 83rd st. on Monticello Rd., Lenexa.
- **Channel Catfish** - 10 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 13-18-inch slot length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. **Bluegill, reedear, green sunfish and their hybrids** - 6- to 9-inch slot length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit for fish over 9 inches, no daily creel limit for fish less than 6 inches.

### Lenexa - Mize Blvd. Lake
- 5 acres, N of K-10 from Cedar Creek Parkway.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Lenexa - Resurrection Pond
- 2 acres, Pond lies within Resurrection Catholic Cemetery at 83rd and Quivira.
- **Channel Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Lenexa - Rose's Pond
- 🏖️ 2 acres, 87th and Lackman, Lenexa.
- **Channel Catfish** - 2 fish daily creel limit.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Lenora City Lake (Periodically Dry)
- 40 acres, 2 miles E, 1 mile S of Lenora.
- See Local Regulations

### Liberal - Arkalon Recreation Area
- 5 acres, 10 miles E of Liberal.
- Open April 1-Oct. 15.
- Catch and release only for all species.

### Lincoln Co. - McReynolds Park
- Saline River Access, S edge of town
- See Local Regulations

### Linn Co. Strip Pits
- 1 acre, 1 mile N, 3/4 mile E of Prescott.

### Logan City Lake
- 25 acres, 2 1/2 miles S of Logan.

### Louisburg City Lake
- 23 acres, SE edge of Louisburg on Metcalf.

### Louisburg - Lewis Young Park Lake

### Madison City Lake
- 114 acres, 2 miles S of Madison on K-99.

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### COMMUNITY LAKES

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<tr>
<th>Community Lakes</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan Jerry</td>
<td>Dishman Lake</td>
<td>6 acres, W Anderson Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion County Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>153 acres, 2 miles E, 2 miles S of Marion</td>
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<tr>
<td>McPherson City Ponds</td>
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<td>10 acres, E of US-36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 1900 E 111th St S, Mulvane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulberry Park Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 acres, N side of Mulberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neodesha Community Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mound City Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>148 acres, 4 miles W of Mound City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moundridge - Park Pond</td>
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<td>2 acres, NW part of Moundridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mt. Hope Woodland Park Pond (Woodland Park Pond)</td>
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<td>2 acres, Mt. Hope</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 1900 E 111th St S, Mulvane</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Strawn City Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 acres, center of Strawn City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton - Sand Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 acres, Newton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton - Spring Lake Ponds (Upper, Middle and Lower)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ogden City Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 acres, Ogden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 14500 W, 151st St, Olathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Cedar Lake</td>
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<td>56 acres, Lone Elm Rd., 1/2 mile S of 151st</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - East High School Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 1/2 mile E of 127th &amp; Black Bob Rd. Olathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Frisco Lake</td>
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<td>12 acres, Dennis and Sunset, Olathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Heatherton Park Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 12310 S. Pflumm Rd., Olathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Lake Olathe</td>
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<td>172 acres, 2 miles W of Olathe on Dennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond</td>
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<td>1 acre, 1031 E. Cothrell St., Olathe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake</td>
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<td>1 acre, Sheridan &amp; Curtis St. Olathe</td>
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</table>

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LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Olathe - Oregon Trail Pond
2 acres, Robinson Dr. and Old US-56, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Prairie Center Park Pond
1 acre, W of ballfields in Prairie Center Pk, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Prairie Center Park Pond
5 acres, 135th and Cedar Niles Rd. Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Settler’s Park Pond
1.5 acres, S Woodland Drive, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Stagecoach Park Pond
5 acres, Kansas City Rd. and Ridgeview Rd. Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Waterworks Lake
6 acres, Sheridan and Curtis St, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olpe - Jones Pond
1 acre, Olpe.
Youth mentoring. No seine or cast net.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Olpe City Lake
90 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1 mile S of Olpe.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Osage City Lake
49 acres, 1 1/2 miles S of Osage City.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Overbrook City Lake
3 acres, NE side of Overbrook along K-56.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 13-18-inch slot limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Overbrook - Kids’ Pond
3 acres, Overbrook.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Overland Park - Amesbury Lake
3.65 acres, N of 143rd and Westgate St., Overland Park.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Overland Park - Kingston Lake
8 acres, 15254 Lowell Ave., Overland Park.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Overland Park - Regency Lake
3 acres, 14800 Lamar Rd., Overland Park.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Overland Park - South Lake
5 acres, 7601 W 86th St., Overland Park.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Osawatomie - Beaver Lake
3 acres, 1.5 miles N, 2 1/4 miles W of Osawatomie.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.

Osawatomie City Lake
21 acres, 1/2 mile N, 2 miles W of Osawatomie.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.

Olathe - Waterworks Lake
6 acres, Sheridan and Curtis St, Olathe.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Olpe - Jones Pond
1 acre, Olpe.
Youth mentoring. No seine or cast net.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Olpe City Lake
90 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1 mile S of Olpe.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugeye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Wiper - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Osage City Lake
49 acres, 1 1/2 miles S of Osage City.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Creel limits for similar species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass; or walleye, saugeye, and sauger; apply to single species or in combination.
For example, at Kanopolis Reservoir, an angler may keep five walleye or three walleye and two saugeye or any other combination of the two. Blue catfish and channel catfish now have separate creel limits. A blue catfish is identified by having 30 or more rays in the anal fin. A channel catfish has less than 30 rays in the anal fin.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Pittsburg - University Lake
2 acres, Pittsburg.

Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond
3 acres, Pittsburg.

Plainview Township Lake
90 acres, 2 miles W of Plainview.

Pleasanton City Lake - East
127 acres, 1 mile N, 1/2 mile E of Pleasanton.

Pleasanton City Lake - Old
11 acres, Pleasanton.

Pleasanton City Lake - West
32 acres, 1/2 mile W of Pleasanton.

Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake
49 acres, 6 miles S, 1 1/2 miles W of Havensville.

Pratt County Lake
51 acres, 2 1/2 miles E of Pratt.

Salina - Lakewood Lake
6 acres, N end of Salina.

Renwick USD 267 Pond
Andale.

Richmond City Lake
21 acres, 1 mile S, 1 1/2 miles E of Richmond.

Riverston - Empire Lake
840 acres, SE of Riverston.

Rose Hill - School Street Pond
9 acres, Rose Hill.

Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake
171 acres, 2 miles N of Sabetha on US-75.

Sedan New City Lake (South)
70 acres, 2.5 miles N, of Sedan on KS-99.

Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton
258 acres, 25 miles SW of Wichita.

Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes
63 acres, 6501 W 21st, Wichita.

Sedgwick - North and South Ponds
4 acres, Sedgwick.
See local regulations.

Severy City Lake
10 acres, 2.5 miles S of Severy on Rd. 22.

Shawnee - Monticello Springs Lake
1.5 acres, in Monticello Springs Park, 1 mile N of Monticello Rd. and 83rd St., Shawnee.

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LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Shawnee Co. - Lake Shawnee
416 acres, 3139 S E 29th St. Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Rainbow Trout - 5 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil and Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Shawnee Co. - Shawnee Jr. 2 acres, W of Lake Shawnee.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Sherman County - Smoky Gardens
11 acres, Goodland.

See local regulations.

Spring Hill City Lake
38 acres, US-169 and Lone Elm Rd., Spring Hill
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond
2.5 acres, Barker Rd. & Skyline Ln., Spring Hill

Sterling City Lake
10 acres, Garfield & Lake Streets, Sterling.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Wiper - 2 fish daily creel limit.

St. Francis - Keller Lake
3 acres, NW edge of St. Francis.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Syracuse - Sam's Pond
50 acres, 1 mile S of Syracuse on K-27.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

Thayer City Lake (New)
45 acres, 1 1/4 mile W, 1/4 mile S of Thayer.

Thayer City Lake (Old)
30 acres, 1 mile W, 1/4 mile S of Thayer.

Topeka - Auburndale Park Stream
2 acres, E of McVicar and I-70, Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel.

Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond
3 acres, I-70 and Fairlawn.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.

Topeka - Central Park Lake
3 acres, 1534 Clay, Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Topeka - Clarion Lake
4 acres, 37th and Fairlawn, Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake
1 acre, 14th and Illinois, Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West
1 acre, I-70 and Fairlawn.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Topeka - Horseshoe Bend Park Pond
1 acre, Horseshoe Bnd Dr./SE 43rd Terr., Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

AIS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Topeka - West Lake
6 acres, Gage Park, 6th and Gage, Topeka.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.

Troy - 4-H Lake
5 acres, 1/4 mile W of Jct. US-36 & K-7, turn North on Walnut to lake

Uniontown School Pond
2 acres, Uniontown.

Valley Center - Arrowhead Park Lake
5.4 acres, Valley Center.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond
3 acres, 716 McLaughlin, Valley Center.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Wamego City Lake
5 acres, Wamego.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel. Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Waterville City Lake
9 acres, 1 mile W, 1 mile N of Waterville.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel. Crappie - 50 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake
65 acres, E edge of Wellington.

Wellington City Lake
674 acres, 5 miles W, 1 1/2 miles S of Wellington.

AIS Alert - Zebra mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

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**LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS**

### COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Arkansas River</strong></td>
<td>Above Lincoln St. Dam, Wichita</td>
<td>Fishing and bait collection is prohibited in the Lincoln Street Fishway. AIS Alert - White Perch (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water).</td>
<td>Rainbow Trout</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Chisholm Island Pond</strong></td>
<td>5 acres, N Woodlawn and 29th Street, Great Plains Nature Center.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Chisholm North Lake</strong></td>
<td>23 acres, N Woodlawn and K-96 Bypass, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Dillon's Pond</strong></td>
<td>2 acres, 10515 W Central and Maize Rd, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - East KDOT</strong></td>
<td>7 acres, Access Hydraulic and 45th St, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Emery Park Pond</strong></td>
<td>7 acres, 2325 E MacArthur Rd, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Harrison Park Lake</strong></td>
<td>1 acre, 1300 S Webb Rd, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - South Lake</strong></td>
<td>17 acres, 55th St. S and Seneca, Wichita.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - South Lake</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>10 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - South Lake</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Sunflower Pond (SP1)</strong></td>
<td>4 acres, 4182 N 139th St. W.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - Sunflower Pond (SP2)</strong></td>
<td>8 acres, 4182 N 139th St. W.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wichita - West KDOT</strong></td>
<td>10 acres, Access is from Hydraulic and 45th St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyandotte Co. Big 11</strong></td>
<td>3 acres, 11th and State Ave, Kansas City.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyandotte Co. Park Pond (Bonner Lake)</strong></td>
<td>7 acres, 126th and State Ave. Bonner Springs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Local Regulations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyandotte Co. Pike Pond</strong></td>
<td>12 acres, 55th &amp; Douglas, Kansas City.</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Local Regulations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yates Center Kid’s Pond</strong></td>
<td>4 acres, Yates Center.</td>
<td></td>
<td>See local regulations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yates Center City Lake</strong></td>
<td>200 acres, 2 miles W, 3 S of Yates Center.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yates Center - South (Owl)</strong></td>
<td>250 acres, 1/2 mile S of Yates Center.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winfield City Lake</strong></td>
<td>1,200 acres, 10 miles NE of Winfield.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>10 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winfield - Island Park Lake</strong></td>
<td>7 acres, N of Winfield.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flattedhead Catfish</td>
<td>5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winfield - Island Park Lake</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>20 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Windom City Pond</strong></td>
<td>1 acre, S end of Main St, Windom.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyandotte Co. Lake</strong></td>
<td>407 acres, Leavenworth Rd. and 91st St, Kansas City.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIS Alert - Zebra mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yates Center Kid’s Pond</strong></td>
<td>4 acres, Yates Center.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AIS Alert - White Perch (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Waters containing bighead carp, silver carp, rusty crayfish, white perch, and/or zebra mussels are classified as AIS designated waters. Anglers fishing AIS designated waters may not leave those waters with any live fish. AIS designated waters are listed below. New waters may be included whenever bighead carp, silver carp, white perch, rusty crayfish, and/or zebra mussels are discovered. AIS designated waters will be posted with the sign illustrated to the right.

### ALLEN COUNTY
- Neosho R.

### ATCHISON COUNTY
- Browning Oxbow - Brush Cr. - Cedar Cr. - Charlie Cr. - Cold Ryan Branch - Coon Cr. - Fox Cr. - Halling Cr. - Independence Cr. - Jordan Cr. - Kenney Cr. - Mill Cr. - Mission Cr. - Missouri R. - Mosquito Cr. - Nelson Cr. - North Branch Independence Cr. - Pennell Cr. - Peters Cr. - Rittenhouse Branch - Rock Cr. - Smith Cr. - Springs Branch - Spring Branch - Squaw Cr. - Walnut Cr. - Wolf R.

### BROWN COUNTY
- Buttermilk Cr. - Euchre Cr. - Fox Cr. - Middle Fork Wolf R. - Mulberry Cr. - Noharts Cr. - North Fork Wolf R. - Pedee Cr. - Pony Cr. - Roys Cr. - South Fork Wolf R. - Spring Branch - Spring Cr. - Squaw Cr. - Terrapin Cr. - Walnut Cr. - Wolf R.

### BUTLER COUNTY
- El Dorado East Pk. Pd. - El Dorado

### CHASE COUNTY
- Chase SFL - Cottonwood R. - Panther Cr.

### CHEROKEE COUNTY
- Neosho R.

### CLAY COUNTY
- Milford Res.

### CLOUD COUNTY
- Solomon R.

### COFFEE COUNTY
- Coffey Co. Lake. - John Redmond Res. - Lebo City Lake - Neosho R. - Wolf Creek

### COWLEY COUNTY
- Arkansas R. - Timber Cr. - Walnut R. - Winfield CL

### DICKINSON COUNTY
- Kansas R. - Smoky Hill R. - Solomon R.

### DONIPHAN COUNTY
- Browning Oxbow - Brush Cr. - Cedar Cr. - Charlie Cr. - Cold Ryan Branch - Coon Cr. - Fox Cr. - Halling Cr. - Independence Cr. - Jordan Cr. - Kenney Cr. - Mill Cr. - Mission Cr. - Missouri R. - Mosquito Cr. - Nelson Cr. - North Branch Independence Cr. - Pennell Cr. - Peters Cr. - Rittenhouse Branch - Rock Cr. - Smith Cr. - Springs Branch - Spring Branch - Squaw Cr. - Walnut Cr. - Wolf R.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY
- Captain Cr. - Chicken Cr. - Clinton Res. - Coal Cr. - Kansas R. - Little Wakarusa Cr. - Mud Cr. - Spring Cr. - Wakarusa R. - Washington Cr.

### ELLIS COUNTY
- Smoky Hill R.

### ELLSWORTH COUNTY
- Kanopolis Res. - Smoky Hill R.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY
- Marais des Cygnes R.

### GEARY COUNTY
- Geary SFL - Kansas R. - Lyons Cr. - Milford Res. - Republican R. - Smoky Hill R.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY
- Crooked Cr. - Dawson Cr. - Delaware R. - Fall Cr. - Howard Cr. - Hills Branch - Indian Cr. - Kansas R. - Mooney Cr. - Mud Cr. - Ninemile Cr. - Perry Res. - Plum Cr. - Prairie Cr. - Scattered Cr. - Walnut Cr.

### JOHNSON COUNTY
- Blue R. - Camp Branch - Captain Cr. - Clear Cr. - Camp Cr. - Cedar Cr. - Coffeee Cr. - Coon Cr. - Gardner City Lake - Hillsdale Res. - Indian Cr. - Kansas R. - Kill Cr. - Little Cedar Creek - Little Mill Cr. - Mill Cr. - Negro Cr. - Spoon Cr. - Tomahawk Cr. - Turkey Cr. - Wolf Creek

### KINGMAN COUNTY
- Cheney Res. - Kingman Hoover Pd. - North Fork Ninnescah R. - South Fork Ninnescah R.

### LABETTE COUNTY
- Neosho R.

### LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
- Branch Cr. - Brush Cr. - Buckhorn Cr. - Buttermilk Cr. - Corral Cr. - Cow Cr. - Cramer Cr. - Dawson Cr. - Fall Cr. - Fivemile Cr. - Hog Cr. - Island Cr. - Jarbalo Cr. - Kansas R. - Kent Cr. - Little Kaw Cr. - Little Sandy Cr. - Little Snell Cr. - Little Stranger Cr. - Missouri R. - Mud Cr. - Murray Cr. - Ninemile Cr. - Plum Cr. - Pony Cr. - Prairie Cr. - Quarry Cr. - Salt Cr. - Sevenmile Cr. - Stranger Cr. - Threemile Cr. - Tonganoxie Cr. - Walnut Cr. - West Brush Cr. - Wolf Creek

### LINCOLN COUNTY
- Saline R. - Wilson Res.

### Linn County
- Linn Valley Lakes-Main Lake - Marais des Cygnes R.

### LYON COUNTY
- Cottonwood R. - John Redmond Res. - Melvern Res. - Neosho R. - Lyon SFL

### MARION COUNTY
- Cottonwood R. - Marion Res.

### MARSHALL COUNTY
- Clear Cr. - Manley Cr. - Pole Cr. - Tuttle Creek Res. - Tuttle Creek Res. - River Pd.

### MCPHERSON COUNTY
- Emerald Lake. - Smoky Hill R. - McPherson SFL

### MIAMI COUNTY
- Hillsdale Res. - Bull Cr. - Marias des Cygnes R. - Dorsey Branch - Paola Cl. - (Lake Miola) - South Wea Cr.

### MITCHELL COUNTY
- Glen Elder Res. - Solomon R.

### MORRIS COUNTY
- Eight mile Cr. - Ferguson Cr. - Hadley Cr. - Kansas R. - Lindsley Cr. - Murray Cr. - Nellie Cr. - Ninemile Cr. - North Fork Wildcat R. - Pole Cr. - Spring Branch - Squaw Cr. - Walnut Cr. - Wolf R.

### NEMAH COUNTY
- Burger Cr. - Clear Cr. - Deer Cr. - Fisher Cr. - Fourmile Cr. - Harris Cr. - Honey Cr. - Illinois Cr. - Manley Cr. - Negro Cr. - North Fork Wildcat R. - Pole Cr. - Rattlesnake Cr. - Rock Cr. - South Fork Big Nemaha R. - South Fork Wildcat R. - Tennessee Cr. - Turkey Cr. - Wildcat R. - Wolf Pen Cr.

### NEOSHO COUNTY
- Neosho R.

### OSAGE COUNTY

### OSBORNE COUNTY
- Glen Elder Res.

### OTTAWA COUNTY
- Saline R. - Solomon R.

### POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
- Big Blue R. - Jeffery Energy Center - Make-up Lake. - Jeffery Energy Center Auxiliary Lake. - Kansas R. - Tuttle Creek Res. - Tuttle Creek River Pd. - Willow Lake

### RILEY COUNTY
- Cheney Res. - Hutchinson Carey Park Pd. - Hutchinson Carey Park Lagoon

### RUSH COUNTY
- Smoky Hill R.

### RUSSELL COUNTY
- Saline R. - Smoky Hill R. - Wilson Res.

### SALINE COUNTY
- Saline R. - Smoky Hill R. - Solomon R.

### SEDGWICK COUNTY

### SHAWNEE COUNTY
- Deer Cr. - Kansas R. - Lake Shawnee - Shunganunga Cr.

### SUMNER COUNTY
- Arkansas R. - Chishakia R. - East Prairie Cr. - Ninnescah R. - Prairie Cr. - Wellington CL

### TREGO COUNTY
- Cedar Bluff Res. - Smoky Hill R.

### WABAUNSEE COUNTY
- East Branch of Mill Cr. - Kansas R. - Lake Wabaunsee - Mill Cr. - South Branch Mill Cr.

### WOODSON COUNTY
- Neosho R.

### WYANDOTTE COUNTY
- Betts Cr. - Brenner Heights Cr. - Conner Cr. - Eddy Cr. - Honey Cr. - Island Cr. - Jersey Cr. - Kansas R. - Little Turkey Cr. - Marshall Cr. - Mattoon Cr. - Mill Cr. - Missouri R. - Munice Cr. - Nearman Cr. - Piper Cr. - Turkey Cr. - West Mission Cr. - Wolf Creek - Wyandotte Co. Lake.
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS)

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IT IS AGAINST BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW TO RELEASE ANY EXOTIC SPECIES IN KANSAS WATERS.

ZEBRA MUSSELS

- Zebra mussels are found in the Kansas lakes and impoundments designated with the red “AIS Alert - Zebra Mussels” in the “Locations, Length and Creel Limits” listing on Pages 16-31 of this pamphlet, as well as the rivers that flow from these impoundments. Fish may not be transported live from these waters.
- They filter vast quantities of water, which alters the entire food web within a waterbody. Although this filtering action may clear up the water in some instances, the clear water will often lead to algae blooms that are harmful to people. The clear water can also allow UV rays to damage fish eggs.
- They can reach high densities, causing problems to water intakes, docks, and boat motors. Nationwide expenditures to control zebra mussels in industrial plants alone are estimated at $310 million per year.
- They have sharp shells that can cut the unprotected skin of humans or pets. Shoes or other protective clothing are recommended when wading in zebra mussel infested water.
- All aquatic users need to do their part to prevent the spread of zebra mussels to other waters in Kansas. Follow control recommendations and tell others how to prevent the spread of zebra mussels.

WHITE PERCH

- White perch are found in the Kansas lakes and impoundments designated with the red “AIS Alert - White Perch” in the “Locations, Length and Creel Limits” listing on Pages 16-31 of this pamphlet. Fish may not be transported live from these waters.
- White perch have been associated with declines in both walleye and white bass populations.
- They out-compete native fishes for food and space.
- They hybridize with white bass.
- KDWP has added white perch to the prohibited species list. The possession of live white perch is prohibited. Dead white perch may still be possessed or used as bait on the waters where they were taken.
- Spiny and soft dorsal fins are connected; both fins pop-up when spiny dorsal manually erected.

It is illegal to transport certain species in Kansas. Protect yourself and your natural resources.

Livewells and bilges must be drained and drain plugs removed from all vessels being removed from waters of the state before transport on a public highway.

Before leaving any body of water:

CLEAN
Inspect all equipment for anything attached (plants, animals, and mud) and remove anything that is found.

DRAIN
Drain all water from equipment (livewell, bilge, bait buckets) before using at a different location.

DRY
Dry all equipment for a minimum of 5 days before using again.
If you need to use it sooner, wash with hot (120º) water.

Non-native species pose a serious threat to Kansas waters. If you find one of these species, do not release it back into the water. Contact the Emporia Research Office at (620) 342-0658 or your local KDWP office. For more information, visit ksoutdoors.com

Alternatives to Release
- Contact a retailer for proper handling advice or for possible returns
- Give trade with another aquarist, pond owner, or water gardener
- Donate to a local aquarium society, school, or aquatic business
- Seal aquatic plants in plastic bags and dispose in the trash
- Contact a veterinarian or pet retailer for human disposal guidance
- Know your state regulations regarding these alternatives

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FERTILE GRASS CARP

- It is illegal to possess or import fertile grass carp.

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

BIGHEAD CARP, SILVER CARP

- Bighead and silver carp can be found in the Kansas, Missouri and Wakarusa rivers and their tributaries. Fish may not be transported live from these waters.
- These fish are highly adaptive, prolific spawners, and directly compete with other fish for food and space.
- Silver carp pose a physical danger to boaters because of their leaping ability.

SALTCEDAR (TAMARISK)

- Saltcedar is a small tree or shrub that produces pink flowers May through October and can be found in 49 Kansas counties.
- It forms dense monocultures and dramatically changes vegetation structure and animal species diversity.
- It accumulates salt in its tissues, which is later released, making soil unsuitable for many native plant species.
- Infestations of saltcedar can reduce or eliminate water flow in streams.
- Leaves, twigs, and seeds are extremely low in nutrients, and, as a result, very few insects or wildlife will use them.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

- Eurasian watermilfoil forms dense mats on the water’s surface.
- It reproduces by fragmentation, and plant fragments can be transported by boaters.
- It will shade out native vegetation and reduce oxygen levels during decomposition.
- Eurasian watermilfoil forms a dense canopy that hinders recreational activities.

NEW ZEALAND MUD SNAIL

- The New Zealand mudsnail (NZMS) has not been reported in Kansas, but is considered a priority species because of the late 2004 introduction into Colorado.
- Mature New Zealand mudsnails average 5mm (2/10-inch) in length and have brown or black cone-shaped shells with five whorls.
- NZMS disrupt the food chain by consuming algae in the stream and competing with native bottom-dwelling invertebrates. A population crash of invertebrates can follow the introduction of NZMS, which reduces fish forage. With a decrease in food availability, fish populations may decline as well.
- Mudsnails are able to withstand desiccation, a variety of temperatures, and are small enough that many types of water users (anglers, swimmers, pets) could inadvertently transfer them. It takes only one snail to start an infestation.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

- Purple loosestrife is established in several areas across Kansas.
- Loosestrife restricts native wetland plant species, including some federally endangered orchids, and reduces habitat for waterfowl.
- It is highly tolerant to disturbance and reproduces through the dispersal of thousands of tiny seeds.
**INVASIVE PHRAGMITES**

- Invasive phragmites are native to Europe with strains likely introduced to the U.S. during the 1800s in ship ballast water.
- It is a tall, perennial grass that can grow 15 feet or more in height. Stems are light tan in color and hollow. Leaves are blue green in color, flat and wide. Flower heads are dense, fluffy, and gray or purple in color.
- It is a fast-growing plant that forms dense stands that consume available growing space and push out native plants that are vital to birds, fish and wildlife. It degrades wetland and wildlife habitats with dense growth, thus reducing critical resources for birds and other wildlife. Dense stands impede the movement of boaters, fish and wildlife. Large populations alter hydrology, dry up wetlands, impede water movement, and increase the potential of fire risks.
- Invasive Phragmites spread predominantly through seed dispersal – seeds are dispersed from November through January and each seed head can produce up to 2,000 seeds. It can spread to new areas when fragments break off a parent plant and are moved to a new location where they can root. This can happen through natural events such as wind and water. Humans can also unintentionally disperse seeds via contaminated equipment, gear or boats. It easily colonizes muddy soil in disturbed and open areas free of competitors.
- Well-established stands are difficult to control. Herbicide treatments containing glyphosate and imazapyr can be used to control and reduce large populations. Herbicide treatments in conjunction with prescribed fire, mechanical pulling or cutting, and flooding can be used to control, but treatments usually need to be repeated annually to control dense stands. Thoroughly inspect equipment, gear and boats for loose vegetation and remove.

**CURLY-LEAF PONDWEED**

- Curly-leaf pondweed is a native to Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. By 1950, curly-leaf pondweed had infested most of the U.S.
- Curly-leaf pondweed is a fast growing perennial with a flattened and sometimes branching stem. It is 1 to 3 inches long and mostly 1/8 of an inch wide. The leaves are simple, long, narrow and attached directly to the stem. The flowers are brownish and inconspicuous and usually occur from May to October.
- In the spring, it forms dense mats which interfere with recreation and limit the growth of native aquatic plants. This plant does die back in mid-summer.
- Mechanical, biological, and chemical control techniques can be effective. Contact the Kansas Department of Agriculture for specific recommendations. Early detection of isolated populations may help prevent their spread. Your help to report new sightings and to prevent their spread is vital.

**WILD-CAUGHT BAIT**

Live baitfish, crayfish, leeches, amphibians, and mussels may be caught and used as live bait only within the common drainage where caught. However, bluegill and green sunfish collected from non-designated aquatic invasive species waters may be possessed or used as live bait anywhere. Live baitfish shall not be transported and used above any upstream dam or barrier that prohibits the normal passage of fish. Live baitfish collected from designated aquatic invasive species waters shall be possessed or used as live bait only while on that water and shall not be transported from the water alive.
STRIPED BASS
The striped bass, or striper, is a saltwater native that has adapted to fresh water. Populations are maintained through stocking from fish produced at the Milford Fish Hatchery. Stripers have slender bodies: measurement from belly to back is generally less than one-third their length. They have distinct unbroken horizontal stripes. It is common for them to reach and exceed 20 pounds. Their spiny and soft dorsal fins are not connected; both fins do not pop-up when the spiny dorsal is manually erected. The back of the tongue has TWO tooth patches. Striped bass are temperature sensitive and fishing is usually best in winter, spring, and early summer.

WIPER
Wipers are a hybrid of white bass and striped bass, and they grow fast and fight hard. Populations are maintained through stocking. Small wipers look like white bass. They are deep-bodied: measurement from belly to back is generally more than one-third their length. They have distinct broken horizontal stripes. They may exceed 10 pounds. Spiny and soft dorsal fins are not connected; both fins do not pop-up when the spiny dorsal is manually erected. The back of the tongue has TWO tooth patches. Casting jigs, spoons or topwater plugs in spring and early summer is the most exciting way to catch them.

WHITE BASS
Native to eastern Kansas rivers, white bass have been stocked in reservoirs throughout the state. White bass are deep-bodied: measurement from belly to back is generally more than one-third their length. They generally do not have distinct horizontal stripes. They seldom exceed 3 pounds. Spiny and soft dorsal fins are not connected; both fins do not pop-up when spiny dorsal is manually erected. Back of tongue has ONE tooth patch. The spring spawning run is a great time to catch white bass in rivers and streams above reservoirs.

WHITE PERCH
White perch are an invasive species and it is illegal to possess them alive. However, many anglers fish for them and enjoy eating their white, delicious meat. It's important for anglers to be able to tell them apart from white bass. White perch do not have a central tooth patch on their tongue and they do not have defined horizontal lines like white bass. Notice, too, that the spiny dorsal and soft dorsal fins are connected.

LARGEMOUTH BASS
The largemouth bass is native to many streams in eastern Kansas and has been stocked in most reservoirs, lakes, and ponds throughout the state. Largemouths are usually found near aquatic vegetation or other structure. The largemouth's upper jaw extends beyond the eye. April and May are the best months to fish for largemouths. Best lures include spinner-baits, jig-and-pig combinations, plastic worms, and crankbaits.

SMALLMOUTH BASS
Smallmouth bass are native to just a few streams in southeastern Kansas, but they have been stocked in several lakes and reservoirs. Smallmouths prefer clear water around rip-rap and rocky points. Brown to olive-green markings and an upper jaw that does not extend beyond the eye distinguish the smallmouth. The best months to catch smallmouths include April, May, and June. Best baits include curly-tail jigs, tube jigs, spinner baits, and crankbaits.

SPOTTED BASS
Spotted bass, or Kentucky bass, are native to the clear streams of the Flint Hills. They have been stocked in several reservoirs and lakes. The upper jaw does not extend beyond the eye, and they have distinct dark-green, diamond-shaped blotches along the upper half of the body. They also may have rows of dark spots along the lower belly. Small jigs, spinners, crankbaits, wooly worms, wooly buggers, and poppers are best baits.
FLATHEAD CATFISH
Native to most of the state’s rivers, the flathead has adapted well to reservoirs. Flatheads are mottled brown/black to pale yellow in color. They have a broad flat head which has a lower jaw that extends beyond the upper jaw. Flatheads are generally much larger than channel cats, with weights of over 100 pounds reported. The anal fin has less than 30 supporting rays with round edges and the tail is a square and non-forked. Banklines, rod and reel, and trotlines are all popular methods, using live bait.

BLUE CATFISH
The blue catfish is native to rivers in northeast Kansas and has been stocked in select Kansas reservoirs, where it has flourished. Blues are pale blue in color although white or dark blue and black are not uncommon. The head generally appears small with a distinct hump in younger fish. The lower jaw is even with the upper jaw and weights rarely exceed 30 pounds. The channel’s anal fin is shorter than the blue’s, with less than 30 supporting rays and a round edge. The tail is forked. Reservoirs, streams, state fishing lakes and ponds all provide excellent channel catfish angling opportunities. They can be caught using bank lines, trot lines and rod and reel, using dead or prepared bait – the smellier the better.

CHANNEL CATFISH
Channel catfish are native to Kansas and each year millions are stocked in community, state, and urban fishing lakes. They are often brownish-yellow in color with a white belly. Juveniles will have black or brown spots (See inset illustration) and spawning males can be dark blue in color. The lower jaw is even with the upper jaw and weights rarely exceed 30 pounds. The channel’s anal fin is shorter than the blue’s, with less than 30 supporting rays and a round edge. The tail is forked. Reservoirs, streams, state fishing lakes and ponds all provide excellent channel catfish angling opportunities. They can be caught using bank lines, trot lines and rod and reel, using dead or prepared bait – the smellier the better.

BULLHEAD
There are three species of bullheads in Kansas: the black, yellow, and brown. The black bullhead is common to streams and ponds, and the less common yellow is found mostly in the eastern half of the state. The bullhead is dark-green or yellow-green with a white or yellowish belly. The black bullhead is usually larger than the yellow and the barbels on the lower jaw are darker than the surrounding skin. The yellow’s barbels on the lower jaw are white. Bullheads exceeding 2 pounds are uncommon. Bullheads are great fish for young anglers, biting readily on worms, liver and dead bait.

BLUEGILL
Bluegill are native to eastern Kansas streams and have been stocked in ponds and lakes throughout the state. A saucer-shaped sunfish with a namesake blue tab on its gill cover, the bluegill is a popular sportfish that readily takes bait or small lures. It is a fine eating fish as well. Early June, when they move into the shallows and dish out small nests for spawning, is a great time to catch them. Fly gear is particularly effective at this time.

GREEN SUNFISH
The green sunfish is one of the most abundant sunfish in Kansas. It has the blue tab on its gill cover, but is somewhat less saucer shaped than the bluegill and has a noticeably larger mouth. Fins are usually edged in yellow. The green sunfish, or “greenie,” is a great fish for kids and will nearly always hit small baits and lures.
REDEAR SUNFISH

The redear sunfish is an introduced species, stocked in small lakes and farm ponds. It is similar in shape to the bluegill and has a red trim around the tab on its gill cover. Redears get bigger than bluegill and are generally more difficult to catch. Called shellcrackers in the South, redears will feed on snails and other mollusks. Redears generally prefer deeper water than other sunfishes and are not usually found near shorelines.

BLACK CRAPPIE

The non-native black crappie has been stocked in reservoirs, and especially in smaller lakes and ponds. Black crappie have a dark green, uniform speckled coloration with no vertical barring. There are seven or eight spines in the dorsal fin. Black crappie prefer clear lakes or ponds and are not as prone to overpopulating as white crappie. April and May are best months to catch black crappie, and jigs, minnows, and small spinners are best baits.

WHITE CRAPPIE

The native white crappie is one of the most abundant and popular sportfish in Kansas. Vertical barring evident in the speckled coloration on white crappie distinguish them from black crappie. White crappie have six spines in the spiny dorsal fin, while black crappie have seven or eight. White crappie are generally found in large schools. April and May are the best months to catch white crappie, and best baits include minnows, jigs and small spinners.

PADDLEFISH

The unusual paddlefish is found in a few of the larger rivers of eastern Kansas, common only in the spring when they move upstream to spawn. They feed on plankton, and the only way to catch them is snagging. A special snagging season has been established on a few streams during the spring migration. Anglers use heavy tackle and hooks tied specifically for snagging. Paddlefish are long and thick bodied. They are blue in color with white bellies. They have a long snout, which readily identifies the fish from other species. Weights of over 100 pounds have been reported but 30 to 50 are more common.

WALLEYE

Stocked in many Kansas reservoirs, the walleye is a member of the perch family. The walleye is thick-bodied and brown/black and yellow in color with indistinct blotches on the sides, not extending below the lateral line. The spiny dorsal fin has indistinct streaks or blotches with a distinct dark blotch at its rear base. The cheekplate is smooth with few scales. April, May and early June are the best months to catch them. Anglers troll crankbaits or drift jigs with live bait to catch these fish.

SAUGER

Sauger are common in the Missouri River, and some may be found in the Kansas River. They have been stocked in several northeast Kansas reservoirs. The sauger is thin-bodied and brown/black and yellow in color, with distinct blotches on the sides extending below the lateral line. The spiny dorsal fin is colorless with distinct circular black spots throughout. Their cheekplates are rough with scales. Drifting jigs or spinner rigs tipped with bait over main-lake points and mudflats is a popular angling technique with these fish.

SAUGEYE

The saugeye is a hybrid of a sauger and walleye and was first stocked in Kansas in 1990. Like other hybrids, the saugeye is hardy and grows fast. The saugeye is thick-bodied and brown/black and yellow in color, with distinct blotches on the sides extending below the lateral line. The spiny dorsal has distinct streaks, often with one or two rows of spots at the base along with a dark blotch at the rear base of the fin. It’s cheekplate is rough with scales. Saugeye are often caught drifting flats and main-lake points with jig-night crawler combinations and trolling crankbaits.
The common carp was brought to the U.S. from Asia in the late 19th century. Originally stocked for a sportfish, the adaptable carp was soon considered invasive. Carp are common in nearly all waters in Kansas. They feed mostly on invertebrates and green plant material. Anglers use dough baits or corn to catch carp, and they fight hard. Intermuscular bones require special meat preparation, but it has many fans who have learned to prepare it.

The bigmouth buffalo is native to the larger rivers of eastern Kansas, and has become abundant in many reservoirs. The buffalo feeds on plankton and is considered a nonsport fish. With an angled sucker mouth, the buffalo doesn’t feed on the bottom. At one time, it was an important commercial fish, and is still taken by commercial netters for fish markets. The buffalo prefers deep, still pools and can become quite numerous in oxbows and reservoirs.

The northern pike is a rare introduced species. It was stocked in the late 1960s as a means of controlling panfish. However, few Kansas waters provide the northern with suitable habitat. The northern pike prefers clear, weedy water. They are long and thick bodied. Occasionally, smaller lakes are stocked with northern pike to help control populations of undesirable fish, as well as provide anglers with an exciting opportunity.

The grass carp is an introduced species brought from Asia. The grass carp's diet is entirely vegetation, and it has been stocked to control aquatic vegetation. Only non-fertile, or triploid, grass carp may be stocked. Grass carp get big and are extremely powerful swimmers. Anglers have discovered they can be caught on small flies imitating bits of vegetation, and hooking a large grass carp can be a wild experience. Considered a nonsport fish, grass carp are legal bowfishing quarry.

Rainbow/brown trout provide a winter fishery where they are stocked. Populations are maintained through winter stocking, and generally most of the stocked fish are caught during the Dec. 1 –March 31 season. Anglers are required to have a trout stamp in addition to the required licenses. A variety of methods are popular, from fly tackle or spinners to worms and PowerBait fished on the bottom.
LONGNOSE GAR

The longnose gar is native to most of the rivers in the eastern half of Kansas and is the most abundant and largest of the three gar species. It is greenish in color with dark spots on its sides and fins and can be distinguished by its long, narrow snout, which is more than twice as long as the distance between the edge of the eye and the back of the head. The bony mouth makes it almost impossible to hook, so anglers use spinners with nylon thread instead of hooks. The nylon tangles in the fine teeth that line the jaws.

SHORTNOSE GAR

The shortnose gar has jaws less than twice the length of its head and has spots on its fins but differs from the spotted gar by the absence of spots on its head. The shortnose gar is common only in the larger rivers of eastern Kansas. Most shortnose gar are less than 24 inches long.

SPOTTED GAR

The spotted gar has jaws less than twice the length of its head and is spotted with dark, round spots on the top and sides of its head. Most spotted gar are less than 30 inches long. Like other gars, it is covered with a tough armor of thick, heavy scales. It may be confined to the lower Neosho basin where it prefers still pools.

PALLID STURGEON

Pallid sturgeon are native to the Missouri and Mississippi River drainages and are present in the Kansas River. The largest one documented in Kansas was over 40 inches long. It is listed as an endangered species in Kansas and can be distinguished from the more common shovelnose sturgeon in that the four fringed barbels are not in a straight line across the snout, and the belly is usually scaleless. The dorsal fin has 37-43 rays and the anal fin has 24-28 rays. Young pallid sturgeon that are stocked into the Missouri River may have fluorescent-colored tags on the underside of the snout. If you catch a sturgeon that is larger than 30 inches or weighs more than 5 pounds, it is likely a pallid sturgeon and must be released immediately.

SHOVELNOSE STURGEON

The shovelnose sturgeon is common in the Missouri, Kansas and Republican rivers and in lower parts of the Blue and Smoky Hill rivers. There is also a single record from the Arkansas River in Sedgwick County. Adults are usually 20-25 inches long. Often caught by anglers fishing with worms, the shovelnose can be distinguished from the endangered pallid in that the belly has small bony scales, and the four fringed barbels beneath the snout are in a straight line. The dorsal fin has 30-36 rays and the anal fin has 18-23 rays.

LAKE STURGEON

The lake sturgeon may be found in the Missouri and Kansas rivers in Kansas. The largest documented lake sturgeon was caught in Atchison County on the Missouri River and weighed 12.5 pounds and was 40 inches long. It is considered endangered in Kansas and can be distinguished from the other Kansas sturgeon by its short, bluntly-shaped snout that is not upturned. It's overall body shape is blunter than the other two sturgeon, as well, with a shorter tail and tail fin. The pectoral fins just behind the gills are smaller in comparison to body size than the other Kansas sturgeons.
**AWARDS AND RECORDS**

**STATE RECORD FISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Type</th>
<th>Inches</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bass, Largemouth</td>
<td>11.80 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, Smallmouth</td>
<td>6.88 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, Spotted</td>
<td>4.44 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, Striped</td>
<td>44 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, White</td>
<td>5.67 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>2.31 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (bighmouth)</td>
<td>62.5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (smallmouth)</td>
<td>64.75 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>47.10 lbs.</td>
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<td>Catfish, Blue</td>
<td>102.8 lbs.</td>
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<td>Catfish, Bullhead</td>
<td>7.33 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catfish, Channel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catfish, Flathead*</td>
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<td>Drum</td>
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<td>Eel, American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gar, Spotted</td>
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<td>Goldeye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grass Carp</td>
<td>77.75 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paddlefish</td>
<td>144 lbs.</td>
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<td>Perch, Yellow</td>
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<td>Pike, Northern</td>
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<td>Sauger</td>
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<td>Saugeye</td>
<td>9.81 lbs.</td>
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<td>Sunfish, Green*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunfish, Hybrid (green/bluegill)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunfish, Redear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, Shovelnose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trout, Brown</td>
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<td>Trout, Rainbow</td>
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<td>Warmouth</td>
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<td>Walleye</td>
<td>13.16 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiper</td>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Type</th>
<th>Inches</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted (Kentucky) Bass</td>
<td>18 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>16 inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Bass</td>
<td>25 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiper</td>
<td>37 inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td>35 inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullhead Catfish</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie (Black &amp; White)</td>
<td>25 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Eel</td>
<td>41 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar (Longnose)</td>
<td>48 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar (Shortnose)</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A World Records

**RECORD APPLICATION**

A potential state record fish must remain intact until officially confirmed.

Weigh the fish on certified scales as soon as possible. The weighing must be done before the fish is frozen and must be witnessed.

The fish must be species confirmed by a KDWP fisheries biologist, Fisheries Division regional supervisor, and observed by KDWP law enforcement personnel. (A tissue sample may be required.)

A color photograph of the fish must accompany the application. Fish species that are threatened or endangered will not be accepted.

All applications for state records require a waiting period before certification.

Contact the KDWP Fisheries Division at (620) 672-5911 for more information.

Only species listed under “state record fish” shall be considered for potential state records.

**MASTER ANGLER**

If you catch a fish in Kansas, by any legal means, that is at least as long as the lengths shown below, you are entitled to a Master Angler Award. Measurements are in inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Inches</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted (Kentucky) Bass</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Bass</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullhead Catfish</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar (Spotted)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar (Longnose)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MASTER ANGLER AWARD APPLICATION**

A close-up photograph of each fish submitted for an award must accompany this application to allow positive identification. In case of doubt, contact a local Wildlife and Parks employee. Send application and photo to Public Affairs, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, 512 SE 25th Ave., Pratt, KS 67124.

Name of angler: ____________________________

Address: __________________________________

Species: ____________________________

Where caught: ____________________________

Witness to measuring: ____________________________

Length of fish: ____________________________

Method of fish: ____________________________ (rod & reel, trotline, etc.)

Bait or lure used: ____________________________

When taken: Date ___________  Time ___________ a.m. / p.m.

Signature of angler: ____________________________

Angler’s phone number: ____________________________
COMMUNITY FISHERIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) Fisheries Division will continue the Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) in 2024. Using matching funds from federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and motor boat fuel, the department leases fishing rights on nearly 240 community lakes statewide, removing additional fishing and boating fees for anglers on approximately 13,000 acres of water. The program uses federal aid from the Sport Fish Restoration Act (see Page 5).

Communities that participate in this program no longer charge anglers to fish. In the past, some communities charged boating and fishing fees for anglers. KDWP officials hope removing this barrier increases opportunities for anglers to fish close to home.

Lakes that were not charging fees are also included in the program. Lease money for these lakes can be used to improve fisheries and angler facilities. KDWP has designed a lease rate formula based on the number of surface acres, quality of the fishery and facilities at these lakes. Larger lakes offering more facilities will receive greater lease amounts than smaller lakes with fewer facilities. This formula allows KDWP to offer the program to everyone.

Along with the lease payments, the department provides participating local governments with increased access to resources and contact with district fisheries biologists. Lakes in the program also receive priority for fish stocking, habitat improvement services, and additional improvement grants. This ultimately improves fisheries management and facilities for Kansas anglers.

All waters enrolled in CFAP are listed in the “LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS” section of this publication. Community lakes not enrolled in CFAP are designated with this symbol ●.

URBAN FISHING PROGRAM

To improve fishing opportunities in urban areas where the demand for fish exceeds the supply, KDWP created an urban fish stocking program. Eighty lakes currently are stocked with 3/4- to 1 1/2-pound channel catfish and hybrid sunfish as often as every two weeks from April through September. If you live in the listed counties, you have an urban lake near you. These are great locations for a quick family fishing trip. Just throw the gear in the car and make the short drive to the nearest designated urban fishing lake. The counties served by the program are Atchison, Barton, Butler, Douglas, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Johnson, Leavenworth, Lyon, Ottawa, Seward, Pottawatomie, Reno, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Thomas and Wyandotte.

To get a complete list of the individual lakes and a stocking schedule, contact your nearest KDWP office or the KDWP website at ksoutdoors.com.

ANGLER INSTRUCTOR EDUCATION

If you have a passion for the outdoors and enjoy sharing your knowledge with others, this program may be for you. The Angler Education Program is designed to recruit individuals who have a passion for fishing and want to share it with others. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) has partnered with Fishing’s Future, a not-for-profit group with a mission to reconnect kids with nature, strengthen family bonds, and instill a responsibility for stewardship of our natural resources.

Similar to KDWP’s Hunter Education Program, Angler Education will certify instructors who will become volunteers of the State of Kansas. Certification events will qualify instructors to teach everything from class design, and working with children, to environmental stewardship, knot tying, fish identification, and casting.

Certified instructors may work alone or with other instructors to teach general fishing information, specific fishing techniques, or just take families fishing.

To become a Kansas Angler Instructor, visit fishingsuture.org for upcoming certification events in your area.

OUTDOOR SKILLS PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

The Kansas BOW program aims to inspire outdoor learning, participation, and advocacy in women through hands-on educational opportunities provided by enthusiastic volunteer instructors in a supportive, low-pressure environment. Courses taught by women, for women, will cover a variety of outdoor topics, including hunting, fishing, camping, shooting sports, wildlife watching, canoeing and paddle sports, archery, outdoor cooking, and more! Spring BOW will be held April 26-29, 2024 at Rock Springs 4-H Center in Junction City. Learn more and register at https://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Education/Becoming-an-Outdoors-Woman.

TROUT PROGRAM

Since 1997, KDWP has annually stocked as many as 180,000 rainbow trout that average one-half pound each at more than 30 locations across the state. The trout fishing season is Dec. 1-March 31. This program is funded with a state trout permit and federal aid dollars. For information on stocking locations and schedule, see Page 5 or visit ksoutdoors.com.

FISHING CLINICS

Fishing clinics are conducted by department employees at state fishing lakes, parks, and city lakes and ponds. Most are geared toward younger children and others who may not have much experience with fishing techniques and tactics. They are held throughout the spring and summer months and occasionally in the fall.

Content covered in a clinic varies by presenters, but all have fishing as a central theme. Fish identification, management, casting demonstrations, equipment, water safety, and even fish cooking are a few areas covered. Plenty of time is devoted to baiting hooks and catching fish, too. The primary species caught during fishing clinics include bluegill, green sunfish, channel catfish, and largemouth bass.

Rods, reels, and other necessary fishing equipment will be provided for use in clinics. Fishing clinics serve to educate and entertain thousands of Kansas youngsters each year. Information and experience gained during these clinics remain with children forever. Those involved learn to appreciate the joys fishing can offer and the rewards of a fine day on the water.

If you would like more information on fishing clinics in your area, contact the nearest KDWP office or the Pratt Operations Office at (620) 672-5911.
Walk-In Fishing Access (WIFA), formerly known as the F.I.S.H. program, has gained popularity with landowners and anglers alike. The program enrolled 1,900 acres of ponds and more than 70 miles of streams on private land for public fishing access. The program includes ponds and lakes ranging in size from 1 acre to more than 70 acres, as well as access to stream reaches formerly unavailable to the public.

WIFA sites are open to the public from March 1 through October 31, with some open year-round. Impounded WIFA waters have a creel limit of two channel catfish, a creel limit of two largemouth bass, and an 18-inch minimum length limit on largemouth bass. Otherwise all Kansas fishing regulations and statewide creel limits apply. It’s especially important for anglers using the sites to respect and follow the rules that apply on WIFA properties. You do not need to contact the landowner for permission on WIFA waters.

Landowners who are interested in enrolling waters in the program should also phone the nearest regional KDWP office or the Pratt Operations Office.

WIFA Application

I am interested in enrolling my property in the WIFA program. Send me more information.

Name: _________________________________
Address: _______________________________
City: __________________________________
Day Phone: _____________________________
Evening Phone: _________________________
Property is located in: ____________________ (County)

Send to:
Attn: Jeff Conley
KDWP
512 SE 25th Ave.
Pratt, KS 67124

For additional information on the WIFA program, visit KSOutdoors.com/private-lands or email jeff.conley@ks.gov.

Landowners:

Similar to WIHA, the WIFA program leases ponds and streams for fishing access. Earn extra dollars from your farm or ranch land by enrolling your fishing waters in this program.

Highlights of the program:

• KDWP pays you to allow fishing access on your land.
• KDWP posts signs to inform anglers of property boundaries.
• KDWP game wardens patrol the land.
• Access is by walk-in only – no vehicles are allowed.
• State law limits normal liability.
• A printed and online atlas shows all properties enrolled.
• Visit KSOutdoors.com/private-lands for more information.

For additional information on the WIFA program, visit KSOutdoors.com/private-lands or email jeff.conley@ks.gov.

Landowners:

Contracts are simple and you can cancel at any time. Rates vary based on access period, location, habitat quality/diversity, and size of enrolled properties. Fall lease payments are made around December 1. Spring-only leases are paid around May 1.

iWIHA

iWIHA links the limited-use concept of KDWP’s “Special Hunts” program with the GoOutdoorsKS app, an interactive web-based service. This option helps landowners limit the number of hunters on their property on any given day, while still receiving competitive rates for participating. Hunters are required to check-in and out of each tract.

More information can be found at KSOutdoors.com/Hunting/Hunting-Programs/iWIHA-Limited-Access-Hunts
For reservations, visit www.campitks.com, ReserveAmerica.com, or download the CampIt KS mobile app.

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks manages 29 state parks across the state. Most provide utility and primitive camping, cabins, and access to reservoirs, trails, and wildlife areas. A few are preserved natural areas, allowing visitors to enjoy unspoiled wild Kansas. Many parks host annual events such as concerts, festivals, and competitions. Whatever your outdoor interest — hiking, camping, wildlife observation, fishing, bike riding, horseback riding, hunting, or just plain relaxing, a Kansas state park has what you’re looking for. If you’ve never been to a Kansas state park, use the following map and charts to help find the nearest one and plan a visit. Current park fees are listed on Page 3 and on ksoutdoors.com. Call one of the offices listed on Page 2 of this publication for details on our parks services. If you haven’t visited a state park recently, look again — there’s more than meets the eye.
### SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK</th>
<th>LAND ACRES</th>
<th>ELECTRICAL ONLY (B)</th>
<th>PRIMITIVE SITES</th>
<th>RESERVABLE UTILITY SITES (B)</th>
<th>EQUESTRIAN CAMPGROUND</th>
<th>BOAT RAMP LANCES</th>
<th>SHOWERHOUSE</th>
<th>COURTESY DOCKS</th>
<th>BOATING</th>
<th>BOAT RENTAL (B)</th>
<th>MARINA</th>
<th>DUMP STATION</th>
<th>MILES OF TRAILS</th>
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<td>Flint Hills Trail</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Mushroom Rock</td>
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FISHERIES BIOLOGISTS

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<td>Luke Kowalewski</td>
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<td>Sean Lynott</td>
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<td>Region 3 Supervisor (southeast Kansas)</td>
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<td>Nick Kramer</td>
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<td>Dave Spalsbury</td>
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<td>Craig Johnson</td>
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<td>Carson Cox</td>
<td>(620) 342-0658</td>
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<td>Paul Stockebrand</td>
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<td>Seth Lundgren</td>
<td>(620) 331-6820</td>
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<td>Jim Miazga</td>
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<td>Mark Shaw</td>
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STATE HATCHERIES

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<td>(620) 362-4166</td>
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<td>Jason Vajnar</td>
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<td>Brett Houdyshell</td>
<td>(620) 672-0749</td>
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PROGRAM CONTACTS

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<td>Tanna Fanshier</td>
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<td>Chelsea Hofmeier</td>
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<td>(620) 672-0722</td>
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TOPO MAP SHOPS

You can view bathymetric maps of many of the smaller state fishing lakes at www.ksoutdoors.com. For topo maps of larger lakes and reservoirs, contact the sources listed below:

- Geological Survey maps may be purchased from the Kansas State Geological Survey, 305 Moore, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, (785) 864-3965, or the Publications Sales Office, 4150 Monroe, Wichita, KS 67209, (316) 943-2343, or FAX 316-943-1261.
- Kansas Biological Survey www.biosurvey.ku.edu
Your friend in the field and on the water since 1939.

To subscribe, call (620) 672-5911 or visit ksoutdoors.com
Kansas Game Wardens

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<td>Smith</td>
<td>(785) 250-7028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford</td>
<td>(620) 770-9564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanton</td>
<td>(620) 388-2951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens</td>
<td>(620) 388-2951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumner</td>
<td>(620) 326-1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>(785) 260-1149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trego</td>
<td>(785) 483-0504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabaunsee</td>
<td>(785) 230-4434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>(785) 342-7382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>(785) 256-1207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wichita</td>
<td>(785) 230-5593</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>(620) 875-1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodson</td>
<td>(620) 875-1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandotte</td>
<td>(785) 256-1204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anyone who finds evidence of wildlife crime while afield should contact their local game warden. Details of the crime and any other information, such as license tag numbers, dates, and times, should be noted. Local game wardens can be contacted through county sheriffs’ offices, by phoning the KDWP’s Operation Game Thief, 1-877-426-3843, or by phoning one of the numbers listed below, for the county in which the crime was witnessed.

Do NOT use these numbers for general information calls. General information may be obtained by phoning the department’s Public Affairs Section, (620) 672-5911, or by calling local offices listed in this publication.

If you’re an active outdoorsman or woman, or just concerned about conservation in your area, get to know your local game warden. They protect the resource in your area. The following list of game warden numbers and the counties for which they are responsible are provided to help concerned citizens curb wildlife crime in Kansas.