Great Fishing in Coffey County

Excellent fishing and recreation sites in Coffey County include:

- Lebo, New Strawn and Gridley City Lakes
- Neosho River, Coffey County Lake
- John Redmond Reservoir
- Wolf Creek Environmental Education Area
- Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge

For more information on all Coffey County attractions & activities stop by the Coffey County Visitor Information Center at 305A Neosho in downtown Burlington, KS

620.364.2002

www.coffeycountyks.org

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# KDWP COMMISSION

As a cabinet-level agency, the Department of Wildlife and Parks is administered by a Secretary and is advised by a seven-member Wildlife and Parks Commission appointed by the governor.

**Gerald W. Lauber, chairman**
Topeka
(785) 267-5522
gerald.lauber@ks.gov

**Phillip (Phil) Escareno**
Garden City
(620) 272-1258
phil.escareno@ks.gov

**Aaron Rider**
Columbus
(620) 249-2864
aaron.rider@ks.gov

**Emerick Cross**
Kansas City
(913) 424-8767
emerick.cross@ks.gov

**Troy Sporer**
Oakley
(785) 672-4319
trroy.sporer@ks.gov

**Lauren Queal Sill**
Hutchinson
(620) 200-4337
lauren.sill@ks.gov

**Warren Gfeller**
Russell
(913) 221-1173
warren.gfeller@ks.gov

---

Information in this brochure is a service to anglers. It has been prepared as a guide, not a complete list of regulations. For more detailed legal information, contact the KDWP Law Enforcement Division, (620) 672-0707. Complete regulations may be viewed and printed online at ksoutdoors.com/regulation. Advertisements in this brochure pay for publication costs. However, KDWP does not endorse advertisers.

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** KDWP OFFICES **

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<tr>
<th>Office of the Secretary</th>
<th>1020 S Kansas Ave., Suite 200</th>
<th>Topeka, KS 66612 .......... (785) 296-2281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1 Office</td>
<td>1426 Hwy US-183 Alt., PO Box 338</td>
<td>Hays, KS 67601-0338 .......... (785) 628-8614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2 Office</td>
<td>300 SW Wanamaker Rd.</td>
<td>Topeka, KS 66606 .......... (785) 273-6740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3 Office</td>
<td>6232 E 29th St. N</td>
<td>Wichita, KS 67220 .......... (316) 683-8069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chanute District Office</td>
<td>137 E 21st St.</td>
<td>Chanute, KS 66720 .......... (620) 431-0380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge City District Office</td>
<td>1001 W McArtor Rd.</td>
<td>Dodge City, KS 67801 .......... (620) 227-8609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City District Office</td>
<td>8304 Hedge Lane Terr.</td>
<td>Shawnee, KS 66227 .......... (913) 422-1314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emporia Research &amp; Survey Office</td>
<td>1830 Merchant St., PO Box 1525</td>
<td>Emporia, KS 66801-1525 .......... (620) 342-0658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** AREA & STATE PARK OFFICES **

| Cedar Bluff | (785) 726-3212 |
| Cheney | (316) 542-3664 |
| Cheyenne Bottoms | (620) 793-7730 |
| Clinton | (785) 842-8562 |
| Council Grove | (620) 767-5900 |
| Crawford | (360) 362-3671 |
| Cross Timbers | (620) 637-2213 |
| Eisenhower | (785) 528-4102 |
| El Dorado | (316) 721-7180 |
| Elk City | (620) 331-6295 |
| El Rorado | (316) 321-6221 |
| Glen Elder | (785) 545-3345 |
| Hillsdale | (913) 352-8941 |
| Kanopolis | (913) 227-8609 |
| Kaw River | (785) 546-2565 |
| Lovewell | (785) 573-4971 |
| Marais des Cygnes | (913) 352-8941 |
| Meade | (785) 873-2572 |
| Millford | (785) 238-3014 |
| Mined Land | (620) 231-3173 |
| Perry | (785) 246-3449 |
| Pomona | (785) 828-4933 |
| Prairie Dog/Norton | (785) 877-2953 |
| Sandpiper Wildlife Area | (785) 276-8886 |
| (Garden City District Office) |
| Scott | (620) 872-2061 |
| Tuttle Creek | (785) 539-7941 |
| Webster | (785) 425-6775 |
| Wilson | (785) 658-2465 |
## 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 kshuntfishcamp.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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERMIT OR LICENSE</th>
<th>FEE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Fishing License</strong></td>
<td>** $27.50** Resident</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $52.50** Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td>$42.50 Resident Multi-Year Youth (16-20 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $15.00** Resident Senior (65-74 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Fishing/Hunting (Combination) License</strong></td>
<td>** $47.50** Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** $137.50** Nonresident</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$72.50 Resident Multi-Year Youth (16-20 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $25.00** Resident Senior (65-74 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>One-day Fishing License</strong></td>
<td>$6.00 Resident</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $10.00** Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Five-day Fishing License</strong></td>
<td>$27.50 Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Five-year License</strong></td>
<td>* $102.50 Resident Fishing (expires 1,825 days from purchase)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $182.50** Resident Hunt/Fish Combo (expires 1,825 days from purchase)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Three-pole Permit</strong></td>
<td>** $8.50** Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trent Permit (16 and older)</strong></td>
<td>** $14.50** Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trent Permit Youth (15 and younger)</strong></td>
<td>** $7.00** Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Paddlefish Permit</strong></td>
<td>$12.50 Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Youth (15 and younger) Paddlefish Permit</strong></td>
<td>$7.50 Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Handfishing Permit</strong></td>
<td>* ** $27.50** Resident/Nonresident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tournament Black Bass Pass</strong></td>
<td>** $14.50** Resident/Nonresident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lifetime License</strong></td>
<td>$502.50 Resident Fish (quarterly pay optional)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $962.50** Resident Hunt/Fish Combo (quarterly pay optional)</td>
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<tr>
<td>** $42.50** Resident Senior Fish/Hunt Combo (65-74 years old)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Registration (3-year)</strong></td>
<td>$42.50 Resident/Nonresident</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Duplicates (all issues)</strong></td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STATE PARK Vehicle Permits</strong></td>
<td>$5.00 Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$25.00</strong> Annual</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$15.00</strong> Park Passport (through DMV)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$3.25</strong> Resident Daily-Seniors/Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$13.75</strong> Resident Annual-Seniors/Disabled</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STATE PARK Camping Permits</strong></td>
<td>$10.00 Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prices in () are for permits purchased</td>
<td>$252.50 ($202.50) Annual</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 1- March 31</td>
<td>$112.50 14-Day</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$2.00</strong> Prime Site Fee</td>
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<td><strong>$9.00</strong> Utility 1</td>
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<td><strong>$11.00</strong> Utility 2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$12.00</strong> Utility 3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$15.50</strong> Rent-A-Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$1.50</strong> Group Site ($1.50 per person in addition to Site fee)</td>
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</tbody>
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### HUNT/FISH 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 HuntFishKS app from Google Play or Apple Store today, and never misplace your fishing license again!

**Also available:** our mobile campsite reservation app, CampIt KS.
RESIDENTS, PERMITS AND FEES

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

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 nonresident license to fish in Kansas. Most licenses expire 365 days from 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 at least one-sixteenth (1/16) Indian by blood and enrolled as an American Indian on a tribal membership roll, which is federally recognized by the United States Department of Interior, 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 qualify 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.

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 12.)
LICENSES, PERMITS AND FEES

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.

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 4) at least 30 days prior to the tournament date(s) to determine what requirements apply.

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.

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 75F, 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 and 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.

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.

This program receives Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, write the address listed below:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs-External Programs
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130
Arlington, VA 22203
http://wsfprograms.fws.gov/
Prohibited Species as Bait
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” (see Page 9) 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.

Trout
Colby-Villa High Lake, Mined Land WA Unit #30 and Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake have changed from a Type 2 trout water to a Type 1 - ALL anglers fishing at these waterbodies are now required to possess a trout permit from Nov.1-April 15.

Youth Designation
Persons under the age of 18 can fish waters designated as youth fishing only waters. Youth/Mentoring: 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.

Reservoir Regulation Changes
Bone Creek Reservoir: Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Cedar Bluff Reservoir: Walleye - 21-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. Except up to 2 walleye greater than 15 inches but less than 18 inches may be included in the 5 fish daily creel.
Marion Reservoir: Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 3 fish daily creel limit. No more than 1 fish 21 inches or longer.
Tuttle Creek Reservoir: Blue Catfish - 10 fish daily creel limit. No more than 1 fish 30 inches or larger.

Albers Marine is your locally owned and operated one-stop-shop for all of your fishing and boating needs! We currently offer a variety of new and used boats such as Nitro Bass Boats, Tracker Boats, Sun Tracker Pontoons, and Tahoe Ski Boats. We are the area’s leading dealer in Mercury motors. We carry many boating products, water sports equipment, and a full line of bait and tackle!
LEGAL EQUIPMENT

Each angler is limited to two rods (three with three-pole permit) with no more than two baited hooks (single or treble) or artificial lures per line. An artificial lure is defined as a man-made fish-catching device used to mimic a single prey item. The umbrella rig, popularly called the Alabama Rig, may only have two separate lures with hooks.

Trotlines, Setlines, Floatlines

In addition to two rods, an angler may set one trotline with no more than 25 hooks, OR eight setlines with no more than two hooks each, OR eight floatlines with no more than two hooks each. Trotlines, setlines, and floatlines may not be set within 150 yards of any dam. Fishing lines, setlines, and trotlines must be checked at least once every 24 hours. Trotlines, setlines, floatlines, tip-ups, and unattended fishing lines must be tagged securely and plainly with the angler’s name and address or KDWP number. A setline 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).

Trotlines and setlines are prohibited on all department-managed waters under 1,201 surface acres. Other restrictions may be applied by posted notice.

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 10), fish hooked anywhere but in the mouth shall be returned immediately, unrestrained, to the water.

Nonsport fish (See definition Page 12) 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, bait fish (as defined on Page 12), 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.

WILD-CAUGHT BAIT

Bait may be taken for noncommercial purposes.

• Methods: seine no larger than 15 feet long and four feet deep, with mesh no larger than 1/4 inch; fish trap with mesh no 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 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 nuisance 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 nuisance species waters shall be possessed or used as live bait only while on that water and shall not be transported from the water alive.

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 shiner. 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.

LIVEWELLS/BILGES

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 nuisance body of water (see Page 42).

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.

POSSESSION

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 WIF pro program (see Page 53), 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 6.)

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.

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.
GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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 sunset 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.

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, an angler younger than 16 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 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. 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, 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.

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.

SPEARFISHING
Unless otherwise posted, spearguns, without explosive charge, may be used to take nonsport 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 fort Riley.issportsman.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).

No person may possess paddlefish eggs attached to the egg membrane of more than one fish. No person may possess more than 3 pounds of processed paddlefish eggs or fresh paddlefish eggs removed from the membrane. No person shall ship into or out of, transport into or out of, have in possession with the intent to transport, or cause to be removed from this state any raw unprocessed paddlefish eggs, processed paddlefish eggs or frozen paddlefish eggs. A paddlefish carcass must have all entrails removed before it is transported from Kansas.

Sign up for Free District Fisheries Newsletters
Fisheries biologists publish seasonal newsletters about the lakes they manage, providing information about sampling results, new projects, stocking data and more. Go to www.ksoutdoors.com, click “Fishing” at the top to the page, then click “Newsletter Request Forms” in the Fishing Quick Links box on the right-hand side of the page. Each newsletter you sign up for will be emailed.
GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

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 feel you have found or caught an alligator snapping turtle please snap a photo and send it to rare.species@ks.gov, before releasing it back to the water.
Artificial Lure: A man-made fish-catching device used to mimic a single prey item. Artificial lures may be constructed of natural, nonedible, or synthetic materials. Multiple hooks, if present, are counted as a single hook on an artificial lure.

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.

DEFINITIONS

Artificial Lure: A man-made fish-catching device used to mimic a single prey item. Artificial lures may be constructed of natural, nonedible, or synthetic materials. Multiple hooks, if present, are counted as a single hook on an artificial lure.

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

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.

Nonsport fish: Carp, drum, grass carp, threadfin and gizzard shad, goldfish, gar, suckers (including carsuckers and buffalo), eel, shovelnose sturgeon, goldanye, 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, fer tle (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.

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

STOCKING

• It is illegal to release any fish into public waters unless caught from that water. (See Aquatic Nuisance Species on Pages 42-45.)

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.

POSSESSION/WANTON WASTE
• All fish taken 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 7) 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 seines (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.

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 the end of the tail, lobes pressed together. However, the length of a pikefish 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.

COMMON CONCERNS

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GENERAL INFORMATION

TROUT

From Nov. 1-April 15, 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: Nov. 1-April 15

TYPE 1 WATER - TROUT PERMIT REQUIRED OF ALL ANGLERS
Coffeyville LeClere Lake, Colby-Villa High Lake, Dodge City Lake Charles, Eisenhower State Park Pond, Ft. Scott Gun Park Lake, Garnett Crystal Lake, Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet, Glen Elder State Park Pond, Kanopolis Seep Stream, KDOT East Lake in Wichita, Lake Henry in Clinton SP, Mined Land WA Unit #30, Pratt Centennial Pond, Historic Scott State Park Pond, Vic’s Lake and Slough Creek in Sedgwick County Park, Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake, Topeka Auburndale Park, Walnut River Area in El Dorado SP, Willow Lake at Tuttle Creek SP, and Webster Stilling Basin.

TYPE 2 WATER - TROUT PERMIT REQUIRED ONLY FOR TROUT ANGLERS
Atchison City Lake No. 1, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Cimarron Grasslands Pits, Father Padilla Pond in Herington, Ft. Riley Cameron Springs, Ft. Riley Moon Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veterans Memorial Lake, Holton-Elkhorn Lake, Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Lake Shawnee, Meade SFL, Salina Lakewood Lake, Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits, Moss Lake and Horseshoe Lake in Sedgwick County Park, Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road, Syracuse-Sam’s Pond and Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko).
The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) are issuing fish consumption advisories for 2022. The advisories identify types of fish or other aquatic animals that should be eaten in limited quantities or, in some cases, avoided altogether because of contamination. General advice and Internet resources are also provided to aid the public in making informed decisions regarding the benefits as well as the risks associated with eating locally caught fish from Kansas waters.

DEFINITIONS

Bottom-feeding fish: buffaloes, carps, 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

Getting outside to catch fish and eating fish has many health benefits, but all fish contain some amount of mercury. Anyone who routinely eats fish or serves fish to their children should carefully consider the types and amounts they eat, including store bought fish. Too much dietary mercury can harm the development of fetuses, nursing babies, and growing children. Therefore, mercury sensitive individuals (women who are pregnant, nursing, or may become pregnant, and children younger than 17 years old) should follow the guidelines presented below for eating fish caught in Kansas.

Fish consumption advisories are based on a combination of factors. KDHE and KDWP recommend eating certain types of fish based on risks to human health. KDHE and KDWP worked with state and local health departments and environmental agencies to develop these advisories. The advisories take into account the type of fish, the location where the fish were caught, and the size of the fish. KDHE and KDWP recommend that people eat smaller portions of fish and eat fish types that have less mercury. KDHE and KDWP recommend that people avoid eating certain types of fish, particularly bottom-feeding fish, catfish, and shellfish.

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 15).
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 fish please contact KDHE. For information about mercury in fish caught in other states, in store bought fish, and in other types of seafood please visit the following websites maintained by U.S. EPA (https://www.epa.gov/choose-fish-and-shellfish-wisely) and U.S. FDA (https://www.fda.gov/food/consumers/advice-about-eating-fish).
GENERAL INFORMATION

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

WATERBODIES AFFECTED BY HARMFUL ALGAE BLOOMS

To date, measured algal toxin levels in fish samples collected from waters affected by harmful algal blooms (HABs) 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.

To view advisories online and for information about KDHE’s Fish Tissue Contaminant Monitoring Program:
http://www.kdheks.gov/befs/fish_tissue_monitoring.htm

For information about fishing in Kansas including licensing, regulations, fishing reports and fishing forecasts visit the KDWP fishing website: http://ksoutdoors.com/Fishing

For information about the health benefits vs. the risks of including fish in your diet visit this American Heart Association website: https://www.heart.org/en/news/2018/05/25/eating-fish-twice-a-week-reduces-heart-stroke-risk

For technical information regarding the U.S. EPA risk assessment methods used to determine advisory consumption limits visit:
http://www2.epa.gov/fish-tech

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

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

1 or 2 SERVINGS PER WEEK

1 or 2 SERVINGS PER MONTH

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 nuisance body of water (see Page 42).
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.

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**Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Alert** – Asian carp, zebra mussels, and white perch.

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### 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 the 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

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### SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>LENGTH LIMIT</th>
<th>CREEL LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth, Smallmouth, Spotted Bass*</td>
<td>15”</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>15”</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bass, Yellow Bass, Striped Bass*</td>
<td>No more that 4 greater than 18”</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiper</td>
<td>No more that 4 greater than 18”</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauger, Saugeye, Walleye*</td>
<td>15”</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovelnose Sturgeon</td>
<td>30” Maximum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddlefish</td>
<td>32”</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Bass, Warmouth *</td>
<td>7”</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Species</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Single species or in combination
More restrictive Missouri regulations apply.
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.

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 floatation 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.
EVERY 3 HOURS
A PERSON OR VEHICLE IS HIT BY A TRAIN.
DON'T BE A STATISTIC
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Prairie Dog State Park and Sebelius Lake offer stunning views, RV camping, fishing, boating, and sporting fun. Just minutes down the road enjoy historic downtown tours, casual dining, unique shops, golf, and local hospitality.
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Below is a preview of the 2022 Kansas Fishing Forecast, highlighting the top 10 locations for each species – Channel catfish, largemouth 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. Density Rating is the number of fish that were high-quality size or larger sampled per unit of sampling effort. Preferred Rating identifies how many above-average-sized fish a water contains. And Lunker Rating, similar to the Density Rating, tells you the relative density of lunker-sized fish in the lake.

To view a complete version of the 2022 Kansas Fishing Forecast, visit ksoutdoors.com/Fishing-Forecast or grab a copy of the 2022 March/April issue of Kansas Wildlife & Parks Magazine by calling (620) 672-0756.

### CHANNEL CATFISH

**Impoundment** | Density Rating (>4") | Preferred Rating (>4") | Lunker Rating (>4") | Biggest Fish
---|---|---|---|---
**RESERVOIRS**
LOVEWELL | 7.56 | 0.69 | 0.06 | 9.19
BIG HILL | 5.70 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 8.61
HILLSDALE | 5.08 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 7.57
MARION | 5.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 5.48
LACYGNE | 3.50 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 7.27
ELK CITY | 3.25 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 5.65
CLINTON | 2.94 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 6.73
PERRY | 2.90 | 1.85 | 0.15 | 12.71
WILSON | 2.73 | 0.53 | 0.03 | 8.57
GLEN ELDER | 2.59 | 0.52 | 0.17 | 15.36
**LAKEs**
WOODSON SFL 6.50 | 1.75 | 0.25 | 9.04
FORT SCOTT-GUNN PARK W POND 02 9.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.14
NEOSHO SFL 8.00 | 1.00 | 0.25 | 12.23
PLAINVILLE TOWNSHIP LAKE 7.50 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 6.55
GARNETT-CEEDAR CREEK LAKE 7.38 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 6.75
CENTRALIA CITY LAKE 7.25 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 5.40
EUREKA CITY LAKE 7.00 | 2.00 | 0.50 | 10.58
BROWN SFL 6.50 | 1.75 | 0.25 | 9.84
COLDWATER LAKE 6.00 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 5.65
FORT SCOTT CITY LAKE 5.38 | 0.75 | 0.13 | 19.37

### BLACK BASS

**Impoundment** | Density Rating (>4") | Preferred Rating (>4") | Lunker Rating (>4") | Biggest Fish
---|---|---|---|---
**RESERVOIRS**
SEBELIUS | 12.00 | 2.10 | 0.00 | 6.81
SEBELIUS | 12.00 | 2.10 | 0.00 | 6.81
WEBSTER | 9.17 | 0.42 | 0.00 | 5.91
KIRWIN | 8.58 | 1.50 | 0.33 | 8.38
MARION | 8.00 | 2.47 | 0.00 | 4.93
MILFORD | 7.95 | 2.35 | 0.10 | 6.81
MCCONNELLA | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.43
CEDAR BLUFF | 3.54 | 2.13 | 0.04 | 9.92
LOVEWELL | 3.06 | 1.56 | 0.00 | 5.86
CHENEY | 2.14 | 1.55 | 0.14 | 7.99
EL DORADO | 1.80 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 5.20
**LAKEs**
HERINGTON CITY LAKE-NEW | 6.20 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 5.17
JEFFREY EC-MAKE UP LAKE | 5.33 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 5.98
JETMORE CITY LAKE | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.43
SHERIDAN SFL | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.43
COLDWATER LAKE | 3.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 6.17
CENTRALIA CITY LAKE | 2.75 | 1.25 | 0.25 | 6.39
JEFFREY EC-AUX MAKE UP LAKE | 2.75 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 5.79
KIRWIN | 2.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 7.43
CRAWFORD SFL | 2.17 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 3.79
GRAHAM CO-ANTELOPE LAKE | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.08

### WALLEYE

**Impoundment** | Density Rating (>4") | Preferred Rating (>4") | Lunker Rating (>4") | Biggest Fish
---|---|---|---|---
**RESERVOIRS**
SEBELIUS | 10.50 | 6.00 | 0.25 | 5.21
SEBELIUS | 10.50 | 6.00 | 0.25 | 5.21
WEBSTER | 7.50 | 4.63 | 0.25 | 7.58
GARY SFL | 2.00 | 1.60 | 0.20 | 6.97
OTTAWA SFL | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.67 | 6.26
CENTRALIA CITY LAKE | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 5.87
MADISON CITY LAKE | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 7.43
ATWOOD-LE LAKE ATWOOD - MAIN | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 7.43
OLATHE-LE LAKE OLATHE | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 4.17
SHERIDAN SFL | 1.17 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 3.23

### CRAPPIE

**Impoundment** | Density Rating (>4") | Preferred Rating (>4") | Lunker Rating (>4") | Biggest Fish
---|---|---|---|---
**RESERVOIRS**
SEBELIUS | 65.90 | 30.20 | 3.60 | 1.54
LOVEWELL | 40.59 | 12.59 | 1.59 | 2.50
CEDAR BLUFF | 32.89 | 3.39 | 0.50 | 1.14
HILLSDALE | 24.88 | 9.00 | 1.07 | 1.21
MELVERN | 23.72 | 3.43 | 1.43 | 1.62
ELK CITY | 22.00 | 6.32 | 2.32 | 1.74
KIRWIN | 21.44 | 20.13 | 13.19 | 1.68
PERRY | 20.44 | 7.32 | 0.63 | 1.42
WOLF CREEK | 16.34 | 6.07 | 1.07 | 1.64
MILFORD | 11.94 | 4.82 | 0.50 | 1.33

### SAUGEYE

**Impoundment** | Density Rating (>4") | Preferred Rating (>4") | Lunker Rating (>4") | Biggest Fish
---|---|---|---|---
**RESERVOIRS**
SEBELIUS | 20.50 | 15.63 | 1.00 | 5.98
GRAHAM CO-ANTELOPE LAKE | 10.50 | 6.00 | 0.25 | 5.21
BONE CREEK LAKE | 7.50 | 4.63 | 0.25 | 7.58
GEARY SFL | 2.00 | 1.60 | 0.20 | 6.97
OTTAWA SFL | 1.67 | 1.67 | 0.67 | 6.26
CENTRALIA CITY LAKE | 1.50 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 5.87
MADISON CITY LAKE | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 7.43
ATWOOD-LE LAKE ATWOOD - MAIN | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 7.43
OLATHE-LE LAKE OLATHE | 1.33 | 1.17 | 0.33 | 4.17
SHERIDAN SFL | 1.17 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 3.23
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

STATEWIDE CREEL AND LENGTH LIMITS

Individual waters may have different length and creel limits than those listed below. Check individual listings on Pages 20-38.

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

Black basses (largemouth, smallmouth, spotted) 15"
Sauger 15"
Saugeye 15"
Walleye 15"
Northern pike 30"

The 15-inch minimum length limit for walleye, sauger and saugeye does not apply in rivers, streams and tailwaters.

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

No person may possess live fish when departing a designated aquatic nuisance species (ANS) water. Designated ANS waters are listed on Page 42. 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.

RESEVOIRS, STATE FISHING LAKES AND COMMUNITY WATERS

Aquatic nuisance species (ANS) pose a threat to native aquatic wildlife and plants. ANS species include the zebra mussel, New Zealand mud snail, Asian carp, white perch, purple loosestrife, saltcedar, fertile grass carp, and Eurasian watermilfoil. A red “ANS Alert” means ANS species are present at the location. Livewells and bilges shall be drained and the drain plugs removed from all vessels removed from any waters of the state before transport on any public highway. See pages 42-45 for details.

STATEWIDE

Impounded WIFA Waters

WIFA Stream sites

RESERVOIRS

Big Hill Reservoir

Cedar Bluff Reservoir

ANS 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
8,550 acres, 20 miles W of Wichita.
ANS Alert - White Perch and Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Clinton Reservoir
7,000 acres, 5 miles W of Lawrence on K-10.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Council Grove Reservoir
3,280 acres, 1 mile N of Council Grove on K-177.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

El Dorado Reservoir
8,000 acres, 3 miles E, 2 miles N of El Dorado.

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

Hillsdale Reservoir
4,680 acres, 3 miles NW of Paola.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

John Redmond Reservoir
9,400 acres, 2 1/2 miles N of Burlington on US-75.

La Cygne Reservoir
2,600 acres, 5 miles E of La Cygne.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

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

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

Kanopolis Reservoir
3,550 acres, 33 miles SW of Salina on K-149 and K-141.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

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

Kanopolis Reservoir
3,550 acres, 33 miles SW of Salina on K-149 and K-141.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Kanopolis Reservoir
3,550 acres, 33 miles SW of Salina on K-149 and K-141.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Kanopolis Reservoir
3,550 acres, 33 miles SW of Salina on K-149 and K-141.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)
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.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 3 fish daily creel limit. No more than 1 fish 21-inch or longer. Wiper - 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS 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.
Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Spotted Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugereye - 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS 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.
Blue Catfish - 25- to 40-inch slot length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit, may include only one fish 40 inches or longer. Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel. Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Smallmouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Spotted Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS 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.
Walleye - 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
Saugereye - 5 fish daily creel limit. Wiper - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

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

Atchison SFL
66 acres, 2 miles N, 2 miles W of Atchison.
Smallmouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
Spotted Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Barber SFL Lower
51 acres, 1/4 mile N of Medicine Lodge.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Barber SFL Upper (Periodically Dry)
26 acres, 1/4 mile N of Medicine Lodge.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

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.
Walleye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
****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.**
**ANS Alert - Asian 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.
Channel Catfish - **15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.**
Flathead Catfish - **5 fish daily creel limit.**
Crapie - **50 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.**

Channel Catfish - **15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**
**Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.**

Chase SFL
109 acres, 2 1/2 miles W of Cottonwood Falls.
Channel Catfish - **15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**
**Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.**
Crapie - **50 fish daily creel limit.**

**ANS 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 Kingsdown.
Channel Catfish - **5 fish daily creel limit.**
**Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.**
Crapie - **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.**

**ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil**

Clinton State Park - Lake Henry
3 acres, 1/4 mile S of Clinton State Park maintenance shop.
**Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.**
**Crapie - 50 fish daily creel limit.**
Largemouth Bass - **18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**
**Rainbow Trout - 5 fish daily creel limit.**

Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond
0.5 acre, 1/2 mile W, 1/4 S of Clinton SP Office.
**Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.**
**Crapie - 50 fish daily creel limit.**
Largemouth Bass - **18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**

Concannon SFL (Periodically Dry)
50 acres, 15 miles NE of Garden City
**Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.**
Kingman SFL
144 acres, 7 miles W of Kingman.
Northern Pike - 30-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.
ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Kiowa SFL
21 acres, NW corner of Greensburg.

Leavenworth SFL
160 acres, 3 miles W, 1 mile N of Tonganoxie.

Logan SFL (Periodically Dry)
60 acres, 2 miles N, 2 W of Russell Springs.

Lyon SFL
135 acres, 12.5 miles N of Emporia on K-99, 1.8 miles E on Rd. 270.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area
1,967 acres, 7 miles N of Pleasanton on US-69.

McPherson SFL
46 acres, 6 miles N, 2 1/2 W of Canton.

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.
ANS 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 Oswawatomie.

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

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.
ANS 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.

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

Osage SFL
140 acres, 2 miles S, 1/2 mile E of Carbondale.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS


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

Ottawa SFL

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Pottawatomie 1

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Pottawatomie 2

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

St. Francis Sand Pits

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Tuttle Creek River Pond

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Tuttle Creek Willow Lake

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Wilson SFL

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Woodson SFL

St. Francis Sand Pits

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Tuttle Creek River Pond

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Tuttle Creek Willow Lake

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

Woodson SFL

COMMUNITY LAKES

Agra City Lake
6 acres

All other statewide limits apply.

Alma City Lake

Altamont City Lake

Andover - Lake George

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belleville City Lake</strong></td>
<td>27 acres, Belleville. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benton - Poling Lake</strong></td>
<td>2 acres, SW 20th and Prairie Parkway. Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Mound City Lake</strong></td>
<td>19 acres, 1 mile N, 2 miles W of Blue Mound. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Bonner Springs - North Park</td>
<td>3 acres, S of 134th and Kansas Ave. Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bone Creek Reservoir</strong></td>
<td>540 acres, 7 miles N, 5 miles E of Girard. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek</strong></td>
<td>220 acres, 4 miles W, 3 miles S, of Fort Scott. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison City Lake 1-4</strong></td>
<td>51 acres, 2 miles N, 2 miles W of Atchison. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison County Lake</strong></td>
<td>60 acres, 5 miles W of Huron. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison Warnock Lake</strong></td>
<td>39 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1/2 mile S, and 1/2 mile E of Atchison off of K-59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Arkansas City - Knebblor #1</td>
<td>16 acres, US-77 Bypass and US-166, Arkansas City. Channel Catfish - 5 fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Arkansas City - Knebblor #2</td>
<td>5 acres, US-77 Bypass/US-166, Arkansas City. Channel Catfish - 5 fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Arkansas City Veteran’s Pond</td>
<td>16 acres, 6th street &amp; Taylor, Arkansas City. Channel Catfish - 5 fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arma City Lake</strong></td>
<td>1 acre, Hookey Park, Arma. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison City Lakes 1-4</strong></td>
<td>51 acres, 2 miles N, 2 miles W of Atchison. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison County Lake</strong></td>
<td>60 acres, 5 miles W of Huron. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atchison Warnock Lake</strong></td>
<td>39 acres, 1/2 mile W, 1/2 mile S, and 1/2 mile E of Atchison off of K-59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bartlett City Lake</strong></td>
<td>19 acres, NW Bartlett. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belleview City Lake</strong></td>
<td>27 acres, Belleville. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benton – Poling Lake</strong></td>
<td>2 acres, SW 20th and Prairie Parkway. Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boulders City Lake</strong></td>
<td>19 acres, 1 mile N, 2 miles W of Blue Mound. Channel Catfish - 15-inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #2</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #3</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #4</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #5</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #6</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #7</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #8</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #9</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #10</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #11</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #12</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #13</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #14</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #15</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #16</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #17</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #18</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #19</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #20</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #21</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #22</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bonneville City Lake #23</strong></td>
<td>97 acres, 1/2 mile S of Monticello. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits
15 acres, 8 miles N of Elkhart.

Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake
5 acres, 1 mile E of Clearwater.

Coffey County Lake
5,090 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. 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 - 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. ANS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED. ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels (Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Coffeyville LeClere Lake
7 acres, Coffeyville.

Colby - Villa High Lake
2 acres, Colby.

Coldwater City Lake
250 acres, 1 mile S, 1 mile W of Coldwater.

Columbus - VFW Pond
2 acres, 1 mile S of K-96/K-7 junction, and one block W.

Colwich City Lake
10 acres, Colwich.

Council Grove City Lake
434 acres, 3 miles W of Council Grove on US-56, N 1 mile.

Critzer Reservoir
220 acres, 7 miles W of Mound City.

Derby - High Park
4 acres, 2700 E Madison, Derby.

Derby - Rainbow Valley
2 acres, 1442 E Warren Ave, Derby.

Derby - Stone Creek
2 acres, 2712 Button Bush and 63rd St.

Dodge City - Demon Lake
1 acre, Located by Dodge City High School. Posted time restrictions.
Catch and Release Only.

Dodge City - Lake Charles
1 acre, Dodge City Community College.

Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course
2 acres, Dodge City.
Catch and release only.

Doniphan county - Troy 4-H Lake
5 acres, 1/2 mile S W of Troy.

Douglas County - Lonestar Lake
195 acres, 4 miles SW of Lawrence.

Edgerton - Bridgewater Lake
2.5 acres, W 7th St. & Nelson Rd., Edgerton.

Edgerton City Lake
5.2 acres, S of RR tracks, W of Sunflower Rd., Edgerton.

Edna City Lake
11 acres, 2 miles W, 1 mile S of Edna.

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

Emporia - Peter Pan Park
Your friend in the field and on the water since 1939.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Arnie's</strong></td>
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<td>Arnie &amp; Keith</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:shanegilster@gmail.com">shanegilster@gmail.com</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

### Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee
214 acres, 4 miles W of Eskridge.
- **Channel Catfish** - 10 fish daily creel limit.
- **Flathead Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott
350 acres, 2 miles S, 3 miles W of Fort Scott.

### Garnett City Lake South (Crystal Lake)
25 acres, S edge of Garnett.
- **Channel Catfish** - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

### Graham County - Antelope Lake
80 acres, 2 miles W, 1 mile N of Morland.
- **Largemouth Bass** - 13-18-inch slot limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.
- **Wiper** - 5 fish daily creel limit.

### Great Bend Stone Lake
50 acres, SW of Great Bend.

### Great Bend Veteran’s Park
13 acres, Great Bend.
- **Channel Catfish** - 5 fish daily creel limit.

### 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.

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**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 saugeye and two sauger 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.**
### COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

- **Harvey County East Lake**
  - 254 acres, 7 miles E of Newton.
  - Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

- **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 1-70 in Hays.
  - Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit. See Local Regulations

- **Herington - Father Padilla Pond**
  - 2 acres, Broadway & Vine, Herington.
  - **ANS - Certification Required.**
  - https://reserve.ksoutdoors.com/cert/ans

- **Herington City Lake - New**
  - 555 acres, 2 1/2 miles W of Herington.
  - **ANS - Certification Required.**
  - https://reserve.ksoutdoors.com/cert/ans

- **Herington City Lake - Old**
  - 367 acres, 1 1/2 miles SW of Herington.
  - **ANS - Certification Required.**
  - https://reserve.ksoutdoors.com/cert/ans

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**LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS**

**Bi-county Reservoirs**

- **Established 1926: 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**

**Huntington Reservoir**

- **Established 1915: 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**

**Kanopolis Reservoir**

- **Established 1936: 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**

**Sacajawea Reservoir**

- **Established 1977: 18-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.**

**Statewide Regulations**

**ANSA - Certification Required.**

**KS Fishing Regulations**

**See Local Regulations**

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**31**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jackson County - Banner Creek Reservoir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535 acres, 1 mile W of Holton on K-16.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jackson Heights HS Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 acre, S of Jackson Heights high school. Statewide limits apply.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jetmore City Lake (Periodically Dry)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>106 acres, 2 miles S, 3 miles W of Jetmore.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 acres, W edge of Jewell.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. Antioch North &amp; South Ponds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 acre, 6501 Antioch Rd., Shawnee Mission.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Heritage Park Lake</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 acres, 160th and Pfumm Rd., Olathe.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 acre, 11670 Homestead Ln., Olathe.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>28 acres, 11670 Homestead Ln., Olathe.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co.-Kill Creek South Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 acre, 11670 Homestead Ln., Olathe.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park Lake</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 acre, 79th and Renner Rd., Shawnee Mission.</td>
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<td><strong>Johnson Co. - Stoll Park</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 acres, 12500 W. 119th St., Overland Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Junction City - Bluffs</strong></td>
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<td>5 acres, Caroline and Goldenbelt Blvd.</td>
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<td><strong>Junction City - Helland Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 acres, NE of US Hwy-77 and Hwy-18</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Junction City - Homer's Pond (Rim Rock Lake)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 acres, 1st &amp; Eisenhower, Junction City.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Junction City - Riverwalk</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 acres, just off of I-70 at exit 298.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>La Crosse Warren Stone Memorial Lake (Periodically Dry)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>30 acres, 2 miles E of LaCrosse.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lansing - Billy Blackwell Lake</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 acre, Lansing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Larned City Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 acres, SW Larned. See Local Regulations.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lawrence - Mary's Lake</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 acres, 1/2 mile E of Haskell and 31st St., Lawrence.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lawrence - Oregon Trail Park Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings North &amp; South</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 acres, 27th and Crossgate.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lawrence Sandra J. Shaw Community Health Park Pond</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 acres, W 2nd St. and Maine St.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

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 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 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.

ANS 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

Lenexa - 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 for fish over 9 inches, no daily creel limit for fish less than 6 inches.

Lenexa - Mize Blvd. Lake

Lenexa - Resurrection Pond

Lenox - Rose's Pond

Lenora City Lake
40 acres, 2 miles E, 1 mile S of Lenora. Statewide Limits

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
Sa-line River Access
Statewide Regulations

Linn Co. Strip Pits

Logan City Lake

Louisburg City Lake

Louisburg - Lewis Young Park Lake

Manhattan Jerry Dishman Lake
6 acres, W Anderson Ave.

Marion County Lake

ANS Alert - BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED.

Marysville Country Club Lake

McPherson City Ponds
McPherson
Statewide limits apply

Melvern River Trail
NE of Melvern along the Marias des Cygnes R. Statewide Limits.

Moline New City Lake

Moline Old City Lake (South)

Mound City Lake

Moundridge - Park Pond
2 acres, NW part of Moundridge. See local regulations.
## COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neodesha Community Lake</strong></td>
<td>2.2 acres. Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. All statewide limits apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newton - Sand Creek</strong></td>
<td>20 acres, Newton. Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Newton - Sunfield Pond</strong></td>
<td>2 acres, City of North Newton. See local regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond</strong></td>
<td>1 acre, 14500 W 151st St., Olathe. Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Olathe - Settler’s Park Pond</strong></td>
<td>1.5 acres, S Woodland Drive, Olathe. Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit. Largeemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.</td>
</tr>
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COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Osawatomie - Beaver Lake
3 acres, 1.5 miles N, 2 1/4 miles W of Osawatomie.

Osawatomie City Lake
21 acres, 1/2 mile N, 2 miles W of Osawatomie.

Overland Park - Neeley Lake
2 acres, 1/2 mile E of Neeley Lake Dr, Overland Park.

Overland Park - Wilderness Lake
3 acres, E of 161st & Rosewood Dr., Overland Park.

Overland Park - Wilderness Pond
3 acres, 7601 W 86th St., Overland Park.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Olpe - Lake Miola

Park City - Chisholm Pointe

Parker City Lake

Parsons City Lake

Parsons - Tole Creek Pond

Pawnee City Lake
2 acres, 1/2 mile W of Pawnee City. Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit. Saugeye - 15-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Park City - Wilderness Lake

Pittsburg - Lake Kiowa

Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond
90 acres, 2 miles W of Plainville.

Pleasanton City Lake - East

Pleasanton City Lake - Old

Pleasanton City Lake - West

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

Pratt County Lake

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

Renwick USD 267 Pond
Andale.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

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

Riverton - Empire Lake
840 acres, SE of Riverton.

Rose Hill - School Street Pond
9 acres, Rose Hill

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

Sabatha City Lake
100 acres, 6 miles W of Sabetha.

Salina - Indian Rock Pond
(Periodically Dry)
2 acres, in NE Salina.

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

Sedan Old City Lake (North)
55 acres, 4 miles N of Sedan on KS-99.

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

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

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

Shawnee Co. - Lake Shawnee
416 acres, 3139 S E 29th St. Topeka.

Shawnee Co. - Shawnee Jr.
2 acres, W of Lake Shawnee.

Sherman Co. - Smoky Gardens (Periodically Dry)
11 acres. Goodland.
Channel Catfish - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit. See Local Regulations

Spring Hill City Lake
38 acres, US-169 and Lone Elm Rd., Spring Hill.

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

Stirling City Lake
10 acres, Garfield & Lake Streets, Sterling.

St. Francis - Keller Lake
3 acres, NW edge of St. Francis.

ANS Alert - Eurasian Watermilfoil

SYRACUSE - Sam’s Pond
50 acres, 1 mile S of Syracuse on K-27.

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

Thayer City Lake (New)
45 acres, 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.

Topeka - Central Park Lake
3 acres, 1534 Clay, Topeka.

Topeka - Clarion Lake
4 acres, 37th and Fairlawn, Topeka.

Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake
1 acre, 14th and Illinois, Topeka.

Topeka - Governor’s Ponds East & West
1 acre, I-70 and Fairlawn.

Topeka - Horseshoe Bend Park Pond
1 acre, Horseshoe Bend Dr/SE 43rd Terr., Topeka.

Topeka - West Lake
6 acres, Gage Park, 6th and Gage, Topeka.

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.

Wamego City Lake
5 acres, Wamego.

Waterville City Lake
9 acres, 1 mile W, 1 mile N of Waterville.

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

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

Wichita - Arkansas River
Above Lincoln St. Dam, Wichita.
Fish and bait collection is prohibited in the Lincoln Street Fishway.
ANS Alert - White Perch
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Wichita - Chisholm Island Pond
5 acres, N Woodlawn and 29th Street, Great Plains Nature Center.
All fishing shall be with artificial flies and lures only, except for during KDWP sponsored fishing clinics. All species are catch and release only.

Wichita - Chisholm North Lake
23 acres, N Woodlawn and K-96 Bypass, Wichita.

Wichita - K-96 Lake

Wichita - Dillon’s Pond
2 acres, 10515 W Central and Maize Rd, Wichita.

Wichita - East KDOT
7 acres, Access Hydraulic and 45th St., Wichita.

Wichita-Emery Park Pond
7 acres, 2325 E MacArthur Rd, Wichita.

Wichita - Harrison Park Lake
1 acre, 1300 S Webb Rd, Wichita.
LOCATIONS, LENGTH AND CREEL LIMITS

COMMUNITY LAKES CONTINUED

Wichita - South Lake
17 acres, 55th St. S and Seneca, Wichita.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS Alert - White Perch
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Wichita - Blackbird Pond (SP1)
4 acres, 4182 N 135th St. W.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit,
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Wichita - Sunflower Pond (SP2)
8 acres, 4182 N 135th St. W.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit,
Largemouth Bass - 18-inch minimum length limit, 2 fish daily creel limit.

Wichita-Watson Park Lake
42 acres, 3055 S Old Lawrence Rd., Wichita.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.

Wichita - West KDOT
10 acres, Access is from Hydraulic and 45th St.
Channel Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS Alert - White Perch
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Windom City Pond
1 acre, S end of Main St. Windom.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel.
Largemouth Bass - 15-inch minimum length limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Winfield City Lake
1,200 acres, 10 miles NE of Winfield.
Channel Catfish - 10 fish daily creel.
Flathead Catfish - 5 fish daily creel limit.
ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Winfield - Island Park Lake
7 acres, N of Winfield.
See local regulations

Wyandotte Co. Big 11
3 acres, 11th and State Ave, Kansas City.
Channel Catfish - 2 fish daily creel limit.
See Local Regulations

Wyandotte Co. Park Pond (Bonner Lake)
7 acres, 126th and State Ave. Bonner Springs.
See Local Regulations

Wyandotte Co. Lake
407 acres, Leavenworth Rd. and 91st St.
Kansas City. See Local Regulations
ANS Alert - Zebra mussels
(Live fish and aquatic bait may not be transported from this water)

Wyandotte Co. Piierson Park Lake
12 acres, 55th & Douglas, Kansas City.
See Local Regulations

Yates Center Kid’s Pond
4 acres, Yates Center.
See local regulations.

Yates Center City Lake
200 acres, 2 miles W, 3 S of Yates Center.

Yates Center - South (Owl)
250 acres, 1/2 mile S of Yates Center.

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.
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Shady Creek
On
El Dorado Lake

Oh Manhattan!
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The Manhattan region offers plentiful public hunting and fishing lands with 100 miles of wooded shoreline around the 1,200-acre Tuttle Creek Lake. Anglers catch crappie, catfish, bass, saugeye and other sport fish in the reservoir.
CONTACTS

GAME WARDENS

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Officer Phone</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Officer Phone</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Officer Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>(620) 212-0183</td>
<td>Kearny</td>
<td>(620) 282-7009</td>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>(620) 770-9035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>(785) 221-2694</td>
<td>Kingman</td>
<td>(620) 727-6893</td>
<td>Rawlins</td>
<td>(785) 260-1149</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atchison</td>
<td>(785) 230-8466</td>
<td>Kiowa</td>
<td>(620) 727-4822</td>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>(316) 215-2124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber</td>
<td>(620) 770-9035</td>
<td>Labette</td>
<td>(620) 875-2275</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>(620) 770-9085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton</td>
<td>(620) 770-6083</td>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>(620) 770-6218</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>(620) 242-4122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>(620) 432-5058</td>
<td>Leavenworth</td>
<td>(785) 256-1204</td>
<td>Riley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>(785) 342-7276</td>
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<td>(785) 342-7265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>(316) 215-2123</td>
<td>Linn</td>
<td>(785) 230-3567</td>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>(620) 770-6083</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chase</td>
<td>(620) 340-5968</td>
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<td>(785) 230-5593</td>
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<td>(620) 770-6148</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chautauqua</td>
<td>(620) 388-7643</td>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>(620) 431-9873</td>
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<td>(785) 452-0478</td>
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<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>(620) 431-8834</td>
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<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>(785) 342-7382</td>
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<td>Nemaha</td>
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<td>(620) 388-2951</td>
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<td>Decatur</td>
<td>(785) 230-5960</td>
<td>Neosho N1/2</td>
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<td>Jefferson (W1/2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>(913) 205-2155</td>
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</table>

**TRANSFERRING FISH OR GAME TO ANOTHER PERSON**

Stay legal. Make sure you provide the following information with each transfer.

- Hunting/fishing license, transaction, or big game permit number*
- Person Giving Fish/Game
- Person Receiving Fish/Game
- Date Taken
- Date Transferred
- Fish/Game Type and Quantity
- Signature of Giver
- Address of Giver

*A hunter education card number or date of birth may be substituted for a hunting license number for hunters under 16 years of age.
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

FISHERIES BIOLOGISTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biologist</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>District of Responsibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scott Waters</td>
<td>(785) 628-8614</td>
<td>Region 1 Supervisor (western Kansas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Reinke</td>
<td>(785) 273-6740</td>
<td>Region 2 Supervisor (northeast Kansas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Lynott</td>
<td>(620) 431-0380</td>
<td>Region 3 Supervisor (southeast Kansas)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nick Kramer</td>
<td>(785) 246-4514</td>
<td>Atchison District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Spalsbury</td>
<td>(785) 726-3212</td>
<td>Cedar Bluff District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micah Waters</td>
<td>(620) 459-6922</td>
<td>Cheney District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell Aberson</td>
<td>(620) 227-8609</td>
<td>Dodge City District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Johnson</td>
<td>(316) 322-7513</td>
<td>El Dorado District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson Cox</td>
<td>(620) 342-0658</td>
<td>Fall River District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VACANT</td>
<td>(785) 545-3345</td>
<td>Glen Elder District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Lundgren</td>
<td>(620) 331-6820</td>
<td>Independence District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke Kowalewski</td>
<td>(913) 422-1314</td>
<td>Kansas City District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Miazga</td>
<td>(785) 887-6882</td>
<td>Lawrence District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ely Sprenkle</td>
<td>(785) 539-7941</td>
<td>Manhattan District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brett Miller</td>
<td>(785) 461-5402</td>
<td>Milford District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don George</td>
<td>(913) 795-2218</td>
<td>Mound City District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justin Morrison</td>
<td>(620) 637-2748</td>
<td>New Strawn District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connor Osowski</td>
<td>(620) 231-3173</td>
<td>Pittsburg District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark Shaw</td>
<td>(785) 425-6775</td>
<td>Stockton District</td>
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<td>Travis Riley</td>
<td>(785) 658-2465</td>
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STATE HATCHERIES

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<th>Phone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan Mosier II</td>
<td>(620) 362-4166</td>
<td>Farlington Fish Hatchery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan Mosier II</td>
<td>(620) 362-4166</td>
<td>Kansas Aquatic Biodiversity Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Vajnar</td>
<td>(620) 873-2701</td>
<td>Meade Fish Hatchery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daric Schneidewind</td>
<td>(785) 238-2638</td>
<td>Milford Fish Hatchery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brett Houdyshell</td>
<td>(620) 672-0749</td>
<td>Pratt Fish Hatchery</td>
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PROGRAM CONTACTS

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<tr>
<th>Coordinator</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Breth</td>
<td>(620) 672-0787</td>
<td>Sportfishing Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Conley</td>
<td>(620) 672-0786</td>
<td>Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Conley</td>
<td>(620) 672-0786</td>
<td>Walk-in Fishing Access (WIFA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanna Fanshier</td>
<td>(620) 672-0722</td>
<td>Recruitment, Retention, Reactivation (R3) Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Hofmeier</td>
<td>(620) 672-0770</td>
<td>Boating Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Steffen</td>
<td>(620) 342-0658</td>
<td>Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Conley</td>
<td>(620) 672-0786</td>
<td>Trout Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeff Conley</td>
<td>(620) 672-0786</td>
<td>Urban Fishing Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Breth</td>
<td>(620) 672-0787</td>
<td>Fishing Clinic Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daren Riedle</td>
<td>(620) 672-0746</td>
<td>Chickadee Checkoff Donations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanna Fanshier</td>
<td>(620) 672-0722</td>
<td>Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW)</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
AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES (ANS)

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

ALLEN COUNTY
Neosho R.

ATCHISON COUNTY
Brewery Cr. • Camp Cr. • Crooked Cr. • Deer Cr. • Independence Cr. • Little Stranger Cr. • Little Walnut Cr. • Missouri R. • Mooney Cr. • North Fork Stranger Cr. • Owl Cr. • Spring Cr. • Stranger Cr. • Walnut Cr. • Whiskey Cr.

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 Wolf R. • Spring Branch • Squaw Cr. • Terrapin Cr. • Walnut Cr. • Wolf R.

BUTLER COUNTY
El Dorado East Pk. Pd. • El Dorado Res. • Walnut R.

CHASE COUNTY
Chase SFL • Cottonwood R. • Panther Cr.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Neosho R.

CLAY COUNTY
Milford Res.

CLOUD COUNTY
Solomon R.

COFFEE COUNTY
Coffee Co. Lk. • 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. • Halls Cr. • Independence Cr. • Jordan Cr. • Kenney Cr. • Mill Cr. • Mission Cr. • Missouri R. • Mosquito Cr. • Nelson Cr. • North Branch Independence Cr. • Pemm Cr. • Peters Cr. • Rittenhouse Branch • Rock Cr. • Smith Cr. • Springs Branch • Spring Cr. • Striker 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 R.

ELLIS COUNTY
Smoky Hill R.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Kenapolis 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. • Hulls 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. • Coffee Cr. • Coon Cr. • Hillsdale Res. • Indian Cr. • Kansas R. • Kill Cr. • Little Cedar Cr. • 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.

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. • Jarbal 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.

LIND COUNTY
Linn Valley Lakes-Main Lake • Marais des Cygnes R.

LYON COUNTY
Lyon Res. • 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 Lk. • Smoky Hill R.

MIAMI COUNTY
Hillsdale Res. • Bull Cr. • Marais des Cygnes R. • Dorsey Branch • Paola CL (Lake Miola) • South Wea Cr.

MITCHELL COUNTY
Glen Elder Res. • Solomon R.

MORRIS COUNTY
Canning Cr. • Council Grove CL • Council Grove Res. • Neosho R.

NEMAH COUNTY
Beverg Cr. • Clear Cr. • Deer Cr. • Fisher Cr. • Fourmile Cr. • Harris Cr. • Honey Cr. • Illinois Cr. • Manley Cr. • Negro Cr. • North Fork Wildcat Cr. • Pole Cr. • Rattlesnake Cr. • Rock Cr. • South Fork Big Ninemile R. • South Fork Wildcat Cr. • Tennessee Cr. • Turkey Cr. • Wildcat Cr. • Wolf Pen Cr.

NEOSHO COUNTY
Neosho R.

OSAGE COUNTY
Marais des Cygnes R. • Melvern Res. • Melvern River and Rearing Ponds • Pomona Res. • Osage SFL • 110-Mile Cr.

OSBORNE COUNTY
Glen Elder Res.

OTTAWA COUNTY
Saline R. • Solomon R.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Big Blue R. • Jeffery Energy Center • Make-up Lk. • Jeffery Energy Center Auxiliary Lk. • Kansas R. • Tuttle Creek Res. • Tuttle Creek River Pd.

RENO COUNTY
Cheney Res. • Hutchinson Carey PK Pd. • Hutchinson Carey PK Lagoon

RILEY COUNTY
Big Blue R. • Tuttle Creek Res. • Tuttle Creek River Pd.

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
Arkansas R. • Big Slough • Cheney Res. • Clearwater Cr. • Emerald Bay • Lake Afton • Ninnescah R. • North Fork Ninnescah R. • South Fork Ninnescah R. • Sedgwick Co. PK Lakes • Spirit/Boeing Employee Assoc. Lk. • Wichita-South Lake • MS Mitch Mitchell Floodway • Wichita-West KDOT

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Deer Cr. • Kansas R. • Lake Shawnee • Shunganunga Cr.

SUMMER COUNTY
Arkansas R. • Chikaskia R. • East Prairie Cr. • Ninemah 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.

WOODBSON COUNTY
Neosho R.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
Bettes 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. Lk.
AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES (ANS)

ZEBRA MUSSEL

- Zebra mussels are found in the Kansas lakes and impoundments designated with the red “ANS Alert - Zebra Mussels” in the “Locations, Length and Creel Limits” listing on Pages 20-38 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 “ANS Alert - White Perch” in the “Locations, Length and Creel Limits” listing on Pages 20-38 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 (120°F) 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

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3<51> a4B19> a4BH
Boats and Equipment
www.ksoutdoors.com

ANS Awareness Course
ProtectKSWaters.org

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

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ANS Awareness Course
ProtectKSWaters.org

IT IS AGAINST BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW TO RELEASE ANY EXOTIC SPECIES IN KANSAS WATERS.
**AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES (ANS)**

### ASIAN CARP
- Asian carp include bighead, silver, and black carp species.
- Bighead and silver carp can be found in the Kansas, Missouri, Wakarusa, and Big Blue 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.

### FERTILE GRASS CARP
- It is illegal to possess or import fertile grass carp.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.
AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES (ANS)

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 nuisance 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 nuisance waters shall be possessed or used as live bait only while on that water and shall not be transported from the water alive.

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FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

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.
FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

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 of over 100 pounds have been reported. The anal fin is long, containing 30 or more supporting rays with a flat edge and the tail is forked. Blues are usually caught with cut or dead bait.

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.
FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

**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 the 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 fin has distinct streaks, often with one or two rows of spots on 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.
FISH IDENTIFICATION GUIDE

NORTHERN PIKE
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.

BIGMOUTH BUFFALO
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.

COMMON CARP
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 a nuisance. 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.

DRUM
The drum is common in eastern Kansas rivers and streams and has adapted well to reservoirs. Also called sheephead, the drum emits a grunting, or drumming, noise with special muscles that vibrate against the swim bladder. Jigs, jigs tipped with night crawlers, and crankbaits will catch drum, although a gob of worms stillfished might be the best technique. Although defined as a nonsport fish, their meat is white and tasty.

GRASS CARP
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 nonfertile, 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
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 Nov. 1 – April 15 season. However, the Mined Land Unit #30 in Cherokee County provides year-round trout fishing. 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 sturgeon 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.
Measurements are in inches. 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.

### 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>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>9.64</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

### MASTER ANGLER AWARD APPLICATION

- **Name of angler:**
- **Address:**
- **Species:**
- **Where caught:**
- **Witness to measuring:**
- **Length of fish:**
- **Method of take:** (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 2022. 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 7). 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 fishingsfuture.org for upcoming certification events in your area.

OUTDOOR SKILLS PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

After a brief, COVID-related hiatus, KDWP is excited to announce the return of the Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) program. 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 29-May 1, 2022 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 Nov. 1-April 15. This program is funded with a state trout permit and federal aid dollars. For information on stocking locations and schedule, see Page 13 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 presenter, 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.
PROGRAMS

WALK-IN ACCESS PROGRAMS

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.

Anglers who want more information should contact the nearest KDWP office or the department’s Pratt Operations Office at (620) 672-5911 for a Kansas Fishing Atlas. That information is also available on the KDWP website, ksoutdoors.com.

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

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.

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:

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 iSportsman, 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 additional information on the WIHA program, visit KSOutdoors.com/private-lands or email wes.sowards@ks.gov.
The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks manages 28 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 5 and on ksoutdoors.com. Call one of the offices listed on Page 4 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.
**STATE PARKS**

**SERVICES**

- A - Available
- B - Available at extra charge
- C - Limited times
- D - Fishing boats only
- E - In non-state areas

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**PRIMITIVE CABINS**

Reliable shelter and accommodation. No bathrooms or running water.

---

**MODERN CABINS**

- Beds: heat/AC; electricity; water; bathroom with toilet, shower, and sink; kitchen with stove, oven and refrigerator.

---

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