

West Virginia
Natural Resources

FISHING

2010 Regulations Summary

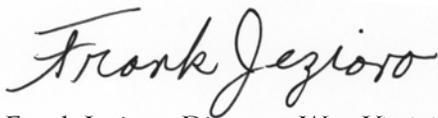


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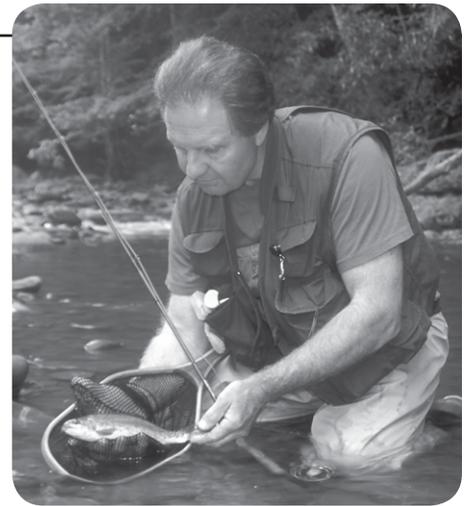
FROM THE DIRECTOR

If you are an angler, boater or more likely both, you should give yourself a congratulatory pat on the back. Because of your support, the Sport Fish Restoration Act celebrates 60 years of fishing, research and public access successes. Passed by Congress in 1950, the Sport Fish Restoration Act provides matching grant funds to states through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These federal funds come from manufacturers' excise taxes on fishing tackle, boats and a portion of the gasoline fuel tax attributed to outboard engines and motorboats.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service distributes the federal funds to states based upon a formula which includes water area and the number of paid license holders. While West Virginia receives the minimum amount of federal aid dollars, it is still significant support for important fisheries programs in the state. The grant funds are matched by fishing license revenues from states. So, this "user pay – user benefit" approach means that more than \$60 million has been spent on fisheries research, enhancements, stocking and public access developments in West Virginia since the inception of the Sport Fish Restoration program. Thank you for supporting this vital effort in conservation in West Virginia and across the nation.



Frank Jezioro, Director, *West Virginia Division of Natural Resources*



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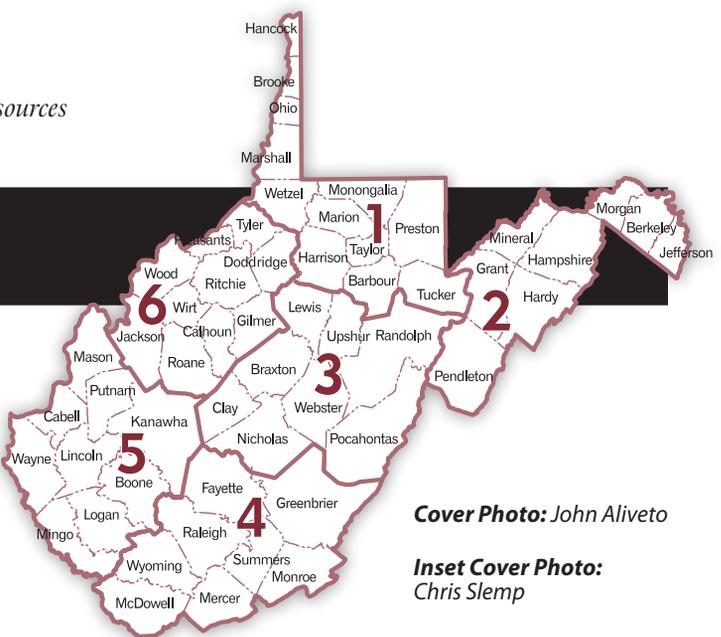
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| <i>This pamphlet is a summary of the applicable laws and regulations governing sport fishing in West Virginia. The West Virginia Code and the West Virginia Code of Rules contain the details of these laws and regulations. Both publications are available for review in the Director's Office and Division of Natural Resources District Offices. Copies of the official regulations may be obtained from the West Virginia Secretary of State. Year-round fishing is in effect unless otherwise noted.</i> | |

NEW FOR 2010

Hybrid Striped Bass

Catch-and-release regulation for hybrid striped bass at Rollins Lake, Jackson County.

Trout

Catch-and-release regulation for trout on a 1- mile section of the Bluestone River within Pipestem State Park.



Joe Manchin III, Governor
State of West Virginia

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Landowner – Sportsmen Relations

West Virginia anglers are indebted to local landowners throughout the state. Without their consent and generosity, fishing would be restricted to state and federal lands. The opportunity for continued use of private property is largely dependent upon anglers' attitudes and conduct. Most stream closures are the result of disrespect for private property.

Statement of Policy Relative to Public Use of Facilities

It is the policy of the Division of Natural Resources to provide its facilities, accommodations, services and programs to all persons. Complaints should be mailed to: Director, Division of Natural Resources, 324 Fourth Avenue, Room 341, South Charleston, WV 25303, or to the Office of Human Resources, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, MA 01035-9589. The Division of Natural Resources is an equal opportunity employer.



REGULATIONS – Summary

| Species | Daily Creel Limit | Minimum Size | Possession Limit | *Special Regulations |
|--|--|--------------|--|--|
| Black Bass Smallmouth, Largemouth, and Spotted | 6* (in aggregate) | None* | 12* (in aggregate) | Jennings Randolph Lake: 12-inch minimum size limit, daily creel limit 5, and possession limit 10. See Special Area Regulations for additional restrictions. |
| Trout Rainbow, Golden, Brook and Brown | 6* (in aggregate) | None | 12* (in aggregate) | Jennings Randolph Lake: Daily creel limit 5, and possession limit 5. See Special Area Regulations for additional restrictions. |
| Muskellunge | 2* | 30 inches* | 4* | Jennings Randolph Lake: 36-inch minimum size limit, daily creel limit 1, and possession limit 1 for muskellunge in aggregate with Tiger Musky. See Special Area Regulations for additional restrictions. |
| Tiger Musky | 2* | 28 inches* | 4* | |
| Northern Pike | 2 | 28 inches* | 4* | Jennings Randolph Lake: 30-inch minimum size limit, daily creel limit 2, and possession limit 2. |
| Hybrid Striped Bass | 4* | 15 inches* | 8* | Beech Fork, Bluestone and R.D. Bailey lakes and all rivers: Daily creel limit 4 and possession limit 8 applies to fish 15 inches or larger in aggregate with striped and white bass. No restrictions for these fish under 15 inches. Mt. Storm and East Lynn: 15-inch minimum size limit. Rollins Lake: catch-and-release |
| Striped Bass | 4* | None* | 8* | Beech Fork, Bluestone and R.D. Bailey lakes and all rivers: Daily creel limit 4 and possession limit 8 applies to fish 15 inches or larger in aggregate with hybrid striped, striped, and white bass. No restrictions for these fish under 15 inches. |
| White Bass | | | | |
| Paddlefish | 0 | 0 | 0 | All fish must be returned to the water immediately. |
| Shovelnose Sturgeon | | | | |
| Lake Sturgeon | | | | |
| Sauger | Lakes - 8* Rivers - 10* (in aggregate) | None* | Lakes - 16* Rivers - 20 (in aggregate) | Jennings Randolph Lake: 15-inch minimum size limit, daily creel limit 5, and possession limit 5 for walleye. See Special Area Regulations for additional restrictions on walleye. |
| Saugeye | | | | |
| Walleye | | | | |
| Blue Catfish | 2* | 24 inches* | None | Statewide: 24-inch minimum size limit and daily creel limit 2. |
| Channel Catfish | 4* | None | 16* | In state-managed impoundments: Daily creel limit 4, possession limit 16. Does not apply to Mt. Storm, Stonecoal, Cheat, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes and all rivers and streams. See Public Fishing Lakes and Ponds Chart . |
| Yellow Perch | None* | None | None | Cheat Lake: Daily creel limit 15 |
| All Others | None* | None* | None* | Jennings Randolph Lake: 14-inch minimum size limit, daily creel limit 5, and possession limit 5 for chain pickerel. |
| Frogs | 10 | None | 20 | Season: 9 p.m. DST, June 12 to midnight July 31. Big Sandy and Tug Fork rivers bordering Kentucky Season: Noon, May 21 to midnight, October 31. |



Check the 2010 Maryland Fishing Regulations for special regulations on the North Branch of the Potomac and Potomac rivers.

Special Areas – REGULATIONS

BASS

Black Bass Catch-and-Release

1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) caught must be returned to the water at once.
2. No black bass shall be in the angler's possession (creel limit 0) while fishing in designated catch-and-release lakes and streams.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, the line should be cut 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Lakes

Dunkard Fork, Elk Fork, Kimsey Run, Millers Fork Pond, North Bend, O'Brien, Rockhouse, Stonewall Jackson, Tuckahoe, Upper Mud and Woodrum.

Streams

New River – Fayette, Raleigh and Summers counties

12-mile section from the I-64 bridge at Sandstone downstream to NPS Grandview Sandbar access site near Quinnimont. Access by state Route 41 at Quinnimont and state Route 20 at Sandstone.

South Branch of Potomac River – Hardy and Hampshire counties

Area 1 8-mile section in Hardy County from 3 miles east of Petersburg at the routes 28, 55 and 220 bridge (Petersburg Gap bridge) downstream to the county Route 13 bridge (Fisher bridge).

Area 2 9.5-mile section in Hampshire County from the routes 28 and 50 bridge (Romney bridge) downstream to the state Route 28 bridge (Blue Beach bridge).

Hybrid Striped Bass Catch-and-Release

1. All hybrid striped bass caught must be returned to the water at once.
2. No hybrid striped bass shall be in the angler's possession (creel limit 0) while fishing in designated catch-and-release lakes and streams.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, the line should be cut 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Lakes

Rollins

Minimum Size Limit

1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) under 12 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Measure fish from the tip of snout to the end of tail. See Measuring Fish on page 4.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Lakes

Barboursville, Beech Fork, Chief Logan and Conaway Run.

Streams

Wheeling Creek – Marshall and Ohio counties
Entire length.

Slot Limit

Lakes

1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) from 12 to 16 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. All black bass harvested must be in accordance with the daily creel limit regulation.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

South Mill Creek

Streams

1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) from 12 to 20 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of one black bass over 20 inches caught within the slot limit area. Black bass under 12 inches may be harvested. All black bass harvested must be in accordance with the daily creel limit regulation.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Greenbrier River – Greenbrier County

6-mile section beginning at the U.S. Route 60 bridge near Caldwell extending downstream to the U.S. Route 219 bridge at Ronceverte.

REGULATIONS OPEN HOUSE

March 15, 2010

Fairmont, Lewisburg, Martinsburg, Milton, Spencer and Summersville

March 16, 2010

Buckhannon, Glen Dale, Logan, Moorefield, Parkersburg, and Twin Falls Resort State Park

REGULATIONS – Special Areas

CHILDREN AND CLASS Q HANDICAP FISHING AREAS

1. Area is managed under special regulations March – May.
2. During this period fishing is restricted to children 10 years of age or under and to handicapped individuals holding a Class Q license.
3. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only.
4. Creel limit is four trout.
5. Another person may assist with baiting hooks and removing fish.

Coonskin Park Pond – Kanawha County

2.7-acre pond in Coonskin Park. Access by state Route 114 and county Route 51/2.

Handley Pond – Pocahontas County

5-acre pond on the Handley WMA. Access by county routes 17 and 17/1 which intersect U.S. Route 219 at Edray north of Marlinton.

Kanawha State Forest Pond – Kanawha County

1-acre pond in Kanawha State Forest. Access by county Route 42 off county Route 23.

Logan County Airport Pond

1-acre pond. Access by county Route 119/8 off state Route 17.

Millers Fork Pond – Wayne County

5-acre pond on the Beech Fork Lake WMA. Access by county Route 22 off county Route 17.

Raleigh County Airport Pond

1-acre pond at the entrance to the Raleigh County Airport. Access by county Route 9/9 off I-64 at Airport Exit 125-B.

Underwood Lake – Cabell County

1-acre pond on Huntington YMCA property. Access by state Route 2.

Westover Park Pond – Monongalia County

1-acre pond located at the Westover Park just off U.S. Route 19 approximately .5 mile east of I-79 Westover exit.

Wood Pond – Ohio County

.5-acre pond in the Bear Rocks Lake WMA. Access by county Route 41/6.

Woodbine Area of the Cranberry River – Nicholas County

300-yard section of the Cranberry River at the U.S. Forest Service Woodbine Recreation Area. Access by National Forest Route 76 from Richwood.

MUSKELLUNGE

Catch-and-Release

Streams

1. All muskellunge caught must be returned to the water at once.
2. No muskellunge shall be in the angler's possession while on stream sections designated as catch-and-release streams.

Buckhannon River – Upshur County

6.5-mile section beginning at the City of Buckhannon's water supply dam and continuing upstream to the first riffle. Included in this area is the section of French Creek from its mouth to the first riffle. The entire stream section is commonly referred to as Buckhannon Pool.

Middle Island Creek – Tyler County

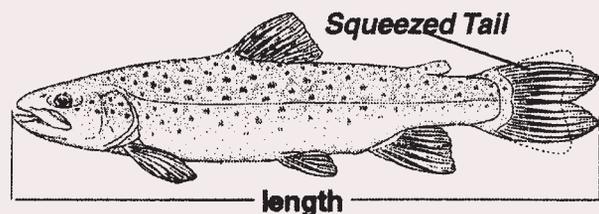
6-mile section beginning at the state Route 18 bridge near Centerville and continuing downstream to the low water bridge near the Jug WMA. Included in this area are sections of Indian Creek and McElroy Creek from their mouth to their first riffle.

Minimum Size Limit

Lakes

1. All muskellunge under 40 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Measure fish from the tip of snout to the end of tail. See Measuring Fish below.
3. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

North Bend Lake



MEASURING FISH

1. Lay the fish on top of a ruler on a flat surface.
2. Close the mouth of the fish and squeeze the tail fin lobes together.
3. Measure all fish from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail. Do not measure along the curvature of the fish's body.

Special Areas – REGULATIONS

TROUT

Catch-and-Release

Streams

1. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only.
2. Only artificial flies and lures made of metal, wood, feathers, hair, or synthetic material may be used or possessed on catch-and-release trout streams during the catch-and-release season. No lure or fly with any scent, oil, or edible enticement added onto, or impregnated into (regardless if the scent is added in the manufacturing process or applied afterward), may be used or possessed on any catch-and-release trout stream.
3. Multiple hook lures must have barbless hooks.
4. Single hook lures may have barbed hooks.
5. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, the leader should be cut 5 to 6 inches above the lure.
6. All trout caught must be returned to the water at once.
7. No trout shall be in the angler's possession while on stream sections designated as catch-and-release streams.

Powerbait, Gulp and other manufactured scented baits are considered illegal under this section and may not be used or possessed on catch-and-release streams.

Back Fork of Elk River – Webster County

4-mile section beginning 2 miles upstream from Webster Springs and extending upstream. Access by county routes 24 and 24/3.

Blackwater River – Tucker County

3.5-mile section from the county Route 29/1 bridge in Blackwater Falls State Park downstream to the mouth of the North Fork.

Cranberry River –

Webster, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties

1. 4.3-mile section from the junction of the North and South forks downstream to the low water bridge at Dogway Fork. Access by foot on National Forest Route 76 from the Cranberry Glades parking area.
2. Nicholas County – 1.2-mile section from the Woodbine Recreation Area downstream to Camp Splinter (Jakeman Run). Access by National Forest Route 76 from Richwood.

Elk River – Randolph County

2-mile section from the Elk Springs Campground downstream to Rose Run bridge. Access by county Route 49 off state Route 15 about 4 miles west of Valley Head.

Glade Creek of New River – Raleigh County

3-mile section from the mouth upstream to the National Park Service foot bridge. Access by Glade Creek Road off state Route 41.

North Branch of Potomac River – Grant and Mineral counties

See the 2009 Maryland Fishing Regulations for special regulations on the North Branch of the Potomac and Potomac Rivers.

North Fork of Cherry River – Nicholas County

1.8-mile section extending upstream from Richwood's water supply dam to first state Route 39 bridge. Access by state Route 39.

North Fork of Cranberry River – Pocahontas County

0.25-mile section from the mouth upstream to the limestone treatment dam. Access by foot on National Forest Route 76.

North Fork of the South Branch – Pendleton County

0.75-mile section at the mouth of Seneca Creek near Seneca Rocks Visitors Center. Access by county Route 28/3 at junction of state Route 28 and U.S. Route 33 at Seneca Rocks.

Paint Creek – Fayette County

2-mile section from mouth of Skitter Creek upstream to mouth of Milburn Creek. Access is by county Route 15.

Shavers Fork of Cheat River – Randolph County

5.5-mile section in Monongahela National Forest, north of U. S. Route 250, from the mouth of Whitmeadow Run downstream to the mouth of McGee Run. Access by National Forest Route 92, which intersects U.S. Route 250 four miles west of Cheat Bridge.

Slatyfork section of Elk River – Pocahontas County

4.6-mile section from the junction of Big Spring and Old Field forks downstream to the mouth of Dry Branch including Props Run and Big Run. Access by foot from county routes 219/2 on the north and 219/12 on the south.

South Branch of the Potomac River – Pendleton County

1-mile section beginning 2 miles below U.S. Route 220 at Eagle Rock and extending downstream. Access by county Route 2.

Williams River – Pocahontas County

2-mile section beginning 2 miles below Tea Creek and extending downstream. Access by National Forest Route 86.

Delayed Harvest Streams

1. **Catch-and-release regulations apply:** October 1 – May 31.
2. **General regulations apply:** June 1 – September 30.

Bluestone River – Summers County

1-mile section from the mouth of Mountain Creek downstream to a stream gauge station within Pipestem State Park.

REGULATIONS – Special Areas

TROUT CONTINUED

Catch-and-Release

Delayed Harvest Streams continued

Clear Fork of the Guyandotte River – Wyoming County
1-mile section from the R.D. Bailey WMA manager's residence downstream to the state Route 6 bridge.

Middle Wheeling Creek – Ohio County
1.2-mile section from just above the upper limits of Middle Wheeling Creek Lake upstream to mouth of Gillespie Run. Access by county Route 39/6.

Fly-fishing-Only

Streams

1. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only.
2. Only artificial flies and streamers may be used or in possession on any of the fly-fishing-only streams.
3. Only conventional fly-fishing tackle may be used. Open-face and closed-face spinning or spincast reels are prohibited.
4. All fish caught must be returned to water at once.
5. No trout shall be in the angler's possession while on stream sections designated as fly-fishing-only streams.
6. No lure or fly with any scent, oil, or edible enticement added onto, or impregnated into (regardless if the scent is added in the manufacturing process or applied afterward), may be used or possessed on any fly-fishing-only trout stream.

Powerbait, Gulp and other manufactured scented baits are considered illegal under this section and may not be used or possessed on fly-fishing-only trout streams.

Buffalo Creek of New River – Fayette County
Main stream and all tributaries of Buffalo Creek. Access by foot from county Route 25.

Dogway Fork of the Cranberry – Webster, Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties
Main stream and all tributaries of Dogway Fork. Access by foot on National Forest Route 78.

Milligan Creek – Greenbrier County
Marked area about 1 mile north of U.S. Route 60 from the county Route 60/15 bridge extending downstream about .33 mile to a fence crossing.

Red Run of Dry Fork – Tucker County
Main stream and all tributaries of Red Run. Access by foot from state Route 72 and National Forest Route 13.

Second Creek – Greenbrier and Monroe counties
Marked 1.5-mile section on the Monroe/Greenbrier county line at Rodgers Mill.

Thorn Creek – Pendleton County
Marked .5-mile section beginning approximately 3 miles above the mouth. Access is by county Route 20.

WALLEYE

Minimum Size Limit

Rivers

1. All walleye under 18 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of 2 walleye.
3. Measure fish from the tip of snout to the end of tail. See Measuring Fish on page 4.
4. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Cheat, Kanawha, New, and Ohio

Lakes

1. All walleye under 24 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of 2 walleye.
3. Measure fish from the tip of snout to the end of tail. See Measuring Fish on page 4.
4. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Charles Fork and Moncove



HANDLING AND RELEASE PROCEDURES

When practicing catch-and-release fishing, survival of the released fish can be greatly enhanced by following these simple guidelines.

1. Time is important - play and release the fish as quickly as possible to reduce unnecessary stress.
2. Keep the fish in the water as much as possible and use a pair of forceps or needle-nosed pliers to remove the hook.
3. Handle the fish with bare, wet hands. Do not squeeze the fish, put your fingers in the eyes or gills, or cause scale loss.
4. When releasing the fish, hold it gently in the water until the fish is ready to swim off on its own.

Special Areas – REGULATIONS

ALL SPECIES

Catch-and-Release

1. All species of fish must be returned to the water at once.
2. No fish shall be in the angler's possession (creel limit 0) while fishing in designated catch-and-release lakes and streams.
3. Use of live minnows is prohibited.
4. Use of barbed hooks is prohibited.
5. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, the line should be cut 5 to 6 inches above the lure.

Lakes

Dixon (Pedlar Wildlife Management Area)



FISHING AND BOATING ACCESS SITES

1. Public boating and fishing access facilities shall be used solely for the purpose of launching and retrieving watercraft or fishing from the shore. No other use of the access sites is allowed.
2. After launching, vehicles shall be parked in available parking spaces.
3. Any law enforcement officer acting under proper authority may prohibit an individual from launching a watercraft from any public boating and fishing access sites.

The following are prohibited at fishing and boating access sites:

- consumption of alcoholic beverages or possession of an open container of alcoholic beverages.
- swimming or bathing.
- camping.
- open fires.
- trash disposal except where trash receptacles are provided.
- discharge of firearms, fireworks and explosives.
- leaving unattended watercraft.
- commercial use except as authorized by the director.
- parking of any vehicle or the mooring of any watercraft in such a manner as to obstruct any avenue of ingress or egress, except for the purpose of launching.

RECIPROCAL FISHING

Ohio River

Ohio residents who carry fishing licenses valid in Ohio may fish on the Ohio River and its embayments or from the West Virginia banks of the Ohio River and embayments without obtaining West Virginia licenses.

West Virginia residents who carry fishing licenses valid in West Virginia may fish on Ohio River embayments in Ohio or from the Ohio banks of the Ohio River and embayments without obtaining an Ohio license.

Current West Virginia fishing laws shall apply while fishing on the Ohio River proper or from West Virginia banks or in West Virginia embayments. The tributaries of the Ohio River above embayments, in both states, are not included as part of this agreement.

Current Ohio fishing laws apply while fishing from Ohio banks or in Ohio embayments.

Ohio fishing laws and Ohio River fishing regulations for the Eastern Unit, which cover the West Virginia /Ohio border, must be followed while fishing on embayments or tributaries that are within the boundaries of Ohio.

The embayment and tributary reciprocal boundaries for each state are listed in the Waterfowl Hunting and Fishing on the Ohio River brochure available from West Virginia DNR offices, and online at www.wvdnr.gov. Ohio and West Virginia anglers may travel and fish embayments and tributaries to the landmark locations listed in the brochure. These locations are also defined by distance from the mouth of the tributary and GPS coordinates for convenience.

Potomac River

West Virginia residents who possess valid West Virginia fishing licenses may fish by angling in the waters of the Potomac River including the North Branch and Jennings Randolph Lake which are opposite both the West Virginia and the Maryland shores, and they may fish from the Maryland shore, without obtaining a Maryland fishing license, subject, however, to all other Maryland laws, rules and regulations applicable to fishing.

Maryland residents who possess valid Maryland fishing licenses may fish by angling in the waters of Jennings Randolph Lake which are opposite both the Maryland and West Virginia shores, and they may fish from the West Virginia shore of the Potomac River, including the North Branch and Jennings Randolph Lake, without obtaining a West Virginia fishing license, subject, however, to all other West Virginia fishing laws, rules and regulations applicable to fishing. This agreement is limited to the Potomac River including the North Branch and Jennings Randolph Lake and does not extend to any of their tributaries.

The State of Maryland has joint law enforcement jurisdiction on Jennings Randolph Lake.

REGULATIONS – Other Methods of Fishing

Except as authorized below, it is illegal to take fish by any means other than by rod, line and hooks.

It is illegal to:

- use a firearm, crossbow, dynamite or any like explosive, or a poisonous mixture placed in the water for the purpose of killing or taking fish, frogs, aquatic turtles or other forms of aquatic life.
- fish with more than two (2) lines or poles in an impoundment stocked with trout by the DNR from January 1 – May 31.

BOW FISHING

Carp may be taken by bow year-round; other nongame fish may be taken by bow during all months of the year except May and June. Residents must have a valid fishing license and nonresidents must have a valid hunting license in order to fish using a bow. All persons using a bow to fish must observe all applicable fishing regulations.

It is illegal to:

use an arrow having an explosive head or shaft or an arrow dipped in or smeared with poison or other chemicals.

DIPPING

Dipping for nongame fish is legal from February 1 to midnight April 30 with a valid West Virginia fishing license. A dip net may not exceed 36 square feet in overall area, and its mesh may not be smaller than one-fourth (1/4) inch.

GIGGING, SNAGGING AND SNARING

Suckers, carp, fallfish and creek chubs may be taken by snaring year-round. Other nongame fish, turtles and eels may be taken by gigging, snagging, or snaring from January 1 - May 15 and from July 15 - December 31, except that snagging and gigging shall be prohibited within 100 feet of all U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Locks and Dams and their appurtenances. Snagging of game fish is prohibited.

HATCHERY FISH REMOVAL

It is illegal to:

- take fish, frogs, aquatic turtles or other aquatic life from a state fish hatchery.

ICE FISHING

Holes cut for ice fishing must be no larger than 10 inches in diameter. This applies to public waters where ice fishing is allowed.

SEINING FOR MINNOWS / MINNOW TRAPS

Game fish may not be seined or trapped. A seine may be used to obtain minnows for use as bait provided the seine is not longer than six feet nor deeper than four feet. A thrownet may be used provided the diameter is no larger than six feet and mesh size no larger than three-eighths (3/8) inch. Minnow traps may be used provided the openings are not larger than one inch in diameter. A person may have in his possession no more than 50 minnows nor more than a total of 100 aquatic animal life unless obtained from a licensed dealer and a bill of sale is provided. Possession of mussels or any parts thereof is prohibited. A valid West Virginia fishing license is needed to collect minnows and other aquatic life.

TROTLINES AND DROPLINES

Trotlines and droplines must be attached to the bank or a tree thereon, must bear an identification tag that is legible and waterproof, and must be attended every 24 hours. Wire or cable lines and hooks with more than one point are prohibited.

It is illegal to:

- fish with trotlines and droplines in state-managed impoundments except Stonecoal, Hawks Nest, Mt. Storm, Cheat and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes. (See chart on page 10 for state-managed lakes.)
- attach a trotline to public piers and docks or within 50 feet of dam appurtenances.
- use droplines on the Elk River, Hughes River, Little Kanawha River, Middle Island Creek, and South Fork of Hughes River.
- jug fish.

FREE FISHING DAYS

June 12 -13, 2010

Other Methods of Fishing – REGULATIONS

TROPHY FISH CITATION PROGRAM

The trophy fish citation program was initiated to recognize outstanding fishing achievement. The color fish illustrations on the citations are reproductions of original paintings by artist Duane Raver. Applications to register a trophy fish can be obtained from any license agent, Wildlife Resources office or www.wvdnr.gov.

Reporting Procedures

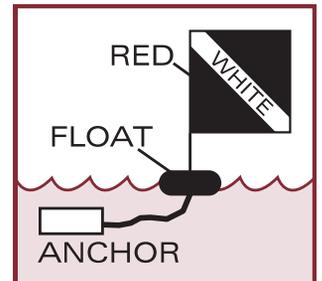
- Fish must be legally caught with rod and reel by a licensed angler in West Virginia.
- Carp legally taken by bow and meeting minimum size requirements qualify for a trophy fish citation.
- Fish must meet or exceed the minimum weight or length.
- Fish certified by weight must be weighed on a scale certified by the West Virginia Division of Labor or at any office of the West Virginia Wildlife Resources Section. Fish must be weighed in the presence of a witness who must sign the application form.
- Fish certified by length must be measured in the presence of a witness who must sign the application form, or fish must be measured and a photograph must accompany the application. Measure total length of fish to nearest 1/8 inch from tip of snout to end of tail. See **Measuring Fish** on page 4.
- A clear side view photograph of the fish is desirable.
- Nonresidents and residents are eligible for trophy fish citations.
- Applications must be submitted within 60 days of the date of catch.
- A \$5 fee must accompany each application. Make checks or money orders payable to the West Virginia DNR. Mail to: DNR Wildlife Resources, 1336 State Street, Room 216, Gassaway, WV 26624.

Minimum Sizes

| Trout | | | Catfish | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Brook | 15 in. | 1.5 lb. | Bullhead | 16 in. | 2 lb. |
| Brown | 21 in. | 4 lb. | Channel | 25 in. | 6 lb. |
| Rainbow | 21 in. | 4 lb. | Flathead | 29 in. | 10 lb. |
| Golden Rainbow | 21 in. | 4 lb. | Blue | 29 in. | 10 lb. |
| Bass | | | Crappie | | |
| Largemouth | 21 in. | 5 lb. | Sunfish | 10 in. | 1 lb. |
| Smallmouth | 20 in. | 4 lb. | Chain Pickerel | 20 in. | 2 lb. |
| Spotted | 14 in. | 1.5 lb. | Northern Pike | 32 in. | 8 lb. |
| Rock | 11 in. | 1 lb. | Walleye | 25 in. | 5 lb. |
| Striped | 25 in. | 7 lb. | Sauger | 17 in. | 1.5 lb. |
| Hybrid Striped | 24 in. | 7 lb. | Yellow Perch | 13 in. | 1 lb. |
| White | 15 in. | 2 lb. | Freshwater Drum | 27 in. | 10 lb. |
| Muskellunge | 40 in. | 15 lb. | Fallfish | 18 in. | 2 lb. |
| Tiger Musky | 40 in. | 15 lb. | Carp | 31 in. | 15 lb. |

SPEARFISHING AND DIVING

1. Nongame fish may be taken by spearfishing from July 1 - September 30 during daylight hours only.
2. Spearfishing is prohibited on the following:
 - » Elk River, from Sutton Dam downstream to the U.S. Route 19 bridge at Sutton;
 - » New River, from Bluestone Dam downstream to the lower bridge at Hinton.
3. Spearguns may be discharged only beneath the surface of the water.
4. It is illegal to use a bolt having an explosive head or shaft or a bolt dipped in or smeared with poison or other chemicals.
5. A diver may not spearfish in such a manner as to interfere with other anglers.
6. A diver may not spearfish in heavily-traveled boat lanes, marked swimming areas or marked waterskiing areas.
7. "Diver down flag" shall be a red field of not less than 10 inches x 10 inches dimension with a white diagonal stripe not less than 1-1/2 inches wide running upper left to lower right. The flag shall be displayed at all times and be affixed to a separate flotation device. No such flag shall be attached to any navigational device or placed so as to obstruct boat traffic. Divers must come up within 100 feet of flag. All powerboats will remain a minimum distance of 100 feet away from the marker flag. The top of the flag shall be at least 3 feet above the surface of the water.
8. Fish taken by spearfishing may not be returned to the water or left on the bank.



FISHING – Public Lakes and Ponds

| Lake or Pond - County | | Acres | | | | | Lake or Pond - County | | Acres | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|---|---|---|-----|-------------------------------------|---|-------|---|---|---|-----|
| Airport Pond – Raleigh | • | 1 | | | | | McClintic Ponds – Mason | • | 61 | | • | P | E |
| Anawalt – McDowell | • | 7 | | • | | | Middle Wheeling Creek – Ohio | | 30 | • | • | | E |
| Anderson – Kanawha | | 7 | | • | | | Miletree – Roane | | 10 | | • | | E |
| Barboursville – Cabell | • | 17 | | | P | | Mill Creek – Barbour | • | 8 | | | | E |
| Bear Rock Lakes – Ohio | • | 16 | | • | | E | Millers Fork – Wayne | • | 5 | | | | |
| Beech Fork – Wayne COE | • | 720 | • | • | P | 10* | Moncove – Monroe | • | 144 | | • | P | 5 |
| Berwind – McDowell | • | 20 | | • | P | E | Mount Storm – Grant | | 1200 | • | • | | U* |
| Big Ditch – Webster | • | 55 | | • | | E | Mountain Valley – Summers | | 39 | | | | E |
| Big Run – Marion | | 7 | • | • | | E | Mountwood – Wood | • | 48 | | • | P | E |
| Bluestone – Summers COE | • | 2040 | • | • | P | U* | Newburg Lake – Preston | | 5 | | | | |
| Boley – Fayette | • | 18 | | C | P | E | New Creek Dam 14 – Grant | | 40 | | • | | |
| Brandywine – Pendleton* | • | 6 | | • | P | E | North Bend – Ritchie | • | 305 | • | • | P | 10 |
| Brushy Fork – Pendleton | | 18 | | • | | E | North Bend State Park – Ritchie | | 1.5 | | C | P | |
| Buffalo Fork – Pocahontas* | • | 22 | | • | | E | O'Brien – Jackson | | 217 | • | • | | 10 |
| Burnsville – Braxton COE | • | 968 | • | • | P | U* | Parker Hollow – Hardy | | 34 | | | | E |
| Cacapon – Morgan | • | 6 | | • | | NMf | Pedlar Mason – Monongalia | • | 16 | • | • | | E |
| Cameron – Marshall | | 6 | • | • | | | Pedlar Dixon – Monongalia | • | 7 | | • | | |
| Camp Run – Pendleton* | | 8 | | • | | E | Pennsboro W. S. Reservoir – Ritchie | | 9 | | • | | E |
| Castleman Run – Brooke, Ohio | • | 22 | • | • | | E | Pipestem – Summers | • | 16 | | | P | R |
| Cedar Creek – Gilmer | | 8 | • | • | P | | Plum Orchard – Fayette | • | 202 | | • | P | U* |
| Charles Fork – Roane | | 70 | | • | | E | Poorhouse Pond – Berkeley | | 5 | | | | |
| Cheat Lake – Monongalia | • | 1730 | • | • | L | U* | R.D. Bailey – Mingo, Wyoming COE | | 630 | • | • | P | U* |
| Chief Cornstalk – Mason | • | 5 | | • | P | E | Ridenour – Kanawha | • | 27 | | • | | |
| Chief Logan – Logan | • | 7 | | • | | | Rock Cliff – Hardy* | • | 17 | | C | P | E |
| Conaway Run – Tyler | | 30 | | • | P | E | Rockhouse – Logan | • | 14 | | | | E |
| Coonskin Park – Kanawha | • | 2.5 | | | | | Rollins – Jackson | • | 41 | | • | | E |
| Coopers Rock – Monongalia | • | 6 | | • | P | E | Salt Lick Pond 9 – Braxton | | 15 | • | • | | E |
| Curtisville – Marion | • | 30 | • | • | | E | Seneca – Pocahontas | • | 3 | | | P | E |
| Doe Run – Taylor | | 11 | • | • | P | E | Sherwood – Greenbrier* | | 165 | | P | P | E |
| Dog Run – Harrison | | 15 | • | • | | E | Silcott Fork – Roane | | 23 | | • | | |
| Dunkard Fork – Marshall | • | 49 | • | • | | E | Sleepy Creek – Berkeley | • | 205 | • | • | P | E |
| East Lynn – Wayne COE | • | 1005 | • | • | P | U* | South Mill Creek – Grant | • | 48 | | • | | E |
| Elk Fork – Jackson | • | 278 | • | • | | 10 | Spruce Knob – Randolph* | • | 23 | | • | P | E |
| Elk Two Mile (Site 12) – Kanawha | | 2 | | | | | Stephens – Raleigh | • | 300 | • | • | | U* |
| Elk Two Mile (Site 13) – Kanawha | | 3.5 | | | | | Stonecoal – Lewis, Upshur | • | 550 | • | • | P | 10* |
| Elk Two Mile (Site 14) – Kanawha | | 4 | | | | | Stonewall Jackson – Lewis COE | • | 2650 | • | • | P | U* |
| Fitzpatrick – Raleigh | | 2.5 | | • | P | | Summersville – Nicholas COE | • | 2700 | • | • | P | U* |
| Flat Run – Marion | | 6 | • | • | | E | Summit – Greenbrier* | • | 43 | | • | P | E |
| Ft. Ashby – Mineral | | 12 | • | • | | | Sutton – Braxton COE | • | 1500 | • | • | P | U* |
| French Creek – Upshur | | 2 | | | | | Teter Creek – Barbour | • | 35 | | • | P | E |
| Frozenscamp Left Fork – Jackson | | 20 | | • | | E | Thomas Park – Tucker | | 8 | • | • | L | E |
| Frozenscamp Right Fork – Jackson | | 20 | | • | | E | Tomlinson Run – Hancock | | 30 | • | | P | E |
| Handley Pond – Pocahontas | • | 5 | | • | P | E | Tracy – Ritchie | | 11 | | • | L | E |
| Hawks Nest – Fayette | | 250 | • | • | | U | Trout Pond – Hardy | | 2 | | • | P | |
| Horse Creek – Wyoming | • | 12 | | • | | E | Tuckahoe – Greenbrier | • | 40 | | • | | E |
| Huey Run – Marion | | 8 | • | • | | E | Turkey Run – Jackson | • | 15 | • | • | | E |
| Hurricane W.S. Reservoir – Putnam | • | 12 | | • | | | Turkey Run – Marhsall | | 15 | • | • | | E |
| James P. Bailey – Mercer | • | 28 | | | | | Tygart – Taylor COE | | 1750 | • | • | P | U* |
| Jennings Randolph – Mineral COE | | 952 | • | • | P | U* | Tygart River Backwaters – Randolph | • | 31 | • | • | | E |
| Jimmy Lewis – Mercer | • | 15 | | • | | E | Underwood Lake – Cabell | • | 1 | | | | |
| Kanawha State Forest – Kanawha | • | 1 | | | P | | Upper Cove Run – Hardy | | 6.5 | | • | | E |
| Kee Reservoir – Mercer | | 70 | | • | | E | Upper Mud – Lincoln | • | 307 | • | • | | 10 |
| Kimsey Run – Hardy | • | 60 | | • | P | E | Wallback – Clay | • | 15 | | • | | E |
| Krodel – Mason | • | 22 | • | • | P | E | Warden – Hardy | • | 44 | | • | | E |
| Larenim – Mineral | • | 10 | • | • | | NM | Watoga – Pocahontas | • | 11 | | | P | E |
| Laurel – Mingo | • | 29 | | • | P | E | Westover Park – Monongalia | • | 1.5 | | | | |
| Lick Creek – Wayne | | 5 | • | • | | | Whetstone – Marion | | 6 | • | • | | E |
| Little Beaver – Raleigh | • | 18 | | | P | R | Wolf Run – Marshall | | 23 | | • | | E |
| Logan County Airport – Logan | • | 1 | | | | E | Wood Pond – Ohio | • | .5 | | | | |
| Lumberport – Harrison | | 6 | • | • | | E | Woodrum – Jackson | • | 240 | • | • | | 10 |

KEY

• = the listed feature or activity is available or permitted.

A blank space indicates the feature or activity IS NOT available or permitted.

Lake - County * = National Forest Stamp required

COE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lake

Accessibility Use of Live Minnows

Camping L = limited primitive P = permit required

Night Fishing c = registered campers only
P = permit required

Boating NM = no motor boats E = electric motors only

R = rental boats only U = unlimited h.p.

5 = 5 h.p. maximum

10 = 10 h.p. maximum (Larger motors must have props removed or motor tilted to the maximum limit.)

* = contains no wake zones, speed zones and/or other restricted areas

f = fee charged for private boats, May 30 - Labor Day

A USCG approved life preserver is required for each occupant of ALL BOATS. See West Virginia Boating Regulations. All boats propelled by machinery must be licensed.

Boating and Water Safety – FISHING

BOATING EDUCATION REQUIREMENT

Anglers using boats must obey boating laws. In West Virginia, anyone born after December 31, 1986 must successfully complete a N.A.S.B.L.A.-approved Boating Education Course before operating a motorboat.

Contact a Conservation Officer for an available course near you. You can also take the online Boating Education Course available at www.wvdnr.gov. Click on boating under the Law Enforcement heading.

SAFE BOATING RULES

Boating accidents usually result from a collision with another boat or an object in the water such as rocks or pilings. A little boating knowledge, common sense and courtesy could prevent most accidents.

- Don't operate a boat under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Don't overload the boat.
- Don't sit on the edge of the boat.
- If you must stand up, do so carefully away from the sides.
- Drive at a safe speed.
- Use navigation lights at night.
- Keep a lookout for other boats and follow the rules of navigation.
- Always let someone know where you are going and when you plan to return.
- Don't fish during a thunderstorm.

Check the weather conditions before you leave. Lightning, strong wind and high waves create hazardous conditions. If caught on a lake in a strong storm, put all fishing gear in the bottom of the boat, stay low in the boat and get off the water as soon as possible. In high waves, the best way to keep from capsizing is to steer the boat at a slight angle into the waves.

Alcohol and Drugs

Operating a boat under the influence of alcohol or drugs creates the same risks and carries the same penalties as DUI. Intoxication affects your balance, which is already challenged by being in a boat. It also affects your coordination, vision and thinking ability. Alcohol also causes you to lose body heat faster should you fall into the water, increasing the risk of hypothermia.

Commercial River Traffic

While boating on the major rivers of West Virginia, always be alert for large commercial vessels. Large vessels always have the right-of-way because of long stopping distances and blind spots around them. Also, turbulent water around the large vessel could capsize a small boat easily.

Stay out of danger zones and restricted areas around locks and dams.

PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES (PFDs)

Most boating fatalities are the result of a boat capsizing or passenger falling overboard. Nearly 80 percent of those who died in boating accidents were NOT wearing a PFD.

If you are fishing from a boat, West Virginia law requires that you have one PFD on board and readily available for each person on the boat. Any child under 12 years of age must wear a PFD while the boat is in progress. Make sure the PFD is in good condition (try it out in the water from time to time), readily available and fits properly. Boats over 16 feet must also have a ring or cushion on board that can be thrown to a person in the water.

WADING

There are several rules you should follow for safe wading.

1. Wade with a fishing buddy.
2. Wear your PFD.
3. Find out whether the bottom is rocky or muddy.
4. Shuffle your feet or probe with a stick along the bottom to avoid holes.
5. Study how swiftly the water is moving.
6. Wear appropriate foot wear (considering water temperature and bottom substrate).

PERSON IN WATER

Reach-Throw-Row-Go is a method of rescuing a person who is in trouble in water. If the person is close to you, REACH out with a long object such as an oar or tree limb to pull the person into shore or the boat.

If you can't reach the person, then THROW them a life-saving device. If possible, it should be tied to the end of a line so you can pull the person to you. An inflatable ball or foam cooler can be used if the proper device is not available.

If there is nothing to throw, ROW a boat to the person in trouble. The person should be pulled in over the stern, or back, of the boat if possible to prevent the boat from tipping over. If the boat has a motor, it must be shut off before you get to the person in the water.

GO (swim) to the person ONLY as a last resort and only if you have had life-saving training. People who are drowning often panic and injure or drown someone trying to rescue them.

FISHING – Favorite Waters

CHANNEL CATFISH

Beech Fork, Bluestone, East Lynn, Burnsville, Stonecoal, Tygart, and Stonewall Jackson lakes; Kanawha, New, South Branch of the Potomac, and Ohio rivers. Most warmwater streams and state managed impoundments.

Best baits

Minnows, night crawlers, chicken livers and natural baits.

CRAPPIE

Bluestone, Burnsville, East Lynn, R.D. Bailey, Stonewall Jackson, Sutton, Summersville, and Tygart lakes; Ohio River backwaters.

Favorite baits

Minnows, jigs and minnow-imitating lures.

HYBRID STRIPED BASS

Kanawha and Ohio rivers; Beech Fork, Bluestone, East Lynn and R.D. Bailey lakes.

Best baits

White jigs, silver spoons, shad imitation lures and live minnows.

LARGEMOUTH BASS

Beech Fork, Bluestone, Burnsville, Cheat, East Lynn, R.D. Bailey, Stonewall Jackson and Sutton lakes; Ohio River; most farm ponds and state managed lakes.

Best baits

Minnows, night crawlers, crayfish, crankbaits, spinnerbaits, jigs, soft plastic and most top water lures.

MUSKY

Burnsville, Stonecoal, and Stonewall Jackson lakes; Buckhannon, Elk (downstream of Sutton), Gauley, Hughes, Little Kanawha, Monongahela, Mud, New, and West Fork rivers; Dunkard, Middle Island, Mill and Sandy creeks.

Favorite tackle and baits

Bait casting reels using lures imitating minnows; large spinners. Live creek chubs, suckers or large minnows are excellent bait.

SMALLMOUTH BASS

Summersville and Tygart Lakes; Cacapon, Elk, Greenbrier, Little Kanawha, New, South Branch of the Potomac, mainstream Potomac, Ohio and Shenandoah rivers

Favorite tackle and baits

Spinning tackle of medium-light and ultra-light weight using spinners and other artificial lures resembling minnows, night crawlers, hellgrammites, crayfish, crankbaits, jigs, and numerous soft plastic and topwater baits.

TROUT

Cranberry, Elk above Webster Springs, South Branch of the Potomac near Franklin, North Fork of the South Branch, Shavers Fork of Cheat and Williams rivers.

WALLEYE

Jennings Randolph, R.D. Bailey, Summersville, Stonecoal, and Tygart lakes; Elk and lower Gauley rivers; Kanawha, Monongahela and Ohio river dam tailwaters.

Best baits

Live minnows, night crawlers, jigs, minnow-imitating crankbaits and spinners.

WHITE BASS

Tygart Lake; Ohio, Kanawha and Monongahela rivers.

Best baits

Jigs, crankbaits, spinners, streamers and live minnows.



HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE FISHING AREAS

For more information on developed sites contact:

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Section

324 Fourth Avenue
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

(304) 558-2771 or www.wvdnr.gov

Float Trips – FISHING

Many of West Virginia's streams offer excellent float trip fishing when water conditions are suitable. Some popular trips are listed.

CACAPON RIVER

| From | To | Miles |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Wardensville | Capon Lake | 8.5 |
| Capon Lake | Hooks Mill Road Ford | 8.0 |
| Hooks Mill Road Ford | Cold Stream | 11.0 |
| Cold Stream | Rt. 127 Bridge | 7.0 |
| Rt. 127 Bridge | Cacapon Crossings | 9.0 |
| Cacapon Crossings | Largent South | 6.7 |
| Largent South | Fisher Ford Bridge | 11.0 |
| Fisher Ford Bridge | Power Plant | 9.0 |
| Power Plant | Route 9 Bridge | 1.75 |

ANGLERS ALERT

Anglers are reminded that West Virginia law prohibits the release of fish or other aquatic organisms into public waters, unless a stocking permit is issued by the Division of Natural Resources. Stocking permits are not required for trout and black bass stocking provided that disease-free certifications are obtained prior to stocking, or if trout originate from a source within the state. A permit is not required for stocking native or established fish into privately owned ponds.

Moving live fish or other aquatic animals and plants from one body of water to another can cause long term damage to the ecological stability of lakes and streams and can threaten recreational fishing. Please take these precautions to prevent problems.

Please:

- do not move fish from one body of water to another
- drain live wells thoroughly before leaving an access area
- do not release live baitfish or aquarium fish into West Virginia's waters
- remove all visible plants and animals from your boat, motor, trailer and nets before leaving an access area

By following these simple steps, anglers can help ensure West Virginia's good fishing for future generations. For more information visit www.wvdnr.gov/Fishing/Anglers_Alert.shtm.

GREENBRIER RIVER

| From | To | Miles |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Renick | Anthony Bridge | 10.0 |
| Anthony Bridge | Caldwell | 12.7 |
| Caldwell | Ronceverte | 6.0 |
| Ronceverte | Fort Spring | 8.5 |
| Fort Spring* | Alderson | 6.0 |
| Alderson | Pence Springs | 8.5 |
| Pence Springs | Talcott Bridge | 4.5 |
| Talcott Bridge** | Barger Springs | 4.5 |
| Barger Springs | Willow Wood Bridge | 6.0 |

* Contains rapids for experienced canoeists only.

** Contains two falls to be portaged.

NEW RIVER

| From | To | Miles |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Shanklins Ferry | Mouth of Indian Creek | 6.0 |
| Below Sandstone Falls | Prince | 12.0 |
| Prince | Thurmond | 12.0 |

Only experienced canoeists should attempt to float the New River. Portaging some areas will be necessary.

SOUTH BRANCH RIVER

| From | To | Miles |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Mouth of North Fork | Petersburg Bridge | 4.5 |
| Petersburg Bridge | Vernon Welton Park | 3.0 |
| Vernon Welton Park | Fisher Bridge South | 5.5 |
| Fisher Bridge South | Fisher Bridge | 2.5 |
| Fisher Bridge | Old Fields Bridge | 4.5 |
| Old Fields Bridge | Trough Entrance (McNeill) | 5.0 |
| Trough Entrance (McNeill) | Harmisons | 7.0 |
| Harmisons | Stony Run | 1.5 |
| Stony Run | Romney Bridge | 8.75 |
| Romney Bridge | Hanging Rock | 5.0 |
| Hanging Rock | Blues Beach Bridge | 4.5 |
| Blues Beach Bridge | Millesons Mill | 7.5 |
| Millesons Mill | Millesons Mill Bridge | 2.0 |
| Millesons Mill Bridge | Blue Ford | 4.75 |
| Blue Ford | Indian Rock | 4.0 |
| Indian Rock | Mouth | 4.5 |

TROUT STOCKING – Lakes and Ponds

| Code | No. Stockings.....Period | Code | No. Stockings.....Period | Code | No. Stockings.....Period |
|------|---|------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| Q | One.....1st week of March | BW | One.....February | CR | Varies.....Varies |
| W | One.....January | | One every two weeks.....March-May | M | One each month.....February-May |
| | Two.....February | BA | One.....January | MJ | One each month.....January-April |
| | One each week.....March-May | | One.....March | Y | One.....April |
| X | After April 1 or area is open to public | | | F | One each week.....October 11 & 18 |

| Lake or Pond - County | Code | Lake or Pond - County | Code |
|--|------|---|-------|
| Anawalt – McDowell | M | Little Beaver – Raleigh | MJ |
| Anderson – Kanawha | BA | Logan County Airport – Logan | Q |
| Barboursville – Cabell | BA | Mason Lake – Monongalia | M |
| Bear Rock Lakes – Ohio | BW | Middle Wheeling Creek – Ohio | BW |
| Beech Fork (Tailwaters) – Wayne | M | Miletree – Roane | BA |
| Berwind – McDowell | M | Mill Creek – Barbour | M |
| Big Run – Marion | Y | Millers Fork – Wayne | Q |
| Boley – Fayette | M | Mountwood – Wood | MJ |
| Brandywine – Pendleton | BW-F | Newburg – Preston | M |
| Brushy Fork – Pendleton | BW | New Creek Dam 14 – Grant | BW-F |
| Buffalo Fork – Pocahontas | BW-F | Pennsboro W. S. Reservoir – Ritchie | BA |
| Burnsville (Tailwaters) – Braxton | BW | Pipestem – Summers | M |
| Cacapon – Morgan | W | Poorhouse – Berkeley | M |
| Castleman Run – Brooke, Ohio | BW | Raleigh County Airport – Raleigh | Q |
| Cedar Creek – Gilmer | BA | R.D. Bailey (Tailwaters) – Mingo, Wyoming | BW-F |
| Chief Cornstalk – Mason | BA | Ridenour – Kanawha | BA |
| Chief Logan – Logan | MJ | Rock Cliff – Hardy | XBW-F |
| Conaway Run – Tyler | M | Rockhouse – Logan | M |
| Coonskin Park – Kanawha | Q | Rollins – Jackson | MJ |
| Coopers Rock – Monongalia | BW-F | Seneca – Pocahontas | BW-F |
| Curtisville – Marion | MJ | South Mill Creek – Grant | BW |
| Dog Run – Harrison | M | Spruce Knob – Randolph | W-F |
| Dunkard Fork – Marshall | M | Stonewall Jackson (Tailwaters) – Lewis | BW |
| East Lynn (Tailwaters) – Wayne | M | Summersville (Tailwaters) – Nicholas | BW-F |
| Fitzpatrick – Raleigh | MJ | Summit – Greenbrier | W-F |
| Ft. Ashby – Mineral | BW | Sutton (Tailwaters) – Braxton | BW-F |
| French Creek – Upshur | BW | Teter Creek – Barbour | BW-F |
| Handley – Pocahontas | Q | Thomas Park – Tucker | M |
| Horse Creek – Wyoming | M | Tomlinson Run – Hancock | MJ |
| Huey Run – Marion | BA | Tracy – Ritchie | BA |
| James P. Bailey – Mercer | BA | Tuckahoe – Greenbrier | M |
| Jennings Randolph (Tailwaters) – Mineral | M | Turkey Run – Jackson | BA |
| Jimmy Lewis – Mercer | M | Tygart (Tailwaters) – Taylor | M-F |
| Kanawha State Forest – Kanawha | Q | Underwood – Cabell | Q |
| Kimsey Run – Hardy | BW | Wallback – Clay, Roane | M |
| Krodel – Mason | BA | Warden – Hardy | BW |
| Larenim – Mineral | BA | Watoga – Pocahontas | W |
| Laurel – Mingo | MJ | Westover Park – Monongalia | Q |
| Lick Creek – Wayne | MJ | Wood – Ohio | Q |

Updated daily during Trout Stocking Season: **Hunting and Fishing Hotline (304) 558-3399** and online at **www.wvdnr.gov**

Streams – TROUT STOCKING

| Stream - County | Code | Stream - County | Code |
|---|------|--|------|
| Anthony Creek – Greenbrier | W-F | Meadow Creek - Summers | M |
| Back Fork of Elk River – Webster | M | Middle Creek - Berkeley | W |
| Back Fork of Elk River (C & R) – Webster | CR | Middle Fork - Barbour, Randolph, Upshur | M |
| Beech Fork Lake (Tailwaters) – Wayne | M | Middle Wheeling Creek (C&R) - Ohio | CR |
| Big Bullskin Run – Jefferson | W | Mill Creek - Fayette | M |
| Big Clear Creek – Greenbrier | BW-F | Mill Creek - Berkeley | W |
| Big Sandy Creek – Preston | BW | Mill Creek - Hampshire | BW |
| Blackwater River – Tucker | W-F | Milligan Creek - Greenbrier | M |
| Blackwater River (C & R) – Tucker | CR | Mill Run - Berkeley | M |
| Blaney Hollow & Morgan Run – Monongalia | M | Mill Run - Hampshire | BW |
| Buckhannon River – Upshur | BW-F | Moores Run - Hardy | M |
| Buffalo Creek – Brooke | BW | New Creek - Mineral | W |
| Buffalo Creek – Logan | M | North Branch of Potomac River - Mineral | M |
| Burnsville Lake (Tailwaters) – Braxton | BW | North River - Hardy | BW |
| Camp Creek – Mercer | BW | North Fork of Anthony Creek - Greenbrier | BW |
| Cherry River – Nicholas | BW | North Fork of Cherry River - Greenbrier, Nicholas | BW |
| Clear Fork – McDowell | M | North Fork of Fishing Creek Dam - Wetzel | M |
| Clear Fork – Wyoming | BW | North Fork of Lunice Creek - Grant | BW |
| Clear Fork (C & R) – Wyoming | CR | North Fork of Patterson Creek - Grant | W |
| Clover Run – Tucker | M | North Fork of South Branch - Grant, Pendleton | W-F |
| Cranberry River – Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster | W-F | North Fork of South Branch (C & R) - Pendleton | CR |
| Cranberry River (C & R) – Nicholas, Pocahontas | CR | Opequon Creek - Berkeley, Jefferson | W-F |
| Cranberry River, Woodbine Area – Nicholas | Q | Paint Creek - Fayette, Kanawha | BW |
| Deer Creek – Nicholas | M | Paint Creek (C & R) - Fayette | CR |
| Deer Creek – Pocahontas | M | Panther Creek - McDowell | M |
| Desert Fork – Webster | M | Paw Paw Creek - Marion | BW |
| Dillions Run – Hampshire | BW | Pinch Creek - Raleigh | Y |
| Dry Fork – McDowell | M | Pinnacle Creek - Wyoming | BW-F |
| Dry Fork – Randolph, Tucker | BW | Pond Fork - Boone | BW-F |
| Dunloup Creek – Fayette | M | Potts Creek - Monroe | M |
| East Fork of the Greenbrier River – Pocahontas | W | R.D. Bailey Lake (Tailwaters) - Mingo, Wyoming | BW-F |
| East Lynn Lake (Tailwaters) – Wayne | M | Red Creek - Tucker | BW |
| East River of New River – Mercer | BW | Rhine Creek - Preston | M |
| Edwards Run – Hampshire | BW | Right Fork of Buckhannon River - Upshur | M |
| Elk River – Randolph, Webster | W-F | Right Fork of Middle Fork - Upshur | M |
| Elk River (C & R) – Randolph | CR | Right Fork of Little Kanawha River - Upshur, Webster | M |
| Elkwater Fork – Randolph | M | Rocky Marsh Run - Jefferson | W |
| Evitts Run – Jefferson | W-F | Second Creek (C & R) - Greenbrier, Monroe | CR |
| Fall Run – Webster | M | Shavers Fork (C & R) - Randolph | CR |
| Gandy Creek – Randolph | W | Shavers Fork (Lower Section) - Randolph | W-F |
| Glade Creek (Babcock) – Fayette | BW | Shavers Fork (Upper Section) - Randolph | W-F |
| Glade Creek of New River – Raleigh | BW-F | South Branch (Franklin Section) - Pendleton | W-F |
| Glady Fork – Randolph | W | South Branch (Smoke Hole Section) - Pendleton | W-F |
| Greenbrier River – Pocahontas | BW | South Branch (C & R) - Pendleton | CR |
| Hills Creek – Pocahontas | M | South Fork of Cherry River - Greenbrier, Nicholas | BW |
| Hopkins Fork – Boone | M | South Fork of Cranberry River - Pocahontas | BW |
| Horseshoe Run – Tucker | BW | South Fork of Fishing Creek - Wetzel | M |
| Indian Creek of New River – Summers | M | South Fork of Potts Creek - Monroe | M |
| Kings Creek – Hancock | M | Spruce Laurel Fork - Boone | M |
| Knapps Creek - Pocahontas | W-F | Stonewall Jackson Lake (Tailwaters) - Lewis | BW |
| Laurel Creek - Clay | M | Sugar Creek - Webster | M |
| Laurel Creek - Fayette | M | Summersville Lake (Tailwaters) - Nicholas | BW-F |
| Laurel Creek - Greenbrier, Nicholas | M | Sutton Lake (Tailwaters) - Braxton | BW-F |
| Laurel Fork - Randolph | W | Tilhance Creek - Berkeley | BW |
| Laurel Fork - Webster | BW | Tomlinson Run - Hancock | M |
| Left Fork of Buckhannon River - Upshur | M | Trout Run - Hardy | W |
| Left Fork of Holly River - Webster | BW | Tuscarora Creek - Berkeley | BW |
| Left Fork of Right Fork Buckhannon - Randolph, Upshur | BW | Twelvepole Creek (Wayne Dam) - Wayne | MJ |
| Little Clear Creek - Greenbrier | BW | Tygart Lake (Tailwaters) - Taylor | M-F |
| Little Kanawha River (Headwaters) - Lewis, Upshur | M | Tygart River (Headwaters) - Randolph | BW-F |
| Little River (East Fork) - Pocahontas | W | Waites Run - Hardy | W |
| Little River (West Fork) - Pocahontas | W | West Fork of Greenbrier River - Pocahontas | W-F |
| Long Marsh Run - Jefferson | M | West Fork of Twelvepole Creek - Wayne | M |
| Lost River - Hardy | W-F | Wheeling Creek - Marshall, Ohio | BW |
| Lower Cove Run - Hardy | M | Whiteday Creek - Marion, Monongalia | BW |
| Marsh Fork - Raleigh | M | Williams River - Pocahontas, Webster | W-F |
| Mash Fork - Mercer | M | Williams River (C & R) - Pocahontas | CR |
| Meadow Creek - Greenbrier | M | Wolf Creek - Preston | M |

FISH – State Records

REPORTING PROCEDURES

A record of the largest fish of each species legally taken with rod and reel by a licensed angler in West Virginia waters is maintained by the Division of Natural Resources. Certificates of accomplishment are awarded for each record holder.

Anglers landing a potential state record fish should report the catch as soon as possible to the district fisheries biologist in the closest DNR district office. Please follow these guidelines to ensure accuracy of reporting.

1. Name, address, and telephone number of angler.
2. Species of fish, where, when, and how caught.
3. Total length of fish measured from tip of snout to end of tail. Lay fish on top of ruler on a flat surface. Close the mouth of the fish and squeeze the tail fin lobes together. Do not measure along the curvature of the fish's body. See **MEASURING FISH** on page 4.
4. Fish must be weighed on a scale certified by the West Virginia Division of Labor.
5. Signatures and telephone numbers of two persons who witnessed the length and weight measurements.
6. A DNR fisheries biologist must verify the species, length, and weight of the fish.
7. A photograph of the fish is desirable.



Your purchase of fishing equipment and motor boat fuels supports Sport Fish Restoration and boating access facilities.

| Species | Yr. | Length (inches) | Weight (pounds) | Location | Angler |
|------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bass | | | | | |
| Largemouth | 2001 | 25.75 | 9.62 | Dog Run Lake | Eli Gain |
| | 1994 | 24.8 | 12.28 | Pond - <i>Grant Co.</i> | David W. Heeter |
| Smallmouth | 1976 | 25.5 | 7.5 | New River | Franklin J. Elliott |
| | 1971 | 24.25 | 9.75 | South Branch | David Lindsay |
| Rock | 1964 | 13.8 | 1.75 | Big Sandy Creek | Warren Ryan |
| Spotted | 2000 | 19.0 | 4.77 | R. D. Bailey Lake | Kevin Dameron |
| | 1988 | 19.0 | 3.82 | R. D. Bailey Lake | Leonard Blankenship |
| Striped | 2000 | 37.68 | 29.56 | Bluestone Lake | Terry Watkins |
| | 2007 | 40.88 | 21.38 | Bluestone Lake | Michael Pittman, Jr. |
| Hybrid Striped | 2000 | 32.1 | 14.0 | Kanawha River | Frankie Harris |
| | 1985 | 31.5 | 16.75 | Kanawha River | Robert Honaker |
| White | 1985 | 20.0 | 4.56 | New River | Louis Puskas |
| Bluegill | 1986 | 11.7 | 2.75 | Pond - <i>Randolph Co.</i> | Mark Allen Lewis |
| | 1964 | 13.75 | 2.25 | Farm Pond - <i>Fayette Co.</i> | Dennis Criss |
| Bowfin | 1994 | 32.25 | 7.54 | Pond - <i>Berkeley Co.</i> | Donald E. Newcomb, III |
| | 2006 | 28.43 | 9.25 | Ohio River backwater | Matt Stender |
| Buffalo | 1976 | 41.0 | 38.0 | Little Kanawha River | Hobert Null |
| Carp | | | | | |
| Common | 1998 | 39.3 | 47.0 | Farm Pond - <i>Preston Co.</i> | Gary Johnson |
| | 1988 | 41.0 | 41.5 | Stonecoal Lake | Charles J. Cook |
| Grass | 2002 | 47.1 | 52.5 | Farm Pond - <i>Mason Co.</i> | Joseph R. Spencer, II |
| | 2005 | 50.75 | 71.69 | Warden Lake | William R. Taucher |
| Catfish | | | | | |
| Blue | 2009 | 42.25 | 29.75 | Ohio River | Lynn Lange |
| Bullhead | 1977 | 22.75 | 6.1 | Tygart Lake Headwaters | Gary R. Freeman |
| Channel | 2005 | 40.3 | 33.42 | Patterson Creek | Michael Sears |
| Flathead | 1956 | 52.0 | 70.0 | Little Kanawha River | L. L. McClung |
| Chain Pickerel | 2001 | 27.75 | 6.19 | Tuckahoe Lake | Steven Demma |
| Crappie | 1971 | 19.75 | 4.05 | Meathouse Fork | Leonard Edgell |
| Eel | 1983 | 44.25 | 6.27 | Elk River | Steve Woods |
| | 1977 | 44.0 | 7.25 | Bunker Hill Quarry | Arlie R. Ruble |
| Fallfish | 1970 | 21.25 | 3.5 | North Fork of So. Branch | James Blackwell |
| Freshwater Drum | 1989 | 35.5 | 27.0 | South Fork of Hughes | Charles Mickel Lott |
| | 1954 | 37.0 | 25.0 | Little Kanawha River | Bill Dawkins |
| Gar | | | | | |
| Longnose | 2006 | 52.25 | 16.42 | Kanawha River | Shelby Searls |
| | 1993 | 50.5 | 19.08 | Kanawha River | Michael Shan Casey |
| Goldeye | 1983 | 18.5 | 3.0 | Ohio River | Delbert McWilliams |
| Muskellunge | 2003 | 52.7 | 38.5 | Stonecoal Lake | Glenn Boyd |
| | 1997 | 50.37 | 49.75 | Stonecoal Lake | Anna Marsh |
| Northern Pike | 1989 | 42.6 | 22.06 | Dog Run Lake | Boyd O. Pratt, Sr. |
| Sauger | 1985 | 23.0 | 4.75 | Ohio River | Steve Powell |
| Saugeye | 2006 | 27.68 | 8.73 | East Lynn Lake | Everett Chapman |
| Skipjack | 2002 | 18.4 | 2.61 | Kanawha River | Steve Skeens |
| | 2008 | 18.9 | 2.39 | Ohio River | Christian Pyles |
| Tiger Musky | 1994 | 49.25 | 36.5 | Mountwood Lake | Clyde E. Beckett |
| Trout | | | | | |
| Brook | 2004 | 22.25 | 7.64 | Shavers Fork | Gary M. Chapman |
| | 1981 | 23.5 | 4.78 | Lost River | Jack E. Foltz |
| Brown | 1968 | 32.0 | 16.0 | South Branch | Paul Barker |
| Golden Rainbow | 1998 | 26.4 | 9.31 | Brushy Fork Lake | Danny Crider |
| | 1987 | 27.5 | 8.63 | Stonecoal Lake | Gerald Estep |
| Rainbow | 2005 | 30.5 | 15.65 | Pond - <i>Monroe Co.</i> | Aaron Propps |
| | 1993 | 31.7 | 11.74 | Stonecoal Lake | John P. Arnett |
| Tiger | 1986 | 26.0 | 6.68 | Greenbrier River | John Duncan |
| Walleye | 2004 | 30.87 | 18.97 | Elk River | Jerry Rose |
| | 1976 | 35.0 | 15.0 | Kanawha Falls | Fred Cline |
| Yellow Perch | 1985 | 14.5 | 1.83 | Tygart Lake | Charles Mayle |
| | 2008 | 15.25 | 1.74 | Pond - <i>Upshur Co.</i> | Joshua D. Carr |

A Guide to Your Health – FISH

HEALTH BENEFITS OF EATING FISH

Fish are nutritious and good to eat. When properly prepared, fish provide numerous health benefits, especially for the heart. The American Heart Association recommends eating two to three fish meals each week.

The benefits of eating fish include:

- Fish offer high-quality protein with fewer calories than a similar-sized portion of meat. Example: Both catfish and ground beef are about 18% protein. But, for an 8-ounce meal, the catfish will have only about 232 calories, while the regular ground beef will have about 640 calories.
- Fish are low in sodium and are good sources of potassium, vitamins, and other minerals.
- Fish are generally low in cholesterol and saturated fats, which have been associated with high blood pressure and heart disease.
- While the benefits of fish on nutrition are still being studied, much of the current research is focused on various kinds of beneficial fats in fish, particularly a kind of omega-3 fatty acids which are in some fish and fish oils. Some studies have indicated that eating these fatty acids have favorable effects on health conditions such as reducing blood cholesterol levels and high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries.

CONTAMINANTS IN FISH

Some fish take in contaminants (PCBs, for example) from the water they live in and the food they eat. These contaminants build up in the fish over time. Eating contaminated fish can result in a buildup of these chemicals in your body, so it is important to keep your exposure as low as possible. The meal advisory on the following pages is intended to protect people, especially pregnant and nursing women, women who may become pregnant in the next few years, and small children from potential health problems from eating contaminants in fish.



FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

The West Virginia Fish Consumption Advisories are presented in the following pages. These recommendations are intended to allow you to receive the nutritional benefits from eating fish while keeping the level of contaminants from fish at levels in your body where health problems are not likely. Fish advisories are not intended to discourage you from eating fish, but should be used as a guide to eating fish in the proper amounts so as not to adversely impact your health. You can reduce your risks by eating fish less likely to contain contaminants, cleaning and cooking them properly, and eating portions that correspond to your body weight.

Which fish are less likely to contain contaminants?

Some fish such as sunfish, crappie, and trout eat insects and other aquatic life and are less likely to contain contaminants at levels that might affect your health. If you eat walleye, bass, and other predatory fish, eat the smaller, younger fish that are less likely to contain contaminants. Eat fewer fish like carp and catfish, which feed on the bottom of lakes and rivers and are more likely to contain contaminants.

How should I prepare and cook fish to reduce the amount of contaminants in the fish?

PCBs and Dioxin are contaminants that usually build up in a fish's fat deposits and just underneath the skin. By removing the skin and fat before cooking, you can reduce the levels of these chemicals. Mercury and Selenium collect in the fish's muscle and cannot be reduced by cleaning and cooking methods.

To reduce PCBs and Dioxin contaminants:

- Fillet fish and throw away the fat, skin, and internal organs (where contaminants are most likely to accumulate) before you cook them. Fat is concentrated on the belly, the middle of the back, the line along the sides, and under the skin.
- Cooking does not destroy the contaminants, but heat from cooking melts some of the fat and allows some of the contaminated fat to drain away. Broil, grill, or bake the trimmed, skinned fish on a rack so the fat drips away. Throw away the fat that comes from cooking fish.

FISH – 2010 WV Statewide Consumption Advisories

| Water Body | Species | Limit your fish meals to: | Contaminants |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| All Waters in West Virginia except where listed in the Specific Consumption Advisories on page 19. | Hybrid Striped Bass | 1 meal a month | Mercury PCBs |
| | White Bass | | |
| | Black Bass <i>(largemouth, smallmouth, spotted)</i> | 2 meals a month | |
| | Channel Catfish greater than 17" | | |
| | Flathead Catfish | | |
| | Rock Bass | | |
| | Walleye and Saugeye | | |
| | Sauger | | |
| | All Suckers | | |
| | Channel Catfish less than 17" | 1 meal a week | |
| | All Other Species | | |
| | Rainbow Trout | No Limit | |

HOW TO USE THIS ADVISORY

Follow the advice presented in this brochure, noting the differences between the General Advisories for all West Virginia waters on this page and the Specific Advisories on page 19. Find the meal advice for the fish you've caught. "Do Not Eat" means no one should eat those fish because of very high contamination. The other groups ("One Meal a Week", "Two Meals a Month", "One Meal a Month", and "Six Meals a Year") are advice for how often to eat a fish meal. The size of the fish meal depends on your body weight. To adjust serving sizes, follow the advice in the meal size table.

Women of childbearing age, children and people who regularly eat fish are particularly susceptible to contaminants that build up over time. If you fall into one of these categories, you should be especially careful to follow the meal sizes and space fish meals out according to the advisory tables.

Your body can get rid of some contaminants over time. Spacing the meals out helps prevent the contaminants from building up to harmful levels in the body. For example, if the fish you eat is in the "One Meal a Month Group", wait a month before eating another meal of fish from any restricted category. Occasionally eating fish in quantities slightly greater than the advisories recommend, such as during an annual fishing vacation, should not present a health hazard.

Meal Sizes

| A person weighing between | should eat no more than this amount per meal |
|--|--|
| pounds | ounces of precooked fish |
| 20 or less | 1.0 |
| 21-35 | 1.5 |
| 36-50 | 2.0 |
| 51-70 | 3.0 |
| 71-90 | 4.0 |
| 91-110 | 5.0 |
| 111-130 | 6.0 |
| 131-150 | 7.0 |
| 151 and over | 8.0 |
| Remember that 3.0 ounces of precooked fish is about the size of the palm of your hand or a deck of cards | |
| Remember that 1.5 ounces of precooked fish is about one-half the size of the palm of your hand or one-half the size of a deck of cards | |

For Additional Information

The advisory listing was current at the time this summary went to press. Other fish consumption advisories may have been issued or lifted since that time. Notice of such actions is released to the public through press releases. For further information or the most current advice contact:

WVDHHR: (304) 558-2981 • www.wvdhhr.org/fish

WVDNR: (304) 558-2771 • www.wvdnr.gov

WVDEP: (304) 926-0495 • www.wvdep.org

USEPA: www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish

2010 WV Specific Consumption Advisories – FISH

| Water Body | Species | Limit your fish meals to: | Contaminants* |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bluestone River | Carp | 1 meal a month | PCBs |
| Fish Creek | Smallmouth Bass less than 12" | 1 meal a month | Mercury |
| Flat Fork Creek | Carp | Do not eat | PCBs |
| | Channel Catfish, all sizes | | |
| | Suckers | | |
| Greenbrier River | Smallmouth Bass less than 12" | 1 meal a month | Mercury |
| Kanawha River downstream of I-64 bridge in Dunbar including all backwaters, Armour Creek, Heizer Creek, Manila Creek, lower two miles Pocatalico River | Flathead Catfish, all sizes | Do not eat | Dioxin* Mercury PCBs |
| | Channel Catfish, all sizes | | |
| | Carp | | |
| | Hybrid Striped Bass | | |
| | Suckers | | |
| | All other species | 1 meal a month | |
| Kanawha River upstream of I-64 bridge in Dunbar | Channel Catfish less than 17" | 2 meals a month | Mercury PCBs* |
| Little Kanawha and Hughes River | Sauger | 1 meal a month | Mercury |
| Middle Island Creek | Spotted Bass less than 12" | 1 meal a month | Mercury* PCBs |
| Mount Storm and Upper Mud lakes; Pinnacle Creek | Follow Advisory Guidelines for WV Statewide Consumption on page 18. | | Selenium |
| Ohio River entire length in WV | Carp | Do not eat | Dioxin Mercury PCBs* |
| | Channel Catfish greater than 17" | | |
| | Channel Catfish less than 17" | 6 meals a year | |
| | Flathead Catfish, all sizes | | |
| | Drum, Smallmouth Buffalo | 1 meal a month | |
| Potomac River and the North Branch of Potomac River | All non-game fish | Do not eat | Dioxin |
| R. D. Bailey Lake | Channel Catfish greater than 17" | 6 meals a year | PCBs |
| Shenandoah River | Carp | Do not eat | Mercury PCBs* |
| | Channel Catfish greater than 17" | | |
| Sleepy Creek Lake | Yellow Bullhead | 2 meals a month | Mercury |
| South Fork of South Branch of Potomac River | Smallmouth Bass less than 12" | 1 meal a month | Mercury |
| | Sunfish | 2 meals a month | |
| Summersville Lake | Flathead Catfish all sizes | 1 meal a month | Mercury* |
| | Walleye all sizes | 6 meals a year | Mercury* |
| Sutton Lake | Black Bass all sizes | 1 meal a month | Mercury |

* Contaminant: Meal Limits are determined by the chemical with the asterisk. Other listed chemicals would have an advisory at a less restrictive level.

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

LICENSES – 2010 Fishing Fees

Fishing and Hunting Licenses are good for the calendar year. You must purchase new licenses at the beginning of each year. All licensed anglers must carry a valid form of photo identification while fishing.

RESIDENT LICENSES

| | |
|---|------------|
| Conservation Stamp (Class CS): |\$5 |
| Required for licensed anglers except holders of Class X, XJ, A-L, B-L, and AB-L licenses | |
| Hunting and Trapping (Class A): | \$19 |
| Fishing (Class B): includes National Forest | \$19 |
| Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping (Class X): | \$35 |
| for ages 18 through 64 | |
| Junior Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping (Class XJ): | \$16 |
| for ages 15 through 17 | |
| Trout Fishing Stamp (Class O): | \$10 |
| Required of licensed anglers fishing for trout except youth under 15 years of age, seniors 65 years old and over, disabled veterans, and former POWs. | |

NONRESIDENT LICENSES

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Conservation/Law Enforcement Stamp (Class CS/LE): | \$13 |
| Required for all licensed anglers | |
| Fishing (Class F): |\$37 |
| Hunting/Trapping (Class E): | \$119 |
| One Day Fishing (Class LL): |\$3 |
| One day | |
| Junior Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping (Class XXJ): | \$16 |
| for ages 15 through 17 | |
| National Forest Hunting/Trapping/Fishing (Class I): |\$2 |
| Required of licensed anglers except for holders of Class XXJ | |
| Trout Fishing Stamp (Class OO): | \$16 |
| Required of licensed anglers fishing for trout | |

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT LICENSES

| | |
|---|------------|
| Special Hunting and Fishing License for Persons with a Life-threatening Condition (Class DT): | FREE |
| Issued for ages 20 or less. Requires no additional licenses or stamps. | |

LIFETIME LICENSES

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Combination Hunting, Trapping and Fishing (Class AB-L)*: | \$805 |
| Combination Hunting, Trapping and Fishing - Infant (Class AB-L-I)*: | \$402.50 |
| must be purchased before age 2 | |
| Fishing (Class B-L)*: | \$552 |
| Fishing - Infant (Class B-L-I)*: | \$276 |
| must be purchased before age 2 | |
| Trout Fishing (Class O-L)**: | \$230 |
| Trout Fishing - Infant (Class O-L-I)**: | \$115 |
| must be purchased before age 2 | |

* Conservation Stamp not required.

** Valid only when accompanied by a Class B, AB-L, AB-L I, B-L, B-L-I, X, or XJ license.



PURCHASING A LICENSE

Licenses may be obtained as follows:

1. At more than 350 retail agent locations throughout the state and all county clerks offices. (\$3 issuing fee for first purchase and \$1 for subsequent purchases.)
2. www.wvfish.com
(Official DNR Web site - \$2 fee per transaction.)
3. Directly from the Hunting and Fishing License Unit by phoning (304) 558-2758. (\$2 fee per transaction.)

For additional information please contact:

Hunting and Fishing License Unit
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
324 Fourth Avenue
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

(304) 558-2758 • customerservice@wvdnr.gov

FISHING LICENSE NOT REQUIRED FOR

1. Residents who are totally blind. A physician's statement or certificate must be carried while fishing.
2. Residents 65 years of age or older.
3. Nonresidents or residents under 15 years of age.
4. Residents on active duty in the U. S. armed forces while on military leave. Leave papers shall be carried while fishing.
5. Resident landowners or their resident children, resident parents, or bona fide resident tenants of such land may fish on their own land during open seasons in accordance with the laws and regulations applying to such fishing.
6. Residents honorably discharged from the U. S. armed forces receiving total permanent service-connected disability benefits or former prisoners of war as determined by the Veterans Administration or resident disabled veterans who qualify under West Virginia Code 17A-10-8 and are exempted from payment of any motor vehicle registration fee by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Such persons must carry a card issued by the DNR.
7. Residents or in-patients of any state mental hospital, health or benevolent institution. Such persons must be under proper supervision and carry a written statement or certificate signed by the superintendent of the institution or facility.
8. Developmentally disabled residents. A DDFL card issued by the DNR must be carried while fishing.
9. Trout stamp not required for resident anglers 65 years of age or older.



OPEN FISHING TOURNAMENT SPONSORS

A permit is required from the Division of Natural Resources to hold a tournament that is open to the public or awards cash or prizes. Club tournaments, which are restricted to members competing for points, do not require a permit.

Tournament permit requests should be made to:

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Section
324 Fourth Avenue
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

Call (304) 558-2771 for information.

Definition of Resident

A person who has been a domiciled resident continuously in West Virginia for 30 consecutive days or more immediately prior to the date of application for a license or permit. This includes members of the U.S. armed forces stationed outside the state who were West Virginia residents at the time of entry into the service and any full-time student of a college or university of this state.

VIOLATIONS

Point System for Fishing Violations

Persons making false application for a license will have their license privileges suspended for one year.

Points assigned for other fishing violations:

- 10 points** for use of explosives or poison material in taking fish
- 6 points** for taking fish by illegal method, exceeding daily creel limit, and using bait in a restricted area
- 4 points** for all other violations

When a violator accumulates 10 or more fishing or hunting points combined, his/her license(s) will be revoked for a period of two years.

Points will be removed on their second anniversary or upon restoration of the license(s).

Reporting Boating, Fishing and Hunting Law Violations:

In progress – dial 911

Not in progress – call District Law Enforcement Office during normal operating hours.

1. Observe and write down all of the information concerning the violation.
2. Don't confront violator.
3. Contact a local Conservation Officer or county communication center as soon as possible.
4. Become involved in protecting your sport, be willing to testify in court.

Stream Pollution or Fish Kills:

Call **1-800-642-3074**.

FISH – Sport Fish Identification

Game Fish Defined: The following are game fish - bluegill, black bass (largemouth, smallmouth, spotted), rock bass, striped bass, white bass, channel catfish, flathead catfish, chain pickerel, crappie, muskellunge, northern pike, sauger, brook trout, brown trout, golden rainbow trout, rainbow trout, walleye, other sunfish and all game fish hybrids.

Paintings by Duane Raver.



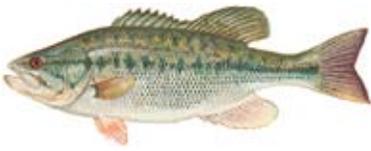
Bluegill



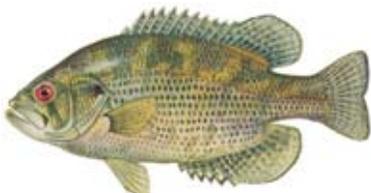
Largemouth Bass



Smallmouth Bass



Spotted Bass



Rock Bass



Striped Bass



Hybrid-striped Bass



White Bass



Carp



Bullhead Catfish



Channel Catfish



Flathead Catfish



Chain Pickerel



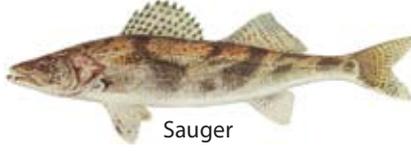
Muskellunge



Tiger Musky



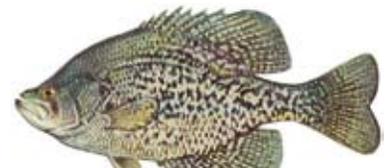
Northern Pike



Sauger



Walleye



Black Crappie



White Crappie



Fallfish



Freshwater Drum



Yellow Perch



Brook Trout



Brown Trout



Golden Rainbow Trout



Rainbow Trout