

NEVADA FISHING

SEASONS AND REGULATIONS

Catch and Release Do's and Don'ts

Help your catch live to
fight another day. (Page 45)

The Real Winter Games

Learn the basics of
ice fishing. (Page 27)

Effective March 1, 2010 - February 28, 2011
Nevada Department of Wildlife - www.ndow.org





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Welcome to Nevada

Fellow Anglers,

This year marks my third anniversary as the Director of the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and I am still proud and amazed at the fisheries resources the Silver State has to offer. Despite being the driest state in the Union, Nevada offers a diverse selection of waters for you to enjoy.

To begin with, there are backcountry lakes and streams. These remote waters may require you to hike, but they offer the peace and serenity many anglers seek. A great example of this is Marlette Lake in the Sierras, which is featured in this publication on page 14.

Urban waters offer a great way for city-dwelling anglers to fish without traveling too far from home. They offer the chance to fish after work, hone your fishing skills, pick up a nice meal, or to take the kids fishing. Rivers such as the Carson, Truckee, Humboldt, and Walker offer nearby fishing for several small and large communities along their path. The agency, with cooperation and encouragement from local governments, has developed numerous fishing ponds in towns and cities around the state. Trout and catfish are the primary fish stocked in these ponds. It is exciting to announce the addition of two new urban fishing ponds, Fuji Park Pond in Carson City and Crystal Peak Park Pond in Verdi, both will open to fishing in 2010.

There are many waters around the state that offer great access for launching boats, camping, fishing, and other recreational activities. These may include larger lakes and reservoirs such as Lakes Mead and Mohave in the Southern Region of the state; Ruby Marshes and Wildhorse and South Fork Reservoirs in the Eastern Region; Rye Patch and Lahontan State Parks and Walker and Pyramid Lakes in the Western Region.

There are a few new regulations this year that anglers need to be aware of. Please, take time to read through this publication, or visit the department website at www.ndow.org for more information.

I certainly hope you enjoy fishing the many diverse fisheries that Nevada has to offer. Fisheries staff rely greatly on the information you provide, especially from lakeside or streamside drop-boxes and the survey form you may receive in the mail. Please take the time to fill them out thoroughly. Remember, be responsible and safe when boating on Nevada waters.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. Mayer, Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife



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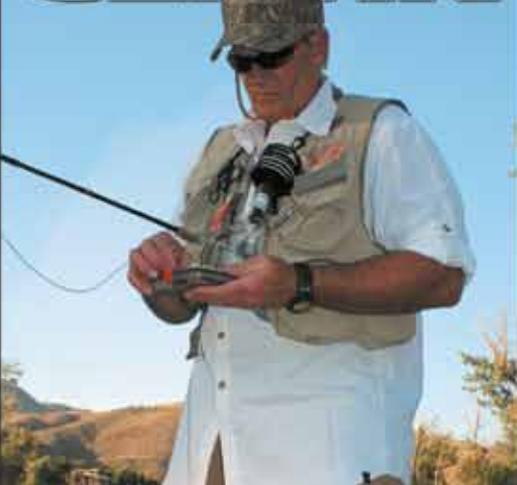
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Table of Contents

Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees 6

General Statewide Regulations 8

General Regulations Concerning Bait..... 10

Marlette Lake - Worth the Hike 14

Tips for the Perfect Fish Photo 15

Western Region 16

Eastern Region 22

The Real Winter Games 27

Southern Region 28

NDOW Game Wardens Policing the Water 30

Protect Nevada’s Waters from Invasive Species 34

Tahoe Getting Tough on Invasive Species..... 35

Selected Game Fish of Nevada 36

Wildlife Management Area Regulations 38

Winter Boating and Cold Water Safety 40

Boating Regulations..... 42

Reglas de la Pesca 44

Catch and Release Do’s and Don’ts 45

Record Fish of Nevada..... 46

Trophy Fish Entry Form 47

Nevada Angler Questionnaire 48



Page 10



Page 14



Page 40

How To Use These Regulations

1. First, review the General Statewide Regulations including seasons, hours and limits on pages 8-10.
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

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Governor of Nevada

Kenneth Mayer, Director

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This regulation brochure was published in March 2010. 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 09-09

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 or by email at lfoster@ndow.org.

This publication receives funding through the Federal Aid in Sport Fish 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:

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This publication can be made available in an alternate format. Individuals with hearing impairments may contact the Department via a telecommunication device at 1-755-688-1550.

Cover: Zach Lockyer on the Truckee River, photo by Matt Maples.

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.



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60 Youth Center Rd.
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(775) 777-2300

Southern Region Office

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

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380 West B. St.
Fallon, NV 89406
(775) 423-3171

(Hours subject to change, call ahead to confirm hours of operation.)

Ely Office

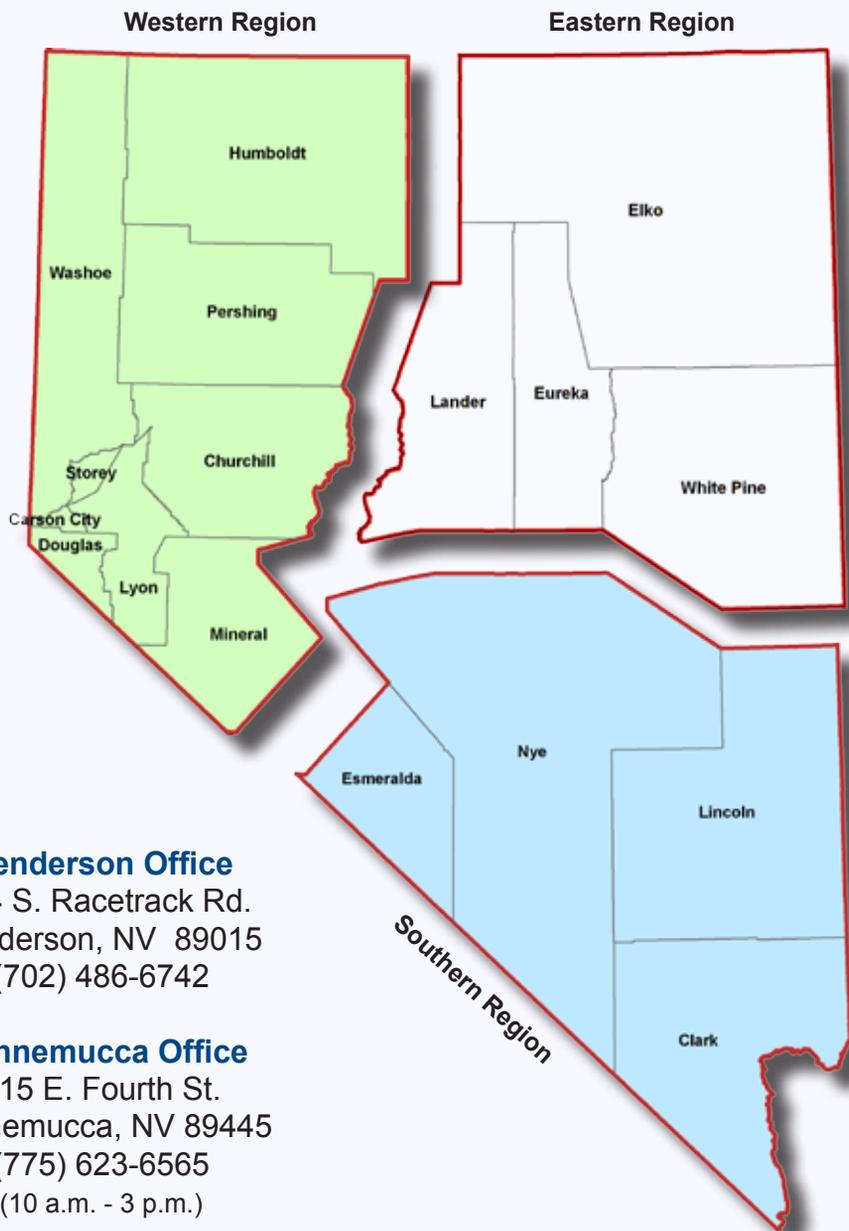
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Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees

(Nevada's license year is March 1, 2010 through February 28, 2011)

Qualifications for Resident Licenses, Tags and 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 next preceding his application to the Department for a license, tag or permit, he maintained his principal and permanent residence 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 person who does not maintain his principal and permanent residence 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, tag or permit if, during the six months next preceding his application to the Department for a license, tag or permit, he: was physically present in Nevada, except for temporary trips outside of 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. A resident license, tag or permit issued by this State is void if the person to whom it was issued establishes or maintains his principal and permanent residence in and obtains any hunting, fishing or trapping privilege or entitlement conditional on residency from another state, country or province. Principal and permanent residence means a place where a person is legally domiciled and maintains a permanent habitation in which he lives and to which he intends to return when he leaves the state in which the permanent habitation is located. The tem does not include merely owning a residence in the state.

Resident License and Permit Fees

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 (Must be purchased at the same time Short-Term Permit is purchased.)

..... \$3.00

Nevada Special Use Stamp - 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

"Take Me Fishing" 1-Day Group Fishing Permit - Allows a group to go fishing. Valid until midnight of the day specified. At least one member of the group must be a resident of Nevada. "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 \$9.00
(must be 18 years of age or older)

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

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

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

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.**

..... \$9.00

Resident License and Permit Fees - Continued

PLEASE NOTE: All special licenses 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.

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

***Disabled Veteran Fishing or Combination Hunting and Fishing License** - For resident veterans who have incurred a 50 percent service-connected disability.
 Free

***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

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

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 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.
 \$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 Permit is purchased.)
 \$7.00

Nevada Special Use Stamp - 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

"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 resident of Nevada, see resident fees. If no member of the group is a resident of Nevada 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 www.ndow.org and at regional offices.

- Primary adult for the group** \$18.00
(must be 18 years of age or older)
- Each additional adult** \$12.00
(must be 16 years of age or older)
- Each child** \$6.00
(12-15 years of age)

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

Additional Information

NOTE: No Fishing License/Permit is required for persons under **12 years of age**. Fishing licenses, 1-Day permits and trout stamps may be purchased at any license agent or NDOW office or online at www.ndow.org.

Social Security Number: Laws regarding child support mandate that any person who is required by federal law to have a social security number must provide the number to obtain a business, occupational or recreational license. Federal Law – Public Law 104 – 193; Nevada Statute – NRS 502.063, 503.5833, 504.390

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 19, 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 also apply to persons taking fish by means of spear or bow and arrow.

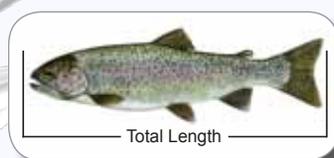
Trout Stamp: While fishing in Nevada, any person who takes (catches) or possesses trout must carry on his person: 1. A state Trout Stamp affixed to his fishing license and validated by his signature in ink across the face of the stamp, or 2. A Trout Stamp privilege as provided on an internet or point-of-sale 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 Stamp 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. 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.

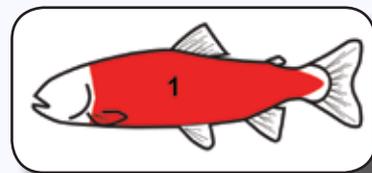
Size Limit: Unless otherwise noted under Region General Regulations or Region Special Regulations, there is no size limit. Where size limits do apply, this shall mean the total length of the fish including the head and tail, measured as illustrated in the diagram.



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

General Statewide Regulations

has a valid second rod stamp, only one combination 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.)

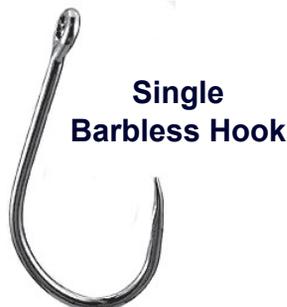
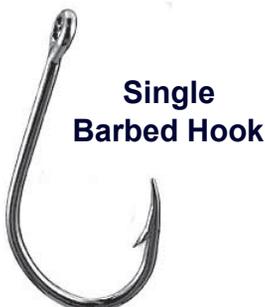
Artificial Lures with Single Barbless Hooks: A "single barbless hook" means a fish hook having one point, manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been bent completely closed or filed off. Double or treble hooks having a common shank are not a single barbless hook even when the barbs are 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.
Dacey Reservoir on the Kirch WMA in Nye County.
 Hinkson Slough on the Mason Valley WMA 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.
 Coleman 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 Washoe County.
Smith Creek Reservoir in Lander County.



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. There is no limit for northern pike, and 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. The importation, transportation or possession of live northern pike is prohibited (NAC 503.110).

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. **A license is required to take crayfish by hook and line.**

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 bass, smallmouth 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. Fishing with Baitfish table on Page 13.

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.



Continued on Page 11

Bait Regulations

Western Region Bait Regulations - Continued

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 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 in Verdi 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

**Hinkson Slough
(Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)**



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.

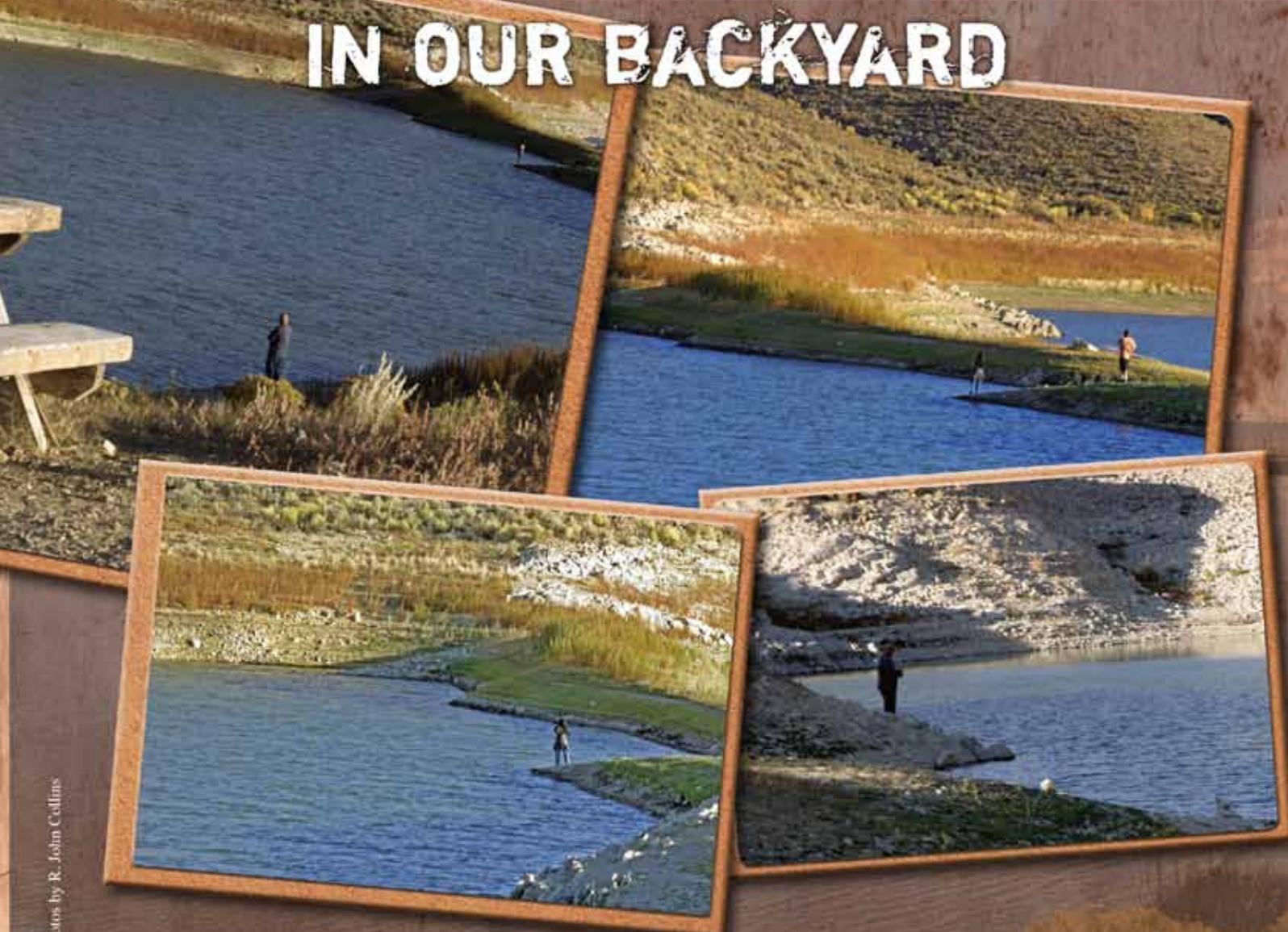
Southern Region Bait Regulations

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 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 **four 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.

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Photos by R. John Collins



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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 Redside (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 Res., 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. Use of any game fish as bait is prohibited.

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 four 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.

Marlette Lake - Worth the Hike

By Aaron Meier

For the average person, it's hard to justify hiking four and half miles uphill just to go fishing. Nevada offers so many waters that are easily accessible, most people would prefer to just drive up and drop their line in the water. But Mark Warren, Fisheries Division chief at the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), believes that one trip to Marlette Lake in the Sierras just might change your mind.

"As you crest the summit and behold the beauty that is Marlette, your heart almost stops, maybe from the long 4 1/2 mile hike, but mostly from the large blue sparkling lake that lies in front of you," said Warren. "To put it simply, Marlette is breathtaking."

Although the lake was built in 1873 and has been used as a brood lake for over 100 years, Marlette has only been open to fishing since 2006. The water is catch and release only and anglers must use artificial lures with a single barbless hook. Western Region Fisheries biologist Matt Maples points out that while Marlette is a catch and release water, it offers sportsmen a unique experience they might not otherwise find.

"Marlette Lake offers anglers the opportunity to fish in a backcountry setting that is relatively close to several western Nevada cities. The lake is situated in a scenic subalpine basin that features unique rock outcroppings and large stands of aspen and conifer," said Maples. "Anglers and outdoor recreationists also have the opportunity to see several species of wildlife including black bears, mule deer, ospreys and bald eagles."

Warren also points to the wildlife around Marlette as a selling point. "As a young biologist manning the Marlette spawning station, I arose one morning and stepped from our small spawning trailer to observe a doe and fawn mule deer taking a drink at the water's edge while a beaver created a wake swimming further out in the lake. I turned around to notice bear tracks in the wet sand next to the



spawning pens. It is just a special place," he said.

The Lake was constructed when a small earth-fill dam was erected at the outlet to a broad glaciated basin. The dam was raised several times during the years until it reached its present height of 45 feet in 1959. The State of Nevada purchased Marlette and the land that surrounds it in 1963.

Maples reports that on average, a little over 300 anglers make the trip into Marlette Lake each year. Those anglers average more than three fish per angling day. According to information obtained from anglers, rainbow trout caught out of Marlette averaged 12.7 inches long, while Lahontan Cutthroat averaged 16.4 inches in length. The largest rainbow trout was 17.7 inches and the largest cutthroat came in at 19.2 inches.

The water is catch-and-release only due to its status as a broodstock, which means fish are captured each spring and artificially spawned to support the hatchery system and provide fish for waters throughout western and eastern Nevada. The State of Nevada purchased Marlette Lake in 1963 and firmly established the fishery as a broodstock in 1964 when cutthroat trout were introduced. Since that time, more than 18 million cutthroat eggs and 9 million rainbow trout eggs have been taken during the annual spawning operation. The spring spawning this year alone produced 521,885 Tahoe strain rainbow trout eggs and 439,006 bowcutt eggs.

While there is no camping at Marlette itself, hike-in primitive campgrounds are available one mile north of Marlette Lake, Hobart Reservoir, and half way up North Canyon.

"Although Marlette is a bit of a hike, it is well worth the trip, just take it slow and stop to enjoy the wildlife," said Warren. "And remember, 90 percent of the trip back out is downhill."



Tips for the Perfect Fish Photo

By Aaron Meier

You may not be able to get a fish to smile for a picture, but the Nevada Department of Wildlife would like to give anglers a few tips for taking a great fishing photo.

For the ideal fishing picture there are several things to keep in mind. It is a recording of a catch you are proud of, and you may not get a chance to retake the picture. Commit a few extra moments to make it a great fishing picture.

Location – Many people are too excited after catching a fish to think about taking a picture. They often wait until they get home. You will find that taking a moment to snap the picture at the body of water where you caught the fish will make you much happier than that picture of you in the kitchen.

Lighting – Make sure there is plenty of light. Too many fishing pictures are taken at the end of a fishing day with only the camera's flash as a light source.

Focus on the Fish – Feature the fish first, then the angler. Hold the fish so your hands and arms don't block the view of the fish.



Smile – There are times to look like a rugged outdoorsman, this just isn't it. Smile! Let people see how much fun you had catching the fish.

Position – You will want to turn the fish sideways to the camera. When you point the mouth towards the camera it just doesn't do your catch justice.

Timing – Take the photo as soon as possible after the fish is caught. Your catch will look better and you're still excited about catching it.

Clean Up – Try wiping the blood off yourself and your fish. Leave the blood and guts for the horror movies.

Clothing – Wear clothes you would feel comfortable in if the photo is published.

Once you've taken the perfect fishing picture, consider sending it to NDOW. Photos should be emailed to NDOW's website coordinator Jake Sunderland at jsunderland@ndow.org. The Department will post your picture on its website (www.ndow.org) and all photos that are submitted are considered for the annual fishing publication.

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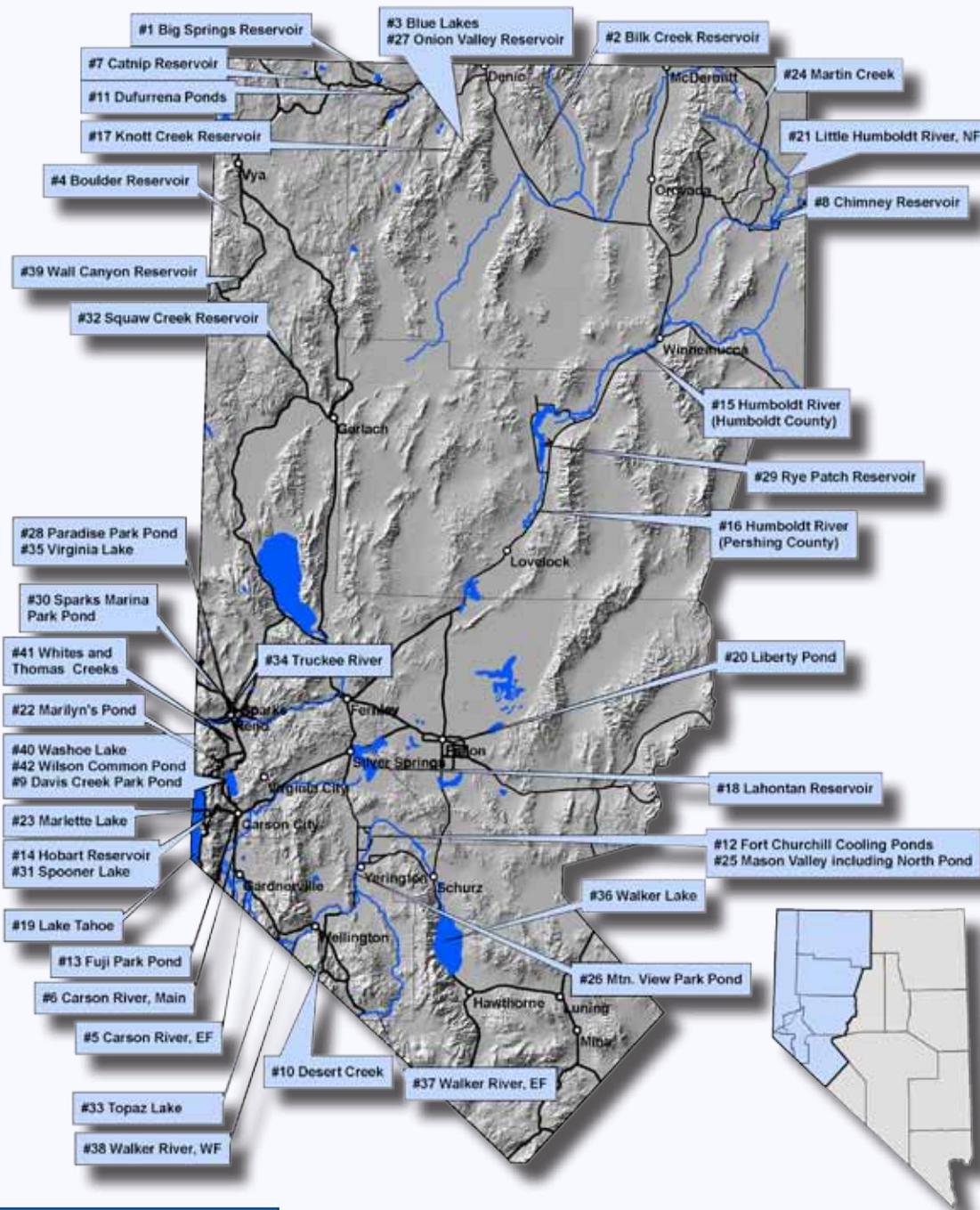
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Western Region General Reference Map



**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, lmb |
| 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, smb, lmb |
| 7 | Catnip Reservoir | Washoe Co./Sheldon | ct |
| 8 | Chimney Reservoir | Humboldt Co./Little Humboldt River | 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, w, lmb, bb |
| 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 |
| 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, lmb, gs, bg, bc |
| * | Pyramid Lake | Washoe 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, sb, smb |
| 30 | Sparks Marina | Washoe Co./Sparks | rb,bn,cc, smb, sb, gs |
| 31 | Spooner Lake | Washoe Co./Carson Range | ct,bn, tt, rb |
| 32 | Squaw Creek Reservoir | Washoe Co./Near Gerlach | rb,bn,lmb,sb,bb, gs |
| * | Star Creek | Pershing Co./Humboldt Range | rb |
| 33 | Topaz Lake | Douglas Co./Highway 395 | rb,bn,bc,bb, tt, lmb, w |
| * | 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, lmb |
| 36 | Walker Lake | Mineral Co. | ct |
| * | Walker River | Lyon/Mineral Co. | lmb,cc,bb,bg |
| 37 | Walker River, East Fork | Lyon Co./Walker River Valley | rb,bn,w, lmb |
| 38 | Walker River, West Fork | Lyon/Douglas Co. | rb,bn,w, lmb |
| 39 | Wall Canyon Reservoir | Washoe Co./North of Gerlach | rb,bn,bc,smb |
| 40 | Washoe Lake | Washoe Co./Washoe Valley | cc,wb,sp,bb |
| * | 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, 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 - redear 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

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.

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

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, 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 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.

Coleman 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.

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

Continued on Page 18



Western Region Special Regulations

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: Season is open year around during the hours the park is open to the public. Limit is 3 game fish. **NOTE:** Scheduled to open in the Summer of 2010.

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 methylmercury 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. - Continued on page 20.

ATTENTION ANGLERS

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) has stocked STERILE GRASS CARP in the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area. Grass carp are beneficial in controlling the aquatic vegetation, thereby enhancing habitat for sportfish populations. Their behavior is very different from common carp, which can be destructive to sport fisheries. While common carp were eradicated from Hinkson Slough in 2001, they still persist in Bass, Crappie and North ponds.

NDOW asks anglers that catch grass carp to please return them to the water unharmed.

Images below help identify the differences between the two.



Grass Carp



Common Carp

IF CAUGHT, PLEASE RETURN GRASS CARP TO THE WATER UNHARMED.

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, go to www.ndow.org.

Western Region Special Regulations

Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area



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

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. **Kuenzli Pond, Hatchery Outpond 1, Hatchery Outpond 2, and Hatchery Outpond 3:** *Season is open the first Saturday in May, from sunrise to sunset. Limit is 3 game fish.* All other waters of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area are closed.

Mountain View Park Pond in Lyon County: *Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. 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.

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.

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



Topaz Lake

Western Region Special Regulations



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 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. 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.

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, Wilson Common and **Crystal Peak Park Pond:** Season is open year around, during public park hours. Limit is **3 game fish**, of which not more than 2 may be black bass. **NOTE:** Crystal Peak Park Pond is scheduled to open in the Summer of 2010.

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.

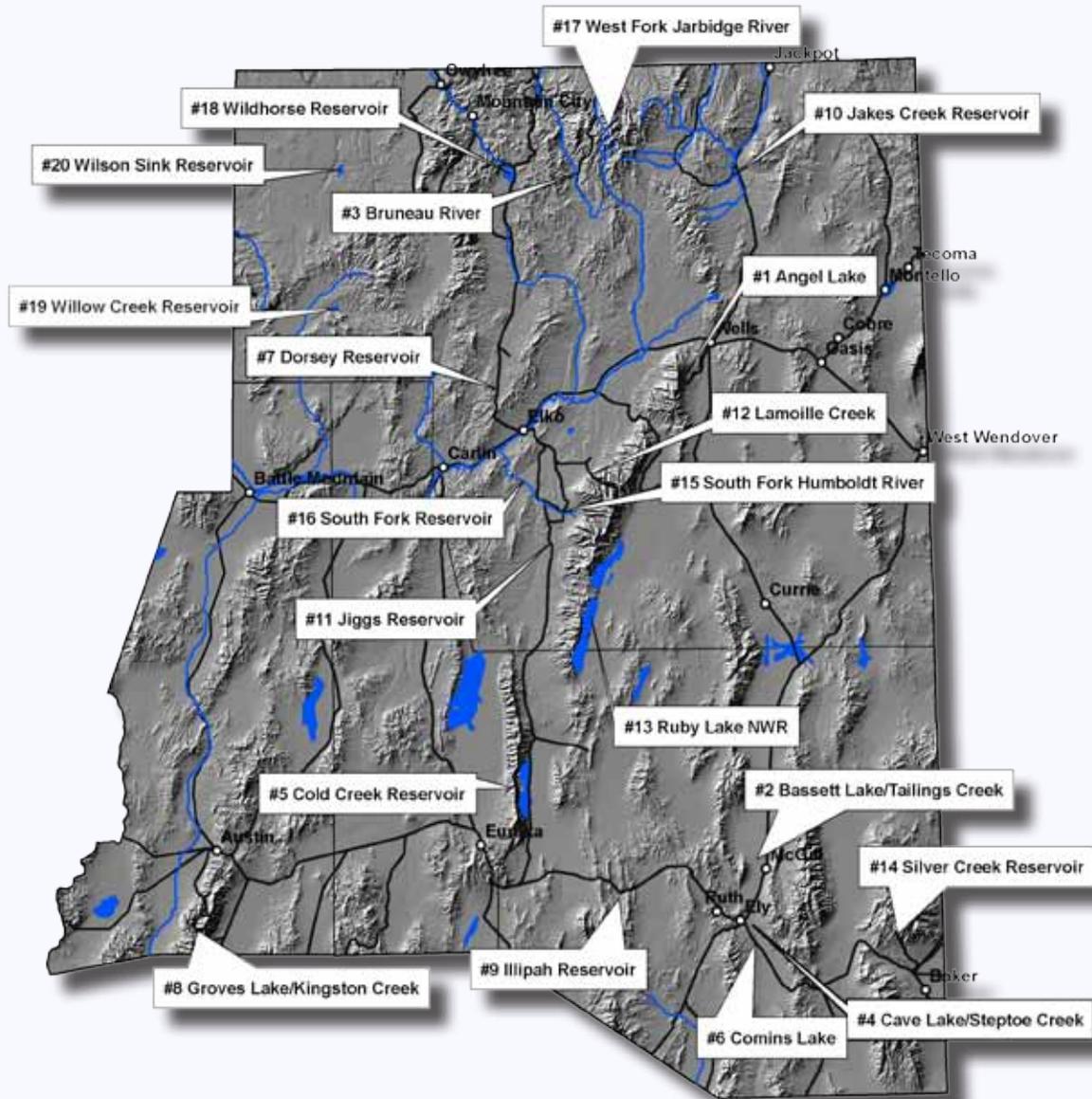
Lyon County: All waters within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area except for those listed as open on page 20.

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, bk |
| 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, lmb |
| 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, cc |
| 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,bn,w,smb |
| 13 | Ruby Lake NWR | Elko Co./Ruby Valley | rb,bk,bn,lmb, 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, w |
| 16 | South Fork Reservoir | Elko Co./SF Humboldt River | rb,bn,smb,lmb,cc, bc,wi |
| * | Tabor Creek | Elko Co./Snake Mtns. | rb,bk, tt |
| 17 | West Fork Jarbidge River | Elko Co./Jarbidge Mtns. | rb,bt,w |
| * | White River | White Pine Co./White Pine Range | rb,bn, bk |
| 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 |
| * | Willow Creek Pond | Lander Co./Battle Mountain | rb,bn |
| 20 | Wilson Sink Reservoir | Elko Co./Independence Mtns. | rb,lmb |

* 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 - redear 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 24-26. 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.

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

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 24-26, the limits are as follows:

Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties - Lakes and Reservoirs: The limit is 5 trout, and 15 warm-water 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 - see page 25.

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 26.



Artificial Lure Waters: See page 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. The importation, transportation or possession of live northern pike is prohibited (NAC 503.110).

Dry Creek Reservoir in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limits are 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which no more than 10 may be black bass.

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.

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 25.

Eastern Region Special Regulations

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. See page 43 for boating regulations.

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 **April 1 through Nov. 15**, any hour of the day or night. Limit is **1 trout. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.** NOTE: Please respect "No Trespassing" signs as posted (from the inlet of Smith Creek along the north shore, including the dam) by the private land owner.

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 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.

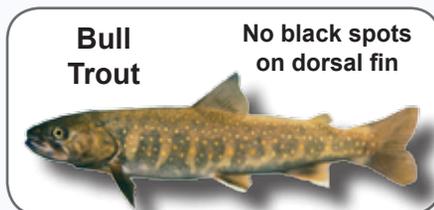
South Fork of the Humboldt River from the Lucky Nugget Subdivision causeway upstream to Lee in Elko County: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 1 trout. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

ATTENTION TROUT ANGLERS

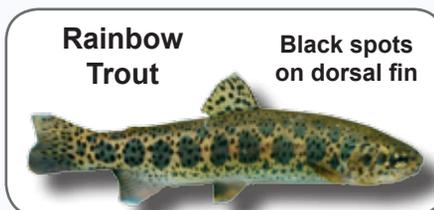
Identify Your Catch in the Jarbidge

When fishing 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 rainbow trout.

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



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.

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

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:

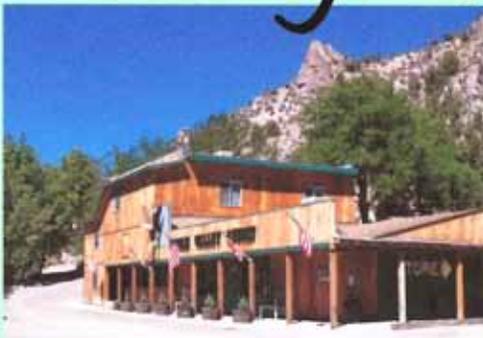
Elko County - In Ruby Valley, fishing is prohibited in Gallagher Hatchery rearing, brood and spring ponds; in Cave Creek west of the county road; and on Franklin Lake Wildlife Management Area.

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.

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Hunting, & Camping needs!

Fishing & Hunting Licenses Available

The Real Winter Games

By Joe Doucette

For those anglers new to ice fishing, you are in for a surprise. It is relaxing, quite easy and much more social than its warm weather cousin. Contrary to popular myth, ice anglers can use pretty much the same gear that they use during the summer with just a few minor exceptions.

To get started in ice fishing, you basically need a rod, terminal tackle, a way to cut a hole through the ice and something to skim the ice off of the water in the hole. Anything else, as far as fishing gear goes, is a bonus.

Many anglers use a lightweight full-length rod or ultralight rod, but it is easier to use a rod that is built specifically for ice fishing. These are generally around 18 inches in length and have a small reel loaded with fishing line developed to stay limp even in extremely cold weather. The lighter rods are for fish like perch, allowing the angler to notice the light strike of the perch, while a little stouter rod can handle the strength of the fight that a 14 to 16 inch trout puts up. A slotted serving spoon can be used to skim the ice, but large slotted ladles are specifically made for the task.

Today you can buy a basic hand-powered ice auger for around \$50-\$75. There are two types of augers, the spoon and the blade auger. I prefer the blade as it seems to cut the ice faster and with less effort. If you are reasonably fit, you can cut a hole in 2 feet of ice in about 3 or 4 minutes.

The trick is to keep the blades sharp.

In Nevada, for the purposes of ice fishing, the maximum size hole you can cut in the ice is 10 inches. Obviously the larger the diameter of the hole, the more ice you are cutting through and therefore the more energy and time it takes to cut the hole. Most anglers like to use an 8-inch auger, which means they cut 40 percent less ice than if they had used a 10 inch auger. If money is no object, gas powered augers are available starting at around \$250 and up.

The next question is, where should the hole in the ice be cut? If you are unfamiliar with a lake, the best bet is to either ask someone who knows the lake or look for areas where lots of holes have already been cut. Chances are those holes are there for a reason.

So the hole is cut in the ice. Now what? Depends on whether you are fishing for perch or for trout as the fishing methods are a little different for each.

As a general rule, you fish for perch just off of the bottom. A favorite rigging used for perch is to tie a spoon at the end of your line and add about 8 to 10 inches of leader below the spoon. At the end of the leader tie on a small brightly colored crappie jig or plastic grub on a jig head. Put a piece of worm on the hook and fish this no more than a couple of inches off of the bottom, gently lifting the rod up and then dropping the tip allowing the spoon to flash in the water as the jig settles back towards the bottom. Repeat the jigging motion every couple of minutes or so.

To target trout, suspend a hook tipped with powerbait, worms, corn or marshmallows several feet below the ice about halfway between the ice and the bottom. Place a small sinker about 8 to 10 inches above the hook to help get the presentation down into the water column.

At Wildhorse Reservoir, trout anglers will generally target water that is 6 to 10 feet in depth while perch anglers will hit deeper water, generally 15 to 25 feet deep.

Other considerations for ice fishing include the very important act of staying warm. Well-insulated waterproof boots are a must. For those on a budget, many department stores carry snow boots with a felt liner that are reasonably priced. These aren't great for hiking, but they work well when standing or sitting on the ice waiting for a strike. Obviously a

good coat and wool gloves are a must. Your hands are going to get wet, and wool will still hold warmth when it is wet.

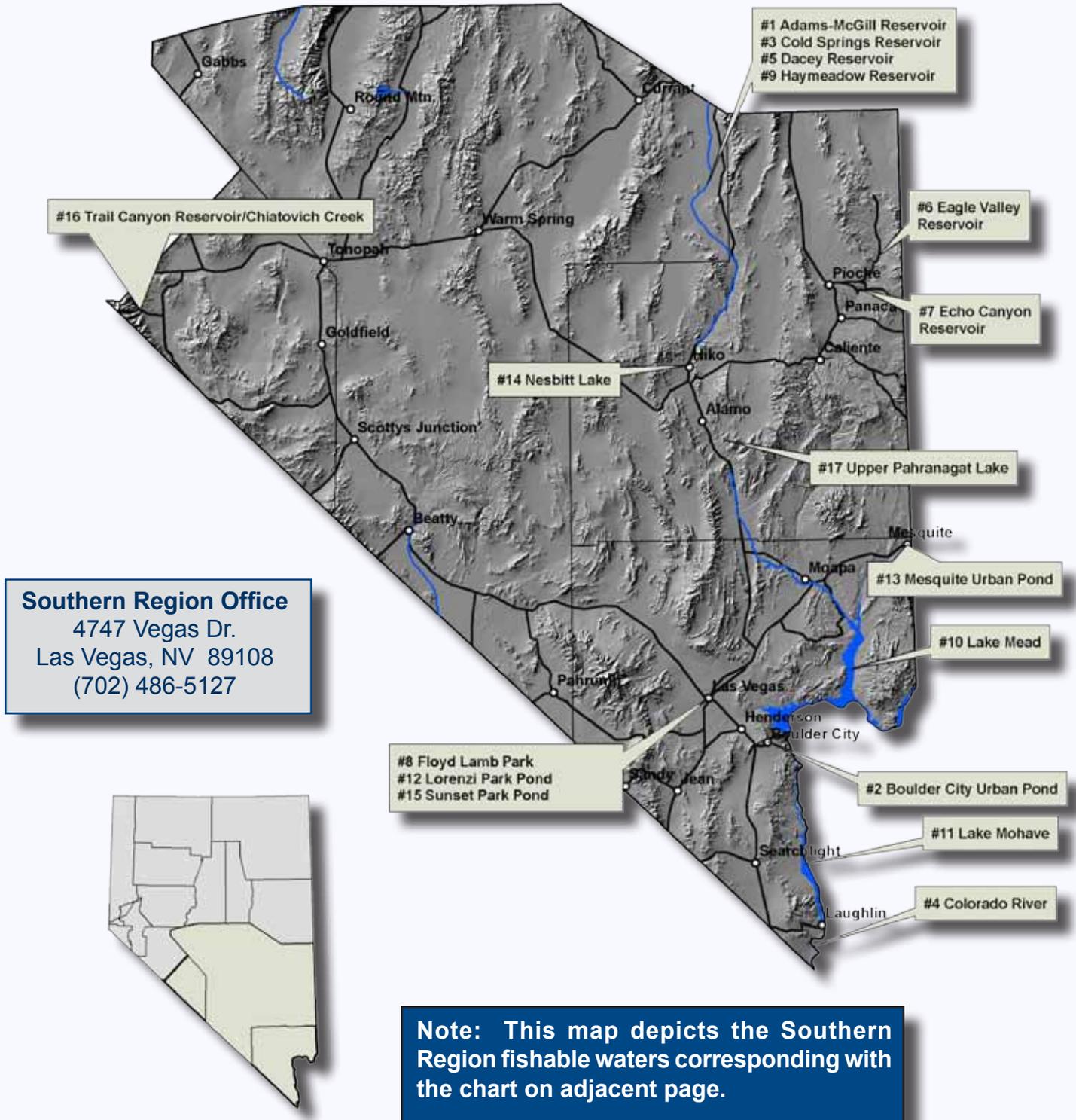
A plastic sled to carry your gear onto the ice is nice and a 5 gallon bucket that can double both as a chair and as a container to carry your fish out is almost a necessity. Sun block is especially important on sunny days as your face will get a double whammy of sun as it reflects off of the snow or ice. Finally, a good thermos full of hot cocoa or coffee and munchies will make the day much more enjoyable.

The great thing about taking your family ice fishing is that it's simple, there are generally other families around and if the kids get bored fishing they can play in the snow, go sledding or build a snowman. However, if you get into a school of perch, they will have so much fun catching fish, they will be hooked for life.



Wildhorse Reservoir

Southern Region General Reference Map



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

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, rb |
| 6 | Eagle Valley Reservoir | Lincoln Co./Spring Valley | rb,bn |
| 7 | Echo Canyon Reservoir | Lincoln Co./Dry Valley | rb,lmb,cr |
| 8 | Floyd Lamb 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 - redear 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

NDOW Game Wardens Policing the Water

By Doug Nielsen

The storm that blew through was typical of those associated with late summer monsoonal weather patterns. With it came the predicted 50 mile-an-hour winds and the resulting rough seas. And for at least an hour or two, though it seemed much longer, Lake Mead looked more like an ocean than a reservoir.

Then, just as suddenly as it began, the storm was over. Boaters who had sought timely refuge from the storm breathed a sigh of relief and came back out to play, but for Nevada's game wardens there was no time to rest. They knew too well there were boaters to be found, boaters who had failed to find safe harbor. There always were, even after efforts were made to warn them personally.

Within the hour a pair of game wardens successfully rescued a man and his family. Their boat had run aground during the storm and now lay on the rocky shoreline, its fiberglass hull being ground away with each pounding wave. Ironically, just a few hours earlier the man had asked one of these very wardens about the weather forecast. The game warden encouraged the man to remain close to a marina so his family could easily escape the pending storm when its power was finally unleashed.

"Oh, I think we'll be just fine," the boater replied and he motored off into the distance seemingly unaware of what reality would bring a short time later.

Some might consider this actual event to be unusual, but they would be wrong. For game wardens with the Nevada Department of Wildlife situations such as this are all too common, especially for those officers who work the lower Colorado River system. Unfortunately, some of these situations end in tragedy. As one of the busiest recreational waterways in the United States, the lower Colorado attracts millions of visitors each year. Some people come to go boating, others come simply to fish. And others do both.

"Checking a fishing license is checking a fishing license, no matter where you are in the state. The same is true with checking boaters, but down here what you have



Game Warden Karen Welden on Lake Mead

is volume. Large numbers of people," said Capt. David Pfiffner, boating law administrator. "The number of licenses our officers check down here on a daily basis is significant. So is the number of boaters they deal with for one reason or another."

Although game wardens in Southern Nevada perform all of the duties traditionally associated with wildlife officers such as checking hunters and anglers for regulation compliance or investigation of wildlife crimes, they also have primary responsibility for boating safety on Nevada's waterways. That responsibility entails investigating boating accidents, conducting search and rescue operations, and enforcing state boating laws.

According to the U.S. Coast Guard, there were 80 boat accidents in Nevada in 2008. Six of those were fatal and 40 others involved injuries to 49 people.

"You can't call any law enforcement situation routine, but there are some that put our officers at a greater risk than others. We arrest a lot of people on warrants each year, some for very serious crimes. And rescue situations can put a game warden in harm's way," said Pfiffner.

Turn to the classified ad pages in just about any outdoor magazine and you are sure to find one that reads something like this. "Work in the outdoors. Sleep under the stars. Catch your breakfast from a cold mountain stream and get bronzed by the sun. Become a fish and game warden." A job description sure to get the attention of America's adventurous youth, but as any one of Nevada's game wardens will tell you, that description comes up a little short.



Lake Mead

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 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, **Dacey** and Haymeadow Reservoirs, which are closed to trespass February 15 through August 15 as posted. **Tule Reservoir:** open Aug. 16 through Feb. 14 any hour of the day or night. Limits are 5 trout, 10 black bass, and 15 other warmwater game fish. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length. **Dacey Reservoir:** Limits are **1 trout**, 10 black bass, and 15 other warmwater game fish. Minimum size for black bass is 10 inches total length. **Only artificial lures may be used on Dacey Reservoir.** 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. 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

Continued on Page 32

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

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

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.

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.

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 bullhead and **15 other warmwater game fish of which not more than 10 may be black bass**. See boat restrictions on page 39.

Pahrnagat 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 Pond as posted in Clark County.



You hold the future of fishing in your hands.

If you love fishing, you care about protecting the environment and preserving our waterways for future generations to discover and enjoy. When you become an Anglers' Legacy Ambassador, you help make that future possible—one new angler at a time. Take someone new fishing and leave a precious legacy that sustains the sport you love for generations to come.

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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 spread these invasive species.

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 resources for the future:

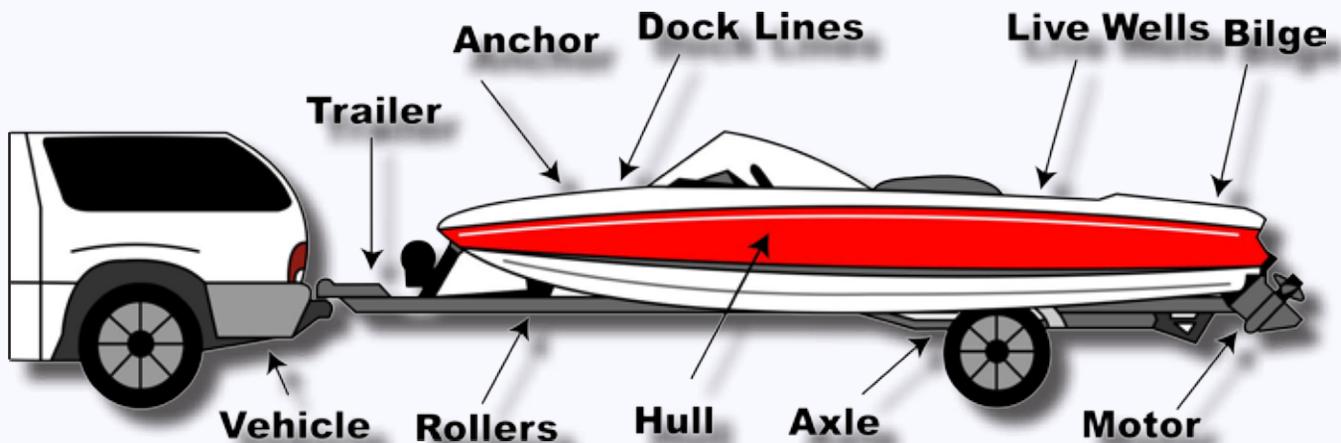
- **LEARN** how to identify zebra and quagga mussels.
- **REMOVE** all aquatic plants and animals from boat, motor, trailer and equipment.
- **DRAIN** water from livewells, bilge, and motor on land.
- **DO NOT** reuse bait from one water to the next.
- **RINSE** boat and equipment with high pressure 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.



Quagga/Zebra Mussel



New Zealand Mudsnaill



Tahoe Getting Tough on Invasive Species

By Edwin Lyngar

The fishing season has one more snag for anglers who boat at Lake Tahoe. All boaters face mandatory boat inspections for invasive species, specifically quagga and zebra mussels, at every Tahoe boat ramp in Nevada and California.

Ever since quagga mussels were discovered in Lake Mead in 2007, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada have been working cooperatively this highly invasive species from spreading to the most sensitive and important waterways. The latest effort to protect, specifically Lake Tahoe, is mandatory inspections that were started during the previous boating season.

“We feel a duty to inform our boaters about fees and delays they may encounter,” said Rob Buonamici, Chief Game Warden with the Nevada Department of Wildlife. “The inspections are not free, and there is no way to opt out. We still want people to boat and fish Tahoe, but we want them to plan ahead.”

The inspection program was instituted by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) in response to the threat of quagga mussels (see table for fee schedule). The State of Nevada took action by prohibiting these mussels statewide. Any boater who knowingly spreads these nasty invasive species can face fines and seizure of contaminated boats and equipment.

“Although this is not our inspection program, we still want to do whatever we can to help boaters keep boats clean and keep our customers fishing,” said Buonamici. “We already know that a willing and involved sporting and boating public is the best way to protect the lake.”

Quagga mussels are a small non-native mollusk from Eastern Europe that can multiply by the trillions, displacing native species, fouling irrigation and water projects, and ultimately costing taxpayers and citizens millions of dollars in upkeep and damages. These creatures latch onto hard and soft surfaces creating sharp, unsightly and often bad



smelling colonies. They can irreparably harm the scenic beauty and diminish recreational opportunities at infected waterways. There is no known way to eliminate them once they have been established. Officials warn that an infestation of these creatures at Tahoe would be a disaster for the region’s economy, environment and sportsmen.

These invasive species are spread primarily by boaters unknowingly moving mussels from infected to uninfected waters. Mature mussels can live for days outside of water, and juvenile mussels are microscopic and can live in a small cup of water for extended periods of time. Boaters who move from waterway to waterway are encouraged to clean, drain and dry boats **each** and **every** time a boat is moved to a new waterway.

“These things are real, they cause real damage. A scenic, world famous lake like Tahoe would be very much diminished by these mussels,” said Mark Warren, Fisheries Division chief at NDOW. “We must enlist the sportsmen in this battle against aquatic nuisance species.”

The key to winning, according to Warren and others, is for boaters and sportsmen to ensure they don’t inadvertently contaminate otherwise clean waters. Invasive species can only move if people help them. There are few sportsmen, said Warren, who want to be responsible for forever wrecking a favorite fishing hole or closing down a favorite recreational waterway.

The solution is clear. Sportsmen, boaters, swimmers and water enthusiasts of all types must contribute to the solution. If these groups would clean, drain and dry all boats, tackle and equipment, including emptying their waders, each and every time that they move from one water to another, the invasive species would have no way to travel. As much as people are the conduit for the problem of invasive species, they also pose the most credible solution.

INSPECTION FEES

| Fee | Vessel Category |
|--------|-------------------------|
| No Fee | Non-Motorized |
| No Fee | With Inspection Seal |
| \$10* | Up to 16 Feet |
| \$30* | Over 16 Feet to 25 Feet |
| \$40* | Over 25 Feet to 39 Feet |
| \$60* | Over 39 Feet |

Additional \$10 for vessels containing ballast tanks, bladders or live wells.

* A 25% discount card will be available this summer for frequent launches.

Selected Game Fish of 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.



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 thin 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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.

Selected Game Fish of Nevada



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.



SACRAMENTO PERCH

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



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 and Lake Mead.



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.



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.



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.



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.



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.

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

Fishing without a license is the most common wildlife crime.



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

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.

FISHING FOR INFORMATION?

- **ANGLER INFORMATION GUIDES**
- **FISHING CLINICS**
- **FISHABLE WATERS MAPS**
- **FISHING REPORTS**
- **STOCKING REPORTS**
- ... AND MUCH MORE!**

www.ndow.org

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 only 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, Dacey and Haymeadow reservoirs, and all of the Tule Reservoir. | Flat wake restriction in effect. Vessels may not exceed 5 nautical miles per hour. Only vessels without motors may be used on the Dacey Reservoir from Feb. 15 through August 15. Flat wake restriction in effect all other dates. | Camping & campfires only 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 buoy 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 only 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 only 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. |

Winter Boating and Cold Water Safety

By Edwin Lyngar

Most cold-water boaters are well aware of the dangers of hypothermia. When a person gets too cold, he or she may experience symptoms such as shivering, cool skin and slurred speech, and those symptoms means that it's time to get warm fast. However, hypothermia isn't necessarily the biggest danger a boater faces if he or she falls into cold water—a far more serious threat is cold water shock syndrome.

“Most people who fall overboard in frigid waters, end up dying of cold water shock,” said Capt. David Pfiffner, Nevada boating law administrator. “The minute a person falls from a boat, he or she is in immediate danger of drowning.”

Cold water shock syndrome kills more boaters every year than hypothermia, according to the National Water Safety Congress that just completed a study on cold water survival. Studies show that when a person becomes immediately cold, such as a fall into cold water from a boat, muscles freeze up from shock and the person often starts to hyperventilate, making swimming nearly impossible.

“People just aren't prepared for that ice-cold instant of hitting the water,” said Ed Huntsman, regional vice president for the Water Safety Congress and a regional expert in boating safety.

Another factor, according to Huntsman, is that cold water shock also results in the “gasp reflex” when a person involuntarily gasps for air after becoming submerged. “When a person gasps, they may be underwater, creating an immediate risk of sudden death,” he added.

Hypothermia, by contrast, is defined as abnormally

low body temperature. Hypothermia is still a danger and if left unchecked can be fatal. Once a person has survived the shock of cold water, hypothermia is the next concern. Even on fairly mild fall and winter days, low water temperatures create a hazard should a boater get wet or fall overboard; however, there are precautions sportsmen can take to minimize the dangers.

“People just aren't prepared for that ice-cold instant of hitting the water.”

- Ed Huntsman
Regional Vice President
Water Safety Congress

The most important safety precaution a boater can take to both avoid cold water shock and hypothermia is to wear a life jacket, according to Pfiffner. A life jacket nearly eliminates the danger of immediate drowning. Although the real danger of hypothermia exists, a boater wearing a life jacket has the precious minutes needed to get rescued.

If a person shows symptoms of hypothermia or if someone ends up submerged in cold water, boaters and first responders need to take immediate action, including these steps:

- Throw any kind of flotation and then get him or her out of the water immediately.
- Remove any damp or wet clothing.
- Wrap the person in warm, dry blankets.
- If the victim is fully awake, give them something warm to drink but avoid caffeine or alcohol, as they worsen hypothermia.
- Seek medical help as needed.

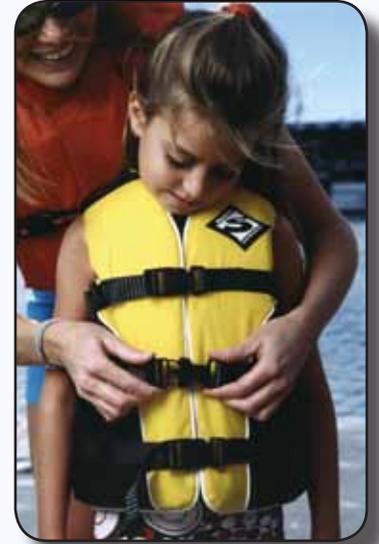
Both cold water shock and hypothermia are serious risks when boating in cold water. Taking a few steps, knowing the symptoms and respecting cold temperatures can all reduce your risk.



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** - Most boats that use 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.



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

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.

Pahranagat 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 13 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.



Catch and Release Do's and Don'ts

By Jake Sunderland

Catch and release fishing can be both fun for anglers and beneficial for Nevada fisheries. Anglers may do it for a variety of reasons, they love fishing but not eating fish, they are fishing special regulation waters or maybe they have a “no kill” fishing philosophy. Whatever the reason, catch and release gives the fish a chance to grow and be caught again another day.

“When I was young my dad and I always tried to catch or harvest our limit of whatever we were fishing or hunting for,” said Mark Warren, Fisheries Division chief. “As I grew older and took up fly fishing, I started releasing the fish back into the water. It gave me a great sense of satisfaction and left the fish to be captured and enjoyed by another angler.”

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) manages Nevada fisheries to allow for a range of fishing styles from put-and-take to trophy fisheries. Populations are managed so that anglers wishing to take their fish can do so up to water limits. Catch and release anglers can benefit Nevada fisheries because they allow trout to grow to the 18 to 20-inch range since anglers are releasing smaller fish back to the water until they have had time to grow.

Catch-and-release also has financial benefits for Nevada fisheries.

“From a Department standpoint, catch and release offers the best recreational value,” said Warren. “It costs roughly \$1 to raise a catchable 9-inch rainbow trout. If that trout is captured not once, but several times in its lifetime, less stocking is required to maintain the fisheries.”

Trout species are the most common fish that are captured and released. Because they easily reproduce in the wild, warmwater species such as white bass and

crappie are usually kept and consumed to avoid the risk of overpopulation.

Proper equipment and method are important to catch and release fishing. Single barbless hooks on an artificial lure or fly are the least stressful hooks to use on fish. Anglers also need to be aware of how they handle fish while practicing catch and release.

“Fish should be reeled in as quickly as possible,” said Patrick Sollberger, Fisheries staff wildlife specialist. “That is, do not ‘play’ it for long and, if possible, do not touch them. Use pliers or forceps to grab and remove the hook while the fish is still in the water. If you must handle the fish, do so as little as possible and wet your hands prior to touching it.”

Sollberger also said that if the fish is stressed and cannot swim then special care must be taken. If in moving water, gently hold the fish’s head in to the current with the mouth open. While in still water open the mouth and gently move the fish back and forth so that the water passes over its gills.

“This is the time to use your best judgment,” said Sollberger. “If the fish is too stressed or there has been gill damage (bleeding), keep it as part of your legal harvest. Releasing the fish to later be washed up dead on shore can be considered wanton waste. Proper handling, then, becomes extremely important in zero harvest limit waters.”

Warren has another tip to keep in mind while practicing catch and release fishing: Say thank you.

“I always thank the fish for a spectacular fight,” said Warren. “And then, giving them a symbolic kiss on the nose, I release them back into the wild.”



Photo by Doug Ouellette

Record Fish of Nevada

Nevada State Records

| SPECIES | WEIGHT | | LENGTH | NAME OF WATER | NEVADA RECORD HOLDER | DATE CAUGHT | WORLD RECORD |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | LBS | OZS | | | | | |
| <i>Common Name</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 | 13 | 20.25 | Sheep Creek Reservoir | Bryan Sparks | 8/15/2009 | 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, Pumpkinseed | 0 | 15 | 10.13 | Peavine ponds | Dante Ray | 8/2/2009 | 2 lbs 4 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 | 9 | 33 | Lahontan Reservoir | Adam Truran | 6/6/2009 | 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 2009. These records include fish taken in interstate waters including Lake Tahoe, Topaz Leak, 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, 2009 Edition. All others are taken from the International Game Fish Association's World Record Game Fishes "All Tackle" online records as of October 2009.

** NOTE: The recognized world record for 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. | 16. Silver Salmon | 5 lbs. |
| 2. Smallmouth Bass | 3 lbs. | 17. Bluegill Sunfish | 1 lb. |
| 3. Spotted Bass | 2 lbs. | 18. Green Sunfish | 0.5 lb. |
| 4. Striped Bass | 20 lbs. | 19. Redear Sunfish | 0.5 lb. |
| 5. White Bass | 2 lbs. | 20. Brook Trout | 2 lbs. |
| 6. Carp | 15 lbs. | 21. Brown Trout | 5 lbs. |
| 7. Bullhead Catfish | 1 lb. | 22. Cutthroat Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 8. Channel Catfish | 10 lbs. | 23. Bull Trout | 0.5 lb. |
| 9. White Catfish | 4 lbs. | 24. Mackinaw Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 10. Black Crappie | 2 lbs. | 25. Rainbow Trout | 5 lbs. |
| 11. White Crappie | 2 lbs. | 26. Rainbow/Cutthroat Hybrid Trout | 10 lbs. |
| 12. Arctic Grayling | 0.5 lb. | 27. Tiger Trout | 2 lbs. |
| 13. Sacramento Perch | 2 lbs. | 28. Walleye | 6 lbs. |
| 14. Yellow Perch | 0.5 lb. | 29. Mt. Whitefish | 1 lb. |
| 15. Kokanee Salmon | 2 lbs. | 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 2010 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 (2010) angling days.

| Name of each stream, pond, lake or reservoir fished in Nevada during 2010. (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 |
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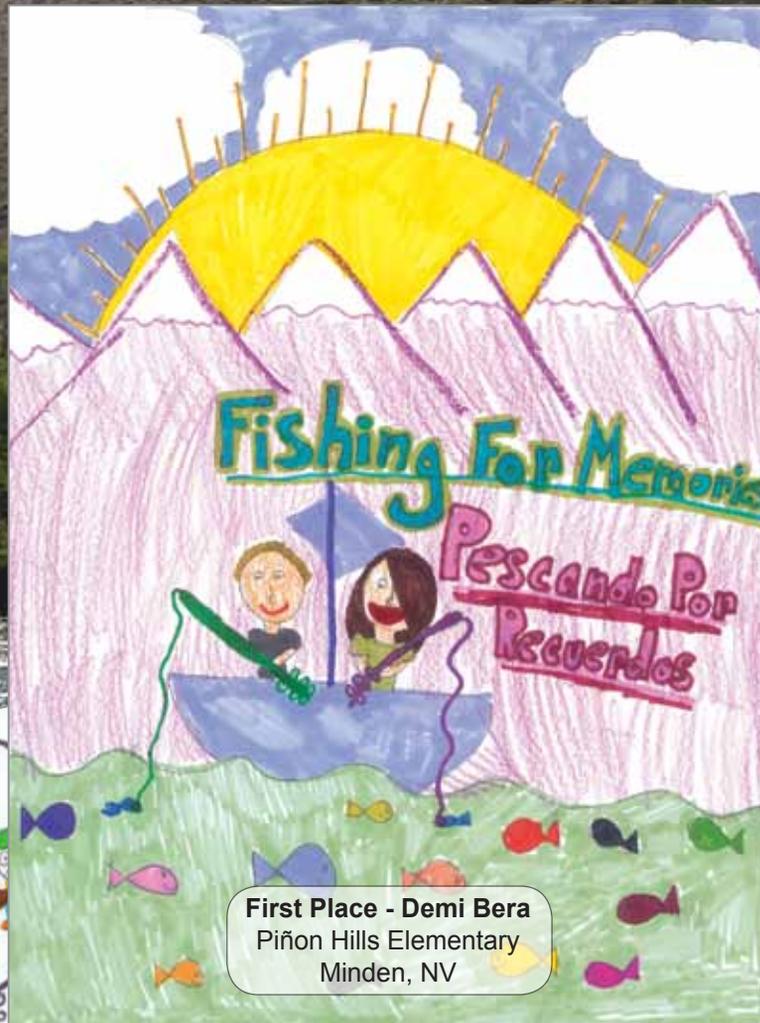


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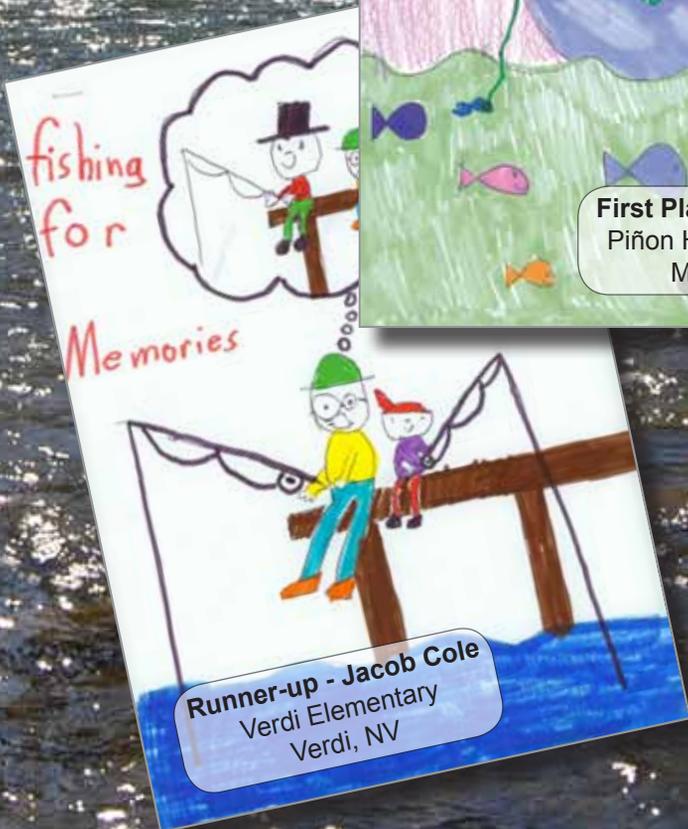
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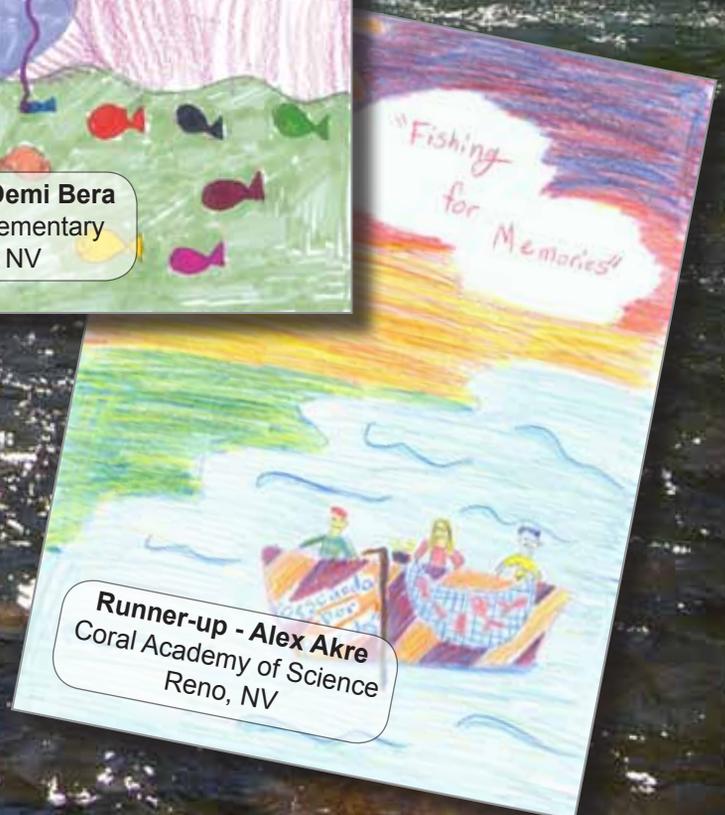
The Nevada Department of Wildlife Congratulates the Winner of the 2009 Nevada Free Fishing Day Poster Contest



First Place - Demi Bera
Piñon Hills Elementary
Minden, NV



Runner-up - Jacob Cole
Verdi Elementary
Verdi, NV



Runner-up - Alex Akre
Coral Academy of Science
Reno, NV

**Nevada's Free Fishing Day is
Saturday, June 12, 2010**