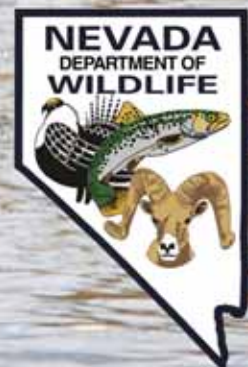


NEVADA FISHING SEASONS AND REGULATIONS

Effective March 1, 2009 - February 28, 2010



"take me fishing"
www.ndow.org

With Les Schwab you can travel with
CONFIDENCE

Looking for that one place to take care of all your driving needs? Les Schwab Tire Center is the place with over 420 locations. We can help you find the right Custom Wheels & Tires for your Car, Light Truck, or SUV.



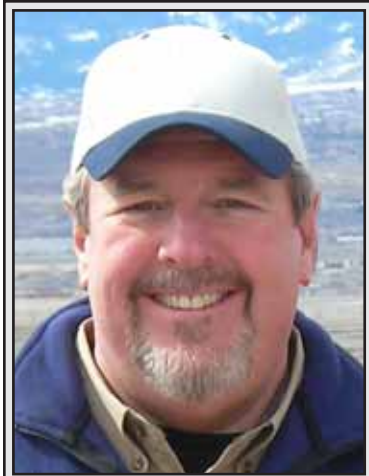
www.LesSchwab.com



TIRES | WHEELS | BRAKES | SHOCKS
ALIGNMENT | BATTERIES | SUSPENSIONS

Message from the Director

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) welcomes you to fishing in the Silver State! We hope that you will take advantage of the many fishing opportunities that abound in our state. Although listed as the driest state in the U.S., Nevada offers numerous fishing opportunities with over 600 rivers and streams and 200 lakes and reservoirs.



Director Ken Mayer

Nevada has a variety of fishable waters varying from high mountain lakes in the Ruby Mountains to the cattail-lined marshes of Ruby Lake NWR immediately to the east. Three major rivers drain eastward off the Sierra Nevada in western Nevada: the Truckee, Walker and Carson Rivers. While most drainages are internal, the Bruneau, Jarbidge and Owyhee River systems north of Elko drain north into the Snake River system. These six rivers can provide excellent trout fishing at certain times of the year. In southern Nevada, the Colorado River flows into Lakes Mead and Mohave before continuing its journey southward.

Nevada's three hatcheries and one rearing station stock approximately two million trout annually into various rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs. Fish grow fast in the fertile alkaline reservoirs and often reach 16 inches in length one year after being stocked. Rainbow trout are the most common fish reared in the state and are the number one fish found in anglers' creels, followed by largemouth bass and stripers.

Nevada's 600 plus streams are virtually an untapped resource. Located mostly from the center of the state north, these streams drain off the numerous fault block mountains that dot the state. With common names like Cherry and Cottonwood, to uncommon names like Van Duzer, Cowboy Rest and Kalamazoo, they each provide a unique fishing experience. Cutthroat trout, brook trout, brown trout and rainbow trout are prevalent and often mixed within the same stream. A small percentage of these streams are stocked, but the majority are self-supporting (reproduce on their own). NDOW's Fishable Waters maps provide a visual route to finding these little jewels and are available free at NDOW regional offices.

Warmwater species in the state are usually self-supporting, but are often helped along through stocking. The Southern Region stocks channel catfish into their urban ponds in the summer, when water temperatures are too high for trout. NDOW also stocks the urban ponds in Reno with channel catfish in addition to the rainbow trout. Walleye are stocked into Lahontan, Rye Patch and Chimney Reservoirs. Wipers (a sterile hybrid cross between white bass and stripers) are purchased from out-of-state dealers. NDOW stocks these fish in Rye Patch, Lahontan, Wildhorse and South Fork Reservoirs.

Channel catfish in South Fork Reservoir grow to more than 28 pounds. Walleye from Lahontan Reservoir and Rye Patch Reservoir top out at 15 pounds, and wipers from Lahontan Reservoir reach 25 pounds in weight, although larger wipers are expected to be captured in the future. Stripers are found in the Colorado River system including Lakes Mead and Mohave. Although the state striper record is in excess of 60 pounds, these fish usually only reach 20 pounds in weight, with the majority running two to three pounds.

For fishing close to home, Nevada's urban fishery program is ever expanding (see page 14).

ANS or aquatic nuisance species are an increasing problem facing the Silver State (see pages 33-35).

To find out more about fishing in Nevada, visit our website: www.ndow.org or call one of our offices. We're here to help you enjoy Nevada's outdoors!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kenneth E. Mayer".

Ken Mayer
Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife



Ken Mayer fly fishing at Hobart Reservoir.



LIKE NO OTHER RETAIL STORE ON EARTH™



With more than 200,000 outdoor products in our store, you're sure to find exactly what you need to turn your next fishing trip into a success. You'll find only the best in quality products to make your time outdoors more productive.



SHOP YOUR WAY ANYTIME, ANYWHERE™

CATALOG - Call 800.395.1485 for a FREE Catalog
INTERNET - Visit cabelas.com
RETAIL - Call 800.581.4420 for store information

IN-STORE PICK UP FREE SHIPPING!

Call 800.237.4444 or visit cabelas.com/pickup for more details

Cabela's

WORLD'S FOREMOST OUTFITTER®
Hunting • Fishing • Outdoor Gear



Table of Contents

Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees 6

General Statewide Regulations 8

General Regulations Concerning Bait 10

Get Away from the City Without Ever Leaving 14

Western Region 16

Wild Trout are Closer than You Think 18

Eastern Region..... 22

Fishing the Small Stuff26

Southern Region 28

Nevada’s Underutilized Fishing Resource..... 30

Invasive Species, Costly to Control 33

Invasive Species - Everyone’s Issue..... 34

Don’t Move a Mussel 35

Selected Game Fish of Nevada 36

Wildlife Management Area Regulations 38

Make 2009 a Time to Reflect on Safety 40

Boating Regulations 42

Reglas de la Pesca 44

Catching the Big One in Nevada 45

Record Fish of Nevada 46

Trophy Fish Entry Form 47

Nevada Angler Questionnaire 48



Page 14



Page 18



Page 44

On the Cover: Paul Zacher (Right) and Doug Ouellette try their hand at a little fall fishing on the Truckee River. - Photo by Chris Vasey

How To Use These Regulations

1. First, review the General Statewide Regulations including seasons, hours and limits on pages 8-11.
2. Then, consult the reference maps for the regional area(s) that you are interested in fishing -- Western (page 16), Eastern (page 22) or Southern (page 28).
3. Turn to the appropriate Region Section and review both the Regional General Regulations and the Special Regulations for that area.
4. If fishing in a Wildlife Management Area, review pages 38-39.
5. Text in ***bolded italics*** indicates changes in regulations since last year.



Nevada Department of Wildlife

Jim Gibbons
Governor of Nevada

Kenneth Mayer, Director

State Board of Wildlife Commissioners

- Dr. Gerald A. Lent,
Chairman
- Ron Lurie,
Vice Chairman
- Thomas Cavin
- Michael McBeath
- David McNinch
- Pete Mori
- Scott Raine
- Daniel Swanson
- Grant Wallace

This is a publication of the Nevada Department of Wildlife Fisheries Division Chief, Rich Haskins Conservation Education Division Chief, Kelly Clark Editor and Design, Aaron Meier
Printed by Publication Printers, Denver, Colorado

This regulation brochure was published in March 2009. This brochure contains only a synopsis of the Fishing laws for the State of Nevada. Complete text of the laws and regulations may be obtained by contacting the Nevada Department of Wildlife, or by checking our website at www.ndow.org.

CR 07-10

The Nevada State Board of Wildlife Commissioners adopts fishing regulations under the authority of Nevada Revised Statutes 501.105, 501.181, 503.290 and 503.300. These regulations are adopted for the management and protection of Nevada's fishery resources.

Paid advertisements in this publication offset printing costs (NRS 501.346). To advertise please contact Lynne Foster at (775) 688-1997.

This program or publication receives funding through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish and/or Wildlife Restoration. Federal Laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and sex. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any NDOW program, activity, or facility, please write to the following:

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Federal Assistance
4401 North Fairfax Drive
Mailstop: MBSP-4020
Arlington, VA 22203

You may also write to the following:

Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Road
Reno, NV 89512-2817



Department of Wildlife Offices

**Headquarters/
Western Region Office**
1100 Valley Rd.
Reno, NV 89512
(775) 688-1500

Southern Region Office
4747 Vegas Dr.
Las Vegas, NV 89108
(702) 486-5127

Eastern Region Office
60 Youth Center Rd.
Elko, NV 89801
(775) 777-2300

Ely Office
1218 N. Alpha St.
Ely, NV 89301
(775) 289-1655, ext. 21
M-F 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Closed 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Fallon Office
380 West B. St.
Fallon, NV 89406
(775) 423-3171
M, T, Th, Fr, 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Henderson Office
744 S. Racetrack Rd.
Henderson, NV 89015
(702) 486-6742

Winnemucca Office
815 E. Fourth St.
Winnemucca, NV 89445
(775) 623-6565
10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Anglers spend \$145 million annually on fishing-related expenditures in Nevada.* Are they in your store?

ADVERTISE HERE

For information on how to reach Nevada hunters and anglers,
 Contact: Lynne Foster, Marketing Coordinator
 Nevada Department of Wildlife
 (775) 688-1997, lfoster@ndow.org

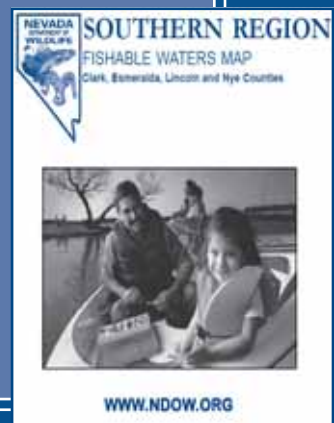
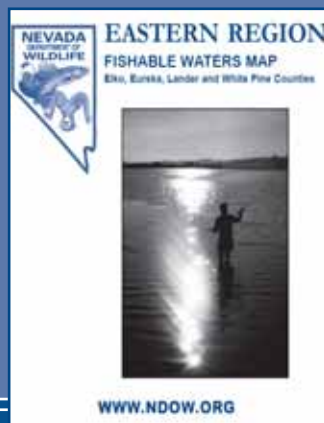
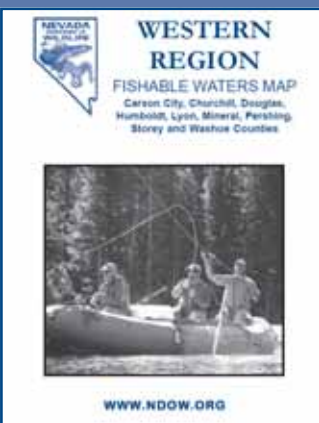
*US Fish & Wildlife Service 2006 National Survey of Hunting, Angling, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Fishing without a license is the most common wildlife crime.



Report wildlife crime to Operation Game Thief at 1-800-992-3030

Pick up a FREE *How to Fish in Nevada* guide or a regional fishable waters map today to enrich your Nevada fishing experience!
 Available at all NDOW offices statewide.



Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees

(NEVADA'S LICENSE YEAR IS MARCH 1, 2009 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 2010)

Resident License and Permit Fees

Qualifications for Resident Licenses. For the purpose of issuing and using resident licenses or permits, a person is considered to be a resident of the state of Nevada if he is a citizen of, or is lawfully entitled to remain in the United States, and during the six months preceding his application to the Department for a license or permit, he was domiciled in this state; was physically present in this state except for temporary absences; and did not purchase or apply for any resident license, tag or permit to hunt, fish or trap in another state, country or province. A resident license or permit issued by this state is void if the person to whom it was issued establishes his domicile in, and obtains any privilege or entitlement conditional on residency from another state, country or province. A person who is not domiciled in Nevada but who is attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student is eligible for a resident license or permit if, during the six months preceding his application to the Department for a license or permit, he was physically present in Nevada except for temporary trips outside the state, and did not purchase or apply for any resident license, tag or permit to hunt, fish or trap in another state, country or province.

No Fishing License/Permit is required for persons under 12 years of age.

Annual Fishing License - For persons 16 years of age or older on the date of purchase. **\$29.00**

Nevada Trout Stamp - Required for any license holder who takes or possesses trout. "Take" means catch, capture, net, or kill. **Not required for 1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit or a "Take Me Fishing" 1-day Group Fishing Permit.** **\$10.00**

Junior Fishing License - For persons 12 through 15 years of age on the date of purchase. **\$13.00**

Senior Fishing License - For persons 65 years of age or older on the date of purchase with 5 years of continuous Nevada residency preceding the application for license. **\$13.00**

1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit - Valid until midnight of the date specified. **\$9.00**

Each consecutive day added to a 1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit **\$3.00**
(Must be purchased at the same time Short-Term Permit is purchased).

"Take Me Fishing" 1-Day Group Fishing Permit - Allows a group to go fishing. Valid until midnight of day specified. Must include at least one primary adult who is a resident of Nevada (18 years of age or older) and one child (12-15 years of age). Only available online at www.ndow.org and at regional offices.

Primary adult for the group (must be 18 years of age or older) **\$9.00**

Each additional adult (16 years of age or older) **\$6.00**

Each child (12-15 years of age) **\$5.00**

Nevada Special Use Stamp - Required for any fishing license or permit holder when fishing in reciprocal waters of Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. See pages 31-32 for stamp requirements. **\$3.00**

Second Rod Stamp - Required for any fishing license or permit holder who wishes to fish with two combinations of hook, line and rod. **\$10.00**

Combination Hunting and Fishing License - For persons 16 years of age or older on the date of purchase (parental signature required at time of purchase for persons 16-17 years of age). **\$54.00**

Junior Combination Hunting and Fishing License - For persons 12 through 15 years of age on the date of purchase (parental signature required at time of purchase). **\$21.00**

Senior Combination Hunting and Fishing License - For persons 65 years of age or older on the date of purchase with 5 years of continuous Nevada residency preceding the date of application for license. **\$21.00**

Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees

Resident License and Permit Fees

Serviceman Fishing License - For Nevada **resident** servicemen on active duty who are stationed **outside** of Nevada. Must show duty or leave papers at time of purchase. Not available online due to documentation requirements. Issued at NDOW offices only. **\$9.00**

PLEASE NOTE: All special licenses listed below and marked with an asterisk * require first-time applicants to apply through NDOW offices only. Once their application is on file, these license holders will then be able to apply for future years licenses online at www.ndow.org or through an NDOW authorized license agent with a point of sale license system.

***Disabled Veteran Fishing or Combination Hunting and Fishing License** - For veterans residing in Nevada for six months or longer who have incurred a 50 percent service-connected disability. **Free**

***Severely Disabled Person Fishing License** - For persons with a severe physical disability which materially limits gainful employment. **\$13.00**

***Severely Disabled Combination Hunting and Fishing License** - For persons with a severe physical disability which materially limits gainful employment. **\$21.00**

***Native American Fishing and Hunting License** - For resident Native Americans. First-time applicants must contact a Nevada tribal council to complete the certificate of eligibility before the license can be issued. **Free**

Nonresident License and Permit Fees

Annual Fishing License - For persons 16 years of age or older on the date of purchase. **\$69.00**

Nevada Trout Stamp - Required for any license holder who takes or possesses trout. "Take" means catch, capture, net, or kill. **Not required for a 1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit or "Take Me Fishing" 1-Day Group Fishing Permit.** **\$10.00**

Junior Fishing License - For persons 12 through 15 years of age on the date of purchase. **\$21.00**

1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit - Valid until midnight of the date specified. **\$18.00**

Each consecutive day added to a 1-Day/Short-Term Fishing Permit (must be purchased at the same time Short-Term Fishing Permit is purchased). **\$7.00**

"Take Me Fishing" 1-Day Group Fishing Permit - Allows a group to go fishing. Valid until midnight of day specified. If any member of the group is a bona fide resident of Nevada, see resident fees. If no member of the group is a bona fide resident of Nevada pursuant to NRS 502.015, the following fees apply. "Group" means a group of persons consisting of at least one primary adult (18 years of age or older) and one child (12-15 years of age). Only available online at www.ndow.org and at regional offices.

Primary adult for the group (must be 18 years of age or older) **\$18.00**

Each additional adult (16 years of age or older) **\$12.00**

Each child (12-15 years of age) **\$6.00**

Nevada Special Use Stamp - Required for any fishing license or permit holder when fishing in reciprocal waters of Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. See pages 31-32 for stamp requirements. **\$3.00**

Second Rod Stamp - Required for any fishing license or permit holder who wishes to fish with two combinations of hook, line and rod. **\$10.00**

Combination Hunting and Fishing License - For persons 16 years of age or older on the date of purchase (parental signature required at time of purchase for persons 16-17 years of age). **\$199.00**

General Statewide Regulations

License Requirements: All persons fishing are subject to the license requirements listed below. Except for some “interstate waters” (**Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, Colorado River and Lakes Mead and Mohave - see pages 20-21, 31-32**), anglers 12 years of age and older are required to obtain and possess a license or permit to fish. Nonresident anglers under 12 years of age are not required to have a license, but the number of fish taken by such nonresident anglers must not exceed 50 percent of the limit as provided by law. (For instance, if the limit is five, these young anglers may take only two fish.) Fishing license and permit requirements apply to persons taking fish by means of spear or bow and arrow.

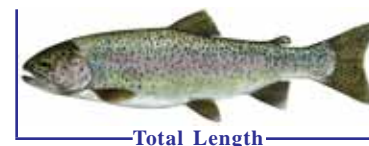
Trout Stamp: While fishing in Nevada, any person who takes (catches) or possesses trout must carry on his person: 1. A state Trout Stamp affixed to his fishing license and validated by his signature in ink across the face of the stamp, or 2. A Trout Stamp privilege as provided on an Internet or point-of-sale license. “Take” means catch, capture, net, or kill. **The Trout Stamp fee is \$10.** **Exceptions:** While fishing in Nevada, youth under the age of 12, any persons fishing under the authority of a “Take Me Fishing” 1-Day Group Fishing Permit, or a valid short-term fishing permit or during a consecutive day validly added to that permit are not required to obtain a Trout Stamp. A Trout Stamp is not required to fish on Free Fishing Day.

Second Rod Stamp: A person may fish with a second combination of hook, line and rod, if he has in his possession in addition to his fishing license or short-term fishing permit: 1. A “Second Rod Stamp” which allows the person to use a second combination of hook, line and rod. The Second Rod Stamp must be signed and affixed to the license or permit and is valid for the period specified, or 2. A Second Rod privilege as provided on an Internet or point-of-sale license. **A person, regardless of age, must first obtain a valid fishing license or short-term fishing permit before he can use a Second Rod Stamp. The Second Rod Stamp fee is \$10.** No person may use more than two combinations of hook, line and rod at any time.

Limits: “Limit” means the maximum number of game fish that may be lawfully taken and reduced to possession by a person in one day. The “Limit” includes fish caught in Nevada which have been processed or preserved and are stored at any location. Fish that are caught and immediately released back to the water alive are not considered to be reduced to possession or part of the limit. A person shall not reduce game fish to possession if he already has a number of that fish in possession (including that held in freezer, creel, cooler, etc.) which equals or exceeds the limit of the water being fished. Limits for individual counties are specified under each Region’s General Regulations. Limits for waters which have special limits or restrictions are listed under each Region’s Special Regulations.

Possession Limit vs. Daily Limit: In this state, there is no distinction between a “daily” limit and a “possession” limit. There is simply a “limit.” There is no ‘adding up’ of “daily” limits to establish a “possession” limit. An angler may not have more than one limit in possession. For example, if an angler fishes one body of water where the limit is four trout and takes his limit, he may not then move to a body of water where the limit is two trout and keep any more fish. If he wants to keep fish from the water with the lower limit of two, he should fish there first, take two fish, then move to the other water and catch the two additional fish to reach the limit of four. Likewise, if an angler fishes the same body of water two days in a row, he may not take the limit the first day, then go back and keep fish again the second day unless he has first consumed or given away some portion of his first day’s catch.

Size Limit: Unless otherwise noted under Region General Regulations or Region Special Regulations, there is no size limit. Where size limits do apply, this shall mean the total length of the fish including the head and tail, measured as illustrated in the diagram.



Seasons and Hours: Unless otherwise noted under Region Special Regulations, the season is open year around and fishing hours are any time of the day or night. Where specified, “open season” includes the first and last day designated.

“Fishes,” “fishing,” “fished” and “to fish” defined: The words “to fish” and their derivatives, “fishes,” “fishing” and “fished,” mean catching, taking, capturing, killing, injuring or crippling of a fish or game amphibian, and every attempt to do so.

Filleting Fish: Where size limits apply, fish may not be filleted before transport. Where no size limits apply, fish may be filleted before transport if the fillets are kept in one piece so that the total number of fish may be determined. Per NRS 503.050, it is unlawful for any person to cause through carelessness, neglect or otherwise any edible portion of any game bird, game mammal, **game fish** or game amphibian to go to waste needlessly. In the case of game fish, ⁽¹⁾ the fillet meat from the operculum (gill plate) to the caudal fin (tail fin).



Methods of Fishing: Except as noted under “Spearfishing” (and “Unprotected Fish” on page 9), fish may be taken only with hook and line attached to rod or reel and closely attended in the manner known as angling. Unless a person has a valid second rod stamp, only one combination

General Statewide Regulations

of hooks, line, and rod may be used at any one time. No more than three baited hooks, nor more than three fly hooks, or two lures or plugs irrespective of the number of hooks or attractor blades attached thereto, may be attached to the line. Some waters have further restrictions.

Spearfishing: Persons may spearfish for **unprotected** fish in all Nevada waters except Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake. Persons may spearfish for striped bass in Lake Mead and Lake Mohave from Cottonwood Cove to the cable below Hoover Dam. Spearfishing for striped bass is prohibited in that portion of Lake Mohave from Cottonwood Cove to Davis Dam and from Davis Dam down river to the Nevada state line. In Lakes Mead and Mohave and the Colorado River system, spearfishing is prohibited within 1/2 mile of any dock or swimming area. When spearfishing, a person must display, within 100 feet, an appropriate diver's flag. A mechanical spearing device may be used only under the surface of the water, and the spear must be attached to the device by a lanyard. **Fishing license regulations apply to persons taking fish by means of spear or bow and arrow.**

Using Fish for Bait: Please see pages 10-11, and 13. Game fish and protected species of fish may not be used as bait.

Chumming: "Chumming" means placing fish, parts of fish, or other material upon which fish feed, in the water for the purpose of attracting fish to a particular area so that they may be taken. Chumming is prohibited in Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, Spooner Lake, and the entire Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Ice Fishing: For the purposes of ice fishing, holes cut through the ice must not exceed 10 inches in diameter.

Unprotected Fish: Unprotected fish are all species not classified as game or protected (game fish are listed on page 10). Unprotected fish may be taken by bow and arrow, hook and line, dipnet, cast net, minnow seine or minnow trap, and, except where prohibited, by spear. In the Colorado River and Lakes Mead and Mohave, the taking of fish by bow and arrow is prohibited within 1/2 mile of any dock or swimming area.

Artificial Lures: "Artificial Lures" means any device with a hook or hooks attached which is made partly or entirely of rubber, wood, metal, glass, plastic or feathers. (Please note: Power Bait ® or similar products are not considered artificial lures).

Artificial Lures with Single Barbless Hooks: A "single barbless hook" means a fish hook having one point, manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been bent completely closed or filed off. Double or treble hooks having a common shank are not a single barbless hook even when the barbs are closed or filed off. When single barbless hooks are required, only one single barbless hook may be attached to each hook eye or ring of the lure.

Only artificial lures may be used in the following waters:

The Collection Ditch at Ruby Lake NWR in Elko County.

Hinkson Slough on the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County.

Tonkin Springs Reservoir in Eureka County.

Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used in these waters:

Andorno Creek in Humboldt County.

Colman Creek in Humboldt County.

North Fork of Battle Creek in Humboldt County.

Knott Creek Reservoir including inlet and outlet streams in Humboldt County.

Hobart Reservoir, its tributaries and Franktown Creek downstream to Red House.

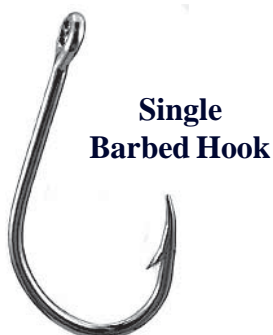
Truckee River and diversion ditches and tributaries above the I-80 bridge, which is upstream from Crystal Peak Park to the California state line.

Catnip Reservoir in Washoe County.

South Fork of the Humboldt River from the access causeway for the Lucky Nugget subdivision upstream to Lee.

East Walker River from 1/4 mile above the confluence of the East Walker River and Sweetwater Creek downstream to 1/2 mile below the confluence of the East Walker River and Red Wash Creek.

Marlette Lake including tributaries and outlet stream in Carson and Washoe Counties.



**Single
Barbed Hook**



**Single
Barbless Hook**



Treble Hook

General Statewide Regulations

Northern Pike: Northern Pike are not classified as game fish; they are a prohibited species. Anglers wishing to keep northern pike to eat are required to kill them upon capture. Additionally, anglers who wish to assist in the removal of northern pike from the waters of the state and who wish to dispose of them may do so without regard for Nevada's wanton waste laws.

Game Fish Transportation: Game fish taken under the authority of a fishing license or fishing permit may not be transported alive from the body of water where the game fish is taken. It is not illegal to keep game fish alive and in a live well, net or on a stringer while at the body of water from which they are caught. **Anglers must kill fish to be transported away from the body of water.** Under no circumstances can game fish be transported in a manner which would allow for their release alive at another body of water. The transport and release of live wildlife without a permit is illegal.

Bullfrogs: There is no license requirement or limit on bullfrogs if they are taken by gig, spear, bow and arrow, or by hand. However, a license is required to take bullfrogs by hook and line. Season is open year around anytime of the day or night in waters that are open to fishing or frogging.

Crayfish: A fishing license is required for those 12 and older to capture crayfish for fishing or personal consumption. There is no limit on crayfish, but they may not be taken for commercial purposes.

Coldwater Game Fish (see pages 36-37): Coldwater game fish are: Bonneville cutthroat trout, Lahontan cutthroat trout, Snake River (Yellowstone) cutthroat trout, Kokanee salmon, Atlantic salmon, brook trout, brown trout, bull trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, redband trout, mountain whitefish, and any hybrid thereof.



Warmwater Game Fish (see pages 36-37): Warmwater game fish are: black bullhead, brown bullhead, channel catfish, white catfish, striped bass, white bass, largemouth black bass, smallmouth black bass, spotted bass, black crappie, white crappie, yellow perch, Sacramento perch, bluegill sunfish, green sunfish, redear sunfish, walleye, and any hybrid thereof.

Protected Fish and Amphibians: Protected fish and amphibians are those species listed in NAC 503.065, 503.075 and 503.067. There is no open season on fish or amphibians classified as protected. For a list of protected fish and amphibians, check our website at www.ndow.org.

The Capture, Transport and Use of Bait: Any person possessing a fishing license or permit, or otherwise exempted from such licenses, may capture, transport and use bait for fishing or personal consumption except that the use of game fish or protected species of fish for bait is prohibited. Aquatic bait (such as live unprotected amphibians, crayfish, clams and snails) may be used only in the water from which it is taken. Aquatic bait and live bait fish (live unprotected species of freshwater fish) may be transported from one river basin to another or from one area of this state to another only as provided in the appropriate regional regulation as noted below. Any bait obtained from a licensed dealer of live bait fish must be accompanied by a currently dated receipt issued by that dealer.

NOTE: Artificial lure-only waters are listed on page 9.

Western Region Bait Regulations

In the Carson River Basin from Quilici Dam (12 miles below Dayton) above Lahontan Reservoir downstream to and including Lahontan Reservoir, the Carson River below Lahontan Dam and all of the waters within Lahontan Valley, Churchill County: only Lahontan redband (shiner), speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, mosquitofish, carp, tui chub, Sacramento blackfish, fathead minnows and Paiute sculpin may be used as live bait fish. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson or Truckee River Basins in Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey or Washoe Counties or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Carson River Basin.

In the area of the Carson River Basin from the boundary between California and Nevada to Quilici Dam: only Lahontan redband (shiner), speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker and mosquitofish may be used as live bait fish. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson River above Quilici Dam or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Carson River Basin.

In the Humboldt River Basin from Stahl Diversion Dam (near Golconda, Humboldt County) to and including Rye Patch Reservoir, the Pitt-Taylor and Chimney Reservoirs, the Humboldt River below Rye Patch Dam and all waters of the

Continued on Page 11

Bait Regulations

Western Region Bait Regulations - Continued

Humboldt River in Lovelock Valley, Pershing and Churchill Counties: only Lahontan redbreast (shiner), tui chub, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, Sacramento blackfish, fathead minnows and carp may be used as live bait fish. Fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin.

In the waters of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries located in Carson City, Douglas and Washoe Counties: only Lahontan redbreast (shiner), tui chub, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, Paiute sculpin and speckled dace may be used as live bait fish. Fish used as live bait may be taken only from, and must be native to, Lake Tahoe and its tributaries.

In the main Walker River from the bridge of the S.P. Railroad near Wabuska, downstream to and including Weber Reservoir on the Walker River Indian Reservation and the lower Walker River down to and including Walker Lake: only Lahontan redbreast (shiner), tui chub, speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, carp and mosquitofish may be used as live bait. Fish used as live bait may only be taken from the Walker River Basin in Lyon or Mineral County or be purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Walker River Basin. The use of fish as bait, whether alive or dead, or parts thereof, is prohibited in the ponds and sloughs of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area and the Fort Churchill Cooling Ponds.

In the lower Truckee River Basin which includes the Truckee River and its tributaries from below the I-80 bridge which is upstream from Crystal Peak Park to, but excluding Pyramid Lake, and including Paradise Ponds, Virginia Lake, Washoe Lake and the Fernley Wildlife Management Area: only Lahontan redbreast (shiner), speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, mountain sucker, Paiute sculpin, mosquitofish, tui chub, fathead minnows and carp may be used as live bait fish. Fish used as live bait may only be taken from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Truckee River Basin.

In the upper Truckee River Basin which includes the Truckee River and diversion ditches and tributaries above the I-80 bridge, which is upstream from the Crystal Peak Park to the California state line, only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used. Only one single barbless hook may be attached to each hook eye or ring of the lure. In all other waters of this region, the capture, possession while fishing or the use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive, or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Eastern Region Bait Regulations

Within this region, which includes Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties, the possession or use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive or any parts thereof except for preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Other aquatic bait (live, unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams and snails) may be used only in the water from which it is taken.

Southern Region Bait Regulations

In Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River located in Clark County, only golden shiner, fathead minnow, mosquitofish, red shiner, threadfin shad, carp and goldfish may be used as live bait fish. Other forms of aquatic and animal life, such as the waterdog, grasshopper, earthworm and crayfish may also be used as bait. A person holding a fishing license may purchase fish authorized for use as bait from a licensed bait dealer in Arizona, California or Nevada, or he may, for his own use, take fish authorized for use as bait with a dipnet, a cast net with a radius not exceeding three feet from horn to leadline, a seine not exceeding 10 feet in length and four feet in width, or a minnow trap not exceeding 12 inches in width, 12 inches in depth or 24 inches in length. In all other waters of the Southern Region, the capture, possession while fishing or use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive, or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.



Interstate Waters Fishing and License Information

For information on fishing on interstate waters and license requirements: Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake, see page 20-21. Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River, see page 32.

Welcome to "The Great
Indoors for those who love
the Great Outdoors."™



www.sportsmanswarehouse.com



RENO

3306 Kietzke Lane • (775) 828-1500

LAS VEGAS

5647 Centennial Center Blvd. • (702) 474-6100

HENDERSON

390 W Lake Mead Pkwy. • (702) 566-4700



Fishing with Baitfish

The use of baitfish, whether dead or alive or the parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs **IS PROHIBITED IN ALL WATERS EXCEPT THOSE LISTED BELOW.**

General Area	Specific Waters Where Baitfish May Be Used	* Species Approved For Use As Live Bait												Authorized Dealers and areas where licensed anglers may acquire live baitfish for personal use			
		Lahontan Reidside (Shiner)	Speckled Dace	Tahoe Sucker	Mtn. Sucker	Mosquitofish	Carp	Tui Chub	Sacramento Blackfish	Paiute Sculpin	Fathead Minnow	Golden Shiner	Red Shiner		Threadfin Shad	Goldfish	
Carson River Basin	The Carson River from Quilici Dam (12 miles below Dayton) above Lahontan Reservoir downstream to and including Lahontan Reservoir, the Carson River below Lahontan Dam and all of the waters within Lahontan Valley, Churchill County.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson or Truckee River Basins in Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey or Washoe Counties or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Carson River Basin.
	The Carson River from the boundary between California and Nevada to Quilici Dam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓											Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Carson River above Quilici Dam or purchased only from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Carson River Basin.
Truckee River Basin	The lower Truckee River Basin which includes Truckee River and its tributaries from below the I-80 bridge located upstream from Crystal Peak Park in Verdi, downstream including Paradise Ponds, Virginia Lake and Washoe Lake and Fernley Wildlife Management Area, to, but excluding Pyramid Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					Fish used as live bait may be taken only from the Truckee River or its tributaries or be purchased from a dealer licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Truckee River Basin.
	The Truckee River upstream from the I-80 bridge, which is above Crystal Peak Park in Verdi to the California state line, only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used. Only one single barbless hook may be attached to each hook, eye or ring of the lure. In all other waters of this region, the capture, possession while fishing or the use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive, or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs is prohibited.																
Humboldt River System in Humboldt, Pershing and Churchill Counties	The Humboldt River Basin from Stahl Diversion Dam (near Golconda, Humboldt County) to and including Rye Patch Reservoir, the Pitt-Taylor and Chimney Reservoirs, the Humboldt River below Rye Patch Dam and all waters of the Humboldt River in Lovelock Valley, Pershing and Churchill Counties	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓						Fish used as live bait in this area may only be taken from the Humboldt River and its tributaries or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Humboldt River Basin.
Lake Tahoe	The waters of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries located in Carson City, Douglas and Washoe Counties	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓							Fish used here as live bait may be taken only from, and must be native to, Lake Tahoe and its tributaries.
Walker River System	The main Walker River from the bridge of the S.P. Railroad near Wabuska, downstream to and including Weber Reservoir and the lower Walker River down to and including Walker Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									Fish used as live bait here may only be taken from the Walker River Basin in Lyon or Mineral Counties or purchased from a dealer who is licensed in this state and authorized to sell live bait fish for use in the Walker River Basin. The use of fish as bait, whether alive or dead, or parts thereof, is prohibited in the ponds and sloughs of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area and the Fort Churchill Cooling Ponds.
Colorado River System	Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River located in Clark County					✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Other forms of aquatic and animal life, such as the waterdog, grasshopper, earthworm and crayfish may also be used as bait.

* Live Baitfish means live, unprotected species of freshwater fish.

Additional bait regulations:

In the **Eastern Region** (Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties) the possession or use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive or any parts thereof except for preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Other aquatic bait (live, unprotected salamanders, waterdogs, frogs, crayfish, clams and snails) may be used only in the water from which it is taken.

In the **Southern Region**, while fishing the waters of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River, a licensed person may purchase live baitfish from a licensed bait dealer in Arizona, California or Nevada, or he may for his own use, take such baitfish with a dipnet, a cast net with a radius not exceeding three feet from horn to headline, a seine not exceeding 10 feet in length and four feet in width, or a minnow trap not exceeding 12 inches in width, 12 inches in depth and 24 inches in length. In all other waters of this region, the capture, possession while fishing or use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive, or parts thereof, other than preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited.

Get Away from the City Without Ever Leaving

By Aaron Meier

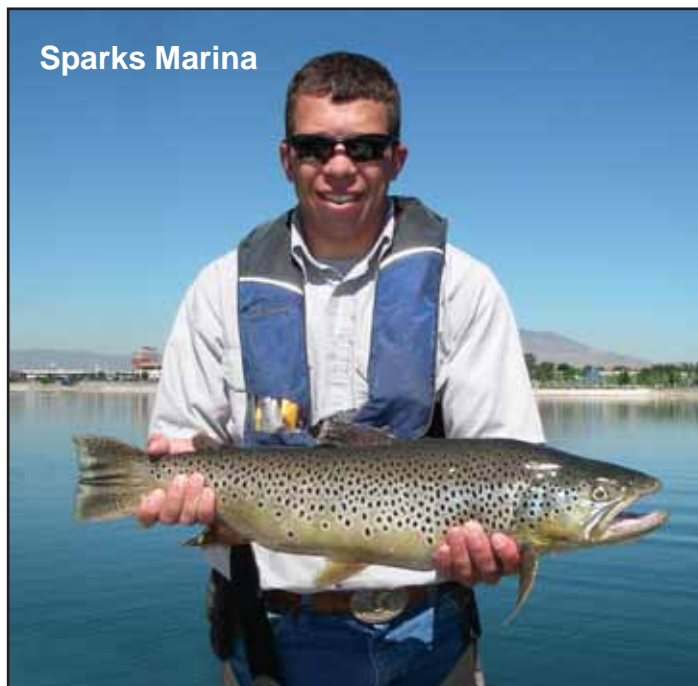
Other than having your own fishing hole in your backyard, fishing just doesn't get any easier than in Nevada's urban ponds.

"They provide nearby fishing opportunities to city dwellers as a more convenient alternative to long-distance travel to lakes outside of town," said Kim Tisdale, Western Region supervising fisheries biologist. "With the economy struggling, more people are taking advantage of recreational activities that are close to home, and fishing is a relatively inexpensive activity. All you need to get started is a fishing rod and reel, a hook and a few worms."

Nevada currently offers a total of 17 urban ponds around the state: 10 in the Western Region, one in the Eastern Region and six in the Southern Region, with two more ponds (Fuji Park Pond in Carson City and Crystal Peak Park Pond in Verdi) currently under construction.

"With more and more Nevadans living in an urban environment, and with everyone's increasingly busy schedules coupled with the recent high gas prices, it is more and more difficult to visit the many wonderful fishing spots in Nevada. That is no reason to not go fishing," adds Jon Sjöberg, Southern Region supervising fisheries biologist. "Panfish, trout, catfish; the full spectrum of fishing opportunities are available right in our major metropolitan areas through the urban fishing program."

The state's urban fisheries have become increasingly popular over the years. NDOW annually conducts a mail-in Angler Questionnaire survey to get an idea of angler use around the state. In 2007, the total angler days for the three urban ponds in the Las Vegas area (Floyd Lamb Park, Sunset Park and Lorenzi Park) alone totaled 40,711 days. Combined, this would rank them as the fifth most popular fishery in the state just behind Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, the Truckee River and Lahontan Reservoir.



The ponds are traditionally stocked with catchable (9-inch) rainbow trout in the spring and fall. Las Vegas ponds, due to elevated summer water temperatures, are stocked with rainbow trout in the fall and winter and channel catfish in the spring and summer. Many ponds are periodically stocked with other warm water fish such as crappie, bluegill, and even spotted bass (Sparks Marina Park Pond).

Tisdale reports several benefits to urban ponds including a place for anglers without vehicles to fish, the ponds are often more accessible for physically challenged anglers, and it is an easy option for sportsmen who do not have a lot of time. She also adds that urban ponds are a great way for parents to spend some quality time with their kids.



"Getting kids hooked on fishing provides them with a fun activity to occupy their time which gives them less time to get into trouble doing less socially acceptable activities. One of the unexpected benefits from our urban fisheries program is that it provides kids with an awareness of the environment and the need to protect our water resources and watersheds," said Tisdale.

Sjöberg finds it hard to recommend just one of the urban ponds he oversees. "All of the urban ponds in southern Nevada are great spots to fish and all of them offer a unique experience. None of them are better than the others, just different. Floyd Lamb Park is an oasis of calm in a busy urban environment, Lorenzi Park, the Boulder City Fishing Pond at Veterans Memorial Park and Sunset Park offer all the attributes of any urban city park in addition to great fishing opportunities. Hafen Park Pond in Mesquite is the only public sport fishing area in the upper Virgin Valley, and Cold Creek Pond in the Spring Mountains is a unique rural location removed from the busy setting of urban Las Vegas," he said.

Likewise, Tisdale is hard pressed to pick her favorite urban water in the Western Region. "Most of the cities and towns in western Nevada have at least one urban pond in their area. In the Reno/Sparks area, anglers have a variety of ponds from which to choose; the Sparks Marina is the largest urban pond in the area and provides ample shoreline from which anglers can fish for trout, channel catfish and bass. Reno's Paradise Pond provides handicap access to anglers as well as good fishing for trout in the spring and fall, and catfish in the summer. The Truckee Meadows has some great fishing ponds on the outskirts of town that have the advantage of being close to town, but the feeling of getting away from it all, including Marilyn's Pond, Wilson Common and Davis Creek Pond," she explains.

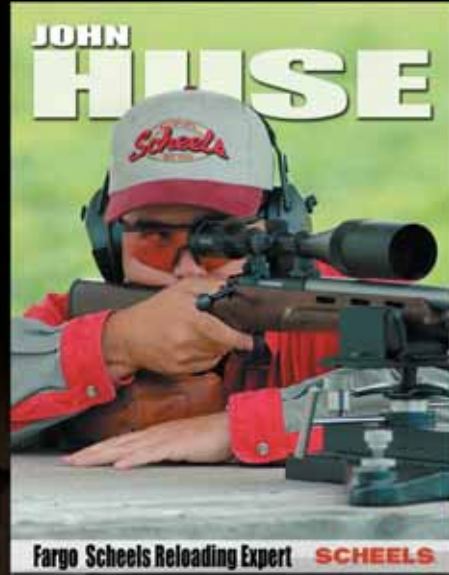
Urban ponds: your cheap ticket to a day of fun!

Nevada's instore and outdoor hunting & fishing experts

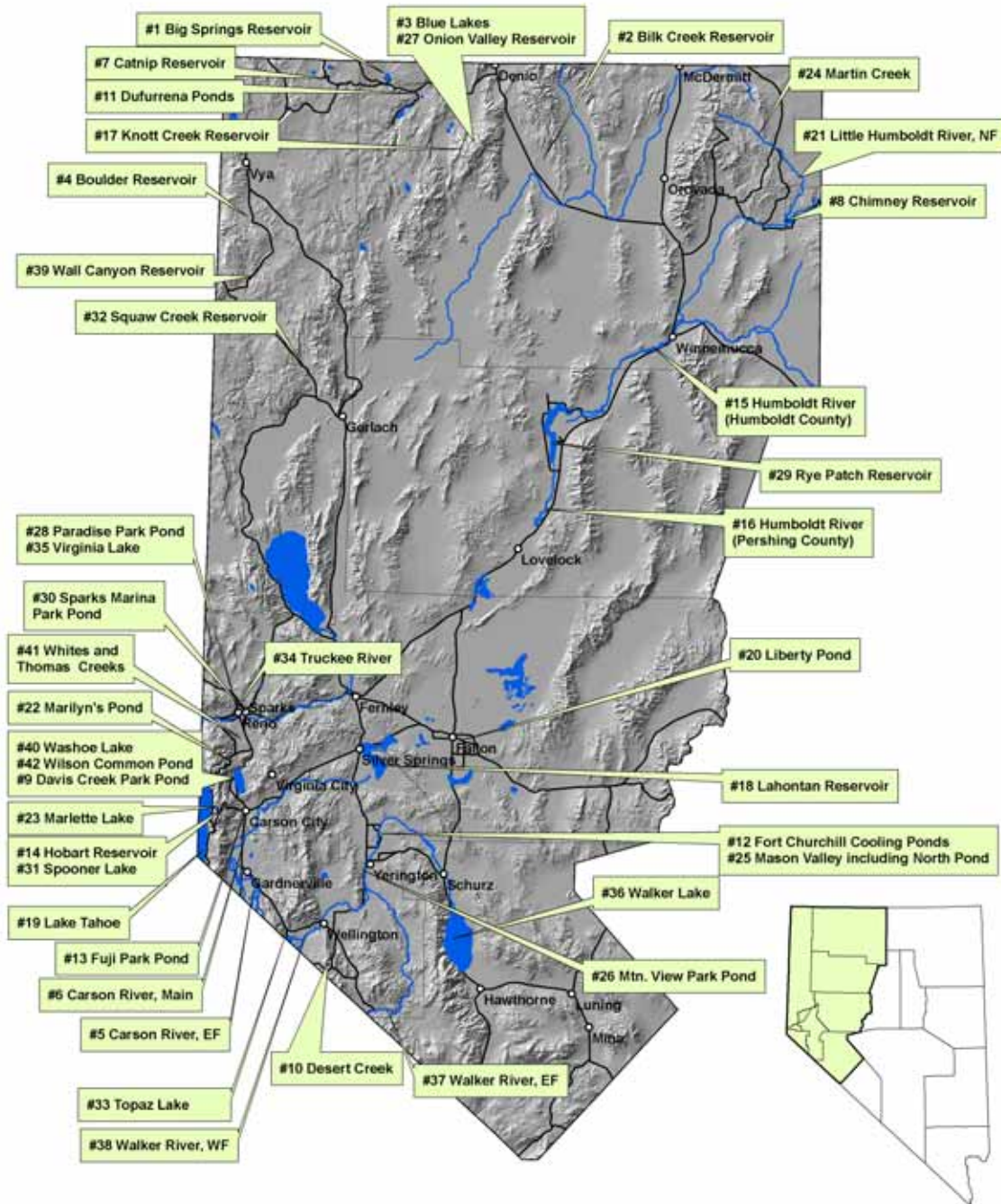


SCHEELS.

The World's Largest All Sports Store
1200 Scheels Drive • Sparks, NV 89434
775.331.2700 • scheels.com



Western Region General Reference Map



NDOW Headquarters/ Western Region Office

1100 Valley Road
Reno, NV 89512
(775) 688-1500

Note: This map depicts the Western Region fishable waters corresponding with the chart on adjacent page.

The **Western Region** includes the nine counties of northwestern Nevada: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey and Washoe. Several popular fishing waters are located within this region including Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, Walker Lake, Pyramid Lake, and the Truckee, Carson and Walker River systems. Waters that are popular for warmwater species are Lahontan, Chimney and Rye Patch Reservoirs, Humboldt River, Washoe Lake, Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area and several canals and drains in the Lahontan Valley.

Western Region Fishable Waters

#	Body of Water	County/Location	Species
1	Big Springs Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Sheldon	rb
2	Bilk Creek Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Bilk C. Mtns.	rb,bc
3	Blue Lakes	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb,bk,ct,bc, tt
4	Boulder Reservoir	Washoe Co./Boulder Mtn.	rb
5	Carson River, East Fork	Douglas Co./Carson Range	rb,bn
6	Carson River, Main	Carson/Lyon/Douglas/Churchill	rb,bn,bb,cc,wc,gs,yp,wp
7	Catnip Reservoir	Washoe Co./Sheldon	ct
8	Chimney Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Little Humboldt River	rb,wp,cc,cr
9	Davis Creek Park Pond	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	rb
10	Desert Creek	Lyon Co./Sweetwater Mtns.	rb,bn,bk
11	Dufurrena Ponds	Humboldt Co./Sheldon	lmb,cr,yp,gs,rs
12	Fort Churchill Cooling Ponds	Lyon Co./Mason Valley	lmb,cc,bg,rs
13	Fuji Park Pond (under construction)	Carson City	rb
14	Hobart Reservoir	Washoe Co./Carson Range	rb,bk,bc, tt
15	Humboldt River	Humboldt Co.	lmb,smb,cc,bb,cr,wp,bg
16	Humboldt River	Pershing Co.	lmb,cc,wp,smb,sb,wi
17	Knott Creek Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb,bc, tt
18	Lahontan Reservoir	Churchill Co./Lahontan Valley	rb,cc,bb,lmb, wb sb,yp,wp,wc,cr,wi
19	Lake Tahoe	Carson City/Douglas/Washoe	rb,bn,mt,ks
20	Liberty Pond	Churchill Co./Fallon	rb,cc,wc,bg
21	Little Humboldt River, NF	Humboldt Co./Santa Rosa Mtns.	rb,bk,bn,ct
22	Marilyn's Pond	Washoe Co.	rb
23	Marlette Lake	Washoe Co.	bk,ct,rb, tt
24	Martin Creek	Humboldt Co./Santa Rosa Mtns.	rb,bn
25	Mason Valley/North Pond	Lyon Co.	rb,bn,lmb,bg
26	Mountain View Park Pond	Lyon Co./Yerington	rb
27	Onion Valley Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb,bk, tt
28	Paradise Park Pond	Washoe Co./Reno	rb,bn,cc
*	Pyramid Lake	Wahoe Co./Near Nixon	ct, sp
*	Quinn River, East Fork	Humboldt Co./Santa Rosa Mtns	rb, bk, bn
29	Rye Patch Reservoir	Pershing Co.	rb,cc,wp,lmb,sb,cr,bb,wc,wi
30	Sparks Marina	Washoe Co./Sparks	rb,bn,cc
31	Spooner Lake	Washoe Co./Carson Range	ct,bn, tt
32	Squaw Creek Reservoir	Washoe Co./Near Gerlach	rb,bn,lmb,sb,bb, tt
*	Star Creek	Pershing Co./Humboldt Range	rb
33	Topaz Lake	Douglas Co./Highway 395	rb,bn,bc,bb, tt
*	Truckee Canal	Lyon Co./Fernley	rb
34	Truckee River	Washoe/Storey Co.	rb,bn,ct,w,cc,lmb,bb,gs
35	Virginia Lake	Washoe Co./Reno	rb,bn,cc,bc
36	Walker Lake	Mineral Co.	ct
*	Walker River	Lyon/Mineral Co.	lmb,cc,wc,bb,bg
37	Walker River, East Fork	Lyon Co./Walker River Valley	rb,bn,w
38	Walker River, West Fork	Lyon/Douglas Co.	rb,bn,w
39	Wall Canyon Reservoir	Washoe Co./North of Gerlach	rb,bn,bc,smb
40	Washoe Lake	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	cc,bh,wb,sp,wi
*	Weber Reservoir	Mineral Co./Walker River	lmb,cc,wc,cr
41	Whites and Thomas Creeks	Washoe Co./Carson Range	rb,bk
42	Wilson Common Pond	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	rb

Species Abbreviations

bb-bullhead catfish
bc-rainbowcutthroat hybrid
bg-bluegill sunfish
bk-brook trout
bn-brown trout
bt-bull trout

cc-channel catfish
cr-crappie
ct-cutthroat trout
gs-green sunfish
ks-kokanee salmon
lmb-largemouth bass
mt-mackinaw trout

rb-rainbow trout
rs-redeer sunfish
sb-spotted bass
smb-smallmouth bass
sp-Sacramento perch
stb-striped bass
tt-tiger trout

w-whitefish
wb-white bass
wc-white catfish
wi-wiper
wp-walleye
yp-yellow perch

* Fishable waters not labeled on map

Wild Trout are Closer than You Think

By Matt Maples

When an angler envisions fishing for trout, they might picture wading along a pristine mountain river meandering through a canyon far from human development. This same angler might be able to picture attaining a perfect drift through a deep run and feeling an almost imperceptible tug as a wild rainbow or brown trout takes the fly. After the subtle strike, the fish will immediately switch gears and launch into a fight that will test the angler's ability to maintain control.

However, not all productive trout rivers are in remote areas, nor do they require extensive travel. Fortunately, some of Nevada's anglers have the opportunity to fish for wild trout just a few miles from home. For anglers near and far, the Truckee River can provide an experience that is worth the trip.

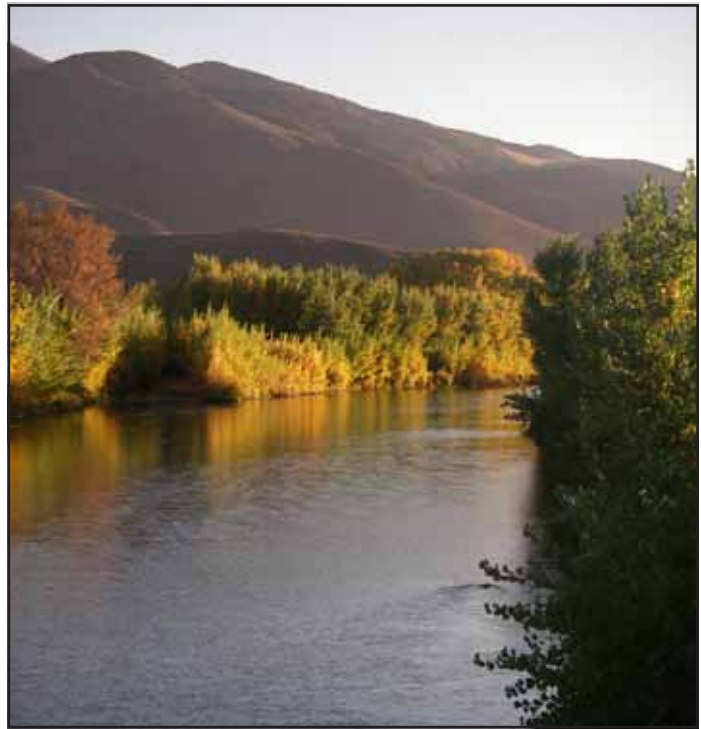
The Truckee River originates at Lake Tahoe and terminates over 100 miles downstream at Pyramid Lake. Historically, the Truckee River supported tremendous spawning runs of native Lahontan cutthroat trout that lived in Pyramid Lake. As human development increased in western Nevada, the cutthroat fishery dwindled and was subsequently replaced with rainbow and brown trout in order to provide fishing opportunities in the Truckee Meadows. Today, the Truckee River supports a variety of cold-water game fish, including rainbow trout, brown trout, mountain whitefish and re-introduced Lahontan cutthroat trout.

The Truckee River is stocked with hatchery rainbow and cutthroat trout from February through October. In 2008, the Truckee River was stocked with approximately 35,000 rainbow trout and 35,000 Lahontan cutthroat trout. These hatchery fish help support the recreational fishery; however, there is also a significant amount of natural reproduction that occurs in the Truckee River. In fact, many rainbow and brown trout spawn in the Reno/Sparks reach of the river. These wild fish may be more challenging to catch than their hatchery relatives, but they provide a substantial reward to the angler with remarkable coloration and an explosive fight.

Each fall, the Nevada Department of Wildlife spends three days conducting electrofishing surveys at several locations on the Truckee River. These electrofishing surveys provide valuable data on the status of the fish population. In 2008, a total of 627 trout were documented during the survey. Brown trout comprised 45 percent of the population and rainbow trout comprised 54 percent. Over 90 percent of the rainbow trout were classified as wild trout that were naturally produced in the river. Brown trout ranged in size from three to twenty-six inches and rainbow trout ranged in size from three to nineteen inches. Although mountain whitefish, a native to the Truckee River, are not targeted by many anglers, fish up to eighteen inches were found during the survey.

The density of trout is generally highest in the upper sections of the Truckee River. However, this does not mean anglers should overlook the lower river, as there are many nice fish in select locations east of the Reno/Sparks area.

Quality trout habitat is intermittent in the lower river so anglers should concentrate on areas where there are riffles



and deep, fast runs. The Reno/Sparks reach of the Truckee River typically produces moderate to high trout densities and many fish greater than eighteen inches are found during the population surveys. Many of the city or county parks in the Reno/Sparks area provide good access to the river. The upper river, above Reno/Sparks, also supports moderate to high densities of trout and mountain whitefish. The access in this section is a little more difficult and some of the best areas require a short hike or negotiating around private property.

The Truckee River attracts the attention of nearly 9,000 anglers each year. Typically, anglers on the Truckee have an average catch rate of one fish per hour. The majority of the angling pressure occurs during the summer months, but the early spring and fall can provide excellent fishing when water conditions are favorable. Rainbow and brown trout typically average 10 – 12 inches; however rainbows up to five pounds and brown trout up to ten pounds are caught each year. The spring of 2008 produced the largest brown trout ever officially recognized from the Truckee River, a substantial 15-pound, 10-ounce fish from the lower river, east of Reno/Sparks.

The Truckee River may not provide the remote setting that anglers often visualize when they think of trout fishing, but it can provide quality fishing opportunities in a variety of settings. One may decide to fish in the canyon sections to the west and east of Reno/Sparks; or elect to try their luck just a short walk from downtown Reno where the casual observer would be surprised to learn what the Truckee River has to offer. Either way, anglers have the opportunity to experience good fishing and a satisfying day at one of Nevada's popular fishing destinations.

Western Region General Regulations

Important Note: Within the Western Region the following general fishing seasons, hours, limits, and regulations apply to all waters EXCEPT those listed under “**Western Region Special Regulations**” on pages 19-21. If the water in which you intend to fish is not listed under the Region’s Special Regulations, then the General Regulations shall apply.

Western Region General Seasons/Hours: Open year around, any hour of the day or night.

Western Region Limits: Except as noted under “Special Regulations” on pages 19-21, the limits are as follows:

Carson City County, Douglas County, Mineral County, Storey County and Washoe County: The limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass.

Churchill County and Lyon County: The limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye.

Humboldt County: The limit is 10 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye.

Pershing County: The limit is 10 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass, 5 may be walleye, and 5 may be white bass or white bass hybrids which are over 14 inches total length. White bass or white bass hybrids under 14 inches total length may be included in the 15 game fish limit.

Artificial Lure Waters: See page 9.

Bait Regulations: See pages 10-11.

Closed Waters: See page 21.

WESTERN REGION SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

Andorno Creek in Humboldt County: Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Limit is zero (0), catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Big Springs Reservoir in Humboldt County: Season is open the second Saturday in May through the last day of February, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Bilk Creek Reservoir in Humboldt County: Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Blue Lakes in Humboldt County: Season is open the second Saturday in June through November 15, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. Only boats without motors are permitted and the area is closed to vehicular traffic.

Catnip Reservoir, tributaries and outlet stream in Washoe County: Season is open the second Saturday in June through November 15, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 1 trout. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Colman Creek in Humboldt County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is zero (0) trout, catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.



Health Advisory

The Nevada State Health Division has issued health advisories that recommend limiting consumption of fish species from six Northern Nevada waters, due to elevated methylmercury levels.

The health advisories recommend no consumption of fish from Lahontan Reservoir and the Carson River from Dayton downstream to the reservoir; no consumption of white bass from Little and Big Washoe Lakes; no consumption of wipers and walleye and no more than one eight-ounce meal per week of any other fish from Rye Patch Reservoir; no consumption of walleye from Chimney Dam Reservoir; and no consumption of largemouth bass or northern pike from Comins Lake. For more information on this, go to www.ndow.org.

Western Region Special Regulations

East Walker River in Lyon County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass except in that portion of the East Walker River which is from ¼ mile above the confluence of the East Walker River and Sweetwater Creek downstream to ½ mile below the confluence of the East Walker River and Red Wash Creek, which is catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Fort Churchill Cooling Pond Cooperative Management Area in Lyon County: Season is open the second Saturday in February through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 15 game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 14 inches. Fishing is prohibited from the center dike and posted areas. Wading or the use of boats and other floating devices is prohibited.

Fuji Park Pond in Carson City County: *Note: Still under construction at this time.* Season is open year around during the hours the park is open to the public. Limit is 3 game fish.

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

Knott Creek Reservoir including inlet and outlet streams in Humboldt County: Season is open the second Saturday in June through November 15. Limit is 1 trout, minimum size 18 inches. Hours are any hour of the day or night. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used. Boats must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake.

Lahontan Reservoir, Carson River and all waters in Lahontan Valley, plus the Carson River downstream of Dayton in Churchill and Lyon Counties: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except for the Lahontan Dam spilling pool (bowl) which is closed to fishing. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be walleye, and 5 may be black bass. However, in accordance with the Nevada State Health Division advisory, the Department of Wildlife recommends no consumption of fish from Lahontan Reservoir, the Carson River below Dayton, and all waters in Lahontan Valley due to elevated mercury levels found in game fish and carp. **NOTE: Stillwater NWR is closed to fishing due to health advisory.**

Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake: Persons under 16 years of age are not required to have a fishing license. Persons 16 years of age or older must have either a Nevada fishing license and a Trout Stamp; a Nevada short-term fishing permit, a "Take Me Fishing" Group permit, or a California fishing license.

Lake Tahoe and Tributaries in Washoe, Douglas, and Carson City Counties: Season is open year around, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset, except for the following closed areas: within a 200 yard radius of the mouths of Third, Incline, and Wood Creeks; 500 yard radius from Sand Harbor Boat Ramp; and within the boat launch area inside the jetty at Cave Rock Boat Ramp. Limits are 5 game fish of which not more than 2 may be mackinaw (lake trout).

Liberty Pond in Churchill County: Season is open year around, during public park hours. Limit is 5 game fish.

Marlette Lake, tributaries and outlet stream in Carson City and Washoe Counties: Season is July 15 through Sept. 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is zero (0) fish, catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Martin Slough Ponds in Douglas County: Season is open year around, sunrise to 1 hour after sunset. Limit is 3 game fish.

North Fork of Battle Creek in Humboldt County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is zero (0), catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County: Season is open the second Saturday in February through September 30, any hour of the day or night on the following waters: Bass, Crappie, North Ponds, Beaver Slough, and that portion of the Walker River within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. It is unlawful to possess black bass between 11 and 14 inches total length. Hinkson Slough: Same season as above; limit is 2 trout and 15 warmwater gamefish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. Minimum size for trout is 16 inches total length. It is unlawful to possess black bass between 11 and 14 inches total length. Artificial lures only (See page 9). Eastside Waterfowl Series Ponds: Season is open Aug. 16 through Sept. 30, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass. It is unlawful to possess black bass between 11 and 14 inches total length. All other waters of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area are closed.

Onion Valley Reservoir in Humboldt County: Season is open the second Saturday in June through November 15, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Rye Patch Reservoir and Humboldt River in Pershing County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 25 game fish of which not more than 5 may be trout, 5 may be walleye, 5 may be black bass and 5 may be white bass or white bass hybrids over 14 inches. White bass or white bass hybrids under 14 inches may be included in the 25 game fish limit.

Western Region Special Regulations



Topaz Marina which is closed to fishing. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass.

Truckee River and its tributaries from below the I-80 bridge, which is upstream from Crystal Peak Park in Verdi, in Washoe and Storey Counties:

Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except for the area within 1,000 feet downstream of Derby Dam, which is closed to fishing. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater gamefish of which not more than 5 may be black bass.

Truckee River, its diversion ditches and tributaries above the I-80 bridge, which is upstream from Crystal Peak Park (in Verdi), to the California state line in Washoe County:

Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 2 trout and 10 mountain whitefish. Minimum size for trout is 14 inches. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Washoe County Urban Ponds: Sparks Marina, Davis Creek Park Pond, Marilyn's Pond, Paradise Pond, Virginia Lake, Idlewild Ponds, Rancho San Rafael Pond, and Wilson Common: Season is open year around, during public park hours. Limit is 5 game fish, of which not more than 2 may be black bass.

Spooner Lake in Douglas County: Season is open year around, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 5 trout.

Topaz Lake in Douglas County: Season is open January 1 through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset, except for the area within the jetties of

Washoe Lake in Washoe County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 10 game fish of which not more than 5 may be catfish. (Scripps Wildlife Management Area is closed to trespass February 15 through August 15).

Closed Waters

In the Western Region the following waters are closed to all fishing:

Churchill County: Lahontan Dam Spilling Pool (bowl) on the Carson River below Lahontan Dam.

Douglas County: Lake Tahoe within the boat launch area, inside the jetty at the Cave Rock boat ramp, north end. Glenbrook Creek from Lake Tahoe to Hwy 50. Topaz Lake within the jetties of Topaz Marina.

Humboldt County: All tributaries to Summit Lake. All waters of the Sheldon Antelope Range except Big Springs Reservoir and Dufurrena Ponds. Washburn, Riser, Crowley, Line Canyon and Sage Creeks in the Montana Mountains. Eightmile Creek in the Santa Rosa Range. Rodeo Creek in the Bilk Creek Mountains, Donnelly Creek in the Calico Range.

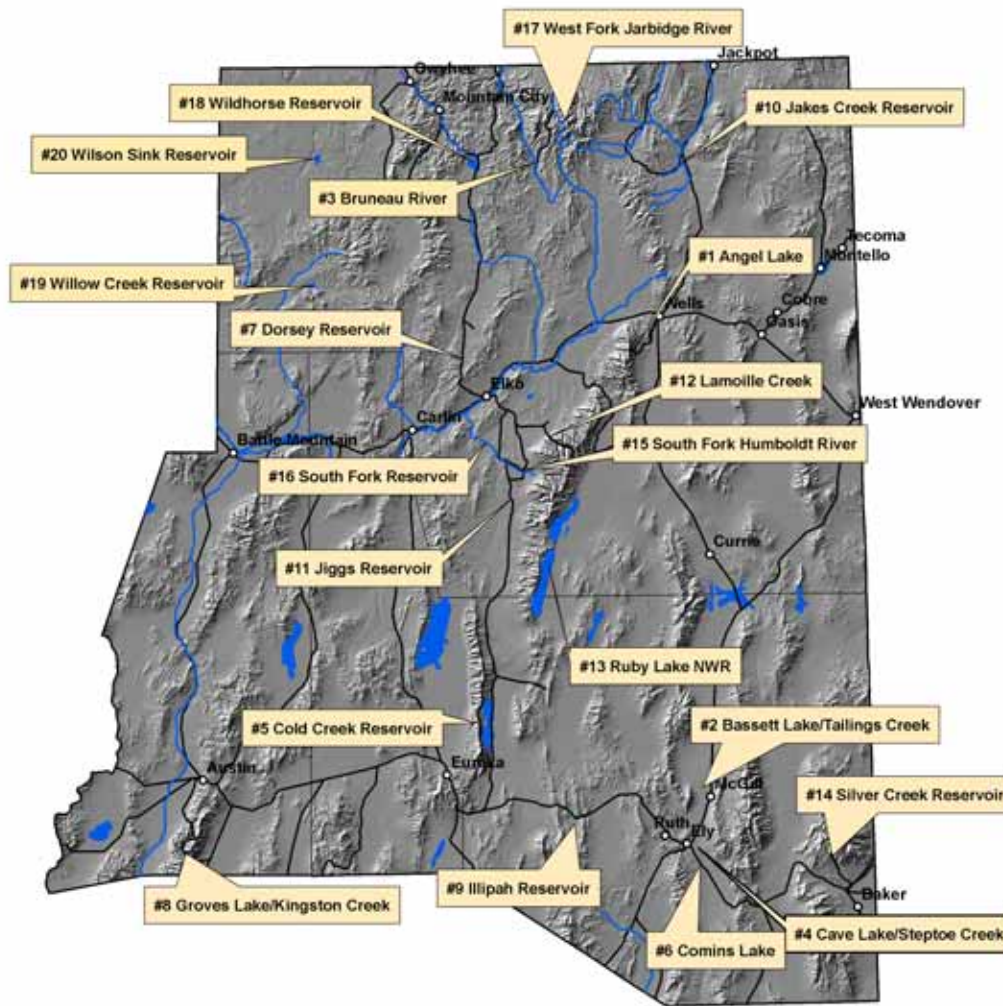
Lyon County: All waters within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area except for those listed as open on page 20.

Mineral County: Rose Creek Confluence from the diversion pipe downstream to Walker Lake and Walker Lake within a 100-yard radius of the inflow.

Storey County: Five Mile Reservoir, and the Truckee River from Derby Dam downstream 1,000 feet.

Washoe County: Third Creek and its tributaries from Lake Tahoe to the Mt. Rose Highway No. 431. Incline Creek and its tributaries from Lake Tahoe to Ski Way and the Mt. Rose Highway No. 431. Wood Creek from Lake Tahoe to the Mt. Rose Highway No. 431. Lake Tahoe within a 200-yard radius of the mouths of Third, Incline and Wood Creeks. A 500-yard radius from Sand Harbor boat ramp. Five Mile Reservoir, Truckee River from Derby Dam downstream 1,000 feet.

Eastern Region General Reference Map



Note: This map depicts the Eastern Region fishable waters corresponding with the chart on adjacent page.

NDOW Eastern Region Office

60 Youth Center Road
 Elko, NV 89801
 (775) 777-2300

The **Eastern Region** includes the four counties of northeastern Nevada: Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine. Popular fishing waters include Wildhorse, Wilson, Willow Creek, Jakes Creek, Illipah and South Fork Reservoirs, Groves Lake, Bassett Lake, Cave Lake, Ruby Lake, other high mountain lakes and several streams located throughout the area.

Eastern Region Fishable Waters

#	Body of Water	County/Location	Species
1	Angel Lake	Elko Co./East Humboldt	rb,bk, tt
*	Barth Pit	Eureka Co./Humboldt River Valley	smb,lmb,bg,cc,rb
2	Bassett Lake/Tailings Creek	White Pine Co./Steptoe Valley	lmb
*	Big Creek	Lander Co./Toiyabe Range	rb, bn
3	Bruneau River	Elko Co./Snake River System	rb,w
*	Carlin Pond	Elko Co./Humboldt River Valley	rb
4	Cave Lake/Steptoe Creek	White Pine Co./Schell Creek Range	rb, bn, bk
*	Cleve Creek	White Pine Co./Schell Creek Range	rb, bn
5	Cold Creek Reservoir	White Pine Co./Newark Valley	rb
6	Comins Lake	White Pine Co./Steptoe Valley	rb, bn, lmb
7	Dorsey Reservoir	Elko Co./NF Humboldt River	rb
*	Dry Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Bull Run Creek	rb,smb,lmb
8	Groves Lake/Kingston Creek	Lander Co./Toiyabe Range	rb,bn
*	Humboldt River	Elko Co.	cc,lmb,smb,bn,bb,bg,
*	Humboldt River, NF	Elko Co./Independence Mountains	bk,ct
*	Humboldt River	Eureka Co.	rb,lmb,smb,cc,bb
*	Humboldt River	Lander Co.	lmb,cc
9	Illipah Reservoir	White Pine Co./White Pine Range	rb,bn
10	Jakes Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Salmon Falls River Drainage	rb,lmb
11	Jiggs Reservoir	Elko Co./Jiggs	rb,lmb,
12	Lamoille Creek	Elko Co./Ruby Mtns.	rb,bk, tt
*	Owyhee River, East Fork	Elko Co./Wildhorse Range	rb,bk,bn,w,yp,smb
13	Ruby Lake NWR	Elko Co./Ruby Valley	rb,bk,bn,lmb,ct,bc,tt
*	Salmon Falls River	Elko Co./O'Neil Basin	rb,bn,w
14	Silver Creek Reservoir	White Pine Co.	rb,bn,bk
15	South Fork Humboldt River	Elko Co./Ruby Mtns.	ct,rb,bn,bk,bc,smb,cc,lmb
16	South Fork Reservoir	Elko Co./SF Humboldt River	rb,bn,smb,lmb,cc, bc,ct,wi
*	Tabor Creek	Elko Co./Snake Mtns.	rb,bk
17	West Fork Jarbidge River	Elko Co./Jarbidge Mtns.	rb,bt,w
*	White River	White Pine Co./White Pine Range	rb,bn
18	Wildhorse Reservoir	Elko Co./EF Owyhee River	rb,bn,smb,yp,cc,bc, lmb,wi, tt
19	Willow Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Tuscarora Mtns.	lmb,cr,cc,ct,wc
*	Willow Creek Pond	Lander Co./Battle Mountain	rb,bn
20	Wilson Sink Reservoir	Elko Co./Independence Mtns.	rb,lmb,tt

* Fishable waters not labeled on map

Species Abbreviations

bb-bullhead catfish
bc-rainbowXcutthroat hybrid
bg-bluegill sunfish
bk-brook trout
bn-brown trout
bt-bull trout
cc-channel catfish
cr-crappie
ct-cutthroat trout

gs-green sunfish
ks-kokanee salmon
lmb-largemouth bass
mt-mackinaw trout
rb-rainbow trout
rs-redeer sunfish
sb-spotted bass
smb- smallmouth bass
sp- Sacramento perch

stb - striped bass
tt - tiger trout
w - whitefish
wb - white bass
wc - white catfish
wi - wiper
wp - walleye
yp - yellow perch

Eastern Region General Regulations

Important Note: Within the Eastern Region the following general fishing seasons, hours, limits, and regulations apply to all waters EXCEPT those listed under “**Eastern Region Special Regulations**” on pages 24-25. If the water in which you intend to fish is not listed under the Eastern Region’s Special Regulations, then the General Regulations shall apply.

Eastern Region General Seasons/Hours: Open year around, any hour of the day or night.

Eastern Region Limits: Except as noted under “Special Regulations” on pages 24-25, the limits are as follows:

Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties - Lakes and Reservoirs: The limit is 5 trout, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. No limit on northern pike or yellow perch (unlimited possession).

Elko County - Streams and Rivers: The limit is 10 trout, 10 mountain whitefish, and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. No limit on northern pike or yellow perch (unlimited possession). No bull trout are allowed in possession.

Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties - Streams and Rivers: The limit is 10 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass. No limit on northern pike or yellow perch (unlimited possession).

Bait Regulations: While fishing in this region, the possession or use of fish as bait, whether dead or alive or any parts thereof except for preserved salmon eggs, is prohibited. Other aquatic bait may be used only in the water from which it is taken. See pages 10-11 for more regulations on the use of bait fish.

Closed Waters: See page 25.

Artificial Lure Waters: See pages 9.

EASTERN REGION SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

Angel Lake and inlet and outlet streams in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Bruneau River and tributary streams: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limits are 10 trout and 10 mountain whitefish.

Cave Lake, Steptoe Creek and Cave Creek in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. On Cave Lake, boats must be operated at a speed which leaves a flat wake and in no case exceeds 5 nautical miles per hour.

Cold Creek Reservoir in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limits are 5 trout and 5 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches.

Comins Lake in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 5 black bass. No limit on northern pike (unlimited possession). Fish must be dead before transporting.

Groves Lake, Kingston Creek and Big Creek in Lander County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. Only boats without motors and boats with electric motors are permitted.

Illipah Reservoir and Creek in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. Flat wake restrictions for boats.

ATTENTION TROUT ANGLERS

Identify Your Catch in the Jarbidge

The possession of bull trout is prohibited! All captured bull trout must be immediately released unharmed. Knowing how to identify your catch is important.

Bull Trout

No black spots on dorsal fin



Bull trout have light colored spots scattered over a dark (olive-green color) background. The fins have no black spotting.

Rainbow Trout

Black spots on dorsal fin



Rainbow trout have a light colored background with a pink to red colored stripe across the side of the body. In addition, there is black spotting over the body, tail fin and dorsal fin.

When fishing waters in the Jarbidge River drainage area it is essential to be able to differentiate between rainbow trout and the threatened bull trout. The most common trout you will find is the rainbow trout.

Please notify the Department of Wildlife’s Eastern Region Office in Elko of any bull trout that you catch and release. The Elko NDOW office is located at 60 Youth Center Road in Elko. Their phone number is (775) 777-2300. Watch for NDOW signs in the Jarbidge area.

Eastern Region Special Regulations

Jarbidge River, West Fork and East Fork and its tributary streams in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 10 mountain whitefish, except the possession of bull trout is prohibited. All captured bull trout must be released immediately. Please report the capture of bull trout to NDOW Eastern Region Office - see page 24.

Marys River and tributary streams in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Elko and White Pine Counties: Season is open year around in all areas except as posted. Refuge is open 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. From Jan. 1 through June 14 the limit is 3 trout and 5 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches. From June 15 through Dec. 31 the limit is 3 trout and 10 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches. Those areas of the Collection Ditch that are open to fishing may be fished with artificial lures only. Chumming is prohibited. It is unlawful to clean or fillet fish within the boundaries of the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. The possession or use of live or dead bait fish (including crayfish and amphibians) is prohibited anywhere on the refuge. For boating regulations contact the Refuge Manager. The Gallagher Hatchery rearing, brood and spring ponds, and Cave Creek on the west side of the County Road are closed to fishing.

Ruby Mountains and East Humboldt Range High Lakes (except for Angel Lake) in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 10 trout.

Smith Creek Reservoir, including inlet and outlet streams in Lander County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Snake Mountain High Lakes in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 10 trout.

South Fork Reservoir and the South Fork of the Humboldt River from the Lucky Nugget Subdivision access causeway downstream to its confluence with the Humboldt River in Elko County: Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Exception: March 1 through June 30, catch and release fishing only for black bass. Limits are: 5 trout, 1 black bass, 1 white bass hybrid (wiper) and 5 channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass and white bass hybrids is 15 inches total length.

South Fork of the Humboldt River from the Lucky Nugget Subdivision access causeway upstream to Lee in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 1 trout. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Tailings Creek, Cleve Creek, Silver Creek and White River in White Pine County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Tonkin Springs Reservoir in Eureka County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout. Artificial lures only. Stream above reservoir is closed to fishing.

Wildhorse Reservoir and all inlet and outlet streams including Penrod Creek up to the bridge below the Gold Creek Ranger Station in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Exception: March 1 through June 30, catch and release fishing only for black bass. Limits are 5 trout, 1 black bass, 1 white bass hybrid (wiper) and 5 channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass and white bass hybrids is 15 inches total length. No limit on yellow perch (unlimited possession).

Willow Creek Pond and Reservoir including inlet and outlet streams in Lander County: Season is open year around, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 5 trout and 5 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches. No limit on yellow perch (unlimited possession).

Willow Creek Reservoir in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass and 5 may be channel catfish. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length.

Wilson Sink Reservoir and its outlet and inlet stream up to State Route 11 in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout, 10 mountain whitefish and 10 black bass. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length.

CLOSED WATERS

In the Eastern Region the following waters are closed to all fishing:

Elko County

In Ruby Valley, fishing is prohibited in Gallagher Hatchery rearing, brood and spring ponds; in Cave Creek west of the county road; and on Franklin Lake Wildlife Management Area.

Eureka County

Tonkin Springs Creek (Denay Creek) from origin to its confluence with Tonkin Springs Reservoir.

White Pine County

Cold Creek Springs (Spring Pond) and creek above Cold Creek Reservoir in the Diamond Range of White Pine County.

Fishing the Small Stuff

By Joe Doucette

While most anglers in Nevada target the lakes and reservoirs scattered around the state, few anglers head for the 529 fishable streams in Nevada, and even fewer head for the myriad of small “cricks” that flow throughout central and eastern Nevada.

Jerry Smith, the Supervising Game Warden for Nevada Department of Wildlife’s (NDOW) Eastern Region, is an avid angler who grew up on Nevada’s small streams. “There is nothing better than a pan full of trout out of a stream the same day you catch them,” says Smith. “It can be a challenge to pick out a stream and get enough trout for a meal at the end of the day.”

Smith says that fishing in Nevada’s small streams is like a big game hunt. You have to identify the habitat where the fish are, put on a stalk and then have everything fall together perfectly to catch them.

“Much of streamside vegetation in Nevada is extremely thick,” explains Alan Jenne, NDOW Fisheries Biologist. “So while there may be over 2,700 miles of fishable streams in Nevada, you won’t have easy access to much of it.”

To start your hunt for a good fishing stream, both Smith and Jenne recommend picking up a “Fishable Waters Map” for the region you plan to fish from any NDOW office. This map has a list of all the fishable waters and breaks down what species are in each of the waters and a general location of the streams.

The densely grown streamside vegetation is both a blessing and a curse. A blessing, as it affords the sneaky angler cover on the small streams as the fish are more attuned to the shadows, noise and vibrations of predators. A curse, as anglers try to move their fishing rods through it, catching on every branch and twig, often leaving yards of fishing line in their wake.



“Use a rod you are comfortable and familiar with,” suggests Smith. “You’re not going to be doing much casting, but rather placing your

presentation where the fish are.”

Smith likes a 6-foot spin/fly combination rod with a closed face spin cast reel, while Jenne prefers a 5-foot spinning setup. But both agree that the rod needs to be fairly short and that live bait is often the most effective presentation. Garden hackle and grasshoppers are the baits of choice for most stream anglers, floating both unweighted through pools and riffles, using your rod like an old fashioned cane pole, placing your bait precisely where the fish will find it.

However, when the opportunity presents itself, these two



lifelong anglers will switch to small spinners and flies (with split shot) casting into beaver ponds and plunge pools looking for “lunkers.” The size of the fish is dependent upon habitat conditions, with some streams sporting 6-inch brookies and others producing 14-inch fish.

“You need to read the water and anticipate how you are going to fish it,” says Jenne. “Look for an elevated spot to observe the stream before you start.”

Smith adds, “Read the stream just like you would a river, realizing that it is just a smaller version and the fish are much more wary of predators.”

Work your way upstream while fishing as any disturbance in these small waters will affect the fish for quite a ways downstream. Fish regularly hold in hiding spots under logs, undercut banks, and brush, darting into the stream as food drifts by, and then quickly returning to cover. If you miss a trout in a hole or riffle, move on as it may be several hours before these wary fish will strike again.

While fishing in many of Nevada’s streams is good year round, in the northern part of the state, the snowmelt will make streams unfishable in the Spring as the water becomes turbid and fish move into the margins of the stream. In ranges like the Ruby’s, Independence and the Snake, it may be mid-May or early June before the streams are fishable, while in the ranges of central Nevada, they can become fishable in late April to mid-May.

“These streams are an untouched resource,” explains Jenne. “You will more than likely have the stream to yourself and catch fish that have never seen a fly or a lure. I encourage everyone to get out and enjoy this incredible fishery that most anglers seem to forget about.”



Make a Difference Show Someone New How to Fish


Picture the person who first took you fishing. Now picture yourself inspiring that same passion. You can share that great feeling and build our fishing resources for tomorrow – resources that depend on license sales and need help. Go to AnglersLegacy.org and **Take the Pledge** to take someone new fishing. You can make a real difference. You can build the legacy for tomorrow.

SHARE THE LEGACY TODAY

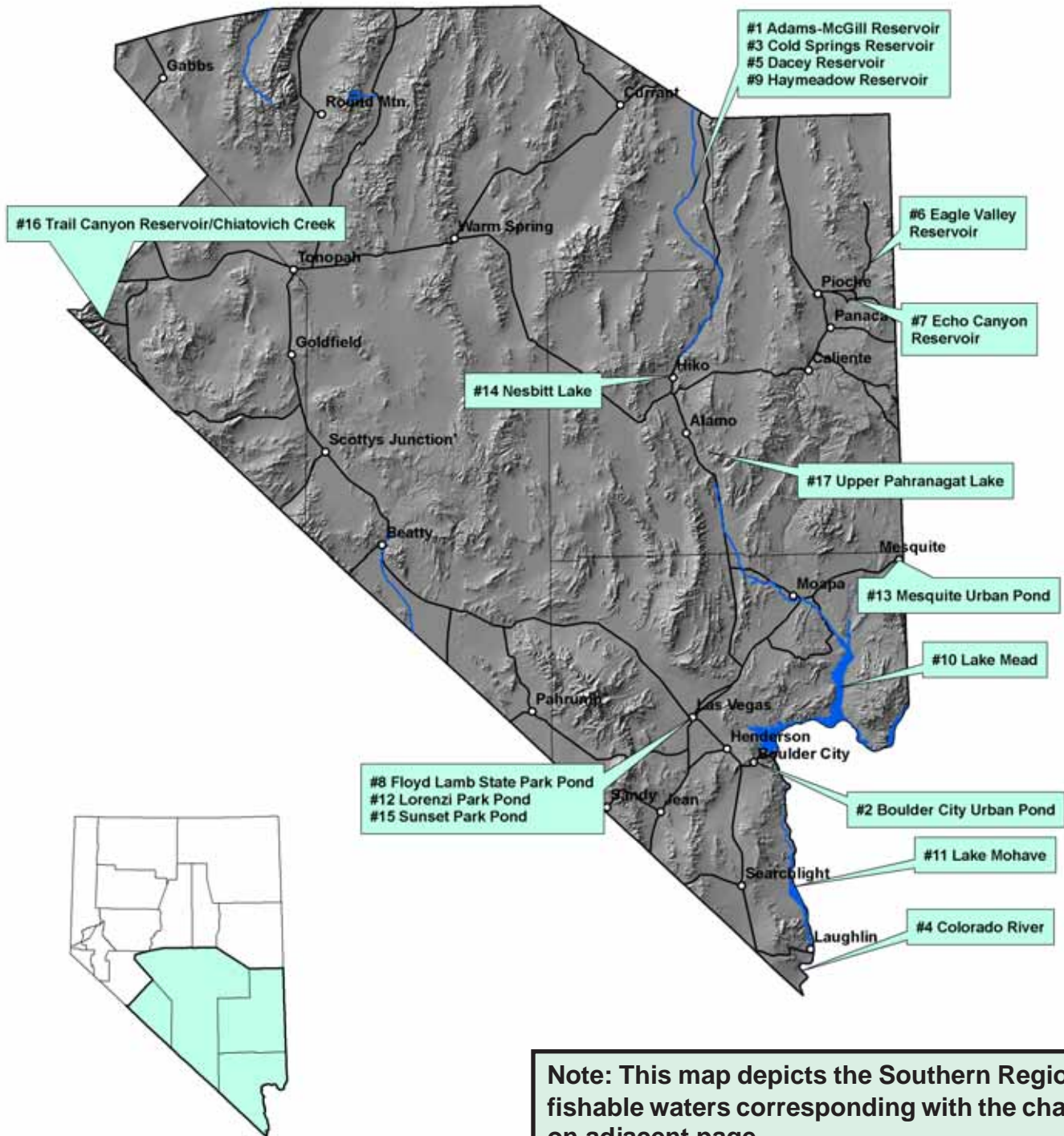
TAKE THE
PLEDGE

GO TO ANGLERSLEGACY.ORG

Anglers' Legacy[™]

A national mission from  TAKE ME FISHING[®]

Southern Region General Reference Map



Note: This map depicts the Southern Region fishable waters corresponding with the chart on adjacent page.

The **Southern Region** includes the four counties of southern Nevada: Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln and Nye. Major fishing waters within this region include Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, the Colorado River, Eagle Valley Reservoir, Echo Canyon Reservoir and the reservoirs on Kirch Wildlife Management Area. A number of small streams in northern Nye County provide wild trout fishing and a few are stocked with hatchery-reared rainbow trout.

Southern Region Fishable Waters

#	Body of Water	County/Location	Species
1	Adams-McGill Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	lmb, rb
*	Barley Creek	Nye Co./Monitor Range	rb,bk,bn
*	Beaver Dam Creek	Lincoln Co.	rb
2	Boulder City Urban Pond	Clark Co.	rb,cc
16	Chiatovitch Creek	Esmeralda Co./White Mtns.	rb,bk,bn
*	Cold Creek Pond	Clark Co.	rb
3	Cold Springs Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	rb,lmb
4	Colorado River	Clark Co.	rb,cc,lmb,stb,bg
5	Dacey Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	lmb
6	Eagle Valley Reservoir	Lincoln Co./Spring Valley	rb,bn
7	Echo Canyon Reservoir	Lincoln Co./Dry Valley	rb,lmb,cr
8	Floyd Lamb State Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs,rs
9	Haymeadow Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	rb,lmb
10	Lake Mead	Clark Co.	rb,lmb,cc,stb, bb,cr,gs,bg
11	Lake Mohave	Clark Co.	rb,lmb,cc,stb, bb,gs,bg
12	Lorenzi Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs
*	Mosquito Creek	Nye Co./Monitor Range	rb,bk,ct
13	Mesquite Urban Pond	Clark Co.	rb,cc
14	Nesbitt Lake	Lincoln Co./Pahranagat Valley	lmb,bb
*	Pine Creek	Nye Co./Monitor Mtns.	rb,bk,bn,ct
*	Reese River, Upper	Nye Co./Toiyabe Mtns.	rb,bk,ct
*	San Juan Creek	Nye Co./Toiyabe Mtns	rb,bk,ct
*	Sportsmans Park Pond	Nye Co.	rb
15	Sunset Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs,cr
16	Trail Canyon Reservoir	Esmeralda Co./White Mtns	rb,bk
17	Upper Pahranagat Lake	Lincoln Co./Pahranagat Valley	lmb,bb,cr

* Fishable waters not labeled on map

Species Abbreviations

bb-bullhead catfish
bc-rainbowXcutthroat hybrid
bg-bluegill sunfish
bk-brook trout
bn-brown trout
bt-bull trout

cc-channel catfish
cr-crappie
ct-cutthroat trout
gs-green sunfish
ks-kokanee salmon
lmb-largemouth bass
mt-mackinaw trout

rb-rainbow trout
rs-redeer sunfish
sb-spotted bass
smb-smallmouth bass
sp-Sacramento perch
stb-striped bass
tt-tiger trout

w-whitefish
wb-white bass
wc-white catfish
wi-wiper
wp-walleye
yp-yellow perch

Nevada's Underutilized Fishing Resource

By C. Douglas Nielsen

Believe it or not, if you are looking for a place to fish year-round with minimal fishing pressure you may want to try Lake Mead or Lake Mohave. While it is true that these reservoirs are on the list of America's busiest recreational waterways, most of that visitation occurs during the three months between Memorial Day and Labor Day weekends. That leaves about nine months of the year when boating traffic is minimal.

Both Mead and Mohave offer anglers a variety of game species including largemouth bass, catfish, bluegill, green sunfish, crappie and striped bass. Lake Mead is also home to a growing smallmouth bass population, which now accounts for about 30 percent of the fish weighed-in during tournaments. And during the cooler months, generally November through March, the Nevada Department of Wildlife stocks rainbow trout in each of the reservoirs.

Stripers comprise about 90 percent of the annual catch on Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, both part of the Colorado River system. In fact, the state record striper was caught by Allan Cole at Lake Mohave in 2001. The fish weighed-in at 63 pounds.

The best striper fishing is found from April through November, but the peak catch months are June, July, October and November. In the spring, striped bass will hit crankbaits or anchovies fished at depths of 20 to 60 feet. During the summer and fall, stripers drive threadfin shad to the surface, thereby creating excellent top-water action. Winter fishing is usually best when fishing deep with anchovies; however, fishing with live shad can also be effective during the day. At night, large surface plugs fished with a slow retrieve can take cruising stripers.

Anglers looking to net a few largemouth bass can catch them year round, but the most productive months to harvest largemouth bass are June, July and October. During the winter



months, look for them in deep water off points or near other structures. During the spring spawning period, which can occur as early as February and last into May depending on the lake and conditions, the fish are shallow. This is a good time to cast plastics, spinner baits and crankbaits.

When the summer arrives, early morning and evening fishing with top-water lures can produce some fish. As the day heats up, move your fishing efforts to deepwater near points and underwater structures. Bass are very active in the fall and will take plastics, crankbaits and top-water lures.

Despite rumors to the contrary, Lake Mead still has plenty of water for boaters and anglers to safely pursue their recreational activity of choice. The lake is 110 miles long and when completely full covers more than 150,000 surface acres. Lake Mohave is 64 miles long and covers 30,000 surface acres, so between the two there is still plenty of water to fish. Each lake boasts shorelines comprised of coves and bays that hold a wide variety of fish, many of which are accessible only to boaters.

And don't forget the weather, one of the primary factors attracting visitors to Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. While summer temperatures frequently top 110-degrees, the average high temperatures in the months of October, November and December are 83, 68 and 59 degrees, respectively. For the months of January, February, March, April and May the average highs are 57, 62, 69, 80 and 89 degrees.

Visitors will find both primitive and developed camping areas, but for those who prefer them, finer accommodations are not too far away.

Southern Region General Regulations

Important Note: Within the Southern Region the following general fishing seasons, hours, limits, and regulations apply to all waters EXCEPT those listed under “**Southern Region Special Regulations**” on pages 31-32. If the water in which you intend to fish is not listed under the Region’s Special Regulations, then the General Regulations shall apply.

Southern Region General Seasons/Hours: Open year around, any hour of the day or night, except where noted under special regulations.

Limits: Except as noted under “Southern Region Special Regulations” on pages 31-32, the limits are as follows: Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye Counties: the limit is 10 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass.

All game fish must be dead before being transported away from the body of water where caught.

SOUTHERN REGION SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

Carpenter Creek in Clark County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 2 trout.

Clark County Urban Ponds: Boulder City Fishing Pond, Hafen Lane Pond, Lorenzi Park Pond, Mesquite Urban Pond, Sunset Park Pond and Floyd Lamb Park Pond. Season is open year around and hours are when the park is open to public use. Limit is 3 game fish.

Cold Creek Pond and Cold Creek in Clark County: Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Limit is 3 game fish.

Eagle Valley Reservoir and the stream above and below the reservoir, in Lincoln County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout.

Echo Canyon Reservoir in Lincoln County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass.

Kirch Wildlife Management Area in Nye County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night, except the upper portions of Adams-McGill, Cold Springs and Haymeadow Reservoirs, which are closed to trespass February 15 through August 15 as posted. **Dacey and Tule Reservoirs** open Aug. 16 through Feb. 14. A 100 yard area as posted around the inflow from Hot Creek to Dacey and Adams-McGill Reservoirs shall be closed to fishing January 1 through April 1. Limits are 5 trout, 10 black bass, and 15 other warmwater game fish. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length. See page 39 for boat restrictions.

Interstate Waters Fishing and License Information:

1. When fishing on the reciprocal waters of the Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, each person who is 14 years of age or over must possess:

(a) An Arizona Colorado River special use stamp, in addition to an Arizona fishing license; or

(b) A Nevada Colorado River special use stamp, in addition to a Nevada fishing license, unless he is fishing from the shore of the state in which he is licensed.

2. The fee for the Nevada Colorado River special use stamp is \$3, and the stamp is effective from March of the year that the stamp is issued through February of the following year.

3. A person who holds a Nevada Colorado River special use stamp must validate the stamp by signing his name in ink across the face of the stamp and affixing the stamp to his fishing license or permit to fish, or the person must provide any other such documentation as the Department provides as proof that he has paid to the Department the fee for the special use stamp.

Continued on Page 32

Bait Regulations: See pages 10-11 for more regulations on the use of bait fish.

Tackle Restrictions: In Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River, the use of more than two hooks for bait or flies is prohibited. See below and on pages 8-9 in General Regulations for further information.

Artificial Lure Waters: See page 9.

Spearfishing: Persons may spearfish for striped bass in Lake Mead and in Lake Mohave from Cottonwood Cove to the cable below Hoover Dam. Spearfishing for striped bass is prohibited in that portion of Lake Mohave from Cottonwood Cove to Davis Dam and from Davis Dam down river to the Nevada state line. In Lakes Mead and Mohave and the Colorado River system, spearfishing is prohibited within 1/2 mile of any dock or swimming area.

When spearfishing, a person must display, within 100 feet, an appropriate diver’s flag. A mechanical spearing device may be used only under the surface of the water, and the spear must be attached to the device by a lanyard.

Fishing license regulations apply when spearfishing.

Southern Region Special Regulations

Continued from page 31

4. Persons under 14 years of age may fish in the reciprocal waters of the Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave without obtaining a special use stamp, license or permit to fish.

Colorado River below Davis Dam in Clark County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except in areas as posted. Limit is 10 trout, 6 black bass, 10 striped bass and 25 catfish. Minimum size for black bass is 13 inches. No limit on other game fish. For bait restrictions-see pages 10-11. For spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 31.

Lake Mead in Clark County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night, except in areas as posted. Limit is 5 trout, 6 black bass, 25 catfish and 15 crappie. No limit on striped bass less than 20 inches total length. The limit on striped bass 20 inches total length or longer is 20 fish. No limit restriction on other game fish. For bait restrictions-see pages 10-11. Tackle and striped bass spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 31. *Note: Boulder Harbor, formerly known as Lake Mead Marina, is now open to fishing.*

Lake Mohave in Clark County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night, except in areas as posted. Limit is 10 trout, 6 black bass, 25 catfish and 15 crappie. No limit on striped bass less than 20 inches total length. The limit on striped bass 20 inches total length or longer is 20 fish. No limit on other game fish. For bait restrictions-see pages 10-11. Tackle and striped bass spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 31.

Nesbitt Lake (Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area) in Lincoln County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except the portion above the old fence line as posted closed to trespass from February 15 through August 15 and closed to fishing during waterfowl season. Limit is 10 black bass and 10 bullheads. See boat restrictions on page 39.

Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge in Lincoln County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night except North Marsh which is closed to fishing during the waterfowl hunting season. Limit is 3 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass.

Virgin River and Muddy (Moapa) River systems in Clark County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout, 6 black bass, 25 catfish, 15 crappie and 20 striped bass. No limit on other game fish.



CLOSED WATERS

In the Southern Region the following waters are closed to all fishing:

Ash Springs outflow through the River Ranch to beginning of the concrete ditch, in Lincoln County.

Crystal Springs and outflow for one half mile to beginning of the concrete ditch, in Lincoln County.

Kirch Wildlife Management Area

Hot Creek to its confluence with Adams-McGill Reservoir; Sunnyside Creek above Sunnyside/Adavin County Road crossing in Sec. 36 T 7N, R61E in Nye County.

Lakes Mead and Mohave and the Colorado River areas as posted

immediately above and below Hoover and Davis Dams; and except as otherwise posted by the National Park Service, those waters within the flat wake buoys at the following marinas and harbors: Overton Beach, Echo Bay Resort, Callville Bay Marina, Las Vegas Wash, Cottonwood Cove, Hemenway Harbor and Las Vegas Boat Harbor in Clark County.

Spring Mountain Ranch State Park Pond, Veteran's Memorial Park, Boulder City, all waters except the Boulder City Fishing Pond as posted.

Invasive Species, Costly to Control

By Mark Warren and Jon Sjöberg

Aquatic nuisance species, or ANS, are defined as any nonindigenous (not native) aquatic species of plant or animal that has a negative effect on native species or the ecological stability of waters. Negative effects may lead to a decrease in sportfish and native species numbers or other negative impacts on desirable aquatic life which can lead to commercial and/or recreational loss as well as the possible complete elimination of native species. At times, health issues might also be an area of concern. ANS can take a variety of forms, from plants such as water milfoil, that can clog canals and impede water delivery, to quagga mussels that can clog water intake pipes, to New Zealand mudsnails, which replace native invertebrates that are an essential food source for desirable fishes.

Invasive Species Cost Everyone

Control, or at least reduction, of ANS costs millions of dollars a year. According to a University of Notre Dame study, zebra and quagga mussels cost the Great Lakes regional economy at least \$200 million a year. Leonard Willett, Bureau of Reclamation quagga mussel coordinator for the lower Colorado River Dams, estimates that the maintenance bill for clogged hydroelectric cooling pipes in Hoover Dam could reach \$1 million per year. Eradicating the northern pike from Davis Lake in California has cost that state over \$20 million to date. Keeping water delivery canals in Southern California free of water hyacinth costs that state millions of dollars annually. In addition to maintenance costs, there's also revenue lost from decreased recreational fishing opportunities.

ANS Damage Fisheries

Nevada's waters have already been significantly damaged by the illegal transfer and release of ANS. Introduced bullfrogs, being large and aggressive, have displaced native frog species such as the leopard frog. Nonnative crayfish have been introduced into streams and springs throughout southern Nevada, negatively impacting native fish and amphibian species. Comins Lake, near Ely, was a trophy trout fishery several years ago. It was not uncommon to catch several rainbow over 5-pounds in one outing. Illegally introduced northern pike increased in size and total numbers until they "took over" the lake, decimating the trout and largemouth bass.

Quagga Mussels

Despite only reaching up to 1.6 inches in size, the quagga mussel can seriously impact fisheries by filtering plankton. Once established, they can alter the food chain and damage fishery ecosystems.



Quagga and zebra mussels filter water, straining zooplankton and phytoplankton which form the base of the food chain in lakes and ponds; individual mussels can filter up to one liter of water per day. Large decreases in plankton abundance alters the food chain in lakes and reservoirs to the detriment of sport and native fish species. Mussel waste products increase the occurrence of toxic blue-green algae blooms and increased water clarity can also increase the abundance of undesirable aquatic plants. The illegal release of aquarium fish has been the single greatest threat to Nevada's sensitive native fishes in our many warmwater spring systems. Once ANS are released and established, removal or control can be virtually impossible, permanently and negatively impacting our aquatic systems throughout the state.

Difficulties of Removal and Cleanup

Control of ANS varies with the species, but once established, unwanted species are difficult, if not impossible, to get rid of. Mechanical means of removal, such as cleaning the irrigation ditches of southern California, is both time consuming and expensive. Chemical treatment is the most common procedure for unwanted fish removal. Among the options being investigated for control of invasive mussels include using bacteria that targets the mussels. The use of chemicals, filters and ultraviolet light are other control methods.

What Can You Do?

Boaters

- Remove any visible mud, hitchhiking plants and animals and place them in the trash before transporting equipment.
- Rinse boat and equipment thoroughly, including draining all lake or river water before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes into contact with water (boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.)
- Flush jet ski, boat or bilge/ballast with hot sudsy water or 5% bleach solution.
- Air-dry boat, personal watercraft or other equipment for at least 5-days before moving to a new body of water.
- Never release plants, fish or animals back into a system, unless they are from that body of water.

Anglers

- Rinse mud and debris from waders, boots and other gear after use, and let it dry as long as possible.
- Do not reuse bait or transfer bait between bodies of water.
- Follow regulations regarding live bait; many invasive species problems are the result of bait releases.
- Never release plants, fish or animals back into a system, unless they are from that body of water.

Aquarium Owners

- Do not release unwanted aquarium plants, animals or fish into Nevada waters. Aquarium releases are a major problem in many Nevada waters.

Invasive Species - Everyone's Issue

By Edwin Lyngar

It is hard to overstate the threat that aquatic nuisance species (ANS) pose to Nevada waters and beyond. On the previous page, there is a great deal of information on the impact of ANS, but the most important thing to remember is that sportsmen, boaters and the general public are the first line of defense in this battle for Nevada's waters.

"These things are real, they cause real damage, and they are a game changer for the water in which you fish, swim or boat," said Mark Warren, Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) biologist. "If we cannot enlist the sportsmen in this battle against ANS, then we cannot win."

The key to winning, according to Warren and others, is to teach others how not to inadvertently contaminate otherwise clean waters. Invasive species can only move if people help them. Clean, drain and dry every time, every place.

"I doubt sportsmen want to be responsible for wrecking a favorite fishing hole or closing down a recreational waterway," said Warren. "Sometimes people believe these threats are exaggerated, but nowhere is the threat more real and the impact of the individual more important than in the case of invasive species."

"These things are real, they cause real damage, and they are a game changer for the water in which you fish, swim or boat." - Mark Warren, NDOW Biologist

"We have put together prohibitions on many invasive species," said Chief Game Warden Rob Buonamici. "However, we know that a willing and involved sporting and boating public is the only thing that can make a difference."



Most of the time, we know that people simply do not know the impact of their actions."

In addition, releases of pets also pose an invasive species threat. This past year, game wardens seized more than 200 African clawed frogs that were turned in by dozens of Nevadans located across the state. These dangerous invasive frogs can displace and kill native frogs and amphibians and pose a serious threat to native ecosystems. In this invasive species threat, people just didn't realize the danger and an out-of-state company illegally sold the frogs as pets through the mail, said Buonamici. In August, game wardens seized nine Red Bellied piranhas from a Las Vegas home. These cases demonstrate just how widespread invasive species can be.

The threat from quagga mussels remains on the list of highest concerns for wardens and biologists, specifically at sensitive waters such as Lake Tahoe. The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency recently passed a rule to limit the launch of boats to times when certified quagga inspectors are available to inspect boats.

"We are striving for viable solutions to the quagga mussel issue," said Buonamici. "It is a serious threat to our sport fisheries and to recreational boating. However, we still want people to boat and fish."

The solution is clear. Sportsmen, boaters, the general public and water enthusiasts of all types must all be aware of the problem and clean, drain and dry all boats, tackle and equipment each and every time that they change waterways, this way invasive species would have no way to spread. As much as people remain the main avenue for the problem of invasive species, they also pose the most credible solution.

PROTECT NEVADA'S WATERS

BEFORE YOU LAUNCH. BEFORE YOU LEAVE.

INSPECT YOUR VESSEL!

The spread of mussels, snails and aquatic plants into Nevada waters could result in an environmental and economic disaster. They can cause the demise of native species and disrupt the ecological balance of streams, lakes and reservoirs. Transferring a boat, trailer or equipment such as waders, bait buckets, dive and fishing gear spreads these invasive species.



Quagga/Zebra Mussel

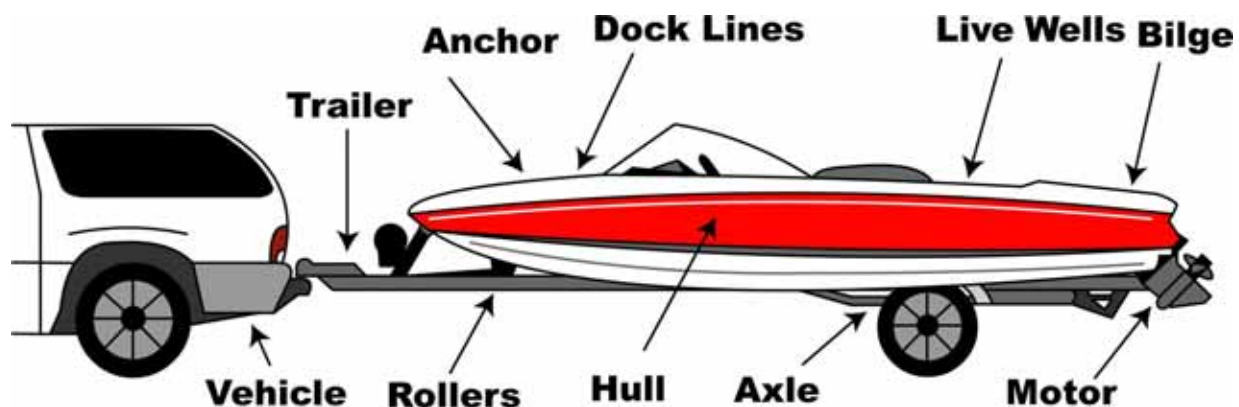


New Zealand Mudsnail

HOW WE CAN STOP THE SPREAD

Here are some methods to minimize your chances of accidentally transporting invasive species. By following these steps you can help protect your valuable fishing and boating waters resource for the future:

- **LEARN** how to identify zebra and quagga mussels.
- **REMOVE** all aquatic plants and animals from boat, motor, trailer and equipment.
- **DRAIN** water from livewells, bilge, and motor on land.
- **DO NOT** reuse bait from one water to the next.
- **RINSE** boat and equipment with high pressure or hot water, especially if moored for more than a day, OR
- **DRY** everything for at least 5 days.
- **NEVER** launch a watercraft with a suspected infestation.
- **REPORT** sightings of invasive species.



Selected Game Fish of Nevada



CUTTHROAT TROUT

Body color is highly variable with three subspecies in Nevada. Back may be steel gray to olive-green. Sides may be yellow-brown with red or pink along belly. Slash marks on either side of the throat beneath the lower jaw may be yellow, crimson-red or orange. Fins uniform color with no white tips. Scattered spots are usually round and black, more closely grouped towards the tail. Teeth on back of tongue. May hybridize with rainbow. Native to the Humboldt, Snake, and Bonneville basins of Nevada. Currently occurs in 112 streams and a small number of lakes where it's well known for its large size.



BROOK TROUT (CHAR)

Color ranges from olive, blue-gray or black on the back to white on the belly. Belly and lower fins brilliant orange in spawning males. Upper body and dorsal fin have mottled or worm-like markings. Red spots, with or without bluish rings around them. The most distinguishing marks are the white and then black strip along the fore edge of the lower fins. Tail square or slightly forked. Occurs in about 278 mountain streams in Nevada where it frequents cooler water. Found in Ruby Mountain alpine lakes and other coldwater lakes.



WALLEYE

Prominent "canine" teeth distinguish this big perch from its smaller family member the yellow perch. Color is brassy-olive buff sometimes shading to yellowish sides and white beneath. No distinct bars on the sides, but rather an overall mottling of black or brown. Large dark blotches at rear base of dorsal fin, and the lower lobe of tail fin is white tipped. The tail is moderately forked. Found in a few western Nevada waters including Lahontan and Rye Patch Reservoirs, the Humboldt River below Rye Patch Reservoir and Chimney Reservoir.



LAKE TROUT OR MACKINAW

Not as highly colored as other trout. Dark gray or gray-green above, belly light gray or white. Light gray irregular shaped spots or lines on back, sides, dorsal fin and tail. No white edging appears on lower fins as in brook trout. Tail deeply forked. Currently found in Lake Tahoe, Nevada-California, and Liberty and Echo Lakes in Elko County.



RAINBOW TROUT

Body usually olive to greenish-blue on the back; belly white to silver; sides usually show prominent red or pink streak. Fish from lakes sometimes lose all color and appear silvery. Irregular spots on back, sides, head, dorsal fin and tail. No teeth on back of tongue. Native to the Columbia River drainage of northeastern Nevada, but stocked extensively from hatcheries throughout Nevada. Nevada's most abundant game fish species occurring in 295 streams statewide and in a large number of lakes and reservoirs.



BROWN TROUT

Back brown or olive with large black spots. Sides light brown to yellowish, with numerous black and red-orange spots surrounded by light blue rings. Few if any spots on tail. Tail square, not forked. Brown trout occur widely in central and eastern Nevada streams and occur in about 73 streams statewide. Also found in some lakes and reservoirs. Spooky and difficult to catch.



LARGEMOUTH BLACK BASS

Dark green on back and sides, silvery below. Belly is greenish-white. A broad dark band on the sides which consists of irregular patches touching together. Dorsal fin with 9 to 10 sharp spines nearly separated from the soft rays by a deep notch. Upper jaw when closed extends at least to the rear edge of the eye in adults, usually beyond. Abundant in lakes and reservoirs throughout Nevada.



CHANNEL CATFISH

No scales, tail deeply forked with pointed lobes. Body pale bluish-olive above and bluish-white below. Spots vary from a few to many over much of the body and may not occur on large fish. Barbels extend from the chin and upper jaw. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. Larger fish may be distinguished from the white catfish by the longer black barbels and more streamlined body form. Tail more deeply forked and head thinner and less rounded than white catfish. White on belly only to forward edge of anal fin. Found in warm water streams and reservoirs in northwestern and southern Nevada.



MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH

Back and fins are light brown and the sides and belly are silver and white. There are no spots. Tail deeply forked and body is deep and round. Mouth small with no teeth. Large fleshy adipose fin. Scales large and rough. The whitefish occurs in a number of larger streams in western and northeastern Nevada.



BLUEGILL

Very colorful. Light to dark blue on bright purple. In breeding season, the breast of males is red. Gill covers often blue with a black spot on the rear of the "ear flap". Faint vertical bars on the sides. Dorsal fin has 10 spines followed without interruption by 10 or 12 rays. The mouth is small and when closed, barely reaches the front of the eye. Body deep for its length and compressed from side to side. Found in small farm ponds throughout northwestern and southern Nevada.



CRAPPIE

Silver-olive with numerous black or dark green splotches on the sides. Forehead is dished and the snout is turned up. Five or more anal spines and 7 or 8 dorsal spines. Base of the dorsal fin is about the same length as the base of the anal fin. Body compressed from side to side. Found in warmwater lakes and reservoirs throughout Nevada.



YELLOW PERCH

Rich yellow to brassy-green with 6 to 8 dark vertical bars on the sides. Dark green back. No "canine" teeth. The belly is whitish. The dorsal fin has two sections, the front one contains 12 to 14 sharp spines and the rear 12 to 13 soft rays.

Selected Game Fish of Nevada



WHITE BASS

Dark gray to black on the back, with bright silvery sides and white belly. The sides have dark stripes or lines (about 5 are above the lateral line). There are 13 or 14 rays in the dorsal fin, and 11 to 13 in the anal fin. Body strongly compressed from side to side, forehead is dished and snout is slightly turned up. Found in Lahontan Reservoir, Rye Patch Reservoir and Washoe Lake.



STRIPED BASS

Body olive-green above, shading through silvery on sides to white on belly with brassy reflection. There are 7 to 8 longitudinal dark stripes following the scale rows. A spiny dorsal fin is barely separated from a soft dorsal fin. The tail is forked and the body is cylindrical in shape. Striped bass occur in only a few of the larger lakes in Nevada including Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. The fish can become very large with some specimens larger than 50 pounds.



SMALLMOUTH BLACK BASS

Dark olive to brown on back, sides bronze, belly white. Five dark vertical bands on sides. Eyes reddish. Dorsal fin with 9 or 10 sharp spines without a deep notch separating them from the soft rays. Upper jaw when closed does not extend beyond the rear edge of the eye. Found in only a few waters in Nevada such as the Humboldt River, Dry Creek Reservoir, South Fork Reservoir, Wildhorse Reservoir, all in Elko County; Rye Patch, Carson River, Lahontan and Wall Canyon Reservoirs.



GREEN SUNFISH

Each scale is flecked with yellow or emerald green. Back and sides olive-green, and lower belly yellowish-copper or brassy. Body is short, stocky, and deeply compressed from side to side. The gill cover has a broad, light margin, and it often has a black spot on the rear flap. The gill cover bone is stiff all the way to the margin which is different from most other sunfish.



WHITE CATFISH

Bluish to grayish above and white below. Tail deeply forked. No scales. No spots. Barbels extend from the chin and upper jaw. Both dorsal and pectoral fins have strong, sharp spines. White catfish have shorter barbels on the upper jaw than channel catfish, and barbels on lower jaw are whiter. Head is more rounded and white on belly extends to rear of anal fin. Found in Lahontan and Willow Creek Reservoirs and the Humboldt River with channel catfish.



BULL TROUT (CHAR)

The bull trout is normally olive-green to light green along the back and sides and appears somewhat washed out. Back with pale yellow spots and sides with orange or red spots; fins fringed with yellow orange; pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins with white margins. This fish is native to only the Jarbidge River system of northern Elko County and occurs in tributaries associated with the two forks of that stream system.



BULLHEAD

No scales. Tail only slightly forked, with rounded lobes. Adults are blackish, dark olive or dark brown. Belly is yellow, greenish-white, or white. Chin barbels are entirely black. The pectoral fin spine is smooth. Found in farm ponds and reservoirs throughout Nevada.



SACRAMENTO PERCH

Color blackish above, with about seven vertical bars irregular in form and position. This is not a true perch, but a sunfish.

Selected Game Fish of Nevada

**Fish illustrations by
Ron Pittard
(Windsor Nature Discovery)
and
Michelle LaGory
(Wyoming Game and Fish
Department).**

**More Posters / Prints
by
Windsor Nature Discovery
are available.**

Including:
Saltwater Gamefish, NA Marine Wildlife,
State Bird, Hummingbirds & many more.

**Call today
1-800-635-4194
www.nature-discovery.com**

SCIENTIFICALLY EXACT CHARTS

WESTERN GAME FISH

WATER, CROCOD & FISH

TROUT, SALMON & COHO

FRESHWATER BASS

BIRDS OF PREY

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Wildlife Management Area Regulations

The Department of Wildlife maintains several areas statewide that are known as Wildlife Management Areas (WMA). These areas are managed specifically for their wildlife values. Fishing is provided on some of the areas and anglers are subject to the following regulations.

Vehicular Travel (NAC 504.115)

Vehicular travel within a WMA may be controlled so as to not impact area management and for safe and beneficial use of the area by both the public and the wildlife. Within a Wildlife Management Area, it is prohibited to operate a motor vehicle off an interior road or trail that is designated for vehicular travel; or on an interior road or trail that is marked as closed to vehicular travel.

Removal (NAC 504.110)

Persons may be removed from a WMA for disorderly conduct, intoxication or any other conduct which endangers the area, other persons, or wildlife and livestock.

Littering (NAC 504.155)

The Department may deny further use of a WMA to any person who abuses or litters the area.

Boating (NAC 488.467)

See pages 39 and 42-43.

Additional WMA regulations such as use of campfires, trespass and camping restrictions are listed on page 39.

Laughlin Area

Special Camping, Fishing Access Regulations Apply:

The following activities are prohibited within the Laughlin boating and fishermen's access area, in Clark County:

- Camping in any type of motor vehicle or recreational vehicle;
- Erecting a tent or structure for the purpose of sleeping or living in it;
- Parking any type of motor vehicle or recreational vehicle or otherwise blocking or restricting the access of a person or vessel, to the boat ramp;
- Parking a bus hired to carry passengers or a semi-trailer anywhere within the access area;
- Parking a motor vehicle in the access area in a location other than a designated parking space; or
- Being under the influence of a controlled substance or an intoxicating liquor, or consuming an intoxicating liquor.

Nevada's Free Fishing Day is Saturday, June 13, 2009



It's your one chance during the year to get hooked for free! No license or trout stamp is needed for adults or children on June 13, 2009. (NAC 502.300)

On Free Fishing Day, anglers may fish in any public fishing water in the state without a fishing license or trout stamp.

NOTE: All limits and other regulations apply.

Wildlife Management Area Regulations

Area	Bodies of Water	Trespass	Use of Vessels	Camping & Use of Campfires
Overton WMA (Clark Co.)	Lake Mead, Honeybee Pond, Center Pond	Trespass prohibited from March 1 through Aug. 1 on Honeybee Pond and Center Pond.	Vessels are prohibited on all ponds. Vessels are allowed on the portion of the area inundated by Lake Mead, except that on Overton Hunt Days, vessels may be used only by persons authorized to hunt waterfowl.	Camping & campfires permitted within the rest and trails areas.
Kirch WMA (Nye Co.)	Dacey Reservoir, Tule Reservoir, Cold Springs Reservoir, Haymeadow Reservoir, and Adams-McGill Reservoir	Trespass prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15 in the upper portion of Adams-McGill, Cold Springs, and Haymeadow Reservoirs, and all of Dacey and Tule Reservoirs.	Flat wake restriction in effect. Vessels may not exceed 5 nautical miles per hour.	Camping & campfires permitted within the David Deacon Campground.
Key Pittman WMA (Lincoln Co.)	Nesbitt Lake	Trespass prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15 in the portion of Nesbitt Lake north of the old fence line.	Flat wake restriction in effect.	Camping & campfires not permitted.
Mason Valley WMA (Lyon Co.)	Hinkson Slough, North Pond, Bass Pond, Beaver Slough, Crappie Pond, Walker River	Trespass prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15 in the eastern portion of the main developed pond area, as posted.	All vessels are prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15 each year, except on Hinkson Slough, Bass, Crappie and North ponds, Beaver Slough and the Walker River. Flat wake restriction in effect.	Camping & campfires permitted in those sites designated for camping.
Mason Valley WMA (Lyon Co.)	Eastside Waterfowl Series Ponds	Trespass prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15. Fishing season is open Aug. 16 through Sept. 30.	All vessels are prohibited from Feb. 15 through Aug. 15 each year. Flat wake restriction in effect.	Camping & campfires permitted in those sites designated for camping.
Steptoe Valley WMA (White Pine Co.)	Comins Lake		Waterskiing authorized between 11 a.m. and sunset. During other hours flat wake restriction in effect.	Camping & campfires not permitted.

Make 2009 a Time to Reflect on Safety

By Edwin Lyngar

Safety is a critical component of any fishing trip taken on a boat. Recreational boaters consider themselves boaters first, but that isn't necessarily so when it comes to anglers.

Studies show that 52% of all boaters engage in fishing. If fishermen only consider boating a secondary activity, it's easy to see how quickly they can get into trouble.

There have been many changes to boating regulations over the past five years that affect people who boat and fish from boats. There have been changes in life jacket requirements, ages for wearing life jackets, education requirements, and many other modifications to make boating safer.

The most significant change over the past five years is the mandatory boater education program. Boaters born on or after January 1, 1983, who operate motorboats of 15 horsepower or more on Nevada's interstate waters, including Lakes Tahoe, Topaz, Mead and Mohave, must complete a boating education course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators. Nevada offers a correspondence course for free at any NDOW office and several third parties offer web-based courses. Boaters can also take a class from the Coast Guard Auxiliary or the U.S. Power Squadrons. Many fishermen use boats on waterways other than interstate waters, but it is still a great idea to take a boating education course. Completing a boating course can save a boater money on boating insurance, and most importantly, these courses teach boaters and fishermen safety issues they may not have known about otherwise.



Life jacket wear is one of the most important steps a boater can take to ensure a day of boating doesn't turn into a day of tragedy. One of the most significant changes in life jacket law happened last year when the age of mandatory wear was changed to include children up to the age of 13. Now all children under 13 must wear a life jacket aboard a boat.

Life jackets aren't the only required personal flotation device on a boat. Boats 16-feet long and over

are also required to carry a throwable personal flotation device (PFD). These devices are designed to be thrown to someone in the water. The law was changed two years ago requiring 30 feet of line to be attached to a throwable PFD for boats 26-feet long and two such devices for boats over 40 feet, one in the forward and one in the aft part of the boat. Game wardens



continue to see PFD violations when they stop boaters. Last year they found 195 violations for child PFD wear and 375 instances of people missing PFDs.

The last big change was announced last year, which requires boaters to wear an engine cutoff switch on boats equipped with them. The most obvious examples are personal water craft. These boats are designed so the rider may fall off during operation. Without wearing a cutoff switch, the boat can easily keep going after the operator falls off creating a serious safety issue. Cutoff switches are also important for reducing accidental propeller strikes. If a person falls off a boat, often the boat will go into a circle with the propeller still spinning. It's easy to see the danger there.

There are other regulations for boating safety, and the information above is only a partial list to identify recent changes. Many boating regulations cover only children and are particularly important for parents who take kids boating. An entire boating education course and handbook of boating laws can be found at www.ndow.org.

The Future of Boating

There has been a 3 percent decline in the number of registered boats in the state of Nevada over the past year. There are many potential reasons for this decline, including a weak economy, aquatic invasive species (such as quagga mussels, see page 35), and even the perceived complexity of boating could be having an effect. Whatever the perception, boating is a fun activity to get a family outside and on the water. Add a fishing license, and boating can become an even more engaging and entertaining pastime.

There are a few basic steps for being a safe and effective boater, and the most important thing a person can do to become an informed boater is to take a boating education course. Nevada has some of the most unique waters in the nation. Lake Tahoe is the crown jewel of the West and Lakes Mead and Mohave offer exceptional boating opportunities and spectacular desert views. Whatever your boating interests, now is a great time to get out on Nevada's lakes and reservoirs.

Follow the Boating Safety Seven

If you remember nothing else about boating rules, remember the Boating Safety Seven. Boating can be a fun activity for the entire family, but you should go boating with safety in mind to make sure your great day on the water doesn't turn sour. NDOW reminds you to have a good time, and be safe...it just makes sense.

1. **Wear your life jacket**
2. **Take a boating education course**
3. **Carry all your required safety gear**
4. **Know your boat and its limitations**
5. **Follow the boating "rules of the road"**
6. **Be aware of weather and water conditions**
7. **Boat sober and be considerate of other boaters**

SAFETY
7

Safety Equipment is Critical

DON'T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT IT!

- **Life Jackets** - One correctly sized life jacket is required by law for each person on board. Children under the age of 13 years old **must** wear it.
- **Type IV Flotation Aid** - Any boat 16 feet or longer must carry a type IV throwable cushion or ring.
- **Fire Extinguisher** - Any boat that uses gasoline must carry one, and it must be charged. Larger boats need two or even three fire extinguishers.
- **Muffling Device** - Every boat must be properly muffled.
- **Water Ski and Dive Flags** - If you ski or dive you need to display the appropriate signal flag.
- **Sound Producing Device** - All boats must carry a horn, whistle or other sound producing device.
- **Anchor** - If the boat breaks down, an anchor is essential for protecting yourself and your boat, although not legally required.
- **Visual Distress Signals** - Though not required, signal flares and flags can attract attention if the need arises.



Nevada Boating Regulations

The following information provides a summary of some of the boating laws and regulations for Nevada anglers who use boats. Safe boating in Nevada starts with knowing Nevada's boating regulations. Anglers who boat have to follow the same guidelines as any other boater on Nevada's waters, and this section of Fishing Seasons and Regulations outlines those requirements. All boats in Nevada are required to carry safety equipment appropriate to the type and size of vessel used, and every boater should know and practice safe boating, including learning the rules of the road. To learn more about boating in Nevada, contact NDOW and request a *Nevada Boater's Handbook*. To learn more about boating on the web, visit Nevada's safe boating website: www.ndow.org.

Reduced Speed Areas (NAC 488.455)

1. On the following waters, a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour:

- (a) Bassett Lake in White Pine County
- (b) Cave Lake in White Pine County
- (c) Knott Creek Reservoir in Humboldt County
- (d) Jakes Creek Reservoir in Elko County
- (e) Onion Valley Reservoir in Humboldt County
- (f) Wayne E. Kirch Wildlife Management Area in Nye County
- (g) The lagoon south of Laughlin in Clark County within Section 33, T 32 S. R. 66E. M.D.B.&M., as marked with signs or buoys, or both
- (h) Likes Lake in Churchill County
- (i) The Pitt-Taylor Arm of Rye Patch Reservoir in Pershing County
- (j) Illipah Reservoir in White Pine County
- (k) Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County
- (l) Upper Wall Canyon Reservoir in Washoe County
- (m) Echo Canyon Reservoir in Lincoln County
- (n) Silver Creek Reservoir in White Pine County; and
- (o) Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area in Lincoln County

2. All boat harbors and other areas designated by buoys on any of the following waters are zones in which a vessel must be operated at a speed that leaves a flat wake, but in no case may a vessel be operated at a speed in excess of 5 nautical miles per hour:

- (a) Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Clark County
- (b) South Fork Reservoir in Elko County
- (c) Wildhorse Reservoir in Elko County
- (d) Lake Tahoe, Zephyr Cove, Cave Rock, Round Hill Pines Beach and Glenbrook Bay in Douglas County; Sand Harbor, Incline Village General Improvement District Boat Ramp and Crystal Shores West in Washoe County
- (e) Washoe Lake State Park Boat Ramps in Washoe County
- (f) Walker Lake State Recreation Area and Sportsmen's Beach in Mineral County
- (g) Lahontan Reservoir, Churchill Beach, and North Shore Marina in Churchill County; Silver Springs Beach in Lyon County
- (h) Rye Patch Reservoir, Rye Patch Dam Access in Pershing County
- (i) Topaz Lake boat ramps in Douglas County
- (j) Colorado River, adjacent to Harrah's Casino in Laughlin in Clark County; and
- (k) Big Bend of the Colorado River State Recreation Area in the lagoon used for launching boats in Clark County

Boating Prohibited Areas (NAC 488.465)

Vessels are prohibited in areas which are designated by signs or buoys as follows:

- 1. Within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area;
- 2. On the Colorado River:
 - (a) Below Davis Dam; and
 - (b) The swimming area of Harrah's Casino in Laughlin;
- 3. On Lake Tahoe at:
 - (a) The main beaches at Sand Harbor and Divers' Cove within Lake Tahoe State Park;
 - (b) The swimming area of the Incline Village General Improvement District and Burnt Cedar Beach;
 - (c) The swimming area of Galilee at the Episcopal Camp and Conference Center;
 - (d) The swimming area of the Lakeridge General Improvement District;
 - (e) The swimming area of the Glenbrook Homeowner's Association;
 - (f) The swimming area of the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe;
 - (g) The swimming area of the Zephyr Cove Marina;
 - (h) The swimming area of Crystal Shores West; and
 - (i) The swimming and beach area adjacent to Nevada Beach described in 33CFR 162.215.
- 4. At the dam and swim beach at the state recreation area in Rye Patch Reservoir;
- 5. At Lahontan Reservoir Dam;
- 6. At South Fork Reservoir Dam;
- 7. At Wildhorse Reservoir Dam;
- 8. At Eagle Valley Dam at Spring Valley State Park;
- 9. At Chimney Reservoir Dam in Humboldt County;
- 10. At the county swim beach at Topaz Lake; and
- 11. At the swimming area and dive area at Sparks Marina Park.

Boating Restrictions in Wildlife Management Areas (NAC 488.467)

(See page 39 for table of restrictions.)

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, use of vessels is restricted in the following Wildlife Management Areas:
 - (a) In the Overton Wildlife Management Area, located in Clark County, vessels are prohibited on all ponds. Vessels are allowed on the portion of the area inundated by Lake Mead, except that on Overton Hunt Days, vessels may be used only by persons authorized to hunt waterfowl;
 - (b) In the Humboldt Wildlife Management Area, located in Churchill and Pershing Counties:
 - (1) All vessels are prohibited on the ponds in the Humboldt and Toulon Sink areas 5 days before the opening day of the waterfowl season.

Nevada Boating Regulations

- (2) Airboats are prohibited on the Humboldt Sink until 1 hour after the legal shooting time on the opening day of the waterfowl season.
- (3) Airboats are prohibited on the Toulon portion of the area during the waterfowl season.
- (c) In the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area, located in Lyon County, all vessels are prohibited from February 15 through August 15 of each year, except on:
 - (1) Hinkson Slough;
 - (2) Bass Pond;
 - (3) Crappie Pond;
 - (4) Beaver Slough;
 - (5) The Walker River; and
 - (6) North Pond.
- (d) In the Fort Churchill Cooling Pond Cooperative Wildlife Management Area, all vessels and floating devices, except for vessels used by employees of the Sierra Pacific Power Company in the performance of their official duties, are prohibited on the pond.
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to vessels owned, operated and used for official purposes by the Department.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, a vessel is being used if the vessel: (a) is upon the waters of this state, including, without limitation, if it is tied or fastened to a dock, mooring or shore; and (b) is not aground on the shore.

Anchoring/Mooring Vessels (NRS 488.265)

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 a person shall not anchor or moor a vessel in such a position as to obstruct a passageway ordinarily used by other

vessels. As used in this subsection, a “passageway ordinarily used by other vessels” includes:

- (a) A river channel or the entrance to a harbor or marina; and
 - (b) That area within a 100-yard radius of a boat ramp built and maintained with public money.
2. A person may anchor or moor a vessel in an area designated for that purpose by the commission and marked at the corners with yellow can buoys. The buoys must emit a flashing yellow light from sunset to sunrise.

Areas Limited to Boats without Motors and Boats with Electric Motors (NAC 488.470)

1. Only vessels without motors are permitted on the following waters:

<u>Waters</u>	<u>County</u>
(a) Angel Lake	Elko
(b) Blue Lakes	Humboldt
(c) Schroeder Reservoir	Lincoln
(d) Spooner Lake	Douglas
(e) Marlette Lake	Washoe

2. Only vessels without motors and vessels which are powered by electric motors are permitted on the following waters:

- (a) Groves Lake in Lander County
- (b) Sparks Marina Park in Washoe County
- (c) The Lagoon South of Laughlin within section 33, T. 32 S., R66 E., M.D.B. & M., as marked with signs or buoys, or both in Clark County.

Federal Boating Regulations

Informational Note: The following areas are subject to Federal Regulations in addition to the general provisions of the Nevada Boat Act, which include rules for registration, equipment, and operation. Please contact refuge managers for descriptions of restricted zones and/or motor and speed regulations prior to your visit. Regulations are subject to change.

Pahrnagat National Wildlife Refuge

Phone (775) 725-3417

Boats without motors (except electric motors) are permitted on the Upper Lake, Middle Ponds, and Lower Lake.

The North Marsh is closed to boating, including float tubes.

Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

Phone (541) 947-3315

Big Springs Reservoir, Dufurrena Ponds and Catnip Reservoir: Anglers may bank fish, fish by wading, or use nonmotorized boats, boats with electric motors, float tubes and similar flotation devices only.

Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge

Phone (775) 423-5128

Special boating regulations are now in effect at Stillwater NWR. Contact refuge manager before operating a boat in this area. Fishing is not allowed.

Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Phone (775) 779-2237

North of Brown Dike: No boats permitted. Float tubes permitted in Unit 21 as posted.

South of Brown Dike (South Marsh)

January 1 through June 14: Boats prohibited. Float tubes permitted at Main Boat Landing, as posted; at Narciss Boat Landing, as posted; and at mouth of Collection Ditch at west end of Brown Dike, as posted.

June 15 through July 31: ONLY motorless boats, float tubes and boats with electric motors are permitted. Boats with gas motors prohibited.

August 1 through December 31: Motorless boats, float tubes and boats propelled by motors with 10 h.p. or less are permitted.

Reglas de la Pesca

Una licencia o un permiso de corto plazo es requerido para cualquier persona que tiene 12 años o más cuando están pescando en la mayoría de las aguas de Nevada. Las excepciones son:

- Lake Tahoe y el Topaz Lake donde la edad mínima es 16 años; y
- El sistema del Río Colorado (Lake Mead, Lake Mojave, y el Río Colorado) donde la edad mínima es 14 años.

Por el sistema del Río Colorado, un “sello de uso especial” de Nevada o Arizona puede que sea requerido en ciertas circunstancias.

Para calificar para una licencia de caza o pesca de “residente” de Nevada, hay que:

- Ser un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos o tener derecho legal para permanecer en los Estados Unidos;
- Ha vivido continuamente en Nevada, excepto ausencias temporales, por un período de 6 meses antes de comprar una licencia de “residente” o permiso; y
- No haber aplicado para o comprado una licencia de “residente” para pesca, caza, o desvío en algún otro estado durante el período de 6 meses en lo que se ha vivido en Nevada.

Mientras pescando para la trucha en la mayoría de las aguas de Nevada, una persona debe haber comprado un sello de “trucha”, firmado, y fijado a su licencia de pesca. Un sello de trucha no es requerido para una persona que tiene menos de 16 años en Lake Tahoe O Topaz Lake, una persona que tiene menos de 14 años en el sistema del Río Colorado, una persona que tiene menos de 12 años en otras aguas de Nevada, o una persona que pesca bajo la autoridad de un permiso a corto plazo.



Con pocas excepciones, una persona solo puede coger peces de “caza”

con un anzuelo y sedal fijado a un carrete que está bien atendido por esa persona. Se puede usar un arpón para pescar para perca rayada en Lake Mead y partes particulares de Lake Mojave y el Río Colorado.

Es prohibido coger o intentar pesca de “caza” con un red, trampas, o sedales “puestos”.

Es ilegal pescar con una segunda combinación de anzuelos, sedales, y carretes, a menos que tenga un “sello de segundo sedal”. El sello tiene que ser firmado y fijado a la licencia de pesca. Es prohibido para una persona pescar con más de dos combinaciones de anzuelo, sedal, y carrete.

Para cada masa de agua en el estado, hay “limites” del número de peces que se puede coger y ser poseídos por un pescador.

Es prohibido usar partes de peces de caza para cebo.

Una vez que una persona haya cogido y tiene un limite de pescado, no se puede coger más pescado para completar su limite o el limite de un otra persona.

Barcos

Hay que tener un aparato personal de flotación (PFD o chaleco salvavidas) del tamaño apropiado, aprobado por el Guardacostas de los Estados Unidos, para cada persona en el barco.

En barcos que mide 16 pies y más, tiene que haber un aparato de flotación tirable además de los aparatos requeridos que todos llevan.

Un niño que tiene 12 años o menos tiene que llevar un chaleco salvavidas de tamaño apropiado cuando el barco está en curso, a menos que el niño está en un lugar completamente incluido en el barco.

Es ilegal manejar un barco de motor o vela mientras esta bajo la influencia de licor o droga embriagador.

Catching the Big One in Nevada

By Pat Sollberger

Most everybody who fishes dreams about catching the “big one.” You get bragging rights with your buddies and family or maybe a new desktop photo on your computer. Looking at catching big fish goes way beyond fishing for food as ancient peoples did, it is an addiction that most of us anglers cannot control. It is sport fishing to the extreme. Although fishing, in reality, is the hope of catching fish (that is, nothing is guaranteed), what truly is exciting is that you most likely put together all your fishing talents or experiences to help catch that big fish. You bought the right tackle, had the proper line weight and proper stiffness and action in your rod, picked the perfect lure, fly, or bait, spent many days and hours on the water, perfected your technique, and focused on catching that big one. You were hooked on fishing since you were young, but after catching a big fish, whether you keep it or release it, your excitement is high and now you really are hooked.

Fishery biologists at NDOW manage each fishable stream, lake, reservoir, or pond in Nevada with a specific angling goal. Waters are managed from “put-and-take,”



being stocked with trout to be caught within a couple of weeks, to those waters that have great habitat and biological potential for being managed as a “quality” or “trophy” fishery. These waters also have, in many instances, special fishing regulations to

encourage growth and survival of fish. Although fishing quality and trophy waters may improve your chances of catching bigger fish, anglers may be surprised when catching big fish from many of the other waters in the state. Visit NDOW’s website (www.ndow.org) to find out more about waters around the state and the fish there.

What if you do catch a big one? Well, NDOW has a “Trophy Fish” program where you can enter your fish. Check to see if you caught a fish that falls within our definition of a trophy fish and get it registered with NDOW by filling out the “Nevada Trophy Fish Entry Form” found on page 47. The form describes which fish species are accepted in the program along with the minimum weight fish you must catch. A table of state record fish caught in Nevada is also shown. Follow the application guidelines closely, especially if you have a potential “State Record” fish. Don’t forget that if your fish is a state record, it must



be weighed on a certified scale and an NDOW employee must see it to verify the species. If it is not a state record, provide a photograph along with your entry form so we can confirm the type of fish. Of course, we also get excited seeing your pictures and even reading stories you provide of fish caught from around the state. Additionally, we may use your picture in one of our publications. Fill out the top portion of the entry form and then mail it to the state office in Reno. We will mail you a nice, frameable Nevada fish certificate and, if you catch the largest fish of a species or a state record within the calendar year, we will also award you with a plaque.

Some anglers take the Trophy Fish Program seriously, making a target out of catching as many different trophy fish from a specific water or from around the state as they can. Others target a particular species with the goal of attaining the state record. While yet others are content just to catch a fish that meets the minimum qualifications. Whatever your reason, just remember that fishing is one of the greatest recreational sports that Nevada has to offer.



Record Fish of Nevada

Nevada State Records

SPECIES	WEIGHT	LENGTH	NAME OF WATER	NEVADA RECORD HOLDER	DATE CAUGHT	WORLD RECORD
<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Lbs. Oz.</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Lake or Stream</i>	<i>Angler Name</i>		<i>All Tackle</i>
Bass, Largemouth	12 0	26	Lake Mead	Michael R. Geary	3/8/1999	22 lbs 4 oz
Bass, Smallmouth	5 7	20	South Fork Reservoir	David Bressler	11/10/2001	11 lbs 15 oz
Bass, Spotted	4 2	19.25	Rye Patch Reservoir	Dustin Osborn	8/13/2000	10 lbs 4 oz
Bass, Striped	63 0	49	Lake Mohave	Allan S. Cole	3/15/2001	67 lbs 8 oz
Bass, White	4 0	19	Lahontan Reservoir	Greg Ackerman	5/13/1984	6 lbs 13 oz
Carp	34 10	37.75	Truckee River	Justin Edland	5/3/2005	75 lbs 11 oz
Catfish, Bullhead	6 11	21.5	Lida Junction Pond	Wayne B. Logan	6/29/2004	7 lbs 7 oz
Catfish, Channel	31 1	40.5	Lahontan Reservoir	Harry Stephens	6/22/1980	58 lbs 0 oz
Catfish, White	17 4	31.75	Lahontan Reservoir	Corey Ryan	6/26/2008	19 lbs 5 oz
Catfish, White	17 4	33.2	Humboldt River	Jose Mendoza	9/17/2005	19 lbs 5 oz
Crappie, Black	3 2	16.1	Lake Mead	Henry Herman	4/23/1976	5 lbs 0 oz
Crappie, White	3 1	16.1	Rye Patch Reservoir	David Lorain	6/17/2006	5 lbs 3 oz
Grayling, Arctic	0 15	13.75	Desert Creek	George Delich	7/1/1978	5 lbs 15 oz
Muskie, Tiger	17 10	39.75	Barth Pit	Jason A. Edgar	5/2/2002	51 lbs 3 oz
Perch, Sacramento	4 9	17	Pyramid Lake	John Battcher	7/18/1971	4 lbs 9 oz *
Perch, Yellow	1 8	13.3	Dufurrena Ponds	Warren Todd Goodale	5/23/1987	4 lbs 3 oz
Pike, Northern	27 0	44	Comins Lake	Kelly H. Malaperdas	6/11/1978	55 lbs 1 oz
Salmon, Kokanee	4 13	25.7	Lake Tahoe	Dick Bournique	7/31/1973	9 lbs 6 oz *
Salmon, Silver	8 12	28.5	Lake Mead	William Musso	5/9/1974	33 lbs 4 oz
Salmon, Silver	8 12	30.3	Lake Mead	Charles W. Caskey	10/25/1974	33 lbs 4 oz
Sunfish, Bluegill	2 5	14	Colorado River	Bill Condon	6/1/2008	4 lbs 12 oz
Sunfish, Green	1 6	12.5	Floyd Lamb State Park	Joe Burgess	5/10/1992	2 lbs 2 oz
Sunfish, Redear	2 5	13.75	Colorado River	Bill Condon	6/26/2004	5 lbs 7 oz
Trout, Brook	5 10	22.8	Bull Run Reservoir	Richard Baker	7/19/1980	14 lbs 8 oz
Trout, Brown	27 5	33	Cave Lake	Dennis Mangum	12/9/1984	40 lbs 4 oz
Trout, Bull	4 6	22	Jarbidge River, WF	Rex Shelburne	7/9/1985	32 lbs 0 oz
Trout, Cutthroat	24 12	33.5	Pyramid Lake	Tim Bayles	2/27/2005	41 lbs 0 oz **
Trout, Golden	0 15	14.5	Hidden Lakes	Don Capps	8/31/1969	11 lbs 0 oz
Trout, Mackinaw	37 6	44	Lake Tahoe	Robert Aronsen	6/21/1974	72 lbs 0 oz
Trout, Rainbow	16 4	31.5	Lake Mohave	Mike Soskin	12/16/1971	42 lbs 10 oz
Trout, Rainbow x Cutthroat	24 10	36	Pyramid Lake	Lloyd Lowery	4/3/1976	30 lbs 4 oz *
Trout, Tiger	13 13	28.75	Ruby Lake NWR	Brian Howard	6/27/1998	20 lbs 13 oz
Walleye	15 4	33	Lahontan Reservoir	Billy Foster	4/10/1998	25 lbs 0 oz
Whitefish, Mountain	3 4	20	Lake Tahoe	Gregg Harris	1/24/2004	5 lbs 14 oz *
Wiper, White x Striped Bass	25 6	36.5	Lahontan Reservoir	Dan Hannum	7/15/2007	27 lbs 5 oz

NOTE: These records are officially recognized by the Nevada Department of Wildlife as state records established from the year 1968, the first year of the Nevada Trophy Fish Program through October 2008. These records include fish taken in interstate waters including Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River. It is recognized that some species of fish of larger size have been caught from Nevada waters prior to 1968.

* NOTE: Asterisk denotes world record according to the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame, 2008 Edition. All others are taken from the International Game Fish Association's World Record Game Fishes "All Tackle" online records as of October 2008.

**NOTE: The recognized world record Cutthroat trout of 41 pounds was caught from Pyramid Lake in 1925.

Nevada Trophy Fish Entry Form

(Please Print Neatly)

Kind of fish caught _____ Date caught _____

Weight _____ lbs. _____ oz. Length (total) inches _____ Girth inches _____

Water where caught _____

Specific Location (i.e. cove or landmark) _____ in _____ County, Nevada

Type of Tackle _____ Lure or bait _____

Name of Angler _____ Age _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ E-mail Address _____

Measurements witnessed by:

1. Name _____ Address _____

2. Name _____ Address _____

ENTER YOUR FISH - IT MAY BE A TROPHY

NEVADA'S TROPHY FISH PROGRAM

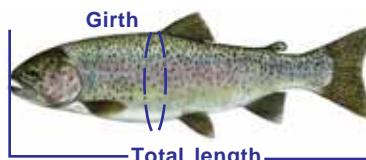
The following minimum weight qualifications are established for the various species of fish in the Nevada Trophy Fish Program. Each entry which meets the minimum qualifications will receive a Trophy Fish Certificate. The largest entry of the year for each species will receive a Record Nevada Fish Certificate. Trophy Fish Plaques will be awarded to those entries which establish a new state record.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Largemouth Bass | 5 lbs. |
| 2. Smallmouth Bass | 3 lbs. |
| 3. Spotted Bass | 2 lbs. |
| 4. Striped Bass | 20 lbs. |
| 5. White Bass | 2 lbs. |
| 6. Carp | 15 lbs. |
| 7. Bullhead Catfish | 1 lb. |
| 8. Channel Catfish | 10 lbs. |
| 9. White Catfish | 4 lbs. |
| 10. Black Crappie | 2 lbs. |
| 11. White Crappie | 2 lbs. |
| 12. Arctic Grayling | 0.5 lb. |
| 13. Sacramento Perch | 2 lbs. |
| 14. Yellow Perch | 0.5 lb. |
| 15. Kokanee Salmon | 2 lbs. |
| 16. Silver Salmon | 5 lbs. |
| 17. Bluegill Sunfish | 1 lb. |
| 18. Green Sunfish | 0.5 lb. |
| 19. Redear Sunfish | 0.5 lb. |
| 20. Brook Trout | 2 lbs. |
| 21. Brown Trout | 5 lbs. |
| 22. Cutthroat Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 23. Bull Trout | 0.5 lb. |
| 24. Mackinaw Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 25. Rainbow Trout | 5 lbs. |
| 26. Rainbow/Cutthroat Hybrid Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 27. Tiger Trout | 2 lbs. |
| 28. Walleye | 6 lbs. |
| 29. Mt. Whitefish | 1 lb. |
| 30. Wiper (White/Striped Bass Hybrid) | 5 lbs. |

For a fish to be considered in the Nevada Trophy Fish Program the following must apply:

1. Fish must be taken legally from Nevada waters.
2. Weight is to be taken of whole fish before freezing.
3. Length is to be measured from tip of nose to tip of tail.
4. Measurements must be witnessed by two other persons, at least one of whom must not be a relative of angler entering contest.
5. Angler must provide positive means of identifying the species of fish and include an adequate photograph.*
6. Entry must be made within calendar year of date caught to be included in that year's contest.
7. If the fish being entered is a possible Nevada State Record, the fish must be weighed on a scale which has been certified as accurate. The fish must be witnessed by a Nevada Department of Wildlife employee.

***All photos submitted may be used in NDOW publications and on the agency website unless otherwise requested.**



Mail entries and photos to:
Fisheries Division
Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Rd.
Reno, Nevada 89512

Nevada Angler Questionnaire

Each year, the Nevada Department of Wildlife gathers information on recreational fishing success in Nevada in order to maintain and improve the fisheries resources of the state. One of the main methods used to obtain this information is a questionnaire sent directly to you, the angler.

Your name may be selected from our angling license records from 2009 to complete this questionnaire. Please keep track of your days fished, the waters you fished and how many fish were caught and released. If you do receive an Angler Questionnaire next year, your information will be much more accurate if you keep a log of the past year's (2009) angling days.

Name of each stream, pond, lake or reservoir fished in Nevada during 2009 (please include the mountain range, if known, for streams you fished) B	County where water is located C	Number of days fished on each water D	Total number of fish caught (including those released) E	Number of fish released F
Example: Thomas Creek/Carson Range	Washoe	1	10	5
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

Jones West Ford



Reno Nevada's 4-WHEEL Drive Truck Headquarters



- BEST TRUCK SELECTION
- 60 SERVICE BAYS
- DIESEL DYNO
- CERTIFIED DIESEL TECHS
- COMPUTERIZED ALIGNMENT
- ROAD FORCED BALANCER
- 21,000 LB HOISTS
- QUICK LANE
- FLEET SERVICE CENTER

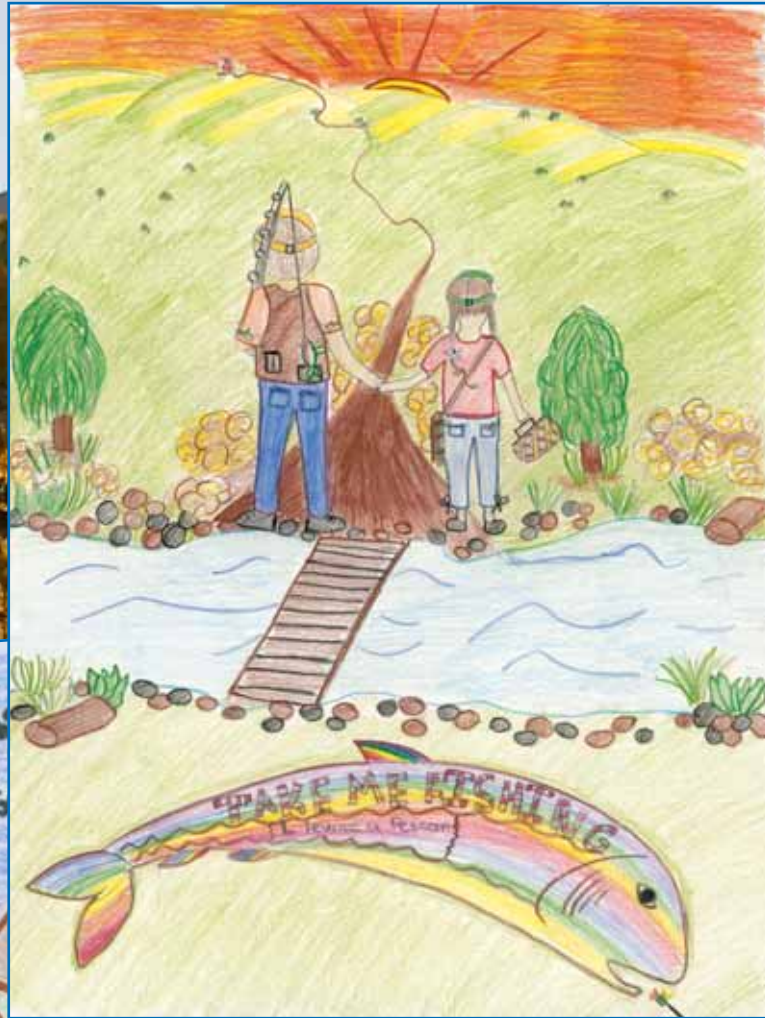
www.jwford.com



1-775-329-8800
1-800-527-3673



The Nevada Department of Wildlife Congratulates the Winners of the 2008 Nevada Free Fishing Day Poster Contest



First Place
Kiersten Boyd
Piñon Hills Elementary
Minden, NV



Runner-up
Kaitlyn Marie Loghry
Roger Corbett Elementary
Reno, NV



Runner-up
Carly Johnson
Piñon Hills Elementary
Minden, NV

Nevada's Free Fishing Day is
Saturday, June 13, 2009