INDIANA FISHING REGULATION GUIDE 2019-2020

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• Largemouth Bass by the Numbers

LARGEMOUTH BASS

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• Answers to FAQs
• State Record Fish

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Parke County Covered Bridge Festival
October 11-20, 2019

INNS
- EconoLodge, 301-306-1309
- Raccoon Lakeside Lodge, 765-344-1164
- Turkey Run Inn, 877-564-4371

MOTELS
- Covered Bridge Motel, 765-569-2833
- Motel Forest, 765-569-9250
- Parke Bridge Motel, 765-569-0159

BED & BREAKFASTS
- Bubble Gum B & B, 765-569-6630
- Cherrywood Farm B & B, 765-548-0512
- Grannys Farm B & B, 765-597-2248
- Grannys Farmhouse, 765-597-2248
- Kroll Inn, 765-344-1162
- Mansfield Guest Inn, 812-777-9971
- Owl Nest B & B, 765-597-1913
- Red Brick Inn, 765-592-2818
- The Homestead, 317-966-6473

CABINS
- Bear Cub Cabins, 765-348-1436
- Fallen Rock Park, 765-673-4301
- Gobbler's Knob Cabins, 812-236-4132
- Hilltop Guesthouses, 765-597-2046
- Hobbins Farms, 765-376-7663
- Park Place, 765-569-2625
- Peaceful Waters Cabins, 765-592-6495
- Raccoon Lake House Rentals, 765-597-0393
- Raccoon Lake Sunset Rentals, 765-597-0393
- Rockville Lake Park Cabins, 765-597-6541
- The Dragonfly Guesthouses, 765-597-0393
- The Homestead Est. 1919, 765-392-2629
- Turkey Run Canoe & Camping, 765-597-2073
- Turkey Run State Park Cabins, 877-563-4371
- Up the Creek Cabins, 765-597-2355
- Wiggins Mill Guesthouse, 765-597-2048

CANOE CAMP
- Sugar Valley, 765-597-2364

FREE MAP AT COVEREDBRIDGES.COM
765-569-5226 INFO@COVEREDBRIDGES.COM
Largemouth Bass

By the Numbers

State Record Fish

Dustin Meeter set the record for lake whitefish in 2018.

What Fish Is It?

Color illustrations are a handy tool to help ID common Indiana fish.

The Indiana Fishing Regulation Guide is a publication of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. It is a summary of Indiana fishing regulations. It is designed as a service to anglers and is not intended to be a complete digest of all fishing regulations. Most regulations are subject to change by administrative rule. For questions on the regulations, call (317) 232-4200. To seek permission to reproduce any part of this booklet, call (317) 233-3853. Paid advertisements in this guide do not imply endorsement by the DNR or the State of Indiana for the businesses or products advertised. The DNR is not responsible for any advertising claims contained herein.

On the Cover:

A bass angler on Stone Arch Lake at Atterbury Fish & Wildlife Area.

Photographed by – John Maxwell, Indiana DNR
MESSAGES

You may not connect “state forest” with fishing. But you should.

Greene-Sullivan State Forest in southwest Indiana, offers more
than 120 lakes among its 8,900 acres. Spanning its namesake counties,
Greene-Sullivan is earning a reputation as “the fishing forest.”

Whether you are ice fishing, pan fishing or seeking a bigger chal-
lenge, Greene-Sullivan offers tons of space to explore and test your
skills. Formed from past strip mining, its lakes range from a half-acre
to 220-acre Bass Lake. Most are more than 20 feet deep. Some are more
than 75 feet deep.

Bass Lake is an obvious choice for big fish at Greene-Sullivan, but try
59-acre Duck Lake, too. Both are annually stocked with muskie, and some have grown to more
than 40 inches. Spring rainbow trout are stocked every year at 25-acre Airline Pit, and channel
cats are stocked every other year at 80-acre Wampler Lake and 42-acre Reservoir 26.

The next couple of years will bring even more opportunities to Greene-Sullivan. Three recla-
mation projects have created new lakes out of old highwall pits.

Yellowwood Lake, in Yellowwood State Forest in Brown County, is another standout. Its 131
acres of clear water offer bluegill, redear sunfish and largemouth bass in a quiet, natural setting
surrounded by wooded hills and the many other attractions and accommodations in the area.

Fishing opportunity also knocks at nearly every other State Forest, from the small ponds at
Owen-Putnam to 294-acre Deam Lake in Clark County.

I invite you to wet your line at one of our State Forests.

Cameron Clark
Director, Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Indiana’s reservoirs have done a lot more than hold back floodwaters over
their roughly 40-some-year history. They’ve consistently provided some
of our best fishing.

But their age poses a challenge. Just as those of us who’ve been around
for a while, waterbodies change over the years. For reservoirs, the shore-
lines have matured to resemble natural lakeshores. But underwater, the
structure that’s helped make them great for fishing has rotted away.

Thanks to volunteers like you, we’re restoring that habitat. Previous
work at Sullivan Lake, Cecil M. Harden Reservoir (better known as Racco-
coon Lake), and Monroe Lake are great examples. Volunteers from the
Indiana Bass Federation (IBF), Bass Unlimited and other anglers joined forces. Local businesses
donated pallets and cinderblocks. We’ll add more structure this year.

This partnership will continue to work toward expanding habitat enhancement and doing
experimental largemouth bass stockings of 8- to 10-inch fish at Raccoon and Monroe through
2021. We’ll evaluate success as we go.

We want and need to do more. To help fund the bass stockings, IBF secured a FishAmerica
Foundation grant. Money helps, but we could use more hands.

Watch for a habitat enhancement project coming to a reservoir near you. Together, just like
at Sullivan, Raccoon and Monroe, we can maintain and improve our reservoir fisheries so they
will continue to provide successful angling adventures for us, no matter their age. Nor ours.

Future plans are at wildlife.IN.gov/7665.htm.

Thanks for the help. Best of luck on the water, whether you’re fishing or helping.

Mark Reiter
Director, DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife
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Indiana has a long history of providing outstanding largemouth bass angling opportunities. DNR fishery and angler surveys indicate that largemouth bass populations are serving the diverse preferences of anglers. A strategic plan was developed in 2018 to provide long-term direction to largemouth bass management and habitat enhancement projects.

**Survey Catch Rates of Largemouth Bass**

**Survey Catch Rates & Sizes of Largemouth Bass**

- **60%** of licensed largemouth bass anglers rated fishing as excellent or good in the 2017 Licensed Angler Survey.
- **20** waterbodies that have above-average catch rates of largemouth bass ≥ 14 inches based on recent survey findings.
- **675** artificial structures have been placed in Sullivan (Sullivan Co.), Cecil M. Harden (Parke Co.) and Monroe (Monroe/Brown Co.) lakes since 2016 as part of the Reservoir Habitat Enhancement program to provide critical habitats for largemouth bass and other forage fish.
- **39** counties from which winning largemouth bass Fish of the Year entries have been submitted.
- **160** updated lake bathymetry maps have been created by the Division of Fish & Wildlife in the last five years and are available to anglers on the DNR website.
- **6** miles is the average distance of Hoosiers from the nearest public access site with largemouth bass fishing.
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Treat Yourself To
The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife is tasked by state law to manage fisheries resources for the benefit of all Hoosiers. This booklet is a summary of fishing regulations that support that effort. It is designed as a service to anglers and is not intended to be a complete digest of all fishing regulations. Some rules may change after printing of this booklet, so be sure to check the DNR website (wildlife.IN.gov/2347.htm) for updates.

These regulations apply only to fish that originate from, or are taken from, the public waters of Indiana. Fish from public waters that migrate into or from private waters are still covered by these regulations. These regulations do not apply to fish in private waters that did not originate from public waters.

Who Needs a Fishing License

With a few exceptions (see License Exemptions), a valid fishing license issued by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources is required to fish in public lakes, streams, rivers or tributaries in Indiana or its boundary waters.

The license must be signed in ink to be valid, or the licensee must produce an electronic copy of the license while fishing. You must carry it with you when fishing and present it to an Indiana Conservation Officer (or any other authorized law enforcement official) upon request. There are fines and penalties for fishing without a license.

To qualify for resident fishing licenses, a person must have established a true fixed and permanent home and primary residency in Indiana for 60 consecutive days prior to purchasing a license or permit, and not claim residency for fishing, hunting or trapping in another state or country. All others are non-residents.

Indiana residents who were born after March 31, 1943 are eligible to buy a Senior Annual or Senior Fish for Life License. The Senior Fish for Life License is valid for the rest of the holder’s life and includes the trout/salmon stamp. To legally fish for or take trout and salmon from public waters, you must also have a valid trout and salmon privilege and a valid fishing license (signed in ink), or have with you an electronic copy of the license while fishing.

A fishing license may be revoked if the license holder is convicted of violating fish and wildlife regulations. Any equipment used in the violation of Indiana fish and wildlife laws may be seized for evidence, and be confiscated upon conviction.

How to Buy a License

**Online …**
Go to: INHuntFish.com

**In Person …**
Visit one of more than 525 retailers statewide (see wildlife.IN.gov/5334.htm for an interactive map) or visit the DNR Customer Service Center, Indiana Government Center South, 402 W. Washington St., Room W160, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.

**By Mail …**
Send check, money order (payable to DNR) or Visa, MasterCard, Discover or American Express (include number, expiration date) to:
Licenses
DNR Customer Service Center
402 W. Washington St., Room W160
Indianapolis, IN, 46204
Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery. Include the following information:
- Name, date of birth, Indiana Driver’s License number and Social Security Number (required by IC 14-22-11-3)
- Complete address, city, state, ZIP code, and phone number
- Height, weight, sex, color of hair and eyes
- Specify the licenses you need and dates for one-day or multi-day licenses

**By Phone …**
Call (317) 232-4200.

**License Exemptions**

A fishing license and trout/salmon stamp are NOT required for:
- Indiana residents born before April 1, 1943. Such residents should carry their driver’s license or other identification to verify age and residency.
- Residents and non-residents under age 18.
- Residents who are legally blind. Proof of being legally blind is not required while fishing.
- Residents of a state-owned mental rehabilitation facility.

Residents of any licensed health care facility in Indiana taking part in a supervised fishing activity sponsored by the facility.

Residents that have a developmental disability as defined by IC 12-7-2-61. Proof of the disability is not required while fishing.

Fishing in a private pond that does not allow fish entry from or exit to public waters. However, an angler must have permission from the property owner to fish.

Residents of Indiana engaged in full-time military service while on approved military leave. However, the angler must carry leave orders and a valid Indiana Driver’s License or voter registration card.

Residents or lessees of Indiana farm-land who farm that land, their spouses and children living with them, while fishing on the farmland they own or lease. This exemption does not apply to land owned by a business, corporation or partnership unless the shareholders, partners, members or owners are composed solely of an immediate family and farm that land. Farmland means agricultural land that is devoted to or best adaptable to the production of crops, fruits, timber or raising livestock, or is assessed as agricultural land for property tax purposes.

Some non-resident landowners, while fishing in public waters from the farmland they own, according to the exemptions that their state provides to Indiana residents.

**Note:** Non-resident military personnel on active duty and stationed in Indiana may purchase an Indiana resident license. Indiana disabled American veterans can get a DAV fishing and hunting license application form from the County Service Officer where they live or download the application form at wildlife.IN.gov/2376.htm. Place the form in a stamped self-addressed envelope and mail to the DNR Customer Service Center: 402 W. Washington St., Room W160, Indianapolis, IN 46204.
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Bag and Possession Limits

It is illegal to take more than the daily bag limit of a wild fish in a calendar day.

The possession limit is two times the daily bag limit.

The possession limit does not apply to a wild fish that is processed and stored at an individual’s primary residence.

It is illegal to carry, transport or ship outside Indiana, in open season, in one day, a wild fish that the individual has taken in open season in excess of the possession limit.

Illegal Stocking, Aquarium Release

It is illegal to take any live fish (native or non-native) and release it into any other public waters without a stocking permit. DNR fisheries biologists approve stocking of fish only after careful consideration of the potential impacts of new fish on the existing habitat and fish population. The release of fish from an aquarium would be considered the stocking of fish, and a permit is required to do so.

Hooks for Pole Fishing or Hand Lines

You may not fish with more than three poles or hand lines at any one time. Each line may have no more than three single or multi-pronged hooks, three artificial lures, or no more than three of a combination of hooks and artificial lures.

A multi-prong hook, or two or more single-prong hooks used to hold a single bait is considered one hook.

Single- or multi-barbed hooks may be used for hand or pole lines, float or jug fishing, limb, drop or trot lines. Special hook size and barb regulations apply to Lake Michigan and its tributaries. Refer to page 18 for hook information for these waters.

Gaffs, Grab Hooks and Landing Nets

Landing nets, gaff hooks or grab hooks may be used only to assist in the landing of legally caught fish. They may not be used as the method of catching fish.

Snares

You may use no more than one snare to take suckers, carp, gar, and bowfin. Snaring these fish may be done only between sunrise and sunset.

Limb Lines

A limb line (or drop line) involves suspending a fishing line from a tree limb extending beyond the bank of a body of water. You may fish with no more than 10 limb lines or drop lines at any one time. Each line may have no more than one single- or multi-barbed hook attached to it. Each line must have a readable tag showing the name and address of the user, or the DNR-issued Customer ID number. All lines must be checked at least every 24 hours. It is illegal to use a limb or drop line within 300 yards of a partial or full dam structure located on any stream, river, ditch, canal or reservoir.

Snagging Fish

Snagging is the practice of dragging or jerking a hook (or hooks), baited or unbaited, through the water with the intention of hooking a fish on contact. It is illegal to snag fish from public waters in Indiana, including the Ohio River. Trout and salmon that are foul-hooked — not caught in the mouth — must be released to the water and not kept.

Trot Lines

A trot line (also called a set line or throw line) is a fishing line with smaller lines attached to it that extends into the water from a fixed point, such as a boat dock or tree. You may fish with no more than one trot line at any one time. The trot
Bow Fishing
A bow and arrow or crossbow can be used any time of day year-round to take Asian carp, bowfin, buffalo, common carp, gar, shad, and suckers from streams, rivers and non-flowing waters (including lakes, ponds, and reservoirs). A fishing license is required to use a bow and arrow or crossbow as fishing equipment.

Spear Fishing
A gig, fish spear, spear gun, or underwater spear can be used any time of day year-round to take Asian carp, bowfin, buffalo, common carp, gar, shad, and suckers from non-flowing waters (including lakes, ponds, and reservoirs) and the following large streams:

- Kankakee River, upstream to the State Road 55 bridge
- Maumee River, upstream to the Anthony Boulevard bridge in Fort Wayne
- St. Joseph River, upstream from Twin Branch Dam in Elkhart and St. Joseph counties
- Tippecanoe River, upstream to one-half mile below its confluence with Big Creek in Carroll County (Fish spears and fish gigs cannot be used in, on, or adjacent to Tippecanoe River from 1/2 mile below its juncture with Big Creek in Carroll County upstream to the Oakdale Dam.)
- Wabash River, upstream to State Road 13 in Wabash
- White River, upstream from the Wabash River to the junction of East and West forks
- White River/East Fork, upstream to the dam at the south edge of Columbus
- White River/West Fork, upstream to the dam below Harding Street in Indianapolis

Fishing Below Dams
State law does not allow the taking of fish by trot line, set line, throw line, net, trap, or seine (except legal minnow seines or dip nets) within 300 yards of a dam on an Indiana waterway or boundary water (which includes the Ohio River).

Wanton Waste
The intentional waste and destruction of fish is prohibited unless the fish is required by law to be killed. Fish must not be mutilated and returned to the water unless the fish is lawfully used as bait. Fish parts, including entrails, must not be discarded into any state waters but should be disposed of in a sanitary manner that does not pollute the water or become detrimental to public health or comfort.

Sale of Aquatic Life
No fish, frogs, turtles, or other reptile or amphibian taken under a fishing or hunting license may be bought, sold, or bartered. You may keep fish that you catch for an aquarium if that fish meets legal size and bag limit requirements.

If you give your catch away, it’s a good idea to provide the recipient a note identifying the fish you gave them. This avoids confusion with the daily bag limit or possessing fish without a fishing license.

Smelt Fishing
Smelt may be taken from Lake Michigan from March 1 through May 30. Smelt may be taken only with a single seine or net. The seine or net may not exceed 12 feet in length and 6 feet in depth, nor have a stretch mesh larger than 1 1/2 inches. A dip net may not exceed 12 feet in diameter.

Endangered Fish
The following fish species are classified as endangered in Indiana: bantam sunfish, Hoosier cavefish (formerly Northern cavefish), channel darter, girt darter, greater redhorse, lake sturgeon (see page 13), Northern brook lamprey, pallid shiner, redside dace, and variate darter.

It is illegal to take or possess these fish at any time. Most of these species are small and would not be caught while angling.

If captured during baitfish collection, immediately return them unharmed to the water in which they were found.

Species Illegal to Possess
The following fish and mussels are illegal to possess alive: Asiatic clam, bighead carp, black carp, silver carp, quagga mussel, round goby, rudd, ruffe, snakehead (of the family Channidae), stone moroko, tubenose goby, walking catfish (of the family Clariidae), Wels catfish, white perch (not freshwater drum), zander, and zebra mussel.

If any of these exotic species are taken into possession, they must be killed immediately by either removing their head, removing gills from at least one side of the fish, or gutted. Your cooperation is essential.
Boating

All motorboats used in public waters must be registered. For a copy of Indiana boating laws, write to DNR Division of Law Enforcement, 402 W. Washington St., Room W255D, Indianapolis, IN 46204 or go to boated.com/indiana/handbook.

On state-owned, leased or licensed lakes smaller than 300 acres, only electric motors may be used. No more than two 12-volt batteries can be used to power trolling motors on these waters.

Life Preservers

A U.S. Coast Guard approved wearable flotation device (PFD) is required for each person on any boat. Boats 16 feet and longer, except for canoes or kayaks, must also have one USCG-approved throwable PFD on board.

Lake Michigan, the Ohio River, and Indiana-Illinois boundary waters of the Wabash River have special regulations. Call the USCG at (219) 879-8371 for Lake Michigan, (502) 779-5400 for Indiana, or see uscgboating.org for a copy of federal boating regulations.

Sinkers

You may want to consider using lead-free fishing sinkers if you are concerned about your exposure to lead. Alternative sinkers are made of steel, bismuth, tungsten, and resin. Fish or wildlife health may be affected if they ingest lead or zinc sinkers.

Tagging and Marking

Anyone interested in marking or tagging fish in public waters must get approval from the DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife (DFW) before marking or tagging occurs.

An application, available from DFW, must be processed 21 days before the scheduled start date. Call (317) 232-4080 for more information.

Lake Michigan Trout and Salmon

Trout or salmon with a missing adipose fin contain a small micro wire tag in the head of the fish with information important to DNR research. Please save the head from your marked (adipose fin-clipped) trout and salmon and call the Division of Fish & Wildlife at (219) 874-6824 for instructions on drop-off locations. Only trout and salmon with a missing adipose fin have micro tags. The adipose fin is along the fish’s spine between the dorsal fin and caudal (tail) fin.

Illegal Devices

It is illegal to use the following devices to take fish from public waters: a weir, electric current, dynamite or other explosive, a firearm, hands alone, or any substance that may weaken or poison fish.

Sorting Fish

Anglers are responsible for maintaining fish in a healthy condition if they wish to return fish to the water. Dead and dying fish already kept cannot be released back into the water. At no time may anglers have more than a bag limit in their possession while engaged in a day’s fishing. However, sorting of fish may be allowed within the bag limit if fish are in healthy condition at the time of release. For example, if you catch five largemouth bass (daily bag limit is five) and catch a bigger largemouth bass later that day, it is legal to release any of the other fish in good condition in order to keep the larger one. Fish must be released into the water from which they were taken and be able to swim away normally. All fish in possession must meet legal size limits.

Gifting Fish

A person cannot gift fish taken under a sport-fishing license to another person knowingly or intentionally for the purpose of stocking a private lake for which customers pay for the opportunity to fish.

Holding Baskets, Live Boxes, Live Nets, Etc.

A fish-holding basket, live box, live net, or any other structure in which fish or other aquatic life are contained or held and left unattended must be plainly labeled with the name and address of the owner. This does not include live wells or other devices that hang over the side of a boat or are located within the boat.

Minnows, Crayfish

Minnows and crayfish may be collected any time through the year if you have a valid sport fishing license. Minnows and crayfish collected from public waters cannot be sold.

“Minnow” is defined as a species of the minnow family Cyprinidae, except for exotic species identified in 312 IAC 9-6-7 and endangered species identified in 312 IAC 9-6-9, as well as sucker, brook stickleback (Culaea inconstans), gizzard shad, threadfin shad, and alewife. Live gizzard shad, threadfin shad, and alewife may only be collected, used, possessed, and disposed of in accordance with 312 IAC 9-6-8.

You cannot transport more than 100 crayfish across the state line in a 24-hour period unless you are commercially raising crayfish. You may use artificial lighting to take crayfish.

If you plan to catch your own minnows or crayfish, the following rules apply. (See page 20 for special minnow and crayfish collecting regulations on the Ohio River.)

- Seines cannot be larger than 12 feet in length and 4 feet deep with mesh no larger than ⅛ inch stretch. (Stretch is the distance between two opposite knots of a net when the net is stretched tight.)
- Minnow dip nets cannot exceed 3 feet square, without sides or walls, and may not have mesh larger than ½ inch stretch.
- Minnow traps cannot exceed 24 inches in length, with the opening of the trap no larger than 2 inches in diameter. Traps for crayfish also must comply with these requirements.
- Cast nets may be used, provided the net is no larger than 20 feet in diameter and the mesh stretch is no larger than ¼ inch.

Do not release minnows into the water after you finish fishing. Emptying bait buckets can contaminate a body of water with undesirable fish. In addition, bait and bucket exposed to lake or stream water could get contaminated with zebra mussel larvae, fish pathogens, or other aquatic invasive species. Anglers are encouraged to dispense of baitfish in the trash after each outing and buy new bait for the next

How To Measure Your Fish

To determine the accurate length of a fish, measure a straight line from the tip of the jaw (mouth closed) to the tip of the compressed tail fin. Measure with mouth closed and tail compressed to determine total length.

Measure shovelnose sturgeon from nose to fork in tail fin to determine length.

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If you plan to catch your own minnows or crayfish, the following rules apply. (See page 20 for special minnow and crayfish collecting regulations on the Ohio River.)

- Seines cannot be larger than 12 feet in length and 4 feet deep with mesh no larger than ⅛ inch stretch. (Stretch is the distance between two opposite knots of a net when the net is stretched tight.)
- Minnow dip nets cannot exceed 3 feet square, without sides or walls, and may not have mesh larger than ½ inch stretch.
- Minnow traps cannot exceed 24 inches in length, with the opening of the trap no larger than 2 inches in diameter. Traps for crayfish also must comply with these requirements.
- Cast nets may be used, provided the net is no larger than 20 feet in diameter and the mesh stretch is no larger than ¼ inch.

Do not release minnows into the water after you finish fishing. Emptying bait buckets can contaminate a body of water with undesirable fish. In addition, bait and bucket exposed to lake or stream water could get contaminated with zebra mussel larvae, fish pathogens, or other aquatic invasive species. Anglers are encouraged to dispense of baitfish in the trash after each outing and buy new bait for the next

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To determine the accurate length of a fish, measure a straight line from the tip of the jaw (mouth closed) to the tip of the compressed tail fin. Measure with mouth closed and tail compressed to determine total length.

Measure shovelnose sturgeon from nose to fork in tail fin to determine length.
Fishing worms should be discarded in trash containers. Wild fish may be used as live bait as long as the fish was caught legally and meets any size, catch, or possession limits established for that species. Goldfish may be used as live bait. Carp cannot be used as live bait at any location. Live alewives may be collected, possessed and used on Lake Michigan only, and may not be transported away from Lake Michigan. Any unused alewives must be killed. You must immediately kill alewives collected from waters other than Lake Michigan.

**Gizzard Shad, Threadfin Shad**

Gizzard shad and threadfin shad can be collected and used as live bait on the following waters but may not be transported live away from the location where collected: Brookville, Cecil M. Harden, Freeman, Hardy, Monroe, Patoka, and Shafer lakes, and the Ohio River mainstream (excluding all embayments).

Cast nets with a maximum mesh size of 2 inches stretch can be used to collect live gizzard shad and threadfin shad at these bodies of water.

Live gizzard shad or threadfin shad collected from the tailwaters of a lake or collected from other water bodies must be killed immediately upon capture and cannot be possessed alive.

**Hooks on EF White River**

Hook restrictions are in place from March 15 through April 20 on the East Fork White River from Williams Dam to the Huron and Williams Road bridge in Lawrence County.

During that time, you cannot fish with more than one single hook per line or one artificial lure. Single hooks, including those on artificial lures, shall not exceed one-half (1/2) inch from point to shank. Double and treble hooks on artificial lures shall not exceed three-eighths (3/8) inch from point to shank.

**Walleye Size Limits**

Walleye taken from all public waters (lakes, rivers and streams) north of State Road 26 must be 16 inches in length or longer, except:

- Bass Lake (Starke County) and Wolf Lake (Lake County); minimum size 14 inches
- Lake George (Steuben County); minimum size 15 inches
- Wall Lake (LaGrange County); minimum size 16 inches with a daily bag limit of two

Walleye taken from public waters (lakes, rivers and streams) south of State Road 26 must be 14 inches or longer, except:

- The Ohio River, where there is no minimum size
- There is no minimum size requirement for saugeye on all state waters, except for Huntingburg Lake (Dubois County) and Sullivan Lake (Sullivan County), where saugeye must be 14 inches in length or longer.
- Except for the Ohio River, sauger are added to the aggregate bag limit for walleye and saugeye.

**Special Regulation Waters**

On Fidler Pond in Elkhart County, Failing Lake (also known as Gentian Lake) in Steuben County, and Flat Fork Creek Park ponds A and B in Hamilton County, a person cannot take more than:

- 5 channel catfish per day.
- 2 largemouth bass per day, and the largemouth bass must be at least 18 inches long.
- 15 of any combination of bluegill, redear sunfish, and crappie per day.

**AN OUTDOORSMAN'S PARADISE**

Offering opportunities for wild-dove and pheasant hunting in the heart of rural Pulaski County, Sandy Prairie Hunt Club provides more than 200 acres of ground, including 40 acres of prairie-grass strips and sunflower fields. Individuals and small parties are welcome, dogs are required, and there’s no membership fee.

The Winamac Fish and Wildlife Area, in northern Pulaski County, along U.S. 35, offers tremendous opportunities for hunting deer, wild turkey, rabbit, quail, squirrel, woodcock, dove, and furbearers. Waterfowl hunting is offered, but is limited due to the small amount of wetlands, and opportunities exists for pheasant, quail and dove hunting. Wetland trapping is always permitted. Two two-acre ponds are home to bluegill, channel catfish, and largemouth bass waiting to challenge master anglers and recreational fishers alike.

Northwestern Pulaski County’s Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area is home to the Ryan Ditch (shoreline fishing), two gravel pits with boat ramps, and numerous small ponds to provide plenty of diversity as you seek the catch of the day — or just a day out of the office, communing with nature. Deer, quail, rabbit, squirrel, snipe, dove, sora rails, woodcock, waterfowl and wild turkey all inhabit the area, challenging mature marksmen and first-timers alike.
STATEWIDE BLACK BASS* REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>5 singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>14 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers/Streams</td>
<td>5 singly or in aggregate (no more than 2 bass over 15 inches)</td>
<td>12 to 15 inch slot limit**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>3 singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>14 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Black bass is a term for largemouth, smallmouth and spotted bass. Certain waters have special bag limits and minimum size limits that apply to black bass. See information on this page.
** No black bass between 12 and 15 inches may be harvested.

The possession limit is two times the daily bag limit. The possession limit does not apply to fish that are processed and stored at an individual’s primary residence.

Special Lake Regulations
Special largemouth bass regulations are in effect for many Indiana waters.

The expected benefits of size limits are an increase in the number of bass caught (although many must be released); an increase in size of bass; and in some cases, improvement in bluegill size and increased predation on abundant prey like gizzard shad.

Regulations on bass fishing differ on the Ohio River. See page 20.

Lake Limits (county)

15-inch minimum size limit:
• Patoka Lake (Orange, Dubois and Crawford counties)

16-inch minimum size limit:
• Cecil M. Harden Lake (Parke County)

18-inch minimum size limit and two fish daily bag limit:
• Ball Lake (Steuben County)
• Blue Grass, Loon Pit (Warrick County)
• Fidler Pond in Elkhart County, Failing Lake (also known as Gentian Lake) in Steuben County, and Flat Fork Creek Park ponds A and B in Hamilton County
• J.C. Murphey Lake (Newton County)
• Kunkel Lake (Wells County)
• Robinson Lake (Whitley and Kosciusko counties)

20-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily bag limit:
• Turtle Creek Reservoir (Sullivan County)

12- to 15-inch slot size limits:
At the following lakes, largemouth bass that are from 12 to 15 inches in length may not be harvested. The daily bag limit applies to bass under 12 inches and over 15 inches.
• Buffalo Trace Lake (Harrison County)
• Ferdinand State Forest Lake (Dubois County)
• Montgomery City Park Lake (Daviess County)

No minimum-size-limit waters:
• Brownstown Pit (Jackson County)
• Burdette Park lakes (Vanderburgh County)
• Chandler Town Lake (Warrick County)
• Cypress Lake (Jackson County)
• Deming Park lakes (Vigo County)
• Garvin Park Lake (Vanderburgh County)
• Glen Miller Pond (Wayne County)
• Hayswood Lake (Harrison County)

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Lake Sturgeon – Endangered Species

Lake Sturgeon

Mouth: Upper lip without lobes, lower lip with two lobes.
Snout: Cone-shaped, rounded.
Tail: Rounded, thick caudal peduncle fully scaled; smooth areas between rows of bony plates.
Size: Adults normally caught at 45–55 inches and 25–45 lbs.; can reach lengths greater than 6 feet and weights over 100 lbs.
Range: Lower Wabash and White rivers and Lake Michigan, possibly in other large lakes or rivers.

Shovelnose Sturgeon

Mouth: Upper lip with four lobes, lower lip with four lobes.
Snout: Shovel-shaped, flattened.
Tail: Long, thin caudal peduncle fully scaled with bony plates.
Size: Adults normally caught at 30–40 inches and 3–7 lbs., rarely larger.
Range: Wabash and White rivers and occasionally in other large rivers.

No-minimum-size-limit waters (cont.):
- Henry County Memorial Park Lake (Henry County)
- Hovey Lake at Hovey Lake Fish & Wildlife Area (Posey County)
- Krannert Lake (Marion County)
- Lake Sullivan (Marion County)
- Ruster Lake (Marion County)
- Schnebelt Pond (Dearborn County)

Special Regulations for Rivers & Streams

20-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily bag limit:
- Sugar Creek (Montgomery, Parke, Boone, Clinton and Tipton counties)

12-inch minimum size limit (5 bass daily limit):
- All rivers and streams in Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio and Dearborn counties (with the exception of the Blue River, where the slot limit applies in Crawford, Harrison, and Washington counties).

Lake sturgeon: may have small metal tag with number on base of dorsal fin.

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Indiana anglers have two options when it comes to trout fishing — inland waters and Lake Michigan.

The following information covers regulations for inland trout fishing. Lake Michigan trout and salmon regulations are on page 18.

**Lakes**: No closed season for taking trout from inland lakes except March 15 to April 1 at Greene-Sullivan State Forest.

**Streams**: The opening day of trout season for inland streams, other than Lake Michigan tributaries, is the last Saturday in April and runs through Dec. 31.

The starting time is 6 a.m. local time.

For a list of trout stockings, see wildlife.IN.gov/5457.htm

Catch-and-release applies to all trout streams from Jan. 1 through April 14. See page 18 for special tributary restrictions and closure information for Lake Michigan streams.

A closed season for selected trout streams (see below) runs from April 15 to the last Saturday in April (opening day) while DNR staff complete the annual trout stockings.

- Pigeon River and Pigeon Creek in LaGrange County from the Steuben County line to CR 410 E (Troxel’s Bridge). This does not include the impoundment known as Mongo Mill Pond
- Harding Run, Curtis Creek, Bloody Run, and Graveyard Run (tributaries of Pigeon River) in LaGrange County
- Turkey Creek north of CR 100 S in LaGrange County
- Rainbow Pit located on Pigeon River Fish & Wildlife Area, approximately one mile east of Ontario in LaGrange County
- Little Elkhart River and Rowe-Eden Ditch in LaGrange County
- Solomon Creek and Cobus Creek in Elkhart County
- Little Kankakee River in LaPorte County from CR 800 E upstream to Division Road
- Spy Run Creek within Franke Park in Allen County
- Mississinewa River within the boundaries of the Randolph County Wildlife Management Area
- Big Blue River within the boundaries of Wilbur Wright Fish & Wildlife Area in Henry County

Three streams in Elkhart County (totaling 2.8 miles) are designated as year-round “catch-and-release only” and “artificial lures or flies only” trout fishing areas. Only artificial lures and artificial flies can be used in the following catch-and-release waters in Elkhart County:

- Little Elkhart River from CR 43 downstream to CR 16, except for waters along Riverbend Park from CR 16 upstream to the pedestrian footbridge
- Solomon Creek from CR 33 downstream to the Elkhart River
- Cobus Creek from Old U.S. 20 downstream to the St. Joseph River

**Brown Trout Minimum Size Limit Waters**: An 18-inch minimum size limit exists at Oliver, Olin, and Martin lakes in LaGrange County, and the Brookville Lake tailwater in Franklin Co.
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BUBBA
A NEW ERA HAS BEGUN.
Lake Michigan and its tributaries in Indiana provide a number of fishing opportunities for salmon, trout, perch, whitefish and other species. Any trout or salmon taken from the Lake Michigan tributaries defined in this section must be hooked in the mouth. Foul-hooked fish must be returned to the water.

Additional regulations include:
- The bag limit for yellow perch is 15 while fishing Indiana waters (even if you have a fishing license from a neighboring state).
- You can take bowfin, buffalo, carp, gar, shad, and sucker from Lake Michigan with a bow and arrow.
- You cannot use a trot line (power line), set line or throw line to take fish from Lake Michigan.
- See page 12 for Lake Michigan bass regulations.

### Tributary Restrictions
You may not possess a fish spear, gig, gaff, bowfishing equipment, crossbow, grab hook, spear gun, club, snap hook or underwater spear in or adjacent to the Galena River (LaPorte County), Trail Creek (LaPorte County), the East Branch of the Little Calumet River (LaPorte and Porter counties), Salt Creek (Porter County), the West Branch of the Little Calumet River (Lake and Porter counties), Burns Ditch (Lake and Porter counties), Deep River downstream from the dam at Camp 133 (Lake County), or the tributaries to these waters.

### Hook Restrictions
You may not fish with more than one single hook per line or one artificial lure in the waters including Lake Michigan tributaries, and the St. Joseph River and its tributary streams from the Twin Branch Dam downstream to the Michigan state line (St. Joseph County). Single hooks, including those on artificial lures, cannot exceed ½ inch from point to shank. Double and treble hooks are allowed only on artificial lures and shall not exceed 3/8 inch from point to shank.

### St. Joseph River
Special regulations apply to fishing the St. Joseph River and its tributaries from Twin Branch Dam in Mishawaka downstream to the Michigan state line. These include:
- Minimum size limit for trout and salmon is 14 inches.
- No fishing is allowed at any time in the East Race Waterway in South Bend. No fishing is allowed within 100 feet of the entrance and exit of the East Race.
- No fishing is allowed at any time from the fish ladders located on the South Bend or Mishawaka Central Park dams.

### Tributary Closures
No fishing is allowed within 100 feet of the entrances and exits of the fish ladders.

No fishing is allowed by boat or other watercraft in the St. Joseph River below the South Bend dam for a distance of 200 feet, and from the Mishawaka Central Park Dam downstream to the Main Street Bridge, Mishawaka.

---

**Lake Michigan and Tributaries Sizes and Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Salmon</td>
<td>5 total salmon and trout</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook Salmon</td>
<td>14 inches Lake Michigan,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho Salmon</td>
<td>No more than 3 may be lake trout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Salmon</td>
<td>15 on Lake Michigan only</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Trout</td>
<td>12 (statewide)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Trout</td>
<td>14 inches Lake Michigan,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelhead Trout</td>
<td>14 inches Lake Michigan,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Perch</td>
<td>15 on Lake Michigan only</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Whitefish</td>
<td>12 (statewide)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lake Michigan and its tributaries in Indiana provide a number of fishing opportunities for salmon, trout, perch, whitefish and other species.
Indiana is the only Lake Michigan state to have an operational Skamania summer run steelhead broodstock source. Indiana supplies Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan with Skamania in return for other species.

Number of coldwater hatcheries supporting the Lake Michigan program: Mixsawbah State Fish Hatchery and Bodine State Fish Hatchery. Combined, they produce approximately one million salmonids annually for stocking in Indiana’s waters of Lake Michigan and its connecting tributaries.

Number of modes of fishing for salmonids in Indiana (pier, stream and boat). Combined, these anglers catch more than 55,000 salmonids annually in Lake Michigan and its tributaries.

Ports on Lake Michigan (East Chicago, Hammond, Burns Harbor, Michigan City) from which anglers can launch a boat or shore fish; also number of tributaries stocked (Salt Creek, East Branch of Little Calumet River, Trail Creek, St. Joseph River).

Species of salmonids (lake trout, brown trout, rainbow trout/steelhead, coho salmon, Chinook salmon) available to catch in Indiana waters of Lake Michigan. This variety provides Indiana anglers the chance to catch a trout or salmon in any given month.
### OHIO RIVER DAILY BAG AND SIZE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td></td>
<td>No size limit on spotted bass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Bass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Bass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>30*</td>
<td>No more than four fish may be 15 inches or longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td>None**</td>
<td>13 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>None***</td>
<td>13 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>None**</td>
<td>13 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskelungle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Muskelungle</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Walleye (Sauger)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovelnose Sturgeon</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>25 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Singly or in aggregate means that the daily bag limit includes any combination of the species.

** No more than one may be 35 inches or longer.

*** No more than one may be 28 inches or longer.

---

### Sport Fishing on the Ohio

These regulations are the result of a cooperative effort by Indiana and five other Ohio River states. In many cases, these rules differ significantly from other laws and regulations in Indiana. These rules and regulations apply only to the main stem of the Ohio River and do not include any tributaries or embayments, where general Indiana fishing regulations apply.

An agreement between Indiana and Kentucky allows that each state will recognize the fishing license issued by the other state on the main stem of the Ohio River, excluding embayments and tributaries. This means you can fish the Ohio River bank to bank with a license issued by either state. To fish embayments or tributaries, you must obtain a license from that state. An angler must abide by the regulations of the state by which they are licensed except that when fishing from the bank they shall follow the regulations of the state in which they are fishing.

While fishing for sport fish, you may use only poles or hand lines, float-fishing methods, set lines with one single- or multi-barbed hooks, or up to two trot lines with no more than 30 single- or multi-barbed hooks per line. These lines must be spaced at least 18 inches apart. Trot lines must be check at least once every 24 hours. Each set line and trot line must have affixed at least one legible tag marked with the name and address of the user or the individual’s customer identification number (issued by the DNR).

Trot lines can be attached only to a tree limb, a tree trunk, a bank pole or the bank itself. Each drop line on a trot line can bear only one single or multi-barbed hook.

Snagging is prohibited as a sport fishing method on the Ohio River.

Ohio River sport fish include largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, spotted bass, yellow bass, blue catfish, channel catfish, flathead catfish, black crappie, white crappie, tiger muskelunge, northern pike, trout, and paddlefish.

Paddlefish may not be taken from any portion of Indiana waters of the Ohio River on a sport fishing license. It is also illegal to take paddlefish from any other waters of Indiana on a sport fishing license.

All other fish, except those classified as threatened or endangered, may be taken with the same sport fishing methods described above, as well as with the following methods:

- Long or compound bow with an arrow having one or more barbs and an attached line. Catfish cannot be taken with bow and arrow during nighttime hours (1/2 hour after sunset until 1/2 hour before sunrise).
- Gigging from Feb. 1 to May 10 with any pronged or barred instrument attached to the end of a rigid object. You cannot take a fish by gigging from either a boat or platform.

### Where to Fish on the Ohio

Much of the best fishing on the Ohio River is concentrated near dams; however, a person shall not take fish within 200 yards below any dam on the Ohio River except by fishing pole or hand line.

Access fees may be charged at some sites.

- J.T. Myers Dam (Uniontown Dam), 15 miles southwest of Mount Vernon in Posey County, accessible at Hovey Lake FWA
- Newburgh Dam—in the town of Newburgh off State Road 66
- Cannelton Dam—follow Taylor Street south from State Road 66 in Cannelton
- McAlpine Dam—located at Clarksville
- Falls of the Ohio State Park—accessible boat ramp located at George Rogers Clark Homesite in Clarksville (Access at New Albany off of Water Street in Jaycees Riverfront Park)
- Markland Dam—near Markland in Switzerland County. Accessible at DamVue River Camp or Vevay boat ramp

### Minnows and Crayfish

You may take minnows or crayfish from the Ohio River by the following methods only:

- A minnow trap not to exceed 3 feet long and 18 inches in diameter nor having a throat opening greater than 2 inches in diameter
- A dip net no more than 3 feet in diameter
- A minnow seine no more than 30 feet long and 6 feet deep nor having mesh size larger than 1/4 inch bar mesh
- A cast net not to exceed 20 feet in diameter nor having mesh size larger than 1/4 inch stretch
- Legal sportfishing methods listed on this page
REPTILES/AMPHIBIANS SEASONS AND LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Daily Bag Limit</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Game turtles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Snapping Turtle</td>
<td>July 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019</td>
<td>4**</td>
<td>8**</td>
<td>Turtle traps may be used but may not have an opening below the water surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Softshell Turtle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny Softshell Turtle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Game frogs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Frog</td>
<td>June 15, 2018 to April 30, 2019</td>
<td>25*</td>
<td>50*</td>
<td>Frogs may be taken with gig or spear with a head not more than 3 inches in width and a single row of tines; long bow and arrow; club; hands alone; or pole or hand line with not more than one hook or artificial lure attached. Firearms for frog hunting are restricted to .22-caliber loaded with bird shot only, or an air rifle that fires a lead pellet (177 diameter minimum) at least 500 feet per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Frog</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Singly or in aggregate, which means the catch limit includes any combination of the species.  ** 12-inch minimum carapace length

All reptiles and amphibians native to Indiana are regulated species.

Species of frogs, lizards, salamanders, snakes, toads, or turtles on the state- or federal-endangered species list may not be taken at any time. Eastern box turtles cannot be collected from the wild at any time.

Eastern snapping turtles, smooth softshell turtles, and spiny softshell turtles can be taken only between July 1 and March 31 of the following year and must have a carapace (shell) length of at least 12 inches.

Carapace length is the straight-line measure along the top surface of the shell from the central point of the front edge directly behind the turtle’s neck to a central point on the back edge directly above the turtle’s tail.

A license is required to take a reptile or amphibian from the wild (see table above).

Indiana residents older than 17 must possess a valid fishing or hunting license while collecting species of reptiles or amphibians from the wild.

All nonresident adults and nonresident youth must possess a nonresident annual fishing or hunting license while collecting species of reptiles or amphibians from the wild.

License holders must obey season dates and bag limits, and use legal methods. An individual with a valid fishing or hunting license may take game frog and turtle species from a DNR property where fishing and hunting is authorized.

Other species of reptiles and amphibians may not be taken from any DNR property (see wildlife.IN.gov/3328.htm).

The daily bag limit is 25 for game frog species and four for game turtle species. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

Reptiles and amphibians collected from the wild in Indiana may not be sold.

Only legally collected amphibians or reptiles held for fewer than 30 days may be released at their original capture site if they have never been housed with another animal.

Rare Salamanders

Be on the lookout for these salamanders! If caught, please cut the line, release unharmed, and contact (812) 334-1137.

**Hellbenders**
- A giant aquatic salamander that can reach 2 ½ feet in length
- Found in the tributaries of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers in Southern Indiana
- Prefer cool, rocky, swiftly flowing streams
- Their presence indicates good water quality
- Feed mainly on crayfish, not fish
- They are NOT venomous
- Their slime is not poisonous
- They have no negative effects on fish populations
- Endangered in Indiana

**Mudpuppies**
- A large aquatic salamander that can reach 16 inches in length
- Found throughout Indiana
- Live in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams
- Their presence indicates good water quality
- Feed on crayfish, larval insects, and small fish
- They are NOT venomous
- Their slime is not poisonous
- They have no negative effects on fish populations
- Special concern in Indiana

Photo courtesy of Greg Lipps
Fishing and hunting have a long history in Indiana, and Hoosiers have contributed to conservation since the first fishing license was sold in the early 1900s.

With future generations in mind, regulated fishing and hunting was established to protect fish and wildlife species from being overharvested.

Ever since, proceeds generated from licenses, including habitat and fish stamps, have gone directly into managing those species and their habitats, furthering conservation and recreation. The success of conserving our natural resources would not have been possible without this user-pay, user-benefit model, which remains in effect today.

In addition to licenses, an excise tax on fishing equipment, boat engines, motorboat fuel, and hunting equipment is collected for the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration (WSFR) program. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers WSFR funds that are dedicated solely to the conservation of fish and wildlife.

The WSFR program began in 1937 and has distributed more than $20 billion across the nation for the conservation of fish and wildlife species and their habitats, and associated recreational opportunities. Indiana has received more than $300 million, including $18 million in 2018 alone.

The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife relies on the revenue generated from these dedicated funding programs.

License sales and WSFR funds currently contribute about 87 percent of the Division’s funding. In total, roughly 96 percent of all funding for the Division is from sources exclusive for fish and wildlife resources.

The majority of funds are generated from fishing and hunting activities, but the conservation programs benefit everyone. Whether it’s launching a canoe at a public access site, viewing sandhill cranes, or the public benefits gained from fish and habitat surveys to improve the quality of aquatic habitats, these are all supported by the license and WSFR funds.

Recreation related to fish and wildlife (including wildlife watching) is a $1.7 billion industry in Indiana that benefits businesses and contributes to the quality of life that Hoosiers desire.

Support from anglers and hunters is critical to sustaining healthy fish and wildlife populations and to providing recreational opportunities for current and future generations of Hoosiers.

Six New Public Access Sites Added

The DNR Division of Fish & Wildlife (DFW) currently provides more than 400 public boat ramps on lakes and rivers, giving Hoosiers access to hundreds of miles of streams and thousands of acres of water.

DFW continues to improve water access for anglers and boaters throughout the state each year. In 2018, DFW built six new sites and rehabilitated four others because of their age and accessibility needs.

The six new sites are in Gibson County near Oatsville on the Patoka River; in Huntington County on the Wabash River near the town of Andrews; in LaPorte County near the town of Westville on Clear Lake; in Allen County near the town of Fort Wayne on the St. Joseph River; in Steuben County near the town of Angola on Crooked Lake; and in White County near the town of Monticello on Lake Freeman.

“We had a great year in 2018, getting much-needed access to our natural lakes in Indiana,” public access supervisor Bill Seegers said. “Clear Lake in LaPorte County has been a popular site, and anglers have taken advantage of the opportunity.

“Another natural lake in Steuben County, Crooked Lake, has also been very popular and now has additional parking and ADA accessibility enhancements.”

DFW established a partnership in 2018 with the Monticello Parks and Recreation Department, which led to the enhanced City Park public access site on Lake Freeman. This site, which was formerly the Dodge Camp location, now provides free public access and accessibility.

“The public access program began in 1953,” public access program manager Jamie Smyth said. “Seventy-five percent of the funding for public access comes through the federal sportfish restoration program, which is derived from excise taxes on motorboat fuel and fishing equipment. DFW’s remaining portion is funded through revenue from fishing and hunting licenses.”

While the program continues to improve, free public access remains unavailable or inadequate at many state-owned waters. DFW seeks to expand access by acquiring sites. DFW can acquire sites by leasing property from organizations and local government agencies, and by accepting suitable donations. In addition, when adequate funding is available, DFW can buy property at fair market value from willing sellers.

If you have information on a potential public access site, call Bill Seegers at 812-526-2051.
State Record Fish

TWO RECORDS SET IN 2018

The Lake Michigan waters of Porter County produced a state-record lake whitefish for the second year in a row. Dustin Meeter was fishing with a blade bait on April 13 when he reeled in a 6-pound, 2-ounce fish that bested the previous record of 5 pounds, 13 ounces set by Alexander Ciesielski last year. The catch represents the sixth state record for lake whitefish since 2012.

A 69-pound grass carp was the second record-breaker of 2018. This monster was caught by Daniel Goss in a Hamilton County pond on July 22. The catch ranks as the ninth largest fish ever recorded in the Record Fish program, behind two current (blue catfish and flathead catfish) and six former record-holders. The previous record for grass carp was set at 65 pounds, 3 ounces in 2002 by David Hughes.

If you think you’ve caught a new state-record fish, make sure you get the credit you deserve. Follow these steps to get it certified:

- Both weight and length measurements are required for Record Fish entries. The weight must be taken before the fish is frozen, on a scale that has been certified by the State of Indiana to be accurate to 1 ounce. If you can’t find a certified scale at a grocer, hardware, grain store, or propane distributor, call the Indiana Division of Weights & Measures at 317-356-7078 for the nearest location.
- Obtain and submit a copy of the Scale Inspection Report from the store owner where the fish was weighed.
- Submit a photo or a printed meat-packaging label (if available) showing the weight of the fish. Provide the location information on where the fish was weighed.
- After weighing, the fish may be gutted and iced, but not filleted or otherwise cut up. The fish must be available for inspection and identification, and a verification by a Division of Fish and Wildlife fisheries biologist may be required. It is the responsibility of the angler to schedule a time to have the fish examined by a DFW fisheries biologist.
- Two witnesses, who are not relatives, who observed the weight and length measurement must sign the entry form (wildlife.IN.gov/3577.htm).
- Provide side-view photograph(s) of the fish and a copy of the angler’s fishing license, if required.

## IINDIANA FISH RECORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Water, County</th>
<th>Angler</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Salmon</td>
<td>14 lb., 4 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (Lake)</td>
<td>Gene Tarrant</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bighead Carp</td>
<td>53 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>White River (Pike)</td>
<td>Duane Stafford</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td>104 lb.</td>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>Bruce Midkiff</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>3 lb., 4 oz.</td>
<td>Pond (Greene)</td>
<td>Harold L. Catey</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowfin (Dogfish)</td>
<td>16.52 lb.</td>
<td>Mutton Creek (Jackson)</td>
<td>Paul Huber</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout</td>
<td>3 lb., 15 1/2 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Gage (Steuben)</td>
<td>Sonny Bashore</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Trout</td>
<td>29.3 lb.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (Lake)</td>
<td>Glen Duesing</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>53.9 lb.</td>
<td>Oak Hill Pond (Gibson)</td>
<td>Kenneth Houchin</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullhead</td>
<td>4.9 lb.</td>
<td>Potato Creek SP (St. Joseph)</td>
<td>Darren Robertson</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbot</td>
<td>7 lb., 11 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Larry Malicki</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>37 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>Lake (Vanderburgh)</td>
<td>Randy E. Jones</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook Salmon</td>
<td>38 lb.</td>
<td>Trail Creek (LaPorte)</td>
<td>Rich Baker</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>3 lb., 12 oz.</td>
<td>Big Cedar Lake (Whitley)</td>
<td>Phillip Wisniewski</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho Salmon</td>
<td>20 lb., 12 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (LaPorte)</td>
<td>John Beutner</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>4 lb., 11 oz.</td>
<td>Private Lake (Jennings)</td>
<td>Willis Halcomb</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>79 lb, 8 oz.</td>
<td>White River (Lawrence)</td>
<td>Glen T. Simpson</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flier</td>
<td>3 1/2 oz.</td>
<td>Stream (Jackson)</td>
<td>Harold H. Otte</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Shad</td>
<td>30 lb.</td>
<td>White River (Martin)</td>
<td>Garland Fellers</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldeye</td>
<td>2.3 lb.</td>
<td>Wabash River (Vermillion)</td>
<td>Brock Marietta</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Carp</td>
<td>69.0 lb.</td>
<td>Pond (Hamilton)</td>
<td>Daniel Goss</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Sunfish</td>
<td>1 lb., 10 oz.</td>
<td>Pit (Fountain)</td>
<td>Terry Keller</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Striped Bass</td>
<td>22 lb., 2 oz.</td>
<td>Tippecanoe River (Carroll)</td>
<td>David G. Coffman</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Walley</td>
<td>8 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>Scottsburg Reservoir (Scott)</td>
<td>Doug Young</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Trout</td>
<td>37.55 lb.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Tyler Kreighbaum</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Whitefish</td>
<td>6 lb., 2 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (Portage)</td>
<td>Dustin Meeter</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longnose Gar</td>
<td>22.32 lb.</td>
<td>White River/East Fork (Pike)</td>
<td>Mark Brittain</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskellunge</td>
<td>42 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>James Lake (Kosciusko)</td>
<td>Darrin Conley</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike</td>
<td>30 lb., 2 oz.</td>
<td>Clear Lake (Steuben)</td>
<td>Jack Barnes</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Salmon</td>
<td>2 lb., 1 1/2 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (Lake)</td>
<td>Richard J. Lisac</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout</td>
<td>18 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>Clear Lake (Steuben)</td>
<td>Bill Bigger</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redear Sunfish</td>
<td>3 lb., 10 oz.</td>
<td>Lake (Brown)</td>
<td>R. Peckman</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>Sugar Creek (Hancock)</td>
<td>David Thomas</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauger</td>
<td>6 lb., 1 oz.</td>
<td>Tippecanoe River (Carroll)</td>
<td>Mark Bigger</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorthnose Gar</td>
<td>1.58 lb.</td>
<td>Wabash River (Wabash)</td>
<td>Lindsey Fleshood</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovelnose Sturgeon</td>
<td>14 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>Wabash River (Fountain)</td>
<td>Mike Latoz</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Carp</td>
<td>15 lb., 8 oz.</td>
<td>White River/West Fork (Greene)</td>
<td>Daniel Keller</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipjack Herring</td>
<td>0.55 lbs.</td>
<td>Wabash River (Huntington)</td>
<td>Joseph Bickel</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>7 lb., 4 oz.</td>
<td>Twin Lake (LaGrange)</td>
<td>Dana Yoder</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Bass</td>
<td>5 lb., 5 oz.</td>
<td>(Vigo)</td>
<td>Larry Hinesley Jr.</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Gar</td>
<td>6.78 lb.</td>
<td>Gravel Pit (Vermillion)</td>
<td>Nick Waugh</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Muskelunge</td>
<td>24 lb.</td>
<td>Wolf Lake (Lake)</td>
<td>Michael Senics</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Trout</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (Lake)</td>
<td>Mike Ratter</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>14 lb., 4 oz.</td>
<td>Kakakee River (Lake)</td>
<td>Leon Richart</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bass</td>
<td>4 lb., 3 oz.</td>
<td>Lake Freeman (Carroll)</td>
<td>James Wagner</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Bass</td>
<td>2 lb., 15 oz.</td>
<td>Morse Reservoir (Hamilton)</td>
<td>Jim Raymer</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019-2020 INDIANA FISHING GUIDE
2018 FISH OF THE YEAR

Indiana's Natural Lakes Produce 14 Big Fish

Of the 89 fish entered in 2018, a total of 36 awards were earned among 23 anglers for Fish of the Year. Several anglers won multiple categories.

Ron Anderson proved to be the rough-fish and micro-fish champion by winning eight categories. His winning fish included striped shiner and bigmouth buffalo, three species of redhorse (shorthead, silver and smallmouth), two species of sucker (spotted and white), and skipjack herring.

Mark Holbrook landed the largest golden redhorse, and for the third year in a row, he won the bowfin category. Holbrook also landed two winning largemouth bass that each measured 25.5 inches. Both bass were from Bruce Lake in Fulton County.

Jeff Armstrong won three sunfish categories: bluegill, longear sunfish and rock bass.

Curtis Mitchel won the top prize for yellow bullhead and yellow perch. More largemouth bass and hybrid striped bass were entered in 2018 than in any other year since the program started in 1963. Twelve largemouth bass were submitted, ranging from 16.0–25.5 inches. Five hybrid striped bass between 25.0 and 32.0 inches were entered.

This past year was also a competitive one for smallmouth bass (seven entries; 17.0–22.5 inches) and walleye (eight entries; 20.0–31.25 inches).

The Northern pike category ended in a tie between Bruce Kinley and Steven Borash, each with 42.0-inch winners.

Entering the annual Fish of the Year contest is easy, and the rules are simple to follow. Visit wildlife.IN.gov/3577.htm for more information.

If you think you’ve caught a winner, there are three easy ways (online, mail, email) to enter after you measure the fish and have at least one person who is not a relative witness the measurement and include his/her contact information.

• Online, enter the required information using the online entry form (wildlife.IN.gov/9453.htm) and submit a photo of the fish and a copy of your fishing license (if required) to recordfish@dnr.IN.gov.

• By mail, print and complete an entry form (wildlife.IN.gov/3577.htm) and include a photo of the fish and a copy of your fishing license (if required) to Record Fish Program, Division of Fish & Wildlife, 402 W. Washington St., Room 273, Indianapolis, IN 46204

• By email, submit electronic version of the entry form and attach a photo of the fish and a copy of your fishing license (if required) to recordfish@dnr.IN.gov.

2018 FISH OF THE YEAR CONTEST WINNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Length (inches)</th>
<th>Water (County)</th>
<th>Angler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Bass</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>Bruce Lake (Fulton)</td>
<td>Mark Holbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>Bruce Lake (Fulton)</td>
<td>Mark Holbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfish</td>
<td>Black Crappie</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>Oswego Lake (Kosciusko)</td>
<td>Mark Buckmaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bluegill</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>Lake Maxinkuckee (Marshall)</td>
<td>Jeff Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid Sunfish</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Private Pond (Cass)</td>
<td>George Seabolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longear Sunfish</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>Hodge Ditch (Jasper)</td>
<td>Jeff Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redear Sunfish</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>Geist Reservoir (Hamilton)</td>
<td>Jessica Chillemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>Lake Maxinkuckee (Marshall)</td>
<td>Jeff Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Crappie</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>Private Lake (Hamilton)</td>
<td>Kyle Thieman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td>Blue Catfish</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>Rustic Lake (Spencer)</td>
<td>Ed Leistner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown Bullhead</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>High Dive Pond (Elkhart)</td>
<td>Mark Losee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>29.50</td>
<td>Farm Pond (Huntington)</td>
<td>Andrew Albertson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stonecat</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>White River (Jackson)</td>
<td>Paul D. Huber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Bullhead</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>Clear Lake (Steuben)</td>
<td>Curtis Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perch</td>
<td>WALLEYE</td>
<td>31.25</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (LaPorte)</td>
<td>Jakob Kintzele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YELLOW PERCH</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>Lake Tippecanoe (Kosciusko)</td>
<td>Curtis Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>Cisco</td>
<td>16.25</td>
<td>Little Crooked Lake (Whitley)</td>
<td>Robert Ecenbarger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True Bass</td>
<td>Hybrid Striped Bass</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>White River (Lawrence)</td>
<td>Myron J. Slaubaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>Cecil M. Harden Lake (Parke)</td>
<td>Samuel Bruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>Muskelunge</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>Lake Tippecanoe (Kosciusko)</td>
<td>Fred Lederer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Pike</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>Dallas Lake (LaGrange)</td>
<td>Bruce Kinley</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big Chapman Lake (Kosciusko)</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>Steven Borash</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnow</td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>42.75</td>
<td>Lake Michigan (LaPorte)</td>
<td>Jaron Pogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grass Carp</td>
<td>31.50</td>
<td>Private Pond (Johnson)</td>
<td>Owen Sawa</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Striped Shiner</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>Clear Creek (Monroe)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suckers</td>
<td>Bigmouth Buffalo</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>Beanblossom Creek (Monroe)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smallmouth Buffalo</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>Lake Freeman (White)</td>
<td>Scott O’Connor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golden Redhorse</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>Tippecanoe River (Pulaski)</td>
<td>Mark Holbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shorthead Redhorse</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>West Fork White River (Morgan)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Redhorse</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>West Fork White River (Morgan)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smallmouth Redhorse</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>Brookville Tailwater (Franklin)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spotted Sucker</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>Beanblossom Creek (Monroe)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Sucker</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>Grifty Creek (Monroe)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Bowfin (Dogfish)</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>Bruce Lake (Fulton)</td>
<td>Mark Holbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skipjack Herring</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>White River (Lawrence)</td>
<td>Ron Anderson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Sunfish

Bluegill
5 to 9 vertical bars on sides, black opercle flat (ear) with no margin, dark spot at rear of dorsal fin.

Redear
Opercle flap (ear) is tipped with red or orange margin.

Black Crappie
7 to 8 dorsal spines, random blotches on sides.

White Crappie
6 dorsal spines, black side markings form vertical bars rather than random spots.

Black Bass

Largemouth Bass
Upper jaw extends beyond back of eye.

Smallmouth Bass
Upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye.

Spotted Bass
Red eye, horizontal lines of dark spots on lower sides, upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye.

True Bass

Hybrid Striped
Two tooth patches on back of tongue are joined, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line usually broken.

White Bass
Single tooth patch on back of tongue, first stripe below lateral line not complete to tail.

Striped Bass
Tooth patches on back of tongue in two parallel patches, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line are unbroken.

Catfish

Blue Catfish
30 to 35 anal fin rays, anal fin margin is straight, caudal fin is deeply forked.

Channel Catfish
24 to 29 rays in rounded anal fin, caudal fin is deeply forked, dark spots on sides when young.

Flathead Catfish
14 to 17 anal fin rays, caudal fin slightly rounded or slightly notched.

Perch

Sauger
3 or 4 saddle shaped blotches on back and sides, spotted dorsal fin.

Walleye
No spots on dorsal fin, dusky spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin, lower tip of tail and anal fin are white.

Salmon

Chinook Salmon or King Salmon
Teeth are set in dark gums, black spots on back and both lobes of square caudal fin, 15 to 17 anal fin rays.

Coho Salmon
Teeth are set in light color gums, black spots on upper lobe of slightly forked caudal fin, 12 to 15 anal fin rays.
**Trout**

**Brown Trout**
White mouth, teeth and gums; caudal fin margin square with no spots on upper or lower lobe; stream dwelling browns possess some orange/red spots on sides; resident brown trout in Lake Michigan possess black X-shaped markings on sides.

**Rainbow Trout or Steelhead**
White mouth, teeth and gums; small black spots on back, sides, caudal and dorsal fins; caudal fin margin is square; 9 to 12 anal fin rays.

**Lake Trout**
White mouth, teeth and gums; caudal fin deeply forked, body color light to dark gray with light spots.

**Northern Pike & Muskellunge**

**Northern Pike**
Elongated body and head with tooth-filled mouth shaped like a duck bill; white belly with green to yellow sides featuring rows of lighter horizontal spots or streaks. Coloration can vary depending on habitat — light green from lake to dark green from river.

**Muskellunge**
Elongated body and head with tooth-filled mouth shaped like a duck bill; coloration varies but typically dark vertical bar markings on green or brown background.

---

**Fish Identification Form**

Caught a fish but need help identifying the species? If you have caught a fish and cannot determine what species it is, we can help. Use the form at this web address to submit a request along with a photo or video: wildlife.IN.gov/9448.htm.

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**Endless Fishing Opportunities**

Northern Indiana’s Kosciusko County has more than a hundred natural lakes formed by glaciers thousands of years ago. The fishing is endless, including some of the best Muskie waters in the Midwest.

Stay and try your own luck at this elusive predator or lean on the expertise of local fishing guide services.

Catch the adventure in Kosciusko County.

Convention and Visitors Bureau
111 Capital Dr, Warsaw, IN 46582
574.269.6090 • VisitKosciuskoCounty.org
Is it Safe to Eat Your Fish?

Eating recreationally caught fish from Indiana waters can be healthy and tasty when you have the proper information. The following section should alleviate most anglers’ concerns about eating wild-caught fish.

It’s all about a person’s exposure to contaminants over time. The two contaminants that drive the fish consumption advisory are mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Both contaminants are generally persistent in the environment at low enough levels they do not pose a health risk from direct contact with the water. However, both contaminants accumulate in fish tissue. The contaminants accumulate in human tissue like they do in fish and can build to levels that could pose a health threat.

The consumption advisory is based on a model assuming that people are consuming 8 oz. of fish on 225 days each year over 70 years. A determination can then be made from concentrations of contaminants in fish tested as to how frequently they can be safely eaten (note the fish consumption advisory groups).

The consumption recommendation groups range from 1 to 5 with 1 being unrestricted consumption and 5 being do not eat. Most anglers do not eat wild-caught fish nearly this frequently. As a result, if they are aware of the contaminant levels that likely are in the fish they catch, they should have little concern about eating them.

The primary concern is the sensitive population. This population comprises women of childbearing years, nursing and pregnant mothers, and children age 15 and younger. The reason for extra concern is evidence of developmental problems in babies and young children from contaminants at levels lower than what can be safely eaten by male adults and women who cannot become pregnant. The advisory reflects this concern.

However, it is also important for this population to obtain the nutrients from eating the right fish during this time period. Combining consumption of wild-caught fish with frequently eaten commercial sources of fish containing contaminants could pose a health risk. Making the best choices in both sources of fish can help women and children obtain the benefits from fish while avoiding the health risks. Note the commercial fish consumption table for the at-risk group and for people that frequently consume commercial fish.

Eating fish from lakes and reservoirs is generally less of a concern. Contaminant levels are generally very low in lakes and reservoirs.

Eating fish from rivers and streams is generally a much higher concern. Most water bodies carrying do-not-eat consumption advisories for all species are streams. The fish consumption advisory has an extensive list of rivers and streams that have species with group 4 and 5 consumption advisories; however, many streams contain species with low levels of contaminants. Several of the major fished rivers that have some group 4 and 5 species are listed. Many of these rivers and streams contain some very good catch-and-release fisheries.

Consult the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory for much more detailed information at https://www.in.gov/isdh/23650.htm.

For more information on the fish consumption advisory or answers to questions concerning the advisory, contact:

Indiana State Department of Health
Division of Environmental Public Health
100 N. Senate Ave., Room N855
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-9264

Guidelines to Reduce Your Risk

- If a waterbody is not listed in the advisory or if a fish species is not listed for a waterbody that was sampled, you should consult the statewide “Safe Eating Guidelines.”
- Eat smaller, less fatty fish like panfish (bluegill, perch and crappie).
- Remove fat near the skin of the fish before cooking and broil, bake, or grill fish so the fat drips away.
- Children and women of child-bearing age benefit from the nutrients in fish, but they are at an increased risk when eating fish contaminated with mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB).
- For more information, see choosemyfish.org/fish on Minnesota’s website. Most of the information is relevant to Indiana, but some is Minnesota-specific.

### WILD FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>General Population</th>
<th>Sensitive Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 meal per week</td>
<td>1 meal per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 meal per month</td>
<td>1 meal per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 meal every 2 months</td>
<td>1 meal every 2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Women of childbearing years, pregnant and nursing mothers, and children age 15 and younger.

### COMMERCIAL FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>General Population</th>
<th>Sensitive Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh or canned salmon; shellfish like shrimp, clams, crab, scallops and oysters; tilapia; herring; canned “light” tuna; sardines; pollock; cod; farm-raised catfish; flounder; farm-raised rainbow trout; haddock; squid; whitefish</td>
<td>Unrestricted consumption</td>
<td>1 meal per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned albacore “white” tuna (6 oz)., freshwater perch, grouper, halibut, mahi-mahi and lobster</td>
<td>1 meal per week</td>
<td>1 meal per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark, swordfish, tilefish, king mackerel, orange roughy, Spanish mackerel, marlin, Chilean sea bass, walleye (Great Lakes, Canada), fresh and frozen tuna</td>
<td>1 meal per month</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Women of childbearing years, nursing mothers, and children age 15 and younger. Contact the ISDH for more detailed information on the commercial fish consumption advisory.
ALL STATE WATERS CARRYING DO-NOT-EAT ADVISORIES FOR ALL SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elliot Ditch</td>
<td>Tippecanoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokomo Creek</td>
<td>Howard/Tipton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Mississinewa River</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Creek</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wea Creek</td>
<td>Tippecanoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildcat Creek</td>
<td>Howard/Carroll—down-stream from the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo to the Tippecanoe County line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEWIDE SAFE EATING GUIDELINES

Recommendations when a waterbody has not been sampled for a particular species. Fish at or below the size listed should be safe for consumption once per week. The sensitive population includes women of childbearing years, pregnant and nursing mothers, and children age 15 and younger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Species</th>
<th>Sensitive Population</th>
<th>General Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullhead</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>&lt; 23&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 27&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpsuckers</td>
<td>&lt; 16&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>&lt; 21&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 21&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>&lt; 20&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 20&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crappie</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>&lt; 19&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Drum</td>
<td>&lt; 15&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>&lt; 16&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike</td>
<td>&lt; 30&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>&lt; 23&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauger</td>
<td>&lt; 14&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 20&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Carp</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>&lt; 14&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Bass</td>
<td>&lt; 10&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfish</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>&lt; 19&quot;</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Striped, Hybrid Striped Bass</td>
<td>&lt; 12&quot;</td>
<td>&lt; 24&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAJOR LAKES & RIVERS WITH GROUP 4 & 5 SPECIES GENERAL & SENSITIVE POPULATION ADVISORY*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Size (inches)</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear Lake</td>
<td>LaPorte</td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fork White River</td>
<td>Daviess/Dubois/Lawrence/Martin</td>
<td>Largemouth Bass</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Lake/LaPorte/Porter</td>
<td>Lake Trout</td>
<td>30+</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississinewa River</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delaware/Grant/Miami</td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>22+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatatuck River</td>
<td>Jackson/Washington</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>18+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>All counties</td>
<td>Hybrid Striped Bass</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph River</td>
<td>St. Joseph (Baugo Bay Area to the Twin Branch Dam)</td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Joseph (Twin Branch Dam to IN/MI State Line)</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Redhorse Species</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steelhead</td>
<td>33+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash River</td>
<td>Fountain/Parke/Tippecanoe Vermillion/Warren</td>
<td>Carpsucker Species</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Fork White River</td>
<td>Delaware/Hamilton/Madison</td>
<td>Channel Catfish</td>
<td>24+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marion (downstream of Broad Ripple Dam/Morgan)</td>
<td>Flathead Catfish</td>
<td>23+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the fish consumption advisory for a complete listing.

Remediation Reduces Contaminant Levels

Updates to the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory include the removal of Clear Creek and Pleasant Run Creek from the all-species Do Not Eat (DNE) list.

Clear Creek, located in Monroe County, was on the DNE list due to PCB-contaminated groundwater from a nearby landfill. Remediation of the landfill was completed in 2012, and PCB contamination in fish tissue has greatly declined.

Pleasant Run Creek, located in Lawrence County, was also on the DNE list for PCB contamination from an industrial facility in the area. Five miles of Bailey’s Branch and Pleasant Run Creek were remediated in 2006-2007. The result has been reduced PCB contamination in fish.

Although these sites have been removed from the DNE list, many fish species still have elevated levels of PCBs. Please consult the site-specific advice for these waters before consuming fish.

Fish Consumption Advisory Interactive Map

The Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory is now available as a mobile-friendly, interactive map. Users can search by address, waterbody name, or county to find advisories. A pop-up window will open when a waterbody is selected, and the window will display specific consumption advice for that waterbody if contaminants testing has been performed. If not, then Statewide Safe Eating Guidelines will display. Additional resources on fish consumption and public-access locations can be found on the site.

The fish consumption map can be found at https://www.in.gov/isdh/23650.htm
District Fisheries Biologists

1. District 1
   Tom Bacula
   Kankakee FWA
   4320 W. Toto Road
   North Judson, IN 46366
   (574) 896-3673

2. District 2
   Larry Koza
   Fawn River State
   Fish Hatchery
   6889 N. SR 327
   Orland, IN 46776
   (260) 829-6241

3. District 3
   Jed Pearson
   NERO
   1353 S. Governors Drive
   Columbia City, IN 46725
   (260) 244-6805

4. District 4
   Corey DeBoom
   Cikana State Fish Hatchery
   2650 SR 44
   Martinsville, IN 46151
   (765) 342-5527

5. District 5
   Dave Kittaka
   Bloomington Field Office
   5596 E. SR 46
   Bloomington, IN 47401
   (812) 287-8300

6. District 6
   Andy Buehmann
   Sugar Ridge FWA
   2310 E. SR 364
   Winslow, IN 47598
   (812) 789-2724

State Fish Hatcheries

A. Bodine State
   Fish Hatchery
   13200 Jefferson Blvd.
   Mishawaka, IN 46545
   (574) 255-4199

B. Cikana State
   Fish Hatchery
   2650 SR 44
   Martinsville, IN 46151
   (765) 342-5527

C. Curtis Creek Trout
   Rearing Station
   4250 E. CR 410N
   Howe, IN 46746
   (260) 562-3855

D. Driftwood State
   Fish Hatchery
   4931 S. CR 250W
   Vallonia, IN 47281
   (812) 358-4110

E. East Fork State
   Fish Hatchery
   5813 E. CR 825S
   Montgomery, IN 47558
   (812) 644-7717

F. Fawn River State
   Fish Hatchery
   6889 N. SR 327
   Orland, IN 46776
   (260) 829-6241

G. Mixsawbah State
   Fish Hatchery
   5500 S. CR 675E
   Walkerton, IN 46574
   (219) 369-9591

DNR Law Enforcement Districts

Contact DNR Law Enforcement Central Dispatch (24 hours) to report violations or if you need assistance from an Indiana Conservation Officer. Call 1-800-TIP-IDNR to report any poaching activities.

1. District 1 Headquarters
   9822 N. Turkey Creek Road
   Syracuse, IN 46576
   (574) 457-8092

2. District 2 Headquarters
   1353 S. Governors Drive
   Columbia City, IN 46725
   (260) 244-3720

3. District 3 Headquarters
   4112 E. SR 225
   West Lafayette, IN 47906
   (765) 567-7859

4. District 4 Headquarters
   3734 Mounds Road
   Anderson, IN 46017
   (765) 649-1062

5. District 5 Headquarters
   1317 W. Lieber Road
   Suite 2
   Cloverdale, IN 46120
   (765) 795-3534

6. District 6 Headquarters
   P.O. 282
   Edinburgh, IN 46124
   (812) 526-4101

7. District 7 Headquarters
   2310 E. SR 364
   Winslow, IN 47598
   (812) 789-9538

8. District 8 Headquarters
   P.O. Box 330
   Henryville, IN 47126
   (812) 689-4370

9. District 9 Headquarters
   1387 E. U.S. 50
   Versailles, IN 47042
   (812) 689-4370

10. District 10 Headquarters
    100 W. Water St.
    Michigan City, IN 46360
    (219) 879-5710
Fish & Wildlife Areas

1. Atterbury FWA
   7970 S. Rowe St.
   PO Box 3000
   Edinburgh, IN 46124
   (812) 526-2051

2. Blue Grass FWA
   Contact Sugar Ridge FWA

3. Chinook FWA
   Contact Deer Creek FWA

4. Crosley FWA
   2010 S. SR 3
   North Vernon, IN 47265
   (812) 346-5596

5. Deer Creek FWA
   2001 W. CR 600
   Greencastle, IN 46135
   (765) 653-0453

6. Fairbanks Landing FWA
   Contact Goose Pond FWA

7. Glendale FWA
   6001 E. CR 600 S
   Montgomery, IN 47558
   (812) 644-7711

8. Goose Pond FWA
   13540 W. CR 400 S.
   Linton, IN 47441
   (812) 512-9185

9. Hillenbrand FWA
   Contact Goose Pond FWA

10. Hovey Lake FWA
    15800 Raben Road South
    Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
    (812) 838-2927

11. J. E. Roush FWA
    517 N. Warren Road
    Huntington, IN 46750
    (260) 468-2165

12. Jasper-Pulaski FWA
    5822 N Fish & Wildlife Ln Medaryville, IN 47957
    (219) 843-4841

13. Kankakee FWA
    4320 W. Toto Road
    North Judson, IN 46366
    (574) 896-3522

14. Kingsbury FWA
    5344 S. Hupp Road
    LaPorte, IN 46350
    (219) 393-3612

15. LaSalle FWA
    4752 W. CR 1050N
    Lake Village, IN 46349
    (219) 992-3019

16. Pigeon River FWA
    8310 E. CR 300 N
    Box 71
    Mongo, IN 46771
    (260) 367-2164

17. Splinter Ridge FWA
    Contact Crosley FWA

18. Sugar Ridge FWA
    2310 E. SR 364
    Winslow, IN 47598
    (812) 789-2724

19. Tri-County FWA
    8432 N. CR 850E
    Syracuse, IN 46567
    (574) 834-4461

20. Wabashiki FWA
    Contact Deer Creek FWA

21. Wilbur Wright FWA
    2239 North SR 103
    New Castle, IN 47362
    (260) 285-2165

22. Willow Slough FWA
    1803 S. CR 700W
    Morroco, IN 47963
    (219) 285-2704

23. Winamac FWA
    1493 W. CR 500N
    Winamac, IN 46996
    (574) 946-4422

State Reservoirs & State Forests

A. Brookville Lake
   14108 SR 101
   PO Box 100
   Brookville, IN 47012
   (765) 647-2657

B. Cagles Mill Lake
   1317 W. Lieber Road
   Suite 1
   Cloverdale, IN 46120
   (765) 795-4576

C. Cecil M. Harden Lake
   1588 S. Raccoon Parkway
   Rockville, IN 47872
   (765) 344-1412

D. Hardy Lake
   5620 Hardy Lake Road
   Scottsburg, IN 47170
   (812) 794-3800

E. Mississinewa Lake
   4673 S. 625E
   Peru, IN 46970
   (765) 473-6528

F. Monroe Lake
   4850 S. SR 446
   Bloomington, IN 47401
   (812) 837-9546

G. Patoka Lake
   3084 N. Dillard Road
   Birdseye, IN 47513
   (812) 685-2464

H. Salamonie Lake
   9214 W. Lost Bridge W
   Andrews, IN 46702
   (260) 468-2125

1. Clark SF
   P.O. Box 119
   #2 Service Road
   Henryville, IN 47126
   (812) 294-4306

2. Deam Lake SRA
   1217 Deam Lake Road
   Borden, IN 47106
   (812) 246-5421

3. Ferdinand SF
   6583 E. SR 264
   Ferdinand, IN 47532
   (812) 367-1524

4. Greene-Sullivan SF
   2551 S. SR 159
   Dugger, IN 47848
   (812) 648-2810

5. Harrison-Crawford SF
   7240 Old Forest Rd SW
   Corydon, IN 47112
   (812) 738-7694

6. Jackson-Washington SF
   1278 E. SR 250
   Brownstown, IN 47220
   (812) 358-2160

7. Martin SF
   14040 Williams Road
   Shoals, IN 47581
   (812) 247-3491

8. Morgan-Monroe SF
   6220 Forest Road
   Martinsville, IN 46151
   (765) 342-4026

9. Owen-Putnam SF
   2153 Fish Creek Road
   Spencer, IN 47460
   (812) 829-2462

10. Pike SF
    5994 E. SR 364
    Winslow, IN 47598
    (812) 367-1524

11. Salamonie River SF
    5400 E. Salamonie Forest Rd.
    Lagro, IN 46941
    (260) 782-0430

12. Selmier SF
    905 E. CR 350N
    North Vernon, IN 47265
    (812) 346-2286

13. Starve Hollow SRA
    4345 S. 275 W., Box 291
    Vallonia, IN 47281-9741
    (812) 358-3464

14. Yellowwood SF
    772 Yellowwood Lake Rd
    Nashville, IN 47448
    (812) 988-7945
Find out answers to these questions and more at fishing.IN.gov

1. Where to Fish?
Search by county, waterbody, fish species, or access site name. See if the site has a boat ramp (and what type), motor restrictions, and launch fees. Plus, learn what fish species you can catch.

2. What’s Biting Where?
Read a fishing report online. Search by lake or zone (North, Central or South). Want to share a fishing report? Email yours to fishingreports@dnr.IN.gov

3. How to Fish?
Attend Learn to Fish workshops across the state. Workshop types include Family Learn to Fish, Learn to Fillet Fish, Learn to Catch & Cook, Learn to Stream Fish, and Learn to Kayak Fish. We also offer workshops on how to catch specific species. Check out our filleting and cooking videos online.

4. How to Volunteer?
Get trained as a Go FishIN Crew Captain and borrow fishing equipment from the DNR at no charge to help get kids fishing in your community. Or help kids fish at the Indiana State Fair Fishing Pond. Email gofishin@dnr.IN.gov for more information on these opportunities and many others.

5. Do I Need a License?
Most anglers age 18 and older are required to have a valid fishing license to fish public waters. Several exceptions exist (See License Exemptions on page 6). To find online which license you need, use our Sport License Finder at wildlife.IN.gov/6486.htm

6. When Are the 4 FREE Fishing Days?
The Free Fishing Days in 2019 are April 20, May 18 and June 1-2. On these special days, Indiana residents are not required to have a fishing license to fish the state’s public waters. These days are excellent opportunities for you to invite a friend or family member who does not have a license to go fishing. Also, many youth and family fishing events are run on these four days. Learn more at dnr.IN.gov/fishfree

The sale of fishing licenses allows the DNR to manage public access and fisheries resources in Indiana.
FISHING LICENSE

Fishing at Mississinewa Lake
Brookville Lake │ Cagles Mill Lake │ Cecil M. Harden Lake
Mississinewa Lake │ Hardy Lake │ Monroe Lake
Patoka Lake │ Salamonie Lake

OVER 55,000 ACRES
of public land for hunting

OVER 36,000 ACRES
of water for fishing

OVER 7,500
campsites/cabins available

Prefer a little more comfort
than a tent or a camper?
Check out Indiana State Park Inns.

Inn Reservations
IndianaInns.com
or 1-877-LODGES 1

Camping/Shelter/Cabin Reservations
camp.IN.gov
or 1-866-622-6746

For information on hunter education classes, youth hunting events, trapping courses
and other outdoor skills programs, visit interpretiveservices.IN.gov.

stateparks.IN.gov
The fishing is GREAT in Northern Indiana Lakes Country!

The fishing isn’t better anywhere in Indiana than it is in Steuben County, home of Northern Indiana Lakes Country. Steuben County has more natural lakes than any county in the state, ranging from small uninhabited lakes to some of Indiana’s largest well known natural lakes such as Lake James and Crooked Lake, shown in the aerial photo (lower right). Bass, Bluegill, Perch, Crappies, Walleye, Northern Pike- we’ve got them all, and many more. We have numerous public access boat launching sites and are home to Trine State Recreation Area, where you can fish right off the dock. Stop at one of our well-stocked bait and tackle shops, and get out there!