

2013

NEVADA FISHING

GUIDE



SEASONS AND REGULATIONS
EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2013 - FEBRUARY 28, 2014

CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY

Hello Fish, Invasives Goodbye!



Lahontan cutthroat trout

John Zahlocki, Trout Unlimited

Richard Old, XID Services, Inc., Bugwood.org



U.S. Bureau of Reclamation



Invasive species Eurasian watermilfoil (top) and quagga mussels (bottom)

**Invasive species
replace native species
and destroy habitat
for native sport fish.**

- The estimated damage from invasives worldwide totals \$1.4 trillion—5 percent of the global economy annually.
- Invasive species can be transported by boats, vehicles, and YOU!

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

- Learn to identify invasive species in your area.
- Clean, drain, and dry all equipment before leaving home.
- Fish in designated waters and travel on established roads and trails.
- Never release plants or animals, including bait.
- Thoroughly inspect all boats, vehicles, animals, clothing, and equipment, including waders, before leaving your fishing location.
- Report infestations of weeds and other invasive species to the appropriate agencies.

Learn More!

Nevada Department of Wildlife:
www.ndow.org/fish/exotic

Bureau of Land Management:
www.nv.blm.gov/invaders

www.WildlifeForever.org



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**
Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.
www.ProtectYourWaters.net



Welcome to Nevada

While Nevada is sometimes referred to as the driest state in the Union, anglers new to the Silver State might be surprised to learn what Nevada has to offer. There is an incredible range of angling opportunities, from high alpine lakes in Elko's Ruby Mountains to desert lakes such as Lake Mead near Las Vegas. Nevada is home to over 200 lakes and reservoirs and 600 streams and rivers, which provide nearly 400,000 surface acres of sport fishing opportunity.

The majority of Nevada's fishable stillwaters consist of man-made reservoirs that vary in size from one acre to the 115-mile-long Lake Mead. A good portion of the pristine waters of Lake Tahoe are within Nevada. The majority of Nevada reservoirs can be reached by road, but many of the 600 streams that criss-cross the state can only be reached by hiking trails.

The fish species in the Silver State are as diverse as the geography. Coldwater species include native cutthroat, redband trout and mountain whitefish. Non-native species include rainbow, brown, brook, and mackinaw trout. Hybrid species include bowcutts (rainbow/cutthroat) and tiger trout (brook/brown).

Warmwater species vary from walleye to bluegill. Smallmouth bass and spotted bass represent a couple of our more recent introductions. Lake Mead and Lake Mohave are best known for their large stripers that average close to two pounds, although 20- to-30-pound fish are occasionally caught. Wipers, a cross between a striped bass and a white bass, can be found in Lahontan, Rye Patch, Wildhorse, South Fork and Chimney reservoirs. In northeastern Nevada, Wildhorse Reservoir, traditionally a trout fishery, is also known as a great spot for yellow perch, especially in winter. Largemouth bass and channel catfish are found throughout the state including Lakes Mead and Mohave, and Lahontan, Rye Patch and South Fork reservoirs.

Nevada also offers several beautiful lakes and urban ponds in and around our cities and towns. In Las Vegas, you can drop a line at Sunset, Lorenzi or Floyd Lamb Parks. In Boulder City, try fishing at Boulder City Urban Pond. In Mesquite, there is Mesquite Pond. In northwestern Nevada, Fallon is home to Liberty Pond. Around Reno/Sparks you'll find fish in Virginia Lake, Paradise Pond, Sparks Marina and Marilyn's Pond. Wilson Common and Davis Creek Park Pond are popular fisheries in Washoe Valley and there is



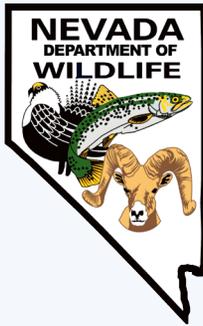
Baily Fishing Pond in Carson City. In Gardnerville, check out Mitch Park Pond.

While you are checking out this year's Nevada Fishing Guide, make sure to read the articles found throughout this magazine. You can read about the fantastic bass fishing opportunities at Lake Mead on page 24 or check out how great fall fishing can be in the western region of the state on page 32. Learn about float tube safety on page 40 or the new Aquatic Invasive Species boat stamp program on page 7.

Looking for some tips on fishing the Silver State? You can pick up a How to Fish in Nevada book free at any NDOW office (see page 2 for office information). While you're there, why not grab a free Fishable Waters of Nevada map. These maps (one for each region in Nevada) detail all of Nevada's waters and include the types of fish that can be found.

This publication is meant as a reference for any questions you might have regarding fishing the Silver State. Statewide regulations and license information can be found near the front of the magazine (pages 4-12), with a region by region breakdown of all available waters throughout the magazine. The Nevada Fishing Guide also includes information from boating regulations (42-43) to Wildlife Management Areas (44-45) to our Trophy Fish Program (46-47). If you can't find something in this publication, check out the Nevada Department of Wildlife website at ndow.org.





Department of Wildlife Offices

Headquarters/ Western Region Office

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

Eastern Region Office

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

Southern Region Office

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

Ely Office

1218 N Alpha St
Ely, NV 89301
Phone: (775) 289-1655 ext. 21
Fax: (775) 289-1649

Fallon Office

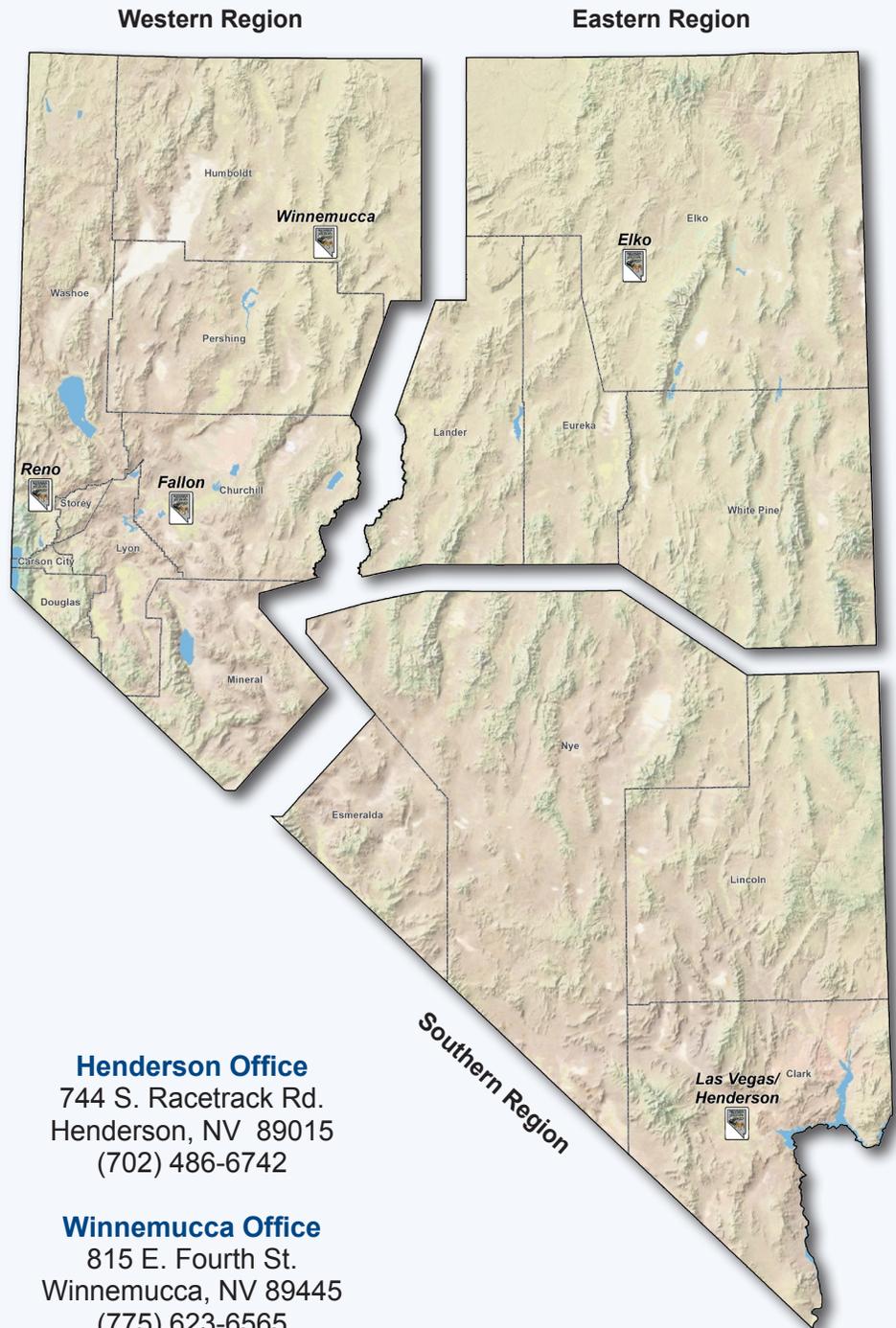
380 West B. St.
Fallon, NV 89406
(775) 423-3171
(Hours subject to change,
call ahead to confirm hours of
operation.)

Henderson Office

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

Winnemucca Office

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



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 - Eastern (page 14), Southern (page 20) or Western (page 26).
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 44-45.
5. Text in ***bolded italics*** indicates changes in regulations since last year.

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

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

You may also write to the following:

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

COVER PHOTO of Doug Nielson at Lake Mead taken by photographer Clayton Stewart. To see more of his photos, please go to his website at cbstewart.com.

Licenses, Permits, Stamps and Fees

(Nevada's license year is March 1, 2013 through February 28, 2014)

RESIDENT LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES

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 term does not include merely owning a residence in the state.

Military Stationed in Nevada: The Department shall issue to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has been assigned to permanent duty, as opposed to temporary or casual duty, within the State of Nevada all necessary hunting or fishing licenses, tags or permits for fishing, hunting or trapping in the State of Nevada. A like privilege must be extended to spouses and dependents, under the age of 21, of such members of the Armed Forces. All such licenses, tags or permits must be issued on the same terms and conditions and at the same costs as licenses, tags or permits are issued to Nevada residents, except that the 6 months' residence requirement must be waived. (See Serviceman Fishing License on Page 6 for Nevada residents stationed out of state.)

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 any 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 - Required for any fishing license or permit holder when fishing in reciprocal waters of Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. See page 22-23 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 - Parental signature required at time of purchase for persons under 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**

RESIDENT LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES - Continued

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

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 year's 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 any 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 Interstate Boundary Waters License - Annual nonresident fishing license to fish solely in the reciprocal waters of the Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave (14 years of age and older) and Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake (16 years of age and older). See page 8 for more information regarding Interstate waters.

..... \$29.00

Nevada Special Use Stamp - Required for any fishing license or permit holder when fishing in reciprocal waters of Colorado River, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave. See pages 22-23 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 at 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 - Parental signature required at time of purchase for persons under 17 years of age.

..... \$199.00

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.



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Program Developed to Combat AIS Threat

By Edwin Lyngar

Many boaters and anglers have heard a lot about the threat that Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) pose to waterways and fisheries in Nevada and across the nation. However, many boaters remain unaware of the program NDOW has created to fight this serious threat.

NDOW is rolling out a new AIS watercraft sticker program this calendar year, which will help fund efforts to prevent the spread of invasive species, such as quagga mussels and milfoil. Watercraft that can be removed from a body of water and still hold water will be required to purchase and affix an AIS decal to the watercraft before launching on any Nevada waterway. The requirement took effect January 1, 2013.

“The new decal ultimately benefits boaters by funding programs that reduce the risk of spreading invasive species, thereby keeping waters open to boating and recreation,” said Chief Game Warden Rob Buonamici. “Boats are most often the route for new infestations.”

The requirement affects all boats, regardless of what state they come from. All types of boats are required to display the decal, but there are some exceptions for small watercraft that are incapable of retaining water, including stand up paddle boards and float tubes used by fishermen. The cost of the decal is \$10 for in-state motorboats, \$5 for in-state paddle crafts, \$20 for out of state motorboats and \$10 for out of state paddle craft. The decal will be available at NDOW offices, via the NDOW website or by calling (866) 703-4605.

Funds generated by the sticker program will be used to create a comprehensive AIS prevention and mitigation program. To prevent the spread of invasive species, NDOW must conduct constant monitoring and testing of waterways. NDOW will also be working with other agencies and entities

to build and maintain wash stations that boaters can use to ensure they are not spreading invasive species.

“Our goal is to educate the boating public on how to minimize the spread of these harmful species since boats are the leading cause of new infestations,” said NDOW Director Ken Mayer. “This will include the creation of a program to inspect boats for aquatic invasive species at key locations during peak usage times.”

In addition to the sticker requirement, NDOW reminds boaters to clean, drain and dry all boats and associated equipment between each and every trip to the water. “The agency will be focusing on education for the first couple of years of the program to help boaters adjust to the new requirement,” said Buonamici. “However, boaters who are informed about the requirement and still fail to purchase and display a decal will be subject to citation.”

The new AIS decal sticker program stemmed from the passage of AB167 during the 2011 legislative session. Nevada was one of the last states to pass such a bill to address aquatic invasive species. These various species of non-native plants and animals can displace native species, create serious environmental problems in waterways and do serious damage to water intake and distribution systems such as those many Nevada residents depend on for the water needs.

One of the most significant threats is the quagga mussel that was discovered in Lake Mead in 2007 that has spurred this action in Nevada and in states across the west. “There is no way to overstate the danger of quagga mussels,” said Buonamici. “We are committed to protecting Nevada’s waterways and fisheries from this threat.”

Boaters can contact NDOW for more information, or check out the AIS page on the web site at ndow.org.



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 22-23 and 28-30**), 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.

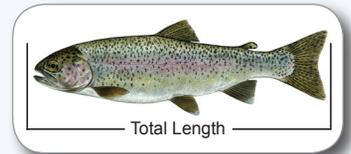
Trout Stamp: While fishing in Nevada, any person who takes (catches) or possesses trout must carry on his person: 1. A state Trout Stamp affixed to his fishing license and validated by his signature in ink across the face of the stamp, or 2. A Trout Stamp privilege as provided on an internet or point-of-sale 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 (NRS 502.326).

Second Rod Stamp: A person may fish with a second combination of hook, line and rod, if he has in his possession in addition to his fishing license or short-term fishing permit: 1. A “Second Rod Stamp” which allows the person to use a second combination of hook, line and rod. The Second Rod Stamp must be signed and affixed to the license or permit and is valid for the period specified, or 2. A Second Rod privilege as provided on an internet or point-of-sale license. **A person, regardless of age, must first obtain a valid fishing license or short-term fishing permit before he can use a Second Rod Stamp. The Second Rod Stamp fee is \$10.** No person may use more than two combinations of hook, line and rod at any time (NAC 502.297).

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.

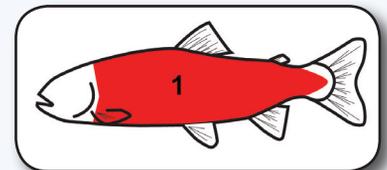
Size Limit: Unless otherwise noted under Region General Regulations or Region Special Regulations, there is no size limit. Where size limits do apply, this shall mean the total length of the fish including the head and tail, measured as illustrated in the diagram.



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 limit apply, fish may be filleted before transport if the remainder of the carcass of each fish filleted is kept in one piece so size and possession limits can be immediately determined. It is unlawful for any person to cause through carelessness, neglect or otherwise any edible portion of any game fish or game amphibian to go to waste needlessly. In the case of game fish, (1) the fillet meat from the operculum (gill plate) to the caudal fin (tail fin).



Methods of Fishing: Except as noted under “Spearfishing” and “Unprotected Fish” on page 9, fish may be taken only with hook and line attached to rod or reel and closely attended in the manner known as angling. Unless a person has a valid second rod stamp, only one combination of hooks, line and rod may be used at any one time. No more

General Statewide Regulations

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 10-12. 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: PowerBait® or similar products are not considered artificial lures.)

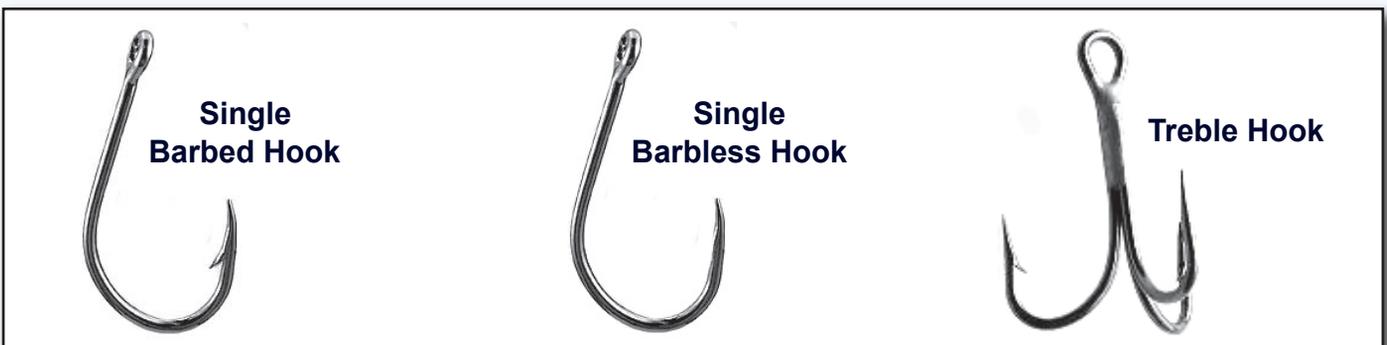
Artificial Lures with Single Barbless Hooks: A "single barbless hook" means a fish hook having one point, manufactured without barbs or on which the barbs have been bent completely closed or filed off. Double or treble hooks having a common shank are not a single barbless hook even when the barbs are 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.
- Colman Creek** in Humboldt County.
- North Fork of Battle Creek** in Humboldt County.
- Knott Creek Reservoir including inlet and outlet streams** in Humboldt County.
- Hobart Reservoir** (Washoe County), its tributaries and Franktown Creek downstream to Red House.
- Truckee River** (Washoe County) 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** (Elko County) from the access causeway for the Lucky Nugget subdivision upstream to Lee.
- East Walker River** (Lyon County) 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 not required to capture crayfish for fishing or personal consumption. There is no limit on crayfish. A license is required to take crayfish by hook and line. A permit is required to take crayfish for commercial purposes at Lake Tahoe (crayfish may not be taken for commercial purposes at any other Nevada water.)

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

Warmwater Game Fish: 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, pumpkinseed 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 12.

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, gizzard shad, 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

Bait Regulations

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.

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

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

Interstate Waters Fishing and License Information

For information on fishing on interstate waters and license requirements: Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake, see page 28-30. Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and the Colorado River, see page 22-23.

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 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.



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	Gizzard/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 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 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.

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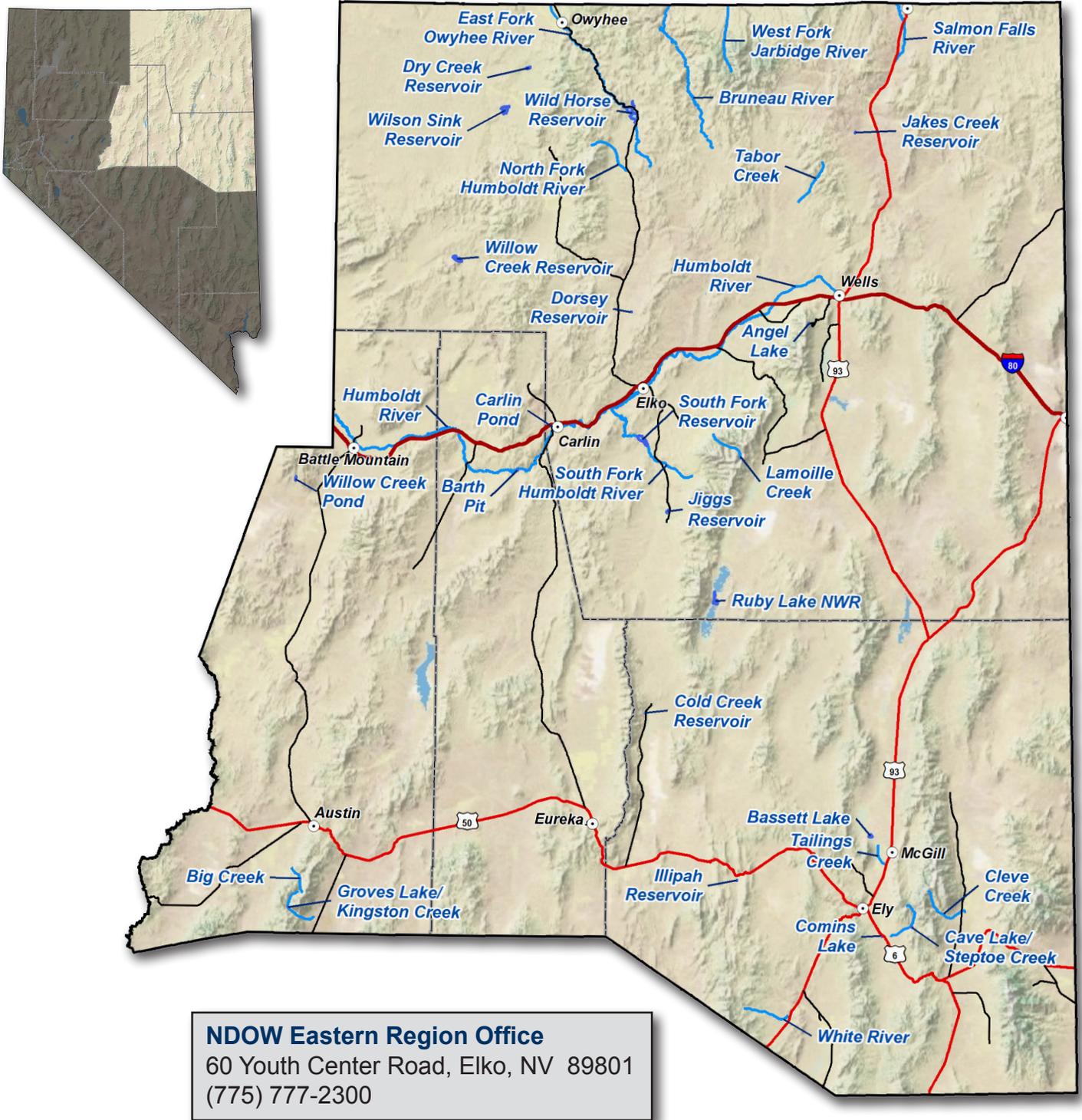
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Eastern Region General Reference Map



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.

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

Eastern Region Fishable Waters

Body of Water	County/Location	Species
Angel Lake	Elko Co./East Humboldt	rb,bk, tt
Barth Pit	Eureka Co./Humboldt River Valley	smb,lmb,bg,cc,rb
Bassett Lake/Tailings Creek	White Pine Co./Steptoe Valley	lmb
Big Creek	Lander Co./Toiyabe Range	rb, bn, bk
Bruneau River	Elko Co./Snake River System	rb,w
Carlin Pond	Elko Co./Humboldt River Valley	rb
Cave Lake/Steptoe Creek	White Pine Co./Schell Creek Range	rb, bn, bk
Cleve Creek	White Pine Co./Schell Creek Range	rb, bn
Cold Creek Reservoir	White Pine Co./Newark Valley	rb, lmb
Comins Lake	White Pine Co./Steptoe Valley	rb, bn, lmb
Dorsey Reservoir	Elko Co./NF Humboldt River	rb
Dry Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Bull Run Creek	rb,smb,lmb
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
Illipah Reservoir	White Pine Co./White Pine Range	rb,bn
Jakes Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Salmon Falls River Drainage	rb,lmb, cc
Jiggs Reservoir	Elko Co./Jiggs	rb,lmb
Lamoille Creek	Elko Co./Ruby Mtns.	rb,bk, tt
Owyhee River, East Fork	Elko Co./Wildhorse Range	rb,bn,w,smb
Ruby Lake NWR	Elko Co./Ruby Valley	rb,bk,bn,lmb, tt
Salmon Falls River	Elko Co./O'Neil Basin	rb,bn,w
South Fork Humboldt River	Elko Co./Ruby Mtns.	ct,rb,bn,bk,bc,smb,cc, w
South Fork Reservoir	Elko Co./SF Humboldt River	rb,bn,smb,lmb,cc, bc,wi
Tabor Creek	Elko Co./Snake Mtns.	rb,bk, tt
West Fork Jarbidge River	Elko Co./Jarbidge Mtns.	rb,bt,w
White River	White Pine Co./White Pine Range	rb,bn, bk
Wildhorse Reservoir	Elko Co./EF Owyhee River	rb,bn,smb,yp,cc,bc, lmb,wi, tt
Willow Creek Reservoir	Elko Co./Tuscarora Mtns.	lmb,cr,cc,ct
Willow Creek Pond	Lander Co./Battle Mountain	rb,bn
Wilson Sink Reservoir	Elko Co./Independence Mtns.	rb,lmb

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
lmb - largemouth bass
rb - rainbow trout

smb - smallmouth bass
tt - tiger trout
w - whitefish
wi - wiper
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**”. 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 16-18, 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 17.

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 10-12 for more regulations on the use of bait fish.

Closed Waters: See page 18.

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 in Elko County: 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.



Eastern Region Special Regulations

Health Advisory

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

In the Eastern Region, the health advisory recommends no consumption of largemouth bass or northern pike from Comins Lake. For more information, go to ndow.org.



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 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



BULL TROUT

No black spots on dorsal fin



RAINBOW TROUT

Black spots on dorsal fin

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 Eastern Region NDOW 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

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.

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.

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Ruby Lake NWR: Oasis in the Desert

By Joe Doucette

Sitting at the eastern base of the Ruby Mountains is Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), one of the most isolated refuges in the country. It is an enclosed basin containing over 9,000 acres of lakes, ponds and waterways which receive life giving water from over 160 springs. Not only do more than 220 species of bird visit the refuge throughout the year, but largemouth bass, rainbow, tiger, brown and brook trout call the marsh home.

For many anglers, late summer fishing for bass is the big attraction. For a few die-hards, mid-winter fishing for trophy trout is their reason for braving sub-zero temperatures in this isolated valley.

"In 2011, state record rainbow trout and tiger trout were caught between the first of February and the middle of March at Ruby Lake NWR," says Jeff Petersen, NDOW fisheries biologist. "From December through March, trophy trout cruise the collection ditch where anglers can almost always find some open water during the winter, but you can catch trout year round."

Petersen also explains that if you want to fish the refuge for bass, then you need to wait for summer and the bass fishing doesn't really begin to heat up until the warmer temperatures of late summer. July 4th through Labor Day is the best fishing for largemouth bass.

Anglers start to hit the waters in earnest on June 15th, when boats using oars or electric motors only, are allowed on the South Marsh (the area south of Brown Dike). Using plugs, rubber worms, spinner baits and bass flies, anglers pitch their presentations into the tules, enticing largemouth bass to strike. Starting August 1st, boats with 10 hp or smaller motors are also allowed on the South Marsh. No vessels are allowed north of the Brown Dike.

"Rubber worms rigged for weedless fishing are the most popular form of fishing for bass at the refuge," explains Petersen. "Generally four to six inch grubs in darker colors with some sparkle are effective."

Fishing the shadows late in the afternoon when the water is at its warmest seems to have the best results for bass. During the heat of the summer, trout hang on the bottom near spring heads that provide cool clean water.

For trout, many anglers will use worms, salmon eggs or PowerBait, as well as spinners and small rapalas. The best time for trout is from early spring through early summer and fall.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE FISHING RUBY LAKE NWR

- Between January 1 and June 14 the limit is 3 trout and 5 largemouth bass with a minimum size of 10 inches.
- Between June 15 and December 31, the limit is 3 trout and 10 largemouth bass with a minimum size of 10 inches.
- It is unlawful to use live or dead baitfish (including crayfish or amphibians) and possession of any baitfish on the refuge is prohibited.
- Chumming is prohibited.
- Only artificial lures or flies are allowed in the collection ditch. Bait, float tubes and wading are prohibited in the collection ditch.
- It is unlawful to clean or fillet fish within the refuge boundaries.

Often trout anglers will fish the collection ditch, a five mile long man-made waterway used to collect water from springs and snowmelt to be distributed into the marsh. Anglers may only use artificial lures or flies in the collection ditch and no vessels or wading are allowed. All fishing must be from shore.

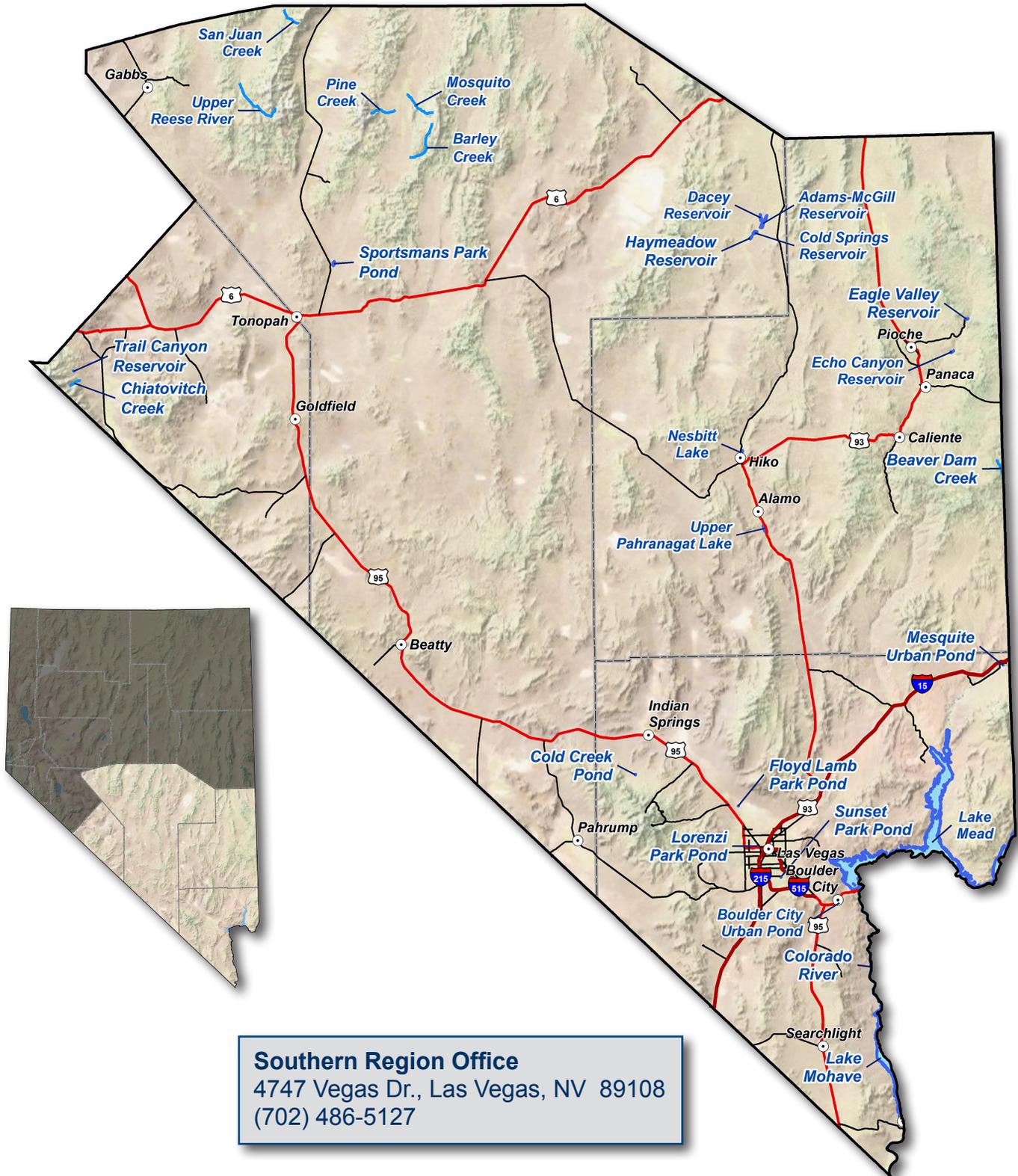
Much of the ditch is lined with willows making access difficult, but fishing the open areas near the willow cover can be productive. Fly fishermen will find that wooly buggers, crystal buggers, damsel and dragon fly nymphs, gold-ribbed hare's ears and other common nymph patterns will work for trout in the collection ditch.

Petersen says that, "In 2012, bass fishing on the refuge was good, with the ratio of keeper bass (10 inches or longer) to the number of bass caught averaging almost one keeper for every five fish caught. I expect that trend to continue into 2013."

It is also not uncommon for anglers to catch 40 or 50 bass in a day during the peak months of bass fishing, with anglers taking home a limit of 10 bass of 10 inches or longer.



Southern Region General Reference Map



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

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.

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

Southern Region Fishable Waters

Body of Water	County/Location	Species
Adams-McGill Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	lmb, rb
Barley Creek	Nye Co./Monitor Range	rb,bk,bn
Beaver Dam Creek	Lincoln Co.	rb
Boulder City Urban Pond	Clark Co.	rb,cc
Chiatovitch Creek	Esmeralda Co./White Mtns.	rb,bk,bn
Cold Creek Pond	Clark Co.	rb
Cold Springs Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	rb,lmb
Colorado River	Clark Co.	rb,cc,lmb,stb,bg
Dacey Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	lmb, rb
Eagle Valley Reservoir	Lincoln Co./Spring Valley	rb,bn
Echo Canyon Reservoir	Lincoln Co./Dry Valley	rb,lmb,cr
Floyd Lamb Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs,rs
Haymeadow Reservoir	Nye Co./Kirch WMA	rb,lmb
Lake Mead	Clark Co.	rb,lmb,cc,stb, bb,cr,gs,bg
Lake Mohave	Clark Co.	rb,lmb,cc,stb, bb,gs,bg
Lorenzi Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs
Mosquito Creek	Nye Co./Monitor Range	rb,bk,ct
Mesquite Urban Pond	Clark Co.	rb,cc
Nesbitt Lake	Lincoln Co./Paranagat 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
Sunset Park Pond	Clark Co./Las Vegas	rb,cc,lmb,bg,gs,cr
Trail Canyon Reservoir	Esmeralda Co./White Mtns.	rb,bk
Upper Pahranaagat Lake	Lincoln Co./Pahranaagat Valley	lmb,bb,cr

Species Abbreviations

bb - bullhead catfish
bg - bluegill sunfish
bk - brook trout
bn - brown trout
cc - channel catfish

cr - crappie
ct - cutthroat trout
gs - green sunfish
lmb - largemouth bass
mt - mackinaw trout

rb - rainbow trout
rs - redear sunfish
sp - Sacramento perch
stb - striped bass



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**”. 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” 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:

Beatty Urban Pond: Season is open year around, any hour of the day or night. Limit is 3 game fish.

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, Lorenzi Park Pond, Mesquite Urban Pond-Hafen Lane Pond, Sunset Park Pond and Floyd Lamb State 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

Bait Regulations: See pages 10-12 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 8-10 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

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 44-45 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 or a Nevada Interstate Boundary Waters license, unless he is fishing from the shore of the state in which he is licensed.

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

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

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 10-12. For spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 22.

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 10-12. Tackle and striped bass spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 22.

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 10-12. Tackle and striped bass spearfishing restrictions-see pages 9 and 22.

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 pages 42-43.

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 T7N, 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 the Las Vegas boat harbor/ Lake Mead Marina Harbor complex 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.

Las Vegas Wash, all waters within the Clark County Wetlands Park.

Bass Fishing at Lake Mead...Time for a Bigger Boat

By Doug Nielsen

When the Hoover Dam was completed in 1935 flood control and power generation were its primary purposes, but in the years since its completion the reservoir it created has become one of the nation's largest and most productive recreational fisheries. That reservoir is Lake Mead.

Named after Elwood Mead, the Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner at the time the dam was built; Lake Mead stretches nearly 110 miles upstream from Hoover Dam toward the lower end of the Grand Canyon. At full capacity the reservoir holds nearly 29 million acre feet of water and offers anglers the chance to fish more than 500 miles of shoreline. In 1964, Lake Mead became America's first national recreation area. As such, the facilities at the lake are managed by the National Park Service and include six functioning launch ramps, both primitive and developed campgrounds, and day use areas.

Lake Mead offers anglers the opportunity to pursue several species of game fish, including three species of bass –largemouth, smallmouth and striped – channel catfish, bullhead catfish, crappie, green sunfish and bluegill. In addition, anglers looking for a challenge will also find a large population of rather scrappy carp. Perhaps the most popular game fish among Lake Mead anglers is the striped bass or striper, though largemouth and smallmouth bass aren't far behind. With both threadfin shad and gizzard shad available as forage, striped bass can grow quickly and reach rather large proportions.

Consider the story of Nick Olivas of Kingman, Ariz. In June 2011, Olivas was trolling a six-inch deep diving crank bait over a large submerged flat near Temple Bar when his bait suddenly stopped. What he first thought to be a snag turned out to be a striped bass, but this wasn't your

run-of-the-mill striper. After a lengthy battle, Olivas netted the fish that would forever change his fishing life. It tipped the scale at 52-pound 15 ounces, but that weight was only for tournament purposes. Had Olivas been able to weigh the fish on a certified scale, it would have broken the lake record of 52-pounds 8-ounces held. That record has stood since June 1982.

Lake Mead has long been a largemouth bass destination and was recently listed in the 38th position on the Bassmaster Magazine list of the Top 100 Bass lakes. In recent years, however, a fast-growing smallmouth bass population has been the story at Lake Mead. First discovered in the Overton Arm in the early 1990s, smallmouth bass can now be found throughout the lake. Considered by many to be the best fighting fish pound-for-pound, smallies comprise a significant percentage of the fish weighed in during Lake Mead bass tournaments.

Since Lake Mead is located at the north end of the Mojave Desert, anglers can experience various types of weather extremes ranging from extremely hot in the summer to very cold in the winter months. Anglers are encouraged to monitor the weather and go prepared for the possibilities. "Anglers should always carry plenty of water, extra clothing and some extra food or snack items just in case something goes wrong," said Ivy Santee, angler education coordinator for the Nevada Department of Wildlife. "Water is critical regardless of the temperature, but especially when the daytime temperatures push beyond the century mark."

Although a boat is needed to access much of Lake Mead, there are plenty of options available to keep non-boaters happy as well, even those who don't fish.



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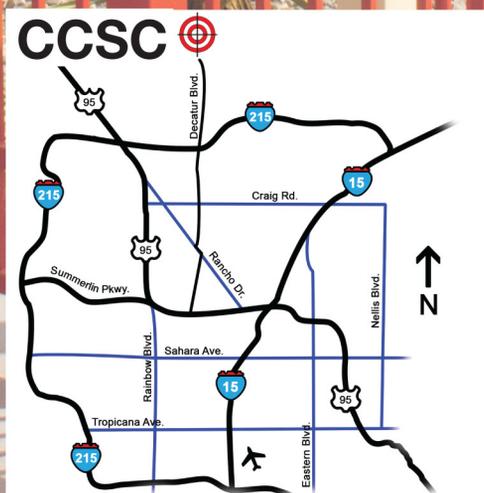
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FOR ALL THE LATEST NEWS AND
UPDATES FOLLOW US ON



Western Region General Reference Map



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

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.

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

Western Region Fishable Waters

Body of Water	County/Location	Species
Baily Fishing Pond	Carson City Co.	rb
Big Springs Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Sheldon	rb
Bilk Creek Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Bilk Creek Mtns.	rb, bc, lmb
Blue Lakes	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb, bk, ct, bc, tt
Boulder Reservoir	Washoe Co./Boulder Mtn.	rb
Carson River, East Fork	Douglas Co./Carson Range	rb, bn
Carson River, Main	Carson/Lyon/Douglas/Churchill Co.	rb, bn, bb, cc, wc, gs, yp, wp, smb, lmb
Catnip Reservoir	Washoe Co./Sheldon	ct
Crystal Peak Park Pond	Washoe Co.	rb, ct
Chimney Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Little Humboldt River	wp, cc, cr
Davis Creek Park Pond	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	rb
Desert Creek	Lyon Co./Sweetwater Mtns.	rb, bn, bk, tt
Dufurrena Ponds	Humboldt Co./Sheldon	lmb, cr, yp, gs, rs
Fort Churchill Cooling Ponds	Lyon Co./Mason Valley	lmb, cc, bg, rs
Hobart Reservoir	Washoe Co./Carson Range	rb, bk, bc, tt
Humboldt River	Humboldt Co.	lmb, smb, cc, bb, cr, wp, bg
Humboldt River	Pershing Co.	lmb, cc, wp, smb, sb, wi
Knott Creek Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb, bc, tt
Lahontan Reservoir	Churchill Co./Lahontan Valley	rb, cc, bb, lmb, wb, sb, yp, wp, wc, cr, wi
Lake Tahoe	Carson City/Douglas/Washoe Co.	rb, bn, mt, ks, w, lmb, bb
Liberty Pond	Churchill Co./Fallon	rb, cc, wc, bg
Little Humboldt River, NF	Humboldt Co./Santa Rosa Mtns.	rb, bk, bn, ct
Marilyn's Pond	Washoe Co.	rb
Marlette Lake	Washoe Co.	bk, ct, rb
Martin Creek	Humboldt Co./Santa Rosa Mtns.	rb, bn
Martin Slough	Douglas Co.	rb, cc
Mason Valley/North Pond	Lyon Co.	rb, bn, lmb, bg
Mitch Park Pond	Douglas Co.	rb, cc
Mountain View Park Pond	Lyon Co./Yerington	rb
Onion Valley Reservoir	Humboldt Co./Pine Forest Range	rb, bk, tt
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
Rye Patch Reservoir	Pershing Co.	rb, cc, wp, lmb, sb, cr, bb, wc, wi, sb, smb
Sparks Marina	Washoe Co./Sparks	rb, bn, cc, smb, sb, gs, tt
Spooner Lake	Washoe Co./Carson Range	ct, bn, tt, rb
Squaw Creek Reservoir	Washoe Co./Near Gerlach	rb, bn, lmb, sb, bb, gs
Star Creek	Pershing Co./Humboldt Range	rb
Topaz Lake	Douglas Co./Highway 395	rb, bn, bc, bb, tt, lmb, w
Truckee Canal	Lyon Co./Fernley	rb
Truckee River	Washoe/Storey Co.	rb, bn, ct, w, cc, lmb, bb, gs
Virginia Lake	Washoe Co./Reno	rb, bn, cc, bc, lmb
Walker Lake	Mineral Co.	ct
Walker River, East Fork	Lyon Co./Walker River Valley	rb, bn, w, lmb
Walker River, West Fork	Lyon/Douglas Co.	rb, bn, w, lmb
Wall Canyon Reservoir	Washoe Co./North of Gerlach	rb, bn, bc, smb
Washoe Lake	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	cc, wb, sp, bb
Weber Reservoir	Mineral Co./Walker River	lmb, cc, wc, cr
Whites and Thomas Creeks	Washoe Co./Carson Range	rb, bk
Wilson Common Pond	Washoe Co./Washoe Valley	rb, cr

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 28-31. 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” 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 5 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 5 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 10-12.

Closed Waters: See page 31.

WESTERN REGION SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

Andorno Creek in Humboldt County: The limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks.

Baily Fishing 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.

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 game fish.

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.

Chimney Reservoir in Humboldt County: Season is open year around any hour of the day or night. Limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater gamefish of which not more than 5 may be black bass, 5 may be walleye and 1 may be white bass hybrid (wiper). The minimum length for white bass hybrid is 15 inches total length.

Colman Creek in Humboldt County: The limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks.

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



Western Region Special Regulations

Red Wash Creek, which is catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Fort Churchill Cooling Pond Cooperative Management Area in Lyon County: Season is open the second Saturday in February through September 30, 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. Limit is 15 game fish of which not more than 2 may be black bass **and 5 may be trout**. 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.

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: 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 **or a Nevada Interstate Boundary Waters license** and a Trout Stamp; a Nevada short-term fishing permit, a "Take Me Fishing" Group permit, or a California fishing license.

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

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

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

Continued on next page



Health Advisory

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

In the Western Region 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 and no consumption of walleye from Chimney Dam Reservoir. For more information, go to www.ndow.org.

Western Region Special Regulations



Mitch Park Pond, Lampe Park Pond, Martin Slough Pond in Douglas County: Season is open year around, hours when park is open to the public. Limit is 3 game fish.

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: The limit is 5 trout and 15 warmwater game fish of which not more than 5 may be black bass and 5 may be walleye. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks.

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.

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 on the first Saturday in May, from sunrise to sunset. Limit is 3 game fish. (**Note: These ponds are open for one day only.**) All other waters of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area are closed.

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.

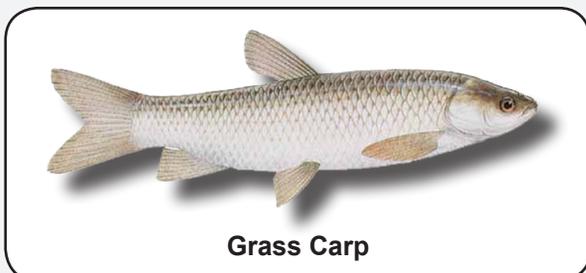
Sparks Marina: Season is open year around, during public park hours (one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunset.) Limit is 3 game fish.

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

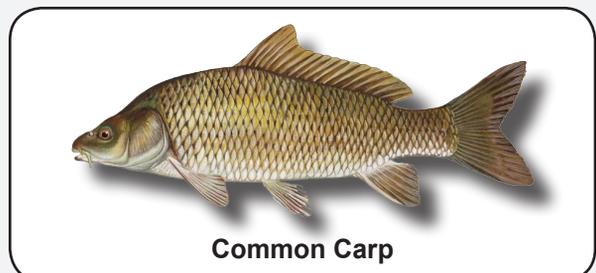
ATTENTION ANGLERS - MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

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

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 *or a Nevada Interstate Boundary 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.

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. Crowley Creek in the Montana Mountains. Eightmile Creek in the Santa Rosa Range.

Lyon County: All waters within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area except for those listed as open on page 29-30.

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. Truckee River from Derby Dam downstream 1,000 feet.



Fall Fishing in the Western Region

By Aaron Meier

Some people believe that when the temperature begins to cool off and the leaves start to change color, it means that fall is approaching. For Chris Vasey, Western Region outdoor education coordinator for the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), it only means one thing. It's time to go fishing.

"Fall is a great time to get out and fish," said Vasey. "You're seeing those hues of autumn, the air is cool, and the fish are really starting to feed again to build up those reserves for winter. It's everything a fisherman wants."

During the summer, the higher water temperatures tend to limit fishing success to the early mornings and late evenings. As fall rolls around and the temperatures begin to drop, the fish become more active throughout the day. Vasey reports that the window for fall fishing runs from late September until well into late November.

"Colder temperatures in the air mean colder temperature in the water, and that means active fish. It's the best time of the year as far as fishing is concerned," he said.

Vasey points to brown trout and mountain whitefish spawning in November as a key window for a fishing trip. Once finished spawning, the fish tend to be much more aggressive looking for food sources. Combine that with opportunistic rainbow trout looking for eggs and anything else they can find to build up their reserves for the winter, and you have a recipe for successful fishing.

"Find a nice spot at the tail end of a pool, or after a riffle. With fish building up for winter, browns and whitefish spawning, and lower water levels, you should have no trouble catching fish," said Vasey.

In Western Nevada Vasey recommends checking out the Truckee River, Knott Creek Reservoir or any of the local urban ponds.

Truckee River

"When it comes to the Truckee River, the fall is the best time of the year," said Vasey. "You're not competing for the water with too many other anglers or people floating down the river. Don't be surprised if you have the river all to yourself."

For fly fishing, Vasey recommends using October caddis, stone flies, different types of streamers and gold ribbed hare's ears and prince nymphs. Spin fishermen should try a broken back Rapala's, Cast Master or a silver Blue Fox. "Really concentrate on covering big holes or undercut banks. Any type of structure that the fish could use for cover," said Vasey.

Anglers who prefer to use bait should try salmon eggs or worms. "Look for gravel beds or other places where eggs might be deposited."

Knott Creek Reservoir

Knott Creek Reservoir is located in the Pine Forest Mountains in northwestern Humboldt County at an elevation of 6,400 feet.

"When you talk about fishing Knott Creek it's all about big fish...lots of them," said Vasey. "It's been very productive the last couple of years with fish averaging 18 inches. The only problem with Knott Creek is that access is always a concern. This time of year you want to make sure that the area has not received any rain in the past three or four days, and you also don't want any rain forecast on the day you're going in or out. The access can get sketchy when it rains and you definitely don't want to get stuck out there."

If the weather is not a concern, Vasey points to some great fishing opportunities at Knott Creek. Fly anglers should use leach patterns in maroon or black with red flash, wooly buggers in black or olive, blood midges and pmd's. A type 3 sinking line is suggested, but bring both floating and sinking line just in case.

Vasey reports that Knott Creek has several species of fish to choose from including rainbow trout and bowcutt (hybrid cross between a rainbow and cutthroat trout). He also points to a hybrid species of tiger trout as a special surprise.

"They are a very aggressive fish. You will definitely know when you have a tiger trout on your line."



East Walker

“The East Walker River, like the Truckee, has some great brown trout fishing as well as great rainbow trout fishing. Fishing the East Walker in the Special Regulation water can be both rewarding and frustrating if not familiar with this water,” said Vasey. “The fish here have been well educated so be prepared to change your tactics often.”

Vasey reports the flows on the East Walker drop after the irrigation season ends and it becomes easier to fish. If you try to fish this water during irrigation season wading is next to impossible.

There is a great number of brown trout in the East Walker but few have the ability to target them. If you’re into just catching some nice 12 to 14 inch rainbow try using San Juan worms and Prince Nymphs but this tactic usually does not work for targeting the elusive brown trout. To target the brown trout expect to catch less but what you do catch will be larger. Use large streamers but this tactic can be hard to fish due to the large amount of algae in the water. There is special regulation water on this section which includes portions of the river from Sweetwater Creek downstream to ½ mile below the confluence of East Walker River and Red Wash Creek, which is catch and release fishing only. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks may be used.

Urban Ponds

If you feel like staying closer to home there are several urban ponds in the area that offer good fishing opportunities, including Baily Fishing Pond, Davis Creek, Idlewild Park Pond, Marilyn’s Pond, Virginia Lake, Sparks Marina and



Wilson Common.

“The urban ponds are all stocked in the fall,” said Vasey. “The water is cool and the fish are active. It’s a great place to take the kids.”

He also points out that most urban ponds are under-utilized this time of year. “People don’t seem to connect the cooler temperatures with fishing. So you have all of our ponds stocked with fish, ideal fishing conditions and very few people taking advantage.”

For a successful trip, Vasey suggests worms, salmon eggs and all colors of PowerBait.

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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.



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.



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.



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



PUMPKINSEED

Considered a very colorful sunfish, the pumpkinseed is highlighted with mostly orange-brown spots on the main body and dorsal fin. Belly is orange-yellow. Opercular lobe has a dark blue-black spot with a bright red or orange edge. The cheek and operculum, or gill plate, also have wavy blue lines much like a green sunfish. Pumpkinseed have been caught in northwestern Nevada from the Truckee River, Peavine Ponds, Rancho San Rafael Pond, and Steamboat Creek.



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.



REDEAR SUNFISH

Dark brown to green back with yellow to green sides. Belly is light yellow to nearly white. The mouth is small and the opercular lobe or ear flap has a dark blue-back spot with red to orange edge. Found in small ponds such as Sunset Park and Sunset Park ponds in southern Nevada, and Dufurrena Ponds, and ponds in Mason Valley WMA in northern Nevada. Also found in the Colorado River below Davis Dam.



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.



SPOTTED BASS

One of the several black basses found in a few northern Nevada waters such as Lahontan and Rye Patch reservoirs and Sparks Marina Pond. Green to dark green on back and sides with a white belly. Rows of spots along the lower sides below the dark lateral stripe. Dorsal fins are connected and not separated into two distinct fins. Upper jaw extends to the back of the eye, but not beyond the eye as in the largemouth bass.



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.



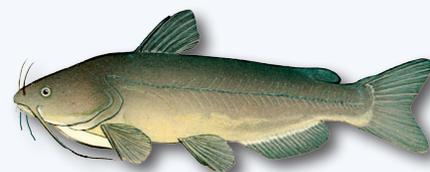
WHITE BASS

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.



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.



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.

Fish Illustrations By:

Ron Pittard
(Windsor Nature Discovery)

and

Michelle LaGory
(Wyoming Game and Fish Dept.)

The Dangers of Aquatic Invasive Species

Why are certain species of wildlife not permitted within the state of Nevada? Many restricted or prohibited species are deemed detrimental to Nevada ecosystems. Often, these species are found to be prohibited not only in Nevada (NAC 503.110) but in many western states or even nation-wide due to their threats to native wildlife.

Quagga mussels, a bivalve mussel, appeared in southern Nevada in 2007 and was added to the list of prohibited species. Its cousin, the zebra mussel, had been added many years earlier. Both the quagga and zebra mussels are equally detrimental to Nevada waters. These species were introduced accidentally into the Great Lakes in the mid-1980s via the flushing of

commercial ship ballasts, and their presence has resulted in billions of dollars in damage.

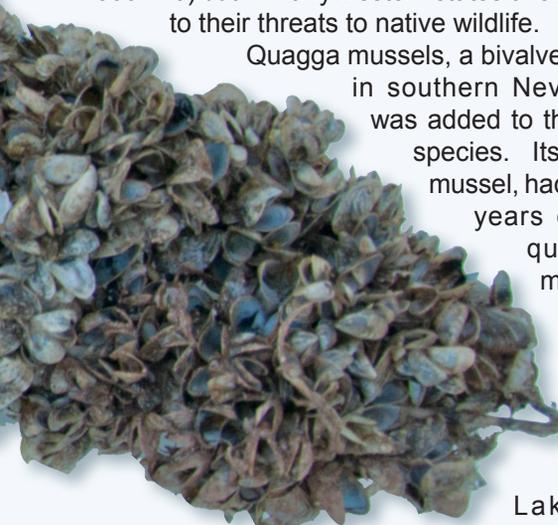
They reproduce and grow so quickly that they often

dominate their ecosystem. They are known to clog and damage domestic water pipes, pumps, and boat cooling systems. A single female quagga mussel can release millions of eggs that, when fertilized, produce free swimming "veliger" larvae.

Smaller than a grain of sand, the larvae are able to enter any small opening where they set up their "filter feeding" shop, filtering up to a liter of water per day, and if in the wild, removing the basic ingredients of the biological food chain, plankton and zooplankton. Typically, less plankton equates to fewer fish or less robust fish.

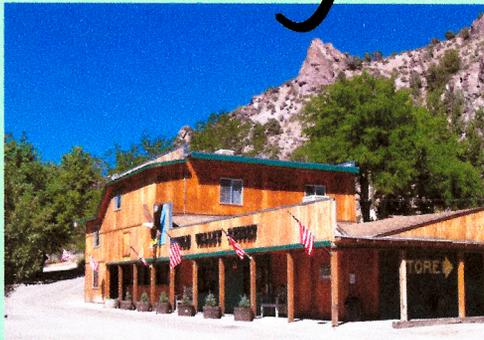
How did quagga mussels end up in Nevada? Quagga mussels are freeloaders, they attach to boats and boat trailers for a ride to the next lake or reservoir! Somehow, a boat from the Great Lakes ended up delivering mussels to Lake Mead. How do we prevent the future spread of these mussels to other Nevada waters? **Clean, Drain and Dry.**

Are there other examples of prohibited species affecting Nevada's aquatic environments? Yes, to name just a few: aquarium fish in many warm water springs; game fish moved to inappropriate waters, crayfish illegally moved to small ponds, streams and creeks; bullfrogs; snails; aquatic vegetation, and the list goes on. For more information on quagga mussels and Aquatic Invasive species visit www.ndow.org.



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- Fishing Gear
- Canoes/Kayaks



- Bait Buckets
- Boats
- Fishing Poles

If it gets wet, it could harbor Aquatic Invasive Species.



INSPECT AND DECONTAMINATE YOUR WATERCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

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:

- **CLEAN** Remove all mud, plants and animals from every part of your boat, trailer and equipment.
- **DRAIN** Before you leave the recreation area, eliminate all water from your boat, including its live-wells, ballast, hull and engine-cooling water.
- **DRY** Allow time for your boat to completely dry before you launch in any other waters. This amount of time may vary depending on humidity and temperature. In the summer, your dry time should be at least seven days.

NOTE: When transferring your watercraft from one water to another or across state borders, you may be required to have your watercraft professionally decontaminated with a high pressure hot water (140°F) wash. For additional information, visit www.100thmeridian.org or visit the state wildlife/fish and game website of your destination state.

- **NEVER** release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.

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 pocos 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 “límites” 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 límite de pescado, no se puede coger más pescado para completar su límite o el límite 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.



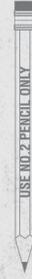


Public Service Announcement TEST

From the office of takemefishing.org.

Do you need a fishing license and boat registration?

Please take a few moments to consider each of the questions below. Take your time. Let it come naturally.



DIRECTIONS

1. Use No. 2 pencil.
2. Do NOT use a No. 1 pencil.
3. We don't know why. Just don't.

1

Is this your idea of fishing with friends?

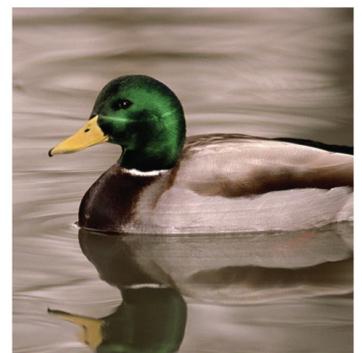
- (A) Yes, I am a 1,200-pound brown bear, and these are my friends.
- (B) Yes, I stand at the edge of the falls and catch fish with my mouth.
- (C) No.



2

Are you your own boat?

- (A) Yes, and please stop staring at my stern.
- (B) No, I'm my own airplane.
- (C) No.



3

Do you want this in your favorite lake?

- (A) Yes. Landfills are soooo cliché.
- (B) Sure, who doesn't love dipping their toes into a pool of swirling sewage?
- (C) No.



QUESTION

QUESTION

QUESTION

ANSWERS:

CONGRATULATIONS! You definitely need to be licensed and registered. Because funds generated from your fishing license and boat registration go toward conserving our waterways and providing better fishing and boating for generations to come.

Find out how to do your part at:



TAKEMEFISHING.org

PFD a Must for Float Tubes

By Edwin Lyngar

A float tube is a great way for anglers limited to the shore to get up close and personal with the water. It gives anglers the chance to get out on the water and catch more fish. Even boaters can benefit from putting on fins and really chasing the fish.

A float tube is an inflatable device built specifically for use as a fishing platform. The angler sits in a seat within the tube, while his or her lower legs extend into the water. Swim fins are worn for propulsion and steering. Usually, waders are worn to keep the angler dry.

One problem is that anglers often get a false sense of security with float tubes and forget to wear life jackets to protect themselves from cold water and sometimes dangerous water conditions. Although state law does not require life jackets on float tubes, float tube users that go out without them are still at risk.

“People who use float tubes often get hundreds of yards from shore, sometimes in very cold water,” said Dave Pffifner, Nevada’s boating law administrator. “One flip or flat air chamber, and a fisherman could be in real trouble very fast.”

Cold water and an inflatable tube is a recipe for a bad accident. Hypothermia and cold-water shock can create trouble for a float tuber within seconds, far too fast to allow a float tuber to paddle back to shore.

“I never thought I needed a life jacket on a float tube,” said Mark Warren, former Fisheries Division chief and avid float-tube fisherman. “Then I was out in some cold weather and one of my chambers went flat. If my friend hadn’t been there to help me back to shore, I would have been in real trouble.”

Many anglers on float tubes and even on larger pontoon boats and rafts mistakenly ignore basic water safety and boating rules. Life jackets are not legally required on float tubes, but state law does require life jackets on pontoon boats, canoes, kayaks and even small inflatable craft. They are required to carry life jackets aboard the vessel

for each person on the boat. Life jackets that inflate are an ideal alternative to bulky or larger jackets that take up limited space, but really any life jacket will improve safety dramatically.

“People who use float tubes often get hundreds of yards from shore, sometimes in very cold water. One flip or flat air chamber, and a fisherman could be in real trouble very fast.”

- Dave Pffifner

Boating Law Administrator
Nevada Department of Wildlife

“We do write a lot of citations for missing life jackets on pontoon boats,” said Pffifner. “We take it seriously because it is such a dangerous situation. Small boats, no lifejackets and cold water all together are far more dangerous than people realize.”

Fishermen who have questions about specific boating safety rules and regulations can visit the department web site, www.ndow.org, to learn more. Pffifner recommends that every angler who goes out on the water take a boating safety class from the Coast Guard Auxiliary or online at the department website.

“Our statistics show that an educated fisherman gets into much less trouble, which is why we push so hard for the class. The bottom line is that if fishermen learn to be safe and bring a life jacket on every craft that goes on the water, they can worry less about trouble and more about catching fish,” said Pffifner.



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. 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* or 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 45 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

Nevada Boating Regulations

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.
 - (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 NV Energy in the performance of their official duties, are prohibited on the pond.
 - (e) In the Wayne E. Kirch Wildlife Management Area, only vessels without motors may be used on Dacey Reservoir from February 15 through August 15 of each year.
- 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.

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) 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.
- (d) Spooner Lake in Douglas County

FEDERAL BOATING REGULATIONS

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

Pahrnagat National Wildlife Refuge

Phone: (775) 725-3417

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

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

Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge

Phone: (775) 941-0199

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.

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 42-43.

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.

A photograph of a fisherman in a river, wearing a hat and waders, holding a fishing rod. The river has rapids and is surrounded by trees with yellow and orange autumn foliage. Overlaid on the image is the text: **FISHING FOR INFORMATION?**

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

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.

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	8	11	21.5	Sheep Creek Reservoir	Curtis Ockerman	5/31/2010	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	03/15/2001	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	32	7	35.5	South Fork Reservoir	Scott Barrett	6/27/2011	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	3	10	15.25	Colorado River	Mike Tahash	9/14/2010	4 lbs 12 oz
Sunfish, Green	1	13	12.75	Battle Mtn. H.S. Pond	Keegan Quintana	6/23/2010	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	8	30.5	Ruby Lake NWR	Mike Mott	2/10/2011	43 lbs 10 oz
Trout, Rainbow x Cutthroat	24	10	36	Pyramid Lake	Lloyd Lowery	4/3/1976	30 lbs 4 oz *
Trout, Tiger	15	9	28	Ruby Lake NWR	Joe Elegante	3/20/2011	20 lbs 13 oz
Walleye	15	4	33	Lahontan Reservoir	Billy Foster	4/10/1998	25 lbs 0 oz
Whitefish, Mountain	3	9	18.5	Truckee River	Kirill Solovykh	9/11/2011	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 2011. 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, 2011 Edition. All others are taken from the International Game Fish Association's World Record Game Fishes "All Tackle" online records as of October 2011.

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

Nevada Trophy Fish Entry Form

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

Specific Location where fish was weighed _____

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.

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

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 also be witnessed by a Nevada Department of Wildlife employee.

8. An entry form must be submitted within 60 days of the fish being caught. To be considered for the Trophy Fish Book, all entries must be submitted by Jan. 31.

*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 "Native Fish-Slam" Entry Form

Name of Angler _____ Date caught _____

NV Sportsman # _____ or Date of Birth _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ Email Address _____

Complete Information Below for Species Caught

(Do not wait to enter your fish, a separate entry form should be completed and mailed in as each fish is caught.)



Lahontan Cutthroat Trout

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____



Bonneville Cutthroat Trout

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____



Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____



Redband Trout

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____



Bull Trout

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____



Mountain Whitefish

Water where caught _____

County where caught _____

For a native sport fish to be considered for the Native Fish-Slam Program the following must apply:

1. **Fish must be taken legally from Nevada waters. Review current regulations regarding harvest of fish.**
2. **A photograph must be provided of the angler posing with the fish at the water where caught.** (All photos submitted are then the property of NDOW and may be used in NDOW publications.)
3. There is no time limit for completing the Native Fish-Slam Program, but **an entry form must be submitted within 60 days of a fish being caught** (NDOW will maintain angler records).
4. No weight or length measurements are required to enter this program.
5. Only one certificate per angler will be awarded once all species of fish have been entered.
6. Anglers are also encouraged to submit fish into the Nevada Trophy Fish Program if it meets the minimum weight qualification. (A separate Nevada Trophy Fish entry form must be completed.)
7. NDOW has the right to accept/reject/disqualify any entry form submitted. All decisions made by the NDOW Trophy Fish Committee (Fisheries Chief, Regional Fisheries Supervisor, and Staff Sport Fish Coordinator) are final.

Mail entries and photos to:

Fisheries Division
Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Rd.
Reno, Nevada 89512

4 Reno Nevada's WHEEL Drive



Truck Headquarters

**Ford F-150
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365HP 420LB FT
17 to 25 MPG
Average Driving**



Jones West Ford

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- COMPUTERIZED ALIGNMENT
- ROAD FORCED BALANCER
- 21,000 LB HOISTS
- DIESEL DYNO



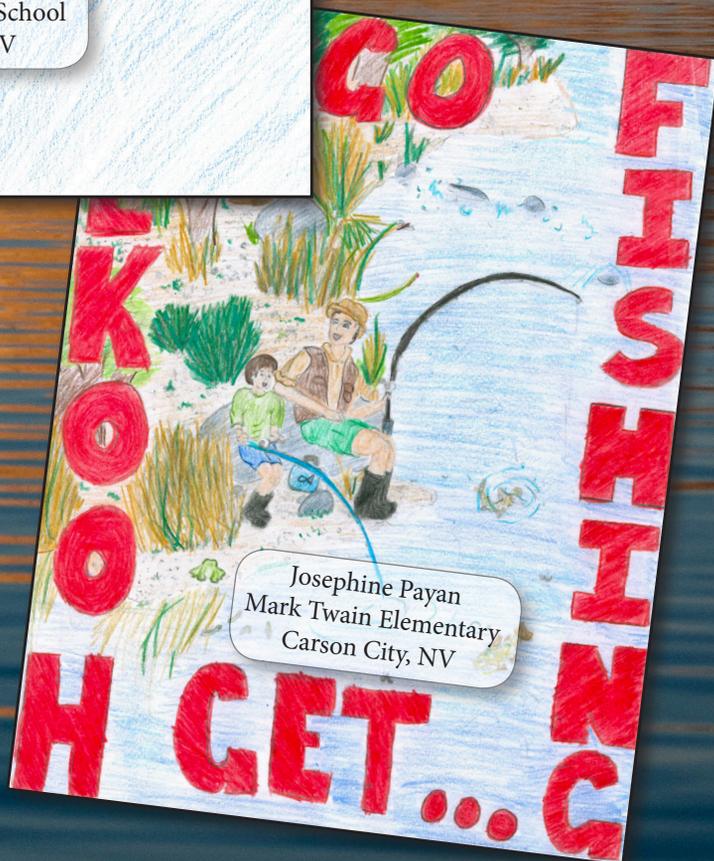
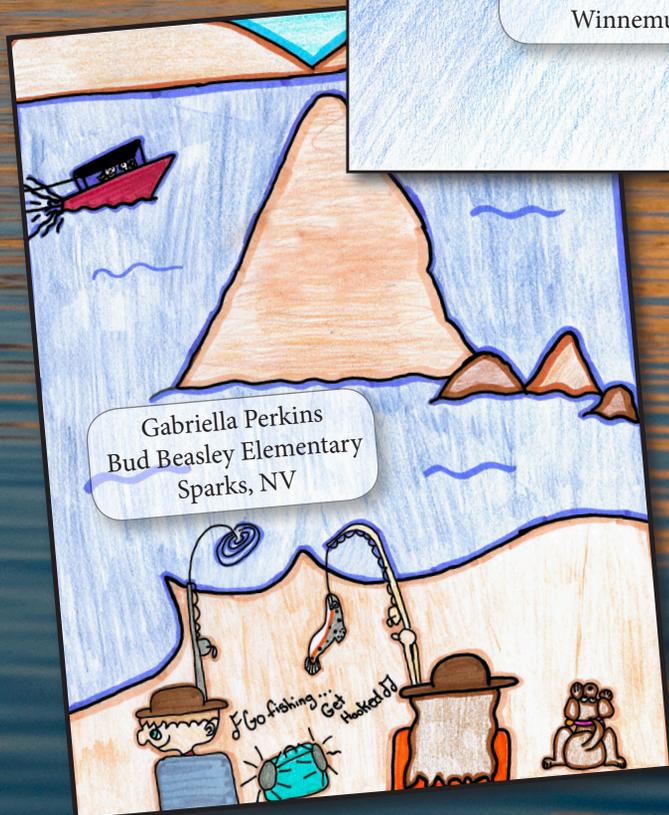
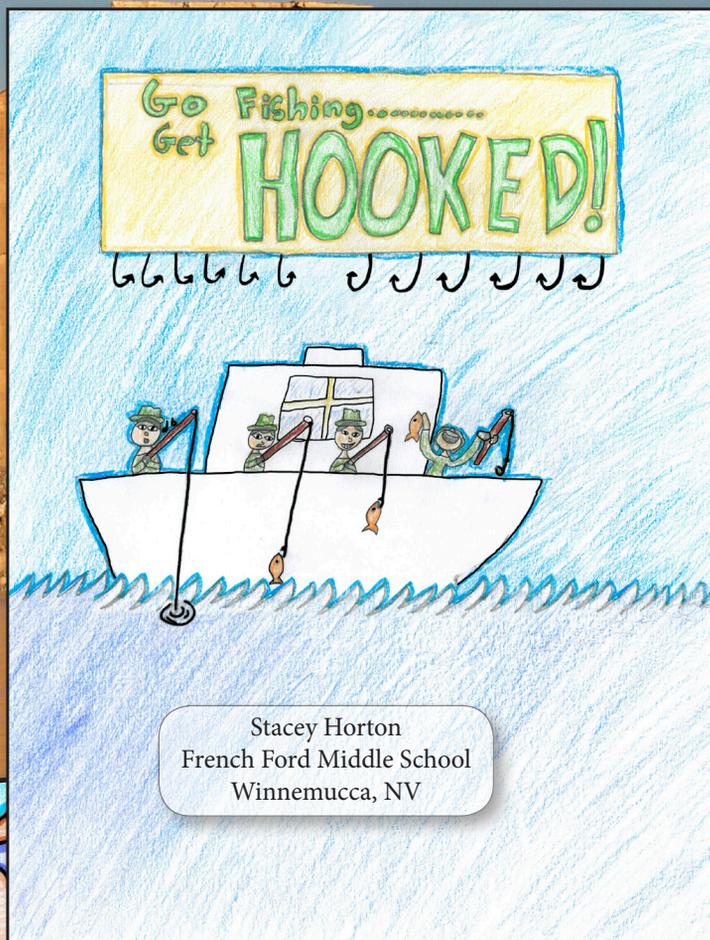
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