

WYOMING FISHING GUIDE



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WYOMING GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT
CONSERVING WILDLIFE – SERVING PEOPLE



A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR ...

Dear Anglers,

Wyoming is a state of contrasts—high mountains, sagebrush covered plains, grasslands and other ecosystems offer unparalleled outdoor opportunities. Moisture arrives as snow and rain, averaging from 6 to 15 inches annually. Wyoming's waters offer a broad range of fishing opportunities; enough to whet the angling interest of just about anyone.

People from near and far come to fish Wyoming waters. Rivers such as the Snake and North Platte are internationally known. Others like the Green and Tongue attract regional and local anglers with excellent fishing. Streams without big reputations often have fish populations comparable to the better-known waters. The fishing is as diverse as the landscape itself. You can boat, float, wade or shore fish on powerful rivers, small alpine streams, lakes, reservoirs and ponds. There are four native cutthroat trout species plus rainbow, brown, brook, golden, tiger and lake trout. Anglers can visit streams and lakes in the wilderness, the high plains and near interstate highways—in short, just about anywhere in the state.

The variety of the Wyoming fishing experiences seems almost limitless. If your tastes run to cold-water lakes, Wyoming has some of the best—Flaming Gorge, Jackson Lake, Fremont Lake and hundreds of tiny alpine tarns in the Wind River Range and Big Horn Mountains. Or maybe you prefer cool-water opportunities. The North Platte's chain of reservoirs offers popular walleye fishing in combination with exceptional angling for rainbow and brown trout. Yellow perch and smallmouth bass are found in several reservoirs while northern pike are unique to Keyhole Reservoir. There are even places where you can fish for warm-water species such as largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie.

Whatever your preferences, I hope this guide will help you find your way into one of Wyoming's most enjoyable pastimes—great fishing in big, wide Wyoming. Fishing is one of Wyoming's most cherished traditions and one of the best ways for families to spend time together. Help keep this tradition alive by getting out and fishing this year—and by taking someone with you.

Good luck and have fun!



Scott Talbott
Director
Wyoming Game and Fish Department



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This is a QR Code (Quick Response Code) that is readable by smartphones. QR Codes appear throughout this guide. Scanning these codes with a smartphone will access related online content.

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WYOMING FISHING

Most of Wyoming trout streams can be fished with a fly rod or spinning rod. Be sure to check a copy of the current Wyoming Fishing Regulations for stream restrictions before fishing. An angler can wade to fish these streams most effectively. Hip boots may be enough on many streams, but some require chest waders. Parts of the Snake, Green, Big Horn, North Platte, Shoshone and Clark's Fork rivers are floatable with canoes, rafts or drift boats. Wyoming's reservoirs are most easily fished from a boat, but some offer great bank fishing opportunities. Be sure to review the Stream Access

and Trespass section prior to wading or floating in Wyoming.

Remember that Wyoming weather can change in moments. Snow can fall at any time of year, and the wind can blow from 20 to 30 miles per hour. Sunscreen, rain gear and warm clothes are always good to have if you are more than a few hundred yards from shelter. Operators of small boats should watch the weather carefully on the state's large reservoirs. The water in many Wyoming lakes is always cold; capsizing at any time of year can quickly lead to hypothermia.



Mark Smith

FISHING ACCESS

In this fishing guide, the numbers on each drainage map refer to favored fishing spots in the drainage. Most of these areas offer public access. In some cases, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA Forest Service), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the Wyoming State Land Board owns the land or an access easement. These agencies generally post the land they control if there is any private land nearby. Access signs appear on most WGFD areas.

The WGFD's Private Lands Public Wildlife (PLPW) Walk-In Fishing program provides free access to some of the best private land in the state. You can obtain a copy of the Walk-In Fishing Atlas at any license agent or visit the Web site to find locations and information on our fishing areas: wgfd.wyo.gov

A Note on Trespass ...

Wyoming laws give the landholder the right to control access to any land they own. This includes stream banks, islands and stream bottoms. While it is legal to float down a stream in a boat or float tube, floaters are not allowed to anchor or get out on private land unless they are portaging to avoid a hazard to navigation. Anglers are not allowed to wade in a stream or fish from a bank or island without permission if the streambed is privately owned. Please review the Stream Access and Trespass panel below.

STREAM ACCESS & TRESPASS

Wyoming's trespass law states that a member of the public has the privilege to enter private land only with the explicit permission of the landowner.



It is legal to float through private land, but it is the responsibility of the floater to know if the land is public or private. If you are floating through private land you must stay in your boat at all times unless permission has been obtained from the landowner. State law only allows you to leave your craft for short portages around non-navigable obstacles. The streambed is the property of the landowner. Wading or anchoring without permission is trespassing.

Access to public lands for public use is only permitted if these lands are accessible from an existing public road or border other public lands that you can access without crossing private lands. If you are unsure, check with the land management agency responsible for the land in question (BLM, USDA Forest Service, State of Wyoming, etc.). Public land maps, available from the BLM, are excellent guides for avoiding a \$210 trespassing ticket.

In all cases, respect the land, the landowner and those who come after you by removing litter and minimizing evidence of your presence and the evidence of others who have not been so considerate.

Treating your access as a privilege goes a long way in gaining more access for fishing and hunting in Wyoming.

SEASONS

Fishing is permitted year-round in Wyoming, but some waters may be closed to fishing at certain times of year. Consult a copy of the Wyoming Fishing Regulations for details on closures.

Some lakes in Wyoming have a special winter ice-fishing season with unique regulations. Again, be sure to check with the regulations to make sure you are aware of restrictions on the water you are fishing.

Anglers are also encouraged to watch water temperatures during hot summer months. Trout become stressed in warm water because the water holds less oxygen. This greatly hampers a fish's ability to recover from the rigors of being caught if you are catching and releasing trout. Water temperatures over 70 degrees Fahrenheit greatly reduce the chance for any fish to survive being caught.



Andrew Nikirk

CATCH & RELEASE

The following steps will ensure that a fish intended for release has the best chance for survival:

- Play and land fish as rapidly as possible to reduce exhaustion stress. This is especially critical when water is warm. Keep the fish in the water as much as possible.
- Do not squeeze the fish or place fingers in the gills. A landing net is helpful.
- Remove hook gently. With deeply hooked fish, cut the leader and leave the hook in place. The hook will decompose.
- To revive an exhausted fish, hold it gently in an upright position heading upstream in fairly calm water and move it slowly back and forth to move water through its gills. Release the fish gently in quiet water after it can hold itself upright and has regained the strength to swim from your gentle grip.
- The use of artificial flies and/or lures is recommended whenever many fish are being caught and released. Survival of released fish is greater when the angler uses artificial rather than natural baits.
- Anglers may choose to use barbless hooks so fish can be released more easily. Standard hooks can be made barbless by flattening the barb with needle-nose pliers.



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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Licenses

Fishing licenses are available at all WGFD offices, online and at license agents around the state. Any angler 14 or older must have a license. A licensed adult must accompany a nonresident under 14 who does not have a license; fish taken by the nonresident youth are counted against the adult's legal creel limit. There are special youth licenses for resident and nonresident anglers ages 14 to 18. Nonresident anglers may buy an annual or daily license. All license holders (except daily licenses) are required to have a conservation stamp as well as a license. For details on licenses and requirements, check online, the fishing regulations or contact a license agent. Money spent on licenses supports wildlife conservation, and a portion helps provide fishing opportunities for all anglers.

Maps

Directions provided in the fishing guide are general. We encourage you to have additional maps for reference. For more information on camping and access, please refer to USDA Forest Service maps when appropriate. Public land maps are also excellent resources to determine land status of an area. To purchase maps please contact the agencies listed below:

Wyoming State Geological Survey

Web site: www.wsgs.uwyo.edu

Phone: 307-766-2286

US Geological Survey

Web site: www.usgs.gov

Phone: 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)

BLM (Bureau of Land Management)

Web site: www.blm.gov/wy/st/en

Phone: 307-775-6256

USDA Forest Service

Web site: www.nationalforeststore.com

Phone: 406-329-3024 (credit card required for purchases)

Yellowstone National Park is located in the very northwest corner of Wyoming. The National Park Service manages the fisheries in Yellowstone Park. Please contact the Visitor Service Office, PO Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190 or at www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/fishing.htm for the best fishing information.

For water administered by the **Wind River Indian Reservation**, write: Wind River Indian Reservation, PO Box 217, Fort Washakie, WY 82514. Or call: (307) 332-7207 for more information.

Regulations

Before you fish in Wyoming, please review the state's fishing regulations.



The quality of fishing in our state is partly due to special regulations that have been imposed on some of our waters. There may be limits on the numbers, species and size of fish you may take, as well as on the tackle and equipment you may use. Observing these regulations will protect fishing for other anglers and for your next trip. State fishing regulations are available from any license agent or from any regional WGFD office. You may also obtain a copy on the WGFD Web site: wgfd.wyo.gov

ILLEGAL FISH TRANSPORT

Due to the significant threat introduced fish species pose to the state's fisheries, the WGFD is increasing enforcement of the laws concerning transportation and introduction of species to new waters. The offense is a misdemeanor that carries a considerable fine and possible jail time.

Wyoming's fisheries have been impacted by illegal introductions in several river basins. Examples include:

- Brook stickleback in the North Platte and Big Horn Rivers.
- Walleye in Buffalo Bill Reservoir, Lake DeSmet, Sulphur Creek Reservoir and Casper's Yesness Pond.
- Burbot and white suckers in the Green River drainage to include but not limited to Flaming Gorge, Fontenelle and Big Sandy reservoirs and the Green River.

IT IS UNLAWFUL TO:

- ❌ Plant live fish or fish eggs without the written consent and supervision of the WGFD.
- ❌ Transport live fish or live fish eggs from the water of capture. This includes transporting live fish in the live well of your fishing boat once you are off the water.
- ❌ Release aquarium fish or unused baitfish in any Wyoming water.



Don't get MUSSEL'D out of your fishing spot...

Wyomingites and visitors need to be aware that aquatic diseases and invasive mussels can easily spread from one water body to another.

Anglers, boaters and their equipment can transport these pests. It only takes one mistake to infest a new area. To protect Wyoming's waters and native species, please follow these guidelines.

DRAIN

All water must be drained from your watercraft. This includes the ballast, bilge, livewell and motor. Leave wet compartments open.

CLEAN

Remove all plants, mud and debris from equipment and watercraft.

DRY

Dry your watercraft or equipment for 5 days in the summer, 18 days spring / fall or 3 days of freezing.



**WYOMING GAME & FISH
DEPARTMENT**

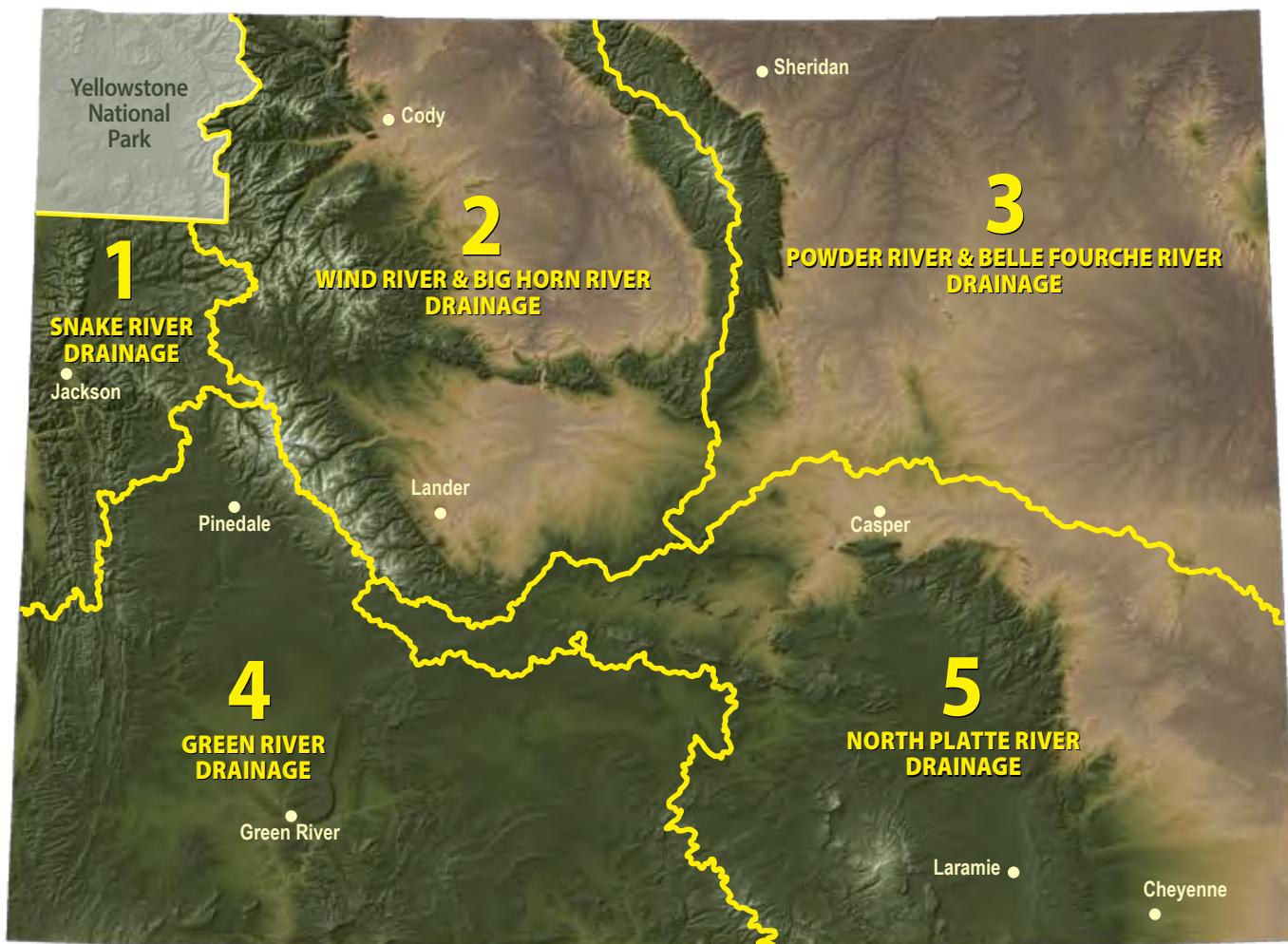
"Conserving Wildlife - Serving People"



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

All watercraft (inflatables 10 feet or less in length are exempt) using Wyoming waters are required to display an Aquatic Invasive Species Decal. Decals may be obtained from the WGFD Web site or electronic license agents.

WYOMING FISHING AREA MAPS



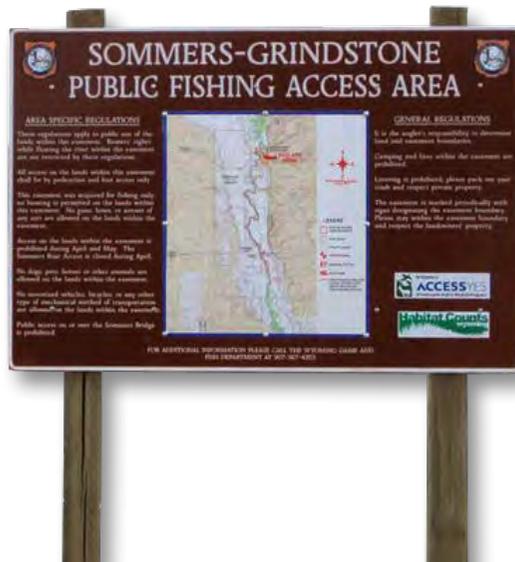
Area Maps, Driving Directions and Access

This guide presents Wyoming fishing information in the five major drainage areas of the state. Driving directions to favored waters in each area accompany the maps.

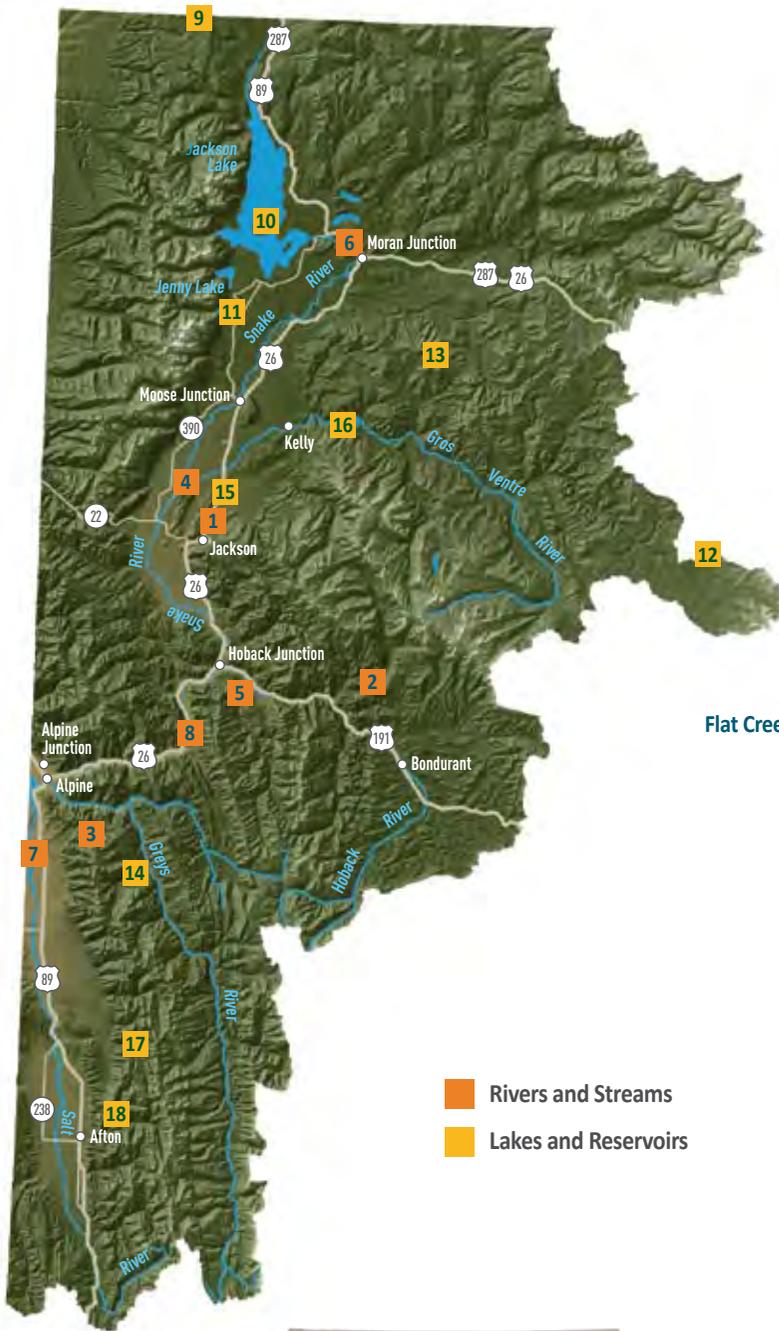
The maps show the five areas as follows:

1. Snake River drainage in the northwest
2. Wind River & Big Horn River drainage in the north-central
3. Powder River & Belle Fourche River drainage in the northeast
4. Green River drainage in the southwest
5. North Platte River drainage in the southeast

Charts listing fish species and facilities at each fishing spot accompany each drainage map on the following pages. Directions in this guide are general.



AREA 1, SNAKE RIVER



- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs



Fishing the Snake River in Grand Teton National Park is like stepping into a photomural. The experience would be worth a king's ransom even if there were no trout. In fact, there are trout—lots of them. The Hoback and Greys rivers, Flat Creek and Jackson Lake provide excellent fishing in this region. For more information on camping and access please refer to USDA Forest Service maps when appropriate.

Area 1 Rivers and Streams Species and Facilities

	Map Number	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Lake Trout	Mountain Whitefish	Rainbow Trout	RBT X CUT Hybrid*	Snake River Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Flat Creek (National Elk Refuge)	1	●			●			●			
Granite Creek	2				●			●	■		
Greys River	3				●			●	■		
Gros Ventre River	4				●		●	●	■		
Hoback River	5				●			●	■		
Pacific Creek	6				●			●			
Salt River	7	●	●		●	●	●	●	■	■	■
Snake River	8	●		●	●			●	■	■	■

*rainbow trout x cutthroat trout hybrid

Area 1 Lakes and Reservoirs Species and Facilities

	Map Number	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Lake Trout	Mountain Whitefish	Rainbow Trout	RBT X CUT Hybrid*	Snake River Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Grassy Lake	9			●		●		●	■		
Jackson Lake	10		●	●	●			●	■	■	■
Jenny Lake	11	●		●	●	●		●	■	■	■
Lake of the Woods	12							●			
Leidy Lake	13							●	■		
Murphy Lake	14							●	■	■	
Sleeping Indian Pond	15							●		■	
Slide Lake, Lower	16			●	●			●	■	■	■
Strawberry Reservoir	17							●			
Swift Creek Reservoir, Upper	18							●			

*rainbow trout x cutthroat trout hybrid

AREA 1, SNAKE RIVER

Rivers & Streams Access

1. **Flat Creek (National Elk Refuge)** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 2 to 5 miles north from Jackson and walk into the National Elk Refuge.
2. **Granite Creek** Follow U.S. 189/191 9 miles northwest from Bondurant or 10 miles southeast from Hoback Junction. Turn east on USDA Forest Service Road 30500.
3. **Greys River** Follow USDA Forest Service Road 10138 east and south from the town of Alpine.
4. **Gros Ventre River** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 7 miles north from Jackson, turn right (east) on road to Kelly, turn right (east) on Gros Ventre Road 1.5 miles north of Kelly.
5. **Hoback River** Follow U.S. 26/189/191 12 miles south from Jackson. River parallels the road.
6. **Pacific Creek** Follow U.S. 89/191/287 1 mile northwest from Moran Junction. Creek crosses road.
7. **Salt River** Follow U.S. 89 south from Alpine Junction to Afton. There are 17 access points along the highway.
8. **Snake River** Access from U.S. 26/89/191 north and south of Jackson. There are private holdings where permission will be required.



Lakes & Reservoirs Access

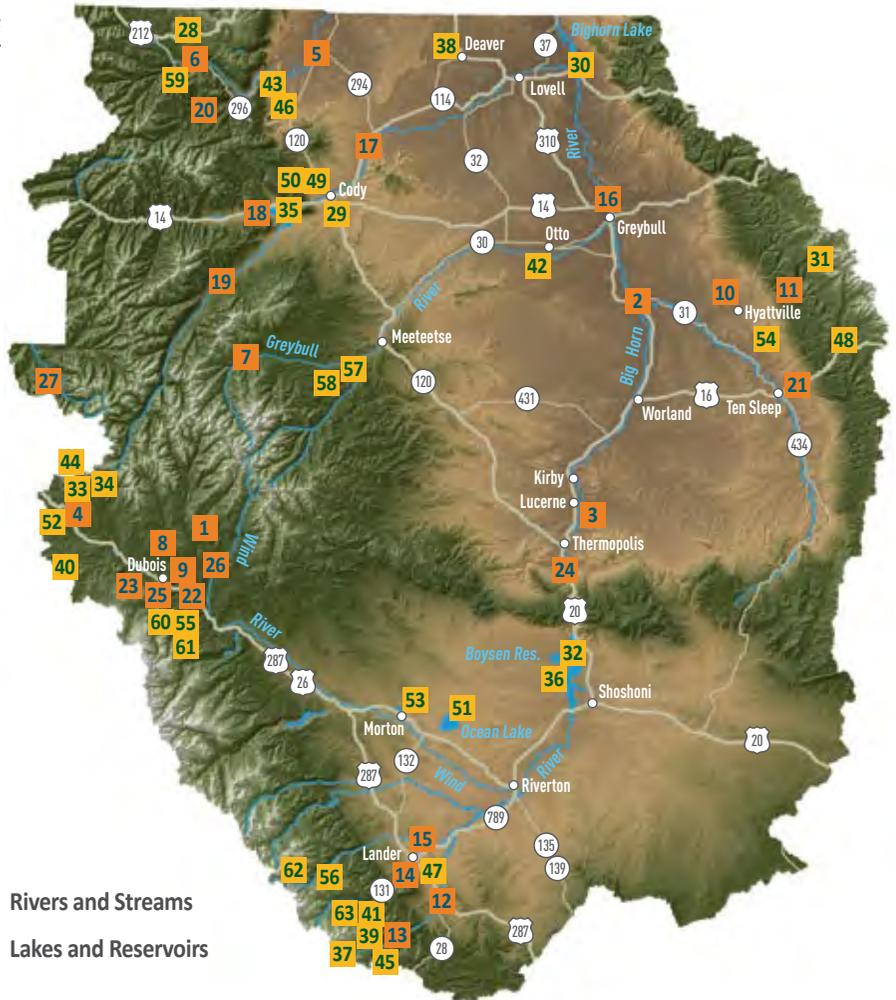
9. **Grassy Lake** Follow the Ashton, Idaho Road 25 miles west from Flagg Ranch.
10. **Jackson Lake** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 35 miles north from Jackson.
11. **Jenny Lake** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 19 miles north of Jackson, turn left (west) at Moose Junction and follow Teton Park Road north to the lake.
12. **Lake of the Woods** Follow U.S. 26/287 14 miles northwest from Dubois, turn left on USDA Forest Road 240 (Union Pass Road) and continue 15 miles south to Union Pass.
13. **Leidy Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 16 miles east from Moran Junction, then turn right (south) on USDA Forest Service Road 30160 to the lake.
14. **Murphy Lake** Follow USDA Forest Service Road 10138 east and south from the town of Alpine for 14 miles. Turn right at Murphy Creek.
15. **Sleeping Indian Pond** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 4 miles north of Jackson to the Jackson National Fish Hatchery. Open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.
16. **Slide Lake, Lower** Follow U.S. 26/89/191 13 miles north from Jackson, turn right (east) on the Kelly Road. Continue 1.5 miles north of Kelly, turn right (east) on the Gros Ventre Road that leads to the north side of the lake.
17. **Strawberry Reservoir** Follow County Road 126 (Strawberry Creek) from U.S. 89 north of Afton. Head east through Bedford to the Forest boundary. Continue east on Strawberry Creek Road 10083 for 2 miles to the road end at Strawberry Reservoir. High clearance vehicles are recommended.
18. **Swift Creek Reservoir, Upper** Follow Swift Creek Road (2nd St) east from Afton. Continue on Forest Service Road 10211 for 3 miles.



AREA 2, WIND & BIG HORN RIVERS

Several creeks on the west slope of the Big Horns support good numbers of very cooperative trout. The Wind River and Popo Agie (pronounced Popozhia) River in the area between Lander and Dubois are good trout streams, too.

Try the Wind or the Big Horn rivers for river fishing. Boysen and Buffalo Bill reservoirs and Bighorn Lake offer good large-water fishing with a variety of species to catch. For more information on camping and access, please refer to USDA Forest Service maps when appropriate.



Rivers & Streams Access

- Bear Creek** Follow U.S. 26/287 10.5 miles southeast from Dubois, turn left (north) and continue 11 miles. Public fishing available on WGFD Wildlife Habitat Management Area and USDA Forest Service lands.
- Big Horn River, Lower** From Worland ramp to Bighorn Lake access is via numerous city ramps and BLM parcels.
- Big Horn River, Upper** Several WGFD Public Fishing Access and BLM access points from the northern end of the Wind River Canyon just south of Thermopolis to Lucerne on U.S. 20.
- Brooks Lake Creek** County Road north from U.S. 26/287 20 miles north of Dubois.
- Clark's Fork River, Lower** North and west of Cody about 24 miles using Wyoming 120. Several locations: along Clark's Fork Canyon Road (County Road 8VC); at Edelweiss area, bridge crossings of Wyoming 120; south on County Road 8UC; and at Clark's Fork Hatchery on County Road 8VE. Look for WGFD Public Fishing Access signs.
- Clark's Fork River, Upper** Follow Wyoming 120 north of Cody 17 miles, turn left (west) on Chief Joseph Highway 296 and along Wyoming 212 and the Montana/Wyoming state line.
- Greybull River** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Meeteetse, via Wyoming 290, then travel on Pitchfork Ranch Road to USDA Forest Service access sites at Jack Creek and above.
- Horse Creek** Follow County Road 285 (Horse Creek Road) north from Dubois. Road parallels the creek.
- Jakey's Fork Creek** From U.S. 26/287 3 miles south of Dubois, take County Road 241 (Fish Hatchery Road) 2 miles south.
- Medicine Lodge Creek** Several access points northeast of Hyattville on Wyoming 31 to County Road 268 (Cold Springs Road). Stream parallels these roads.
- Paintrock Creek** Wyoming 31 parallels Paintrock Creek for about 8 miles west and east of Hyattville. Back roads and trails lead several miles farther up the creek to the east.

AREA 2, WIND & BIG HORN RIVERS

18. **Shoshone River, North Fork** U.S. 14/16/20 parallels this stream for many miles west of Cody. Watch for WGFD Public Fishing access and USDA Forest Service access signs.
19. **Shoshone River, South Fork** Wyoming 291 parallels this stream for many miles southwest of Cody with limited public access.
20. **Sunlight Wildlife Habitat Management Area** Follow Wyoming 120 north of Cody 17 miles, turn left (west) on Chief Joseph Scenic Highway Wyoming 296 and continue 23 miles to Sunlight Road, left on Sunlight Road to Wildlife Habitat Management Area.
21. **Ten Sleep Creek** U.S. 16 parallels this stream for several miles east of Ten Sleep.
22. **Torrey Creek** Follow U.S. 26/287 3.5 miles south of Dubois; turn right (southwest) on County Road 257, which parallels the creek.
23. **Warms Springs Creek** Follow U.S. 26/287 9.5 miles northwest from Dubois, turn left (south) on County Road 240 (Union Pass Road). Follow USDA Forest Service Road 532.
24. **Wind River below Boysen** Follow U.S. 20 south of Thermopolis to the head of Wind River Canyon.
25. **Wind River, Dubois Area** U.S. 26/287 parallels the Wind River northwest and southeast of Dubois. Watch for signs indicating WGFD Public Fishing Access areas.
26. **Wind River, East Fork** Follow U.S. 26/287 10.5 miles southeast from Dubois, turn left (north) and continue approximately 1 mile. Public fishing available on WGFD Wildlife Habitat Management Area and USDA Forest Service lands.
27. **Yellowstone River** Upper reaches of this river are inside the Bridger-Teton Wilderness. Consult USDA Forest Service map of Bridger-Teton National Forest.

Lakes & Reservoirs Access

28. **Beartooth Plateau Lakes** From Cody follow Wyoming 120 to Chief Joseph Scenic Highway Wyoming 296, turn left (west), then right (east) on U.S. 212. Or follow Wyoming 120/Montana 72 to Montana 308 to Red Lodge, Montana, then southwest back to Wyoming on U.S. 212.
29. **Beck Lake** In Cody City Limits along Wyoming 120.
30. **Bighorn Lake** Follow U.S. ALT14 east of Lovell 2 miles, then turn left (north) on Wyoming 37 to Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area.
31. **Big Horn Mountains Alpine Lakes** For more information contact: Medicine Wheel/Paintrock Ranger District, USDA Forest Service, 604 E. Main Lovell, WY 82431 (307) 548-6541, or Powder River Information Desk, 101 S. 23rd Worland, WY 82401 (307) 347-5105.
32. **Boysen Reservoir** Follow U.S. 20 north from Shoshoni or U.S. 20/26 west from Shoshoni.
33. **Brooks Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 24 miles northwest of Dubois, turn right (north) on USDA Forest Service Road 515 for 5 miles.
34. **Brooks Lake, Upper** Follow U.S. 26/287 24 miles northwest of Dubois, turn right (north) on USDA Forest Service Road 515 for 5 miles and walk approximately 2 miles to lake.
35. **Buffalo Bill Reservoir** From Cody follow U.S. 14/16/20 west of Cody 12 miles to Buffalo Bill State Park.
36. **Cameahwait Lake (Bass Lake)** Follow Wyoming 789 5.5 miles west of Shoshoni to County Road 430 (Bass Lake Road), turn right (north) and proceed about 8.6 miles, turn right on West Shoreline Drive and proceed about 2 miles.
37. **Christina Lake** Eight miles north of South Pass City off of USDA Forest Service Road 300 (Louis Lake Road) on a rough jeep trail.
38. **Deaver Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 114 west of Deaver for 3 miles, then turn right (north) on County Road 11-1XB.
39. **Fiddlers Lake** Follow Wyoming 131 (Sinks Canyon Road) 11 miles southwest out of Lander and proceed onto USDA Forest Service Road 300 (Louis Lake Road) for 14 miles.
40. **Fish Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 9.5 miles northwest from Dubois, turn left (south) on County Road 240 (Union Pass Road). Follow USDA Forest Service Roads 532 and 534.
41. **Frye Lake** Follow Wyoming 131 (Sinks Canyon Road) 11 miles southwest out of Lander and proceed onto USDA Forest Service Road 300 (Louis Lake Road) for 6.4 miles.
42. **Harrington Reservoir** South of the town of Otto. Turn off Wyoming 30 in Otto and follow signs to reservoir.
43. **Hogan Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 120 north of Cody 18 miles, turn left (west) on County Road 7RP and continue 4.5 miles to the reservoir.



Kevin Spence

AREA 2, WIND & BIG HORN RIVERS

- 44. Jade Lakes, Upper and Lower** Follow U.S. 26/287 24 miles northwest of Dubois, turn right (north) on USDA Forest Service Road 515 for 5 miles and walk approximately 3 miles to lake.
- 45. Louis Lake** South of Lander turn off U.S. 28 at South Pass onto USDA Forest Service Road 300 (Louis Lake Road) and follow north for 15 miles to lake.

- 46. Luce Reservoir** Follow directions for Hogan Reservoir, Luce Reservoir is 1/4 mile southeast of Hogan Reservoir with pedestrian access only from the Hogan Reservoir parking area.
- 47. Luckey Pond** Follow U.S. 789 north out of Lander for 1.3 miles, turn right (east) on Chittim Road and proceed for 0.8 miles, turn right (south) onto Luckey Pond Road and proceed 0.3 miles to the lake.

Area 2 Lakes and Reservoirs Species and Facilities

	Map Number	Bear River Cutthroat	Black Bullhead	Black Crappie	Bluegill	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Burbot	Channel Catfish	Goldbow	Golden Trout	Grayling	GSF X BLG Hybrid*	Lake Trout	Largemouth Bass	Mountain Whitefish	Rainbow Trout	RBT X CUT Hybrid**	Sauger	Shovelnose Sturgeon	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Stonecat	Tiger Muskie	Walleye	White Crappie	Yellow Perch	Yellowstone Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp					
Beartooth Plateau Lakes	28					•				•	•		•		•								•				•	•	•	•	•	•					
Beck Lake	29		•				•		•					•			•						•					•	•	•	•	•	•				
Bighorn Lake	30	•					•	•	•									•	•	•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Big Horn Mountains Alpine Lakes	31					•	•			•				•			•						•					•	•	•	•	•	•				
Boysen Reservoir	32	•	•				•	•	•								•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Brooks Lake	33					•								•			•														•	•	•				
Brooks Lake, Upper	34					•											•						•								•	•	•				
Buffalo Bill Reservoir	35						•							•			•	•								•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Cameahwait Lake (Bass Lake)	36													•														•			•	•	•	•			
Christina Lake	37					•								•																		•	•	•			
Deaver Reservoir	38																•										•		•	•	•	•	•	•			
Fiddlers Lake	39					•											•															•	•	•			
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Harrington Reservoir	42			•											•												•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
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Jade Lakes, Upper and Lower	44													•									•									•	•	•	•		
Louis Lake	45					•								•			•							•								•	•	•	•		
Luce Reservoir	46																															•	•	•	•		
Luckey Pond	47											•					•																•	•	•	•	
Meadowlark Lake	48					•	•										•															•	•	•	•		
Newton Lake, East	49					•	•										•																•	•	•	•	
Newton Lake, West	50																															•	•	•	•		
Ocean Lake	51		•	•				•																			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Pelham Lake	52																															•	•	•	•	•	
Pilot Butte Reservoir	53							•									•												•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Renner Reservoir	54											•		•												•							•	•	•	•	
Ring Lake	55						•	•									•																•	•	•	•	
Shoshone Lake	56					•																											•	•	•	•	
Sunshine Reservoir, Lower	57															•								•								•	•	•	•	•	
Sunshine Reservoir, Upper	58															•																•	•	•	•	•	
Swamp Lake	59					•																											•	•	•	•	
Torrey Lake	60						•	•						•			•																•	•	•	•	
Trail Lake	61						•	•						•		•	•																•	•	•	•	
Wind River Mountains Alpine Lakes	62					•	•			•	•	•		•			•						•	•								•	•	•	•	•	
Worthen Meadows Reservoir	63					•				•							•																•	•	•	•	•

*green sunfish x bluegill hybrid **rainbow trout x cutthroat trout hybrid

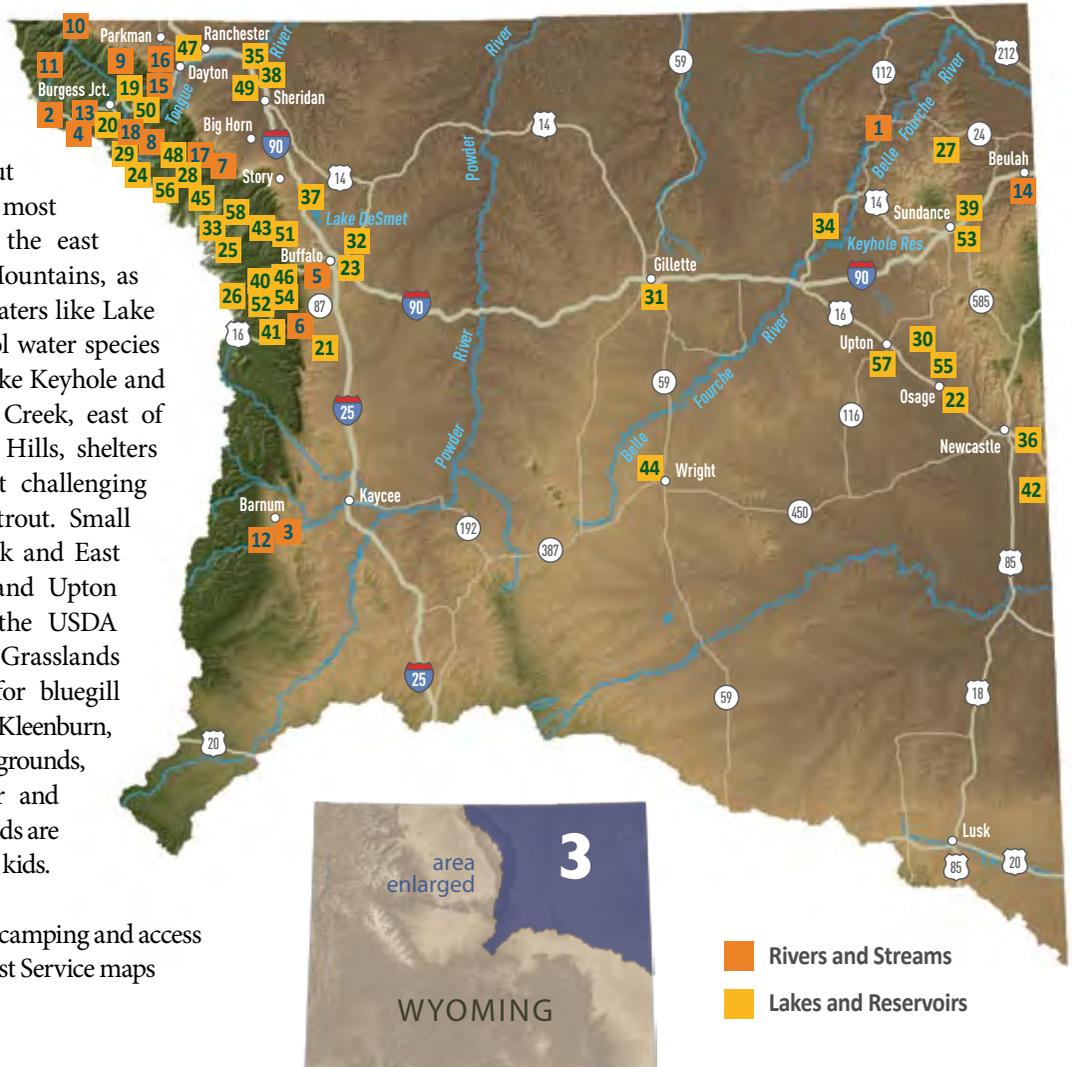
AREA 2, WIND & BIG HORN RIVERS

48. **Meadowlark Lake** Follow U.S. 16 northeast from Ten Sleep 20 miles.
49. **Newton Lake, East** Follow Wyoming 120 north from Cody 3 miles, turn left (west) on County Road 2ABN (Cottonwood Drive) and continue 1.5 miles to the lake.
50. **Newton Lake, West** Follow directions to East Newton Lake.
51. **Ocean Lake** Follow U.S. 26 18 miles northwest from Riverton, turn right (north) onto Wyoming 133 for 1.6 miles, turn right (east) onto Long Point Road and proceed 3.6 miles to the lake.
52. **Pelham Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 17.5 miles northwest from Dubois, turn left (south) on USDA Forest Service Road 540.
53. **Pilot Butte Reservoir** On U.S. 26 at the town of Morton, 25 miles northwest of Riverton.
54. **Renner Reservoir** Between Ten Sleep and Hyattville on the Renner Wildlife Habitat Management Unit.
55. **Ring Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 3.5 miles southeast from Dubois, turn right (south) on County Road 257 and continue 5 miles to lake.
56. **Shoshone Lake** Follow Baldwin Creek Road south and west from Lander for 5.5 miles, turn right (west) onto Shoshone Lake Road (very rough jeep/ATV road) and proceed 12 miles to lake.
57. **Sunshine Reservoir, Lower** Follow Wyoming 290 southwest from Meeteetse 7 miles to the lake.
58. **Sunshine Reservoir, Upper** Follow Wyoming 290 southwest from Meeteetse 11.5 miles, turn left (south) on County Road 5XS and continue 3 miles to the reservoir.
59. **Swamp Lake** Follow Wyoming 120 north from Cody 16 miles, turn left (west) on Chief Joseph Scenic Highway Wyoming 296 and continue 35 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 128. Travel south to the K Bar Z Lodge with access through the lodge buildings to the south portion of the lake.
60. **Torrey Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 3.5 miles southeast from Dubois, turn right (south) on County Road 257 and continue 4 miles to lake.
61. **Trail Lake** Follow U.S. 26/287 3.5 miles southeast from Dubois, turn right (south) on County Road 257 and continue 6 miles to lake.
62. **Wind River Mountains Alpine Lakes** The eastern slope of the Wind River Mountains contain more than 200 lakes managed for fish. Lakes can be accessed at numerous trailheads within the Shoshone National Forest. See USDA Forest Service map for details.
63. **Worthen Meadows Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 131 (Sinks Canyon Road) 11 miles southwest out of Lander and proceed onto USDA Forest Service Road 300 (Louis Lake Road) for 8 miles and turn right (west) onto USDA Forest Service Road 302, continue for 2.2 miles.



AREA 3, POWDER & BELLE FOURCHE RIVERS

Northeast Wyoming provides truly diverse fishing opportunities amidst spectacular scenery. Good trout fishing can be had in most streams and lakes on the east side of the Big Horn Mountains, as well as larger lowland waters like Lake DeSmet. Fishing for cool water species is a good bet at waters like Keyhole and Healy reservoirs. Sand Creek, east of Sundance in the Black Hills, shelters one of the state's most challenging populations of brown trout. Small waters like Turner Creek and East Iron Creek reservoirs and Upton Centennial Ponds on the USDA Forest Service National Grasslands provide opportunities for bluegill and largemouth bass. Kleenburn, Mavrakis, Sundance Fairgrounds, Ranchester City, Panther and Sheridan Fairgrounds ponds are all excellent choices for the kids.



For more information on camping and access please refer to USDA Forest Service maps when appropriate.

Rivers & Streams Access

- 1. Belle Fourche River (Devil's Tower)** The river flows through Devil's Tower National Monument 27 miles northwest of Sundance.
- 2. Big Horn Mountains Streams** There are hundreds of fishable streams on the east side of the Bighorn National Forest. Maps of the area are available at local retailers and Forest Service offices in Sheridan and Buffalo.
- 3. Blue Creek** Follow Wyoming 190 west from Kaycee for 15 miles, turn left (south) on the Bar C Road at Barnum, and continue to the fishing access sign.
- 4. Bull Creek** Follow U.S. ALT14 west from Burgess Junction for 3.5 miles. The highway crosses Bull Creek and USDA Forest Service Road 176 follows the creek upstream.
- 5. Clear Creek** Access to Clear Creek and its forks in and west of Buffalo is via U.S. 16. A walking path provides fishing access through the town of Buffalo.
- 6. Crazy Woman Creek** There are several access points from U.S. 16 west of Buffalo or through Crazy Woman Creek Canyon south of Buffalo. To access the canyon, follow U.S. 16 west from Buffalo for about 18 miles and turn left (east) onto USDA Forest Service Road 33. This road follows the canyon downstream and meets County Road 14 and eventually back to Buffalo via Wyoming 196.
- 7. East Fork Big Goose Creek** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Continue past the USDA Forest Service boundary for about 6 more miles to the stream.
- 8. East Fork South Tongue River** From U.S. 14 south of Burgess Junction (Intersection of U.S. 14 and U.S. ALT14) travel east on USDA Forest Service Road 26 at the Owen Creek Campground. Follow the road to the Dead Swede Campground. The road follows the stream from this point.

AREA 3, POWDER & BELLE FOURCHE RIVERS

9. **Fool Creek** Follow USDA Forest Service Road 15 north from Burgess Junction (intersection of U.S. 14 and U.S. ALT14) for 5 miles.
10. **Little Bighorn River (lower end near MT state line)** From the town of Ranchester go northwest on Wyoming 345 about 2 miles past Parkman to Sheridan County Road 144. Follow 144 about 15 miles and turn upstream (left) at the river crossing. Follow the signed public access road through private land. A trail at the end of the road follows the river. High clearance vehicles are recommended.
11. **Little Bighorn River (upper end of drainage)** Follow U.S. ALT14 west from Burgess Junction for 15 miles and turn right (north) onto USDA Forest Service Road 14. Continue another 1 mile and turn onto USDA Forest Service Road 125 and follow signs to the stream.
12. **Middle Fork Powder River** To reach the lower end of the stream, follow Wyoming 190 west from Kaycee to Barnum and turn left (southwest) on the Bar C Road. Travel 3.5 miles to an interpretive sign and turn right (west) onto the Outlaw Cave Road (road is closed from November 30 through April 30). To reach the upper end, travel west from Buffalo on U.S. 16 to USDA Forest Service Road 32 (Hazelton Road). Follow the Hazelton Road about 45 miles to the river.
13. **North Tongue River** There are several access points to the river along U.S. ALT14 west from Burgess Junction. Also, USDA Forest Service Road 15 heading north from Burgess Junction crosses the river about 2 miles from the highway.
14. **Sand Creek** Take the Sand Creek County Road south from Interstate 90 at Beulah. Watch for public access signs after about 5 miles. The upper reaches can be accessed on USDA Forest Service land but private land is scattered throughout the area.
15. **South Tongue River** Follow U.S. 14 west from Dayton until the road crosses the river.
16. **Tongue River** Access points at the town of Dayton and 5 miles southwest of Dayton at the end of County Road 92 (Tongue Canyon Road).
17. **West Fork Big Goose Creek** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Continue past the USDA Forest Service boundary for about 11 more miles to the stream.
18. **West Fork South Tongue River** Take U.S. 14 south from Burgess Junction (intersection of U.S. 14 and U.S. ALT14) to the Owen Creek Campground. Turn left (east) onto USDA Forest Service Road 26 and follow it to the Dead Swede Campground. The stream can be accessed by trail from this point.

Area 3 Rivers and Streams Species and Facilities

	Map Number	Black Bullhead	Black Crappie	Bluegill	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Channel Catfish	Cutthroat Trout	Golden Trout	Graying	Green Sunfish	Lake Trout	Largemouth Bass	Mountain Whitefish	Northern Pike	Rainbow Trout	Rock Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Muskie	Tiger Trout	Walleye	White Crappie	Yellow Perch	Yellowstone Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp	
Belle Fourche River (Devil's Tower)	1	●					●											●									■	■		
Big Horn Mountains Streams	2				●	●		●	●	●			●			●		●								●				
Blue Creek	3					●																							■	
Bull Creek	4				●											●		●							●		■			
Clear Creek	5				●	●										●											■	■		
Crazy Woman Creek	6				●	●										●											■	■		
East Fork Big Goose Creek	7				●	●			●							●											■	■		
East Fork South Tongue River	8				●	●																					■	■		
Fool Creek	9																								●					
Little Bighorn River (lower end near Montana)	10					●							●			●														
Little Bighorn River (upper end of drainage)	11				●																				●	■				
Middle Fork Powder River	12				●	●										●											■	■		
North Tongue River	13				●											●		●							●	■	■			
Sand Creek	14				●	●										●			●								■	■		
South Tongue River	15				●	●										●											■	■		
Tongue River	16				●	●							●			●											■	■		
West Fork Big Goose Creek	17				●	●										●											■	■		
West Fork South Tongue River	18				●	●																					■	■		

AREA 3, POWDER & BELLE FOURCHE RIVERS

Lakes & Reservoirs Access

19. **Arrowhead Lodge Pond** Travel east about 3 miles from Burgess Junction (intersection of U.S. 14 and U.S. ALT14). Arrowhead Lodge and the pond are on the right.
20. **Bear Lodge Pond** This pond is at Bear Lodge 0.5 miles west of the intersection of U.S. 14 and U.S. ALT14. Burgess Junction can also be reached from Dayton via U.S. 14.
21. **Billy Creek Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 196 south from Buffalo for about 15.5 miles to the Billy Creek Road. There is a large sign here identifying the entrance to the Purdy Ranch. Turn right (west) onto the Billy Creek Road and travel 0.4 miles to the reservoir. The reservoir is on the north side of the road.
22. **Blackhills Power and Light Reservoir** Follow U.S. 16 northwest from Newcastle to Osage. The access road is 1 mile east of Osage and just north of the power plant.
23. **Buffalo Wetlands Pond** Located near Buffalo just east of Interstate 25. From east Buffalo, take the south Bypass Road 252 to Parmalee Street (County Road 8 or Stockyard Road), then turn east under Interstate 25 and continue about 1 mile to the pond.
24. **Calvin Lake** Follow Wyoming 335 west from the town of Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road). Continue west to USDA Forest Service Road 226 to Woodchuck Pass. Follow the road for about 1 mile, then turn right (west) on USDA Forest Service Road 268 and continue to the end of the road (about 0.3 miles). Follow the hiking trail west and north to the lake.
25. **Cloud Peak Reservoir** From the west side of Story (just north of the Story Fish Hatchery), take USDA Forest Service Trail 33 (Penrose Park Trail) for about 5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 320 (foot, horesback or ATV travel only). Continue through Penrose Park to the split. Take the left (south) fork and follow it for about 3 miles on USDA Forest Service Trails 033 and 038 to Willow Park Reservoir. Continue about 4 miles past Willow Park Reservoir on USDA Forest Service Trail 038 to Trail 082. Follow Trail 082 west about 1 mile to Cloud Peak Reservoir.
26. **Cloud Peak Wilderness Lakes** Major access points to Cloud Peak Wilderness are located off of U.S. 16 and USDA Forest Service Road 26 (Red Grade Road) out of Big Horn. USDA Forest Service maps are available at Forest Service offices.
27. **Cook Lake** From Sundance, travel east on Interstate 90 or U.S. 14 (frontage road) to the intersection with Wyoming 111 (around 15 miles). Turn left (north) and go about 4.5 miles to the Cook Lake sign. Turn left (west) on County Road 843 for about 10 miles. This road takes you to the USDA Forest Service boundary after about 5 miles when you should be on USDA Forest Service Road 843. Turn right onto the 1 mile-long access road to Cook Lake (there are signs at this 3-way intersection).
28. **Duck Pond** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Follow 26 about 14 miles past the USDA Forest Service boundary to USDA Forest Service Road 284. Follow 284 to the pond which is the second one; the first pond is smaller and fishless. High clearance vehicles required.
29. **Duncan Lake** Follow U.S. 14 south from Burgess Junction to USDA Forest Service Road 233. Turn left (east) and continue about 5 miles to the lake.
30. **East Iron Creek Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 116 northeast from Upton for 8.5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 913 (Arledge Road). Turn right (south) and continue 5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 913G. Turn left (east) and continue another 1 mile to the reservoir.
31. **Gillette Fishing Lake** At Gillette, follow Wyoming 59 south from Interstate 90 for 2 miles (towards Wright). Turn left into Dalby Park and the lake.
32. **Healy Reservoir** Follow U.S. 16 east from Buffalo for 6 miles. The lake is visible from the highway, but please do not park on the highway.
33. **Kearny Reservoir** From the west side of Story (just north of the Story Fish Hatchery), take the USDA Forest Service Trail 33 (Penrose Park Trail) for about 5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 320 (foot, horesback or ATV travel only). Continue through Penrose Park to the split and stay right on USDA Forest Service Road 320 to the reservoir.
34. **Keyhole Reservoir** Turn north from Interstate 90 between Gillette and Sundance at Exit 165 (Keyhole State Park) to the park headquarters.
35. **Kleenburn Ponds** Take Interstate 90 north from Sheridan and exit onto the Acme/Monarch County Road immediately after crossing the Tongue River. Follow the road downstream (river is on the right) for 1 mile, cross the Tongue River again, and immediately turn right onto the access road to the ponds.
36. **LAK Reservoir** Follow U.S. 16 east from Newcastle for 5 miles. Turn left onto the Beaver Creek Road and continue about 1.5 miles to the reservoir. A required free fishing permit is available from Hardware Hanks at 219 West Main Street in Newcastle.
37. **Lake DeSmet** Follow Interstate 90 north from Buffalo for 5 miles, or 25 miles south from Sheridan. The lake is visible to the east of the interstate and can be accessed from the south, north and middle.
38. **Mavrakis Pond** Take Exit 23 from Interstate 90 into Sheridan. Head into town on 5th Street, turn right on Main Street, left on 8th Street, and up the hill to the pond on the left.

AREA 3, POWDER & BELLE FOURCHE RIVERS

39. Medicine Lake From the east end of Sundance travel about 3 miles on U.S. 14 (Interstate 90 frontage road). Medicine Lake is visible to the left (north). Please stay on the road as you go through the gate.

40. Middle Fork Pond Follow U.S. 16 west from Buffalo about 16 miles. Turn onto USDA Forest Service Road 373 and follow it through the campground to the pond.

Area 3 Lakes and Reservoirs Species and Facilities

Map Number	Black Bullhead	Black Crappie	Bluegill	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Channel Catfish	Cutthroat Trout	Golden Trout	Graying	Green Sunfish	Lake Trout	Largemouth Bass	Mountain Whitefish	Northern Pike	Rainbow Trout	Rock Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Muskie	Tiger Trout	Walleye	White Crappie	Yellow Perch	Yellowstone Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Arrowhead Lodge Pond	19																											
Bear Lodge Pond	20			•																					•	■	■	
Billy Creek Reservoir	21														•													
Blackhills Power and Light Reservoir	22				•	•						•			•													
Buffalo Wetlands Pond	23											•			•					•				•				
Calvin Lake	24																								•	■		
Cloud Peak Reservoir	25			•											•					•		•				■		
Cloud Peak Wilderness Lakes	26			•	•			•	•		•				•			•	•						•	■		
Cook Lake	27	•			•					•					•						•					■	■	
Duck Pond	28			•											•											■		
Duncan Lake	29																								•	■		
East Iron Creek Reservoir	30		•									•			•			•										
Gillette Fishing Lake	31	•								•		•			•												■	
Healy Reservoir	32				•							•								•				•				■
Kearny Reservoir	33			•	•						•				•											■		
Keyhole Reservoir	34	•	•			•				•			•				•				•	•	•		■	■	■	
Kleenburn Ponds	35	•	•			•				•		•			•					•		•	•		■	■		
LAK Reservoir	36	•			•					•							•			•		•				■		■
Lake DeSmet	37				•					•					•	•						•		•	•	■	■	■
Mavrakis Pond	38	•								•		•			•													
Medicine Lake	39			•											•													
Middle Fork Pond	40			•											•											■	■	
Muddy Guard Reservoirs 1 & 2	41				•										•			•									■	
MW Reservoir	42														•			•										■
North Bud Love Ponds	43			•											•											■		
Panther Pond	44	•				•				•		•			•			•									■	
Park Reservoir	45			•	•						•				•					•					•	■		
Pines Lodge Pond	46														•													
Ranchester City Pond	47	•	•		•					•					•	•						•						
Sawmill Reservoirs & Lakes	48			•																•					•			
Sheridan Fairgrounds Pond	49	•								•		•			•													
Sibley Lake	50			•	•										•										•	■	■	■
South Bud Love Ponds	51			•											•											■		
South Fork Inn Pond	52														•													
Sundance Fairgrounds Pond	53														•													
Tie Hack Reservoir	54			•	•										•										•	■	■	■
Turner Creek Reservoir	55									•		•			•													
Twin Lakes Reservoir	56			•							•				•										•	■	■	
Upton Centennial Ponds	57	•	•	•								•												•				
Willow Park Reservoir	58			•											•				•							■		

AREA 3, POWDER & BELLE FOURCHE RIVERS

41. **Muddy Guard Reservoirs 1 & 2** From Buffalo, follow Wyoming 196 south for 11.5 miles. Turn right (west) onto the Crazy Woman Canyon Road and continue 1.2 miles to a major intersection with signs to both reservoirs. Take the right fork 3.3 miles to Muddy Guard Reservoir #1. Take the left fork (Muddy Creek Road) 1.5 miles to Muddy Guard Reservoir #2.
42. **MW Reservoir** Follow U.S. 85 south out of Newcastle toward Lusk for about 2.5 miles. Turn left, travel 1/3 mile and turn right towards the city landfill. Continue south for about 15 miles to the reservoir visible on the right. A required free fishing permit is available from the Four Way Gas-N-Go at 1226 Washington Street in Newcastle.
43. **North Bud Love Ponds** Follow DeSmet Street north to the northwest edge of Buffalo where DeSmet becomes the French Creek Road. Take the French Creek Road for about 10.5 miles to the east side of the Bud Love Wildlife Habitat Management Area. Follow the road around to the north to enter the Bud Love Unit. Stay right after the gate to the three ponds. Camping is permitted per WGFD regulations, but the area is closed from December 1 through May 14.
44. **Panther Pond** The pond is in the Wright City Park just off Wyoming 387.
45. **Park Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Continue past the USDA Forest Service boundary for about 10 more miles and turn onto USDA Forest Service Road 293 and continue to the reservoir.
46. **Pines Lodge Pond** Follow U.S. 16 west from Buffalo for about 16 miles. The pond is on the left as you approach the lodge.
47. **Ranchester City Pond** The pond is on the west end of Ranchester in Ranchester City Park.
48. **Sawmill Reservoirs & Lakes** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Continue past the USDA Forest Service boundary for about 15 miles to USDA Forest Service Trail 22. Follow the trail for about 1 mile to the reservoir which is just uphill of the Sawmill Lakes.
49. **Sheridan Fairgrounds Pond** Take Exit 23 from Interstate 90 into Sheridan. Head into town on 5th Street, continue west across Main Street, up a big hill, and past the hospital to the pond on the left.
50. **Sibley Lake** Follow U.S. 14 west from Dayton for about 20 miles. The lake is visible from the highway.
51. **South Bud Love Ponds** Follow DeSmet Street north to the northwest edge of Buffalo where DeSmet becomes the French Creek Road. Take the French Creek Road for about 10.5 miles to the east side of the Bud Love Wildlife Habitat Management Area. Follow the road around to the north to enter the Bud Love Unit. Stay left after the gate until the pond is visible. Camping is permitted per WGFD regulations, but the area is closed from December 1 through May 14.
52. **South Fork Inn Pond** Follow U.S. 16 west from Buffalo for about 16 miles to the South Fork Lodge. The pond is visible as you approach the lodge.
53. **Sundance Fairgrounds Pond** Take any exit into Sundance and proceed to the east end of town. The pond is located on the far side of the fairgrounds.
54. **Tie Hack Reservoir** Follow U.S. 16 west from Buffalo for about 15 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 21. Follow signs to the campground and lake. A weather-dependant road closure is in effect from March 1 to as late as June 20. Contact the Buffalo USDA Forest Service office for exact dates.
55. **Turner Creek Reservoir** Follow Weston County Road 14 (Skull Creek Road) northeast from Osage for 5.5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 914. Turn left (west) for 1.5 miles to the reservoir. Note this is a dry weather road only.
56. **Twin Lakes Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 335 west from Big Horn to County Road 26 (Red Grade Road) that becomes USDA Forest Service Road 26. Continue past the USDA Forest Service boundary for about 15 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 285. Follow 285 to the Twin Lakes Campground. The reservoir is a short pleasant walk from the campground.
57. **Upton Centennial Ponds** From Upton travel southwest 1.6 miles on Wyoming 116. Ponds are visible on the left. The middle pond is best.
58. **Willow Park Reservoir** From the west side of Story (just north of the Story Hatchery), take the USDA Forest Service Trail 33 (Penrose Park Trail) for about 5 miles to USDA Forest Service Road 320 (foot, horesback or ATV travel only). Continue through Penrose Park to the split. Willow Park Reservoir is accessed by USDA Forest Service Trails 331 and 338 which are to left (south).



AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS

Flaming Gorge Reservoir is the largest and most diverse fishery in this drainage. The reservoir supports large lake trout and kokanee salmon. It also provides great fishing for rainbow trout, channel catfish and smallmouth bass.

The high lakes of the Wind River Range can offer some of the most amazing trout fishing in the west. Rainbow, brook, cutthroat and the always popular and beautiful golden trout cruise these lakes, and with barely three months from last thaw to first freeze, they have no choice but to feed voraciously during the summer. The upper Green River and its tributaries provide good fishing with superb mountain scenery for any angler.

Streams in the upper Little Snake River drainage and the LaBarge Creek drainage offer anglers an opportunity to catch the native Colorado River cutthroat trout. And the Bear River and its tributaries, although not a part of the Green River drainage, but within the same management area, are home to Wyoming's native Bonneville cutthroat trout.

For more information on camping and access, please refer to USDA Forest Service maps when appropriate.



AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS

Rivers & Streams Access

- 1. Battle Creek** From Baggs follow Wyoming 70 east 10 miles, turn south on USDA Forest Service Road 807, 2.5 miles to campground.
- 2. Bear River** Access the Bear River off Wyoming 89 north of Evanston or Wyoming 150 south of Evanston. Be advised the majority of the Bear River is private property. Access private property by permission of the landowner only.
- 3. Blacks Fork River** Access south of Fort Bridger and Mountain View exits from Interstate 80, south and east of Robertson following route to Meeks Cabin Reservoir.
- 4. Duck Creek** Head north from Pinedale on U.S. 191. Access to the creek is available directly off the highway.
- 5. Fall Creek** Head south from Pinedale on U.S. 191. Before you reach the town of Boulder turn east on BLM Road 5106 and continue on this road through the WGFD Habitat Unit. Access is available on BLM and USDA Forest Service lands downstream from Burnt Lake. Access is also available on USDA Forest Service land upstream of Burnt Lake.
- 6. Green River** Boat ramps, camping and toilets are available at certain sites. Access is located at various points throughout the drainage on BLM, USDA Forest Service, and WGFD Public Fishing Access points. The Green River float map is available at the Pinedale Regional Office.
- 7. Green River (lower)** There are several access points along Wyoming 372 between Green River and U.S. 189 on BLM, Seedskafee National Wildlife Refuge, county and state lands. Be advised there is also some private land. Access private land by permission of the landowner only.
- 8. Gypsum Creek** Head north on Wyoming 352. Turn northeast on USDA Forest Service Road 680. The road parallels the creek. Access is available after you reach USDA Forest Service boundary.
- 9. Hams Fork** Follow Wyoming 233 7 miles north of Kemmerer and look for signs announcing WGFD Public Fishing Areas. Or, follow Wyoming 233 12 miles north of Kemmerer to school section parking. Continue on Wyoming 233 10 miles to USDA Forest Service land and campground.
- 10. LaBarge Creek** Most access is on State, BLM, and USDA Forest Service lands. The drainage is located in the Wyoming Range southwest of the town of LaBarge. Take U.S. 189 south past the town of LaBarge. Turn west on LaBarge Creek Road. The road parallels the creek.



AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS

- 11. Middle Piney Creek** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Pinedale in the Wyoming Range, via U.S. 191 to 189 to the town of Big Piney. Turn west on Wyoming 350 to County Road 111 to the USDA Forest Service boundary. Road parallels the creek.
- 12. New Fork River** Boat ramps and toilets are available at certain access points. Access is located at various points throughout the drainage on BLM, USDA Forest Service, State, and WGFD Public Fishing Access points. General description of the access points on the New Fork River are available at the WGFD Pinedale Regional Office.
- 13. North Cottonwood Creek** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Pinedale in the Wyoming Range, via U.S. 191 to 189, turn west on County Road 117 to 129 and follow this road to the USDA Forest Service Boundary.
- 14. North Piney Creek** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Pinedale in the Wyoming Range, via U.S. 191 to 189 to the town of Big Piney. Turn west on Highway 350 to County Road 111 to the USDA Forest

Service boundary. Head north on USDA Forest Service Road 10046. Public access is available upstream and downstream of the road crossing.

- 15. Pine Creek** Access is located on USDA Forest Service lands at the head of Fremont Lake. Access is also available downstream of Fremont Lake on USDA Forest Service and BLM lands, and through the town of Pinedale.
- 16. Pole Creek** Most access is available on the WGFD Habitat Unit and the USDA Forest Service land. Head south from Pinedale on U.S. 191 and turn east on Fayette/Pole Creek Road. Continue on this road through the WGFD Habitat Unit to USDA Forest Service lands.

Area 4 Rivers and Streams Species and Facilities



Mark Smith

	Map Number	Bear River Cutthroat	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Burbot	Channel Catfish	Colorado River Cutthroat	Cutthroat Trout	Grayling	Golden Trout	Kokanee Salmon	Lake Trout	Mountain Whitefish	Rainbow Trout	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Trout	Walleye	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Battle Creek	1		•				•							•						■		
Bear River	2	•																		■	■	■
Blacks Fork River	3		•	•									•	•						■		
Duck Creek	4		•	•										•								
Fall Creek	5		•	•										•						■		
Green River	6			•	•		•				•		•	•						■	■	■
Green River (lower)	7			•	•						•	•	•	•		•				■	■	■
Gypsum Creek	8		•				•													■		
Hams Fork	9		•	•				•						•	•					■	■	
LaBarge Creek	10		•	•			•						•	•						■		
Middle Piney Creek	11		•	•									•	•						■		
New Fork River	12			•	•			•			•		•	•							■	■
North Cottonwood Creek	13		•				•						•							■		
North Piney Creek	14		•				•	•												■		
Pine Creek	15		•	•			•							•								
Pole Creek	16		•	•										•						■		
Sandstone Creek, Big	17		•				•													■		
Sandy River, Big	18		•	•	•			•						•						■		
Sandy River, Little	19		•	•				•												■		
Savery Creek	20			•			•						•	•				•				
Smiths Fork, East Fork	21		•										•	•						■		
Smiths Fork River	22	•		•										•						■		
Smiths Fork, West Fork	23						•						•							■		
South Cottonwood Creek	24		•					•												■		
South Piney Creek	25		•	•				•					•	•						■		
Thomas Fork (Salt Creek)	26	•																		■		
Vermillion Creek, North Fork	27		•																	■		

AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS

17. **Sandstone Creek, Big** From Baggs follow Wyoming 70 east 32 miles, turn north on USDA Forest Service Road 801, travel 5.5 miles to culvert crossing.
18. **Sandy River, Big** There are several access points southwest from Farson along Wyoming 28. Or access headwaters by following Wyoming 28 northeast from Farson 32.2 miles turn left onto County Road 453. Follow County Road 453 32.8 miles to Big Sandy Openings.
19. **Sandy River, Little** Follow Wyoming 28 east from Farson 32.2 miles turn left on to County 453. Follow County Road 453 21.2 miles. Public land is both northeast and southwest of where County Road 453 crosses Little Sandy River.
20. **Savery Creek** Follow Wyoming 71 (turns into County Road 401) south of Interstate 80 exit in Rawlins 41.25 miles. Or, from Saratoga, follow County Road 500 east 25 miles to the junction of County Road 401. Then, turn left and follow County Road 401 (south) 8.2 miles to County Road 602. Or, from Wyoming 70 follow USDA Forest Service Road 801/401 north 14 miles to County Road 602. Turn west onto County Road 602 go west 4.4 miles and turn northeast through gate, go north by northeast for 2.2 miles then north by northwest for 0.3 miles. Park at gate and walk into Savery Creek tailwaters below High Savery Dam.
21. **Smiths Fork, East Fork** Follow Wyoming 410 south from Mountain View for 7 miles and turn left on County Road 283 (large dirt road). Follow County Road 283 6.4 miles and turn right on County Road 285. Follow County Road 285 2.1 miles.
22. **Smiths Fork River** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands north of the town of Cokeville. Head north out of Cokeville on Wyoming 232 for approximately 30 miles until you reach USDA Forest Service land. Or turn on the LaBarge Creek Road, approximately 1 mile south of the town of LaBarge. Continue on this road until you reach the Tri-Basin Divide. Head northwest on USDA Forest Service Road 10172 over Commissary Ridge until you reach the headwaters of the Smiths Fork.
23. **Smiths Fork, West Fork** From Robertson follow Wyoming 410 1.5 miles. Turn left on dirt road and travel 4 miles to USDA Forest Service lands.
24. **South Cottonwood Creek** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Pinedale in the Wyoming Range, via U.S. 191 to 189, turn west on County Road 117 to 129 and follow this road to the USDA Forest Service Boundary and turn south on USDA Forest Service Road 10050.
25. **South Piney Creek** Most access is on USDA Forest Service lands west of Pinedale in the Wyoming Range, via U.S. 191 to 189 to the town of Big Piney. Turn west on Wyoming 350 to County Road 142. Turn on County Road 142 to the BLM boundary. Road parallels the creek.
26. **Thomas Fork (Salt Creek)** From Cokeville head north on U.S. 30. Turn north on Wyoming 89 at Border Junction. Continue on this road until you reach the USDA Forest Service boundary. Or from Afton head south on Wyoming 89 and continue on this road until USDA Forest Service boundary.
27. **Vermillion Creek, North Fork** Follow Wyoming 430 56 miles south from Rock Springs.



Andrew Nil Kirk



Mark Smith

AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS

Lakes & Reservoirs Access

28. **Big Sandy Reservoir** Follow U.S. 191 8 miles north from Farson, then turn right (east) and continue 1.8 miles to the reservoir.
29. **Boulder Lake** Head south from Pinedale on U.S. 191 to the town of Boulder. Turn on Wyoming 353 until you reach Boulder Lake access road (County Road 125). Follow signs to boat ramp or trailhead/campground.
30. **Bridger Wilderness Lakes** There are over 600 lakes within the Bridger Wilderness that support fish. Access is available at several trailheads running from Green River Lake at the north to Big Sandy watershed to the south.
31. **Burnt Lake** Head south from Pinedale on U.S. 191. Before you reach the town of Boulder turn east on BLM Road 5106 and continue on this road through the WGFD Habitat Unit. Follow signs to Burnt Lake.
32. **Dollar Lake** Head north on Wyoming 352. At the USDA Forest Service boundary the road turns into USDA Forest Service Road 600. Continue on this road for another 10 miles. The lake is located on the west side of the road.
33. **Flaming Gorge Reservoir** Follow U.S. 191 19 miles south from Rock Springs, then turn right on Sage Creek Road. Or follow Wyoming 530 south from Green River.
34. **Fontenelle Reservoir** Follow U.S. 189 18 miles south from LaBarge, then turn left (east) and continue 5 miles to the reservoir. Or turn north from Exit 83 on Interstate 80 and follow Wyoming 372 north to the reservoir.
35. **Fremont Lake** From the town of Pinedale head north on Fremont Lake Road (County Road 154). Follow signs to the lake.
36. **Green River Lake** Head north on Wyoming 352. At the USDA Forest Service boundary the road turns into USDA Forest Service Road 600. Continue on this road until you reach the lake.

Area 4 Lakes and Reservoirs Species and Facilities



Geoff Klein

	Map Number	Bear River Cutthroat	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Burbot	Channel Catfish	Colorado River Cutthroat	Cutthroat Trout	Grayling	Golden Trout	Kokanee Salmon	Lake Trout	Mountain Whitefish	Rainbow Trout	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Trout	Walleye	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Big Sandy Reservoir	28		•	•										•						■	■	■
Boulder Lake	29		•								•	•		•						■	■	■
Bridger Wilderness Lakes	30		•	•				•	•	•		•	•							■	■	■
Burnt Lake	31		•									•	•							■	■	■
Dollar Lake	32													•						■	■	■
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	33		•	•	•						•	•	•	•						■	■	■
Fontenelle Reservoir	34		•	•				•			•	•	•	•						■	■	■
Fremont Lake	35		•								•	•	•							■	■	■
Green River Lake	36											•	•							■	■	■
Halfmoon Lake	37			•								•	•							■	■	■
High Savery Reservoir	38		•				•				•							•			■	■
Jim Bridger Pond	39			•									•	•	•	•	•				■	■
Kemmerer City Reservoir	40												•								■	■
Little Soda Lake	41												•							■	■	■
Meadow Lake	42							•													■	■
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	43						•						•								■	■
Middle Piney Lake	44						•					•	•								■	■
New Fork Lake	45		•								•	•	•								■	■
Soda Lake	46		•	•																	■	■
Sulphur Creek Reservoir	47	•	•										•	•					•		■	■
Viva Naughton Reservoir	48												•					•			■	■
Willow Lake	49		•	•								•	•								■	■
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	50	•																•			■	■

AREA 4, GREEN & BEAR RIVERS



Ron Carey

37. **Halfmoon Lake** From the town of Pinedale head north on Fremont Lake Road (County Road 154). Continue on this road for approximately 8 miles (past the sign to Fremont Lake). Turn east at sign for Halfmoon Lake Lodge.
38. **High Savery Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 71 (turns into County Road 401) south of the Interstate 80 exit in Rawlins 38.5 miles. Or, from Saratoga, follow County Road 500 east 25 miles to the junction of County Road 401. Then, turn left and follow County Road 401 (south) 5.2 miles to boat ramp access road. Or from Wyoming 70, follow USDA Forest Service Road 801/401 north 16.8 miles to the boat ramp access road. The reservoir is on the west side of County Road 401 and it is approximately 1.4 miles from the County Road 401 turnoff to the boat ramp.
39. **Jim Bridger Pond** Turn north from Exit 130 (Point of Rocks exit) on Interstate 80. Follow black-top road to the Jim Bridger Power Plant. The pond is on the left, the power plant is on the right.
40. **Kemmerer City Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 233 10 miles north from Kemmerer.

41. **Little Soda Lake** Turn on County Road 119 just north of the town of Pinedale. Follow signs to WGFD Habitat Unit. At the cattle guard located at the Unit boundary turn east. To access Little Soda Lake follow the road on the east side of Soda Lake and follow signs to Little Soda Lake.
42. **Meadow Lake** Head south from Pinedale on U.S. 191. Before you reach the town of Boulder turn east on BLM Road 5106 and continue on this road through the WGFD Habitat Unit. Follow signs to Meadow Lake.
43. **Meeks Cabin Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 410 south from Mountain View to the end of the pavement and follow signs to Meeks Cabin Reservoir.
44. **Middle Piney Lake** The lake is located at the head of Middle Piney Creek in the Wyoming Mountain Range. Head north from Pinedale on U.S. 191 to 189 until you reach the town of Big Piney. Turn west on Highway 350 to County Road 111 to the USDA Forest Service boundary. Road parallels the creek and ends at the lake.
45. **New Fork Lake** Head north from the town of Pinedale on Wyoming 352. Turn east on the New Fork Lake road and continue on this road until you reach the lake.
46. **Soda Lake** Turn on County Road 119 just north of the town of Pinedale. Follow signs to WGFD Habitat Unit. Continue on this road until you reach access points to Soda Lake.
47. **Sulphur Creek Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 150 9 miles south from Evanston, then turn left (east) at the sign and continue 1 mile to the reservoir.
48. **Viva Naughton Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 233 14.5 miles north from Kemmerer.
49. **Willow Lake** Turn on County Road 119 just north of the town of Pinedale. Follow signs to WGFD Habitat Unit. Continue through the Habitat Unit on County Road 119 until you reach Willow Lake.
50. **Woodruff Narrows Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 89 north from Evanston to the Utah-Wyoming border, then turn northeast and continue 4 miles to the lake.



AREA 5, NORTH PLATTE RIVER

In their hurry to get to Yellowstone Park, thousands of Wyoming visitors travel through southeastern Wyoming at a high rate of speed. In the process, they pass a lot of excellent fishing.

Trout fishing in the upper North Platte River (between the Colorado border and Interstate 80) is very good. The Miracle Mile, a stretch of the Platte between Seminoe and Pathfinder reservoirs, can be excellent, especially in the fall. Farther down the river, the Gray Reef section of the North Platte offers some of the best fishing for rainbow trout found anywhere. The Encampment and Laramie rivers also offer good stream fishing for trout.

Most of the reservoirs on the Platte between Interstate 80 and Casper support good populations of walleye and trout. Grayrocks and Glendo reservoirs in southeastern Wyoming are good cool-water fisheries.

For more information on camping and access, please refer to USDA Forest Service maps or the WGFD North Platte River Float Map when appropriate.



Rivers & Streams Access

- Big Creek** Follow Wyoming 230 18 miles east and south from Riverside. There is an access point where the highway crosses the creek.
- Douglas Creek** Follow Wyoming 130 west from Laramie to Wyoming 11. Turn left (south) and continue to Albany. Follow USDA Forest Service Road 500 west from Albany to USDA Forest Service Road 542 to Keystone. Access creek north and south of Keystone on USDA Forest Road 543.
- Encampment River** Follow Wyoming 70 southwest from Encampment to BLM Road 3047. Follow BLM Road 3047 to access area.
- Laramie Peak Streams** Streams draining Laramie Peak northwest of Wheatland. For detailed information, consult Medicine Bow National Forest map.
- Laramie River (Jelm)** Follow Wyoming 230 south and west from Laramie to Woods Landing, then turn left (south) on Wyoming 10 and continue 2 miles to WGFD parking.
- Laramie River (Monolith)** Follow Wyoming 230 5.2 miles south and west from Laramie, then turn left (south) on signed dirt road and continue for 1.5 miles.
- Laramie River (Greenbelt Park)** Numerous access points along Laramie River Greenbelt Trail.

AREA 5, NORTH PLATTE RIVER

Area 5 Rivers and Streams Species and Facilities

	Map Number	Bear River Cutthroat	Black Crappie	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Channel Catfish	Cutthroat Trout	Freshwater Drum	Golden Trout	Grayling	Kokanee Salmon	Largemouth Bass	Pumpkinseed	Rainbow Trout	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Muskie	Tiger Trout	Walleye	Yellow Perch	Yellowstone Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp
Big Creek	1				•									•											
Douglas Creek	2			•	•									•									■	■	
Encampment River	3			•	•									•									■	■	■
Laramie Peak Streams	4			•	•									•									■	■	
Laramie River (Jelm)	5				•																			■	
Laramie River (Monolith)	6				•																			■	
Laramie River (Greenbelt Park)	7				•																			■	
Laramie River, Little	8			•	•									•											
North Platte River (Bennett Peak)	9				•									•									■	■	■
North Platte River (Bixby)	10				•	•								•						•			■	■	■
North Platte River (Cardwell)	11				•									•										■	
North Platte River (Dave Johnston Power Plant)	12				•	•								•						•				■	■
North Platte River (Dugway)	13				•									•						•				■	■
North Platte River (Foote)	14				•									•										■	■
North Platte River (Ft. Steele/Rochelle)	15				•									•										■	■
North Platte River (Glendo)	16				•	•								•						•	•			■	■
North Platte River (Gray Reef to Glenrock)	17				•									•	•									■	■
North Platte River (Miracle Mile)	18				•	•								•						•				■	■
North Platte River (Pick Bridge)	19				•									•										■	■
North Platte River (Sanger)	20				•									•										■	■
North Platte River (Six Mile Gap)	21				•									•										■	■
North Platte River (Treasure Island)	22				•									•										■	■
Pole Mountain	23			•																				■	■
Rock Creek (near Arlington)	24			•	•									•											
Snowy Range Streams	25			•	•																			■	
Wagonhound Creek	26			•	•																			■	■

- Laramie River, Little** Follow Wyoming 130 20 miles west from Laramie, then turn right (north) on County Road 525 (Millbrook Road) and continue 1 mile to the river (State Land).
- North Platte River (Bennett Peak)** Follow Wyoming 230 4 miles east from Riverside, turn left (north) on County Road 660 and continue for 13 miles, then turn left (north) on BLM Road 3404 6 miles to Bennett Peak and the river.
- North Platte River (Bixby)** Follow County Road 27 13 miles from Glenrock.
- North Platte River (Cardwell)** Follow Wyoming 220 6 miles west of the town of Alcova then turn left (south) and continue 8 miles (1 mile past Pathfinder Dam).
- North Platte River (Dave Johnston Power Plant)** Follow County Road 27 east from Glenrock and continue across the bridge.
- North Platte River (Dugway)** Follow County Road 351 north from Sinclair toward Seminoe Reservoir and various trails.
- North Platte River (Foote)** Follow Wyoming 130 4 miles north from Saratoga, then turn left (west) on dirt road with WGFD access sign and continue 1.5 miles to the river.

- North Platte River (Ft. Steele/Rochelle)** Follow Interstate 80 15 miles east from Rawlins, take the Fort Steele exit and follow the south frontage road to about 11 miles of fishing easement.
- North Platte River (Glendo)** Follow County Road 17 (Glendo Park Road) 7 miles southeast from the town of Glendo. Turn left (south) and continue to access sites near Glendo Power Plant.



Andrew Nikirk

AREA 5, NORTH PLATTE RIVER

17. **North Platte River (Gray Reef to Glenrock)** Follow Wyoming 220 30 miles southwest of Casper, then turn left (southeast) on County Road 412 to Gray Reef Dam. Twelve public access sites are located on the reach of river between Casper and Gray Reef Dam. A float guide is available at BLM and WGFD offices for this reach. Signs on Wyoming 220 mark access roads to various sites. Most access sites have toilets, and some offer boat ramps.
18. **North Platte River (Miracle Mile)** Follow County Road 351 45 miles north from Sinclair. The road crosses the river. Or, follow Wyoming 220 from Casper to Alcova, then turn left (south) on County Road 407 (Kortes Road/Cottonwood Road). Turn right on County Road 351 which crosses the river.
19. **North Platte River (Pick Bridge)** Follow Wyoming 130 9 miles north of Saratoga, then turn left (west) on Pick Bridge Road with WGFD access sign. Continue 3 miles to Pick Bridge over the river.
20. **North Platte River (Sanger)** Follow Wyoming 130 9 miles north from Saratoga, then turn left (west) on the Pick Bridge Road with WGFD access sign. Continue 4 miles then turn right at WGFD access sign.
21. **North Platte River (Six Mile Gap)** Follow Wyoming 230 25 miles east and south from Riverside, then turn left (east) on USDA Forest Service Road (small sign at junction).
22. **North Platte River (Treasure Island)** Follow Wyoming 230 9 miles south from Saratoga, then look for WGFD access sign on the side of the road.
23. **Pole Mountain** Follow Interstate 80 12 miles east from Laramie. Or, follow Wyoming 210 (Happy Jack Road) 25 to 30 miles west from Cheyenne. Consult Medicine Bow National Forest map for detailed access information.
24. **Rock Creek (near Arlington)** Follow County Road 13 2.5 miles northeast of Arlington then turn right at sign.
25. **Snowy Range Streams** Follow Wyoming 130 west from Laramie or east from Saratoga to access streams in the Medicine Bow National Forest. Consult Medicine Bow National Forest map for more detailed information. There are hundreds of miles of streams in the area.
26. **Wagonhound Creek** Follow Interstate 80 west from Laramie 44 miles to the Wagonhound Rest Area and enter the WGFD Wick/Beumee WHMA. There are numerous access points to the creek from established roads within the WHMA.

Lakes & Reservoirs Access

27. **Alcova Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 220 2 miles west of the town of Alcova, then turn south on Lakeshore Drive and continue 2 miles.
28. **Alsop Lake** Follow Wyoming 130 5 miles west from Laramie, then turn right (northwest) on Wyoming 12 (Herrick Lane) and continue 7 miles.
29. **Lake Absaraca** Access from Central Avenue in northwest Cheyenne.
30. **Crystal Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 210 (Happy Jack Road) 14.5 miles west from Cheyenne, then turn left (west) and continue 6 miles to the lake on Crystal Lake Road (Curt Gowdy State Park).
31. **Dome Rock Reservoir** Follow County Roads 407 and 351 (the Kortes/Cottonwood Road) 19 miles south from the town of Alcova.
32. **East Allen Lake** Follow County Road 1 1.5 miles south from the town of Medicine Bow, then turn right (west) and continue 1 mile.
33. **Elk Mountain Reservoir** Exit Interstate 80 at Exit 255 then follow Wyoming 72 south toward the town of Elk Mountain. Reservoir is on the south side of the road and there is a parking area.
34. **Festo Lake** Follow Wyoming 312 1 mile west from Wheatland, then turn right (north) on County Road 268. Continue 2 miles north, then turn left (west) and continue 1 mile west on County Road 191.
35. **Gelatt Lake** Follow Wyoming 230 7.5 miles southwest from Laramie, then turn right (north) on County Road 422 (Pahlow Lane) and continue 5 miles to the lake.



Chris Madsen



Tom Annear

AREA 5, NORTH PLATTE RIVER

36. **Glendo Reservoir** Follow County Road 17 (Glendo Park Road) 4.5 miles southeast from the town of Glendo.
37. **Granite Reservoir** Follow County Road 210 (Happy Jack Road) 24 miles west from Cheyenne. Look for Curt Gowdy State Park sign on south side of the road.
38. **Grayrocks Reservoir** Follow Interstate 25 1 mile north from Wheatland, then turn right (east) and continue 0.5 miles on the Laramie River Road. Turn left (north) on Wyoming 320 and continue 2 miles north. Turn right (east) on County Road 647 and continue 14 miles east to the reservoir.
39. **Hawk Springs Reservoir** Follow U.S. 85 5 miles south from the town of Hawk Springs, then turn left (east) on County Road 186 and continue to the lake.
40. **Hog Park Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 70 (Battle Highway) 5 miles west from Encampment, then turn left (south) on USDA Forest Road 550 and continue 15 miles to the reservoir.
41. **Johnson Creek Reservoir** Follow U.S. 30 north from Laramie to Bosler Junction. Turn right (northeast) on Wyoming 34 and continue 26 miles to WGFD Sybille/Thorne/Williams area. Turn left (north) on dirt road up Johnson Creek.
42. **Lake Hattie** Follow Wyoming 230 15 miles west from Laramie to Harmony. Turn right (north) and continue 3.5 miles on County Road 44, then turn left (west) and continue 5 miles on County Road 424 to the lake.
43. **Lake Owen** Follow Wyoming 130 17 miles west from Laramie, then turn left (south) and continue 8 miles on Wyoming 11. Turn left (south) and continue 1.5 miles on County Road 7 (Fox Creek Road), then turn right (west) and continue 2 miles on USDA Forest Service Road 517. Turn left (south) on USDA Forest Service Road 540 and continue to the lake.
44. **Leazenby Lake** Follow U.S. 287 south 9 miles from Laramie, then turn left onto access road and follow to parking area.
45. **Lower North Crow Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 210 20 miles west from Cheyenne then turn right (north) on dirt road following WGFD access signs.
46. **Meeboer Lake** Follow Wyoming 230 southwest 10 miles from Laramie, then turn right (west) and continue 5 miles on County Road 422 (Pahlow Lane). Turn left and continue 1.5 miles on County Road 41.
47. **North Crow Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 210 25 miles west from Cheyenne, then turn right (north) on dirt road to the reservoir.
48. **Packers Lake** Follow County Road 79C 1.5 miles south from Lyman, Nebraska, then turn right (west) and continue 0.25 miles on an unnamed dirt road.
49. **Pathfinder Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 220 6 miles west of the town of Alcova then turn left (south) and continue 7 miles to the Pathfinder Road.
50. **Rawlins City Reservoir** Take Interstate 80 Exit 214 in Rawlins and follow Wyoming 71 south approximately 26 miles, then turn west onto McCarty Canyon Road. Follow McCarty Canyon Road about 2 miles and turn right onto a two-track road leading to the parking area below the reservoir.
51. **Rob Roy Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 130 17 miles west from Laramie, then turn left (south) on Wyoming 11 to Albany. Follow USDA Forest Service Road 500 11 miles to the lake.
52. **Rock Lake** Follow Interstate 25 4 miles south from Wheatland, then turn right (west) and continue 4 miles on Wyoming 34. Turn right (north) on County Road 151 and continue 2 miles, then turn left (west) and continue 0.25 miles on grated road to the lake.
53. **Saratoga Lake** Follow Wyoming 130 1 mile north from Saratoga, then look for the access sign on the east side of the road.
54. **Seminole Reservoir** Follow County Road 351 30 miles north from Sinclair. Or follow County Roads 407 and 351 (the Kortez/Cottonwood Road) south from Alcova or County Road 291 (the Hanna/Leo Road) north from Hanna to back roads leading west to the reservoir.
55. **Shirley Basin Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 487 north 21 miles from Medicine Bow, then take Wyoming 77 northwest 6 miles to a BLM road. Turn right and follow 1.7 miles to the reservoir.
56. **Sloans Lake** Access from Central Avenue in northwest Cheyenne.
57. **Snowy Range Lakes** Follow Wyoming 130 from Laramie or east from Saratoga to access in Medicine Bow National Forest. Consult Medicine Bow National Forest map for more detailed information. There are more than 100 lakes in the area.
58. **Sodergreen Lake** Follow Wyoming 230 22 miles southwest from Laramie, then look for the lake on the right (northwest) side of the highway.
59. **Teton Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 71 13 miles south from Rawlins. The reservoir is visible from the road and is marked with a BLM recreation sign.
60. **Toltec Reservoir** Follow U.S. 30 about 3 miles north from the town of Rock River, then turn right (east and northeast) on County Road 61 (Fetterman Road), to Wheatland Reservoir #3, then continue 24 miles north on County Road 61 (Fetterman Road) to access sign. Turn right (east) and continue 1 mile to the lake.
61. **Turpin Reservoir** Follow County Road 101 (Ranger Station Road) 11.6 miles south from the town of Elk Mountain, then continue 8 miles on USDA Forest Service Road 101.
62. **Twin Buttes Reservoir** Follow Wyoming 230 10 miles southwest from Laramie, then turn right (west) and continue 5 miles on County Road 422 (Pahlow Lane). Then continue west 1 mile on a grated road.
63. **Walker Jenkins Lake** Follow Wyoming 487 north from Medicine Bow 34 miles to County Road 2. Go east on County Road 2 3.5 miles to the lake.
64. **Wheatland Reservoir #1** Follow the directions to Rock Lake, then continue 1 mile north on County Road 151A.

AREA 5, NORTH PLATTE RIVER

65. Wheatland Reservoir #3 Follow U.S. 30 about 3 miles north from the town of Rock River, then turn right (east and northeast) on County Road 61 (Fetterman Road), to Wheatland Reservoir #3.

66. Wick Ponds Follow Interstate 80 west from Laramie 44 miles to the Wagonhound Rest Area and enter the WGFD Wick/Beumee WHMA. Follow access road west 1.2 miles, then turn left onto gravel road. First pond is 0.5 miles from turn. Two additional ponds are upstream.

Area 5 Lakes and Reservoirs Species and Facilities

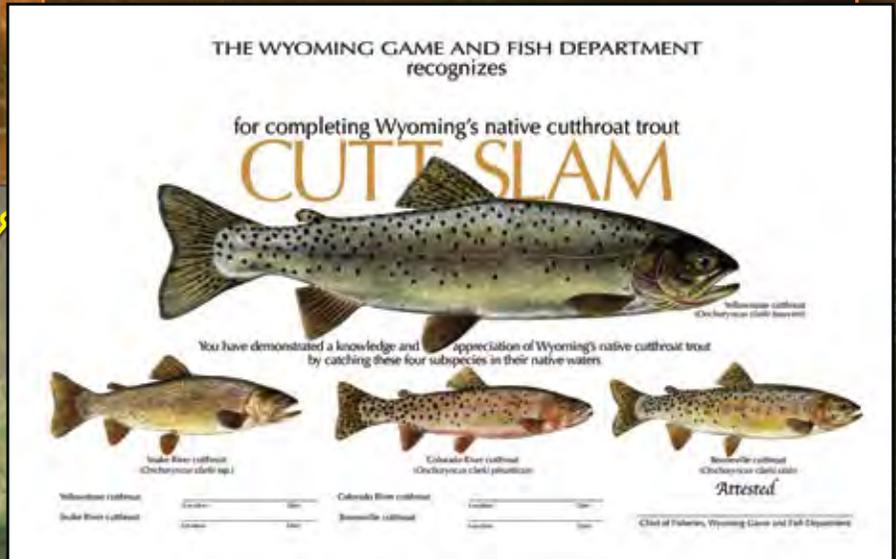
	Map Number	Bear River Cutthroat	Black Crappie	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Channel Catfish	Cutthroat Trout	Freshwater Drum	Golden Trout	Grayling	Kokanee Salmon	Largemouth Bass	Pumpkinseed	Rainbow Trout	Smallmouth Bass	Snake River Cutthroat	Splake	Tiger Muskie	Tiger Trout	Walleye	Yellow Perch	Yellowstone Cutthroat	Camping	Toilet	Boat Ramp	
Alcova Reservoir	27				•	•				•			•							•			■	■	■	
Alsop Lake	28					•							•											■	■	■
Lake Absaraca	29		•									•	•	•								•	•		■	■
Crystal Reservoir	30					•							•									•		■	■	■
Dome Rock Reservoir	31															•										
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CUTT-SLAM!

The WGFD Cutt-Slam program encourages anglers to learn more about Wyoming's cutthroat trout subspecies and develop more appreciation and support of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's cutthroat trout management programs.

To participate you must catch Wyoming's four cutthroat trout subspecies in their native range in Wyoming. Please send us a clear photo with information on the date and location of catch. We will have a Wyoming Game and Fish fisheries biologist verify species identification.

YOUR CERTIFICATE



Once we've verified your catch of all four subspecies, you will receive a signed color certificate featuring all four subspecies to recognize your accomplishment.

WYOMING CUTTHROAT TROUT NATIVE RANGES



Visit our Cutt-Slam web page at <http://wgfd.wyo.gov/web2011/fishing-1000209.aspx> or check with your local Wyoming Game and Fish office for more information.

WYOMING GAME FISH



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COLD-WATER FISH

Bonneville Cutthroat Trout

(*Onchorhynchus clarkii utah*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Body is greenish yellow to silvery gray
- Red to orange slash under jaw
- Spots are large, round and sparsely scattered, uniformly distributed
- Distinguished from rainbows by the lack of white tips on fins
- Distinguished from other cutthroat by its duller colors and uniform distribution of spots

Other Information

The Bonneville cutthroat trout is also known as the Bear River cutthroat trout. In Wyoming, it is native to the Bear River drainage.

Cutthroat are spring spawners. The principle food of the cutthroat is plankton and aquatic insects in lakes, and aquatic insects in streams. Cutthroat over twelve inches often feed on small fish and crayfish.



Colorado River Cutthroat Trout

(*Onchorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Body is bright, golden yellow with a brassy green back, the most colorful Wyoming cutthroat
- Large spots distributed uniformly on body and caudal fin, which can be rectangular in shape
- Adipose fin usually has a black border
- Orange tint along belly
- Red or orange slash mark under jaw
- Distinguished from other cutthroat subspecies by its bright colors and large spots
- Distinguished from rainbow trout by the lack of white tips on fins

Other Information

The Colorado River cutthroat trout is native to the Green River and Little Snake River drainages in Wyoming. In fact, they were the only trout found in those drainages. Numbers of Colorado River cutthroats were reduced through hybridization and competition with introduced non-native trout, like the brook trout and rainbow trout.

Colorado River cutthroat prefer small, clear streams and rivers along with small to medium size lakes. Cutthroat are spring spawners. The principle food of the cutthroat is plankton and aquatic insects in lakes, and aquatic insects in streams. Cutthroat over 12 inches often feed on small fish and crayfish.

Snake River Cutthroat Trout

(*Onchorhynchus clarkii ssp.*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Body is brownish yellow with dull silvery, green or bronze tints
- Very fine spots profuse and covering the body except the belly, which is white
- Red or orange slash under lower jaw
- Distinguished from other subspecies by its profuse fine spotting
- Distinguished from rainbow trout by its lack of white tips on its paired fins

Other Information

The Snake River cutthroat trout is also called the finespotted cutthroat. The native distribution is the Snake River. It is most sought after in the Jackson area by anglers, but is the most widely stocked subspecies outside of its native range. The Snake River cutthroat is the most widely adaptable subspecies of cutthroat trout.

The Snake River cutthroat prefers large rivers, but is widely adaptable to streams and lakes. Cutthroat are spring spawners. The principle food of the cutthroat is plankton and aquatic insects in lakes, and aquatic insects in streams. Cutthroat over 12 inches often feed on small fish and crayfish.

COLD-WATER FISH

Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout

(*Onchorhynchus clarkii bouvieri*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Yellowish brown, silvery or brassy bronze, becoming paler toward the belly
- Spots are medium in size, conspicuous, rounded and often concentrated towards caudal fin
- Red or orange slash under lower jaw
- Crimson blush on gill plate
- Distinguished from rainbow trout by the lack of white borders on its paired fins
- Distinguished from other cutthroats by its large black spots concentrated toward the caudal fin and its drab colors

Brown Trout

(*Salmo trutta*)



Identifying Characteristics

- General lack of spots on the tail
- Light colored "halos" around the dark spots
- May have some red or orange spots
- Small scales
- Distinguished from brook trout by dark spots on a light background versus light spots on a dark background for brook trout

Angling Tips

Most conventional trout fishing techniques work for brown trout. Trolling large plugs is especially effective for trophy browns in large reservoirs.

Other Information

In Wyoming, the Yellowstone cutthroat trout is native to the Yellowstone River drainage downstream to the Tongue River, including the Wind, Big Horn and Clark's Fork river drainages in Wyoming. It is the most widely recognized subspecies of the cutthroat trout. Yellowstones prefer clear, cool streams and rivers, but are also found in ponds and lakes. Food is primarily aquatic insects and terrestrial invertebrates.

Angling Tips

Angling success for all cutthroat trout species is found with most conventional trout fishing techniques. In fact, they are one of the easiest trout to catch. Don't forget to try for your Cutt-Slam!

Other Information

Though not a native of Wyoming, the brown trout is now widely distributed in lakes and streams throughout Wyoming. In streams, brown trout prefer dense cover, particularly overhead cover from undercut banks and vegetation. They are slightly more tolerant of high water temperatures than other trout.

The brown trout is a fall spawner. Like most trout, young browns feed on aquatic insects, crustaceans and plankton in lakes and reservoirs. Brown trout over 12 inches usually prefer larger food items such as small fish and crayfish. Due to their longer life span (up to 10 years) and preference for large food items, brown trout often reach trophy sizes. Fish over 10 pounds are not uncommon, and fish over 20 pounds have been taken from the North Platte River and Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Brook Trout

(*Salvelinus fontinalis*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Light spots on a dark background
- Some red or pink spots with blue halos concentrated on lower half of body
- Lower fins and tail have striking white border offset by black

Angling Tips

Brook trout are easily caught using most popular trout fishing methods. Most brook trout in Wyoming range from six to ten inches.

Other Information

The brook trout is native to the eastern United States and Canada from Labrador to Georgia and westward to Wisconsin. This species was widely introduced in the western United States from the late 1800s until around 1940 and is now found in Wyoming. The brook trout prefers clean, cold streams and has become well established in the mountain regions throughout most of the state.

The brook trout is a prolific fall spawner. In small streams, it often overpopulates, which may eliminate other trout species and cause the brook trout to be stunted, or unable to grow past a relatively small size. Like most stream trout, brook trout's food consists mainly of aquatic insects. Larger brook trout, particularly in lakes, often feed on smaller fish.

Lake Trout

(*Salvelinus namaycush*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Light-colored spots on a dark background
- Deeply forked tail
- Distinguished from brook trout by a deeply forked tail and absence of red or pink spots

Angling Tips

Since lake trout prefer deep, cold water, lake trout fishermen use specialized gear. Trolling large plugs or a spoon with weighted line or downriggers is a popular fishing method. Others prefer to jig large spoons with a chunk of sucker meat. Lake trout are the largest fish that live in Wyoming.

Other Information

The lake trout or mackinaw is native in Canada and the Great Lakes from the Yukon to the Atlantic coast. The lake trout is primarily an inhabitant of large, deep, cold lakes. The lake trout is a fall spawner that spawns on rocky shoals in lakes rather than in flowing water as other Wyoming trout.

Food of lake trout over 12 inches is predominantly fish. Trout, chubs, whitefish and kokanee have been found in lake-trout stomachs in Wyoming. The lake trout is an extremely long-lived fish with fish over 20 years old reported.

COLD-WATER FISH

Tiger Trout

(*Salmo trutta* X *Salvelinus fontinalis*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Dark maze pattern
- Yellowish orange belly and lower fins
- Brownish gray body
- Square tail fin

Angling Tips

Because tiger trout feed in shallow waters, anglers should fish fairly close to shore. Use any traditional fishing techniques such as streamers, spinners and jigs and the tiger trout should be fairly easy to catch.

Other Information

Named for their striped pattern, tiger trout are a hybrid fish; a cross between a female brown trout and a male brook trout. Fisheries managers stock them in waters for a variety of reasons, including for managing rough fish populations.

Tiger trout are a highly piscivorous (fish-eating) trout and prefer to feed in shallower waters. Tiger trout are also sterile, so managers can control their numbers through stocking.

Popularity of the tiger trout is quickly growing with anglers due to the fight they produce as well as their unique coloration.

Anglers report the tiger trout is very good eating, similar to a mild brook trout.

Splake

(*Salvelinus fontinalis* x *Salvelinus namaycush*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Dark background with white spots, or slightly pink spots
- Forked tail fin, although not as deeply forked as the lake trout
- Coloration patterns highly resemble the brook trout

Angling Tips

Like many species of trout, anglers can fish for splake with flies, lures or bait and find success from either a boat or from shore.

Other Information

Splake is a hybrid between a male brook trout and a female lake trout. Unlike many hybrids, the splake is not sterile. Splake are fertile and may reproduce in nature, although this is rare. Like most hybrid trout species, splake tend to grow faster than either of the parent species.

Splake are often used to control rough fish populations and thin out stunted brook trout population on lakes because they are piscivorous (fish-eating) as adults.

Golden Trout

(*Oncorhynchus aguabonita*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Uniquely vibrant markings, yellow gold to olive green tint on its sides and belly
- Two brilliant red stripes, one on its belly, the other on the lateral line
- Distinguished from cutthroat trout by the presence of a white tip on the pelvic and anal fins
- Distinguished from rainbow by the lack of spotting on front of the body

Angling Tips

Fishing for goldens can be frustrating due to their seeming disregard for flies, lures and bait at certain times. Best success is had using very small baits, lures or flies, and a lot of patience. Golden trout in high lakes often feed for only very short periods during the day, so the successful angler must spend a lot of time to make sure to be on the water at the right time. Most golden trout in Wyoming seldom exceed 14 inches.

Other Information

The golden trout is native to the South Fork of the Kern River in California. Golden trout have been introduced to Wyoming primarily in alpine lakes. There are currently over a hundred lakes in Wyoming managed for golden trout. Most of these lakes are in the Wind River Range, but there are also populations in the Absaroka, Big Horn and Snowy Range mountains.

The golden trout is a spring spawner. Hybridization with rainbow and cutthroat trout does occur, so management programs are designed to keep these species reproductively isolated whenever possible. Plankton is the principal food of golden trout in high lakes.

Rainbow Trout

(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Uniform black spots
- White tips on fins
- Distinguished from cutthroat by the presence of white tips on fins
- May have faint red or orange slash on lower jaw

Angling Tips

Rainbows are readily caught with spinning, bait and fly-fishing gear.

Other Information

Rainbow trout are native to the Pacific Coast and have been introduced widely to Wyoming. The rainbow, like the cutthroat, is a spring spawner. Since these two species are fairly close relatives, hybridization often occurs. Because of this, rainbow are no longer being stocked in waters containing native populations of cutthroat trout.

Rainbow prefer cool, clear water, either streams or lakes, with maximum water temperatures below 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Food of the rainbow trout in lakes is mainly plankton, but they also eat aquatic insects, snails, crayfish and freshwater shrimp. Larger rainbow prey on small fish. The primary food in streams is aquatic insects.

COLD-WATER FISH

Kokanee

(*Oncorhynchus nerka*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Silver during most of the year, but brilliant red during fall spawning
- 13 to 15 rays in the anal fin while trout have 9 to 11

Angling Tips

During the summer, kokanee can be taken by trolling pop-gear with worms or small, brightly colored spinners. Kokanee generally average 12 to 16 inches in Wyoming.

Other Information

The kokanee is a land-locked variety of the sockeye salmon native to certain lakes in Washington and British Columbia. Kokanee are well adapted for large, cool reservoirs. They possess large numbers of fine gillrakers, which enable them to feed on plankton more efficiently than most trout species.

Kokanee are fall spawners. Various strains spawn from late August to early November. In Flaming Gorge Reservoir, kokanee begin running Sheep Creek in early September. Kokanee usually begin running the Green River in October, and yet another subpopulation spawns along the shoreline of the reservoir in October and November. As with other Pacific salmon, kokanee die following spawning.

Mountain Whitefish

(*Prosopium williamsoni*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Small, pointed mouth
- Adipose fin
- Distinguished from trout by larger scales
- Distinguished from grayling by the small, pointed mouth and smaller dorsal fin
- Distinguished from suckers by the presence of the adipose fin

Angling Tips

Whitefish are often easily caught. Small nymphs, dry flies and spinners are excellent baits, as are aquatic insects fished on a small hook. Whitefish are good fighters when taken on light tackle; they are excellent table fare as well, especially when smoked. Wyoming whitefish generally average 10 to 16 inches.

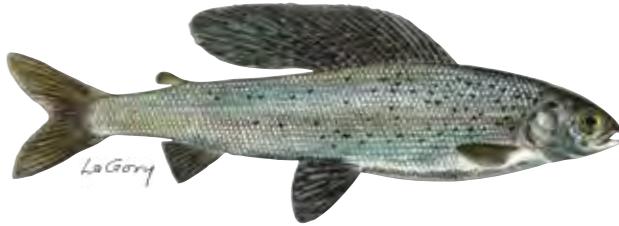
Other Information

In Wyoming, the mountain whitefish is common in all drainages west of the Continental Divide. It also occurs in the Madison, Yellowstone, Big Horn and Tongue drainages in the Missouri Basin. Although it inhabits some lakes, the mountain whitefish is generally found in large, clear streams where it prefers deep, fast water.

In streams, whitefish feed mainly on insects, including caddis fly and midge larvae, and stonefly and mayfly nymphs. Plankton is the primary food in lakes. The whitefish is a fall spawner, with the spawning period generally beginning in mid-October.

Grayling

(*Thymallus arcticus*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Large dorsal fin
- Distinguished from trout by the coarse scales and large dorsal fin
- Distinguished from whitefish by the larger dorsal fin, large mouth and spots on the sides
- Distinguished from suckers by the presence of an adipose fin

Angling Tips

Grayling are easily caught on small flies and spinners.

Other Information

Grayling are native in cold-water regions of the Northern hemisphere. In North America, their native range was across northern Canada with southern extensions into Michigan and the upper Missouri Drainage above the falls. Grayling have been introduced into a number of high lakes in Wyoming. Though they are a cold-water species, grayling generally do best in relatively shallow high lakes with more moderate summer water temperatures and longer growing seasons than those found in many alpine lakes.

The grayling is a spring spawner, migrating into inlet tributaries to spawn over gravel beds. Some grayling populations tend to become stunted due to the fish's prolific nature. Food of the grayling is similar to other Wyoming salmonids.

Burbot

(*Lota lota*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Distinguished from other Wyoming fish by the elongated body, yellowish brown color, large mouth with a single barbel (whisker) on the chin and microscopic scales

Angling Tips

The burbot is primarily nocturnal. For this reason, night fishing produces the best results, particularly during the special winter fishing season on Ring, Trail, Torrey and Ocean lakes and Boysen Reservoir and Bighorn Lake. Tip-ups rigged with minnows are the favorite technique of Wyoming anglers.

Other Information

The burbot, locally called ling, occurs throughout Canada south to Missouri and east to New England. In Wyoming, it is native to the Wind-Big Horn, Tongue and Clark's Fork drainages. The burbot prefers cold, deep lakes and large rivers.

Spawning takes place at night during the winter months. Swarms of burbot spawn over gravel or sand bottoms in pools of streams or shallow areas of lakes. Small burbot feed on aquatic insects. In lakes, burbot over 12 inches feed almost exclusively on fish and most actively when the water is cold.

Burbot can be fine eating. The flesh is delicious when the fish is taken from cold waters.

COOL-WATER FISH

Walleye

(*Sander vitreum*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Large silvery eye
- Large sharp teeth and anterior dorsal fin with spines
- Young walleye are distinguished from yellow perch by their numerous large teeth
- Distinguished from sauger by white marking on lower lobes of tail and anal fins and black membranes between last two or three spines of first dorsal fin

Sauger

(*Sander canadense*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Large silvery eye
- Large sharp teeth and anterior dorsal fin with spines
- Dark mottled coloration often present on sides
- Black spots on dorsal fin
- Distinguished from walleye by black spots on dorsal fin and wider head

Yellow Perch

(*Perca flavescens*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Spiny and soft dorsal fins not connected
- Back and side crossed by several vertical bars
- Distinguished from walleye and sauger by lack of large prominent teeth and anal fin with 6 to 8 soft rays rather than 11 to 14

Other Information

Preferred habitat includes large reservoirs or rivers. In Wyoming, walleye have been introduced in the North Platte River and reservoirs; Boysen, Grayrocks and Keyhole reservoirs; Bighorn and Ocean lakes; and a number of other waters. Young feed on aquatic insects and crustaceans while large walleye primarily eat fish.

Angling Tips

Angling is generally best in the spring and fall. Favored methods include trolling with plugs and bait rigged on spinners and casting jigs along rocky points.

Other Information

Sauger in Wyoming are found in the Wind-Big Horn drainage, Clear Creek in Sheridan County and the Tongue River and associated reservoirs. Young feed on aquatic insects and crustaceans while large sauger primarily eat fish. Sauger spawn in spring.

Angling Tips

The best sauger fishing is in the spring and early summer and then again in the fall. Preferred baits are night crawlers, minnows and jigs.

Other Information

Wyoming's most important perch fisheries include Glendo and Boysen reservoirs and Lake Hattie and Lake DeSmet. Perch are an important forage species for walleye. Perch spawn in the spring and eat plankton, aquatic insects and small fish.

Angling Tips

Perch are easily taken using bait such as worms, insect larvae and small minnows where legal. Ice fishing is a very popular technique.

Tiger Musky

(Esox masquinongy x Esox lucius)



Identifying Characteristics

- Elongated body
- Large dorsal, pelvic and anal fins set far back on body
- Distinct, snout-like mouth with many large teeth
- Silvery body largely without spots, but may have distinct tiger bars on a light background
- Markings may be absent in turbid waters
- Light body and dark markings are used to distinguish the tiger muskie from the northern pike. Tiger muskies also lack scales on the lower half of the operculum (gill cover).

Northern Pike

(Esox lucius)



Identifying Characteristics

- Elongated body
- Large dorsal and anal fins far behind the pelvis
- Distinct, snout-like mouth with many large teeth
- Distinguished from the muskellunge by having fully scaled cheek, rather than cheek with scales only on upper half and by having 5 sensory pores on each side of lower jaw, rather than 6 or more

Angling Tips

Northern pike are caught most easily in the spring and fall. Preferred lures are large plugs and spoons cast into bays and small openings in weed beds.

Other Information

Tiger muskies are highly piscivorous (fish-eating) and prey upon anything that fits in their mouth. This includes not only other fish but frogs, crayfish and even small mammals and ducklings. The tiger musky is a hybrid cross between muskellunge and northern pike. It was first brought to Wyoming in 1983 and introduced into Grayrocks Reservoir. The male of this species is a sterile fish and was mainly planted for anglers and to manage rough fish populations. They are known as a challenging catch, but once they have been hooked put on a stunning fight.

Angling Tips

Anglers should use traditional pike and muskie lures, but shouldn't hesitate to try smaller bass lures as well. Both trolling and casting are effective techniques on tiger muskies. Once again, they are difficult to catch, but worth the effort in the end.

Other Information

In Wyoming, northern pike have been introduced into Keyhole Reservoir, which is the only water the WGFD currently manages for this species. Northern pike prefer large lakes and reservoirs with an abundance of forage fish. Eleven to twelve-inch carp are the principle food of mature northerns in Keyhole. Spawning takes place in the early spring over flooded terrestrial vegetation. Growth rates are extremely fast. In Keyhole, some northerns have attained lengths of 40 inches and weights of 20 pounds in five years.

COOL-WATER FISH

Smallmouth Bass

(*Micropterus dolomieu*)

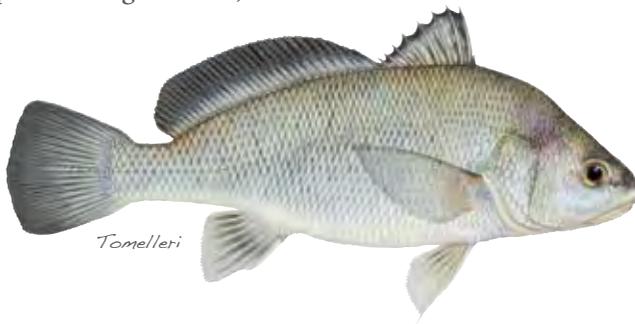


Identifying Characteristics

- Mouth does not extend past eye
- Body relatively slender
- 3 anal fin spines
- Usually 10 dorsal spines
- Distinguished from largemouth bass by smaller mouth, not extending much behind the back of the eye and also by spiny and soft dorsal fins that are well connected, a more uniform shading pattern without a lateral bar and usually a more striking orange or reddish eye

Freshwater Drum

(*Aplodinotus grunniens*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Blunt snout
- Pronounced humpback appearance
- Long dorsal fin extends from the hump to its tail
- Rounded tail

Angling Tips

Freshwater drum are often caught while fishing for other species. Some anglers report they fight hard and can be caught by most traditional angling techniques. Freshwater drum are nocturnal with the bulk of most catches being made early in the morning or late at night when the fish are feeding.

Other Information

The smallmouth bass is an introduced species in Wyoming. Smallmouth bass preferred habitat is cool, clear rivers and large, cool, clear lakes. Strip-mine ponds are also an important habitat in northeastern Wyoming.

Smallmouth spawn in the early summer when water temperatures approach 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Spawning takes place in streams or lakes over a nest constructed by the male on rubble, gravel or sand bottoms. The male guards the nest and newly hatched fry. Young smallmouth feed on plankton and aquatic insects. Larger smallmouth feed primarily on crayfish and small fish along rocky shorelines.

Angling Tips

Casting spinners, rubber worms and jigs along rocky shorelines can be productive methods to catch smallmouth bass. Fly anglers do well with streamers fished off a sinking line.

Other Information

The name freshwater drum comes from the drumming, or sound this fish makes that is thought to be related to their spawning. They have a specially adapted swim bladder that produces this sound. Many fish will gather in open water and begin drumming. Freshwater drum are found almost exclusively in Grayrocks Reservoir.

Freshwater drum are benthic, or bottom dwellers, and feed primarily on aquatic insect larvae and bivalve mussels. The flesh of the freshwater drum is succulent, but many fishermen are put off by the drum's mucus coating and smell.

Largemouth Bass

(Micropterus dolomieu)



Identifying Characteristics

- Longer maxilla, mouth extends to the back of the eye
- Conspicuous dark bar along sides of body
- Spinous dorsal and soft dorsal nearly separate
- Body relatively slender
- 3 anal fin spines, usually 10 dorsal fin spines

Other Information

The largemouth bass was introduced into a number of Wyoming lakes in eastern counties, the Big Horn Basin and the Lander area. Largemouth prefer large lakes and reservoirs with an abundance of aquatic vegetation and summer temperatures exceeding 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Spawning is generally the same as a smallmouth, but with a stronger tendency toward lake spawning. Fish are the main diet item of adult largemouth. Stunted populations of largemouth often result when forage fish are not abundant.

Angling Tips

The preferred fishing technique is to cast plastic worms or plugs near preferred cover.

Channel Catfish

(Ictalurus punctatus)



Identifying Characteristics

- Deeply forked caudal fin
- Black spots on younger fish
- No scales on body
- Large barbels or whiskers

Angling Tips

Night fishing with worms, dead minnows or various "stink baits" is the most common technique for catching catfish. Patience is generally required as channel cats are surprisingly cautious feeders and often take baits slowly.

Other Information

In Wyoming, the channel catfish is native to the rivers of the Missouri Drainage and has been widely introduced elsewhere. Channel catfish prefer large reservoirs and rivers where summer temperatures exceed 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Channel cats tolerate turbidity but grow best when water is relatively clear. The channel catfish is a summer spawner in Wyoming. Spawning primarily occurs under submerged objects or in burrows, generally in large streams, but some reproduction occurs in reservoirs.

Channel catfish eat almost anything. Aquatic insects are the preferred food of small catfish. Larger catfish may have fish as their main diet. They grow slowly, but are extremely long-lived. It may take a catfish five years to grow 15 inches in Wyoming. Individuals are known to live more than 20 years.

WARM-WATER FISH

Black Bullhead

(Ameiurus melas)



Identifying Characteristics

- Black bullhead, like all Wyoming catfish, can be distinguished from other Wyoming fish by the presence of long barbels (whiskers) and the lack of scales
- Distinguished from the channel catfish by its square caudal fin
- Distinguished from the stonecat by its completely separated adipose and caudal fins

Other Information

Bullheads prefer small, muddy lakes and calm pools in warm streams. The black bullhead feeds on a wide variety of food, primarily aquatic insects, but will eat almost anything edible that is available.

In Wyoming, bullheads spawn in early summer. Eggs are laid in small depressions. The adults guard eggs and newly hatched fry. When habitat conditions are favorable and predators rare, bullheads have a tendency to produce dense populations of stunted fish.

Angling Tips

Still-fishing with worms is a favorite technique for catching bullheads.

Stonecat

(Noturus flavus)



Identifying Characteristics

- Seldom exceeds eight inches in Wyoming
- Distinguished from other Wyoming catfish by its round caudal fin which extends all the way to the adipose fin

Angling Tips

Stonecats seldom become very abundant. They are caught, incidentally, when still-fishing with bait.

Other Information

The stonecat's native distribution is similar to that of the bullhead, but it is primarily an inhabitant of large and medium-sized streams. Its preferred habitat is rubble-bottom streams where there are large rocks under which this fish can live.

Spawning takes place in the summer in small depressions built under rocks or debris. Like the other catfishes, the adults guard the nest and newly hatched fry. Food is primarily bottom dwelling invertebrates and small fish.

Rock Bass

(*Ambloplites rupestris*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Lines of blackish spots on body
- Red eye
- Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected with 12 dorsal fin spines
- Parallel lines of blackish spots on sides
- Distinguished from green sunfish by having 6 anal fin spines rather than 3

Other Information

Native range of the rock bass is from Manitoba east through the Great Lakes states to New York and South to Oklahoma. Rock bass have been introduced to several locales in northeastern Wyoming including LAK Reservoir, Lake DeSmet and the Tongue River. Rock bass prefer pools in rubble-bottomed streams but also do well in lakes, especially when there are areas of rock bottom. Spawning and food habits are similar to those of most sunfishes.

Angling Tips

Rock bass are easily taken on hook and line using small baited hooks or flies. Unfortunately, this species seldom reaches a size to interest many fishermen.

Black Crappie

(*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected
- 5 to 8 anal fin spines
- Distinguished from white crappie by having 7 to 8 dorsal fin spines, rather than 6, also by having dark markings on side that consist of irregularly arranged speckles and blotches rather than regularly arranged vertical bars

Other Information

In Wyoming, black crappie are found in Ocean Lake, Boysen and Glendo Reservoirs, as well as other reservoirs and small lakes. Crappie do best in lakes and reservoirs with warm water temperatures and an abundance of small forage fish.

Spawning takes place in the early summer when water temperatures reach 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Spawning patterns are similar to those of bass and sunfish. Food of the crappie includes insects and crustaceans with a strong preference for small fish as the crappie get larger.

Angling Tips

Black crappie are taken on hook and line using bait, small flies, spinners and small plugs. They are often found in association with rocks, submerged trees and other structures.

WARM-WATER FISH

White Crappie

(*Pomoxis annularis*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Body deep and strongly compressed
- Maxillary (mouth) extending to the level of the middle of the eye
- Dark olive on the top of the body, silver on the sides with about 10 distinct vertical bars
- Large eye
- Large mouth
- White belly
- Dorsal, anal and caudal fins mottled

Other Information

In Wyoming, the white crappie is found in a variety of waters. Spawning and food habits of the black and white crappie are essentially the same. Crappie do best in lakes and reservoirs with warm water temperatures and an abundance of small forage fish.

Spawning takes place in the early summer when water temperatures reach 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Spawning patterns are similar to those of bass and sunfish. Food of the crappie includes insects and crustaceans with a strong preference for small fish as the crappie get larger.

Angling Tips

White crappie are taken on hook and line using bait, small flies, spinners and small plugs.

Bluegill

(*Lepomis macrochirus*)



Identifying Characteristics

- Deep body with spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected
- Distinguished from green sunfish and rock bass by smaller mouth not extending to middle of the eye
- Distinguished from the pumpkinseed by the lack of an orange spot on the gill cover
- 2 to 3 anal fin spines
- 10 dorsal spines
- Dark "ear" flap on gill plate
- Soft dorsal fin with a black blotch near base of last few rays

Other Information

Bluegill were introduced in Wyoming. Bluegill prefer warm, weedy ponds, sloughs and small lakes. They are often an important forage fish in association with largemouth bass. Spawning takes place in the summer when water temperatures reach 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Spawning patterns are similar to the other sunfish and black bass. Food of the bluegill is primarily aquatic insects, small crustaceans and snails.

Angling Tips

Bluegill are easily caught with worms and small flies. Wyoming bluegills seldom exceed six inches.

Green Sunfish

(Lepomis cyanellus)



Identifying Characteristics

- Spiny and soft dorsal fins well connected
- 2 to 3 anal fin spines
- 10 dorsal spines
- Dark "ear" flap on gill plate has light colored margin
- Distinguished from bluegill by larger mouth with jaw extending to middle of eye and lack of vertical bars
- Distinguished from the rock bass by having three rather than five anal spines
- Distinguished from the pumpkinseed from lack of orange spot on gill cover

Other Information

In Wyoming, where it has been introduced, this species is the most common and widely distributed sunfish. Green sunfish thrive in small ponds, reservoirs and slow-moving streams. Reproduction follows the same patterns as those of the other sunfish and is quite similar to that of the black basses.

Green sunfish begin spawning in the early summer when water temperatures reach 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The green sunfish diet includes aquatic insects, snails, crustaceans and small fish.

Angling Tips

The green sunfish can be readily taken by hook and line using bait and small flies. Unfortunately, it seldom reaches a desirable size.

Pumpkinseed

(Lepomis gibbosus)



Identifying Characteristics

- Pumpkinseeds are distinguished from other Wyoming sunfish by the orange spot on the gill cover

Other Information

The pumpkinseed prefers shallow water with some weed cover. Spawning is similar to that of other sunfish and starts as water temperatures reach 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Food habits are also similar to those of other sunfish with less preference for small fish.

Angling Tips

Pumpkinseeds are easily caught with bait and small flies. Pumpkinseeds feed all day.

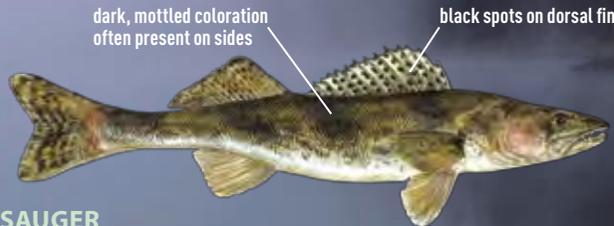
IF YOU DON'T KNOW ... LET IT GO!

IS IT A SAUGER OR A WALLEYE?

Walleye and sauger are closely related species in the perch family that have a similar appearance. Sauger are native to the Missouri River drainage and inhabit the Wind-Big Horn, Tongue and Powder River drainages in Wyoming. Walleye are important game fish that are not native to Wyoming.

Sauger numbers are declining across the Missouri River drainage. Biologists are concerned about the long-term survival of sauger populations in Wyoming. Our populations are small and are some of the few remaining genetically pure populations in the region. Sauger creel limits have been reduced to protect these populations. Anglers will need to distinguish between the two species because sauger limits are separate from walleye limits.

The easiest way to tell them apart is by the small black spots on the dorsal fin of sauger. Walleye do not have spots on their dorsal fin.



SAUGER

Best distinguished from walleye by black spots on dorsal fin. Dark, mottled coloration often present on sides.



WALLEYE

Best distinguished from sauger by black membranes between last two or three spines of the first dorsal fin.

IS IT A BROOK TROUT OR A SPLAKE?

Brook trout are not native to Wyoming, but are now widely distributed. Splake are a hybrid between a lake trout and brook trout. The splake is piscivorous like a lake trout and grow larger than brook trout. Splake are stocked to control undesirable species such as longnose and white suckers in coldwater reservoirs, as well as stunted brook trout populations in alpine lakes. Brook trout and splake are similar in appearance. They can be distinguished by observing the tail. Splake have a forked tail, whereas brook trout have a square tail.



BROOK TROUT

Light spots on a dark background. Some red or pink spots with blue halos concentrated on lower half of body. Lower fins and tail have striking white border offset by black. Brook trout have a square tail.



SPLAKE

Splake can exhibit identifiable characteristics of either brook trout or lake trout. The key characteristic to distinguish between splake and brook trout is the tail. Splake have a forked tail.

IS IT A CUTTHROAT OR A RAINBOW?

Cutthroat trout and rainbow trout are closely related members of the trout family. Cutthroat trout are native to the intermountain west including Wyoming. There are four subspecies of cutthroat trout native to Wyoming (more than any other state). Rainbow trout are important game fish that are not native to Wyoming.

Cutthroat trout populations are lower than historic levels for a variety of reasons. Over-harvest by anglers has been identified as contributing to the problem. The cutthroat trout creel limit has been reduced to conserve populations in their native habitats.

Cutthroat trout have a variety of spotting patterns (see the Cutt-Slam box on page 33 for examples). They readily hybridize with rainbow trout, which further complicates identification. The easiest way to tell them apart is by examining the anal and paired pelvic fins (see diagram). Rainbow trout and hybrids will have white tips on these fins. Pure cutthroat trout will never have white tipped fins.



CUTTHROAT TROUT

Distinguished from rainbow trout and hybrids by the presence of red or orange slash under the jaw and NO white tips on anal and pelvic fins. Other characteristics include black spotting generally concentrated toward the tail (except on the Snake River cutthroat which has uniform distribution of fine black spots) and few or no spots on the head.



RAINBOW TROUT AND RAINBOW-CUTTHROAT HYBRID (CUTTBOW) TROUT

Distinguished from cutthroat trout by presence of white tips on the fins. Other characteristics include more uniform black spots and more spots on the head, and may or may not have a red or orange slash on the lower jaw.

Fish art by Michelle LaGory, except Splake by Joseph Tomelleri.

