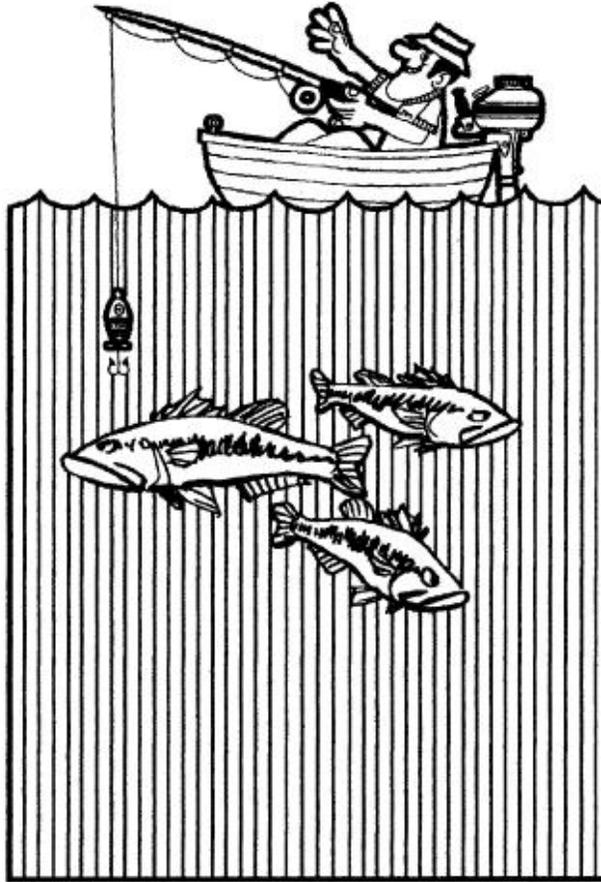


2012

Washington

Fishing Prospects

WHERE TO CATCH FISH IN THE EVERGREEN STATE



Washington Department of
FISH AND WILDLIFE
600 Capitol Way N – Olympia, WA 98501-1091
<http://wdfw.wa.gov>

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AGENCIES CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency Internet address — <http://wdfw.wa.gov>

On-line license sales — <http://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov>

Toll-free license sales — 1-866-246-9453

For fishing regulation changes, email: fishregs@dfw.wa.gov

For all other questions or comments, email: fishpgm@dfw.wa.gov

Poaching Hotline – (877) 933-9847

To report derelict fishing gear – (800) 477-6224

To report fish kills, or oil or hazardous material spills, contact:

Department of Emergency Management: (800) 258-4990

Toll-free WDFW shellfish rule change hotline — 1-866-880-5431

Toll-free DOH Shellfish Biotoxin hotline — 1-800-562-5632

Fishing rule change hotline — (360) 902-2500, press 2 for recreational rules

Email fishing regulations questions to: fishregs@dfw.wa.gov

Email other fishing questions/comments to: fishpgm@dfw.wa.gov

Fishing & Shell Fishing Rules for National Parks, certain Federal Lands, and Indian Reservations see:

Olympia National Park - (360) 565-3130

Gifford Pinchot national Forest – (360) 891-5009 or www.fs.fed.us/gpnf

Mt. Rainier National Park – (360) 569-2211

North Cascades National Park – (360) 854-7200

For rules that apply within the parks (State parks) – (360) 902-8500

State license and rules apply on Private, State and National Forest Lands.

Before fishing on Indian reservations, contact the tribe for the necessary permits and rules.

Quinault Indian Nation – (360) 276-8211

Colville Confederated Tribes - (509) 634-4711

Puyallup Tribe of Indians (253) 845-9225

Yakama Nation – (509) 865-5121

Lummi Tribe - (360)348-1489

Swinomish Tribal Community – (360) 466-7200

Makah Tribe - (360) 645-2201

Kalispel Tribe (509) 445-1147

An access permit is required to fish waters on a Military reservation

For Joint Base Lewis-McChord information can be found at

http://www.jblmmwr.com/outdoor_rec.html

General inquiries about Canadian fishing regulations and licensing

Phone (604) 666-0384 or FAX (604) 666-1847

***Fishing in Washington* Sport Fishing regulations pamphlet is available online at**

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations/>

WDFW Regional Contact Information



Headquarters/Switchboard

600 N Capitol Way
Olympia WA 98501-1091 (mailing address)
1111 Washington Street SE
Olympia WA (physical address)
Phone: (360) 902-2200 (reception desk)
(360) 902-2700 (Fish Program)

Eastern Washington (Region 1)

2315 N Discovery Place
Spokane Valley WA 99216-1566
Phone: (509) 892-1001

Southwest Washington (Region 5)

2108 Grand Boulevard
Vancouver WA 98661-9607
Phone: (360) 696-6211

Columbia Basin (Region 2)

1550 Alder Street NW
Ephrata WA 98823-9699
Phone: (509) 754-4624

Coast/Olympic/South Sound (Region 6)

48 Devonshire Road
Montesano WA 98563-9618
Phone: (360) 249-4628 or 586-6129

South Central Washington (Region 3)

1701 S 24th Avenue
Yakima WA 98902-5720
Phone: (509) 575-2740

Wenatchee District Office

3860 Chelan Highway North
Wenatchee WA 98801-9607
Phone: (509) 662-0452

North Puget Sound (Region 4)

16018 Mill Creek Boulevard
Mill Creek WA 98012-1296
Phone: (425) 775-1311

Point Whitney Shellfish Laboratory

1000 Point Whitney Road
Brinnon WA 98320-9707
Phone: (360) 796-4601

What's New for the 2012-2013 Season?

2012 will bring several changes to be aware of in the Washington State Fishing Regulations. These rule changes are described in the front section of 2012/2013 "Fishing in Washington" regulations pamphlet (available on or before May 1, 2012) and online at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for the actual regulatory language and rules. For a complete text and a listing of the changes made by the WDFW Commission at the February, March and April 2012 meetings, please refer to http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations/rule_proposals/.

STATEWIDE RULE CHANGES

In the past, statewide rule changes have been included in Fishing Prospects for the benefit of the anglers accessing this document. Unfortunately this will no longer occur due to the timing of the publication and regulation change/approval timelines. Currently all salmon marine water rules are negotiated under the North of Falcon committee process. The outcomes will be announced just prior to the release of the "Fishing in Washington" sport fish regulations pamphlet. Refer to this pamphlet and to the agency web site for all changed, new, and for those updated throughout the season. The web site is <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>.

Please make sure that you return/report your catch record information for fishing and crabbing. The information on these cards is vital to providing accurate fish and crab harvest numbers. Remember that early crab, late crab and fish catch-record cards are three separate documents and that means there is the potential for three separate fees being imposed. **If you are a Master Hunter, please be aware that failure to report these on time can result in the loss of that certification for up to five years.** Again, check the web site and rules pamphlet for more information regarding this change as it will be noted in the "new rule changes" section for all to be aware of.

Remember, when preparing to enjoy a day fishing on the water, it is each angler's responsibility to know the rules for the waters they are fishing. Keep a copy of the current Fishing in Washington Sport Fishing regulations pamphlet with you at all times, and be sure to check the WDFW web site for any changes that may have occurred after the publication of the regulation pamphlet.

INTRODUCTION

Washington State continues to provide good to excellent marine fishing and shell-fishing along more than 500 miles of Pacific coast shoreline, and over 2,000 combined miles of Puget Sound, San Juan Islands, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Hood Canal shoreline. Sport fishing opportunities also abound in our 4,000 rivers and streams (stretching over 50,000 miles), more than 7,000 lakes (over 2,500 at alpine elevations), and 200+ reservoirs. Many lakes in the state are now open year-round, but the spring lake fishing “opener” on the last Saturday in April signals the traditional start of Washington’s most intense freshwater fishing activity. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) estimates that as many as 300,000 anglers are out looking for a “bite” on that weekend alone. Other waters are managed in shorter seasons, often to protect nesting waterfowl or for other biological reasons. To meet fishing demand, WDFW hatcheries stock about 19 million trout and kokanee fry annually that will grow to catchable size in time for the spring opener. Another three million catchable trout are planted in lakes and streams in the late winter through spring. In addition, a number of lakes throughout the state will receive “bonus” plants of sterile triploid rainbow trout that can grow to impressive size. For a list of lakes and streams that are planted, along with their scheduled allotments of fish, visit <http://wdfw.wa.gov>. Phone numbers and web site address information can be found at the front of this publication.

Rivers and streams generally open the first Saturday in June, after trout have had a chance to spawn and most anadromous salmonid smolts (juvenile salmon, steelhead, sea-run cutthroat, and char) migrate to saltwater. Most rivers and streams are now managed to produce wild trout, coastal and westslope cutthroat, salmon, and steelhead. Consequently, few are stocked with hatchery reared trout. Open seasons for marine fish, anadromous fish, and shellfish vary according to species and sometimes are set or adjusted during the year. Some rules and seasons may seem complex or restrictive, but are necessary to protect fragile populations of animals and, in the case of shellfish, sometimes are set to protect people. In addition to more publicized fish planting programs, WDFW also manages stocking programs designed to enhance fishing opportunities for species such as clams and oysters.

Shellfish beaches and regulations are listed on WDFW’s web site. Winter storms sometimes have a negative impact on fisheries. Excess silt coupled with strong stream flows can present serious problems for egg and juvenile fish survival, and excess turbidity hurts survival and growth of fry. Road washouts can make access to some waters difficult due to lowered water levels or stream blockages, and can also have a negative effect on egg and juvenile salmonid survival. The County-by-County listings later in this publication attempt to note any issues that may be caused by weather. Remember that this year the winter snowpack is significant and at lower elevations. As spring melt occurs, additional hazards may be uncovered and cause road and trail closures for public safety reasons. Be sure to contact state and national forest/land managers to be sure of access and safe passage. Here are some fishing highlights to consider each year:

- Even though many lakes are open year-round and are stocked with hatchery trout as early as mid-March, they don’t get much angling pressure until the traditional “opener” on the last Saturday of April. Anglers may be missing a good bet for some early season trout success in

late March and early-middle April. For fish stocking information on specific waters, go to the following web site: http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/reports_plants.html and look under “Fish Plants and Stocking Reports.” Look for the March 1st and April 1st opening lakes and give these a try for some outstanding early fishing action. Lakes opening later in the year will be stocked according to the stocking plan that can be found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>, be sure to check this out. Dates for stocking are generally listed in a two-week time frame. Some bodies of water are not stocked until right up to the day of the lakes opening due to fish predation issues by waterfowl.

- Planted trout tend to remain in the top 3-5 feet of water for up to a week after planting. Anglers can improve their success rate by shallow-trolling small lures or baits during this period.
- Trout fishing, especially for rainbows in lowland lakes, is usually best in spring and fall when the water is cool (but not frigid).
- Larger, deeper lakes can be good for trout all year. Fishing shallow waters in the spring and fall and deeper waters in the summer months will add to the success of a fishing adventure, especially when fishing for warmer water species.
- May, June, and July are usually best for kokanee (a landlocked or non-anadromous sockeye salmon).
- Many alpine or high elevation lakes are stocked with cutthroat, rainbow, and golden trout between June and October. A few lakes have naturally reproducing populations, while some are purposely left barren. Introduced eastern brook trout, lake trout, tiger trout, and brown trout add diversity to the program. Stocked fry generally reach harvestable size in a year or two, depending on a lakes nutrient and food levels. The shorter high lake-growing season often limits the size of the fish.
- As temperatures rise, warmwater species such as bass, sunfish, and catfish provide yet other angling prospects.
- Walleye fishing in Columbia River reservoirs is mostly a year-round opportunity, with most trophy class fish caught in late winter and early spring months.
- Mountain whitefish are popular stream catches in winter when they gather in schools to spawn. Some streams have special “whitefish-only” winter seasons. Please be sure to review the special gear rules that apply to this fishery. These can be found in the *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet in the green section under definitions.
- Angling opportunities for anadromous fish such as steelhead and salmon can vary widely according to area, time of year, and conservation status of the particular run or species. Due to the variable nature of these returns, salmon seasons are sometimes limited and/or opened and closed to help assure escapement for spawning in addition to catch allowances, or the season may be curtailed all together. Check the latest regulations pamphlet, and be sure to

review all subsequent changes as the season continues throughout the year on WDFW's web site, or contact your nearest WDFW regional office for details. The web site address and phone numbers can be found in the front of this publication.

- North Coast and Puget Sound fisheries for smelts such as surf and longfin will vary with the run size.
- Watch the media and agency web sites for up to date information on salmon and steelhead returns statewide.
- Shad runs in the lower Columbia River generally peak in late May through early July, with several million shad passing Bonneville Dam annually. Large runs and little pressure on this hard fighting, non-native fish make chances of success high.
- Sturgeon fishing on the Columbia River is growing more popular each year, requiring more restrictive measures to protect its future. Harvest quotas, which are set before the season, are often reached earlier than anticipated, requiring changes or early closures. Check the WDFW fishing hotline (360) 902-2500, the Vancouver regional office (360) 906-6700, or WDFW's web site for the latest information. Effective starting January 1st 2009 a new method of measurement for legal retention size was put in place for all sturgeon fishing in Washington. Please see the *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet section on definitions (green section) for this new way of measuring your catch to determine if it is legal to keep. Daily limits continue to remain at one (1) fish per day, five (5) fish annually. Catch record cards are required and must be marked immediately upon landing your legal catch. Check the WDFW fishing hotline (360) 902-2500, the Vancouver regional office (360) 906-6700, or WDFW's web site for the latest information. Based on the continued decline in sturgeon abundance, the 2012 white sturgeon harvest guideline has been reduced nearly 39% from 2011, which followed a 30% reduction from 2010 and a 40% reduction from 2009. Don't forget to turn in your catch record card at the conclusion of this year's season.
- The steelhead catch record card reporting system has been changed to allow for the purchase of additional catch record cards. While the **only one-wild fish retention per year** on selective streams and rivers is still the rule, read the regulations to become familiar with this new opportunity. **Anglers are reminded that the annual bag limit remains one wild steelhead, from a limited list of streams or rivers, even if an angler purchases more than one catch record card. This is NOT per stream or body of water.** Read the regulations pamphlet for more information.
- In an attempt to protect some marine populations of lingcod, halibut, and yelloweye rockfish; open seasons for these species vary among the 13 marine areas, so be sure to check the regulations pamphlet specific to the marine area you plan to fish. Other marine bottom fish are generally available year-round. Again, check the regulations pamphlet for special closures and seasons in some areas to protect these additional species: cabezon, sturgeon, and various rockfish.

- Oysters, clams, shrimp, and crab harvest opportunities are abundant in the spring during daytime low tides on Puget Sound and Hood Canal beaches. In 2012, we will again see some record low tides at the end of the month of May and the first part of June. Many different species will be out in the open for all to see and experience. Make sure if you are harvesting these species, you are familiar with species identification and the current harvest regulations and have checked on any health advisories that may be in effect at that time. There are many different issues that can affect shellfish health and it is important to familiarize yourself with these in advance of harvesting these species. The Washington Department of Health web site at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/sf/recshell.htm> can help you in learning about current health advisories. You can also contact the shellfish hotline by calling 1-800-562-5632, for current information.

Whatever kind of fishing you enjoy, always remember that many factors influence how good it will be on any given day. Both air and water temperatures, water levels, wind, natural predation, food availability, and the balance of species in a waterway can change widely, even within a single season. Check the listings that follow, by sport fish species and by county waters, for where and when best fishing can usually be expected.

LICENSING

License requirements are summarized here. For more information, including list of species for which a recreational license is required, refer to the latest sport fishing rules in the 2012/2013 edition of the pamphlet “*Fishing in Washington*.” Recreational licenses are sold through a computerized point of sale license system at dealers throughout the state, by toll free telephone, and over the Internet (<https://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov/>). The” *Fishing in Washington*” regulation pamphlet includes phone numbers and the Internet address where you can buy your license.

- Annual recreational licenses and catch record cards run from April 1 through March 31 of the following year.
- Recreational licenses are required for both residents and nonresidents 15 years of age and older (see “Juvenile, Youth and Senior Anglers” below for more information). Reduced fee licenses are available for qualified disabled persons, disabled veterans, youth age 15 years and younger, and resident seniors (age 70 +; see below).
- A recreational saltwater fishing license is required to fish for most marine and anadromous species in saltwater. Salmon, Steelhead, Halibut, and Sturgeon also require a catch record card, see below.
- Starting April 1, 2010, anglers fifteen years of age and older who fish for salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River and its tributaries are required to purchase a new endorsement that will help maintain and improve fishing opportunities throughout the basin.
- A recreational shellfish/seaweed license is required for all shell fishing and gathering of seaweeds.
- A recreational freshwater fishing license is required to fish for most freshwater fish species and anadromous species (salmon and steelhead) in freshwater. Some species require a catch record card, see below.
- The two-pole endorsement option applies to the majority of the 8,999 fishing lakes, ponds, and reservoirs in Washington State. Revenue generated from the new fees go toward hatchery fish production.
- A recreational combination freshwater/saltwater and shellfish/seaweed license is available to all license buyer categories except resident seniors.
- A combination catch record card is required to fish for and retain steelhead, salmon, sturgeon, halibut, or Dungeness crab. A card (one only) is issued free upon request with any appropriate license purchase (but not with razor clam only licenses). Catch record cards for fish need to be returned to the mailing address on the card or to a regional office no later than April 30th each year. Effective in 2007, crab catch record cards were separated in two reporting seasons (Summer and Winter) and must be reported according to information as described on the license for each. Electronic reporting has been made available and is easy to do through the Internet for Crab Catch Records. WDFW uses this information to help manage fisheries that recreational harvesters participate in each year. Remember, even if you do not harvest any fish or shellfish it is important to return your catch record card. Without this critical data, it becomes very difficult to measure the success or failure of each fishery.

Recreational License Types and Fee Schedule*

License Type	Youth Age 15 Resident/ Non-resident	Adult Age 16-69 Resident	Senior Age 70+ Resident	Persons with Disabilities See qualifications in "Fishing in Washington Pamphlet"	Non- Resident Age 16+
Valid from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012					
Annual Combination	\$ 10.50	\$ 54.25	Not available	\$ 10.50	\$123.55
Annual Freshwater	See annual combo	\$ 29.50	\$ 7.50	See annual combo	\$ 84.50
Annual Saltwater	See annual combo	\$ 30.05	\$ 8.05	See annual combo	\$ 59.75
Annual Shellfish/Seaweed	See annual combo	\$ 16.30	\$ 10.80	See annual combo	\$ 35.00
Annual Razor Clam	See annual combo	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00	See annual combo	\$ 20.70
3 day Razor Clam	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.60
1 day combination	See annual combo	\$ 11.35	\$ 11.35	See annual combo	\$ 20.15
2 day combination	See annual combo	\$ 15.75	\$ 15.75	See annual combo	\$ 28.95
3 day combination	See annual combo	\$ 19.05	\$ 19.05	See annual combo	\$ 35.55
Other Items	Youth Age 15 Resident/ Non-resident	Adult Age 16-69 Resident	Senior Age 70+ Resident	Persons with Disabilities See qualifications in "Fishing in Washington Pamphlet")	Non- Resident Age 16+
Two-Pole Endorsement	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 14.80	\$ 14.80
Columbia River Salmon/Steelhead endorsement	\$ 7.10	\$ 8.75	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.10	\$ 8.75
Puget Sound Crab Endorsement to use with an annual license	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.75
Puget Sound Crab Endorsement to use with a temporary license	See annual combo	\$ 3.80	\$ 3.80	See annual combo	\$ 3.80
Catch Record Card	Free**	Free**	Free**	Free**	Free**
Discover Pass	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00
One-Day Discover Pass	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.50
Watchable Wildlife Decal	\$ 33.90	\$ 33.90	\$ 33.90	\$ 33.90	\$ 33.90

*Final License fees are current as of April 1, 2012. See *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet for more details.

**Your first Catch Record card is free. Additional replacements are \$12.10 each.

Juvenile, Youth and Senior Anglers

Juvenile anglers include residents or non-residents 14 years of age or under. Juveniles can fish for free; no licenses required for all legal species, in all open waters during open seasons. A free catch record card is still required in most areas for steelhead, salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and Dungeness crab. Juveniles do need to purchase a two-pole endorsement if they are fishing with two poles in a two-pole water.

Youth anglers include residents or non-residents 15 years of age. They can buy the recreational freshwater, saltwater, and shellfish/seaweed combination license for \$ 10.50 (includes Razor Clam license). At age 16 they are required to purchase the standard adult resident or non-resident recreational license.

Resident seniors, 70 years of age or older, can purchase reduced-fee freshwater, saltwater, or shellfish/seaweed, and razor clam licenses. Non-resident seniors pay the standard non-resident fee.

MILITARY PERSONNEL STATIONED IN WASHINGTON

All military personnel stationed in the state of Washington may purchase a resident recreational fishing license from a local licensing vendor at the resident rates for the calendar year. A valid military ID with a copy of orders showing Washington as duty station will be required to meet this qualification. For fee rates see chart above, referring to the Adult (Age 16-69) Resident column.

MILITARY VETERANS

Currently the state of Washington does not provide a reduced rate or free license for Veterans unless there is a medical or service related disability. These are as follows:

- Resident veterans with a service connected disability of 30% or more.
- Resident veterans 65 years of age or older with a service connected disability.

If these conditions apply, an application for reduced fees or a designated Harvester card must be processed through a WDFW office. To request an application or for more information write: WDFW Licensing Division, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091; or call ((360) 902-2464; or visit the agency web site at <http://fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov>.

FISH CONSUMPTION (HEALTH) ADVISORIES

Fish consumption advisories are the responsibility of and are provided by the Washington Department of Health (DOH), see their web site for ALL advisories and information. The web site is <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas/fish/default.htm>. These advisories are meant to inform the public that elevated concentrations of elemental and chemical contaminants have been found in certain species of fish and of specific water bodies, and to advise the public on the amount of fish that can safely be consumed. The biggest culprit as far as fish consumption safety is methyl-mercury. This is the form of mercury that can be found concentrated in fish. Methyl-mercury can be found in fish, especially in large predator fish and long-lived fish. Because methyl-mercury binds to muscle tissue, it cannot be removed by cleaning or special preparation or cooking methods. Methyl-mercury contamination is a worldwide problem. It can come from many sources: from industrial pollution such as mining, burning fossil fuels such as coal, and from burning household and industrial wastes. It can also occur naturally in our environment in rocks soils, water, and air. Volcanoes may also be a natural source of mercury in the environment. Contaminants other than mercury may be a problem for fish in certain areas of Washington State. But unlike mercury, the amounts of contaminants like PCBs and many pesticides are stored mostly in the fat of fish, and so preparing the fish in ways that reduce the fat can reduce them. Links on the DOH web site (see above) lead to details on how to prepare fish.

Bass and Mercury in Washington

Freshwater bass (largemouth and smallmouth) are popular game fish species in Washington, both for sport and consumption. However a study of bass in 20 Washington lakes and rivers found levels of mercury are cause for concern. Consequently, the DOH has issued a statewide advisory for bass consumption: Children under age six and women of childbearing age should limit their consumption of these two species to no more than two meals per month. The assumed

fish meal size for an adult is eight ounces; for children, proportionally smaller. For example the meal size for a 6-year old child weighting 45 pounds is 4 ounces. It is suggested that if you eat the maximum recommended amount of fish from an advisory area, do not eat any other meals including servings of fish that week or month. In addition to limiting consumption of these species, a good way to reduce mercury intake is to keep only smaller fish as larger fish generally contain more contaminants as a percentage of size. Washington's statewide bass slot limit encourages retention of bass in the safest size range of 12 inches and under.

Specific Freshwater Advisories

In addition to the statewide mercury consumption advisory, specific advisories have been issued for several lakes and streams, including Lake Chelan (lake trout), Lake Roosevelt (walleye), Lake Whatcom (smallmouth bass and yellow perch), Lake Washington (cutthroat trout, largemouth and smallmouth bass, yellow perch and northern pikeminnow), Spokane River (all species), Yakima River (carp, channel catfish, mountain whitefish, northern pikeminnow, along with bridgelip and large-scale suckers), and Walla Walla River (carp and northern pikeminnow). More information and details on these advisories can be found on the DOH web site.

Specific Saltwater Advisories

Shellfish and marine fish advisories have been issued for all or portions of bays, inlets, and areas throughout Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and some other locations. For the most up to date information, check the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish or call the DOH office at Environmental health Assessments in Olympia at (360) 236-3200 or (877) 485-7316.

ACCESSIBLE FISHING AREAS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Public Fishing Piers

Puget Sound has more than 50 public fishing piers designed for shore bound anglers. Many of these are state-of-the-art facilities providing access for persons with disabilities. A **new online web site** has been developed and is available with a listing of piers that can be found throughout Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and in some areas along the Pacific Coastline. The web site is <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/piers/>.

Accessible Outdoor Recreation Guide

WDFW, the Department of Recreation and Conservation Office, the Department of Natural Resources, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission have a jointly produced document titled "*Washington Accessible Outdoor Recreation Guide.*" This guide is available online through the WA State Parks at www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec. Not all lakes presented in this year's Fishing Prospects have ADA availability due to the nature of the resources and the actual accessibility required to reach them in remote locations. Interested persons should review the Washington State Parks web site for any available updates. Every attempt has been made to make note of locations listed in this publication that are found also in this Accessibility Outdoor Recreation Guide.

Launch and Moorage Locations

The Recreation and Conservation Office for the State of Washington maintains a listing of all recreational locations that have boat launches or moorage facilities that are accessible to the

public. This is an extensive listing for all bodies of water in the state, including both marine and freshwater locations. Due to the amount of information contained on this internet site, it is suggested that interested persons look up the locations that they are considering and seek out more specific details. The web site for this information is <http://www.rco.wa.gov/maps/boat.htm>. In addition to this information WDFW has also put an access webpage in place to search for sites that WDFW maintains as access points for fisheries or boating. This site is found at http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/. Yet another possible location to search is the Recreation and Conservation Office web site <http://www.rco.wa.gov/maps/boat.htm> .

WASHINGTON STATE PARKS

Washington's State Parks offer a wide range of fishing opportunities for Evergreen State anglers. Some State Parks facilities have plenty of room for more visitors, especially during the mid week periods in April, May, and early June, when many anglers are out prospecting for the hottest fishing action. The fact that Washington State Parks offer access to more than 100 freshwater and saltwater fisheries may be one of the state's best-kept angling secrets. Currently 51 parks are on freshwater lakes and streams, another 47 provide saltwater angling access, and 2 parks offer both fresh and saltwater fishing. State Parks provide a whopping 825 miles of freshwater shoreline for anglers to explore, ranging from tiny ponds and creeks to vast expanses along with shores of the Columbia River and some of its largest impoundments. The Washington State Parks and Recreation commission also maintains boat ramps at more than 40 of its parks. Several of these ramps provide access to saltwater with the remainder providing access to freshwater lakes and streams. Daily launch fees are collected at most sites, but an annual boat launch permit is available. This permit can be purchased from their web site at www.parks.wa.gov. Many of the lakes with boat ramps also have camping facilities and information can be found about these online at www.parks.wa.gov. For other information on Washington State Parks, please contact the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission 7150 Cleanwater Drive SW, Olympia WA 98504-2650, (360) 902-8844 (8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Monday - Friday) or by email at: infocent@parks.wa.gov.

SPORT FISH OF WASHINGTON

Few states offer the variety and quality of fishing that Washington does. WDFW lists state record catches for more than fifty (50) freshwater species of fish and almost as many in saltwater.

Rainbow Trout

This is the most popular game fish in the state of Washington. Native to the western U.S., this species is widely distributed throughout our state. Like other trout, they need clean, cool water to survive. Rainbows can usually be recognized by the red or pink stripe down both sides from the gill covers to the tail, but the coloration sometimes varies. Two subspecies of rainbow are native to Washington: coastal rainbow trout and redband rainbow trout. Both rainbow subspecies have resident and anadromous (steelhead) forms. In general, coastal rainbows are found west of the Cascade Mountains and redband rainbow are east of the Cascades. However, their ranges may overlap. In addition, the trout most commonly raised in WDFW hatcheries and planted in lowland lakes are a mixture of stocks and subspecies that has been developed over decades of selective breeding. Steelhead are described later in this section. Because of the rainbow's popularity among anglers, natural populations are supplemented by WDFW stocking programs that provide millions of trout annually to the state's lakes and streams. The natural diet of rainbows consists primarily of plankton, insects, other invertebrates, and smaller fish, but anglers can take them on a wide range of baits and artificial lures. Favorite baits in Washington lakes include worms, power bait, salmon eggs, marshmallows, cheese, and natural insects. Artificial lures such as wobbling spoons, spinners, and small diving plugs work well for rainbows. Fly anglers have good luck on dry and wet flies, nymphs, and streamer patterns.

Beardslee Rainbow Trout

A unique population of rainbow trout called the Beardslee trout deserves special mention, since it is found in only one place in the world: the Olympic Peninsula's Lake Crescent. Beardslee trout can grow to impressive proportions, often topping 10 pounds. They are usually caught by anglers' deep-trolling large spoons or plugs. The national Park Service establishes regulations and seasons for Lake Crescent and other Olympic National Park waters. Because of concern for these unique fish, angling seasons are currently short, with catch-and-release only fishing.

Brown Trout

Frequently called German brown trout, as their name implies they are not North American natives, having been imported from Europe. Kettle River, Crab Creek, and a few other eastern Washington waters have somewhat self-sustaining populations of browns. However this species is also stocked by WDFW in a number of lakes throughout the state. Browns are more tolerant of warm summer temperatures than our native trout. They can also be harder to catch. Larger brown trout feed extensively on other fish.

Golden Trout

This species of trout is another of the introduced species, found only in a few remote, high-country lakes, where the water is cold and clear. These brilliantly colored trout, native to the high Sierras, feed on plankton and small insects, but are caught on a wide range of artificial flies and lures. Stocking of this unique fishery is limited at this point in time. Information about

stocking of golden trout may be found by researching the High Mountain Lakes stocking plan at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/reports_plants.html.

Tiger Trout

Washington's newest and most exotic freshwater sport fish is the tiger trout, a hatchery-produced cross between brown trout and eastern brook trout. So named because of the tiger-like stripes on their back (a little imagination is needed here, but are distinct), these sterile hybrids are stocked in an increasing number of lakes throughout the state. Most tiger trout activity so far has been in Lincoln, Grant, and Okanogan Counties. More locations each year are being stocked with this species. Information regarding this can be found in the annual stocking plan found on the WDFW web site, <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>.

Dolly Varden/Bull Trout

Though generally called trout, these fish are actually char, more closely related to brook trout and lake trout. The Dolly Varden is native to this state and is fairly common in many rivers and some lakes west of the Cascades. WDFW is concerned about the state's Dolly Varden populations, and they are protected in many areas by a closed season. Bull trout, once thought to be the same species as Dolly Varden, are now considered a separate species. Like the Dolly Varden, our bull trout populations have declined, and fishing for them is restricted. Unless specifically allowed in the current *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet, both of these fish species must be released unharmed.

Eastern Brook Trout

The brook trout, commonly referred to as a brookie, is another char and an introduced species. They are found mostly in the north-eastern and north-central parts of the state, and along the slopes of the Cascades. Worm shaped markings called vermiculations along their back and upper sides easily identify brookies. Brook trout grow rapidly when conditions are right, reaching six or seven inches in a year and sometimes growing to five pounds. They are also subject to stunting from overpopulation in some lakes. Insect larvae and nymphs make up a large part of their diet, so they are a logical favorite of fly fishers.

Lake Trout

The lake trout is a non-native char that has done well in a few Washington lakes, such as Lake Chelan, Loon, Deer, Cle Elum, Chelan, Bead and Bonaparte. Known by the name "mackinaw" throughout much of the west, lake trout are our largest purely freshwater char. Lake trout are coldwater fish. They can be caught on large plugs or spoons trolled near the surface early in the spring, but as the water warms you'll have to use a downrigger or try vertical jigging with large leadhead or metal jigs.

Kokanee

Sometimes referred to as "silvers," "silver trout," or "blue backs," they are in fact not trout at all. Kokanee are sockeye salmon that did not go out to sea, but lived out their lives in freshwater lakes. Like all Pacific salmon, they die at sexual maturity regardless of their size. Also, like sockeye salmon, kokanee are one of the best eating fish that swims. Although they feed on plankton, kokanee can be caught on small baits such as; maggots, white corn, small pieces of

worm, and artificial lures and flies. These baits are either still-fished on painted hook, or trolled behind a beaded spinner or small flasher.

Cutthroat Trout

There are three subspecies of cutthroat trout present in Washington State. The native species includes the coastal cutthroat (*O. clarki clarki*), often called the sea-run cutthroat or harvest trout, and westslope (*O. clarki lewisi*) cutthroat. It is believed that at the beginning of the Pleistocene Era, about two million years ago, a common western trout ancestral species diverged into two lines, one leading to cutthroat trout and another leading to rainbow trout. About a million years ago, the cutthroat line separated into the coastal and westslope forms and the westslope form gave rise to the Lahontan and Yellowstone forms (Behnke 1997). Not native to Washington State are the Lahontan (*O. clarki henshawi*) cutthroat trout. While there is some mark variability among the subspecies, all have irregular dark spots and in freshwater have red coloration on the opercles. All three subspecies also have the typical red-orange marks resembling slashes on the undersides of the lower jaw (however these marks may be missing on bright silvery sea-run cutthroat).

Sea-run cutthroat trout are an anadromous cutthroat found throughout Puget Sound, western Washington river basins including coastal rivers and in the Columbia River as far inland as the Klickitat River. In all marine waters the fishery is open year-round and is exclusively a catch-and-release fishery. Anglers will need to check the most current “*Fishing in Washington*” sport fishing rules pamphlet for freshwater regulations of the river or stream they intend to fish. They can be caught in saltwater by trolling small herring or spinners and flies.

In Washington, the westslope cutthroat were historically native to the Lake Chelan and Methow River basins in the Columbia River basin and the headwaters of the Pend Oreille River in the northeastern part of Washington. The first trout hatchery in Washington began in 1903 and cultured westslope cutthroat trout in the Stehekin River at the head of Lake Chelan. Today, the westslope cutthroat trout occurs in virtually all subbasins above 3,000 feet in elevation, in over 1,509 miles of 493 streams and 311 lakes in the Yakima, Wenatchee, Entiat, and Methow Rivers, the Lake Chelan drainage, and the Pend Oreille River basin. The fish will take a wide variety of baits including spinners, and flies.

Lahontan cutthroat were introduced to Washington State in 1968 when Omak Lake was stocked. This is the largest cutthroat trout in Washington with a current state record of 18.04 pounds. This subspecies prefers the harsher alkaline/saline environments found in several eastern Washington lakes. Today, these fish are routinely stocked into lakes Lenore, Grime, Big Twin (Okanogan County), Affluent, McManaman, and Para-Juvenile. These fish behave similar to the other subspecies and will take spinners, spoons and flies.

Whitefish

Washington has three species of whitefish, but only two species are commonly fished for. Native to Washington, mountain whitefish are closely related to our trout and salmon. They are common in both eastside and westside streams. Averaging 10 to 13 inches, mountain whitefish are most easily caught on maggots, small grubs, and stonefly nymphs or sparsely tied artificial flies and small lures fished along the bottom of deep pools in winter. A number of streams have special

winter “whitefish only” seasons. Lake whitefish, on the other hand are an introduced species. They are generally larger with a bigger mouth than mountain whitefish. Originally introduced in a few Western Washington lakes, they are now distributed throughout the Columbia River Basin irrigation system, including Roosevelt, Banks, Moses, and Soda Lakes, and Potholes and Scootenev Reservoirs. Be advised that these fish may be on the Washington State Department of Health’s fish consumption advisory listings, please refer to their web site when listed in the regulations for further information as these fish to accumulate mercury and other biohazards. Please review Department of Health Fish Consumption Advisories at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for any considerations concerning this species prior to preparing for consumption.

Largemouth Bass

Largemouth bass is one of America’s most popular game fish, and that popularity certainly extends to the state of Washington where they were introduced in the late 1800s. The state record in Washington is a little over ten pounds even though the growing season is relatively short. Washington boasts many productive largemouth bass waters, including Cowlitz County’s Silver Lake, the Pend Oreille River, and Spokane County’s Eloika Lake, Black Lake, and Pattison Lake in Thurston County, just to name a few. Largemouth bass are particularly fond of lily pads and weed beds, submerged stumps, logs and other fairly thick cover, and these are good places for anglers to look for them. They are caught on a wide range of lures including diving plugs, spinner baits, plastic baits, and surface lures. A largemouth bass “slot limit” is in effect throughout the state, with no minimum length limit, but only bass less than 12 inches and one fish over 17 inches may be retained. Please review Department of Health Fish Consumption Advisories at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for information about a statewide bass consumption advisory.

Smallmouth Bass

Another introduced species; smallmouth bass usually run smaller than largemouth bass, although Washington produces some of the west’s biggest smallmouth. Smallmouth bass are fond of rocky areas, where they feed on crayfish, insects, and smaller fish. Try fishing with plastic grubs, tube or worms on leadhead jigs, diving plugs, or spinners with fur or feather tails. The Snake River, Lake Whatcom, Lake Sammamish, Lake Washington, Potholes Reservoir, much of the Columbia River, Banks Lake, Riffe Lake, and the Okanogan River all are good smallmouth bass waters. In early spring, the Yakima River between Richland and Benton City is a top choice for trophy smallmouth bass. The statewide regulation for smallmouth bass has no minimum size, only one smallmouth over 14 inches may be retained, and the daily bag limit is 10 fish. See the Department of Health Fish Consumption Advisories at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for information about a statewide bass consumption advisory.

Walleye

Although sometimes erroneously called “walleyed pike,” they are actually the big cousins to the yellow perch. Productive fishing methods for walleye include trolling with spinner-nightcrawler rig or plugs that imitate small baitfish. Casting small jigs with plastic grub bodies that mimic leeches or worms can also be effective. Walleye like to feed over submerged weed beds and around rocky structures. Many sections of the main Columbia River, Banks Lake, Moses Lake, and Potholes Reservoir are favorites of Washington walleye anglers. Another good location is Scootenev Reservoir in Franklin County, with ample bank access to fish from. This is a species

of fish that when found, can produce exciting results due to its desire to school in groups of like size fish. Check the regulations pamphlet for walleye regulations that vary between the mid and lower Columbia River (below Priest Rapids Dam), Lake Roosevelt and its tributaries, and the remainder of the state. Please contact or review Department of Health Fish Consumption Advisories at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for information about a Lake Roosevelt's walleye consumption advisory.

Crappie

Pronounced “*Craw-pea*,” these are one of the most popular warmwater sport fish in Washington State. One of the reasons for this popularity is their quality as table fare. Although WDFW lists state records for both white and black crappie, black crappies are the most common. Both are introduced species. One of the best places to look for crappie is around submerged trees, stumps, and brush, since they seem to love woody cover. If woody cover is not available, fishing around lily pads or aquatic vegetation for these fish may produce some action. Crappie are often found in schools in the spring, but usually scatter and move to deeper water in the summer months. Small lead-head jigs or artificial flies work well for these popular panfish, since small fish are a large part of the mature crappie diet.

Yellow Perch

Introduced in the 1890s, yellow perch are one of the most abundant warmwater sport fish throughout Washington. They have saved many an otherwise unsuccessful fishing trip. They are very good table fare either filleted, or cleaned and skinned. Many of Washington's year-round lakes and reservoirs are teeming with perch, providing good fishing 12 months a year. All you really need to catch these is a can of worms or grubs, although they will strike small jigs, spinners, and other artificial lures as well. Please review Department of Health Fish Consumption Advisories at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for information about Lake Whatcom and Lake Washington perch consumption advisories.

Other Panfish

One of Washington's most popular introduced sunfish is the bluegill, a hard fighting and good eating game fish. They are found in many lowland lakes on both sides of the state. Pumpkinseed sunfish are a little small to eat, but fun to catch, especially for kids. They will take almost anything small enough to fit in their tiny mouths. Rock Bass, also a non-native sunfish, their mottled dark bronze body and red eyes assist in the identification of this species. They are common in several Thurston and southern Pierce County Lakes, and average 7 to 10 inches in size. A similar species, the warmouth, is also found in a few western Washington lakes. Both rock bass and warmouth are fun to catch and good to eat, although not as prized as crappie or bluegill. **Note: the statewide slot limit on bass does not apply to rock bass.**

Catfish

The introduced channel catfish is a hard fighting and good eating game fish. Washington's best channel catfish fishing is the Yakima and Snake Rivers, and the top baits are worms and chicken or beef livers. Unlike other catfish, this fish also readily takes artificial lures. A far more common catfish species is the brown bullhead. Although they are considered pests in some lakes, they provide a lot of fun and good eating, when of sufficient size to filet. Other non-native

catfish that anglers may encounter include yellow and black bullheads. All are good eating and will take worms and other baits. Best fishing times for each of these species is usually at night.

Tiger Muskie

A relatively recent addition to Washington's freshwater sport fishery is the tiger muskie, a northern pike-muskellunge sterile hybrid cross first introduced in Mayfield Lake to help curb a serious rough fish problem and to provide a trophy fishery. The success of the Mayfield program led to the planting of tiger muskies in Merwin Reservoir (Cowlitz/Clark Co.), Lake Tapps (Pierce Co.), Evergreen Reservoir (Grant Co.), Newman Lake and Silver Lake (Spokane Co.), and Curlew Lake (Ferry Co.). Tiger muskies can grow rapidly and attain large sizes (the current state record is 32 pounds). Tiger muskies are aggressive feeders and will take most large jigs, lures, or plugs. Bucktail spinners are another good option if fished during the warmer summer months. Recreational anglers may retain only 1 fish per day and it **must be at least 50 inches in length in order to be retained by anglers.**

Burbot

Perhaps Washington's most peculiar freshwater fish is the burbot, commonly called freshwater ling. Found in several central and eastern Washington lakes; they are usually caught through the ice on large baits such as a gob of night crawlers or a strip of sucker meat. Burbot populations are depressed in some waters, with more restrictive rules implemented to help them recover.

Northern Pike

The State of Washington considers northern pike (*Esox lucius*) to be a "Prohibited Species" and recommends that anglers kill any pike they capture from any water body in the state. For more information on the impacts of northern pike in Washington waters see the WDFW web site at http://wdfw.wa.gov/ais/esox_lucius/.

Like the sterile tiger muskie, northern pike have the potential to grow well over 30 pounds. Unlike tiger muskies, they are not sterile and can reproduce to the point that they become overpopulated, negatively impacting other species of fish in their fish community. They are normally a solitary species and not found in schools, this said, if one is caught in an area, work the area nearby exploring similar territory. They can be found lying under large logs, hidden in reeds or grassy areas along shorelines awaiting smaller fish, frogs and other food sources. While they generally like shallow waters 2-8 feet deep, they can transition to nearby deeper waters if temperatures rise too much. Successful anglers often utilize large lures connected to wire leaders hooked by swivel to lighter mono or braided lines to prevent their teeth from cutting the lines during the battle. These fish can also be successfully caught on fly fishing gear. Caution must be given in handling these fish as placement of hands in the mouth or under the gill plate can cause severe cuts to fingers due to their sharp teeth and the "rakers" on the gills themselves. These fish provide excellent eating once learning the process of filleting a Pike. Numerous instructional videos are available on "You Tube", showing how to fillet around the "Y" bones. There are no size or bag limits on this species in Washington State.

Sturgeon

This is the largest freshwater species that Washington anglers are likely to encounter. This prehistoric fish is available in the Columbia River and other large northwest streams year-round.

Washington anglers may catch both the green or white sturgeon, but whites are the most common and certainly the largest, sometimes measuring over 8 feet and weighing several hundred pounds. Green Sturgeon must be released unharmed and are not to be retained in Washington State. Sturgeon feed on the bottom, cruising along and picking up tasty morsels with their sucker like mouth. Anglers usually fish for them with smelt, shrimp, cut shad, and other baits anchored on the bottom. Hooked sturgeon, especially the larger ones, may jump completely out of the water, providing a spectacular show for anglers or anyone who happens by at the right time. The popularity of sturgeon fishing has drawn large numbers of anglers to the Columbia and Chehalis Rivers in recent years, and more restrictive regulations have gone into effect to help protect this valuable resource from overfishing. Be aware of the process to measure this species of fish for retention. This species is limited to 1 fish per day and no more than 5 per year. Catch-and-release fisheries do exist and a catch record card is required to fish for this species. Please check all regulations for the waters where fishing is planned and be sure to know the difference between each of these two species (green and white sturgeon).

Halibut

The heavyweight champ of the Pacific Northwest saltwater fish is the Pacific halibut, which may grow to over 400 pounds. Halibut populations boomed in the early 1980s, and the fish's popularity also soared, to the point that halibut fishing has become extremely popular in Washington and throughout the Pacific Northwest. With the popularity of this fish species, follows new regulations on seasons and limits. This species is regulated by an international fishing pact that reviews each year's catch to determine future catch limits. Halibut like to feed on and around significant underwater structures and plateaus. The state's most well known halibut grounds are at Swiftsure reef, located on the Canadian border near the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 20 miles north of Neah Bay. Other productive halibut fishing areas are located off the northern Washington coast, and around Neah Bay and Sekiu, Port Angeles and on several underwater humps near the east end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Best fishing in these areas is during the spring. Halibut will take herring, squid, and other baits, but deep water anglers often prefer to bounce heavy leadhead jigs with large plastic grub bodies, pipe jigs, or baitfish imitating metal jigs along the bottom for their "barn doors." Be sure to read all the regulations regarding fishing for halibut as their habitat coincides with several other species that are now protected.

Other Flatfish

Starry Flounders are found in many of Washington's marine areas, and are most commonly caught from shallow water estuaries such as Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and some of Puget Sound's larger river mouths. They occasionally stray into freshwater and have been caught up the Columbia River as far as Bonneville Dam. They are good eating and not too choosy about the baits or lures they will take. Washington also has a wide range of other flatfish, including the Arrowtooth flounder, sand sole, English sole, Petrale sole, and Pacific sanddab.

Skates and Sharks

The big skate might be considered a sort of halibut look alike, although it is much more closely related to sharks than to halibut. Sometimes growing to well over 100 pounds, their "wings" are highly prized table fare. Blue sharks grow to fairly large size in Washington and are pursued by some anglers, mostly along the coast. Washington anglers commonly catch these when salmon

fishing with their bait near the bottom. Their fight is not spectacular, and although they are popular as a food species in Europe, they are not often eaten here. Six Gill sharks are protected and should immediately be released unharmed if caught.

Lingcod

Prized by Washington saltwater anglers, lingcod are feared by other smaller fish and are often found trying to swallow a fish that has already taken the bait on a fishing rod. These fish eat everything from herring, anchovies, and crabs to other lingcod. Playing on its hearty appetite, anglers often use live bait to catch a big ling, but leadhead jigs, metal jigs, and other artificial lures will also fool them. The best lingcod habitat is a hard, rocky bottom with lots of steep drops and jagged pinnacles. These areas are easy to find with a chart and depth sounder, but difficult to fish effectively without losing tackle. Lingcod are slow growing fish and the largest ones – sometimes over 60 pounds - are all females. To protect lingcod populations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, both Pacific marine waters and Puget Sound seasons and regulations are quite conservative. Be sure to check the regulations before fishing in all saltwater locations.

Rockfish

A growing number of these species are now being protected as we learn more about their habitat and growth cycles. Although commonly lumped together under the label of “bottom fish,” many rockfish species may be found well off the bottom, sometimes even right on the surface. Some of these species can become large fish and while they are a delicacy and fairly easy to catch, they are now becoming threatened. Among these are: *Yelloweye* are the most notable one, often weighing over ten 10 pounds. *Yelloweye* populations are very fragile by the nature of their species and their growth rate is slow, maturing over a longer period of time than was previously thought. *Canary rockfish*, is another brightly colored inhabitant of the Washington’s deep-water marine areas of Washington State. Both *Yelloweye* and *Canary Rockfish* are now protected and not considered for retention or targeting when fishing in saltwater. See current Washington Fishing Regulations for more information regarding this species.

Black or Blue rockfish are one of our most common and most popular rockfish, providing fast action for coastal charter anglers as well as small boat fishermen in places like Neah Bay and Sekiu. Averaging 2 to 3 pounds each, both of these rockfish species are excellent light tackle fighters. They can be found at a virtually any depth, but many anglers search for schools that are feeding in shallow water kelp beds or near the surface in open water. When near the surface, they’ll take anything from herring to small jigs to streamer flies and surface plugs.

Copper rockfish are common in Washington waters, especially near shallow water rock piles and other hard underwater structures. Most are small, weighing less than 2 pounds and are fun to catch on light tackled. *Tiger rockfish* are perhaps the most brightly colored example. The *Bocaccio* is one of the bigger rockfish, commonly topping 20 pounds, and is usually caught from fairly deep water. *China rockfish*, another fairly common species can be identified by their yellow on black coloration and are often caught in similar locations to black or blue rockfish.

Cabezon

The largest member of the sculpin family found in saltwater locations of Washington’s coastline, *Cabezon* sometimes grow to over 20 pounds. They can be tough fighters, especially when

hooked in fairly shallow water or on light tackle. Cabezon feed primarily on marine crustaceans, using their powerful jaws to capture and crush their prey. Small fish, however, are also included in their diet, so herring and baitfish imitating metal jigs bounced along the bottom will take them too. Although the large head, fins, and heavy bones are not edible, Cabezon provide a pair of thick, tasty, white meat fillets for seafood gourmets. Cabezon eggs are poisonous, so be very careful when cleaning them. Because of concerns about the long-term health of the species, Cabezon seasons are very restrictive east of Sekiu River.

Other Sculpin

Other sculpin are of moderate interest to Washington saltwater anglers, including the red Irish Lord, great sculpin, staghorn sculpin, and buffalo sculpin.

Other Bottom fish

Kelp greenlings are smaller relatives of lingcod, common throughout Washington's marine waters. Kelp beds and shallow, rocky areas are the best places to look for them, and they are easily caught on small baits and jigs. Greenlings are among the fish commonly used for live lingcod bait. But they are very good table fair in their own right, providing firm, white-meated fillets. *Pacific cod* is a true codfish, which explains its most common nickname, "true cod." Cod fillets are excellent on the dinner table, making true cod popular among anglers even though they are not tough fighters. Baits such as whole or plug-cut herring will take cod, as will pipe jigs and other artificial. Whatever you use, fish it close to the bottom. *Pollock* are another good eating bottomfish that is closely related to Pacific cod, although somewhat smaller. They are often found over the same sand and gravel bottoms where cod are found, and the can be caught with the same baits and lures. **It is important to note the Pacific cod and pollock populations are in trouble in some areas, and fishing for them is restricted or closed. Be sure to check the regulations pamphlet for the marine area in which you are fishing.**

Saltwater Perch

Sea perch and surfperch are widely available in our marine waters. The three most popular are *pile perch*, *striped sea perch*, and *red-tailed surfperch*. Casting in the breakers along virtually any coastal beach with clam necks, shrimp, sand worms, or other bait will take the red-tailed surfperch, an amazingly strong fighter. Redtails are also a very good eating fish, which, like other sea perch species, bear live young rather than laying eggs like most fish. Striped sea perch and pile perch are more common in Puget Sound, where they are often caught around docks, floats, and piers on an incoming tide.

Albacore Tuna

An inhabitant of blue-water, the albacore tuna makes its annual migrations during the summer months as the warmer waters of the ocean shift north. These migrations often bring it to within reach of Washington's coastal anglers. There are commercial charter boats operating out of Westport and Ilwaco pursuing albacore tuna during the summer months. The fishing strategy usually involves trolling surface lures until a school is located, then drifting live anchovies. Recently, fly fishers have found this fish to be a new challenge, and groups can be found that charter a boat for only fly-fishing. Heavy fly-fishing equipment is essential and a requirement for this species with 15 wt fly rods and reels that contain significant fly line and backing materials. Albacore tuna are incredibly strong, fast swimmers, and also are excellent table fare.

It is not uncommon to find other species of fish more related to tropical waters when fishing for Albacore Tuna. Yellowtail and Striped Marlin are but two of these species caught off of Westport. Other species often go unreported, but may be retained by anglers in these waters.

Anadromous Fish

Some fish spend part of their lives in fresh water and part in saltwater. Fish that hatch in freshwater, spend part of their lives in saltwater, then return to freshwater to spawn are known as “anadromous” species, and Washington has a variety of them.

Steelhead

Steelhead start their lives in freshwater rivers, creeks, and streams; migrate to sea, then spend one to six years in the Pacific before returning to their home streams to repeat the cycle. Unlike other anadromous salmonids, steelhead can migrate to and from freshwater and saltwater to spawn several times in their lives. Most steelhead naturally spawn from mid-winter to late spring, however, there are two different runs – summer and winter – that return to freshwater at different times. Adult winter-run steelhead return to over 100 Washington streams from November through April, while summer-run return to freshwater from April to October. Some of these streams will have wild steelhead runs that provide good fishing and a self-sustaining population. The loss of clean spawning gravel and suitable rearing habitat, coupled with other environmental problems, has greatly depleted the wild steelhead runs in many river systems. As a result, wild steelhead retention is now allowed in only a few streams, with very restrictive annual limits.

In terms of sport catch, the state’s top winter steelhead waters include the Cowlitz, Bogachiel/Quillayute, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, and East Fork Lewis Rivers. Summer-run steelhead return to freshwater from April to October, and anglers catch these summer fish in good numbers from about three dozen rivers and creeks. Summer steelhead rivers and streams that treat anglers best include the Columbia below the Bonneville, portions of the Snake River, plus the Grande Ronde, Cowlitz, Little White Salmon, and Kalama Rivers. A majority of adult steelhead spend 2 years in freshwater before out-migrating to the Pacific Ocean where they spend an additional 2-3 years before returning to their natal river or stream. They generally average about 8 pounds and range between 5-30 pounds. The true trophies are fish that stay at sea 4-6 years and can reach 30 lbs or more. WDFW plants hatchery winter steelhead in some 75 streams to enhance recreational angling opportunity and about 45 streams receive plants of summer-run steelhead.

Many fishing methods take steelhead, but drift fishing is one of the most popular. It involves casting upstream and letting the lure sink to the bottom, there it drifts downstream with the current. Standard baits and lures for steelhead drift fishing include clusters of fresh salmon or steelhead roe, live ghost shrimp, brightly colored steelhead “corkies,” and tufts of florescent nylon yarn. Casting wobbling spoons, spinner, and artificial flies also produces steelhead strikes, as does drifting a steelhead jig suspended beneath a bobber. Anglers should be aware of special regulations that require wild steelhead to be released in most streams. It should also be noted that it is illegal to completely remove a wild steelhead if you don’t intend to harvest the fish or if retention is prohibited.

Chinook Salmon

Like steelhead, Pacific salmon spend part of their lifecycle in freshwater and part in saltwater. Unlike steelhead, though, adult salmon always die after completing their spawning runs. First and foremost among salmon fishing trophies is, of course, the Chinook; also known as the King Salmon, Tyee, or Blackmouth in some areas of the state. Chinook are the largest of the Pacific salmon. This species can reach weights of nearly 100 pounds in some locations and truly deserves the nickname King salmon. The name Blackmouth comes from their gum lines that help anglers identify them at younger ages. No other salmon has this coloration and is a sure identifier. Although the biggest saltwater kings are caught in the summer and early fall when mature salmon move toward freshwater spawning grounds, Washington offers various saltwater Chinook-fishing opportunities throughout most of the year.

Productive saltwater fishing techniques for Chinook include trolling or mooching (drifting) with herring, jigging with baitfish imitating metal jigs, or trolling with plugs, spoons, plastic squid, or other artificial lures. Fishing near the bottom is often the key to success. Besides the well-known saltwater Chinook fisheries that exist on the coast, in Strait of Juan de Fuca, the San Juan Islands, and Puget Sound Chinook also provide some great freshwater angling action. Spring Chinook fishing techniques are similar to those used for steelhead, except most anglers prefer heavier tackle for these bruisers. Although uncommon, “resident” Chinook may be found in some lake systems that support runs of the anadromous form. Examples are lakes Sammamish and Washington, where resident Chinook 12-15 inches long make up a small percentage of the catch. Chinook are also sometimes planted in landlocked lakes to provide a freshwater fishery.

Coho

Due to their relative abundance and hard-fighting style, this member of the salmon family is a favorite of the angling public in Washington. A typical adult coho weighs 4-10 pounds, but specimens greater than 20 pounds have been caught in both marine and fresh water locations. Fresh from the ocean it is easy to understand why the coho’s most common nickname is “Silver” salmon. WDFW hatcheries produce millions of coho each year to supplement wild coho runs, which have succumbed to a wide range of issues relating habitat loss on many of the state’s river systems.

The same baits, lures, and techniques that take Chinook will also take coho from Washington’s marine waters; but remember that these fish are usually found near the surface, in about the top 30 feet of water. Like Chinook, coho are also a favorite of freshwater anglers when the adult salmon return to their home streams to spawn. Flashy spinners, wobbling spoons, diving plugs, and well-fished cluster of fresh roe will take them when they hit fresh water. Some lakes may be stocked with landlocked coho salmon. Like kokanee, these fish are sometimes incorrectly called “silver trout.” They grow to 20 inches or so and provide excellent sport and table fare.

Pink Salmon

Pink salmon are a common catch for Washington anglers during odd-numbered years. With a 2-year life cycle, shorter than any other of the salmonid family, they don’t get as big, averaging 3 or 4 pounds at maturity, seldom topping the 10-pound mark. Pink salmon are commonly called “humpies” because of the large hump that develops on the back of the mature males in the spawning stage. Both males and females can be identified by the large oblong or oval spots on

both the upper and lower portion of their tail and by their very small scales. Trolling with herring or any other standard salmon offerings will take pinks from saltwater, but hot colors tend to work best. The same general rule seems to apply when fishing for pinks in fresh water.

Chum Salmon

This species of salmon provide for some of the most challenging fishing in the fall as these fish return to their spawning grounds. The chum salmon's nickname "dog salmon" is due to its large lower and upper teeth that develop as the fish begins the final or spawning stage in its lifecycle. Washington anglers catch many of them weighing in the high teens and low 20 pound range. Both fly-fishing and spinning action can take these fish during this migration period. Fly fishers use green or pink colored flies that emulate small shrimp. Bait or spinning anglers use a corky/yarn combo or spinners, casting into areas where these fish congregate. Chum salmon are seldom caught in open marine waters.

Sockeye Salmon

Considered by many to be the best eating of all the salmon species, the name Suk-kegh, meaning red fish, is derived from a poor translation of the British Columbia Coast Salish language. The most notable fishery in Washington happens in Lake Wenatchee, and in some years, on Lake Washington. These fisheries are sporadic at best and when open provide for a very busy fishing experience due to the number of anglers on the water at one time. Sockeye are one of the smallest of the salmon found in the Pacific Ocean. They range in size from 24-33 inches in length and weigh between 5 and 15 pounds.

Shad

American shad are a large member of the herring family. Their life cycle is like that of the Pacific Salmon in that they are anadromous; they hatch in freshwater, migrate to sea, then return to freshwater to spawn when they reach their adult stage. Shad are not a Washington native species, having been imported to this part of the country from the East Coast in the late 19th Century. Washington's most important shad run and shad fishery occurs in the Columbia River, extending up into the Snake River. Smaller runs enter a few other streams. In recent years, the Columbia has seen record runs, with annual returns numbering in the millions of fish. The height of the run is from mid-May to mid-June. Adult shad range in size from males averaging about 1½ pounds to females that weigh 4 pounds or more. All are tough fighters and make a strong showing for anglers using light tackle. There is no daily catch limit on shad, and although they are "bony," the flesh has good flavor, especially when smoked. The roe is considered a delicacy by many shad anglers. Brightly colored mini-gigs, spinners, even a couple of red beads above the bare hook will take shad. There are several good places to fish for them between Bonneville Dam and the town of Camas on the Lower Columbia.

Smelt

This family of schooling fish has members that include both anadromous and freshwater species. *Eulachon* are an anadromous smelt. Due to the long-term decline, fishing for eulachon has been closed statewide. Check the regulations pamphlet for specific seasons and catch limit information. Surf and longfin smelt are the most popular marine species, and are one of the most common fish of the near shore community inside Puget Sound, along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Washington coast. Fisheries occur on both spawning and non-spawning congregations

of adults and juveniles. Spawning fish are best harvested from shore on early morning or late evening high slack tides using a dip bag or smelt rake. Non-spawning fish are most commonly taken with jig gear in deeper water from piers or boats. Other smelts found in Washington include *whitebait*, *night*, and *capelin*. There is a landlocked population of longfin smelt in Lake Washington.

Squid

By no means new to anglers, squid are commonly fished for from public piers and often from boats throughout the marine waters of Puget Sound, Hood Canal, the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Washington's Pacific coast. While charter-boat activities are not the norm in Washington, it is worth mentioning that there are now activities of this sort in along Oregon's coast line where the Humboldt is caught in waters as deep as 600 feet. Squid fishing is a growing activity and when properly prepared provide fine table fare, so are indeed worth mentioning in this publication.

The primary and currently most popular species found along Washington's coast, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, and Puget Sound is the Pacific Squid, opalescent, or otherwise known in the commercial industry as the common-market squid (*Loligo opalescens*). Adult market squid found in inside waters average about eight inches (mantle plus tentacles) in length. This species is thought to live for one year and is plentiful in many areas of the marine waters.

Humboldt squid (*Dosidicus gigas*), is another species of squid usually found off the coasts of Central and South America, they are now showing up along Washington's coastline. This species is a voracious feeder and has been noted as one of the future threats to the salmonid populations in some popular scientific journals due to climate changes affecting water temperatures. These squid can be found mainly during the late summer and early fall months when the water temperatures are at their highest. This species is a large schooling species, and unlike their smaller Pacific cousins, they generally grow to between 4 and 7 feet in length and can weigh up to 100 pounds. Humboldt squid seen off the Washington coast are often encountered by persons fishing for tuna or salmon. They are also encountered in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, and sometimes in Puget Sound. While this species of squid can be very good eating, anglers should be very careful when handling one of these animals. They are aggressive and can deliver a nasty, painful bite. In Mexico these squid are known as *diablo rojo* (red devil) due to their aggressive nature. Biologically, squid belong to the class of mollusks known as cephalopods. Squid are decapods, having ten tentacles, compared to the eight of octopuses. They are also free-swimming creatures and exhibit schooling behavior similar to many species of fish. Some evidence indicates that the Humboldt may live 4 or more years and research is ongoing on this species to better understand their habits, life-spans, and habitat requirements.

For more information about squid and fishing opportunities in Washington, please visit the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/squid/>. A fishing license is required to fish for these species. Additionally a Shellfish/Seaweed license may also be required, check the *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet for seasons and catch limit. Pier locations and fishing information is found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/piers/>.

COUNTY-BY-COUNTY LISTINGS

The following pages provide a brief description of fishing opportunities arranged in alphabetical order by county, then alphabetically by lakes and streams within that county. **Open seasons and other regulations are given for convenience only and should be verified to be sure of any changes prior to departing for your fishing activities.** This can be done online at <http://wdfw.wa.gov>.

For specific regulation information, refer to the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing regulations pamphlet. Fishing regulations pamphlets can be safely downloaded at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regulations/> or picked up from a WDFW license vendor, the WDFW License office located in Olympia at the Natural Resources Building, 1st floor, or at one of the six WDFW region offices located throughout the state of Washington (Spokane, Ephrata, Yakima, Mill Creek, Vancouver, or Montesano). **It is important to note that sport fishing regulations run from May 1st through April 30th each year. Fishing licenses run from April 1st through March 31st.** Catch record cards are due for Salmon, Halibut, Sturgeon, and Steelhead no later than April 30th. Currently these catch record cards must be submitted in original form and cannot be done online. Crab catch record cards are due two times a year, one for the first half of the season and the second half of season, respectively. The due dates for these are clearly printed at the top of each record card under the crabbing season dates. Crab catch record information can now be entered online. By following the web-based information, it is simple to do and saves on postage.

Throughout the year, fishing regulations may change due to fish runs on specific bodies of water or emergency situations required to protect certain species. It is therefore important to check on any updated fishing information which can also be found by checking with the nearest WDFW regional office, or local newspapers for the latest information on emergency closures or special openings. WDFW office telephone numbers and locations are listed in the first part of this document or can be found in the front part of the *Fishing in Washington* pamphlet.

For specific information about the 2012 Hatchery Trout Stocking Plans for Washington Lakes and Streams, refer to the Department of Fish and Wildlife web site: http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/reports_plants.html. This listing includes all species of fish planned to be stocked in lakes and streams of individual counties in this state. Also included are approximate dates (months) when these fish will be moved into each body of water. For a more detailed listing each region may have listed on their web sites a stocking plan that has no less than a 2-week window of time in which these fish will be relocated to a specific lake or stream for anglers to catch. Fishing Prospects refers to this document for all stocking information that is contained in this publication.

Site-specific accessibility information can be found in the *Washington Accessible Outdoor Recreation Guide*. The most current version of this pamphlet can be found online at <http://parks.wa.gov/ada-rec>. The information is maintained by Washington State Parks, with support from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. Locations with ADA accessibility have been noted with the web site. Please check this web site for more relative information.

Numerous boat launch facilities (public and privately owned) may be found on any specific body of water. Specific information on this is not listed in the *Fishing Prospects* publication. Fresh and salt-water boat launch information can be found on the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office's web site <http://www.rco.wa.gov/>. Select the left column link titled "Boat Launch and Moorage Maps" to find more specific information and maps about these locations.

Specific fish and shellfish consumption advisories are published by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and are not regulated in any way by WDFW. The best example of this process is when WDFW sets each of the Razor Clamming events throughout the year. A tentative date is set, DOH does the human health safety reviews and if given a clean bill of health, the season occurs. This independent agency is responsible for public health related issues. For a specific location or body of water on all health related issues you can obtain the most current information from the Department of Health. The Department of Health's web site is <http://www.doh.wa.gov/fish>. If a specific location in *Fishing Prospects* has ongoing issues or listed as a new location from past years records, it will refer to this site for more information. It is the public's responsibility to be informed of these issues by looking this information up.

ADAMS COUNTY

Note: Many of the lakes in this area are on the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge. For a map to help explore the many fishing opportunities available here, including lakes that are not part of the refuge, contact Columbia National Wildlife Refuge headquarters at P.O. Drawer F, Othello, WA 99334; phone (509) 488-2668.

Bobcat Creek and Coyote Creek Ponds: On the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge about five miles north of Othello. April 1 through September 30 open season. These small ponds support a few bluegills and some fair-sized largemouth bass. Access is by foot, south off of McManamon Road.

Fourth of July Lake: Refer to Lincoln County for a description of this lake straddling the Adams/Lincoln County line. It is managed with Lincoln County waters.

Herman Lake (35 acres): About five miles north of Othello, on the east of Seep Lakes Road. April 1 through September 30 open season. Herman is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout in the spring. An unimproved small-craft boat launch is available, but there are no toilet facilities or vehicle parking.

Hutchinson (49 acres) and Shiner (33 acres) Lakes: On the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge seven miles north of Othello. April 1 through September 30 open season. Angling for largemouth bass and bluegill has been very good on these connected lakes. Crappie and perch can also be caught. Access is via a spur south off of McManamon Road. Hutchinson has a gravel boat launch and internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Lyle Lake (12 acres): Five miles north of Othello, on the west side of Seep Lake Road. April 1 through September 30 open season. Small boats can be launched, and toilet facilities and parking are available.

Para-Juvenile Lake (12 acres): On the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge about seven miles northwest of Othello. This small lake shared by Adams and Grant Counties is open to juveniles only (14 years old and younger). It contains bass and panfish and is open from April 1 through September 30. Access is walk-in east off of Morgan Lake Road.

Seep lakes (located north of Othello): The “Seep lakes” area includes many of the Adams County lakes listed here, plus others. Grant County (see below) also has many lakes in the area. For a map to help navigate this puzzling plethora of piscatorial potholes, contact Columbia National Wildlife Refuge headquarters at P. O. Drawer F, Othello, WA 99334; (509) 488-2668.

Shiner Lake: See Hutchinson Lake.

Sprague Lake (1840 acres): Sprawling across the Adams-Lincoln County line, this lake is co-managed with Adams and Lincoln County waters, and its prospects are also listed there. Sprague Lake was rehabilitated during the fall of 2007. The lake has been stocked with rainbow trout fingerlings and catchables since, and these fish have all grown fast, most reaching 15-16 inches by fall. Rainbow trout over 5 pounds have been reported as caught in Sprague Lake. Lahontan cutthroat trout fingerlings are also stocked into Sprague Lake in the fall. Bass, bluegill, crappie, and catfish were also stocked; however, it will take 3-5 years for the fisheries for these species to develop. Be sure to check the regulations pamphlet for special closure information.

ASOTIN COUNTY

Asotin Creek: Most tributaries on the important and productive Snake River tributary are closed to protect wild steelhead populations, and trout are no longer stocked. The season is open from the first Saturday in June through October 31 in the main stem portion of the creek, and with *selective gear rules* on a portion of the North Fork. Check the regulations pamphlet for details.

Golf Course, Silcott, and West Evans ponds: These small impoundments off the Snake River near the bottom of Alpowa Grade (west of Clarkston) are open to fishing year-round. They normally are stocked in the spring with rainbow trout. **Golf Course** and **West Evans** ponds will receive 425 jumbo (14 inch or larger) rainbow trout this year, in addition to the regular stocking of just over 21,000 8-12 inch rainbows in each of these two locations. This will provide for some great fishing in the early season and throughout the year. Two fish over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit on **Golf Course** and **West Evans** ponds. These ponds get fished intensively during spring and early summer. All three have public access.

Grande Ronde River: Steelhead are the primary attraction in this Snake River tributary. Steelhead cannot be retained in the lower 2½ miles, but this area provides exceptional catch-and-release fishing in fall and early winter. Anglers are allowed to retain up to three-hatchery steelhead a day in areas that are open to retention. A Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead endorsement is required to fish for steelhead. Smallmouth bass and channel catfish also offer good angling near the mouth of the river during late spring, summer and fall. Various restrictions are in effect to protect wild trout and salmon, including selective gear rules for part of the year. Salmon fishing is closed to protect threatened Chinook salmon. Be sure to check the latest regulations pamphlet for current rules.

Headgate Pond: This small impoundment off Asotin Creek in Headgate County Park is eight miles west of Asotin and is open only to juveniles, seniors, and those who have a disability license. Open season is from the fourth Saturday in April and continues through October 31. This pond is stocked with catchable and jumbo size rainbow trout. Fishing is good during spring before the water warms too much.

Snake River: Refer to Garfield County.

BENTON COUNTY

Columbia Park Pond (7 acres): This small pond is located near the Kennewick end of the Highway US-395 Bridge and the Columbia Park boat ramp. It is open only to juveniles (14 years of age and younger) and holders of disability licenses. This body of water currently has a daily limit of five game fish (all species combined). Rainbow trout are stocked annually in the spring and fall. Smallmouth and largemouth bass, crappie, bluegill, and channel catfish have also been planted.

Columbia River plus pools and sloughs: Various species including white sturgeon, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, yellow perch, walleye, shad, steelhead, and salmon provide excellent fishing opportunities in Lake Umatilla and Lake Wallula. Walleyes are caught throughout the McNary and John Day Reservoirs. The most productive locations are Boardman, Irrigon, Paterson, and Plymouth. Expect excellent smallmouth bass fishing along the shorelines of the main river and the occasional largemouth in the sloughs at Paterson and Casey Pond. Channel catfish are present throughout the McNary and John Day Reservoirs but the best fishing is usually found near the mouth of the Walla Walla and Yakima Rivers in the spring and early summer. Sturgeon fishing below McNary Dam and in the Hanford Reach is excellent most years. Sturgeon in the John Day pool (Lake Umatilla) is managed on a quota system and in recent years the quota has been met by early April. Contact the WDFW web site to determine if this fishery is open for retention. Two sturgeon sanctuaries were also established in 2010 from May 1 to July 31, below Ice Harbor and Priest Rapids Dams. See the WDFW *Fishing in Washington* sportfishing rules for details. Steelhead fishing opens June 16 from John Day Dam to the Highway US-395 Bridge at Kennewick. The Hanford Reach steelhead fishery (Highway US-395 to the old Hanford town site) is scheduled to open October 1 through March 31 (see Washington Sport Fishing Rules for special regulations in this area). Fishing for hatchery steelhead is best in October and November. In October, only hatchery steelhead with a missing adipose and right ventral fin and a healed scar where the fins were clipped can be kept. In November, any hatchery steelhead with an adipose fin clip can be retained. All wild steelhead must be released. Fall Chinook salmon return to the Umatilla River (Oregon), Yakima River, and Hanford Reach from August through November, with the best fishing in late September to mid-October. Boat launch facilities in Washington below McNary Dam are available at Plymouth, Paterson (primitive), and Crow Butte Park. Above McNary Dam there are numerous well-maintained boat launch facilities upstream to Richland. Above Richland, primitive launch sites are located at Ringold, Parking Lot 7 (Hanford National Monument) and Highway SR-240 (Vernita Bridge). There is one developed (concrete) launch at Wahluke (Hanford National Monument).

The Hanford Reach area of the Columbia River from the old Hanford townsite upstream to Vernita Bridge is closed to all angling from October 23 to January 31 annually. Be sure to check the latest regulations and emergency measures for additional salmon fishing opportunities and for early closures.

Mitchell (3.7 acres), Mound (34.8 acres), Palmer (4.9 acres), Switch (6.7 acres), and Yellepit (36.3 acres) Ponds: These ponds are located in railroad fill on the northwest side of McNary Reservoir about 15 miles southeast of Kennewick. All have year-round open fishing season. Fishing should be fair-to-good for a variety of warmwater fish including smallmouth and largemouth bass, crappie, yellow perch, sunfish, plus bullhead and channel catfish.

Yakima River: The lower Yakima River from Granger downstream to the Columbia River is well known for robust populations of smallmouth bass and channel catfish during the spring and summer months. Though some shoreline areas are open to the public, most of the better fishing areas are only accessible by boat. Boat launch sites are located at Granger, Prosser, Benton City, Horn Rapids Park, Snively Road, Hyde Road, and Duportail Road. Smallmouth bass are generally less than 1½ pounds, but fish up to 6 pounds are not uncommon. There is no daily limit on bass in the Yakima River, but no more than three over 15 inches can be retained. Channel catfish are present throughout the lower Yakima River, but the best fishing is usually in the lower ten miles during late spring and summer. There is no current minimum size restriction and no daily limit on channel catfish in the Yakima River. A fall Chinook and coho salmon season is scheduled for September 1 to October 22 from the mouth to Prosser Dam.

The lower Yakima River is open to fishing from March 1 to October 22 below Prosser Dam and May 1 to October 31 above Prosser Dam to the Hwy 223 Bridge at Granger. The lower Yakima River is closed to trout fishing (both resident trout and steelhead). Watch for news releases with details for these special fisheries, or check with the Yakima regional office at (509) 575-2740 or the agency web site. The entire river including all tributaries and drains is closed to steelhead fishing. **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for the Yakima River due to DDT and DDE contamination: all anglers are recommended to limit consumption of carp, channel catfish, mountain whitefish, suckers, and Northern pikeminnow to one meal (8-ounce portion for adults, proportionally smaller for children) per week. For more information, contact the DOH Office of Environmental Health Assessments at (877) 485-7316 or visit the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish.** (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for accessibility information.)

CHELAN COUNTY

Beehive Reservoir (12 acres): Is located eight miles southwest of Wenatchee, about a mile northwest of Squilchuck State Park. The season opens on the last Saturday in April, with *catch-and-release and selective gear rules from July 5 to the October 31 closure*. This small lake usually has a fair carry-over of rainbow trout and tiger trout. Up to 200 larger rainbows (14" plus) will be planted during April/May.

Blackbird Island Pond: This small pond located on the Blackbird Island complex near Leavenworth is open to juveniles only (14 years of age and younger). The season opens July 1

and closes September 30. This pond is also used as a juvenile steelhead rearing and acclimation site. Approximately 1,000 catchable-size cutthroat trout will be planted upon conclusion of the steelhead release. *Note: The season opening date and cutthroat plant may be delayed, depending on the success of the steelhead release.*

Chelan, Lake (33,000 acres): Stretching over 50 miles from the town of Chelan to Stehekin, this is the largest natural lake in Washington. *Although most of the lake is open year-round, the upper end is closed during April, May, and June and tributary stream-mouths are closed year-round to protect pre-spawning adult trout; check the current regulations pamphlet carefully for details concerning size and catch limits, and wild cutthroat (adipose fin present) release requirements. As of May 1, 2006, the Old Mill Stream tributary is closed to fishing year-round.* Good fishing for nice-sized kokanee is usually available from mid-April through June. *The daily limit on kokanee here is now 10 fish, which are **not** included in the trout daily limit.* In June and July, catchable-size rainbow trout are planted in the lower lake near the towns of Chelan and Manson. Anglers after trophy fish have a chance to catch lake trout (mackinaw) year-round. The state lake trout record has been broken three times here in the last few years. There is no size or daily limits on lake trout here during open seasons. During the past five years WDFW has been stocking triploid landlocked Chinook salmon fry. These fish are now abundant enough to provide a legitimate opportunity of catching one. Burbot offer excellent fishing opportunities from February through April, with fishing popular in the Manson/Wapato Point area. A limited smallmouth bass fishery exists in the lower lake. **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for the Lake Chelan due to DDT contamination:** the general public, especially women who expect to get pregnant or are pregnant, nursing mothers, and young children should limit [consumption of] lake trout (mackinaw) to one meal (8-ounce portion for adults, proportionally smaller for children) per week. For more information, contact the DOH Office of Environmental Health Assessments at (877) 485-7316 or visit the [Http://www.doh.wa.gov/fish](http://www.doh.wa.gov/fish).

Chelan River: This Lake Chelan outlet has been closed to fishing for several years to evaluate the impacts of angling on Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed fish. Data gathered so far indicate that a bass and walleye fishery would have little if any negative impact. Therefore, the area from the Chelan PUD safety barrier downstream to the railroad bridge is open May 15 through August 31 for all game fish except trout and salmon. *Anti-snagging rules are in effect: check the regulations pamphlet for details.* WDFW has established a run of summer Chinook that will return to the Chelan River in 2012, and season dates and regulations will be announced through an emergency regulation depending on run size.

Clear Lake (5 acres): Eight miles south of Wenatchee, access is south off of Loop Road. The season opens the last Saturday in April, *with catch-and-release, selective gear rules from July 5 to the closing date of October 31.* This small lake will be planted this spring with approximately 9,000 catchable-size rainbow trout and up to 1,000 catchable sized tiger trout as weather and road conditions allow. There is a fair carry-over of rainbow trout and tiger trout.

Columbia River Pools: Fair walleye fishing is available in the Wells, Rocky Reach, and Rock Island dam tailraces. Best chance for large (10-pound plus) walleye is from February through

April. Sturgeon are occasionally caught in this area; *however, all sturgeon caught upstream of Priest Rapids Dam must be released.* Backwater sloughs hold small populations of bass.

Summer Chinook seasons are listed in the regulation pamphlet. Steelhead angling may be allowed, depending upon size and composition of the runs. *Check local newspapers, the WDFW web site, or the WDFW regional office in Ephrata for the latest information concerning salmon or steelhead seasons.* Whitefish are available on shallow gravel bars below river mouths.

Dry Lake (96 acres): Located about a mile north of Manson. Dry Lake is also known as Grass Lake. Year-round open fishing season. With a maximum depth of only 11 feet, this shallow lake currently offers some good-size largemouth bass, plus an over-abundance of yellow perch, bluegill, sunfish, crappie, and some large brown bullheads. Fishing will be good in March and April if spring weather has been warm, but difficult in mid-summer due to excessive emergent vegetation. Access is off of Green Avenue and Dry lake Road.

Entiat River: Hatchery trout are no longer planted in the Entiat River below Entiat Falls. Wild trout are available in the upper reaches and tributaries. In addition, WDFW has been planting cutthroat fry above Entiat Falls since 2009. Above Entiat Falls, the river is open from the last Saturday in June to October 31. *Please check the latest regulations pamphlet for trout rules, including more liberal eastern brook trout limits, which were changed effective May 1, 2006.* Below Entiat Falls, the river is closed year-round except for a special winter whitefish only season. *Check the latest regulations pamphlet for whitefish rules which changed in 2002.* Below Highway US-97, Columbia River rules apply. Steelhead angling may be allowed in the lower six miles of river, depending upon size and composition of the runs. *Check local newspapers, the WDFW web site, or the WDFW regional office in Ephrata for the latest information.*

Fish Lake (513 acres): About 16 miles north of Leavenworth, a mile northeast of Lake Wenatchee. The fishing season on Fish Lake is year-round. Access is through the Forest Service approved concession "Cove Resort." This lake produces good fishing throughout the year. Angling effort is split between trout and perch. Fly-fishing for rainbows is best in spring and fall months. Trophy brown trout are available for those willing to work at it. *Check the regulations pamphlet for special trout size and catch limits.* Perch fishing is best in early summer, but good catches are made all year, even through the ice. As of May 2010, there is a 25 fish daily limit for perch. Catchable rainbow plants are made during April and May. A few largemouth bass are available too.

Fishing Kids Derby: An annual "Fishing Kids" derby, to be held at Leavenworth Fish Hatchery during June, introduces youth age 5 to 14 to sport fishing. For more information, contact Hooked on Toys in Wenatchee at (509) 663-0740.

Icicle River: from the Leavenworth Hatchery rack to Leland Creek is a heavily fished Wenatchee River tributary, also known as Icicle Creek, which has lots of small wild rainbow and cutthroat trout in higher tributaries and away from roads and campgrounds. Trout season is open the last Saturday in June through October 31, with *selective gear rules in effect.* Annually a spring Chinook fishery may be allowed from 500 feet below Leavenworth National Fish

Hatchery to 800 feet up- river of the confluence with the Wenatchee River depending upon the salmon run size. Check local newspapers, the WDFW web site, or the WDFW office in Ephrata or Wenatchee for the latest information. *Night closures will be in effect during any open spring Chinook fishery.*

Lily (Lilly) Lake (15 acres): Nine miles south of Wenatchee, about half a mile south of Loop Road. Open season is from the last Saturday in April to October 31. *Catch-and-release, selective gear rules are in effect from July 5 through the closure.* This small lake has a fair carry-over of rainbows, and will be planted with approximately 7,000 hatchery rainbows as weather and road conditions allow. In the past problems with water leaking through the dam has resulted in unsuitable water conditions resulting in fish mortality. The number of fish stocked in Lily Lake may be reduced if this problem continues.

Little Wenatchee River: This river is closed to fishing from Lake Wenatchee up to the falls below the USFS Road 6700 Bridge to reduce impacts of angling on ESA-listed fish.

Meadow Lake (36 acres): One mile south of Malaga. Meadow Lake has a year-round open season with fair fishing for warmwater species. Muddy water conditions prevail through most of the irrigation season. Private lands surrounding the lake make access difficult.

Nason Creek: This stream is closed to fishing from the mouth up to Smith Brook to reduce impacts of angling on ESA-listed fish. Above that, it is open from the last Saturday in June through October 31, where small wild rainbow and cutthroat trout are common. *Selective gear rules are in effect up to Stevens Creek, and steelhead fishing is closed.*

Roses Lake (131 acres): About a mile north of Manson. Roses Lake has a year-round open season. The public access area has a boat launch. Roses provides a good winter fishery for fall-planted rainbow trout in the 11- to 20-inch range. Largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, bluegill, and channel catfish have also been planted. Brown trout and tiger trout fry were stocked in spring of recent years, and catchable-size browns and tiger trout should be available this year. A bonus plant of 150 triploid rainbows will be made this year.

Wapato Lake (186 acres): About two miles north of Manson, just north of Dry and Roses Lakes. Last Saturday in April through July 31 open season, with *catch-and-release for trout, and selective gear rules for all species, from August 1 to the October 31 closure, except internal combustion engines are allowed.* Game fish other than trout may be kept during the August 1 to October 31 catch-and-release period. The former public access area at the east end of the lake is no longer controlled by WDFW; new owners are presently not charging a fee to use this site. Private campgrounds are located at both ends of the lake.

Wenatchee, Lake (2,445 acres): Fifteen miles north of Leavenworth. Open year-round, with *selective gear rules*, except fishing from a boat equipped with a motor is allowed. Several campgrounds and access areas surround the lake. ***This natural lake does not provide any significant trout fishery.*** It is closed to Kokanee angling. Since no kokanee have been stocked here in many years, and there apparently is no natural spawning of kokanee in the system, all so-called “kokanee” are probably juvenile anadromous sockeye. The WDFW is trying to increase

sockeye abundance to the point where annual sport fisheries can occur. *Check local newspapers, the WDFW web site, or with the WDFW regional office in Ephrata for the latest information.* Anglers are reminded to carefully release all bull trout caught. This lake is the main rearing area for these native char in the Wenatchee basin. Bull trout are a species of concern and thus their season is closed throughout most of the state.

Wenatchee River: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in 1997 designated steelhead runs in the upper Columbia River Basin as in danger of becoming extinct. Currently the Upper Columbia River (to include the Wenatchee River) steelhead have been down listed to “Threatened.” WDFW is continually developing recovery plans. Because of ESA listings, the river is closed to all fishing from the mouth to Lake Wenatchee, except for a special winter whitefish-only season from December 1 through March 31 from the mouth to the Highway US-2 Bridge at Leavenworth. WDFW is working to increase steelhead and spring Chinook abundance to the point where annual sport fisheries can occur. Steelhead and spring Chinook angling may be allowed from the mouth to the East Leavenworth Road Bridge, depending upon size and composition of the runs. *Check local newspapers, the WDFW web site, or the WDFW regional office in Ephrata for the latest information*

CLALLAM COUNTY

Aldwell, Lake (240 acres): Lake Aldwell is no longer available for fishing. It was the reservoir behind Elwha Dam, the lower of the two dams being removed from the Elwha River. It will disappear with completion of the removal of the lower dam, scheduled to be finished in early summer of 2012. A fishing moratorium is currently in place on the Elwha River to facilitate recovery and re-colonization of the watershed following dam removal.

Beaver Lake (44 acres): Located about four miles north of Sappho, along the east side of highway SR-113, this body of water has a year-round open season. There is a rough launch area, suitable mainly for car-toppers. This small lake is good for 6- to 10-inch cutthroat, with an occasional 12–15 incher. Yellow perch and a few largemouth bass are also present. Selective gear rules are in effect for all species. Trout daily limit is 5 fish, with a 12-inch maximum size limit. Standard statewide limits apply for other species.

Cline Spit: Located in the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the south shore of Dungeness Bay, beaches around the launch ramps and on the south shore of Dungeness Spit provide dip bag fishing for surf smelt October through January.

Crescent Lake (5,127 acres): Contained within Olympic National Park, Crescent Lake is regulated by the National Park Service. The lake has unique populations of rainbow (Beardslee) and coastal cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki* f. *crescentii*) trout, and also contains kokanee. Because of concern for these fish populations, fishing in Crescent Lake is currently catch-and-release only. Gear is limited to artificial lures with single barbless hooks, and a 2-ounce weight restriction. Open season is June 1 through October 31. For more information, call Olympic National Park HQ at (360) 452-4501 or check the Internet at www.nps.gov/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm.

Deep Creek, East and West Twin Rivers: Some public access east of the mouth of Deep Creek, at the East and West Twin Rivers, provides access to surf smelt spawning from May through September.

Elwha River: The Elwha River is currently closed to all fishing year-round by agreement of the National Park Service, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and the WDFW. This fishing moratorium is in place on the Elwha River to facilitate recovery and re-colonization of the watershed following removal of the two dams on the system.

John Wayne Marina: Dense concentrations of surf smelt may be available here for jigging in the winter months.

Mills Lake (aka Mills Reservoir and Glines Canyon Reservoir) (451 acres): This Elwha River reservoir within Olympic National Park is closed to all fishing, and will cease to exist following removal of Glines Canyon Dam, the upper of the two dams being removed from the Elwha. Its closure is part of the fishing moratorium implemented on the Elwha system to facilitate recovery and re-colonization of the watershed following removal of the dams. For more information, call Olympic National Park headquarters at (360) 452-4501 or check on the Internet at www.nps.gov/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm.

Ozette Lake (7,787 acres): Ozette is within Olympic National Park and is regulated by the National Park Service. Resident cutthroat trout, kokanee, yellow perch, largemouth bass, yellow bullhead catfish, and northern pikeminnow are present, and various anadromous species migrate throughout the lake. Current regulations are catch-and-release only for trout, and no size, daily, or possession limits on bass, perch, catfish and pikeminnow. Only artificial lures with single barbless hooks can be used (for all species). Open season is last Saturday in April through October 31. For more information, call Olympic National Park headquarters at (360) 452*4501 or check on the internet at www.nps.gov/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm (see Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec>).

Pleasant, Lake (500 acres): About eight miles northeast of Forks, along Highway US-101. Pleasant Lake has a year-round open fishing season. A county park on West Lake Pleasant Road provides a boat launch, loading and mooring docks, accessible restrooms, parking, and a playground. There is fair opportunity for cutthroat, with kokanee fishing improving later in the spring. To protect anadromous sockeye smolts and adults, there is an 8-inch minimum on all trout, and 20-inch maximum length limit on kokanee.

Port Angeles boat haven: Occasional concentrations of surf smelt are available in winter months for jigging in the boat basin. Fishing from floats is not allowed.

Port Williams boat launch: This launch located at the southeastern point of Dungeness Bay provides access to Dungeness Bay coho salmon fishing when open. Check the regulations pamphlet for open salmon season. Good access for crabbing in Marine Area 6. For latest information on shellfish seasons and emergency closures, call the toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/>.

Quillayute River system: There are several boat and bank access points along each of the tributaries to this system, including the Quillayute, Dickey, Soleduck (Sol Duc), Bogachiel, and Calawah Rivers. These rivers provide access to excellent salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat fishing. Check the regulations pamphlet for seasons, open areas and catch limits. For areas within Olympic National Park, check regulations on the Internet at www.nps.gov/archive/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm or call park headquarters at (360) 452-4501.

Rialto Beach: Dipping spawning surf smelt in high surf is a change from the usual Puget Sound surf smelt dipping. Most activity occurs May through September. Some surfperch are also taken. Strait of Juan de Fuca shellfish: Recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present throughout the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. For clam and oyster openings, check the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for accessibility information).

Strait of Juan de Fuca streams: Access is available to rivers and creeks including: Dungeness River, Morse Creek, Elwha River, Lyre River, Salt Creek, Pysht River, Clallam River, Hoko River, and Sekiu River. These streams provide winter steelhead, salmon, and trout opportunities. Refer to the *Fishing in Washington* fishing regulations pamphlet for seasons, open areas and catch limits. For areas within Olympic National Park, check regulations on the Internet at www.nps.gov/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm or call park headquarters at (360) 452-4501.

Sutherland Lake (370 acres): Located ten miles southwest of Port Angeles this body of water is open from the last Saturday in April through October 31 for resident cutthroat and rainbow trout and kokanee. A minimum size limit of 6 inches and maximum of 18 inches provides protection for rearing juvenile kokanee/sockeye, and any returning sockeye adults following removal of the Elwha River dams.

Wentworth Lake (54 acres): Located just eight miles northwest of Forks and sandwiched between the East and West forks of the Dickey River this body of water has a year-round open season. Wentworth will be stocked prior to the opening day in April, and again in early May.

Whiskey Creek Recreation Area: This area provides access to surf smelt spawning sites from May through September. An access fee may be charged.

CLARK COUNTY

Battle Ground Lake (30 acres): Located inside Battle Ground Lake State Park about two miles northwest of the city of Battle Ground, off of Heisson Road. Fishing is open year-round. Rainbow, cutthroat trout are stocked during late winter through spring. This year's stocking schedule includes 256 triploid rainbow trout. Surplus hatchery rainbow trout broodfish were stocked during late winter this year. Surplus hatchery steelhead have been stocked in the past, but a catch record card is not required to fish for or retain steelhead in this water. There is a daily trout limit of five trout, no more than two over 20 inches. There is a small population of

largemouth bass. The lake offers some bank access, a dock, and a Discover Pass is necessary to park. The Discover Pass is not necessary if staying in a registered campsite. Grass carp have been stocked in this lake. **Fishing for or retaining grass carp is prohibited.** (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for accessibility information).

Canyon Creek: This North Fork Lewis River tributary will be planted with several thousand catchable-size rainbow trout in early June.

Columbia River: The Columbia offers both shore and boat angling as it passes through Clark County. Species available include white sturgeon, shad, winter and summer steelhead, plus salmon during open seasons. The river is open for hatchery steelhead May 16 from the I-5 Bridge downstream and on June 16 above the I-5 Bridge. Fishing for shad opens May 16 from Bonneville Dam downstream. Seasons for spring, summer, and fall Chinook are much more complicated. Check with the Vancouver WDFW office at (360) 696-6211 or WDFW's web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for the latest information on seasons and catch limits. The main stem Columbia and its tributaries from the Wauna power lines near Cathlamet upstream to Bonneville Dam are open for white sturgeon retention on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only January 1 through July 31, and again from October 20 through December 31. Retained white sturgeon must be a minimum fork length of 38 inches and a maximum of 54 inches in this area. Catch-and-release fishing is allowed during non-retention days and August and September. Again, check with the Vancouver WDFW office or WDFW's web site for the latest information. Fishing for shad peaks in June, with most of the effort in this area concentrated at the upper end of Lady Island, near the mouth of Camas Slough, and off the public dock in Washougal. Yellow perch, various catfish species, largemouth and smallmouth bass, sunfish, and crappie are caught in the main river and connecting sloughs, with some walleye taken too. Boat launching is available at Ridgefield City Marina, WDFW's Shillapoo facility, Marine Park in Vancouver, and at the Port of Camas-Washougal.

Klineline Pond: Located inside of Salmon Creek Park, just west of I-5, north of Hazel Dell. Fishing is open year-round. Trout are stocked during late winter through spring. Some large rainbow trout broodfish are stocked in late winter and 256 one-pound triploid rainbow trout will be stocked this year. There is a daily trout limit of five trout, no more than two over 20 inches. There is a small population of largemouth bass. The lake offers great bank access; floating devices on the pond are restricted. There is a year-round fee required to park. Grass carp have been stocked in this lake. Fishing for or retaining grass carp is prohibited.

Lacamas Lake (315 acres): Located one mile north of Camas. Take Everett Road, which doubles as SR-500, north out of Camas, then turn left on Leadbetter road. Fishing is open year-round. Rainbow and brown trout are stocked during late winter through spring. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, brown bullhead, and channel catfish are also available. The WDFW access area is small and caution needs to be taken when launching boats. Round Lake, located at the southeast end of the lake provides good bank access for trout and warmwater fishing. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for accessibility information.

Lewis River, East Fork: The East Fork Lewis offers fishing for summer and winter steelhead. Both boat and bank angling are available. Under permanent regulations, the entire river is closed to fishing March 16 through April 15. From April 16 through the Friday before the first

Saturday in June, hatchery steelhead (adipose-fin-clipped, minimum size 20 inches) may be kept from the mouth up to the top boat ramp at Lewisville Park; selective gear rules (artificial lures or flies) are in effect. Bait is allowed beginning the first Saturday in June. All salmon and trout (except steelhead) angling is closed in the East Fork Lewis, and the river and all its tributaries upstream from Horseshoe Falls are closed to all angling under permanent regulations. Boat launching is available at Daybreak Park and Lewisville Park, both operated by Clark County Parks Department. Daily fees are charged to launch. For current, real-time river flows, check the USGS web site at <http://wa.water.usgs.gov/data>. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Lewis River (mainstem): This area produces spring and fall Chinook, early and late stock coho salmon plus summer and winter steelhead. A popular and crowded spring Chinook fishery has typically taken place near the mouth from mid March through May. All wild Chinook (with an intact adipose fin) must be immediately released unharmed from January 1 through September 31. All chum and sockeye salmon, wild coho salmon, wild steelhead, and any trout other than hatchery steelhead must be released year-round. Late summer and fall months bring lots of interest in fall Chinook, coho and summer steelhead. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the regional WDFW office in Vancouver at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information on seasons and catch limits. Some bank access is available along the dike area. There are several public and private boat launches along the lower Lewis, including a WDFW launch on the dike just below the confluence of the East and North Forks. For current, real-time river flows, check the USGS web site at <http://wa.water.usgs.gov/data>. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Lewis River, North Fork: The lower North Fork provides ample fishing opportunities for early and late stock coho, spring and fall Chinook salmon, and summer and winter run steelhead. Lots of bank and boat access. Popular and productive spots near the salmon hatchery and Cedar Creek Hole can be extremely crowded. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. All Chinook with an intact adipose fin must be immediately released unharmed from January 1 through September 31. All chum and sockeye salmon, wild steelhead, and wild coho must be released. Check the *Fishing in Washington* regulation pamphlet for night closure and gear restrictions. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the regional WDFW office in Vancouver at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information on season and catch limits. For real time river flow information at Merwin Dam, call (800) 547-1501. Boat launching sites on the North Fork include the Island boat launch and Cedar Creek boat launch (across the river from the Lewis River Hatchery), both managed by WDFW, the Haapa launch (parking and launch fee required), and the Merwin launch operated by PacifiCorp. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Merwin (Lake) Reservoir (4,090 acres): This North Fork Lewis River impoundment located near the town of Ariel, on the south side of Highway SR-503, is shared by Clark and Cowlitz Counties. The lake is open to fishing year-round. Kokanee are the main target. Angling is best in early spring, with fish averaging 12 inches. Tiger muskies were planted in 1995 to help control pikeminnow populations. There is a 50-inch minimum length and a daily limit of 1 on

tiger muskies. PacifiCorp operates boat launches at Speelyai Bay and Cresap Bay. There is a fee to launch on weekends. Call (800) 547-1501 for updated reservoir levels.

Salmon Creek: This stream can provide good fishing for hatchery winter steelhead. Good access is available near Salmon Creek (Klineline Pond) Park. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. Salmon Creek is closed to salmon fishing year-round.

Vancouver Lake (2,858 acres): Located on the northwest side of Vancouver, this shallow lake averages only three feet in depth, with a lot of fluctuation, both seasonal and tidal. The flushing channel and surrounding area are closed for part of the year; check the regulation pamphlet for details. The rest of the lake is open year-round. Black and white crappie, largemouth bass, channel catfish, yellow perch, and common carp are abundant. Trout limit is two, with a 12-inch minimum size, though no trout are stocked here. There is a commercial carp fishery on this lake during the spring and various times throughout the rest of the year. The WDFW boat ramp on the south end of the lake is accessed from LaFrambois Road. The Felida ramp near the north end has a better boat launching facility, but finding a channel into the lake from the north can be a challenge for large boats. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Washougal River: The Washougal supports summer and winter steelhead, fall Chinook, and late stock coho fisheries. Summer-run fishing peaks in June and July, while winter-run catches are usually best in December and January. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. Selective gear rules (artificial flies and lures) are in effect from April 16 through the Friday before the first Saturday in June, from the mouth upstream to the Mt. Norway Bridge. Bait may be used beginning the first Saturday in June. Check the Fishing in the Washington regulations pamphlet for night closure and gear restrictions. All chum salmon, wild steelhead, wild coho, and wild Chinook must be released. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the regional WDFW office in Vancouver for the latest information on seasons and catch limits. Boat launching facilities include Hathaway Park, managed by the Washougal Parks Department, and Washougal River County Line Park, operated by the WDFW.

Yale Reservoir (3,802 acres): This reservoir is located on the North Fork Lewis River. Fishing is year-round. Kokanee are the main target. Shallow fishing for kokanee is best in the spring and fall; in the summer months deep fishing is the best method. Cutthroat trout can be caught near the mouth of Siouxon Creek. There are some bull trout in the reservoir. All bull trout and Dolly Varden must be released. PacifiCorp operates all boat launch facilities at Saddle Dam, Yale, Cougar Camp, and Beaver Bay. Fees are required to launch on weekends. All ramps may be out of the water when the lake level is lowered. Call (800) 547-1501 for updated reservoir levels.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Beaver, Big Four, Blue, Deer, Rainbow, Spring, and Watson Lakes: Along the Tucannon Road, south of Marengo, these small, bank fishing only lakes off the Tucannon River all have public access. All these lakes have a March 1 opening date and remain open until October 31. Big Four is fly-fishing only, with a two fish daily limit. Two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit on Blue, Deer, Rainbow, Spring, and Watson Lakes.

These lakes are well stocked with 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout, plus some jumbo (14-inch plus) rainbows in all except Beaver. Rainbow Lake offers disability access, please see Washington State Parks web site at <http://parks.wa.gov/ada-rec>. Fishing from any floating device is prohibited in all these lakes.

Curl Lake (3 acres): This small lake off the Tucannon River is used as a salmonid smolts acclimation pond, so it opens later than other nearby lakes. Also see note under other Tucannon lakes above regarding access limitations. This lake opens the fourth Saturday in April, with a season that continues through the end of October. Fishing from any floating device is prohibited. Two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit here. The lake is well stocked with rainbow trout after salmon smolts leave in April (see Washington State Parks web site <http://parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Dam Pond: Just above Little Goose Dam, on the south side of the dam. This year-round open season pond off the Snake River gets catchable size rainbow trout for early season fishing.

Dayton Pond: The Dayton Pond (formerly the Dayton Juvenile Pond) is now open for juveniles and anglers with a disability license or designated harvester card. The pond is listed as open year-round, but current management is to maintain water in the pond from March 1 to the middle of July. The pond will be stocked by the first week in March. This pond will be stocked with 2,500 catchable, 75 jumbo size (14-inch or larger) rainbow trout, and may also get some additional large rainbow or brown trout, with the last plants occurring before the end of June. Only two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit.

Orchard Pond: This Snake River pond near the Lyons Ferry Marina provides early fishing for catchable and jumbo size rainbow trout with a year-round open season.

Snake River: Refer to Garfield County.

Touchet River: This Walla Walla River tributary is no longer stocked with catchable-sized trout. Hatchery steelhead are planted downstream of the confluence of the North and South forks, however, and several do not migrate to the ocean. These fish are available to the anglers as resident rainbow trout when the stream opens the first Saturday in June. Selective gear rules are in effect in open waters above the confluence of the North and South forks. Anglers are allowed to retain three hatchery steelhead per day here during open seasons. The Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement will be required to fish for steelhead in the Touchet River. Some large brown trout may still reside in the Dayton area from prior plants. Smallmouth bass may be caught in the lower river (below Prescott). Special restrictions are in effect in some portions to protect wild salmon and steelhead reproduction; check the latest regulations pamphlet for details and closure area.

Tucannon River: Plants of catchable size rainbow trout no longer occur here because of threatened species concerns. Hatchery steelhead area stocked downstream of the hatchery, at or below Marengo, however, and those that don't migrate to the ocean can be caught as resident rainbow trout when the fishery opens the first Saturday in June. Special restrictions are in effect in some portions to protect wild salmon and steelhead reproduction; check the latest regulations

pamphlet for details and closure area. A Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement is required to fish for steelhead in the Tucannon River. Anglers are allowed to retain three hatchery steelhead per day here. Note: **The Tucannon River is closed to all salmon fishing, and all Tucannon tributaries except Pataha Creek are closed to fishing of any kind.**

COWLITZ COUNTY

Abernathy, Germany, and Mill Creeks: Winter steelhead are no longer planted in these small streams west of Longview, but strays may be caught in the winter season beginning November 1. All trout fishing is catch-and-release only, except that two hatchery steelhead (adipose fin-clipped, minimum size 20 inches) maybe retained during open seasons. All wild steelhead must be released. These streams are closed to salmon angling at all times, and closed to all fishing during September and October to protect naturally spawning fall Chinook

Castle Lake: Located in the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, Castle Lake requires a 20-plus mile drive over rough logging roads, followed by a tough hike down a steep hillside to the lake. The key to finding the lake is to first find the Weyerhaeuser 3000 Road. Would be anglers not familiar with this area should get a St. Helens West hunting map, published by the Washington Forest Protection Association. Those who put forth the effort have a chance for some outstanding rainbow trout fishing. This is a self-sustaining fishery; with no fish planted, so selective gear rules are in effect, along with a one fish, 16-inch minimum size limit. The lake is open year-round, but the road in may be blocked by snow until at least May. The area may also be closed by the U.S. Forest Service due to Mount St. Helens activity. For additional information contact the USFS Mount St. Helens monument headquarters at (360) 274-2131.

Coldwater Lake (750 acres): Located in Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument off Highway SR-504, at 2490 feet elevation, a debris dam resulting from the eruption of Mount St. Helens forms the lake. Skamania County has a larger share of the lake, but the main access is in Cowlitz County. Rainbow trout that were stocked in the late 1980s are reproducing on their own; no additional future stocking is planned. In the past cutthroat trout, both coastal and westslope (and hybrids), also inhabited the lake and still do today. Closed waters include all inlet and outlet streams. Selective gear rules are in effect and there is currently a 16-inch minimum size and one fish daily limit. Although the lake is open to fishing all year, access may not be available during winter, and volcanic activity from Mount St. Helens could result in closure. There is limited access available; contact National Volcanic Monument Headquarters, (360) 449-7800 or (360) 274-2114 for specific information.

Columbia River: This stretch of the Columbia offers beach and boat angling for white sturgeon, winter and summer steelhead, sea-run cutthroat trout, plus salmon during open seasons. Shad are available as they pass through on their way upstream. The river is open for hatchery steelhead and shad beginning May 16. Seasons for spring, summer, and fall Chinook are much more complicated. Check with the Vancouver WDFW office at (360) 696-6211 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for the latest information on seasons and catch limits. All chum, wild cutthroat, wild steelhead, and wild coho must be released. White sturgeon fishing can be good, especially during smelt runs. The mainstream Columbia and its tributaries from the Wauna power line near Cathlamet upstream to Bonneville Dam are open for white sturgeon retention on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only through July 31, and again from October 20 through

December 31, with a 38-inch minimum size and 54-inch maximum size (fork length) for both periods. Catch-and-release fishing is allowed during non-retention days in August and September. Again, check with the Vancouver WDFW office or the WDFW web site for the latest information. Yellow perch, various catfish species, largemouth and smallmouth bass, crappie, and other sunfish are caught in the main river and connecting sloughs, plus an occasional walleye. Boat launching facilities are available at Coal Creek Slough ramp, operated by WDFW; Willow Grove Park, operated by Cowlitz County Parks; the Sportsmen's Club gravel launch at the mouth of the Kalama River, also managed by WDFW; and the Port of Kalama Marina.

Coweeman River: This Cowlitz River tributary provides good fishing for hatchery (adipose-clipped) winter steelhead. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. All salmon fishing on the Coweeman is closed. Additional measures are put in place in September and October to protect naturally spawning fall Chinook. Check the *Fishing in Washington* regulation pamphlet for further information.

Cowlitz River: The Cowlitz typically provides excellent angling for summer and winter steelhead, sea-run cutthroats, spring and fall Chinook, and late stock coho. Summer-run steelhead fishing usually peaks in June or July, with December and January best for early winter-runs and March and April for late winter-runs. Plentiful sea-run cutthroat plants also provide good fishing from August through November. All wild cutthroat and wild steelhead must be released. All salmon other than hatchery Chinook and hatchery coho must be released. Check with the Vancouver WDFW office at (360) 696-6211 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for the latest information on the latest season and catch limits. Some fishing for white sturgeon takes place in the lower river; sturgeon regulations are the same as in the Columbia. The eulachon (Columbia River smelt) fishery is now closed statewide due to declining returns and is listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. For current, real-time river flows, check the USGS web site at <http://wa.water.usgs.gov/data> or call Tacoma Power's toll-free fishing hotline at (888) 502-8690. Boat launching facilities include Gearhart Gardens, operated by Longview Parks and Recreation Department; Hog Island, managed by Cowlitz County Parks and Recreation; and Olequa ramp, managed by WDFW. Refer to the Lewis County listing for additional Cowlitz River information.

Green River: This Toutle River tributary offers easy access along Weyerhaeuser logging roads (if the roads are not gated shut) for much of its length, and provides average fishing for summer steelhead plus opportunities for fall Chinook and early stock coho. All wild steelhead must be released, and the river is closed to all trout fishing other than hatchery steelhead. All chum salmon, wild coho, and wild Chinook must be released. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the regional WDFW office in Vancouver at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information on salmon seasons and catch limits. Check the *Fishing in Washington* regulation pamphlet for legal fishing boundaries, open seasons, and gear restrictions.

Horseshoe Lake (80 acres): Located in the city on Woodland, with a year-round open fishing season. It is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout, plus some larger broodfish and 600 one-pound triploid rainbow trout. Excess adult hatchery steelhead are planted when available. A catch record card is not required to fish for or retain steelhead in the lake, and they count as part

of the trout daily limit (five fish, with no more than two over 20 inches). Landlocked salmon rules allow anglers to take surplus hatchery salmon when available. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for more information. The lake also supports populations of largemouth bass and a few other warmwater fish. A city park provides ample fishable shoreline plus a public boat launch.

Kalama River: The Kalama has summer and winter steelhead, spring and fall Chinook, and early and late stock Coho. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. Chum salmon, wild coho, wild Chinook and wild steelhead must be released. To further protect wild steelhead, hatchery winter run and summer run steelhead returning to the upper (Kalama Falls) hatchery are recycled downstream to the lower river. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the regional WDFW office in Vancouver at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information on seasons and catch limits. Check the *Fishing in Washington* pamphlet for legal fishing boundaries and gear/boats with motor restrictions. A section of river above the upper hatchery is set aside for selective gear rules fishing, another section for fly-fishing only; check the regulations pamphlet for boundaries. Both of these areas are open to catch-and-release fishing only. The river is easily accessible from I-5, and gets quite a bit of pressure from the surrounding metropolitan areas. Several boat-launching sites operated by WDFW are available: Lower Kalama; Modrow Bridge; Lower Kalama Salmon Hatchery; and Pritchards. Privately operated ramps are available at Mahaffey's and camp Kalama RV Park. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Kress Lake (30 acres): This popular spring-fed lake is located near I-5 and the Kalama River Road, about three miles north of the city of Kalama (east from I-5 Exit 32). It is open to fishing year-round. The lake is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout, plus 350 one-pound triploid rainbow trout. Some surplus steelhead have been stocked here in the past, but a catch record card is not required to fish for and retain steelhead planted in this water. They count as part of the daily trout limit: five trout, with no more than over 20 inches. Landlocked salmon rules allow anglers to take surplus hatchery salmon, when available. This lake provides an excellent trout fishing opportunity from late fall through late spring. There is a fair largemouth bass population, and Kress also contains numerous small bluegill and pumpkinseed sunfish. A rough launch area is best suited for car-top boats; gasoline motors are not allowed. Kress provides lots of bank access. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Merrill Lake (344 acres): This fly-fishing, catch-and-release-only lake is located north of Cougar near Mount St. Helens. It is open to fishing year-round, but action is usually slow and often inaccessible during the winter months due to snow. Merrill contains coastal cutthroat, brown trout to several pounds, and some rainbow trout. The rainbow and browns are stocked. Merrill Lake will receive 224 triploid rainbow trout as part of this year's stocking plan. Internal combustion engines are prohibited on boats that are used for fishing. The DNR campground is currently closed, but anglers can walk in and carry a boat from the gate. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Merwin (Lake) Reservoir (4,090 acres): Refer to Clark County, which holds the majority of this North Fork Lewis River impoundment.

Sacajawea Lake (48 acres): This lake is within Longview's city limit and provides an excellent urban fishing opportunity with good bank access available throughout the city park. This body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Internal combustion engines are not allowed. Sacajawea is usually stocked in late winter/early spring with good numbers of catchable-size rainbow plus rainbow trout broodfish. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, warmouth, and other sunfish are also caught. Grass carp have been planted in the past but it is illegal to fish for or retain grass carp.

Silver Lake (3,000 acres): Located along the south side of Highway SR-504 between Castle Rock and Toutle, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Considered by some to be the best largemouth bass lake in western Washington, it also provides good fishing for yellow perch, bluegills, brown bullhead catfish, and both black and white crappies. Check the *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet for limits and size requirements. Grass carp planted in 1992 have reduced the aquatic vegetation. Anglers are reminded that regulations prohibit fishing for or retaining grass carp. Catchable rainbow trout are stocked annually. The WDFW boat access has a single lane concrete ramp and a small dock and can be hard to find if signage is missed on SR-504. Private resorts also offer additional boat ramps and rentals. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Toutle River (North and South forks): The South Fork Toutle supports an excellent fishery for hatchery summer steelhead, plus limited, mostly catch-and-release fishing for winter steelhead (no hatchery winter-run steelhead are planted). Check the regulation pamphlet for fishing boundaries. Selective gear rules are in effect for the winter season. All trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. The North Fork and mainstem Toutle (from the mouth to the forks) also provide some fishing for hatchery summer steelhead. Again, all trout except hatchery steelhead must be released. The North Fork and main stem also provides opportunity for fall Chinook and early coho. All wild fish must be released. Please contact the Vancouver WDFW office at (360) 696-6211 for the latest on seasons and catch limits. The South Fork is closed to salmon fishing year-round. All North and South Fork Toutle tributaries are closed to fishing.

Yale Reservoir (3802 acres): Please refer to Clark County, which holds the majority of this North Fork Lewis River impoundment.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Columbia River: The Columbia River from Wells Dam to Chief Joseph Dam holds good numbers of smallmouth and largemouth bass, as well as walleye. Salmon and steelhead fisheries vary by season; check the WDFW web site for seasons and updates. Bank access is limited in this area, but boat anglers can use any one of the launching facilities at Brewster, Bridgeport, and Pateros. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Grimes Lake (124 acres): Five miles southeast of Mansfield. June 1 through August 31 open season. Selective gear rules are in effect, with a 1-trout daily limit. Fishing should be good for Lahontan cutthroat trout up to 20 inches. Access is off of Wittig Road just south of Mansfield.

Jameson Lake (332 acres): Eight miles south of Mansfield. The lake is open from the last Saturday in April through July 4, then again from Oct 1-31. Up to 800 triploid rainbow 1-3 pounds each will be planted prior to opening day. For additional updates on Jameson call the Region 2 office at 509-754-4624. To reach the resort at the north end of the lake, follow Mansfield Road and Wittig Road south of Mansfield. To reach the resort and WDFW access site on the south end, go north on Jameson Lake Road from Highway US-2 about 20 miles east of Coulee City. Campsites, toilets, and boat launching are available at both the north and south ends of Jameson Lake. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Pit Lake: This small pond in Rock Island is open to juveniles only (14 years of age and younger) and has a year-round open fishing season.

Rock Island ponds: These small ponds border the town of Rock Island off of Highway SR-28 and have a year-round open fishing season. These waters are managed primarily for bass and bluegill. Illegal fish introductions have been made, unfortunately, and bass/bluegill populations are growing slowly, but should offer limited catches of bass over 12 inches and bluegill 7 to 8 inches. Expect fair trout fishing this year. Early-season trout angling (in March) may be slow due to cold-water temperatures.

Rufus Woods Lake (7,800 acres): Forming the border between Douglas and Okanogan Counties, this 51-mile long Columbia River Reservoir's acreage is about evenly split between these two counties, except for a very small portion immediately below Grand Coulee Dam in Grant County. This body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Walleye, triploid rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and kokanee are the main species available. Limit is two trout per day. Kokanee are included as part of the daily trout limit. On the open waters of Rufus Woods or within Designated Fishing Areas, which are located and marked on the Colville Reservation shoreline, either a Tribal permit or State license shall be acceptable. A State license is required when fishing from the Douglas County shoreline; a tribal fishing permit is required when fishing from shore on tribal lands. Boating access is good with launch sites at Bridgeport State Park, the Army Corps of Engineers' site upstream of Chief Joseph Dam, and at Seaton's Grove two miles downstream from Elmer City. Triploid rainbows are regularly planted during the winter and spring in Rufus Woods by the Colville Confederated Tribe.

FERRY COUNTY

Columbia River/Roosevelt Lake: See Stevens County, which contains 43% of this impoundment (compared to 35% in Ferry County).

Curlew Lake (870 acres): Located four miles northeast of Republic, along Highway SR-21, this body of water has a year-round open season. Spring and early summer fishing for fry planted and net-pen reared rainbow trout should be good. Largemouth bass are caught in summer and fall. Tiger muskies are planted annually to help control a large northern pikeminnow population and provide an additional angling opportunity. Camping, picnicking, and public boat access are all available at Curlew Lake State Park and private resorts.

Davis Lake (10 acres): Five miles northwest of Boyds, at 4,550 feet elevation in Colville National Forest. Fishing season starts the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31, but heavy winter snowfall can impede access to the lake on opening day. Internal combustion engines are prohibited by Ferry County ordinance. This small lake offers 9- to 12-inch cutthroat trout from annual fry plants. A Forest Service campground is available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Ellen Lake (78 acres): Fourteen miles north of Inchelium, at 2300 feet elevation in Colville National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. As of 2005, the lake was re-contaminated with largemouth bass and green sunfish. Trout growth in 2007 was poor so trout fishing in 2008 was poor. This lake was rehabilitated in fall 2008, and was replanted with rainbow trout catchables and fry the following spring. Expect good numbers of fry-plant trout and occasional larger carry-overs on the opener. A developed Forest Service campground is available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Empire Lakes (6 acres total): These three small lakes are located eleven miles north of Republic, at 3,600 feet elevation in the Colville National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Eastern Brook trout fry plants are regularly made in these small lakes and anglers can expect to land eight-inchers by the opener. Use of motorized boats is not allowed.

Ferry Lake (19 acres): Located nine miles south of Republic, west of Highway SR-21, up Forest Road 53/Scatter Creek, at 3329 feet elevation in Colville National Forest, this body of water has a year-round open season. Annual plants of fry and catchable-size rainbow trout keep this lake a useable fishery, despite frequent winterkills. A Forest Service campground is available. To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

Fish Lake (4 acres): This little near-alpine lake, at 3,300 feet elevation, is located about one mile south of Ferry Lake by county road. Open season is from the last Saturday in April through October 31. Catchable-size rainbow trout are planted annually. Motorized boats are not allowed. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Kettle River: Expect excellent late-winter mountain whitefish angling during the special November 1 through May 31 white fish season. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for gear restrictions on whitefish. To protect its native spawning rainbow trout, this waterway is closed to fishing for all species except whitefish from November 1 through May 31 above the Roosevelt Lake boundary (Barstow Bridge). Selective gear rules are in effect during the open season, running from the Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31. Sturgeon fishing is closed at all times.

Long Lake (14 acres): About eleven miles southwest of Republic, in the Scatter Creek drainage and located in the Colville National Forest, at 3,250 feet elevation this body of water opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31. **Fly-fishing only.** Fry-planted cutthroat

trout should yield some 9- to 17-inch catches, especially by fall. There is a Forest Service campground and boat launch, but motorized boats are not allowed. To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use flies containing lead.

Renner Lake (9.6 acres): Two miles west of Barstow and six miles south from Orient, at 2,525 feet elevation in the Colville National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Internal combustion engines are prohibited by Ferry County ordinance. Access is a walk-in of about one-half mile. The lake is stocked annually with brook trout fry and occasionally with catchable brown trout. This small lake has a small Forest Service campground and a primitive boat launch site.

Roosevelt Lake: See Stevens County, which contains 43% of this impoundment (compared to 35% in Ferry County).

Swan Lake (52 acres): About ten miles southwest of Republic, up the Scatter Creek drainage, in Colville National Forest just a few miles east of the Okanogan County line. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This high-elevation (3,641 feet) lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout fry. An improved Forest Service campground is located on the east shore. Motorized boats are not allowed. To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

Trout Lake (8 acres): Eight miles west of Kettle Falls, at the southeast end of Hoodoo Canyon in Colville National Forest, at 3,000 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Internal combustion engines are prohibited by Ferry County ordinance. Rainbow trout fry are stocked annually and provide 9-11 inch fish on the opener. There is a primitive boat launch at the Forest Service campground.

Ward lakes (7 acres total): These two small lakes are 9½ miles north of Republic at 3,625 feet elevation in the Bacon creek drainage. They are part of the Colville National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Internal combustion engines are prohibited by Ferry County ordinance. Spring angling action should be good for eastern brook trout if winterkill is not a problem.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Clark Pond (49.3 acres): About five miles southwest of Mesa, on the north side of Ironwood Road. Open season is year-round. This pond contains largemouth bass, crappie and perch.

Columbia River, Pools and Sloughs: This area offers good fishing for smallmouth bass, walleye, whitefish, white sturgeon, steelhead, and salmon. The Hanford Reach from the old Hanford site upstream to the Hwy 24 bridge (Vernita) is closed to all angling from October 23 through January 31 annually. The walleye population appears to be on the rise as the catch has improved in recent years. New in 2011, retention of sturgeon in the McNary Pool (Lake Wallula) will close July 31. Anglers are permitted to fish catch-and-release for sturgeon from August 1 to January 31. Two sturgeon sanctuaries were also established in 2010 from May 1 to July 31, below Ice Harbor and Priest Rapids Dams, closing these two areas to all sturgeon fishing. See the WDFW *Fishing in Washington* sportfishing rules for details. Fall Chinook

salmon return to the Hanford Reach area from August through November with the best fishing in late September to mid-October. Watch the WDFW web site for emergency closures in this area. There are numerous well maintained boat launch facilities in the Columbia River upstream to Richland. Above Richland, primitive launch sites are located at Ringold, Parking Lot 7 (Hanford National Monument), and Highway SR-240 (Vernita Bridge). There is one developed (concrete) launch at Wahluke (Hanford National Monument). Steelhead fishing opens June 16 in the Columbia River from McNary Dam upstream to the Highway US-395 Bridge at Pasco/Kennewick. The Hanford Reach steelhead fishery (Highway US-395 to the old Hanford town site) is scheduled to open October 1 through March 31 (See Washington Sport Fishing Rules for special regulations in this area). Fishing for hatchery steelhead is best in October and November. In October, only hatchery steelhead with a missing adipose and right ventral fin can be kept. From November through March, any hatchery steelhead with an adipose fin clip can be retained. All wild steelhead must be released. *Be sure to check the latest regulations and emergency measures for additional salmon fishing opportunities or early closures to protect sturgeon and salmon.*

Dalton Lake (60 acres): Located about five miles northeast of Ice Harbor Dam, on the north side of the Snake River, this body of water has a year-round open season. This narrow lake is planted in late winter and spring with catchable-size rainbow trout and is also planted with larger triploid trout in April. Trout fishing is good but short-lived with few trout caught after June 1. Largemouth and smallmouth bass, perch, black crappie, and bullhead catfish are also present. Public access including a boat launch is provided by the Army Corps of Engineers and is located at the end of Herman Road, off the Pasco-Kahlotus Road.

Emma Lake (20 acres): Near the town of Page, about seven miles northeast of Ice Harbor Dam, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. This railroad-fill lake has largemouth and smallmouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, and bullhead catfish. Access is from Murphy Road, off Pasco-Kahlotus Road.

Marmes Pond (3 acres): Located near the Palouse River mouth, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. The lake can be reached by boat from the Palouse River or a short hike from Lyons Ferry Park.

Mesa Lake (50 acres): Located about one mile southwest of Mesa, off of Langford Road, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. This lake contains warmwater species, including largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, walleye, and bullhead catfish.

Powerline (Barker) Lake (50 acres): On WDFW managed Windmill Ranch Unit, eight miles northwest of Mesa. This body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Good fishing for largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and rainbow trout.

Scooteney Reservoir (685 acres): Situated about nine miles southeast of Othello, west of Highway SR-17, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleye, bluegill, crappie, and yellow perch produce good action throughout the year. The lake has a large population of lake whitefish that largely goes unfished. This lake is popular for ice fishing when conditions allow. The Bureau of Reclamation campground has a

developed access area with boat launch, a small dock, and toilets. In 2009, the walleye minimum size was decreased from 16" to 12" to allow greater harvest of abundant walleye in the 12- to 16-inch size range.

Snake River: Refer to Garfield County.

Worth Lake (10 acres): Located just four miles northwest of Mesa, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. This small lake has a variety of warmwater fish, including largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, yellow perch, and bullhead catfish.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Casey's Pond: This little pond off the Snake River is open to fishing year-round. It gets a small plant of 500 catchable-size (8- to 12-inch) rainbow trout sometime in April. This will provide for some early season action only.

Pataha Creek: This location is no longer stocked with hatchery fish. The upper portion near Columbia Center has naturally-produced brook trout. **This stream is open to juveniles only within the Pomeroy city limits, and has selective gear rules upstream from Pomeroy.** The season is open starting the first Saturday in June and runs through October 31.

Snake River: This is a major year-round fishery for smallmouth bass, walleye and other game fish species. Hatcheries provide annual steelhead and salmon smolts that are part of the mitigation plan in compensation of the dams found along its course. ***NOTE: Snake River Confluence Protection Area – effective since the 2007-08 fishing season, waters of the Columbia River from the railroad bridge between Burbank and Kennewick upstream approximately 2.1 miles from the first powerline crossing upstream of the navigation light on the point of Sacajawea State park. Daily limits, season restrictions, and gear restrictions are the same as those in the adjacent area of the Snake River.** Boat launches, campsites, and picnic areas are available near some of the dams and along the shorelines. Check with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Walla Walla for more specific information about these. Hatchery programs have made some section of the Snake among the best steelhead rivers in the state. *Anglers are allowed to retain three-hatchery steelhead as part of the daily limit during open steelhead seasons.* The Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement will be required to fish for salmon or steelhead. The sloughs and backwaters provide excellent fishing for warmwater species, particularly for channel catfish later in the summer. Smallmouth bass fishing is good throughout most of the river. Some sturgeon fishing is available. *The Snake River is closed to the taking of any trout from April 1st through June 15th, to protect young steelhead. In addition, all steelhead must be released between June 16th and August 31st; all wild steelhead must be released all year.* With large numbers of spring Chinook salmon expected for 2012 watch for emergency regulations to open some areas of the Snake River.

GRANT COUNTY

Ancient Lake (30 acres): See Quincy Wildlife Area lakes following.

Banks Lake (27,000 acres): Stretching almost 27 miles from Coulee City in the south to Grand Coulee in the north, this large reservoir is popular with anglers pursuing many species. Smallmouth bass up to 4 pounds are plentiful along rocky shoreline areas and largemouth bass

fairly abundant in the northern part and weedy bays. The statewide regulation for smallmouth bass applies here: no minimum size, 10-fish bag, with no more than 1 over 14 inches. The statewide regulation for largemouth bass is also in affect: no minimum size but only fish under 12 inches except one over 17 inches and a daily bag of 5 fish. Walleye fishing is still very good. A cooperative rearing project between WDFW, an Electric City sportsmen's group, and Coulee City Chamber of Commerce offers improved fishing for rainbow trout up to 5 pounds. Approximately 1 million kokanee have been stocked annually in recent years, some of which the net pens also help raise. Angling for kokanee up to 19 inches has been variable during mid to late summer. Chumming is permitted. Yellow perch and crappie angling is good, but bluegill fishing will be poor-to-fair. There is a 25-fish daily limit on perch to prevent over harvest of this important forage and sport fish species. Lake Whitefish are a very abundant and overlooked game fish. Several public access areas are well developed, including a Steamboat Rock State Park about mid-way up the lake, a city park at Coulee City on the south end, and several resorts at the north end. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Beda Lake (50 acres): Situated about 4 miles south of I-90 just south of Winchester Wasteway and one half-mile east of Dodson Road, Beda Lake has a year-round open fishing season. Selective gear rules and a 1-fish daily limit are in effect. Beda was rehabilitated during the fall of 2010 to remove sunfish and restore the trout fishery. Beda was stocked with rainbow trout fry and catchables in 2011. Trout from 12-14 inches should be plentiful by late spring and fall of 2012. Fishing should better in 2013 when some of the trout planted in 2011 carry-over. Access is by foot only.

Billy Clapp Lake (1,000 acres): Found two miles southeast of Stratford, this body of water has a year-round open season. This reservoir offers a good, but overlooked kokanee fishery. These tasty fish are not stocked, but drop down from Banks Lake. There is also a good fishery for 1- to 2-pound rainbow trout, and walleye fishing is fair. Access at the southwest end, on the Stratford Wildlife Area, provides a boat launch, dock, and toilets. The steep shoreline provides very little foot access so most fishing is done by boat. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Blue Lake (532 acres): North of the city of Soap Lake along the east side of Highway SR-17 and south of Park Lake in the Sun Lakes chain. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. This popular lake was rehabilitated in the fall of 2006 to remove perch and other warmwater species. The lake was stocked with 225,200 rainbow trout fingerlings for the 2011 opener and should produce an excellent fishery for 12-inch yearlings. Blue Lake was also stocked with 8,500 brown trout and 6,856 tiger trout in 2010, which should provide a significant number of carry-overs at 15-17 inches. The lake has three resorts and a public access with toilets. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Blythe Lake (30 acres): Please see Seep lakes below. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Burke Lake (73 acres): Please see Quincy Wildlife Area lakes below. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Canal Lake (76 acres): Please see Seep lakes below.

Caliche Lakes: Three relatively small lakes right along I-90 and just west of the town of George, these popular lakes are open March 1 through July 30. Only Upper Caliche is stocked with rainbow trout. Early season limits should be plentiful, but the fishery only lasts a month or so.

Columbia Basin Hatchery Creek: This small creek by Columbia Basin Hatchery near the city of Moses Lake receives plants of rainbow trout spring through mid-summer. The creek is now open only to juveniles and disability license holders. April 1 through September 30 open season and a 3-fish daily limit. Disabled accessibility. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Columbia River: There are some smallmouth bass and walleye opportunities in Wanapum Lake and above. Refer to Benton and Franklin Counties for information on the area below Priest Rapids Dam (Hanford Reach). (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information).

Corral Lake (80 acres): Please see Seep Lakes below.). (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Deep Lake (107 acres): In Sun Lakes State Park north of the City of Soap Lake. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. This deep lake (surveyed at 115 feet) features **kokanee** during the late spring and summer fishery. Rainbow trout fishing has been fair early in the season for stocked catchable-size trout. A boat launch and toilets are available.

Dry Falls Lake (99 acres): Located at the base of Dry Falls about three miles west of Coulee City. April 1 through November 30 open season. Selective gear rules are in effect for all species plus a 1-fish daily limit on trout. Dry Falls had a very good season in 2010 and 2011, and fishing should again be good this year for 12- to 14-inch yearling rainbow trout and carry-overs up to 20 inches. Brown trout and tiger trout have also been stocked. Car-top boats can be launched through Sun Lakes State Park, but there is no actual launch. A toilet is available.

Dusty Lake (83 acres): On the Quincy Wildlife Area. March 1 through November 30 open season. Selective gear rules are in effect for all species with a 1-fish daily harvest limit on trout. This lake was rehabilitated in the fall of 2003 to remove dace and goldfish. The rainbow trout fishery has been very good. Expect 14-inch yearlings and 16- to 20+-inch carry-overs. Tiger and brown trout fingerlings were also stocked, some of which should be reaching 18-20 inches.

Evergreen Reservoir (235 acres): Located on the Quincy Wildlife Area three miles northwest of George and just south of Burke Lake this reservoir has a year-round open season. Walleye are abundant, and largemouth bass and bluegill are the other main warmwater species. Tiger muskies are present with a 50-inch minimum size and 1-fish daily limit for this sparsely stocked species. Access to the west end, with a good boat launch, is off of Road 5 NW, also known as

White Trail Road, but this access is closed to vehicles in the fall. The east side of the reservoir can be accessed through the Quincy Wildlife Area off of Road 3 NW. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

“H” Lake (7 acres): Please see Quincy Wildlife Area lakes below.

Hampton Lakes, Upper (53 acres) and Lower (19 acres): On the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge eight miles north of Othello. April 1 through September 30 open season. Both Upper and Lower Hampton and associated drainages, including the Pillar-Widgeon chain of lakes to the north, were rehabilitated in the fall of 2004 to curtail populations of sunfish and perch. Fingerling rainbow trout were stocked in all these waters, and the 2011 opening-day fishery should be fair in Upper Hampton and Lower Hampton. Access to Lower Hampton is via a spur off of Seep Lakes Road. Small boats can be launched on Lower Hampton, but internal combustion engines are prohibited. Upper Hampton and the Pillar-Widgeon lakes (see separate listing, below) have walk-in access only.

Heart Lake (26 acres): Please see Seep Lakes below.

Lenice Lake (94 acres), Merry Lake (40 acres), and Nunnally Lake (120 acres): These three adjacent lakes are in the Crab Creek Wildlife Area just east of Beverly. All three lakes have selective gear rules for all species, with a 1-fish daily limit on trout. Open season is March 1 to November 30. Sunfish populations have again expanded tremendously since the 2000 rehabilitation, reducing fingerling survival. Lenice and Nunnally each received a catchable trout plant of 3,000 in the spring and fall of 2011. These fish should be around 14 inches this spring. Access to Lenice is on foot (one-half mile walk) with toilets at the parking area. Foot access to Merry is from the Lenice parking area. Two access trails and parking areas for Nunnally are located at the west end and mid-lake.

Lenore Lake (1,670 acres): Two miles north of the town of Soap Lake along the west side of Highway SR-17. March 1 through November 30 open season. Selective gear rules apply for the entire open season. Fishing is catch-and-release only from March 1 through May 31, and a 1-trout daily limit during the June 1-November 30 season. Anglers should check the regulations pamphlet and also note posted closed areas at the north and south ends. While angling in 2007 and 2008 was a bit slow, no sign of any die-off was observed. Two- to four-pound Lahontan cutthroat trout are abundant with trophy fish up to ten pounds. Lenore can be a slow starter in March, but the fishery picks up in April and remains good through May. The fall fishery has also been especially good in November. There are four access areas, three rough boat launches, and toilets. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Long Lake: Please Soda Lake below. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Lower Goose Lake (50 acres): Please see Seep Lakes below.

Martha Lake: This relatively small lake right along I-90 and just east of the town of George is among the most popular lakes in the March 1 opener group of waters. Martha Lake received a fry and supplemental catchable rainbow trout plant in 2011. Early season limits should be plentiful, but the fishery only lasts a month or so.

Merry Lake: Please see Lenice Lake above.

Moses Lake (6,800 acres): Located in its namesake town, this body of water has a year-round open season. Biological surveys continue to indicate an overabundance of walleye plus plentiful smallmouth bass. The walleye rule changed two years ago to a daily limit of 8 fish, minimum size 12 inches, no more than one over 22 inches; the smallmouth bass rule changed to daily limit 10 fish, no minimum size, no more than 1 fish over 14 inches; largemouth bass rule changed to standard statewide (slot) limit; crappie rule changed to daily limit 10 fish, minimum size nine (9) inches; and the yellow perch rule changes to daily limit 25, no minimum size. (**Note:** revised Moses Lake daily and possession limits also apply to the area from Grant County Road 7 downstream to the fountain buoy and shoreline markers, or 150 feet downstream from the Alder Street Fill.). This is among the best walleye fisheries in the state, especially in April and May, and again in the fall. The Crab Creek Inlet from just below Alder Street upstream to Grant County Road 7 and outlets downstream of Moses Lake to their confluence with Potholes Reservoir, have gear restrictions (one single-hook with $\frac{3}{4}$ " gape) from March 1 through May 31 to prevent snagging of spawning walleyes. Largemouth bass and crappie fishing is improving. Yellow perch have been inconsistent. Bluegill fishing will still be poor and this species will retain the current 8-inch minimum size, 5-fish daily limit. A volunteer cooperative net-pen project provides angling for rainbow trout but trout angling has been sporadic as of late, probably due to predation by fish and birds. An annual "Fishing Kids" derby, to be held at Cascade Park on June 13th this year introduces youth ages 5-14 to sport fishing. For more information contact Moses Lake Parks at (509) 766-9240. There are several public boat launches; two with public facilities. Disabled accessibility is available at the North access point. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Nunnally Lake: See Lenice Lake above.

Para-Juvenile Lake (346 acres): This small Columbia National Wildlife Refuge Lake is shared by Grant and Adams Counties and is open to juveniles only. Please see the listing in Adams County for more information.

Park Lake (346 acres): North of the City of Soap Lake in Sun Lakes State Park. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. This popular lake was rehabilitated last fall 2006 to remove perch and other warmwater species. The lake was stocked with over 100,000 rainbow trout fingerlings for the 2011 opener and should produce an excellent fishery for 12-inch yearlings. The catch should also include a significant number of carry-overs at 15-17 inches. In addition to the state park, there is a resort.

Perch Lake (16 acres): In Sun Lakes State Park. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. This small lake should provide good fishing for 12-inch yearling rainbow trout. Because it's small and receives intense pressure, catch rates will drop off markedly after the first few weeks of the season.

Pillar-Widgeon chain of lakes: On the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge eight miles north of Othello. April 1 through September 30 open season. This chain of 10 relatively small, walk-in only waters offers anglers a chance to explore the channeled scab lands while fishing lake-to-lake for rainbow trout. Fingerling rainbow trout were stocked in all, and yearling generally run about 10-12 inches and carry-overs can be up to 20 inches. Parking and access is just south of the Soda Lake Dam.

Ping Pond (formerly Oasis Park Pond): This small pond on the south side of Ephrata is open only to juveniles (under 15 years of age) and persons with a reduced-fee disability license. It is open from the third Saturday in April through Labor Day. Opening day boasts a well attended kid's derby. There is a 5-fish harvest limit, all game fish species combined.

Potholes Reservoir (23,000 acres): Located about seven miles south of the town of Moses Lake backed up by O'Sullivan Dam, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. The results of annual surveys indicate an abundance of walleye and a plentiful supply of smallmouth bass. The daily limit for walleye is eight fish; with a 12-inch minimum size and no more than one over 22 inches. The rule for smallmouth bass changes to a daily limit 10 fish, no minimum size and no more than one over 14 inches. A gear restriction (one hook with a maximum $\frac{3}{4}$ " gap – see Crab Creek listing in Fishing regulations pamphlet for more details) remains in effect for the Crab Creek Inlet (from Moses Lake outlets to the confluence of the outlet streams) from March 1 through May 31, and is designed to prevent snagging of spawning walleyes. Fishing will also be excellent for largemouth bass; daily limit 5, no minimum size, only Bass less than 12 inches may be retained, with no more than one (1) over 17-inches. Yellow perch, crappie, and bluegill populations remain at less than historic levels. Bluegill and crappie have a combined daily limit of 25 fish, with a 9-inch minimum size limit on crappie. Yellow perch also have a 25-fish limit (separate from the combined bluegill/crappie limit). The best time for warmwater species is in mid-summer through fall. The main reservoir and Lind Coulee arm are popular for fishing through ice in years when it is thick enough. The reservoir also produces fishing for rainbow trout as a result of production from a volunteer cooperative net-pen rearing project; however, predation has limited survival. A large private resort, a state park, and several developed public access areas provide all necessary amenities for this large reservoir. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Quincy Lake (43 acres): Please see Quincy Wildlife Area lakes below. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Quincy Wildlife Area lakes: Located southwest of the town of Quincy off Road 5 NW. Refer to a separate listing for Evergreen Reservoir and Dusty Lake. **Quincy and Burke Lakes** were rehabilitated in the fall of 2005 and both waters produce nice sized (12- to 15-inch) rainbow trout for opening day. Quincy and Burke received catchable-size rainbow trout plants of 11,000 and 12,000 last fall, respectively. Most of these fish are between 12-14 inches. Both Quincy and Burke are open March 1 through July 31. In addition to the west end access, Burke can be accessed on the east end through the Quincy Wildlife Area off of Road 3 NW. The small seep lakes below Quincy and Burke will offer fair rainbow fishing this year. **Stan Coffin, "H", and**

part of the Ancient lakes provide a warmwater fishery primarily for bass and bluegill. All three are open year-round. Stan Coffin features the only catch-and-release bass fishery in the state and has a very high density of largemouth bass. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Rocky Ford Creek: Flowing into the north end of Moses Lake, this is one of the premier small fly-fishing streams in the Northwest. It is open year-round to catch-and-release, fly-fishing only, and bank angling only (no wading). Anglers can expect rainbow trout over 24 inches. The upper mile is on WDFW land and offers the best fishing. The lower 2-mile stretch meanders across state land and is less crowded. Fish densities are lower, but there are some nice rainbows in this stretch. The middle three miles are on private land and are not accessible. An access area near the headwater springs has toilets. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Seep lakes (located south of Potholes Reservoir and north of Othello): Most of these waters have year-round seasons, however, anglers should check the latest regulations pamphlet for specific lake seasons. Most of these waters are stocked annually with rainbow trout. **Corral, Blythe, and Chukar** Lakes, all with year-round open season, were rehabilitated fall 2007 and both should be very good in 2011. **North Windmill, Windmill, Canal, and Heart Lakes** were rehabilitated in the fall of 2010 to remove nuisance fish species and restore the trout fisheries. All four lakes were planted with rainbow trout fry in the spring of 2011. These fish should be 11-13" by the spring of 2012. Windmill, Canal, and Heart Lakes will also receive small triploid trout plants in May 2012. **North and South Teal Lakes** were also rehabilitated last spring to restore the trout fisheries. Due to federal refuge policy, these lakes cannot be planted with catchable-size rainbow trout, only fingerlings. As such, these lakes will not be fishable until opening day 2012. **Upper Goose Lake** has been stocked the last few years, and catches of 12" rainbow were good in 2007 and 2008. **Lower Goose Lake** is managed as a warmwater fishery and has a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on crappie plus a bluegill regulation during its year-round season. Also check out some of the many smaller, out-of-the-way lakes in this same area. These are walk-in lakes at distances of ¼ to 1¼ miles from parking. Larger lakes have boat launches and some of these are equipped with toilet facilities. Please refer to separate descriptions for **Upper and Lower Hampton Lakes and Warden Lake**. For a map to help navigate the myriad lakes and canals in this area, contact Columbia National Wildlife Refuge headquarters at PO Drawer F, Othello, WA 99334; phone (509) 488-2668.

Soda Lake (180 acres) and Long Lake (75 acres): On the Potholes Canal below Potholes Reservoir. Both lakes are open to fishing year-round and should provide good fishing for walleye and bass, but rainbow trout and yellow perch angling has only been fair. Soda offers good lake whitefish catches in late fall and winter, and several large rainbow trout (5-8 pounds!) are taken here each year. There are two access areas, one with toilets.

Stan Coffin Lake (41 acres): Please refer to listing for Quincy Wildlife Area lakes above. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Teal Lakes, North (22 acres) and South (28 acres): Please see Seep lakes above.

Vic Meyers (Rainbow) Lake (8 acres): In Sun Lakes State Park. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Vic Meyer was rehabilitated last fall 2006. The lake was stocked in with rainbow, brown, and tiger trout fingerlings for the 2011 opener and should produce an excellent fishery for 12-inch yearlings and carry-overs.

Warden Lake (211 acres): About five miles east of O’Sullivan Dam just south of Road 7 SE. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Rainbow and brown trout fingerlings are stocked annually, and fair catches of 12- to 16-inch fish can be expected for the 2012 season. An access with parking, toilets, and a rough launch is available at the north end, and a resort at the north end has recently reopened. Access at the south end off of Seep Lakes Road is for shore angling only. Please respect adjacent private property. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Windmill Lake (34 acres): Please see Seep lakes above

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

Aberdeen Lake (63 acres): About three miles east of Aberdeen, just north of Highway US-12. Open season runs from the last Saturday in April to October 31, and season may be modified if surplus adult steelhead trout become available. Fishing should be good for 10- to 11-inch rainbow trout with good numbers of some much larger fish available, including some triploid rainbows that average 1.5 to 2 pounds each, and “quality trout” reared through a cooperative project with Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force and WDFW, that average 3-5 pounds each, and are planted prior to opening day. Daily limit is 5 trout, no more than 2 over 15” may be retained. Aberdeen Lake (also known as Lake Aberdeen) will be crowded on opening day. Access is through a city park. There is a rough gravel launch on the SW side of the lake. Internal combustion motors are prohibited. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Chehalis River: The Chehalis is a popular river system for coho, spring and fall Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and sturgeon. All wild steelhead must be released. At 28th Street Landing just west of the port of Grays Harbor dock in Hoquiam, coho returning from a net-pen rearing project provide additional recreational fishing opportunity. Check the current regulations pamphlet for information on salmon and steelhead seasons and area boundaries. Single-point barbless hooks are required for all species from August 16 through November 30. The river is open year-round, 24 hours a day for sturgeon. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Chehalis River: At Friend’s Landing- Level 1; DP, WCT, fishing shelters, boat launch, paved and packed gravel trails, boat floats, fish pier on river, totally accessible facility. See also Quigg Lake. For more information on Friend’s Landing, call (360) 249-5117. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Chehalis River - potholes: These waters south of Highway US-12 and adjacent to the Chehalis River contain largemouth bass, perch, and trout. Winter floods mix fish, making for interesting catches. Open season is last Saturday in April to October 31. (Note: the regulation for the “potholes” does not include Chehalis River sloughs and adjacent beaver ponds, these areas open

June 1 in conjunction with stream regulations). Access is through private property, so be sure to check with the landowner first.

Chehalis Wildlife Area ponds: This is a series of mostly unnamed sloughs and ponds on the Chehalis Wildlife area off Schouweiler Road, a couple miles southwest of Elma. The area is bordered by Hwy US-12 on the north side, Newman Creek on the west, Vance Creek on the east and the Chehalis River on the south. Largemouth bass, crappie and some cutthroat trout are available due to periodic flooding by the nearby Chehalis River. Access on gravel walking paths makes this a good place to take small children. The ponds are open to fishing year-round, but not always easily accessible when the area is flooded. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Cloquallum Creek: This small stream is best fished from shore, with access points along Cloquallum Road. It has winter steelhead and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat. All wild steelhead must be released. Minimum size for trout is 14 inches, with a 2-fish daily limit. Check the regulations pamphlet for seasons and area boundaries.

Duck Lake (280 acres): Located near Ocean Shores has a year-round open season. Duck Lake offers fair to good fishing for stocked rainbow trout, with some nice carry-overs available. “Quality trout” reared through a cooperative project with Lower Chehalis Basin Task Force and WDFW, that average 2-5 pounds each are also planted in the lake. There is good fishing for largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, and bluegill later in the season. There is a 10-fish limit and 9-inch minimum size limit on crappie. Parking and boat launches are available, maintained and patrolled by the city of Ocean Shores.

Failor Lake (65 acres): Nine miles north of Hoquiam, with public access off Highway US-101 via logging roads. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Anglers should find good fishing for stocked 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout, and some opportunity for resident cutthroat trout. “Quality trout” reared through a cooperative project with Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force and WDFW, that average 3-5 pounds each are planted into Failor prior to opening day. Daily limit of 5 trout, no more than 2 over 15” may be retained. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Grays Harbor: Watch for salmon fishing opportunity in Marine Area 1.2. Access points are at Westport, 28th Street Landing, and the launch at Johns River. Coho salmon reared in Westport Harbor net pens provide a unique terminal area fishery during peak return timing in the fall. (See Westport.) (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Hoquiam River; All forks: Winter steelhead, coho salmon, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout are available. All wild steelhead must be released. Check the current regulations pamphlet for information on seasons and open area boundaries. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Humptulips River: This popular coastal river fishery includes winter and summer steelhead, anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat, fall Chinook, coho, and chum salmon. All wild steelhead must

be released. Check the current regulations pamphlet for information on seasons, limits and area boundaries. Bank and boat access is available at several sites. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Johns River: Winter steelhead, coho salmon, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat are all found in this river. All wild steelhead must be released. Check the regulations pamphlet for fishing seasons, limits and area boundaries. This stream provides miles of canoe water in its lower reaches. Public access with launch is available.

Klones Lakes: These three small lakes in beautiful surroundings above Wynoochee Reservoir range in size from two to nine acres. Planted with trout occasionally, they require some effort to reach. Year-round open season, but elevation (all about 3,200 feet) and snow levels usually keep them inaccessible part of the year.

Ocean beaches: Excellent razor clam digging and surf perch fishing opportunities range from Ocean Shores north to Moclips. Crabbing in beach lagoons is popular during the late spring and summer months. Seasons change frequently, so contact the WDFW Region 6 office at Montesano (phone numbers are inside the front cover) for the most current information, or call the Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431. There are numerous beach access sites for visitors.

Quigg Lake (32 acres): Located at Friend's Landing, about three miles southwest of Montesano (see Chehalis River above). Last Saturday in June through April 15 open season, with special size restrictions. Check the current regulations pamphlet for size and catch limits and information on salmon seasons. Some warmwater fish are present and there is opportunity for sea-run cutthroat. Coho returning from a net-pen rearing project also provides recreational fishing opportunity. All wild steelhead must be released. Public access with a rough boat launch is available, plus fishing platforms and a blacktop trail along or near the lakeshore. This is a redeveloped site with diverse recreational opportunities.

Satsop Lakes: About three miles east of Wynoochee Reservoir, just across the line from Mason County. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. These small lakes are about 2,200 feet elevation and provide fishing for small rainbow trout following a pleasant walk through large timber. Cutthroat trout fry were planted in these lakes in 2006 and rainbow trout fry were planted in the fall of 2009.

Satsop River, including East Fork: This lower Chehalis River tributary is known for producing large fish. Winter steelhead, Chinook, coho and chum salmon, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat are available from the mouth to the bridge at Schafer State Park. All wild steelhead must be released. Upper areas above Schafer Park have resident and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat, with a minimum size of 14 inches. Night closure and single point barbless hooks are required for all species from August 16 through November 30. Check the current regulations pamphlet for information on fishing seasons, limit, and area boundaries. Public access with boat launches are available at Highway 12 and the West Fork Satsop, just upstream from the confluence of the East and West forks. The West Fork Satsop access site is scheduled to receive development upgrades during the summer of 2011. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Skookumchuck Reservoir and River: Rainbow trout and resident cutthroat trout are available in and above the reservoir, and steelhead and anadromous (searun) cutthroat below it. Selective gear rules apply above the reservoir, and there is a 2-fish, 12-inch minimum size limit on trout in the reservoir. Open season is June 1 through October 31 in both the reservoir and the river above it. Check the regulations pamphlet for seasons below the reservoir. There is access to the river above the reservoir by timber company road from Vail, but the road is often gated shut. Motorized vehicle use is restricted in timberlands surrounding the reservoir and the upper watershed. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Streams: Many streams in Grays Harbor County have special size, bag limit, and gear regulations to protect juvenile salmonids from harvest until they mature. Check the regulations pamphlet for specific details. Bait fishing restrictions increase survival of released fish and ultimately improve stream fishing. Circle and barbless single hooks may also improve survival.

Sylvia Lake (32 acres): Located approximately one mile north of Montesano, this body of water has a year-round fishing season. Good spring, early summer, and fall fishing for 11- to 12-inch rainbow trout, with larger rainbows and resident cutthroat available. The first fish stocking typically occurs in mid to late March. “Quality trout” reared through a cooperative project with Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force and WDFW that average 3-5 pounds each are also planted in the lake. Daily limit is 5 trout, no more than 2 over 15” may be retained. Surplus adult hatchery steelhead may periodically be available also and are placed into this body of water to add to the potential excitement. These steelhead count as part of the daily trout limit, and a catch record card is not required to take them. A single-lane boat ramp is available at the state park. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Vance Creek (Elma) ponds: Across Highway US-12 from Elma. Last Saturday in April through November 30 open season. **Pond #1** (13.4 acres and it is the first pond on the north side of the access road) is open only to juveniles, seniors, and holders of disability license or designated harvester cards. **Pond #2** (17.1 acres) is open to all anglers. These ponds are planted with 10- to 14-inch rainbow trout in March through June. “Quality trout” that average 3-5 pounds each, reared through a cooperative project between Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force and WDFW, are also planted into both ponds. The daily limit of 5 trout, no more than 2 over 14” that may be retained, is in effect in both ponds. Surplus adult hatchery steelhead are also planted when available. Landlocked salmon rules apply and a catch record card is not required. However, all steelhead caught and retained count as part of the trout daily limit. Some largemouth bass are also present, and fishing improves for these fish as the waters warm in the summer. These ponds offer diverse recreational, and are popular with swimmers after waters warm up.

Westport: A large charter fleet is available for salmon, bottom fish, and albacore tuna. Coho salmon from a net-pen rearing project provide recreational fishing within the Westport Boat Basin. Other popular activities in this area include surf fishing, crabbing and whale watching. (See also Grays Harbor.)

Westport Jetty: The south Grays Harbor jetty provides angling access to salmon, crabs, rockfish, lingcod, and other bottom fish. To find out more about this type of fishing, please contact WDFW and request a copy of the pamphlet, *Coastal Washington Jetty and Surf Fishing*. This publication is dated but information is still current. To check on shellfish and crab seasons and emergency closures, call the toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431.

Wishkah River: Winter steelhead, coho salmon, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout are available, as are several miles of canoe-water. All wild steelhead must be released. Season, size, bag limit, and gear restrictions are in effect; check the current regulations pamphlet for specific details, area boundaries, and season changes. The mainstem from the weir at Wishkah rearing ponds downstream 400 feet, is closed to all fishing. There is a public access with a primitive launch near Greenwood and several other primitive launches along Wishkah Road, below Aberdeen Gardens.

Wynoochee Reservoir: About 25 miles northwest of Shelton. Last Saturday in June through October 31 open season. Trout and whitefish provide action for anglers on this Wynoochee River impoundment. There is a 12-inch minimum size, 2-fish catch limit on trout. The Forest Service campground has toilets and boat launch.

Wynoochee River: Winter steelhead, coho salmon, and resident and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat are available. Public access with toilets and concrete plank boat launch at White Bridge (old county road crossing), and a launch with no restrooms at Black Creek in the lower Wynoochee area. Bank access is fair in select areas of the valley. Take care not to trespass on posted open lands. All wild steelhead must be released. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for information on seasons, gear restrictions, size and catch limits. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

ISLAND COUNTY

Camp Grande: Located at the north end of Camano Island, this area offers the most famous of the “classic” surf smelt fishing opportunities. Most of the area is private, but public access is available at Maple Grove County Park. Surf smelt are taken by rake, from June through October.

Cavelero Beach: There are many potential sites for taking surf smelt on Camano Island’s eastern shore between Triangle Cove and Camano Head. Best opportunity is June through October.

Cornet Bay State Park: Located just east of the Deception Pass bridge, the state park’s dock offers jigging opportunities for surf smelt and herring. A concrete boat ramp provides boating access to prime salmon, bottomfish, and crabbing areas in season. Coupeville Waterfront: The Coupeville waterfront plus the shoreline to the east and west offer surf-smelt opportunities from June through October.

Cranberry Lake (128 acres): In Deception Pass State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>). Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, brown trout stocked as fall-

fingerlings, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. Access is through the park main entrance. There is a fishing pier on the east shore, and a small, undeveloped gravel boat launch on the northwest corner of the lake. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Deer Lake (82 acres): One mile west of Clinton on Whidbey Island. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Trout fishing is good to very good for stocked catchable-size rainbow trout early in the season. Patient anglers who are willing to invest some time can catch carry-over rainbows or cutthroat ranging from 13 to 15 inches. Deer Lake has a WDFW access on the northeast corner of the lake with a gravel boat ramp and parking area.

Goss Lake (55 acres): Three miles west of Langley on Whidbey Island. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Expect fair-to-good fishing for stocked catchable-size rainbow trout and an occasional cutthroat that were stocked the previous year. The WDFW access on the east end of the lake consists of a sand/gravel boat ramp and parking area.

Island County Shore Fishing: There is an expanding recreational fishery along Island County shorelines casting for pink salmon (odd years), coho salmon, and steelhead. Popular areas include, but are not limited to: the Deception Pass area: Hoypus Point, Ala Spit, and West Beach; Whidbey Island south shore: Admiralty head, Admiralty Beach, Lagoon Point, South Whidbey State Park, and Bush Point; Possession Point Beach on Whidbey Island's southeast shore; and Camano State Park on Camano Island.

Lone Lake (92 acres): Occupying a broad meadow area 2.5 miles southwest of Langley on Whidbey Island, Lone Lake is open to fishing year-round. The lake is managed as a quality fishing water with selective gear rules in effect, except electric motors are allowed. Daily trout limit is one fish, with a minimum size of 18 inches. A mix of stocked catchable-size and larger triploid rainbow trout are stocked annually. Fishing is best in the spring and the fall, but fish can be consistently caught throughout the year. Anglers use various lures and flies here: leech and chironomid fly patterns, and large lures. A bloodworm fly pattern is often effective in February and early March. Introduced warmwater species (i.e., largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish) are also present in the lake. They are regulated under statewide rules for size and daily limits, but selective gear rules still apply (i.e., no bait, unscented lures only, and single barbless hooks only). A large WDFW access on the north shore has a concrete boat ramp, parking area, and toilets.

Marine Fish and Shellfish: The waters in Island County are probably best known for their crab fishing. The number of crabbers in Marine Areas 8-1 and 8-2 often exceeds the combined effort in other Puget Sound fisheries and anybody can be successful, whether from a boat or along the shoreline. Fishing opportunities abound for Pacific salmon including Chinook (winter and spring), coho (seasonal), and pink salmon on odd years. Sea-run cutthroat can be caught (catch-and-release only) from May to August throughout the area. Piers and docks for saltwater fishing can be found at Cornet Bay State Park, Coupeville, Kayak Point County Park, Langley and Oak Harbor (Flintstone Park). Oak Harbor marina provides a fair-to-good smelt jigging fishery. Popular surf smelt dip net fishing beaches include Cavelero Beach County Park, southeast Penn Cove (Coupeville to Long Point), and Utsalady. Utsalady is also a very popular crabbing site. Good shrimp and crab fishing exists throughout Port Susan and Saratoga Pass. Popular Whidbey

Island clamming includes Freeland County Park, North Penn Cove, and the naval Air Station's Maylor Point near Oak Harbor. To check on shellfish and crab seasons and emergency closures, call the toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431.

Penn Cove: The beach located on the southwest shore of Penn Cove on Whidbey Island has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. It is accessible by boat with launches in Coupeville and at Penn Cove Park on the north shore. To check on shellfish seasons and emergency closures, call the toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Anderson Lake (59 acres): This lake has been closed early the past four years due to toxic blue-green algae blooms and was only open to fishing through mid-May in 2010. The lake is being monitored annually now by the Jefferson County Health Department and news releases will keep the public informed. It is located about a mile west of Chimacum. Fishing season starts the last Saturday in April through October 31st with standard statewide minimum size and catch limits. In the fall, *Catch-and-release only with selective gear rules are in effect* from September 1st through October 31st. **Internal combustion engines are prohibited all year.** This lake is excellent to outstanding for rainbows averaging almost 12 inches, with some carry-overs in the 2-pound range. A boat launch and good bank fishing access are available on Anderson Lake State Park land. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Beach Accesses #4 and #6, and Ruby Beach: Dipping spawning surf smelt in high surf is a change from the usual Puget Sound surf smelt dipping. Most activity occurs May through September. The area north of Kalaloch is most popular. Some surfperch are also taken.

Clearwater River: Several boat and bank access sites along the Clearwater provide access to good salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat fishing. Check the current fishing regulations pamphlet for seasons, open areas, and daily limits. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Gibbs Lake (37 acres): Located approximately three miles southwest of Chimacum, this body of water has a year-round open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (9"-11") and some larger jumbo, triploid, and broodstock rainbow trout. *Selective gear rules are in effect for all species; electric motors are allowed.* Trout fishing is catch-and-release only. Standard statewide size and limits are in effect for other species, which include largemouth bass and brown bullhead catfish. This lake is under Jefferson County Park's jurisdiction, with limited access and no developed boat launch.

Hoh River: Several boat and bank access sites along the Hoh and South Fork Hoh Rivers provide access to good-to-excellent salmon and steelhead fishing. The daily limit for hatchery steelhead downstream of the Oxbow campground from November 1 through February 15 is three fish. Check the current WDFW fishing regulations pamphlet for areas outside Olympic National Park. For areas within the park, call Olympic National Park headquarters at (360) 452-4501 or check regulations on the Internet at www.nps.gov/olymp/regs/fishregs.htm. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Hood Canal shellfish: Recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present throughout Hood Canal. Please consult the WDFW toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. For clam and oyster seasons and closures, check the Shellfish Hotline or the web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Horseshoe Lake (13 acres): Four miles southwest of Port Ludlow. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Selective gear rules are in effect for all species, with a one-trout daily limit. Fishing should be good for stocked catchable-size (9"-11") rainbow trout. Horseshoe Lake is only accessible via private roads on Olympic Resources property, however, the gates are usually open throughout the entire fishing season and/or it is a scenic walk into the lake.

Leland Lake (100 acres): Located about five miles north of Quilcene on Highway US-101, this body of water has a year-round open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (9"-11") rainbow trout and good numbers of cutthroat broodstock weighing about one pound each were stocked in March. There should be good fishing for stocked rainbows during the fall, winter, and spring, with good largemouth bass, bluegill, yellow perch, and crappie fishing during warmer weather. The trout daily limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The WDFW access has a paved boat ramp and two toilets.

Ludlow Lake (16 acres): Four miles west of Port Ludlow. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Stocked with catchable-size (9"-11") rainbow trout in April. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Ludlow is also good for largemouth bass and brown bullhead catfish. Ludlow Lake is only accessible via private roads on Olympic Resources property; however, the gates are usually open throughout the entire fishing season.

Mystery Bay State Park: The beach at this park on the west shore of Marrowstone Island has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. There is a health closure between May 1 and October 31 each year.

Ocean Beaches: Kalaloch Beach (in Olympic National Park) offers excellent razor clam and beach-combing opportunities in season. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. Call the WDFW Region 6 office at Montesano or the toll-free Shellfish Hotline at 1-866-880-5431 for more information about seasons.

Puget Sound shellfish: Recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present throughout Puget Sound. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. For clam and oyster openings, check the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/shellfish/beachreg>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules

pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Queets River: This river flows within the Olympic National Park, with the lower end on Quinault Indian Reservation land. For areas within the park, call Olympic National Park headquarters at (360) 452-4501 or check regulations on the Internet at www.nps.gov/olym/regs/fishregs.htm. There are several boat and bank access sites along the river in the park. They provide access to good-to-excellent salmon and steelhead fishing.

Ruby Beach: See Beach Accesses #4 and #6. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Sandy Shore (Sandyshore) Lake (36 acres): About five miles southwest of Port Ludlow. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (9"-11") and some larger jumbo and broodstock rainbow trout. Sandy Shore is also good for largemouth bass and brown bullhead catfish. It is only accessible via private roads on Olympic Resources property; however, the gates are usually open throughout the entire fishing season.

Silent Lake (12 acres): Located about five miles southeast of Quilcene on the Toandos Peninsula on the east side of Dabob Bay, the fishing season is the last Saturday in April through October 31st. This small lake is stocked with catchable-size (9"-11") rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows and cutthroat trout fry stocked last fall and should also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Internal combustion engines are prohibited. Access is via DNR property with a small boat launch.

Tarboo Lake (24 acres): Three miles north of Quilcene. The open season is the last Saturday in April through October 31. Tarboo is usually fair-to-good for catchable-size (9"-11") rainbow with some larger broodstock or carry-overs available. The trout daily limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The state access has two toilets. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Teal Lake (15 acres): Located two miles south of Port Ludlow. Year-round fishery with *Selective gear rules: no internal combustion engine (motors) allowed; and a catch limit of one trout.* Catchable-size (9"-11") and some larger jumbo, triploid, and broodstock rainbow trout are stocked in April and May. There is a small dock that provides ADA accessibility, plus a small parking area and a sanican.

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Alice Lake (22 acres): Located two miles south of Fall City, Alice Lake has a year-round open season. Catchable-size rainbow trout stocked in spring provide good action. Expect fair fishing for a few larger carry-overs. Largemouth bass and sunfish are also present. The public access has parking, a boat ramp and vault toilets.

Angle Lake (102 acres): Near SeaTac Airport, just south of 188 and east of Highway SR-99. This lake is open to fishing year-round. Angling opportunities include catchable and larger size rainbow trout, largemouth bass, crappie, perch, and kokanee. Kokanee and perch fishing can be

good in the summer months. There is a boat launch, bank access, and a fishing pier available at Angle Lake Park (City of SeaTac Parks and Recreation, <http://www.ci.seatac.wa.us/index.aspx?page=136>).

Bass Lake (24 acres): About three miles north of Enumclaw. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include yellow perch, crappie, and pumpkinseed sunfish. Bass Lake has a primitive WDFW boat ramp on the east shore, just off Highway SR-169.

Beaver Lakes (11.6, 62.5, and 5.9 acres): These three connected lakes are located five miles west of Fall City. All are open to fishing year-round. Stocked catchable-size and triploid rainbow trout are primary targets. Jumbo-size rainbow (2-4 lbs/each) are stocked annually in the fall around mid-November. Previous warmwater sampling has shown a dominant yellow perch population, with many individuals exceeding 8 inches. Largemouth bass are less abundant, though quality-size fish are present. Two of the lakes are accessible to boat anglers, and the largest of the three has a WDFW public access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with ramp and toilets located near the southeast corner. The lake can also be accessed through Beaver Lake Park (City of Sammamish, <http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/departments/parksandrec/Parks.aspx>) across the lake from the WDFW boat ramp.

Beckler River: This major South Fork Skykomish tributary supports rainbow and cutthroat trout in the 6- to 10-inch range, plus juvenile steelhead, several salmon species, and mountain whitefish. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for current rules. There is a county park on the riverbank just off US Highway 2.

Bitter Lake (19 acres): In north Seattle, west of Highway SR-99 at 130th. Open to fishing year-round. Angling opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout, pumpkinseed sunfish, largemouth bass, and brown bullhead catfish. A city park (Seattle Parks and Recreation, <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/>) on the east end offers shore fishing and the opportunity to launch car-toppers, but no developed boat ramp.

Boren Lake (15 acres): Four miles north of Renton. Open to fishing year-round. Angling opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish are available. Anglers can access the lake at Lake Boren Park (City of Newcastle, http://www.ci.newcastle.wa.us/parks/parks_trails.htm) where they can launch car-toppers or fish from a dock.

Burton Acres County Park: Located on Vashon Island's Quartermaster Harbor, this park has good surf smelt opportunities on the north side of the point from October through February.

Cedar River: The River from its mouth upstream to Landsburg Dam is open for selective gear rules, catch-and-release fishing from June 1 through August 31. A night closure is in effect. This 21.5 miles stretch of river provides a high-quality trout fishery, including trophy size rainbow and cutthroat. A proposed regulation change to allow trout retention this year did not pass. Waters above Landsburg Dam remain closed to fishing. Trespassing incidents could

jeopardize this fishery, so please get permission from property owners before entering private property.

Cherry Lake (3 acres): Seven miles northeast of Duvall. Year-round open season. Fishing is fair-to good for 7- to 10-inch naturally spawning eastern brook trout. Best fished from a raft or float tube, as the shoreline is brushy. An angler's trail winds through the woods from a logging road to this small lake.

Cottage Lake (63 acres): Cottage Lake is located on the Woodinville-Duval Road, three miles east of Woodinville, and is open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. The WDFW stocks rainbow trout as both fry and catchable-size fish in the spring. It is not uncommon to catch rainbow trout that are 10-12 inches long, along with some native cutthroat trout. Additional fishing opportunities include yellow perch, largemouth bass, black crappie, and brown bullhead catfish. The lake can be accessed through Cottage Lake Park (King County Parks and Recreation, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/recreation/parks.aspx>) on the north shore. Car-toppers can be carried to the lake across a short graveled section of shoreline and a fishing pier is available for shore-bound anglers.

Deep Lake (39 acres): About a mile southwest of Cumberland in Nolte State Park. The lake is open to fishing year-round, but seasonal park closures are in effect. Rainbow trout, kokanee, cutthroat trout, yellow perch, crappie, and brown bullhead catfish contribute to the mixed-species fishery. The park provides bank access and a small fishing pier.

Desire Lake (72 hours): About four miles southeast of Renton. The lake is open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities included catchable-size rainbow trout yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, and largemouth bass. A WDFW public access site (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) is located on the north end of the lake. Facilities include parking, toilets, a small fishing dock, and a boat ramp.

Dolloff Lake (21 acres): Three miles northwest of Auburn, just off the Military Road. Open to fishing year-round. The mixed-species fishery includes catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish. A WDFW access ramp (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the southeast shore also provides bank access.

Fenwick Lake (18 acres): Two miles southwest of Kent. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, and yellow perch are present in the lake. Fenwick has a WDFW boat ramp on the west shore (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/), a convenient fishing dock at Lake Fenwick Park (City of Kent, <http://www.kentwa.gov/ParksandRecreation/>), and trails for shore anglers.

Fish Lake (16 acres): Located 1.5 miles southwest of Cumberland. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, naturally reproducing cutthroat trout, largemouth bass provide most of the fishing opportunity. The lake level may fluctuate substantially with the seasons and boat access may be limited during the summer. There is a

poor access, a small gravel parking lot, and primitive boat access ramp on the south end of the lake.

Fivemile Lake (38 acres): Four miles southwest of Auburn. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities are for catchable-size rainbow trout are planted annually in the spring and largemouth bass. Shoreline access is available at Fivemile Lake Park (King County Parks and Recreation, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/recreation/parks.aspx>).

Foss River: This large wilderness drainage basin is sprinkled with dozens of alpine lakes of various sizes. Trout can be found throughout the main-stem and forks of this scenic stream system. Above barriers that block the passage of anadromous fish, look for cutthroat and rainbow trout up to 12 inches in fair abundance. Below the anadromous barriers, mountain whitefish are available. Statewide freshwater rules apply.

Geneva Lake (28 acres): Two miles southwest of Auburn off Highway SR-18. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. This small lake can be accessed via a WDFW boat ramp (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the northwest shore and Lake Geneva Park (King County Parks and Recreation, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/recreation/parks.aspx>) on the northeastern shore.

Green Lake (255 acres): In the heart of Seattle near the intersection of Highway SR-99 and 60th North. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked in the spring and fingerling brown trout are stocked in the fall. Catchable-size channel catfish (8-11 inches) were stocked in fall 2011 to provide additional opportunity. Common carp dominate the warmwater community, and provide an exciting but elusive quarry for dedicated anglers. Other species present include largemouth bass, rock bass, pumpkinseed sunfish, and brown bullhead catfish. Tiger muskies, a sterile hybrid between northern pike and muskellunge, were planted in 2000 in an experiment to help control the rapidly expanding carp population. There is a 50-inch minimum size limit on muskies. Green Lake Park (Seattle Parks and Recreation, <http://www.seattle.gov/parks/>) extends around the entire lake providing excellent shoreline access to anglers. In addition, fishing piers are located at the south, east and northeast shores of the lake and car-toppers can be launched from the shore as long as they are not motor-powered.

Green (Duwamish) River: This popular metropolitan area river provides good angling for both summer and winter steelhead, chum and coho salmon, sea-run cutthroat, resident trout, and whitefish. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons, catch limits, and size restrictions. Due to chemical contamination, the Washington Department of Health has issued this fish consumption advisory for the Duwamish in Seattle: all groups (male, female and children) and all ages: do not eat any resident fish (e.g., shiner perch, flounder, English sole, rockfish) or any shellfish (clams, mussels) or crabs from the Duwamish.

Haller Lake (15 acres): Located in North Seattle at Meridian Avenue North and 125th North. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities at the lake include catchable-size rainbow trout that are planted in the spring, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. Haller is accessed via a small clearing to a limited shore fishing area; there is not a boat launch, but car-toppers and

inflatable rafts and similar devices can be carried from Meridian on the north shore and North 125th Avenue at the west end of the lake.

Holm Lake (19 acres): Sometimes called Nielsen or Nielsen Lake, Holm is midway between Auburn and Black Diamond. Open to fishing year-round. The primary fishing opportunities are catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. A boat ramp, limited parking, and pit toilet are available at a small WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) area that is located at the lake's south end off SE Lake Holm Road. Internal combustion motors are prohibited by a local ordinance.

Killarney Lake (31 acres): Three miles southwest of Auburn, just south of Highway SR-18. Open to fishing year-round. Several species are present including catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, and brown bullhead catfish. Killarney has a narrow WDFW boat (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) ramp on the northeast corner (across from the access to Geneva Lake). NOTE: the north end of the lake becomes shallow in the summer and fall, and boat launching becomes difficult; a shallow isthmus separates the main lake from the access bay.

Langendorfer Lake (5 acres): Also known as Stossel Lake, this and one or two adjacent ponds lie in the headwaters of Stossel Creek, about six miles northeast of Stillwater. Open to fishing year-round. This small, low-elevation (580 feet) lake is accessible from an adjacent logging road. Fishing for healthy coastal cutthroat of both wild and hatchery origin is best early in the season from a float tube or raft.

Langlois Lake (40 acres): Located 1.5 miles southeast of Carnation. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Stocked catchable-size rainbow trout provide early season action. Rainbow carry-overs, kokanee (stocked as fry in the spring), and largemouth bass spice the action in mid- to late-season. Expect good fly fishing for large carry-over rainbows on summer evenings. Langlois has a well-developed WDFW access at its east end (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/), with a ramp, parking and toilets. Disabled-accessible facilities with paved surface are available.

Larsen Lake (7 acres): Footpath access is available through the Larsen Lake Blueberry Farm (City of Bellevue, http://www.bellevuewa.gov/parks_intro.htm) to this peat bog lake. Open to fishing year-round. Some native cutthroat trout can be caught, but the principal opportunities are for yellow perch, largemouth bass, and brown bullhead catfish. There is one public fishing pier-float. This is an ideal lake for float tubers.

Margaret Lake (44 acres): Four miles northeast of Duvall. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked in the spring provide early season action. Additional opportunities include naturally spawning and stocked (fall-fingerlings) cutthroat trout and largemouth bass. An undeveloped boat ramp, parking and toilets are available at a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) located at the southwest corner of the lake.

Meridian Lake (150 acres): Located about two miles southeast of Kent, just north of Highway SR-516. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities included rainbow trout, kokanee,

largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish. Stocked catchable-size rainbow trout provide fair-to-good fishing in the early season. Larger triploid rainbows are also stocked annually. Kokanee fishing in Meridian is very good for 8- to 11-inch fish from April through August. Both the WDFW (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) and the City of Kent (City of Kent, <http://www.kentwa.gov/ParksandRecreation/>) provide access to the lake on the southeast shore via a concrete boat ramp and fishing pier, respectively.

Miller River: Anadromous fish and mountain whitefish have access to the West Fork and about 2 ½ miles of the East Fork. The typically high-gradient river system has cutthroat and rainbow trout ranging from six to nine inches where suitable pool habitat exists. Statewide freshwater season and rules apply on this South Fork Skykomish River tributary.

Morton Lake (66 acres): Four miles west of Black Diamond. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include stocked catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. Additionally, a small trial-allotment of jumbo size rainbow trout will be stocked in the fall of 2012. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the northwest shore provides a boat ramp, parking, and toilets.

Moss Lake (6.5 acres): Three miles north of Carnation off the Kelly/Stillwater Road. Open to fishing year-round. Wild cutthroat predominate. There is a primitive, undeveloped access from the south shore for float tubes, car-toppers, and shore anglers.

North Lake (55 acres): Three miles west of Auburn, just north of Highway SR-18. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. The lake is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout, the main source of early season action. It is not uncommon to catch carry-over rainbow trout that grow to 16 inches, and largemouth bass are also present. The large developed WDFW access area (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) offers a graveled boat ramp, toilets, a short fishing pier, and paved parking.

Peterson Lake (5 acres): Two miles northwest of Maple Valley, off Petrovitsky Road. Open to fishing year-round. The primary opportunities in this lake are cutthroat and rainbow trout that are stocked as fry. This small lake has no developed access, but is located on the Peterson Lake Natural Area (King County, <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/natural-lands/ecological/peterson-lake-natural-area.aspx>). The lake is best fished from a raft or float tube.

Phantom Lake (63 acres): Three miles southeast of Bellevue. Open to fishing year-round. Phantom offers opportunities to catch largemouth bass, black crappie fishing, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish. The lake can be accessed via the Phantom Lake Loop (City of Bellevue, http://www.bellevuewa.gov/parks_intro.htm). Boating is permitted on the lake during the daytime, but the numbers of boats are regulated by the City of Bellevue on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Pine Lake (88 acres): Four miles north of Issaquah. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish. In addition, carry-over

rainbow trout (14-16 inches long) are also present. The lake can be accessed via Pine Lake Park (City of Sammamish, <http://www.ci.sammamish.wa.us/departments/parksandrec/Parks.aspx>). The park offers a paved parking area, toilets, picnic area, ball field, and kids' play areas. Shore-bound anglers can fish from an excellent fishing pier. The boat ramp is restricted to car-toppers and float tubes, and outboard motors are prohibited.

Rattlesnake Lake (50-112 acres): Located about a half mile from Cedar Falls, south of North Bend (I-90 exit to 436th SE). Open to fishing year-round. Catch-and-release only and selective gear rules are in effect. Electric motors are permitted. The lake is stocked with both catchable- and fry-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, as well as a small allotment of jumbo triploid rainbow trout. The water level of the lake fluctuates significantly during the summer months depending on the cumulated snowpack in the mountains. A well-developed park on the east shore has ample parking, toilets, and a small gravel boat ramp.

Sammamish Lake (4,897 acres): Four miles east of Bellevue. Open to fishing year-round. Wild cutthroat trout, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch are the main attractions; quality-size largemouth bass are present, but less abundant than smallmouth bass. Brown bullhead catfish are also present. Kokanee (freshwater sockeye), steelhead, and some salmon species are closed to fishing. Salmon opportunity will depend on in-season abundance. Public access is through Lake Sammamish State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>) plus a few private resorts. The state park surrounds the lake's south shore and offers a wide range of amenities, including multi-lane boat launching. There are no fishing piers, but angling is possible year-round from the shoreline or tie-up floats at the park.

Sawyer Lake (279 acres): Two miles northwest of Black Diamond. Open to fishing year-round. Sawyer offers a diverse mix of species, including catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, kokanee, smallmouth and largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, brown bullhead catfish, and pumpkinseed sunfish. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on black crappie which are planted periodically to support this fishery. There is a boat ramp and bank access available at Lake Sawyer Park (City of Black Diamond, <http://www.ci.blackdiamond.wa.us/Depts/NaturalResources/parks.html>).

Shadow Lake (40 acres): Located 2.5 miles west of Maple Valley. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, yellow perch, and largemouth bass. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) provides a large parking area and boat ramp. Internal combustion motors are prohibited.

Shady Lake (21 acres): About 3.5 miles northwest of Maple Valley. Open to fishing from June 1 to October 31. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked in the spring. Bass and sunfish populations are also present. Check the regulations pamphlet for special trout limit. There is a developed WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the south shore with parking, toilets, and ramp. Internal combustion motors are prohibited.

Shellfish and Marine Fish: Recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present adjacent to many King County beaches. Washington Department of Health cautions that bottom feeding fish, all shellfish, and seaweed may be unsafe to eat on all Puget Sound beaches in King

County except Vashon Island, and the viscera (wet-goopy insides) of crabs should never be eaten. See also a description and advisory for Duwamish River. Piers and docks available for squid and marine fishing include: Dash Point pier; Des Moines pier; Dockton Park dock (Vashon Island); Elliot Bay fishing pier; Maury Island dock (Tramp Harbor); North Shilshole pier; Pier 86; Redondo marine pier; and Sea Crest pier in West Seattle. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Snoqualmie River: Below the falls, anglers catch coho salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat. Mountain whitefish are common here. The river is closed to fishing for Chinook and pink salmon. Above the falls, resident rainbow, cutthroat and eastern brook trout, and whitefish are caught. Wild steelhead retention is permanently banned. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for season, size, gear, and catch limit restrictions, or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov>.

Snoqualmie River, mainstem above the falls: Look for good-to-excellent dry fly action for some rainbows, but mainly for native cutthroat up to 18 inches, between Snoqualmie Falls and the North and Middle Fork junctures. Fly-fishing is best on evening hatches after mid-July. Selective gear rules are in effect at all times for all species, with a 10-inch minimum size for trout during the June 1 to October 31 season, and catch-and-release only for trout during the special November 1 through May 31 season. Mountain whitefish are also available in this stretch of river, and can be harvested during all open seasons.

Snoqualmie River, Middle Fork: The upper reaches of this fork's valley can be an angler's paradise. Catch-and-release, selective gear rules are in effect during the year-round season are designed to protect all ages and sizes of wild cutthroat and rainbows in the Middle Fork proper and all its tributaries, including Pratt and Taylor Rivers (but the Pratt and Taylor Rivers have a June 1 through October 31 open season). Cutthroat to 16 inches abound in the middle and upper reaches of the stream. Road access gives way to riverside trails as you enter the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. Trout to 12 inches can be found in deeper pools in the upper valley, where the crystal-clear, freestone stream is bounded by snow-capped peaks skirted with old growth conifers. In the lower reaches where roads parallel the stream, expect much better fishing by walking upstream or downstream a fourth of a mile from points of easy access. Hike the Old Taylor River Road (now reverted to trail), which parallels the Taylor, for cutthroat and rainbows in the 6- to 9-inch class. Ford the Middle Fork to access the Pratt River. The Pratt River valley offers a semi-wilderness experience, with no roads and little in the way of trails. Cutthroat predominates here, but rainbows also occur up to 11 inches in the deeper pools. Mountain white fish are found in the lower few miles of the Middle Fork.

Snoqualmie River, North Fork: At least three distinctive zones can be described for this fine trout stream. A deeply-incised, high-gradient reach known locally as the "Black Canyon" ends about two and a half miles upstream from the confluence with the Middle Fork. Cutthroat and rainbows attain large size in this difficult to access stretch of canyons and deep pools. Fine fly and spin fishing also exists in the middle reach of about four miles between Calligan Creek and the Spur 10 concrete bridge. Very deep pools have developed in this area where the river has cut

into the bedrock. Look for scattered pockets of eastern brook trout in the upper reaches of the river where it meanders across a very low-gradient lakebed. Cutthroat and bookies in this upper stretch average 6 to 9 inches. A 10-inch minimum size limit for trout applies throughout the North Fork during the June 1 through October 31 regular season, with an extended catch-and-release only season November 1 through May 31. Selective gear rules are in effect at all times, for all species. Mountain whitefish are available in the lower river, with standard statewide harvest limits during the June 1 through October 31 catch-and-keep season.

Snoqualmie River, South Fork: Access to the South Fork is generally excellent, since it is paralleled by I-90 for much of its length, and flows through North Bend. Extensive reaches of the lower South Fork have been channelized and diked for flood control. Small 6- to 9-inch rainbows predominate in this stretch of river, due to lack of deep pools. Look for rainbows up to 14 inches or larger in the less-fished reach between Twin Falls (Olallie State Park) and 436th Avenue SE. Although cutthroat and rainbows can be found in fair abundance up to the South Fork's headwaters at Source Lake near Snoqualmie Pass, most fish in the upper river where it is paralleled by I-90 are small due to a combination of limited holding water and low productivity. A few mountain whitefish are found in the nine miles below Twin Falls. A 10-inch minimum size limit for trout applies throughout the South Fork during the June 1 through October 31 regular season, with an extended catch-and-release only season November 1 through May 31. Selective gear rules are in effect at all times, for all species.

Spring Lake (67 acres): Located midway between Renton and Maple Valley. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch and brown bullhead catfish. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) provides a narrow ramp, limited parking, and toilets on the lake's southwest end. There is no pier and very limited shore access.

Star Lake (34 acres): Three miles south west of Kent. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and various warmwater species. There is a primitive boat ramp (an extension of 37th Avenue South), but shore access is extremely limited.

Steel Lake (46 acres): Two miles west of Auburn, between highways I-5 and SR-99. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. A boat launch is maintained by the WDFW (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) adjacent to Steel Lake Park (City of Federal Way, <http://cityoffederalway.com/facilities.aspx?page=list&search=1&CID=2>) where shore anglers can fish from a pier.

Sunday Lake (21 acres): This unusual lowland lake is found just within the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, in the North Fork Snoqualmie River drainage about 12 miles northeast of North Bend. It is open to fishing year-round and produces relatively large cutthroat trout, particularly in mid to late summer for skilled fly anglers. The hike-in access requires fording of Sunday Creek. The lake may fluctuate widely in size in drought years, and is best fished from a raft. Expect slow fishing when the lake is swollen with snowmelt.

Tolt River: Surprisingly good numbers of resident rainbow trout as well as cutthroat are found in the Tolt's upper reaches, near the forks. Expect very good fishing for trout 12 inches or larger, but keep in mind the 14-inch minimum size limit below the forks. Selective gear rules are in effect from June 1 through November 30. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for complete season information and special area closure. The main fork also supports winter steelhead and limited summer steelhead fisheries. All wild steelhead must be released.

Tolt River, North Fork above Yellow Creek: Rainbow trout to 12 inches are found in this fork above the mouth of Yellow Creek (near a 60-foot barrier falls). Catch-and-release, selective gear rules are in effect during the June 1 through October 31 open season. Access is by way of private timber company roads.

Tradition Lake (19 acres): Alongside the extremely popular Tiger Mountain trail system, one and a half miles east of Issaquah. Open to fishing year-round. Anglers can pursue yellow perch and largemouth bass. A moderate hike is required when the access gate is locked.

Trout Lake (18 acres): This "urban" Trout Lake is located four miles southwest of Auburn. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing prospects include ramp (an extension of 44th Avenue South), but shoreline access is limited.

Trout Lake (21 acres): This is the "wilderness" Trout Lake in King County. It is located in the West Fork Foss River drainage, about seven miles south of Skykomish. The lake is open to fishing year-round, but at slightly over 2000 feet elevation, may not be easily accessible during colder months. This lake is heavily fished, so the naturally reproducing rainbow trout do not reach large size. Expect fair fishing for 6- to 10-inch trout. The best time to fish is in the early morning and evening, due to high water clarity. A very popular hiking destination for generations, the lake was raised several feet by a major rockslide across its outlet in the early 1990s.

Twelve Lake (43 acres): About one and a half miles northeast of Black Diamond. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, and pumpkinseed sunfish are present in the lake. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the south shore. The access is steep, and parking is limited. Aquatic vegetation can be a nuisance.

Tye River: Anadromous fish are blocked by Alpine Falls. From the Foss River mouth to Alpine Falls, selective gear rules and a 14-inch minimum size limit are in effect during the June 1 to October 31 regular season. A special whitefish-only season runs from November 1 through February in this stretch; bait can be used for whitefish during this special winter season. Above Alpine Falls, 6- to 9-inch rainbow, cutthroat, or eastern brook trout can be caught on flies, lures, or bait during the June 1 through October 31 open season; there is a 10-inch minimum size limit in this stretch. Access is best along the Old Stevens Pass Highway segment near Scenic. **Note**, however, that this route cannot be driven clear through, as a footbridge has replaced the old auto bridge roughly one mile from the old road's southern end. The river can be waded for extensive distances during lower flows.

Union Lake: In the center of Seattle. Open to fishing year-round. The fishery here is poorly documented. Species present include smallmouth and largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, other sunfish, and brown bullhead catfish. An occasional cutthroat is also caught. Migratory salmon and steelhead use the lake as a pathway to Lakes Washington and Sammamish. Fish production is probably affected by high salinity in the lower portions of this lake.

Walker Lake (11 acres): About 1.5 miles southeast of Cumberland. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. The primary fishing opportunities in this lake are catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. There is a narrow, steep WDFW boat ramp (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the south shore. Parking and shore fishing access is limited.

Washington, Lake (22,000 acres): Open to fishing year-round, this large lake between Seattle and Bellevue holds dozens of fish species, but the principal game fish attractions are cutthroat trout (trolled deep), a few rainbow trout, both largemouth and smallmouth bass (smallmouth dominate), yellow perch, and black crappie. Note that there are several zone-fishing closures along the floating bridges, and a minimum size regulation to protect juvenile steelhead in the spring. Opportunities for Chinook, coho, and sockeye salmon are also available depending on the abundance of returning adults. Principal access ramps are at Kenmore, Magnuson Park at Sand Point, Gene Coulon Park in Renton, and Rainier Beach Park in Rainier Beach. Bank access is abundant. Numerous fishing piers dot the perimeter of the lake. Some of the more popular piers near Kirkland are located in Waverly Park, Marina Park and at the Old Ship Museum Park. Near Renton, Gene Coulon Memorial Park offers public fishing piers, and a fishing pier is available in Seward Park on the south west side of the lake. On the north end of Mercer Island, Luther Burbank Park offers a finger pier and boat docks for fishing. The Washington State Department of Health has issued these fish consumption advisories for Lake Washington: all groups (children and adult men and women), because of PCB contamination; do not eat any northern pikeminnow. All groups, because of mercury contamination; for yellow perch greater than 10.5 inches, eat no more than one meal (8 oz serving) per month; for cutthroat trout greater than 12 inches, eat no more than one meal per month; for cutthroat trout less than 12 inches, eat no more than three meals per month; for largemouth and smallmouth bass of all sizes, eat no more than two meals per month. See www.doh.wa.gov/fish for more information.

Wilderness Lake (67 acres): About two miles south of Maple Valley. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. The primary fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, kokanee that are stocked as spring-fry, and largemouth bass. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a shallow, gravel boat ramp best suited for car-toppers and inflatable watercraft. Ample bank access is available at Lake Wilderness Park (City of Maple Valley, <http://www.maplevalleywa.gov/index.aspx?page=50>) on the northwest shore.

KITSAP COUNTY

Buck Lake (20 acres): Located 1½ miles southwest of Hansville. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10”-

12”) and some larger broodstock rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14” may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. The state access has one toilet, with limited parking. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Carney Lake: Please also see Pierce County, which has the larger share of this lake straddling the county line.

Hood Canal: Numerous fishing and recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present throughout Hood Canal. This area has been in the news recently due to low oxygen levels in the southern areas of the canal. Currently this has not affected the seasons, but has affected the availability of some species due to poor water quality. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. For clam and oyster openings, check the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>. Call the Department of Health’s toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety. Also see Fish Consumption Advisories on page 4 for Dyes Inlet, Eagle Harbor, and Manchester State Park. For more specific information contact the Department of Health at <http://www.doh.wa.gov/fish>.

Horseshoe Lake (40 acres): Nine miles south of Port Orchard. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10”-12”) and some larger broodstock rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14” may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. There is a state access with two toilets.

Island Lake (43 acres): Two miles southwest of Keyport near Silverdale, this body of water enjoys a year-round open season. The lake is stocked in the spring with catchable-size (10”-12”) rainbows and some larger cutthroat trout broodstock weighing about one pound each were stocked in March. Daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14” may be retained. Also watch for the juveniles-only fishing event sponsored by local sportsmens clubs during June. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Kitsap Lake (238 acres): Located just northwest of downtown Bremerton, this lake is open year-round to fishing activities. Kitsap Lake is stocked exclusively with larger trout and receives good numbers of jumbo and triploid rainbows in the spring and additional numbers of jumbo rainbows in the fall. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14” may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass and bluegill is also available. A state access with boat launch and two toilets is available. A county park just east of the state access area has a public dock and restroom facilities. This is a great site to take a family for a picnic and enjoy some fishing fun!

Long Lake (340 acres): Located between Port Orchard and Highway 16, this lake is open year-round to fishing. Long lake is best known for its spring and summer bass fishing, though it also has good fishing for black crappie and cutthroat trout. There are also, yellow perch, sunfish, and brown bullhead in the lake. There is a state access area with a boat launch and toilet.

Mission Lake (88 acres): About nine miles west of Bremerton, Mission Lake enjoys a season that starts the last Saturday in April and continues through October 31st. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. A state access with two toilets is available.

Panther Lake (104 acres): About 10 miles west of Bremerton, straddling the Kitsap/Mason County line, with 74 acres in Kitsap County, this body of water opens the last Saturday in April and continues through October 31st. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. There is a small public boat launch.

Poulsbo: There are a few small spots for taking surf smelt at the southern edge of Liberty Bay. The shoreline is mostly private and parking is poor. Be sure to ask for permission to enter all private properties, and leave it the same as or better than you found it. Best opportunities occur October through February.

Ross Point: This WDFW-owned beach on the southern shore of Sinclair Inlet, one mile west of Port Orchard, offers some surf-smelt opportunities. Parking is limited and there are no facilities. The best smelting occurs October through February, although some spawning occurs here year-round.

Tiger Lake (109 acres): Tiger Lake is located in both Kitsap and Mason Counties, with only about six acres in Kitsap. See Mason County for more information about this lake.

Wildcat Lake (112 acres): Six miles northwest of Bremerton, Wildcat Lake opens the last Saturday in April for fishing and continues through October 31st. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger broodstock rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. For the skilled angler, there are also opportunities to catch cutthroat trout, largemouth bass, and brown bullhead catfish throughout the fishing season. This site has State access with one toilet.

Wye Lake (38 acres): Located 3½ miles southeast of Belfair. Open the last Saturday in April through October 31st open season. The lake is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger broodstock rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass fishing gets good as the water warms up. This site has State access with one toilet. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

KITTITAS COUNTY

Cle Elum Lake (4,810 acres): Seven miles northwest of the town of Cle Elum. Fishing season is open year-round, but there are no boat launch facilities after mid-summer due to excessive reservoir drawdown. This large storage reservoir gets light fishing pressure and is a fair producer of 8- to 12-inch kokanee, with trolling as the most effective technique. The lake is no longer stocked with kokanee, instead there is a sockeye salmon restoration effort underway, and

there may be additional emergency regulations issued to protect adult sockeye during the summer/fall (check with Yakima Regional office for updates). The lake supports a burgeoning lake trout (mackinaw) fishery, and the WDFW encourages anglers to harvest these non-native exotic fish in order to benefit native sockeye salmon and bull trout populations in the area. Lake trout up to 20 pounds have been taken. Deep water trolling and jigging techniques during the spring and early summer are effective. The lake has a 12-inch minimum size limit, two fish daily limit for trout. Burbot are also available. The lake is closed to fishing for bull trout; please carefully release any bull trout that are hooked. Check the regulations pamphlet for details. There are US Forest Service boat launch and camping facilities at the lake. (Also, see Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Cle Elum River: This is a very popular recreational area with large campgrounds at Salmon-La-Sac. In the lower river (below Cle Elum Lake), expect poor fishing for small rainbow trout. The lower river is open year-round with selective gear rules and catch-and-release only for trout. The river above Cle Elum Lake offers small rainbows and an occasional eastern brook trout. It is also selective gear rules between Cle Elum Lake and the outlet of Hvas Lake with an open season from the first Saturday in June through October 31. Whitefish angling should be good during the special December 1 to March 31 whitefish season between the dam and the mouth. Check the regulations pamphlet for whitefish gear rules. The entire river is closed to fishing for bull trout, salmon, and steelhead.

Columbia River: Although lightly fished, a few walleye and smallmouth bass are available in the Wanapum Lake area and upstream. The river here is closed to salmon and steelhead fishing as the result of ESA listings, unless opened by emergency rule. Sturgeon fishing in this area is catch-and-release only.

Cooper Lake (120 acres): This high lake (2788 feet) 3½ miles northwest of Salmon-La-Sac is accessible by a Forest Service road from the upper Cle Elum River. Cooper Lake enjoys a year-round open fishing season and in the past has provided fair fishing for brook trout and rainbows 8-10 inches. Brown trout in the 1- to 3-pound range and some much larger are also available. Small kokanee and cutthroat are also taken. **Beginning in 2012 the lake will be stocked with larger catchable sized rainbow trout as well as jumbo trout (1-1.5 pounds each). Anglers can expect very good angling opportunities throughout the late spring and summer season!** A boat launch is available, *but all motors are prohibited by county ordinance. There is a small US Forest Service campground at the lake.*

Easton Lake (237 acres): One mile northwest of the town of Easton. Open season runs from the Saturday before Memorial Day through October 31st. This lake has fair fishing after late May for 8- to 10-inch rainbow trout. There is an 8-inch minimum size limit and 2-fish daily limit on trout other than eastern brook trout. Check the regulations pamphlet. The lake is closed to fishing for bull trout. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Easton Ponds (12.7 acres total): These three easily accessible gravel-pit ponds are adjacent to I-90 Exit 71 near Easton. They are open to fishing year-round and will be stocked with

catchable-sized rainbow trout beginning in late April. The lake is also stocked with some 1-pound “jumbo” rainbow trout. The ponds are temporarily closed from March to late April for a special coho salmon rearing project.

Fio Rito Lakes (54 acres total): About three miles east of Ellensburg alongside I-82 accessed via Thrall Road, this location offers a full year of fishing opportunity, as it is open season for fishing throughout the entire year. Fishing should be good for 10- to 14-inch rainbow trout. The north lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 pounds each). A few brood stock rainbows in the 6- to 12-pound range are stocked in late fall. Pan fish may also be caught. Good access facilities for shore anglers and car-topper boats, but internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Hanson Ponds: Except for Kiwanis Pond (see below), these small ponds near the town of Cle Elum are no longer stocked. The levy separating them from the Yakima River has been breached, thus creating off channel rearing habitat for salmon, steelhead, and wild resident trout. Fishing regulations for these ponds are the same as the Yakima River (see 2012 Fishing regulations).

High lakes: Many unlisted lakes offer good fishing for trout. For more information on Region 3 high lakes stocking, please visit the WDFW web site at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/plants/region3/high_lakes_fry.html. For those without Internet access, contact the WDFW Region 3 office in Yakima and request a copy of the booklets, “*Region Three High Lakes Primer*” and “*High Lakes Stocking List*”.

Hyas Lake (124 acres): This lake is on a short trail hike above Fish Lake in the headwaters of Cle Elum River at 3550 feet elevation. Hyas offers a year-round open fishing season with a good brook trout fishery from July through September. Fish are 8-14 inches, however, they can sometimes be difficult to catch.

Kachess Lake (4,540 acres): Situated just north of I-5, about five miles west of Cle Elum Lake. With a year-round open season, Kachess should be fair for 8- to 12-inch kokanee by early June. Rainbows, cutthroat, and burbot are also taken. There is a 16-fish catch limit for kokanee in addition to a 2-fish, 12-inch minimum size trout daily limit. **The lake is closed to fishing for bull trout; please carefully release any bull trout that are hooked.** This is a very popular lake with good camping and good boat launching area.

Keechelus Lake (2,560 acres): Located just three miles southeast of Snoqualmie Pass along the south side of I-90, you will take the Hyak exit from I-90 and follow it towards the WSDOT station, following the road to the right just prior to their road entrance. This year-round season can be very good at times, primarily in May and June, for 8- to 12-inch kokanee. Burbot are also available. Kokanee and trout limits are the same as in Kachess (see above). **The lake is closed to fishing for bull trout; please carefully release any bull trout that are hooked.** Keechelus gets light fishing pressure, and has poor boat launching after the reservoir is drawn down. Caution should be taken if fishing during the winter months due to snow and ice conditions.

Kiwanis Pond: The smallest and most westerly pond in the Hanson ponds complex near Cle Elum is open only to juveniles (14 years of age and younger) and disability license holders. It will continue to be stocked with rainbow trout. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound “jumbo” rainbow trout. This pond has a year-round open season.

Lavender Lake (20.3 acres): Three miles east of Lake Easton State Park near the north side of I-90. This small lake has a year-round open season. One can expect good fishing for stocked rainbow trout during the early spring. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound “jumbo” rainbow trout.

Lost Lake (145 acres): You’ll find this lake about a mile west of Keechelus Lake. With a year-round open season, small kokanee and brook trout provide most of the action. Although brookies average only nine inches, there are some lunkers. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). No more than one trout over 14 inches may be retained in the 5-trout limit.

Lowland lakes: Many lowland lakes offer good fishing for planted trout. For a list of proposed catchable trout plants in Region 3 refer to WDFW’s web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/plants/region3/>.

Manastash Lake (23 acres): Nineteen miles west of Ellensburg with a drive through mountain conditions that can include deep mud, rough road, and near 4-wheel conditions. This year-round fishing location can be a consistent producer of 8- to 14-inch eastern brook trout. Rainbow trout fry planted in 2010 have grown to catchable size (12+ inches) and are now providing additional angling opportunities. Recent mid-summer algae blooms have become heavier and can make fishing tough by late summer. This high-elevation lake (5063 feet) is usually accessible to 4-wheel drive vehicles by late May.

Mattoon Lake (25 acres): Located at Ellensburg. Open season is year-round. This lake offers good fishing for 8- to 14-inch rainbow trout. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). Mattoon offers a good bank fishing opportunity for those who do not have boats, although the lake gets quite weedy in summer. Internal combustion engines are prohibited here. This is a great place to take the family for a fun fishing outing.

McCabe Pond: Five miles southeast of Ellensburg at the junction of Thrall Road and Canyon Road. Year-round open season with a 5-fish limit for all fish species combined. Fishing from floating devices is prohibited. This small pond is good early in the year for planted 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout and for channel catfish to 8 pounds later in the summer. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound “jumbo” rainbow trout.

Mercer Creek: This stream is open to juveniles only within the Ellensburg city limits. *It is no longer stocked with trout.* New fishing rules on Mercer Creek follow the statewide daily limit (2 trout, with 8” minimum size) and the new statewide opening date for streams (first Saturday in June). The creek will remain open to fishing thru October 31.

Naneum Pond (4.4 acres): About three miles east of Ellensburg off Vantage Highway on Naneum Road. With a year-round open season, this small pond is open only to juveniles (anglers 14 years and younger). It is stocked with catchable-sized rainbow trout in early spring. The lake is also stocked with some 1-pound “jumbo” rainbow trout. Sunfish species are also available. Best fishing is early in the spring as the pond becomes very weedy and difficult to fish in late spring and summer.

Taneum Creek: This creek offers fair fishing from June through August for rainbow and cutthroat. Selective gear rules are in effect. First Saturday in June through October 31 open season.

Teanaway River: The Teanaway is fair for rainbow trout from June through August. There are cutthroat in the upper reaches. **The river has catch-and-release for trout, selective gear rules in effect including the North Fork, from the mouth to Beverly Creek (closed waters from Beverly Creek upstream 8 river miles to waterfall at the end of USFS Rd. 9737).** Please refer to the fishing regulations at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> for details. This stream and its tributaries are closed to fishing for bull trout, salmon, and steelhead. First Saturday in June through October 31st open season.

Wilson Creek: The two branches of this stream within the city limits of Ellensburg are open to juveniles only. *It is no longer stocked with trout.* New fishing rules on Wilson Creek follow the statewide daily limit (2 trout, with 8” minimum size) and the new statewide opening date for streams (first Saturday in June). The creek will remain open to fishing thru October 31.

Woodhouse ponds: These four small ponds southeast of Ellensburg are reached off of Woodhouse Road. With a year-round open season, this area has a walk-in only access. Early-season fishing should be good for planted 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, and sunfish are also present.

Yakima River: The Yakima above Roza Dam is widely considered to be one of the best resident trout streams in Central Washington. Best catches are in March, September, and October for wild rainbows averaging 11 inches; but larger rainbows in the 13- to 16-inch range are not uncommon. Fly-fishing is especially good in September and October. Expect excellent fishing for 8- to 16-inch whitefish in January and February. The river is open year-round between Roza and Easton Dams with *catch-and-release, selective gear rules* in effect for trout. During the winter whitefish season, bait with one single barbless hook size 14 or smaller may be used for whitefish only. These same rules apply between Easton Dam and Keechelus Dam except that eastern brook trout may be kept with no limit. Check the latest regulation pamphlet; found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>, and **be sure you can distinguish brook trout from bull trout before keeping any.** A spring Chinook salmon season is expected to occur in the area below Roza Dam from mid or late April to the latter part of June. Watch for news releases with details for these special fisheries, or check with the Yakima regional office at (509) 575-2740 or the WDFW agency web site. The entire river, including tributaries, is closed to fishing for bull trout and steelhead. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

KLICKITAT COUNTY

Columbia River: This section of the Columbia offers good fishing for smallmouth bass and walleye, and few other warmwater species, along with white sturgeon. Sturgeon catch guidelines are established for each pool. Fishing for sturgeon is prohibited from May 1st through July 31st from the grain silo at Rufus, Oregon, upstream to 2.4 miles to John Day Dam. Various anadromous fish (shad, steelhead, and salmon) pass through on their way upstream. Check the regulation pamphlet for sturgeon and salmon seasons, and be alert for emergency closures or extensions. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or contact the WDFW Vancouver regional office at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information seasons and catch limits. Numerous boat-launching facilities are available, including Bingen, Lyle, The Dalles Dam, Avery, Maryhill State Park, Railroad Island (just above John Dam), Rock Creek Park, Sundale Park, and Roosevelt Park. For boat launch directions and information, go to www.rco.wa.gov/maps/boat.htm.

Horsethief Lake (92 acres): Located in Horsethief State Park near Lyle between the Columbia River and Highway SR-14. The fishing season is the last Saturday in April to October 31st. The lake is planted with thousands of catchable rainbow trout for the opener, plus a few broodfish. Horsethief Lake also contains largemouth and smallmouth bass, bluegill, crappie, catfish, and an occasional walleye. A public boat launch, picnic, and camping facilities are available at the state park. A Discover Pass is required. Check with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for park opening and closing dates.

Klickitat River: The Klickitat is best known for its summer steelhead, with the best fishing usually between June and September when the river is clear. All wild steelhead must be released. There should be some limited opportunity for hatchery spring Chinook. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or contact the WDFW Vancouver regional office at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information seasons and catch limits. The fall salmon season should provide good fishing for bright stock Chinook and late stock coho. Check the latest regulation pamphlet for seasons, legal areas, and gear restrictions. Good fall salmon fishing can also be found at the mouth of the Klickitat. There is a special winter whitefish-only season on sections of the Klickitat. Check the latest regulation pamphlet for season and whitefish gear rules (see <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>). A small sandy boat ramp exists at Lyle, but most boaters prefer to launch at Mayer Park in Oregon. Farther upstream, WDFW manages several access sites including: Mineral Springs, Leidl and Stinson Flats. For boat launch information on the Internet, go to www.rco.wa.gov/maps/boat.htm. For real-time Washington river flows, check the USGS web site at <http://wa.water.usgs.gov/data/>.

Northwestern Reservoir (97 acres): This reservoir no longer exists with the breaching of Condit Dam in October 2011.

Rowland Lakes (85 acres total): This lake is located four miles east of the town of Bingen and is split by SR-14. It is open to fishing from the last Saturday in April through the end of February. It is stocked with rainbow trout “catchables,” plus some rainbow trout broodfish and 928 one-pound triploids (N. Rowland lake), which make this location a popular lake for opening weekend. Largemouth Bass, bluegill, crappie, and catfish are also caught here. There is limited

very rocky shore access available and a rough WDFW unimproved boat launch on the north side of the lake.

Spearfish Lake (22 acres): This lake is located just north of the Dalles Dam. The fishing season runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of February. This popular lake should provide good fishing on opening day for catchable-size rainbow trout, with some additional plants of larger rainbow trout broodfish. Shore access around the entire lake is excellent, with a boat ramp and adjacent park.

Streams: Several streams in Klickitat County will be stocked with legal-size rainbows before the “first Saturday in June” stream opener. These include: Bird; Bowman; Outlet; and Spring Creeks; and Little Klickitat River (April opener; juveniles-only within Goldendale city limits).

White Salmon River: This river system below Condit Dam has suffered severe sedimentation due to the October 2011 breaching of the Dam. See Skamania County waters for more information.

LEWIS COUNTY

Carlisle Lake (20 acres): Located on the northwest edge of Onalaska. The fishing season runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of February. This popular opening-day lake is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout grown from net pens, plus some large broodfish, and triploid rainbows. Landlocked salmon rules are in effect in case excess hatchery fish become available. Carlisle also has a few largemouth bass. Public access is available, and small boats can be launched, but internal combustion engines are not allowed.

Cowlitz River: See Cowlitz County for a general description of the species available. Boating access is available at the I-5 Bridge just south of exit 59, Massey Bar, Blue Creek (Cowlitz Trout Hatchery), and the Barrier Dam (Cowlitz Salmon Hatchery). For more information and directions on boating access sites, go to <http://www.rco.wa.gov>. For current, Real Time River flows check the USGS web site at <http://wa.water.usgs.gov/data> for the latest map or call Tacoma Power’s toll-free fishing hotline at (888) 502-8690. The access areas at the Cowlitz salmon and trout hatcheries provide some of the most popular bank fishing areas on the river. Mill Creek provides an additional hatchery winter steelhead opportunity during some months. Night closures and non-buoyant lure restrictions are in effect. Check the latest regulation pamphlet for additional restrictions in the Mill Creek to Barrier Dam area. The outfall area at the trout hatchery provides a special fishing area for wheelchair-bound anglers; again, check the latest regulation pamphlet for boundaries and more information. All cutthroat must be released in the Cowlitz and Cispus Rivers upstream from Cowlitz Falls Dam, including Lake Scanewa, Clear and Muddy forks of the Cowlitz, Ohanapecosh River, and North Fork of the Cispus. The North Fork Cispus, and Clear and Muddy forks of the Cowlitz, have *selective gear restrictions* during all open seasons.

Fort Borst Park Pond (5 acres): In Fort Borst Park near Centralia. Open only to juveniles (14 years and younger). The fishing season runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of February. The lake is stocked with stocked with catchable-size and triploid rainbow trout for opening day. A few warmwater fish are also available.

Mayfield Lake: About three miles west of Mossyrock, this lake has a year-round open season. The big attraction on this Cowlitz River impoundment is tiger muskies. The state record for this introduced hybrid is currently over 31 pounds; and larger ones are out there. Best musky fishing is during the warmer months. Currently the minimum size limit for muskies is 50 inches. Check the latest fishing regulation pamphlet for details. *Anglers are asked to consider releasing all muskies, which help control the northern pikeminnow population.* Fishing should be good this year for stocked catchable-size and 390 triploid rainbow trout provided by Tacoma Power as part of their federal hydro power license. There is an 8-inch minimum size on trout. All cutthroat trout in Mayfield Lake and in tributary Tilton River must be released. Remember, *only adipose clipped rainbow trout may be retained in Mayfield Lake and the Tilton River.* Surplus hatchery coho and fall Chinook may be placed in the lake for additional fishing opportunity. Yellow perch are also caught in fair numbers, and a few largemouth bass are present. Boating access is available at a Lewis County park just off of Highway US-12, at Ike Kinswa State Park, and at a private resort. There is fair shore fishing access at the state park and at the Mossyrock Trout Hatchery. Call Tacoma Power's toll free fishing line at (888) 502-8690.

Mineral Lake (277 acres): Three miles southeast of Elbe. Anglers are often rewarded with a magnificent view of Mt. Rainier. The fishing season runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of September. More than 100,000 fingerling rainbow trout are planted each year, and good fishing is anticipated for trout up to 12 inches long with a few larger ones. In a cooperative venture with Mineral Lake Resort, 15,000 catchable size rainbows were raised in net pens this past winter, to be released for the spring opening. Some catchable, broodfish and triploid rainbows will also be planted before the opener, along with several thousand brown trout. Illegally introduced largemouth bass are also present. The WDFW boating access is small, so patience is needed when launching. A public fishing dock provides very good access for all anglers. A private resort provides boat rentals. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Plummer Lake (12 acres): This lake is on the east side of I-5 at Centralia, with a fishing season that runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of February each year. Catchable-size rainbow trout are planted for opening day. This small lake also has yellow perch, bluegill, and largemouth bass. Public access is limited, but a small car-topper launching area is available at the end of Lewis Street.

Riffe Lake (11,830 acres): This Cowlitz River reservoir stretches more than 13 miles along US-12 east of Mossyrock and has a year-round open fishing season. Riffe provides good fishing for landlocked coho and Chinook salmon, plus an occasional large brown trout. Rainbow and cutthroat trout are also available. Landlocked salmon rules apply. Smallmouth bass are well established, and a few largemouth are taken too. Other warmwater species present include brown bullheads, along with a few bluegill and crappie. Mossyrock Park, near the west end on the south side of the dam, has camping facilities that can be reserved by calling (360) 593-3900. Mossyrock Park boat launch remains useable during most low-water conditions. Boat launches at the east end (Kosmos and Taidnapam Park) are not usable during low-water periods. Bank access is available on both sides near the dam and at the Taidnapam Park "fishing bridge" near the upper end of the lake. Call the Tacoma Power toll-free fishing hotline at (888) 502-8690 to check reservoir levels.

Scanewa Lake (610 acres): This Cowlitz River reservoir is located about 10 miles southwest of Randle. To get there, turn on Savio Road west of Randle, go south on Kiona Road two miles to Falls Road, then west on Falls Road to signs. Open season is June 1 through February. The reservoir is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout by Lewis County PUD. Only adipose fin-clipped rainbow trout may be retained here; all catchable rainbow trout stocked will be fin-clipped. All cutthroat in the Cowlitz and Cispus Rivers upstream from Cowlitz Falls Dam, which includes Scanewa Lake, must be released. Excess hatchery coho are planted here in fall to provide additional fishing opportunity. Spring Chinook and steelhead have also been released here. All wild coho must be released, and all wild Chinook must be released during June and July. Two parks have been constructed by the PUD, one with campgrounds and one for day use. The campground park is closed during winter; about October 1 through May 1. Both parks provide a boat launch with 8-foot dock, and good disabled accessibility. For campground information call (360) 497-7175 (May-September).

Skate Creek: This popular stream near Packwood is stocked by Tacoma Power with catchable-size rainbow trout by the first Saturday in June opener and throughout the summer. Only adipose fin-clipped rainbow trout may be retained here; all catchable rainbow trout stocked will be fin-clipped. Check the regulation pamphlet for special trout size limits.

South Lewis County Park Pond (17 Acres): This small pond just southeast of Toledo has good shore and fishing pier access and a boat launch. This pond has a year-round open season and is stocked with catchable-size rainbow and brown trout, and excess sea-run cutthroat when available. Some largemouth bass and bluegill are also available, and a few tiger muskies were introduced in 1999. *Tiger muskies minimum size limit is currently 50 inches. It is encouraged that all Tiger muskies caught be released as these fish are stocked in locations as a apex predator to control introduced species of fish that can over populate a body of water. Grass carp have also been planted, and it is illegal to fish for or retain grass carp.*

Swofford Pond (240 acres): Located near the south shore of Riffe Lake east of Mossyrock; follow Mossyrock Road east out of town, then turn right on Swofford Road. With a year-round open season, this lake provides naturally reproducing populations of bluegill, crappie, largemouth bass, and brown bullheads. Channel catfish have been stocked, and a couple of fish in the 20-pound class have been caught. Swofford also receives plants by Tacoma Power of several thousand catchable-size rainbow and brown trout in the spring, and there are some large carry-over browns in the lake. There is an unimproved boat launching area. Internal combustion engines are not allowed. Call Tacoma Power's toll free fishing line at (888) 502-8690.

Tilton River: The main stem from the mouth to West Fork is planted with catchable-size rainbow trout by Tacoma Power by the first Saturday in June stream opener and throughout the summer. All cutthroat must be released in the main stem. Only adipose-clipped rainbow trout may be retained; all catchable-size rainbow trout stocked will be fin-clipped. Surplus hatchery steelhead and coho salmon are planted here during fall and winter. Check the regulation pamphlet for special trout size limits. All Tilton forks have different rules than the main stem, including selective gear rules and a shorter season. Again, check the regulation pamphlet for details. Also, call Tacoma Power's toll free fishing line at (888) 502-8690.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Coffeepot Lake (317 acres): Twelve miles northeast of Odessa. March 1 through September 30 is open fishing season. While this lake is a “Selective Gear” rule lake, gas motors are allowed. See current Fishing Regulations pamphlet for more information. This enlargement of Lake Creek consists of two sections, and provides a quality angling and wildlife viewing opportunity. There are 5,000 catchable-size rainbow trout stocked annually. Fly-fishing for trout, and gear fishing (small jigs) for yellow perch and black crappie can be excellent. The BLM access provides boat launching and limited camping.

Crab Creek: Fishing can be good for brown and rainbow trout in some portions of this Lincoln County farmland drainage. Open season is year-round, with this location quickly becoming a popular destination for fly-fishers. This location is not restricted to fly-fishing, but does have restrictions in some locations. Please make sure to read the current *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> to be up to date on any changes also check this same web site. Access is primarily from private property. Be sure to get permission. When crossing or fishing from private property, it is important to practice the Leave No Trace principles, please see <http://www.lnt.org/programs/principles.php> and be aware that it is important to leave the locations like they were or cleaner so that we can continue to use these as access points.

Deer (Deer Springs) Lake (60 acres): About 12 miles northeast of Odessa. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Fry and catchable-size rainbow trout are planted annually, and brown trout have been stocked. Fishing for yellow perch and black crappie can be good some years. Pumpkinseed sunfish and largemouth bass are also present. Rough campsites are available on the north end. Access area can be muddy early in the season.

Fishtrap Lake (196 acres): Located six and a half miles east of Sprague, on the Lincoln/Spokane County line, with about 173 acres in Lincoln County. Fishtrap can be reached from the east via I-90 Exit 254 to a county road (Old State Highway) running south, then easterly on Fishtrap/Scroggie Road to the northeast end of the lake, or from the west via the Sprague exit (Exit 245). Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Fishing is expected to be good this year for fry planted rainbow trout, with larger carry-over broodstock and triploid rainbows available. This will be one of the best opening-day trout lakes in the state. Both a resort launch and public access launch are available.

Fourth of July Lake (110 acres): Two miles south of the town of Sprague. This lake straddles the Adams/Lincoln County line, with 74 acres in Adams County and 36 acres in Lincoln County. Although the majority of the lake lies in Adams County, it is managed with Lincoln County waters. The special winter season runs December 1 through March 31. Rainbow trout from fry-plants, catchable, and some carry-overs running to 20 inches provide the action. Large (13 to 20 inches) rainbows are not uncommon here. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for special size restrictions. There is a WDFW access area with a boat launch west off of Highway SR-23; internal combustion engines are not allowed.

Goose Creek: This waterway runs through the town of Wilbur on its way to join Wilson Creek. Within Wilbur city limits, fishing is limited to juvenile anglers and reduced-fee disability license holders, with a year-round open season. Rainbow trout are available. Other portions of the creek have standard statewide freshwater stream rules and season.

Hawk Creek: This Lake Roosevelt tributary flows northwest from Davenport. Year-round open season. It is not stocked, but has naturally produced brook and rainbow trout in places.

Pacific Lake (140 acres): This lake is currently dry. If in the future the lake refills we will stock it with rainbow trout.

Roosevelt Lake: Refer to Stevens County, which contains the largest portion (43%) of this Columbia River impoundment (compared to 18% in Lincoln County).

Sprague Lake (1,840 acres): This large lake is approximately two miles west of the town of Sprague, and bordering the south side of I-90, it is shared by Adams (673 acres) and Lincoln (1203 acres) counties. Open for year-round fishing, Sprague Lake was treated with rotenone in the fall of 2007. The lake will provide excellent fishing for trout, pan fish, catfish and bass for the next 20 years following the rotenone treatment. The trout fishery is providing excellent angling opportunity and within the next two years the warmwater fish communities will become established and provide for good fishing opportunities. For current information or details on the lake rehabilitation contact the Spokane Regional office at (509) 892-1001.

Twin Lakes, Upper (39.2 acres) and Lower (44.9 acres): Located in the Lake Creek drainage about 20 miles southeast of Davenport. This year-round open season location has access provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), web site <http://www.blm.gov/or/st/en.html>. Contact the BLM for access information. Upper Twin is stocked with fry and catchable-size rainbow trout, and also provides good fishing for largemouth bass, with pumpkinseed sunfish, yellow perch, black crappie, and brown bullhead catfish available.

Lower Twin can be decent for trout that move downstream from Upper Twin, but it is an excellent perch fishery in the early spring months, before water levels drop and weeds claim the lake. The lower lake also has the same warmwater species listed for Upper Twin, but the bass and crappie tend to run smaller in Lower Twin. Lower Twin is subject to winter and summer kill during low water periods.

MASON COUNTY

Aldrich Lake (10 acres): About 1½ miles southwest of Dewatto. Open season is the last Saturday in April through October 31. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The DNR access site has a primitive ramp and a closed gate requires a short walk to the lake after mid-June. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Benson Lake (82 acres): Seven and a half miles southwest of Belfair, this lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Benson Lake is stocked in April and May with

catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger triploid rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass and sunfish have also been reported. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Cady Lake (15 acres): Located two miles southeast of Dewatto, this body of water has a year-round open season. The lake is stocked by WDFW with small numbers of rainbow broodstock weighing about 2 pounds each. The owner of a local resort also stocks the lake with quality rainbow trout and small numbers of brown trout. It is limited to *catch-and-release and fly-fishing only, and internal combustion engines are prohibited.* There is a public access with one toilet.

Clara Lake (17 acres): About 1½ miles south of Dewatto. Also known as Don Lake, it opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. A state access with one toilet is available, but a closed gate often requires a short hike to the lake. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Cushman, Lake (4,000 acres): Four miles northwest of Hoodspout, Cushman Lake offers a year-round open season. This North Fork Skokomish River impoundment is a natural lake enlarged by a dam. Caution has to be taken in some areas due to stumps and other sunken debris. It does offer kokanee fishing in the summer and good late-season cutthroat fishing, and also provides good fishing for smallmouth bass. *Cushman is closed to the taking of Dolly Varden/bull trout.*

Devereaux Lake (100 acres): About 1½ miles northwest of Allyn, this lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. The lake is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. This lake is also good for kokanee as the water warms. The state access has a boat launch and two toilets. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

DNR24: The beach at this park on the east Shore of Harstene Island, just northwest of McMicken Island and south of Fudge Point, has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. Please respect private property in the Fudge Point area. It is always best to seek permission when using any access or activities on private property. See under Hood Canal below for information on seasons and emergency closures.

Haven Lake (70 acres): Seven miles west of Belfair. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Haven Lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Fishing for largemouth bass is also available. There is state access with one toilet available onsite.

Hood Canal: Recreational shrimp and crab harvesting opportunities are present throughout Hood Canal. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. For clam and oyster openings, call the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Howell Lake (10 acres): About nine miles west of Belfair. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The DNR access site has a primitive ramp and a closed gate requires a short walk to the lake after mid-June. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.) *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Isabella Lake (208 acres): About two miles south of Shelton. This location has year-round open season, but a large population of northern pikeminnow has led to the cessation of rainbow trout stocking. However, a native wild cutthroat population provides some trout fishing opportunity. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass and other warmwater species are also present. A state access with boat launch and two toilets is available.

Island Lake (109 acres): About two miles north of Shelton, Island Lake is open year-round for fishing. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The lake also provides fair fishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass. There is a state access with boat ramp and one toilet. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Kokanee Lake (150 acres): About four miles northwest of Hoodport. Located immediately downstream of Lake Cushman, Kokanee Lake is sometimes called Lower Cushman. It is open to fishing year-round. The lake is stocked in April and May with larger catchable-size (11"-13") rainbow trout, and again in the fall with good numbers of larger rainbows to provide a fishery through the winter. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained.

Lilliwaup State Park: Located on the west shore of Hood Canal just north of the town of Lilliwaup, the southern portion of the beach has a Washington State Department of Health restriction, but the northern half of the beach has a nice bed of Pacific oysters. See under Hood Canal above for information on seasons and emergency closures.

Limerick Lake (130 acres): About five miles northeast of Shelton. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow. Fishing is good for perch later in the summer and fair for largemouth bass. Limerick

has state access with two toilets. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Lost Lake (122 acres): You'll find this lake 7½ miles southwest of Shelton, about half a mile north of Cloquallum Road. This lake has a year-round open season. Some cutthroat trout broodstock weighing about one pound each are stocked in March. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo rainbow trout, and again in the fall with good numbers of larger jumbo rainbows to provide a fishery through the winter. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Fishing is also available for kokanee, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, and brown bullhead catfish. Access is via Gallagher Road and Lost Lake Road. There is a state access available with two toilets.

Maggie Lake (22 acres): Just two miles northeast of Tahuya, this lake has a season that starts the last Saturday in April through November 30th. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Fishing is also available for largemouth bass. A state access with boat launch and one toilet is available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.) *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Mason Lake (995 acres): Approximately eight miles southwest of Belfair, with a year-round open season. This lake is not stocked with trout. The best fishing is for kokanee during the summer. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish are also available. The county access area has a boat launch, best for shallow-draft boats.

Melbourne Lake (35 acres): About 2½ miles north of Lilliwaup. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake is not stocked with trout. Fishing should be good-to-excellent for cutthroat up to 14 inches, especially in the fall. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Nahwatzel Lake (269 acres): Eleven miles west of Shelton, with a year-round open season. Nahwatzel is stocked exclusively with larger trout and receives good numbers of jumbo and broodstock rainbows in the spring and additional numbers of jumbo rainbows in the fall. There is some opportunity for some nice resident and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass become active as the summer warms up. The WDFW access along Shelton-Matlock Road has a concrete plank boat launch with and two toilets, but parking is limited and the turn-around area is small.

North Bay Oyster Reserve: Located at the north end of Case Inlet. The bay north of a line drawn southwest from Rocky Point to the north end of Reach Island, then due west to the mainland is closed to the harvest of clams and oysters year-round, EXCEPT state-owned tidelands on the east side of North Bay north of the power transmission lines crossing the bay and 1600 feet south of the power transmission lines are open and have an enhanced bed of Pacific oysters. See under Hood Canal above for information on the seasons and emergency closures.

Oakland Bay Recreational Tidelands: This beach is located off Highway SR-3 just north of the Bayshore Golf Course. See under Hood Canal above for information on seasons and emergency closures.

Phillips Lake (111 acres): Seven miles northeast of Shelton. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass and bluegill are also present. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets.

Prices (Price) Lake (62 acres): About five miles north of Hoodspout. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake is not stocked with trout. Open only to catch-and-release, with selective gear rules in effect. Prices Lake offers fine fishing for large rainbow, cutthroat, and eastern brook trout.

Prickett Lake: See Trails End Lake below.

Rendsland Creek: Located on the east shore of Hood Canal by The Great Bend, the beach here has been enhanced with Pacific oysters.

Robbins Lake (17 acres): About 1½ miles south of Dewatto, this lake has an open season from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. This lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The DNR access site has a primitive ramp and a closed gate requires a short walk to the lake after mid-June.

Spencer Lake (220 acres): Seven miles northeast of Shelton, east of Highway SR-3. Year-round open season. Cutthroat trout broodstock weighing about one pound each are stocked in March. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and broodstock rainbow trout. Good numbers of larger jumbo rainbows are also stocked in the fall and there is a nice fishery through the winter. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Largemouth bass and pan fish fishing can be good in late spring and summer. State access with boat launch and two toilets is available.

Stump Lake (23 acres): About 7½ miles northeast of Elma, a mile east off of Cloquallum Road, this lakes season starts the last Saturday in April and continues through October 31st. Stump has good fishing for planted 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout. A small plant of "quality trout" reared through a cooperative project with Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force and WDFW that average 3-5 pounds each are also planted in the lake. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 15" may be retained. Some limited opportunity for cutthroat trout, plus largemouth bass as the waters warm up. Small boats can be hand-carried to the water, or launched from a small trailer, but the primitive dirt launch is narrow and steep. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Tee Lake (38 acres): Located about two miles southeast of Dewatto, this body of water has a year-round open season. Fishing can be good for yellow perch and largemouth bass, and fair to good for stocked catchable and larger-sized rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no

more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The WDFW access has a rough gravel ramp and one toilet.

Tiger Lake (109 acres): Nine miles southwest of Bremerton, on the Kitsap/Mason County line. Mason County has the lion's share, with 103 acres. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger jumbo and triploid rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. A WDFW access with two toilets is available.

Trail's End Lake (74 acres): Situated five miles southwest of Belfair, formerly called Prickett Lake, this body of water is open year-round for fishing. Cutthroat trout broodstock weighing about one pound each are stocked in March. The lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and some larger triploid rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. Brown bullhead catfish have been reported. The WDFW access has a primitive ramp and one toilet.

Twanoh State Park: This south Hood Canal park (between Union and Belfair) offers good access on its east and west edges. Check park regulations for late evening use September through February. Currently all other fishing areas along southern Hood Canal are private. The beach here has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. See under Hood Canal above for information on seasons and emergency closures. Smelt dipping may be available from September to January. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Twanoh Creek: Provides a great opportunity to view chum salmon during their spawning run in November.

Twin Lakes (15 and 5.5 acres): These two small lakes about seven miles northwest of Belfair have also been known as Spider Lakes. Both lakes are open to fishing year-round. The largest lake, usually called Big Twin, is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow. Little Twin Lake is 200 feet to the west. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The DNR access site has a primitive ramp and a closed gate requires a short walk to the lake after mid-June. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Wildberry Lake (8 acres): About one mile northwest of Tahuya. Fishing season is from the last Saturday in April through October 31. The lake is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout and fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and should also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Wood Lake (10 acres): About one mile northwest of Tahuya. Fishing season is from the last Saturday in April through October 31. The lake is stocked in April with catchable-size (10"-12") rainbow trout. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. *Internal combustion engines are prohibited by county ordinance.*

Wooten, Lake (70 acres): Seven miles west of Belfair. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Wooten Lake is stocked in April and May with catchable-size (10"-12") and triploid rainbow trout. Fingerling (4-5") rainbows stocked last fall will have fed in the lake and grown larger and also contribute quality fish to the fishery. The daily trout limit is 5 fish; no more than 2 over 14" may be retained. The WDFW access off of Haven Lake Drive has a concrete plank boat launch and two toilets.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

Aeneas Lake (61 acres): Three miles southwest of Tonasket. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake is open to fly-fishing only. Use of motors, including electric, is prohibited. There is a one (1) fish daily limit for trout. Rainbow, brown, and tiger trout plants have been made in previous years. Average fish size 12-18 inches. There is a WDFW access area with campsites, toilet, and gravel boat launch.

Alta Lake (187 acres): Two miles southwest of Pateros at Alta Lake State Park. Fourth Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Recently rehabilitated in Oct 2011 to remove goldfish, Alta Lake will be restocked prior to the opener with catchable rainbow trout. In addition, larger 1-2 lb triploid rainbows will be planted in April and May. Public access areas, a state park, and a private resort, provide services. Concrete boat launch available at state park. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Big Twin Lake (77 acres): Two miles southwest of Winthrop. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31st. Selective gear rules with a one (1) fish daily limit for trout. Fishing should be good for rainbow trout 12-18 inches. A resort and WDFW public access with toilets and graveled boat launch are available.

Blue Lake (186 acres): In the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area eight miles north of Conconully. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Selective gear rules with a one (1) fish daily limit for trout. This lake should provide good fishing for rainbow and brown trout running from 12 to 18 inches. A graveled boat launch and toilets are available, as well as campsites. Lead ban in effect for Blue Lake, check current sport fishing pamphlet for specifics.

Blue Lake (111 acres, near Wannacut Lake): Situated four miles southwest of Oroville, this lake has a fishing season that starts the fourth Saturday in April and continues through October 31st. Selective gear rules are in effect with a 1-fish daily limit for trout. Fishing should be good for Lahontan cutthroat 14-18 inches. There is a WDFW access site with a graveled launch available.

Buzzard Lake (16 acres): Located 8 miles west of Omak. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31st. Selective gear rules with a one (1) fish daily limit for trout. Good fishing for rainbows 12-18 inches. WDFW access site with small boat launch site and available camping.

Bonaparte Lake (159 acres): Located 18 miles northeast of Tonasket. Year round open season. Only one trout over 20 inches is allowed in the 5-trout daily limit. Fishing should be good for

kokanee from 8-12 inches. Bonaparte also has eastern brook, rainbow, tiger, and lake trout. There is a resort with cabins, launch area and restaurant, as well as a USFS campground on the lake. Lead ban in effect for Bonaparte, check current sport fishing pamphlet for specifics.

Campbell (11 acres) – Located on the Methow Wildlife Area three miles east of Winthrop. Open to catch-and-release, selective gear rules fishing only from April 1st through August 31st - Campbell Lake then switches to a “catch-and-keep” special winter season from September 1st through March 31st without selective gear rules. Catchable sized rainbows will be planted in May. Graveled launch site suitable for small boats.

Chopaka Lake (149 acres): Six miles north of Loomis. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31, fly-fishing only with a one (1) fish daily limit. Use of all motors, including electric is prohibited. Fishing should be very good for rainbow trout 12-18 inches. There are DNR and BLM campgrounds at the lake with toilets and a gravelled boat launch. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Columbia River (Wells Dam to Chief Joseph Dam): The Columbia River provides angling opportunities for largemouth and smallmouth bass, as well as walleye. Summer chinook and steelhead fishing is available during years when the run size is adequate, so anglers should check the latest fishing regulations or the website for opening dates and restrictions. Boat launching sites are available in Pateros and Bridgeport.

Conconully Lake (313 acres): On the east side of the town of Conconully and open the fourth Saturday in April through October 31st. Prospects are good for yearling rainbow trout running 11 to 13 inches plus carryovers up to 16 inches. Conconully Lake has largemouth bass, which can provide good fishing during the summer months when trout fishing slows down. Larger rainbow trout 1-2 lbs will be planted this spring to provide additional angler opportunity. There is a resort; dock access and boat launch facilities at the lake.

Conconully Reservoir (450 acres): Found on the south side of the town of Conconully and also opens the fourth Saturday in April through October 31st this reservoir also provides good prospects for yearling rainbow trout running 11 to 13 inches, plus carryovers up to 16 inches. Larger rainbow trout 1-2 lbs will be planted this spring to provide additional angler opportunity. There is a state park with camping facilities, boat launching sites and two resorts on the lake.

Cougar (9 acres) – Located on Methow Wildlife Area four miles southeast of Winthrop. Open to catch-and-release, selective gear rules fishing only from April 1st through August 31st - Cougar Lake then switches to a “catch-and-keep” special winter season from September 1st through March 31st without selective gear rules. Catchable sized rainbows will be planted in May. WDFW campsite with a small gravel boat launch available.

Crawfish Lake (80 acres): In Okanogan National Forest located 15 miles northeast of Omak. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31 open season. The southern half of the lake is on the Colville Reservation, so boundary waters apply; only a state fishing license is required when fishing from a boat; a tribal fishing permit is required when fishing from shore on tribal lands on

Crawfish Lake. Fishing should be good for rainbow trout 10-12 inches. Internal combustion motors are prohibited.

Davis Lake (39 acres): Three miles southwest of Winthrop. Open to catch-and-release, selective gear rules fishing only from April 1 through August 31 - Davis Lake then switches to a “catch-and-keep” special winter season from September 1 through March 31 without selective gear rules. Fishing should be good for 11-13 inch rainbow trout, with carryovers to 15 inches. There is a WDFW access site with a graveled boat launch available. Internal combustion engines are prohibited, electric motors only.

Ell Lake (21 acres): Sixteen miles southeast of Tonasket in the Aeneas Valley this body of water opens the fourth Saturday in April through October 31st. Selective gear rules are in effect with a one (1) fish daily limit for trout. Due to extremely low water, plants of rainbow trout have been cut back severely until the lake level recovers. A WDFW access site provides toilet and camping areas. Boats must be carried a short distance to the lake.

Fish Lake (102 acres): Four miles northeast of Conconully located in the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area. This lake is open to fishing the fourth Saturday in April through the 31st of October. Recently rehabilitated to remove largemouth bass, Fish Lake will be replanted prior to the opener with catchable and larger sized rainbows. In addition, there will be plants of 1-2 lb triploid rainbow trout. Two public access areas with boat launches, campground, and toilets are provided.

Green Lakes (54 acres): These two lakes (Big Green, 45 acres, and Little Green, 9 acres) are about five miles northwest of Omak. Both are open to catch-and-release, selective gear rules fishing only from April 1 through November 30. From December 1 through March 31 both lakes switch to a “catch-and-keep” special winter season without selective gear rules. Big Green Lake should provide good fishing for 10- to 11-inch yearling rainbow trout as well as carryover fish to 14 inches. Big Green Lake has a WDFW boat launch and toilets. Little Green Lake has a small access site with gravel boat launch and should provide good fishing for 10- to 11-inch yearling rainbow trout with holdover fish up to 14 inches.

High lakes: There are over 200 high-elevation lakes in Okanogan County. Many are stocked with trout or have naturally reproducing populations. Fishing is typically good July through October. Westslope cutthroat are the main catch, but rainbow, eastern brook, and golden trout are also available on certain waters. An Okanogan National Forest map is a good way to locate access points and trails to most of these high lakes.

Leader Lake (Reservoir) (159 acres): Four miles west of Okanogan. Fourth Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Good fishing for yearling rainbows 9-11 inches, but expect some carryovers in the 15 inch range. Several hundred rainbow trout 1-2 lbs each will be planted this spring to provide additional angler opportunity. Crappie and bluegill fishing has been good in recent years and provides good action well into the summer after the trout fishing subsides. Both largemouth and smallmouth bass are also available. Boat launches, toilets, and camping are available at Leader Lake (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Little Twin Lake (24 acres): Two miles south of Winthrop. Fourth Saturday in April through Oct 31 open season. Selective gear rules and one (1) fish limit are in effect at Little Twin. Heavy ice and snow cover could have caused some winterkill of the trout population. If that is the case, catchable rainbow will be planted in the spring to provide angling opportunity. There is a WDFW access area with toilet as well as a small graveled boat launch available. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Long Lake (17 acres): Located in the Aeneas Valley chain of lakes about 15 miles southeast of Tonasket with a season of the fourth Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Fishing should be good for yearling rainbow to 11 inches, with some 15-inch carryovers available. There is a WDFW access site with campground, but due to low water anglers may have to carry boats a short distance to the lake.

Lost Lake (47 acres): Located north of Bonaparte Lake. Year-round open fishing season should provide for a fair opportunity to catch brook trout 10-12 inches, with carryover fish to 15 inches. Internal combustion motors are prohibited. There is a USFS campground with a graveled boat launch available. Lead ban in effect for Lost Lake, check current sport fishing pamphlet for specifics.

Methow River: Located in Okanogan County, the Methow River provides good opportunities for anglers during selected fishing seasons. The catch-and-release trout season is the first Saturday in June through September 30 and provides good fishing for resident rainbow and cutthroat trout under selective gear rules. The winter whitefish season is December 1 through March 31. The steelhead fishery opens by emergency rule only, so anglers should check the WDFW website for information. There are several WDFW access sites along the river with toilets and boat and/or raft access to the river. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Okanogan River: The Okanogan River has good opportunities for smallmouth bass along the entire length. Anglers should expect fish in the 10- to 12-inch range with some fish approaching three pounds. The steelhead fishery opens by emergency rule only, so anglers should check the WDFW website for information. Summer chinook fishing is available during years when the run size is adequate, so anglers should check the latest fishing regulations or the website for opening dates and restrictions. There are several boat launch sites along the Okanogan at Monse, Omak, Riverside, Ellisforde, Tonasket, and Oroville.

Osoyoos Lake (5,729 acres): This large lake one mile north of Oroville spans the Canada/U. S. border, with 2036 acres in the U. S. It is open to fishing year-round. This lake offers good smallmouth bass fishing spring through fall. State park facilities include a boat launch near the outlet to the Okanogan River. There is a city park with a boat launch at Boundary Point about four miles north of town. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Palmer Lake (2,063 acres): About four miles north of the town of Loomis and has a year-round open fishing season. Palmer provides good smallmouth bass fishing with largemouth bass also present. Kokanee fishing is good in Palmer, with fish running 11-13 inches. Yellow perch, crappie, and burbot are also available with the latter being primarily a winter fishery. Campgrounds and toilets are available at each end of the lake, with a new concrete boat launch at the south end access area (BLM) and a graveled launch site at the north area (DNR). There is one resort on the lake with cabins and small boat rentals available. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Patterson Lake (143 acres): This lake is located three miles west of Winthrop. Open year round. Yellow perch fishing has picked up in recent years and provides additional opportunities for the angler during the hotter summer months as well as during the winter. Expect perch to be mostly in the 7- 8- inch range, with some larger fish to 10-inches. Other species in Patterson Lake include largemouth and smallmouth bass, rainbow and tiger trout, and kokanee. There is a resort plus a WDFW access site with a gravel launch and toilet.

Pearrygin Lake (192 acres): One mile northeast of Winthrop bordering on the Methow Wildlife Area. Fourth Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Pearrygin should be good for rainbow trout 10-12 inches as well as 14"-15" carryover fish. Additional fish plants of larger 1-2 lb triploid rainbow trout will be made this spring to increase angler opportunity. There is a resort, state park, and WDFW access area with boat launches, campgrounds, and toilets. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Rat Lake (63 acres): Located five miles north of Brewster and open to a catch-and-release, selective gear rules fishing only from April 1 through November 30, Rat Lake then switches to a "catch-and-keep" special winter season from December 1 through March 31 without selective gear rules. There is a WDFW access site with a concrete boat launch and toilet. Fishing should be good for 10- to 12-inch rainbow and brown trout as well as carryover fish to 15 inches.

Round Lake (20 acres): Located in the Aeneas Valley area east of Tonasket. Fourth Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Fishing should be good for 11- to 12-inch rainbow trout. There is a WDFW developed boat launch at the lake, but due to low water anglers may have to carry boats a short distance.

Rufus Woods Lake (7,800 acres): A 51 mile reservoir upstream of Chief Joseph Dam. Year-round open fishing season. Walleye, triploid rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, yellow perch and kokanee are the main species available. Limit is two trout per day, and kokanee are included as part of the daily trout limit. On the open waters of Rufus Woods or within Designated Fishing Areas, which are located and marked as such on the Colville Reservation shoreline, either a Tribal permit or State fishing license shall be acceptable. A State license is required when fishing from the Douglas County shoreline. Boating access is good with launch sites at Bridgeport State Park, the Army Corps of Engineers' site upstream of Chief Joseph Dam, and at Seaton's Grove two miles downstream from Elmer City.

Sidley Lake (109 acres): Located near Molson about a mile from the Canadian border, with a year-round open season, this lake has a trout daily limit of two (2) fish. Due to water quality issues at Sidley Lake, winterkill on the trout population has occurred on and off for the past several years. Plants of catchable size fish will be made in the spring to provide angling opportunity and to make up for any loss due to winterkill. Shore access is good as the main highway parallels the lake. Sidley is also one of the more popular ice fishing lakes in Okanogan County.

Silvernail Lake (5 acres): Four miles north of Oroville. Open to juveniles only (14 years old and younger). With year-round open season fishing opportunities, this location should be good for rainbow trout to 12 inches. There is a WDFW site providing access to the lake.

Similkameen River: The Similkameen River, below Enloe Dam offers a winter whitefish season, which opens on December 1 and closes March 31. Above Enloe Dam, in addition to a winter whitefish fishery there is a general stream opener from the first Saturday in June through October 31. Summer chinook and steelhead fishing seasons are opened below Enloe Dam based on numbers of returning adult fish. Anglers should consult current sport fishing rules pamphlet or WDFW website for information on summer chinook and/or steelhead fisheries.

Spectacle Lake (315 acres): Nine miles southwest of Tonasket. April 1 through September 30 open season. Fishing should be good for yearling rainbow trout running 11-12 inches, as well as some carryover fish to 15 inches. Largemouth bass, bluegills, and yellow perch are also available. There are three resorts on the lake and a WDFW access site with campsites, toilet, and concrete boat ramp.

Wannacut Lake (412 acres): Four miles southwest of Oroville. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Fishing should be good for 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout with carryovers to 14 inches. A resort and WDFW public access with toilets and launch are available.

Washburn Lake (13 acres): This is a small lake located near the town of Loomis. Fourth Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Daily limit of two (2) trout. Fishing should be good for triploid eastern brook trout 11-13 inches. There is a BLM campground nearby with boat access limited to craft that can be carried a short distance to the lake.

Washburn Island Pond (130 acres): This diked off oxbow near Fort Okanogan State Park is open April 1 through September 30. Bluegill and largemouth bass are the two predominant species present. A Colville tribal fishing license is required to fish from shore on reservation property. Boat anglers only need a state fishing license. There is an improved boat launch with toilets and parking, but internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Whitestone Lake (170 acres): About five miles northwest of Tonasket along Loomis-Oroville Road. Year-round open season offers good fishing for largemouth bass from late spring to early fall. Bluegill and channel catfish are also available in Whitestone. A well-developed WDFW access with launch and toilets is available. (See Washington State Parks website: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

PACIFIC COUNTY

Black Lake (32 acres): Just north of Ilwaco, along the east side of Highway US-101. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This small lake provides angling for planted rainbow trout, with largemouth bass and yellow perch more active as this shallow, weedy lake warms in the summer. Rainbow trout are planted at 11-13 inches long with a small plant of fish 3 -5 pounds. A primitive launch owned by the city located on the northeast side of the lake. Limited shore access is available along Highway 101. The City of Ilwaco Park also has a boat ramp and restroom facilities.

Cases Pond (3 acres): This small juveniles-only pond is located east of Raymond. There is a fishing dock/platform area, and rough trails extend around most of the pond. Open season runs from the last Saturday in April through November 30, and it is stocked with rainbow trout prior to opening day. Surplus adult steelhead may be planted in December-January if available, in which case the season will be extended by emergency regulation. There are no restroom facilities.

Columbia River/Ilwaco: A large charter fleet operates out of Ilwaco, providing sport-fishing opportunities for salmon, sturgeon, bottomfish, and albacore tuna. Sturgeon angling can be excellent spring through summer. To keep sturgeon catches under the annual guideline, the mainstem Columbia and its tributaries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Wauna power lines near Cathlamet are open for sturgeon retention through April 30 and May 12 through July 8. Daily limit is 1 fish. The annual limit is 5 fish. Maximum length limit is 54 inches, fork length. Through April, the minimum length limit is 38 inches, fork length. Beginning May 12, the minimum length limit is 41 inches, fork length. Catch-and-release fishing is allowed during non-retention days. Fall salmon fishing can be good in the Buoy 10 area, including just upstream from Astoria-Megler Bridge. For more information on sturgeon and salmon seasons, contact the WDFW Vancouver office or check the WDFW web site. Boat launches at Chinook, Ilwaco, Fort Canby and Knappton provide sport fishing and crabbing access to the lower river. For boat launch information and directions, go to www.iac.wa.gov/maps/boat.htm on the Internet. Jetty and surf fishing is available at Fort Canby State Park.

Long Beach Peninsula Ponds: Many smaller ponds on the peninsula contain yellow perch with some largemouth bass available too. Most are open year-round, with the exception of Loomis and Black Lakes.

Loomis Lake (170 acres): Located about two miles south of Ocean Park, this lake is open the last Saturday in April through October 31st. This lake provides fair fishing for largemouth bass and yellow perch. It receives rainbow trout plants prior to opening day. The WDFW access has a small dock and a vault toilet. The shallow launch site is difficult for large boats. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Naselle River: Winter steelhead, Chinook, chum and coho salmon, sea-run cutthroat, and sturgeon are found here. All cutthroat and all wild steelhead must be released. Check the current regulations pamphlet for fishing seasons, gear restrictions, limits, and area boundaries.

Nemah River (North, Middle and South): These three small streams support runs of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon, winter steelhead, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout. All wild cutthroat and wild steelhead must be released except that up to two-hatchery steelhead may be retained. Selective gear rules are in effect in some areas. Check the current regulations pamphlet for seasons, gear restrictions, and area boundaries.

North River/Smith Creek: A primitive gravel launch is located on Highway 105 where it crosses Smith Creek just above the mouth. This site has public access for winter steelhead, coho salmon, and good anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout fishing. A rough graveled launch is located on HWY 105 where it crosses Smith Creek just above the mouth. All cutthroat and all wild steelhead must be released, except that up to two-hatchery steelhead may be retained. Selective gear rules are in effect for some areas. Check the regulations pamphlet for special size and species restrictions and area boundaries. This is a good canoe area for bird and estuary viewing. See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Ocean beaches: Excellent razor clam digging can be found on the Long Beach Peninsula and from the Grayland area south to North Cove on Twin Harbors beach. Seasons change frequently, so contact the WDFW Region 6 office at Montesano or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> for the most current information. Crabbing, surf fishing and beach combing are also popular at these same locations.

Palix River: This small river southwest of South Bend supports runs of salmon, anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout, and a few winter steelheads. All wild cutthroat and wild steelhead must be released except that up to two-hatchery steelhead may be retained. Check the current regulations pamphlet for seasons, salmon size and catch limits, and gear restrictions.

Radar ponds (“Western”- 3.2 acres and “Snag”- 4.6 acres): These two small ponds in the hills four miles north of the town of Naselle have a year-round open season. Elevations are about 1000 and 1150 feet. They are good for stocked 11- to 13-inch rainbow trout and some cutthroat trout are also available.

Streams: Many streams in Pacific County have special size, bag limit, and gear regulations to protect juvenile salmon from harvest and to protect returning adult anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout for spawning. Check the regulations pamphlet for specific details at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>. Bait fishing restrictions increase survival of released fish and may ultimately improve stream fishing. Barbless single hooks also improve survival of released fish.

Tokeland: A two-lane concrete ramp boat launch and floats gives access to the Willapa Bay salmon fishery, including Washaway Beach. Crabbing is also available. For the many different fishing options and regulations, check the <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> to see each area and what applies to them.

Willapa Bay: This large bay is popular for salmon fishing and crabbing. Sturgeon fishing is also popular here, with the best success below the Naselle River mouth (Highway US-101). Shallow shoals can be rough depending on the tide. Nahcotta Tidelands Interpretive Center has

public beaches for gathering oysters. Contact: Willapa Bay Field Station - (360) 655-4166 for more information about this area. The Nahcotta site also offers educational opportunities through interpretive signage, plus disabled-accessible parking and toilets.

Willapa River: A good river for winter steelhead, Chinook and coho salmon, and anadromous (sea-run) cutthroat trout. Up to two hatchery steelhead may be retained, but all cutthroat and all wild steelhead must be released. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for special gear, size and catch limits and seasons.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY

Bead Lake (720 acres): Eight miles north of Newport, in Kaniksu National Forest and year-round open fishing season, Bead Lake is not stocked by WDFW, but contains self-reproducing populations of kokanee, lake trout, burbot, plus numerous northern pikeminnows. Fishing at this lake should provide a unique experience. A U.S. Forest Service (USFS) boat launch and parking area at the south end of the lake can accommodate six boats and trailers, but may not be available by April due to snow conditions. Check with the USFS Newport Ranger District office at (509) 447-7300 for more information.

Big Meadow Lake (70 acres): About seven miles west of Ione on the Meadow Creek Road. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Annual spring rainbow fry plants normally provide 10- to 16-inch fish. To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

Browns Lake (88 acres): About 8½ miles northeast of Cusick, in Kaniksu National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Fly-fishing only, all motors are prohibited. NOTE that Browns Creek, which previously was on the same open season as the lake, is now on a standard stream season (the first Saturday in June through October 31), and is also fly-fishing only. Spring and fall provide the best action for fry-planned cutthroat trout running about 8 to 9 inches, with winter carry-over at 10 inches or better. Check the current regulations pamphlet for catch and size limits. To find this high-elevation lake (3,450 feet), cross the Pend Oreille River at Usk, head north for five miles on LeClerc Creek Road, then northeast on Browns Creek Road, FR-1921 and FR-128 to the south shore of the lake. There you'll find a USFS campground and boat launch. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Carl's (Carl) Lake (20 acres): About two miles as the crow flies southwest of Tiger, at 3,150 feet elevation in Kaniksu National Forest. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake was also formerly called Browns Lake, and is still identified as such on some maps. Rainbow trout fry and catchable plants at this rich lake produce yearlings 9 to 11 inches and carry-overs up to 14 inches. Winterkill conditions can limit the success of this fishery. Access can be rough (which contributes to the good fishing!), since it is four miles from the community of Tiger on the Tiger-Colville Road, and south on an unimproved road.

Cook's Lake (11 acres): Only about three miles northwest of Bead Lake, in Kaniksu National Forest at 3,075 feet elevation. Year-round open season. Catchable-size rainbow trout will be planted again this year, plus a few broodstock rainbows. To get there, find Forest Road 5015 off of Boswell Road. A USFS campground is located at this Lake.

Crescent Lake (22 acres): Nine miles north of Metaline Falls, adjacent to the west side of Highway SR-31 about a mile south of the Canadian border. Open season runs from the last Saturday in April through October 31. This lake receives annual plantings of rainbow trout fry, and should provide 10- to 12-inch fish by the opener.

Davis Lake (146 acres): Located 5½ miles south of Usk, along the west side of Highway SR-211. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This lake receives plantings of rainbow trout catchables. Early and late season fishing for sunfish, largemouth bass, kokanee, rainbow trout, and eastern brook trout can be good here. Public access with boat launch can be found on the north end of the lake. (See Washington State Parks web site:

<http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Diamond Lake (755 acres): About seven miles southwest of Newport, adjacent to Highway US-2. Open fishing season is the last Saturday in April through October 31. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, bullheads, rainbow, and brown trout are available. In an effort to improve the fishery, Diamond has a cooperative net pen project that releases 12,500 rainbow trout in addition to the stocked catchable-size rainbows and browns. This year, around 700 larger triploid and a few broodstock rainbows will be added to improve the fishery. Diamond Lake has public access and resorts. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Fan Lake (73 acres): About eight miles northeast of Deer Park, two and a half miles west of Highway SR-195, and less than a mile north of the Spokane County line. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Internal combustion engines are not allowed. Annual plants of rainbow trout catchables should provide only fair fishing, with too many competing species in the lake. Public access is available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Frater Lake (11 acres): About 6½ miles southwest of Ione on the north side of Highway SR-20 in Colville National Forest. Elevation is 3200 feet. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Rehabilitated in the fall of 2008 to eliminate illegally introduced tench and pumpkinseed sunfish, this lake was planted with cutthroat fry the following spring to provide fishing opportunity. Cutthroat fishing should be good this year. Northernmost of the Little Pend Oreille chain of lakes, it's the only lake in the chain without a perennial surface-water link to the others. There is no boat launch, but car-toppers can be launched from shore. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Halfmoon (Half Moon) Lake (14 acres): This small alpine lake is in the Kaniksu National Forest, 7½ miles northeast of Usk at 3250 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Halfmoon is planted with cutthroat trout fry, but eastern brook trout are present and they negatively affect the cutthroat.

Harvey Creek: As the primary inlet to Sullivan Lake, this little waterway produces a run of cutthroat trout. Some portions are closed; check for details in the regulations pamphlet. Selective gear rules are in effect for the portion of the creek open to fishing.

Horseshoe Lake (128 acres): About four miles north of the Spokane County line, one mile east of Stevens County, and eight and a half miles northwest of the town of Elk. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Catchable-size rainbow trout will be planted this year. Crappie, largemouth bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, kokanee, and lake trout are all available here, with a generous kokanee limit. Check the *Fishing in Washington* pamphlet (<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>) for regulations. Chumming is not permitted. The WDFW access area has a gravel boat ramp and toilet.

Ledbetter Lake (23 acres): Also called Loon Lake and Leadbetter Lake. In Colville National Forest, about four miles north of Metaline Falls at 2628 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Eastern brook trout fry plants provide the action here.

Leo Lake (39 acres): Seven miles southwest of Ione and several yards southeast of Highway SR-29 at 3165 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Tiger and rainbow trout are available from fry plants. Numerous small crappie are also available. There is a Forest Service campground and launch on the north end.

Lost Creek: A tributary of the Pend Oreille River south of Tiger, access is by foot only. This waterway produces a few eastern brook and rainbow trout. A series of beaver ponds provide good holes.

Marshall Lake (189 acres): Located 6½ miles northwest of Newport, across the Pend Oreille River. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This beautiful lake receives annual plants of cutthroat trout fry. Public access and a resort are located at this lake.

Muskegon Lake (8 acres): Sixteen miles southeast of Metaline Falls in Kaniksu National Forest and about four hundred yards from the Idaho border. Elevation is 3441 feet. Also known locally as Moss Keg Lake. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Selective gear rules are in effect, and the daily limit is two trout. Cutthroat trout fry plants make for good carry-overs in this small lake.

Mystic Lake (17 acres): About six miles east of Usk, and a mile north of Bead Lake in Kaniksu National Forest. Elevation is 2967 feet. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Cutthroat trout fry plants grow slowly in the low-nutrient water here, with 8- to 9-inch yearlings and 11-inch carry-overs. The Forest Service campground gets lots of use.

Nile Lake (23 acres): Located 6½ miles southwest of Ione, about 300 yards east of Highway SR-20 in the Colville National Forest at 3190 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Wild eastern brook trout here reach 8 inches as yearlings with a few attaining 14 inches. Fry-planted rainbow trout are also available. Competing pumpkinseed sunfish cause problems with trout growth and availability. Small boats can be launched from shore.

No-Name Lake (18 acres): Six miles east of Usk in Kaniksu National Forest just west of Bead Lake at 2801 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Cutthroat

trout fry plants produce 8-inch yearlings and 11-inch carry-overs here. A Forest Service campground is available.

Pend Oreille River (Boundary Reservoir, 1600 acres, and Box Canyon Reservoir, 6,000 acres): Year-round open season. This river has good numbers of largemouth and smallmouth bass. Box Canyon is better for largemouth, Boundary for smallmouth. Northern pike can also be caught in Box Canyon. In addition, other species such as crappie, perch, and a few brown trout are found throughout the river. Small sunfish and tench are numerous in Box Canyon. Access is available at several points. Both a WDFW license and Kalispel tribal license are required to fish Calispel Slough. All other sloughs within the boundaries of the Kalispel Reservation are closed. See the *Fishing in Washington* pamphlet (<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>) for information on liberalized eastern brook trout limits on the following streams and their tributaries: Calispel Creek, Cedar Creek, Indian Creek, LeClerc Creek, Mill Creek, Ruby Creek, Slate Creek, Sullivan Creek, and Tacoma Creek. Liberalized brook trout limits are designed to enhance bull trout recovery efforts in the Pend Oreille watershed.

Petit Lake (11 acres): Located on the northwest side of Diamond Peak, up LeClerc Creek Road from Ruby, in Kaniksu National Forest. Elevation is 3911 feet. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Internal combustion engines are prohibited. Fry planted cutthroat trout are the attraction at this small lake.

Sacheen Lake (282 acres): Eleven miles southwest of Newport along Highway SR-211. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Hefty plants of catchable-size rainbow trout are scheduled here, plus tiger trout fry and eastern brook trout. Sacheen has public access on the northeast shore.

Skookum lakes, South (32 acres) and North (39 acres): Located six and seven miles northwest of Usk, respectively, in Kaniksu National Forest. South Skookum is at 3529 feet elevation; North Skookum at 3577 feet. Both lakes are open last Saturday in April through October 31. Rainbow trout fry plants provide some nice catches in these twin lakes. Carry-overs run 10 to 11 inches. Eastern brook trout are numerous in North Skookum. South Skookum has a Forest Service campground and boat ramp, while North Skookum has a state campground and resort. On South Skookum Lake, to protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

Sullivan Lake (1,291 acres): Located approximately four miles southeast of Metaline Falls in Colville National Forest. This lake has a year-round open season. Kokanee will likely average 9-10 inches this year and occasional rainbow, tiger trout, and cutthroat are also available. Burbot are popular and winter ice fishing for them provides a temporary cure for cabin fever. The adjacent Forest Service campground has boat access. Remember to check the *Fishing in Washington* Regulations pamphlet prior to fishing. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Yocum (Yokum) Lake (42 acres): Six miles north of Ruby, across the Pend Oreille River, and up LeClerc Creek Road. This lake lies partly within the Colville National Forest. The lake season starts the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Cutthroat trout fry plants

produce nice catches. Road access to the south end of the lake is not available until after May 30 due to road protection efforts by Simpson Lumber Company. It will open June 1 depending on moisture and road conditions but may be closed at any time due to road damage caused by vehicles, and closes on November 1, in any case. A Forest Service road to the north end of the lake provides an alternative route, but it is not suitable for trailers. An unimproved campground is available. To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

PIERCE COUNTY

Alder Reservoir (2,931 acres): Alder Reservoir is located approximately 5 miles from Eatonville and above Alder Dam on the main stem of the Nisqually River. The reservoir is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked kokanee. The reservoir also supports naturally reproducing populations of coastal cutthroat, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, white crappie, and brown bullhead. Anglers are allowed to retain up to 10 kokanee and 5 cutthroat trout per day. There are several boat ramps and good bank access.

American Lake (1,125 acres): Eight miles southwest of Tacoma near Fort Lewis. American Lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout and kokanee. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of yellow perch, bullhead catfish, rock bass, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and coastal cutthroat. WDFW boat ramp off of Portland Avenue SW (take exit 122 from I-5) has a two-lane concrete plank ramp and vault toilets, while two county parks provide access, bank fishing, and toilets. Private and military resort facilities are also available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Bay Lake (118 acres): About seven miles south of Vaughn on the Longbranch Peninsula. Bay lake is open the last Saturday in April to October 31st and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, bluegill, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, and brown bullhead catfish. The WDFW access off Sanford Road KPS has a rough gravel ramp and parking. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Bonney Lake (17 acres): Located a couple miles southeast of Sumner. The lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of brown bullhead, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, and largemouth bass. The lake has a WDFW boat ramp on the northwest shore, off of 74 Street E, with a shallow gravel ramp, no restroom, and limited parking.

Bradley Lake/Pond (13 acres): One mile south of Puyallup, just east of the South Hill Mall. Bradley Lake is open year-round but only juvenile anglers can fish from May 15th through June 7th. The lake is stocked annually with hatchery rainbow trout and also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, and brown bullhead.

Carney Lake (39 acres): Located four miles north of Vaughn on the Kitsap-Pierce County line (with Pierce County's share being slightly larger). The fishing season is split: last Saturday in April through June 30, closed during July and August, and re-opening September 1 through

November 30. Carney is stocked with 8- to 12-inch rainbow trout and brown trout fry that also contribute to angler harvest. The WDFW access has a ramp and toilet facilities. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Clear Lake (155 acres): About five miles north of Eatonville, just west of Highway SR-161 (meridian Avenue E). Clear Lake is open to fishing from the last Saturday in April to October 31st. The lake offers good harvest opportunity for stock rainbow trout and kokanee. Chumming is permitted. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass and smallmouth bass. The WDFW access on the northwest shore has a boat ramp with toilets.

DeCoursey Pond (1 acre): This small side-channel off Clarks Creek is located in Clarks Creek Park west of the Western Washington Fairgrounds in Puyallup. It is open only to juveniles (under 15 years old). Decoursey Pond is open from the last Saturday in April through November 30. The pond offers good harvest opportunity for stock rainbow trout.

Florence Lake (42 acres): On Anderson Island, just south of Guthrie Road. Florence Lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout and brown trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass and bluegill. There is an undeveloped boat ramp on the north shore, in Lowell Johnson County Park.

Gig Harbor: Some surf smelt opportunities occur on the beach fronting the launch ramp at Randle Street, from October through March.

Hart (Harts) Lake (109 acres): Located seven miles southeast of Yelm and about five miles southeast from Highway SR-702 on Harts Lake Road. Harts Lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout and channel catfish. Channel catfish stocking has recently been discontinued. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, bullhead catfish, bluegill sunfish, and pumpkinseed sunfish. A WDFW access on the northeast shore has a boat ramp and toilets, with some bank access also available.

Kapowsin Lake (512 acres): Thirteen miles southeast of Puyallup. Kapowsin Lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish and rock bass. The new WDFW access along the north shore is open and provides a boat ramp, dock, and parking.

Ohop Lake (235 acres): About one mile north of Eatonville. Ohop Lake is currently open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. The lake supports naturally reproducing populations of black crappie, yellow perch, largemouth bass, bullhead catfish, pumpkinseed sunfish, and coastal cutthroat. Trout stocking was discontinued following the 2011 fishing season because WDFW documented that fish were traveling downstream to the mainstem Nisqually River. There is a WDFW boat ramp and toilets on the south shore, with bank access along the county road. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Puyallup River: Puyallup River supports naturally reproducing populations of coho, chum, and Chinook salmon, pink salmon in odd-numbered years, winter steelhead, coastal cutthroat, bull trout, rainbow trout, and mountain whitefish. Hatcheries along the river also produce large numbers of hatchery Chinook, coho, and chum salmon for harvest by treaty and non-treaty sport anglers. Anglers are encouraged to review the current *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing pamphlet and the emergency regulation on the WDFW web site <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> for the most recent rules and changes. Anglers should be aware that regulations may change from year to year and within season.

Rapjohn Lake (56 acres): Four miles northwest of Eatonville, two miles south from Highway SR-792 and three-fourths of a mile east from Highway SR-7. Rapjohn Lake is currently open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, yellow perch, and black crappie. The WDFW access on the west shore, off of 384 Street E, has a boat ramp and toilets. Shore access is limited.

Silver Lake (138 acres): About 4½ miles west of Eatonville, on the west side of Highway SR-7, a little over three miles south of Highway SR-702. Silver Lake is currently open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and brown bullheads. Access to the lake is limited to Henley's Resort which is located on the northeast shore of the lake. The resort offers dock fishing and a boat ramp.

Spanaway Lake (262 acres): Located in the town of Spanaway, a bit west of Highway SR-7. The lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for stocked rainbow trout. Spanaway Lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth and smallmouth bass, rock bass, yellow perch, brown bullhead, and black crappie. Access to the lake is available via the county park on the northeast shore. The facility offers a boat ramp, bank access, and restrooms.

Steilacoom Lake (310 acres): Located 3 miles east of the town of Steilacoom, this lake has a fishing season that starts the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. The City of Lakewood owns and operates Edgewater Park which offers a primitive boat ramp, shore fishing access, and parking.

Tanwax Lake (172 acres): About five miles north of Eatonville. Tanwax Lake is currently open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. The lake offers good opportunity to harvest hatchery rainbow trout, naturally reproducing largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, brown bullhead, and pumpkinseed sunfish. Crappie are managed with a 9-inch minimum size and a 10-fish bag limit. A WDFW access on the north shore provides a boat ramp and toilets. Two private resorts also provide boat rentals, dock and bank access.

Tapps Lake (2,296 acres): Located three miles northeast of Sumner with a year-round open season, including the intake canal to within 400 feet of the screen at Dingle Basin. The lake supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, black crappie,

yellow perch, and tiger muskies. Anglers are reminded that all tiger muskies under 50 inches must be released. This reservoir has a city boat launch on the northwest shore. A county park on the northeast shore also provides a boat ramp and bank access. The lake level is down in winter and early spring.

Wapato Lake (28 acres): This small lake located in Wapato Park in southeast Tacoma is open to juveniles only (under 15 years old) and is open all year to fishing. While listed in *Fishing in Washington* sport fish regulations pamphlet, be sure to check with Tacoma Metro Parks as they regulate access to this urban lake due to water quality issues. The lake is typically stocked with rainbow trout prior to Tacoma School District's spring break and summer vacation.

Waughop Lake (22 acres): Is located in Fort Steilacoom County Park, about a mile east of Steilacoom. The lake is open year-round and offers good harvest opportunity for hatchery rainbow trout. Waughop Lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, and brown bullhead. No developed boat launch, but small craft can be hand-carried a ways to the lake.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Cascade Lake (171 acres): On Orcas Island, 3.5 miles southeast of East Sound. Open to fishing from the 4th Saturday in April to October 31. The primary fishing opportunities include rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and kokanee. Moran State Park provides public access and a boat launch (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>).

Egg Lake (7 acres): This small lake is located 900 feet west of Sportsman's Lake on the northeast end of San Juan Island. Open to fishing year-round. Anglers can pursue jumbo triploid rainbow trout in the spring and largemouth bass from the late-spring to fall. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with boat ramp on the west side.

Hummel Lake (36 acres): At the north end of Lopez Island. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include jumbo triploid rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass, and bluegill. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) at the north end of the lake provides a boat ramp with toilets.

Hunter Bay County Park: Located on Lopez Island, this park offers a year-round opportunity for taking surf smelt on the DNR public beach immediately east of the county park launch ramp.

Mountain Lake (189 acres): On Orcas Island, 4.5 miles southeast of East Sound. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing for kokanee is good from late-May to early-June and in the fall. Other opportunities include cutthroat trout, eastern brook trout, and jumbo triploid rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring. The trout daily limit can include only one fish over 18 inches. Moran State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>) provides public access and a boat launch.

Shellfish and Marine Fish: Marine fishing opportunities include Pacific salmon, lingcod, and halibut. The San Juan Islands are known for opportunity for very large Chinook salmon. There are popular fisheries for Chinook salmon from the late-winter to summer. Chinook salmon that

top 20 pounds are commonly caught in the winter (typically the largest winter time fish caught in the state), but fish have been caught topping 60 pounds. Lingcod fishing opportunities occur in the spring and summer and can be caught throughout the area along rocky ledges and pinnacles. Halibut are found in northern Islands and in the eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca, typically on submerged gravel shoals. Halibut seasons are set by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (<http://www.iphc.int/>) and are typically in the late-spring. Open seasons for halibut can be found at (<http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/creel/halibut/notices.html>). Good shrimp fishing exists throughout much of the interior San Juan Islands. To minimize pot loss from the strong tidal currents, add extra weight to shrimp pots here. Popular clam beaches are found at Spencer Spit State Park and at English Camp on Garrison Bay. Crab fishing is available in every accessible inlet and bay on San Juan Island. Some popular crab fishing locations are Mud Bay and Fisherman Bay (Lopez Island), Blind Bay (Shaw Island), Dear Harbor (Orcas Island), and Garrison Bay (San Juan Island).

Sportsman's Lake (66 acres): On San Juan Island, 3.5 miles northwest of Friday Harbor. Open to fishing year-round. Good fishing for largemouth bass during the summer. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a boat launch.

SKAGIT COUNTY

Beaver Lake (73 acres): This Beaver Lake (there are at least 15 in Washington) is 3.5 miles south of Sedro Woolley, just south of Clear Lake and a mile east of Highway SR-9. Open to fishing year-round. Angling opportunities include largemouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, and cutthroat trout. Angling for warmwater species is best in summer. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the lake's west side provides a boat launch and toilet.

Big Lake (545 acres): Five miles southeast of Mount Vernon, along the west side of Highway SR-9. Open to fishing year-round. Previous warmwater sampling has shown this lake is dominated by largemouth bass, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish, with modest numbers of cutthroat trout and black crappie available. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on black crappie. The WDFW access area (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a boat launch and toilet.

Campbell Lake (410 acres): Four miles south of Anacortes, just west of Highway SR-20. Open to fishing year-round. This lake provides good fishing for largemouth bass and bluegill; yellow perch, black crappie, and brown bullhead catfish are also present. Channel catfish have been stocked periodically since 1998, and anecdotal reports indicate fish greater than 20 pounds are caught on occasion. Triploid trout stocked each spring provide an additional opportunity. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on crappie here. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) area has a boat launch and toilet.

Cap Sante Marina, Skyline Marina: Both of these marinas on Fidalgo Island offer jigging for surf smelt. Success is best during the winter months. Both offer boat hoists for access to Puget Sound.

Cavanaugh Lake (844 acres): Ten miles northeast of Arlington, about a mile north of the Snohomish County line. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include rainbow and cutthroat stocked as spring-fry, eastern brook trout, kokanee, and largemouth bass. Chumming is permitted. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) site is located on the southwest shore and has a boat launch and toilet.

Clear Lake (223 acres): This Clear Lake is three miles south of Sedro Woolley. Open to fishing year-round. Anglers can pursue catchable-size and jumbo rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, cutthroat trout, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and bullhead catfish. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a boat launch and toilet.

Erie, Lake (111 acres): This “great” lake three miles south of Anacortes, just west of Heart Lake Road and north of Rosario Road, should be excellent for catchable-size rainbow trout on opening day. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. It has a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with boat launch and toilet on the west side and a resort at the south end.

Fidalgo Bay and March Point: Year-round surf smelt opportunities exist east of the Shell Oil pier and north of the railroad bridge on the east shore of Fidalgo Bay. A resort offers boat launching.

Heart Lake (61 acres): Two miles south of Anacortes, along the west side of Heart Lake Road. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April through October 31. Fishing should be excellent for one-half-to three-quarter pound rainbows on opening day. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a boat launch.

LaConner: Located at the southern end of Swinomish Slough, LaConner offers some of the best-known surf smelt opportunities in Puget Sound. From October through March jiggers have success all along the waterfront, but the best jigging occurs in the northern boat basin. There is an annual smelt derby in February; call the LaConner Chamber of Commerce for more information.

McMurray Lake (160 acres): Nine miles northwest of Arlington, just east of the SR-9/SR-534 junction. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing should be excellent for rainbow trout ranging from one-half to three-fourths of a pound on opening day. Other fishing opportunities include cutthroat trout, yellow perch, and black crappie. Parking is limited. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) at the south end has a boat launch and toilet, and a resort is near the north end.

Pass Lake (98 acres): Six miles south of Anacortes, along the northwest side of Highway SR-20. Open to fishing year-round. This trophy fly-fishing only, catch-and-release-only lake has a WDFW access and boat launch (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/), but use of motors is prohibited. Fishing opportunities include rainbow (stocked as spring-fry), brown (stocked as fall-fingerlings), and cutthroat trout. A bonus plant of jumbo triploid rainbow trout is also stocked in the spring. Pass is usually excellent in the early-spring and late-fall for fish averaging 15 inches, with some up to 28 inches.

Samish River: The return of hatchery Chinook to the Samish Hatchery is the largest in Region 4 and provides for a very popular albeit very crowded, but successful fishery for shoreline/wading anglers. Other fishing opportunities include chum and coho salmon, winter steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat. Check the latest *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet for season, size, catch, limit, and gear restrictions.

Shannon Lake (2148 acres): This Baker River reservoir is located just north of Concrete. Open from the last Saturday in April through October 31. Expect good fishing for kokanee. Chumming is permitted. Check the regulations pamphlet for size restrictions. The lake is closed to the taking of all bull trout/Dolly Varden. Puget Sound Energy provides public access, with a difficult gravel boat launch.

Shellfish and Marine Fish: Marine fishing opportunities include Pacific salmon (primarily Chinook, coho, and pink on odd years), lingcod, sea-run cutthroat, crab, and shellfish. Lingcod fishing opportunities occur in the spring and summer and can be caught throughout the area along rocky ledges and pinnacles. Sea-run cutthroat can be caught (catch-and-release only) from May to August throughout the area. Like Island County crabbing in this area (Marine Area 2) is among the most popular in the Puget Sound where anybody can be successful, whether from a boat or along the shoreline. Very good crab fishing opportunities exist throughout Skagit Bay, Fidalgo Bay, and Padilla Bay. East March Point offers fair clam digging opportunities. Good surf smelt dip net fishing can be found along many Fidalgo Bay beaches. The beach at Bayview State Park on the east shore of Padilla Bay has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. Marine fishing is available from the Anacortes municipal pier, Bowman's Bay pier at Deception Pass State Park, and at LaConner Marina docks. Please consult the toll free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for clam and oyster openings, check the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Sixteen Lake (41 acres): Two miles east of Conway, about half a mile north of Highway SR-534. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and cutthroat trout. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has a boat launch and toilets.

Skagit River and tributaries: Fisheries for spring Chinook, coho, and pinks on odd years are especially popular and there is some opportunity to catch winter-run steelhead, Dolly Varden, and sea-run cutthroat. Check the 2012-13 *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet for revised fishery boundaries. The entire river system, including the Cascade and Sauk Rivers, is permanently closed to wild steelhead retention, and seasonal gear restrictions are in effect. For more information, check the latest regulations pamphlet or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov>. Check also for emergency closures. For boat launch information, check the IAC web site at www.iac.wa.gov/maps.boat.htm.

Vogler Lake (3.5 acres): Access to this small lake about 2.5 miles north of Concrete is via Burpee Hill Road. This water is catch-and-release and fly-fishing only. Open to fishing from

the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Vogler is stocked with catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout in the spring.

Whistle Lake (29 acres): There is a walk-in public access to this lake three miles south of Anacortes. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing should be fair for largemouth bass, yellow perch, and cutthroat trout.

SKAMANIA COUNTY

Columbia River: This section of the Columbia offers good fishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass and walleye along with white sturgeon. A few other warmwater species are also caught. Summer steelhead, spring and fall Chinook and coho salmon, and shad are taken above and below Bonneville Dam when seasons allow. Seasons for spring, summer, and fall Chinook are complicated, as are those for steelhead and coho. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the Vancouver WDFW office at (360-696-6211 for the latest information. White sturgeon fishing can be productive from both bank and boat. Be aware of the change in how to determine the length for retention of sturgeon. Retention of white sturgeon is allowed Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only January 1 through July 31, and again from October 20 through December 31, except for in the sturgeon spawning sanctuary, where fishing for sturgeon is prohibited from May through August from Bonneville Dam downstream 9 miles to the upper end of Skamania Island. Shad fishing also continues to grow in popularity. This fun fishery offers the opportunity to catch 1- to 5-pound fish on ultra light types of fishing tackle in some areas of the Columbia River. The Hamilton Island area is one of the top shad-producing spots in the state. Both boat and bank angling are productive. This season generally opens in May, but really gets going in early June most years. Look for this fishery to again be a fun one this year. Again, check the regulations pamphlet for more information and restrictions that may apply to this fishery.

Drano Lake: This wide spot at the mouth of the Little White Salmon River is a popular fishing area for spring and fall Chinook, coho, and summer-run steelhead. The spring Chinook fishery can be very productive but crowded. Check the regulation pamphlet for details on seasons, daily limits, and other restrictions. Steelhead fishing generally peaks in August, with fall salmon picking up in September. **All wild steelhead, trout other than hatchery steelhead, wild coho, and wild Chinook must be released.** Remember that wild fish that must be released are not to be taken out of the water and should be released as quickly as possible to reduce stress that can increase mortality. A few white sturgeon and bass are also caught here. Adjacent mainstem Columbia rules apply for sturgeon. Bank angling is limited, but can be fairly productive at times. The boat launch (w/fee) was renovated in 2004. It has two concrete ramps and parking for 50 boat trailers. There is a fee to park. Overflow parking is available along Hwy. 14. See <http://www.rco.wa.gov/> for details.

Icehouse Lake (2.5 acres): Located along the north side of Highway SR-14, by the end of Bridge of the Gods. Open year-round, this small lake receives heavy angling pressure due to its easy access, but provides excellent fishing from late fall through early summer. Large excess broodstock rainbows augment the stocking of several thousand catchable-size rainbow and cutthroat trout. Daily limit is five trout, with no more than two over 20 inches. Bluegill and largemouth bass are also present for additional angling excitement.

Kidney Lake (12 acres): Located one mile north of the town of North Bonneville, with an open season that runs from the last Saturday in April through the end of February. Kidney Lake is stocked with catchable-size triploid rainbow trout and larger rainbow trout (including some large broodstock). It should be good for the April opener. There are no developed access areas or boat ramps, but car-toppers can be launched.

Lewis River, North Fork: This includes all areas above Eagle Cliff Bridge to the lower falls, including all tributaries (such as Big Muddy, Pine and Rush Creeks). **It is important to note that this fishing location opens the first Saturday in June for catch-and-release fishing only, with selective gear rules in effect. Including tributaries, this opens up 136 miles of potential blue-ribbon trout waters while protecting the bull trout in the area.** Note: *Closed Waters – old Lewis River streambed between Swift No. 1 Powerhouse and Swift No. 2 Powerhouse.*

Lewis River (Swift) Power Canal: This waterway will be stocked with 3500 catchable rainbow trout in April. The season is the last Saturday in April through October 31st.

Little Ash (Ashes) Lake (5 acres): About two miles west of Stevenson, along the north side of Highway SR-14. Open year-round, this lake is stocked with several thousand catchable-size rainbow trout, plus excess broodstock rainbows. Daily limit is five trout, with no more than two over 20 inches. A few bass are also present to add to this fisheries option during the warmer months.

Swift Reservoir (4,589 acres): Twenty-eight miles northeast of Woodland, on the south side of Forest Road 90. Last Saturday in April through November is the open season. Approximately 60,000 catchable-size rainbow trout will be stocked here just prior to the opener. During April and May fish tend to congregate near the dam and around streams entering the reservoir. By June, trout should be dispersed throughout the reservoir. A “sleeper” late summer fishery for large rainbows (to several pounds) in the upper reservoir has developed in the last couple of years. Selective gear rules are in effect in the upper portion of the reservoir; check the regulation pamphlet for boundaries. A public boat launch at Swift Forest Camp, managed by PacifiCorp, has two concrete ramps. There is a fee to launch on weekends. Construction of a downstream smolt collector in the boat ramp parking area will severely limit parking during summer 2012. When the reservoir is drawn down, the water level drops below the end of the launch. Call PacifiCorp at (800) 547-1501 for reservoir level information.

Tunnel Lake (13 acres): Just north of Highway SR-14, between Drano Lake and Underwood. With a year-round open season, this small lake is stocked with catchable size and broodstock rainbow trout for anglers to catch. Daily limit is five trout, with no more than two over 20 inches. It also has a good population of yellow perch and a few largemouth bass. There is no boat ramp, but the west shore of the lake is close enough to the road that car-topper boats can be carried to the water.

Washougal River: See Clark County.

White Salmon River (Big White Salmon): There will be major challenges to fishing this year due to the breaching of Condit Dam in October 2011. A vast amount of sediment has filled in

the fishing hole at the river's mouth. The traditional big draw of summer-run dip in steelhead may be affected as the cold plume of White Salmon water attracting fish is pushed farther out into the Columbia River. The river used to provide a very popular steelhead fishery in August and early September and also produced some spring and fall salmon and a few winter steelhead. Storm events will continue to move sediment and change the character of the lower river. Salmon are no longer released here but some stray hatchery spring Chinook and coho are caught. All wild Chinook and wild coho must be released. Fall Chinook fishing can be good, with most caught boaters near the mouth. All wild steelhead must be released. Check the *Fishing in Washington* regulation pamphlet and the hotline for seasons, open areas, and gear restrictions. Access to the area comprising the old Northwestern Reservoir is closed to the public by PacifiCorp due to erosion concerns after dam breaching.

Wind River: The popular spring Chinook fishery near the mouth of the Wind is expected to be good this year. Regulations are complicated; check the regulation pamphlet for details. A fall salmon and steelhead fishery occurs near the mouth, even though those runs are not stocked in the Wind. All wild steelhead, wild Chinook (except in the upper river during the spring), and wild coho must be released. Above Shipherd Falls, an additional catch-and-release fishery (with selective gear rules) may be open from September 16 through November. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> or with the Vancouver WDFW office at (360) 696-6211 for the latest information. Both boat and bank angling can be productive near the mouth; boats can be launched from the county ramp near the mouth. It has two concrete plank ramps and a loading float, but the boat ramp can be crowded and parking is difficult. In addition, a lot of area surrounding the boat ramp and the mouth of the river has filled in; caution should be used. The county charges a fee to use the ramp.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Armstrong Lake (31 acres): Two miles north of Arlington. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked in the spring. Expect some carry-overs in the 1½-pound range. A WDFW access

(http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the south shore offers a boat ramp and toilets.

Ballinger Lake (100 acres): Located on the county line between Snohomish and King Counties, just west of I-5. Open to fishing year-round. Opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout, largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and brown bullhead catfish. A boat ramp, parking, toilets, and a fishing pier are available on the northeast shore at Lake Ballinger Park (City of Mountlake Terrace, <http://www.cityofmlt.com/cityServices/parks/parks.htm>).

Barclay Lake (11 acres): Situated at 2,300 feet elevation in the northeast shadow of Mt. Baring, Barclay has long been a favorite family hike in the Skykomish River valley. The lake is open to fishing year-round, but the trail is generally open only from mid-April through October. Rainbow trout generally grow 6-11 inches long, but larger fish are also present in low numbers. This lake is best fished from a raft, but there are also several camps along the north shoreline. This is a great place to introduce youngsters to mountain lake fishing!

Blackman's Lake (60 acres): In the city of Snohomish, just east of Highway SR-9. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout and cutthroat trout fry are stocked annually. There are also angling opportunities for largemouth bass, yellow perch, and common carp

throughout the year. Expect fair-to-good trout fishing in the spring and fall months. There is a boat and bank access at Ferguson Park on the southern shore and two disabled-accessible fishing piers at Hill Park on the eastern shore (City of Snohomish, <http://ci.snohomish.wa.us/Parks.htm>).

Bosworth Lake (95 acres): About two miles south of Granite Falls. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, cutthroat trout, and largemouth bass. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the northeast corner offers boat launching with limited parking, and a toilet. Gasoline-powered motors are prohibited.

Cassidy Lake (124 acres): Three miles east of Marysville. Open to fishing year-round. This mixed species lake offers opportunity for stocked catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout. The warmwater community is dominated by largemouth bass and yellow perch; black crappie, brown bullhead catfish, and pumpkinseed sunfish are also present. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on black crappie. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the west shore has a gravel boat launch, gravel parking area and toilet.

Chain Lake (23 acres): Three miles north of Monroe. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, black crappie, pumpkinseed sunfish and largemouth bass. Due to limited space along the gravel ramp, the WDFW does not recommend that boats be launched from trailers (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/), but the ramp is ideal for car toppers. Gasoline-powered motors are not allowed.

Chaplain pond (11 acres): Located 4.5 miles north of Sultan, just below the Everett water treatment plant. Open to fishing from the first Saturday in June to October 31. (NOTE: nearby Chaplain Lake is closed to fishing at all times.) This sprawling pond system is stocked with coastal cutthroat trout fry. It must be fished with a float tube and is weedy.

Chitwood Lake (6 acres): Four miles east of Granite Falls. Open to fishing year-round. Naturally-reproducing coho and cutthroat share this marshy lake. Access is by foot or mountain bike beyond a locked gate a little under two miles west of the lake.

Crabapple Lake (36 acres): Seven miles northwest of Marysville. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and cutthroat trout that are stocked as spring-fry. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the north shore has a toilet.

Crescent Lake (9 acres): This oxbow lake 3.5 miles south of Monroe, on the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/snoqualmie/), is open to fishing year-round. Anglers who wish to fish from the bank or launch car-toppers can pursue largemouth bass, yellow perch, and sunfish.

Echo Lake (Maltby) (16 acres): About two miles southeast of Highway SR-522 near Maltby. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. The primary fishing

opportunity in the lake is for catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring. A boat ramp and toilets are available at a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the east side of the lake.

Echo Lake (25 acres): This Echo Lake is about nine miles north of Sultan in the headwaters of Miller Creek, in the Pilchuck River drainage, at 1670 feet elevation. It is open to fishing year-round. Fishing should be good-to-excellent for eastern brook trout and rainbow trout. Access is by mountain bike or foot off of Timber Company or Snohomish PUD road systems. A raft or float tube is almost mandatory due to brushy shoreline conditions.

Flowing Lake (134 acres): Six miles north of Monroe. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. A few carry-over rainbow trout that have grown to 15 inches are also caught. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the southeast corner, across from Storm Lake, has a toilet and limited parking. A new dock provides a stable fishing platform for shore-bound anglers. Flowing Lake Park (Snohomish County Parks, <http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Parks/>) on the north shore has a boat launch, paved parking and space for shore/dock fishing.

Gissburg ponds (Twin Lakes; 15 acres total): This excellent fishing opportunity for both adults and children is located about five miles north of Marysville at Twin Lakes County Park (Snohomish County Parks, <http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Parks/>). Both ponds are open to fishing year-round. The north pond (North Gissburg/Twin) is open only to juveniles (under 15 years of age). South Gissburg/Twin is open to all legal anglers. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked several times in spring and early summer. Jumbo triploid rainbow trout are also stocked in the south pond in the spring. Largemouth bass and bluegill are the dominant warmwater species in both ponds, with a small number of pumpkinseed sunfish present in the north pond (youth fishing only). Channel catfish have been planted as recent as 2011 in both ponds to provide a trophy catfish opportunity. There is a 2-fish harvest limit on channel catfish.

Goodwin Lake (546 acres): Seven miles northwest of Marysville. Open to fishing year-round. Rainbow and cutthroat trout fry are stocked in the spring. The warmwater community is comprised of largemouth and smallmouth bass (smallmouth dominate), pumpkinseed sunfish, and yellow perch; black crappie and brown bullhead catfish are present in low numbers. Access through Wenberg State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>) on the east shore leads to a concrete boat ramp and paved parking. There is limited bank access of the boat ramp.

Hanson Lake (10 acres): A three-mile hike, mountain bike or horse ride past Chitwood Lake brings you to Hanson Lake, located 5.5 miles southeast of Granite Falls. Open to fishing year-round. The lake supports cutthroat and eastern brook that can attain large size.

Howard Lake (27 acres): Nine miles northwest of Marysville. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring should provide excellent opening-day action. Jumbo triploid rainbow trout and cutthroat trout

(spring-fry) are also stocked in this lake. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with toilet on the northwest shore.

Jay Lake (5 acres): This small lake is part of the inlet system to Wallace Lake, in Wallace Lake State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>). Open to fishing year-round. This lake is an excellent opportunity to catch naturally produced cutthroat trout and eastern brook trout. Fishing improves in mid-May as the water temperature increases. Access is by hike or mountain bike, but access routes are bushy, and may have snow in early spring (elevation is 1900 feet).

Julia Lake (7.5 acres): About five miles of hiking or biking on a gated road is required to reach this lake, which is a little over four miles southeast of Granite Falls and just upstream from Smelling Lake, in the Worthy Creek/Pilchuck River drainage. Open to fishing year-round. Expect fair-to-good fishing for 8- to 10-inch eastern brook trout and cutthroat trout. A float tube or raft is recommended.

Kellogg Lake (16 acres): Located along the Kellogg Lake road about three miles northeast of Sultan. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include largemouth bass, black crappie, and cutthroat. Excellent wildlife viewing opportunities supplement the fishing. This lake consists of two basins connected by a long, snaking waterway, all surrounded by an extensive peat bog wetland. It is best fished from a raft or float tube.

Ketchum Lake (19 acres): Three miles north of Stanwood. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed sunfish, bluegill, and bullhead catfish. This small lake has a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with a toilet on the south shore.

Ki Lake (97 acres): About eight miles northwest of Marysville, on the road to Wenberg State Park. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. This lake is an excellent opportunity to fish for catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, as well as largemouth bass and yellow perch. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) is available on the north end of the lake. The gravel boat ramp with limited parking favors car-toppers and inflatables. Leave driveways on the north side of the county road clear or you will be ticketed and/or towed!

Little Cavanaugh Lake (4-8 acres): A little route finding on logging roads will lead to this small lake in the Proctor Creek valley between Gold Bar and Index. Open to fishing year-round. It is managed with an annual plant of rainbow trout fry. The lake varies in size annually, depending on the weather. Access is by foot, mountain bike, or horseback south from gated Proctor Creek Road at Highway US-2.

Loma Lake (21 acres): About five miles northwest of Marysville. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout are stocked in the spring. There is a primitive WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) available with a boat ramp and toilet. Motorboats are prohibited, SCC 12.08.040 (Snohomish County, http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/County_Services/County_Code/).

Lost (Devil's) Lake (13 acres): Find this lake 2.5 miles east of Maltby off Highway SR-522. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include native cutthroat trout and largemouth bass. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the west shore offers a boat launch, parking, and a toilet.

Lost Lake (18 acres): One of nine lakes in Snohomish County that have been “lost” at one time or another, this lake is located one mile west of Lake Chaplain, roughly six miles north-northwest of Sultan. Open to fishing year-round. Expect excellent fly-fishing for rainbow, cutthroat, and brown trout taken from a float tube. There is a limited shore access because of the surrounding wetland, but a small fishing pier is available.

Martha Lake (Alderwood Manor) (59 acres): In Lynnwood, two miles northeast of Alderwood Manor. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Stocked rainbow trout are the main draw; cormorant predation can affect the fishing. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size and carry-over (up to approximately 20 inches long) rainbow trout, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and bullhead. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the southeast corner has a boat ramp, parking and a toilet. Martha Lake Park (Snohomish County Parks, <http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Parks/>) also offers parking and toilets, plus play and picnic areas, and two large fishing piers. Disabled accessibility at county park – Level 1.

Martha Lake (Warm Beach) (58 acres): Located 10½ miles northwest of Marysville, this Martha Lake is open to fishing year-round. There is a good opportunity to catch catchable-size, carry-over, and jumbo triploid rainbow trout in the spring, as well as largemouth bass and yellow perch. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with a toilet on the north shore and a resort on the south shore.

Panther Lake (47 acres): Four miles northeast of Snohomish. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed sunfish, black crappie, and brown bullhead catfish. Panther has a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with paved ramp, gravel parking area, and toilet on the west shore. Gasoline motors are prohibited by local ordinance.

Roesiger Lake (352 acres): About eight miles north of Monroe. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include rainbow trout (catchable-size, spring-fry, and jumbo triploids) that are stocked in the spring, naturally produced kokanee, largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, brown bullhead catfish, and yellow perch. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on black crappie here. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with boat ramp, limited parking and a toilet on the south shore. Additionally, a county park (Snohomish County Parks, <http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Parks/>) is located on the east shore.

Scriber Lake (3 acres): This small, mixed-species lake is located in Scriber Lake Park (City of Lynnwood, <http://www.ci.lynnwood.wa.us/Content/Community.aspx?id=106>) in Lynnwood. Open to fishing year-round. A small fishing pier provides access an opportunity to catch largemouth bass and yellow perch.

Serene Lake (42 acres): Located just west of Highway SR-99 at Shelby Road in Lynwood. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout and largemouth bass. A WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with gravel parking area, a toilet, and a concrete boat ramp is located at the west end of the lake. Gasoline-powered motors are prohibited.

Shaw Lake (6 acres): This is the uppermost named lake in the 3-lake series ending with Wallace Lake in Wallace Lake State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>), near Gold Bar. Open to fishing year-round. This is an excellent opportunity to catch cutthroat trout that grow up to 16 inches long. Access to the lake is challenging (especially in the winter) because it is located at 2,075 feet above sea-level and the old logging grades have grown over with vegetation.

Shellfish and Marine Fish: There is opportunity to fish for Pacific salmon (Chinook, coho, and pink on odd years) as well as lingcod and sea-run cutthroat trout (catch-and-release only). Recreational shrimp areas are found near Edmunds, and in Possession Sound and Port Susan. Squid fishing is fair-to-good at any of the lighted docks and piers during late fall and winter. Good crabbing opportunities are available adjacent to most marine shorelines. Marine fishing and crabbing are available at Edmunds fishing pier, Everett marine pier, Kayak Point State Park pier, and Mukilteo pier. Stewart's Dock in Everett and docks along the Swinomish Channel in LaConner are main sites for smelt fishing. Consult the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> or the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-886-880-5431 for specific crab season information. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety.

Shoecraft Lake (137 acres): Located 7.5 miles northwest of Marysville, west of Lake Goodwin. Open to fishing year-round. Catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and pumpkinseed sunfish can all be caught at this lake. A boat ramp and toilet are provided at the WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the southwest corner of the lake.

Silver Lake (102 acres): Located 5.5 miles south of Everett along the Bothell-Everett Highway. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout, kokanee (stocked as spring-fry), largemouth bass, and yellow perch. There is no developed boat access area, but car-toppers can be launched along the southeast corner of the lake. There is ample shoreline access and a fishing dock along the highway. Access and rest rooms are also available at Thornton A. Sullivan Park (City of Everett, <http://www.everettwa.org/default.aspx?ID=11>) on the west shore.

Skykomish River, North Fork: The North Fork is closed to fishing from Deer Falls downstream to 1,000 feet below Bear Creek Falls. Below that point, the river is closed to all salmon angling, but open to steelhead. No longer open for Dolly Varden/bull trout, all incidentally-caught fish must be released immediately. For the area of the NF Skykomish River above Deer Falls, expect fair number of resident rainbow and cutthroat trout in the 6- to 9-inch size class.

Skykomish River, South Fork: Resident rainbow and cutthroat are found here, plus summer steelhead. Check the regulations pamphlet for gear restrictions, size and catch limits, and special area closures. All Dolly Varden/bull trout must be released. There is a special winter whitefish fishery above Sunset Falls.

Smelling Lake (7 acres): Located about four miles southeast of Granite Falls. Open to fishing year-round, but access is often restricted in the spring by snowpack. To access the lake anglers must hike or bike a little over three miles on a logging road. Once there, they will find fair-to-good fishing for naturally produced cutthroat and eastern brook trout, typically 8-11 inches long. This lake has an unusual depth for a small lake, surveyed at 107 feet deep.

Snohomish County shore fishing: There is an expanding recreational fishery along Snohomish County shorelines casting for pink salmon (odd years), coho salmon, and steelhead. Popular areas include (but are not limited to) Mukilteo and Kayak Point.

Snohomish River system (includes Skykomish and Snoqualmie Rivers): This river system provides excellent angling opportunities for summer and winter steelhead, resident and sea-run cutthroat trout, resident rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and whitefish. Chinook and pink salmon fishing will likely be closed this year. Sturgeon are found in the lower reaches. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for season, size, gear, and catch limit restrictions. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for emergency closures. Also see listing for Snoqualmie River in King County.

Spada Lake (1,870 acres): This municipal reservoir eight miles north of Sultan offers dramatic scenery and a totally wild rainbow and cutthroat trout fishery (plus their hybrids). Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Check the regulation pamphlet as selective gear rules and special size restrictions are in effect for trout. All tributaries are closed to fishing. Brown bullhead catfish are also present in the lake, but successfully catching them is very limited because of the selective gear rules regulation. Multiple boat ramps provide access for boat anglers and there are some camping sites available. Internal combustion motors are prohibited. Posted regulations are strictly enforced.

Stevens, Lake (1,021 acres): Located five miles east of Everett. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include kokanee (stocked as spring-fry), rainbow trout (stocked as spring-fingerlings), largemouth and smallmouth bass (dominant species), yellow perch, brown bullhead catfish, and cutthroat trout. Anglers have the opportunity to harvest up to ten kokanee per day at this well known fishery, especially from May to August. Chumming is permitted. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) in the nearby town of Lake Stevens with a boat ramp, parking and toilets, as well as Willard Wyatt Park (Snohomish County Parks, <http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Parks/>) off Davies Road with launch, parking, toilets and a fishing pier.

Stickney, Lake (26 acres): About four miles northeast of Lynnwood, between I-5 and Highway SR-99. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, yellow

perch, and black crappie. The concrete WDFW boat launch on the north shore (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) has parking and a toilet.

Stillaguamish River: The “Stilly” provides excellent fishing for coho salmon, summer and winter steelhead, sea-run cutthroat trout, whitefish, and pink salmon on odd years. Dolly Varden/bull trout fishing is closed. Wild steelhead retention is permanently closed in the Stillaguamish system, including the North and South forks and Pilchuck and Canyon Creeks. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for season, size, gear, and catch limit restriction. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for emergency closures. There is a special fly-fishing-only season on the North Fork; effective May 1, 2006, opening date for this fishery changes from March 1 to June 1.

Storm Lake (78 acres): About five miles north of Monroe. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, and cutthroat trout. Storm has a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the northwest shore with a narrow ramp and a toilet. Car-toppers and inflatables are most compatible with the ramp conditions and parking is limited. Gasoline-powered motors are prohibited by local ordinance.

Sunday Lake (34 acres): Five miles east of Stanwood. Open to fishing year-round. Largemouth bass, perch, black crappie, and pumpkinseed sunfish are caught. There is a primitive access on the north shore.

Temple Pond (8 acres): This is the largest of several ponds located in the new Lord Hill Regional Park southeast of Snohomish. Open to fishing year-round. Cutthroat trout are stocked in the pond annually, and largemouth bass are also present.

Thirtysix Lake (5 acres): This peat bog-type lake varies from two to five acres, and lies in the headwaters of Elwell Creek about 5½ miles south of Sultan. It is open to fishing year-round and has grown large cutthroat in the past.

Tye Lake (40 acres): On the west side of the town of Monroe. Open to fishing year-round. This man-made lake is stocked with catchable-size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout in the spring. Plentiful shore access is provided at Lake Tye Park. Alternative angling opportunities include largemouth bass, pumpkinseed sunfish, and brown bullhead. This is an excellent lake for families to take or introduce children to fishing.

Wagner Lake (20 acres): A couple miles northeast of Monroe. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. The WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the southwest shore has a narrow ramp.

Wallace Lake (55 acres): Hike the Greg Ball Trail in Wallace Falls State Park (Washington State Parks, <http://www.parks.wa.gov/>) to reach this deep lake at about 1,850 feet elevation. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include lake trout (mackinaw), rainbow trout, and eastern brook trout.

Wallace River: Fishing opportunities include Pacific salmon, steelhead, and trout. There is a sizeable coho run and it is one of the best opportunities to catch hatchery steelhead in the Puget Sound. Chinook and chum salmon may not be retained. Near-wilderness surroundings are found along this freestone stream above huge falls in Wallace Falls State Park. Old logging grades can be hiked to gain access to native cutthroat trout fishing. Check the regulations pamphlet for seasons and restrictions.

SPOKANE COUNTY

Amber Lake (117 acres): Eleven miles southwest of Cheney. Selective gear rules are designed to create a quality fishery at this popular rainbow and cutthroat trout lake. Electric motors are allowed. The trout daily limit from the last Saturday in April through September 30 is two fish over 14 inches. Anglers must release all trout with missing adipose fin – only unmarked trout may be retained as part of the legal limit. There are additional catch-and-release only seasons from March 1 through the last Friday in April, and from October 1 to November 30. The WDFW access off of Pine Springs Road, via Mullinix Road, has a boat launch and a toilet.

Badger Lake (244 acres): Ten miles south of Cheney. To get there, go south on Cheney-Plaza Road (which becomes Rock Lake Road), right on Williams Lake Road, right on Badger Lake Road, and right 1½ miles to the lake at the “public fishing” sign. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. This will be one of the best opening-day trout lakes in the state. Both rainbow and cutthroat trout to 18 inches will be available for harvest. A mid May calibaetis hatch (mayfly) can provide great dry fly fishing. The WDFW access area has a concrete plank ramp and toilet. See the Washington State Parks web site <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.

Bear Lake (34 acres): Located in a Spokane County park off Highway US-2, about halfway between Spokane and Newport. This is a family fishing rules lake: only juveniles or licensed adults accompanied by a juvenile, plus holders of reduced-fee disability licenses, are allowed to fish. Open season is year-round; largemouth bass, perch, and rainbow trout, including a few broodstock rainbows are available. Channel catfish stocked in 2004 provide an excellent fishery. Access depends on whether the county park is open.

Chapman Lake (146 acres): Eight miles south of Cheney, via Cheney-Plaza Road to Chapman Lake Road. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Good late-season action for largemouth and smallmouth bass with a few other warmwater species present too. Chapman also provides good catches of rainbow trout and kokanee, with a generous kokanee limit; check the regulations pamphlet for details Chapman Lake Resort offers boat launching, rentals, and camping.

Clear Lake (375 acres): Two miles south of the city of Medical Lake. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. Spring plants of yearling rainbow, broodstock rainbows, and brown trout should provide some good action. Good largemouth bass and black crappie fisheries are available here as well. An annual “Fishing Kids” derby, to be held on May 5th this year, introduces youth ages 5 to 14 to sport fishing. For information consult the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/kids/events.html>. Two resorts and a WDFW access on the south end

provide boating access. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Downs Lake (423 acres): Seven miles east of Sprague, with about 29 acres at the outlet (mostly marshy) in Lincoln County. Access from Sprague is via Williams Lake Road. The fishing season for this lake begins March 1st and continues through September 31st. Downs warms up earlier than other Spokane County lakes because it's located in the southwest corner of the county. With a mild winter, anglers can count on early fishing opportunity for perch, largemouth bass, crappie, and other warmwater fish, along with stocked catchable-size rainbow trout. There is a resort with a small boat launch.

Eloika Lake (660 acres): This lake is seven miles north of Chattaroy off Highway US-2, with a year-round open season. Largemouth bass, perch, and crappie in spring and fall are the best bets. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on crappie here. A few 4- to 6-pound bass are caught. Some brown trout yearling plants are made. Eloika has a resort with a boat launch and a WDFW access south of Gray's Landing.

Fish Lake (47 acres): Two miles northeast of Cheney on the Cheney-Spokane Highway. Last Saturday in April through September 30 open season. Fish Lake has been stocked with brook trout and tiger trout and will provide good fishing this year. The most recent state record Tiger trout exceeding 14 pounds was harvested from this lake in the spring of 2008. Access is via Spokane County park property. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Fishtrap Lake: Refer to Lincoln County, which contains the majority of this popular and productive lake.

Hog Canyon (aka Hog) Lake (53 acres): Ten miles northeast of Sprague. Take the Fishtrap Lake exit from I-90. December 1 through March 31 open season. The winter-only season here should produce nice catches of rainbow trout 10 to 18 inches. No more than two trout over 14 inches may be retained as part of the 5-trout daily limit. Hog Canyon has been stocked with catchable-size and fry rainbows. There is a WDFW access area.

Horseshoe Lake (68 acres): Ten miles west of the town of Nine Mile Falls. While a year-round open season is in place for this shallow lake, it gets annual plants of catchable rainbow trout to provide some fair fishing early in the season.

Liberty Lake (711 acres): At the City of Liberty Lake about a mile from the Idaho border. A change in the opening has occurred starting in 2007-08 fishing season. Liberty Lake now opens for fishing the first day of March and is open through October 31st. Although largemouth and smallmouth bass, perch, and other warmwater species dominate here, catchable-size and broodstock rainbow and brown trout are planted. This lake can provide an excellent brown trout fishery. Walleyes have also been stocked. There is a WDFW access and boat launch. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Little Spokane River: Most access is on private property, but there is an access site downstream of the Spokane Hatchery. Check with Washington State Parks for restrictions. This Spokane River tributary can provide good catches of brown and rainbow trout, and mountain whitefish angling is popular in the winter. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons, area closures, and whitefish gear rules.

Long Lake (5,020 acres): About 23 miles northwest of Spokane, with a year-round open season, this Spokane River reservoir provides good fishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass, perch, crappie, and bullhead catfish, plus an occasional northern pike. Planted catchable-size brown trout are also taken, and tench are plentiful. Long Lake has several resorts plus a DNR camp and boat launch off the Nine Mile Falls Road. Check the regulations for any special seasons or harvest restrictions.

Medical Lake (149 acres): On the west edge of the City of the same name, this body of water's fishing season has changed; it now begins on March 1st and continues through October 31st. Selective gear rules apply so be sure to check the regulations pamphlet for special size limits. Brown trout, tiger trout, and rainbow trout are the target here with regular plants providing catches in the 15 to 20 inch range. Accesses at the south and north ends of the lake provides a rough boat launch. This Lake is best accessed with smaller personal fishing craft.

Medical Lake, West: Please see West Medical Lake.

Newman Lake (1,200 acres): Twelve miles northeast of Spokane about a mile from the Idaho border, this year-round open season spot has something for everybody: largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, perch, catfish, plus some rainbow and eastern brook trout. In addition, Newman has been stocked with tiger muskies and provides an excellent trophy fishery for this elusive fish. Be sure to check the new regulations on Tiger Muskie retention. They must be 50 inches or longer to be retained. There is a WDFW access on the east shore plus two resorts provide boating access. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Silver Lake (472 acres): You'll find this year-round season lake just one mile east of the City of Medical Lake on the south side of Medical Lake-Four Lakes Road. Largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, and pumpkinseed sunfish are also present. There is a 9-inch minimum size, 10-fish limit on crappie here. Tiger muskies have also been planted, be sure to check the new regulations on Tiger Muskie retention. They must be 50 inches or longer to be retained. Boating access is provided by a WDFW access on the north shore plus a resort.

Spokane River: The river supports wild rainbow trout from the Idaho border to Nine Mile Falls Dam. There were some past stockings of brown trout that support a small wild population from the Idaho border to Nine Mile Falls. The area from Upriver Dam to the Idaho border is open only to catch-and-release, selective gear rules. Check the latest regulations pamphlet or with the WDFW Spokane Regional office for gear, season, and catch limit information for various sections of the river. *Note that in 2006 the closing date for this fishery changed from October 31 to March 15 of the following year and has remained.* **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for all fish species due to lead and PCB**

contamination: from the Idaho border to Upriver Dam: no consumption, all ages and groups; from Upriver Dam to 9-Mile Dam: one meal (8-oz. portion) per month, all ages and groups. For more information, check the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish or with the Spokane Regional Health District at (509) 324-1560.

West Medical Lake (235 acres): One mile west of the city of Medical Lake. The fishing season for this body of water opens the last Saturday in April and continues through the 30th of September. West Medical has been stocked with fry, catchable-size, broodstock and triploid rainbow trout. This will be one of the best opening-day trout lakes in the state. A WDFW access on the southwest corner of the lake provides boat launching and a toilet. An adjacent resort offers dock fishing, boat moorage and rental, a café, and additional facilities. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Williams Lake (319 acres): Twelve miles southwest of Cheney reached via Mullinix Road. Open season is from the last Saturday in April through September 30. Williams Lake will provide excellent fishing for fry-planted rainbow and cutthroat trout up to 18 inches. This will be one of the best opening-day trout lakes in the state. Large triploid rainbow trout will also be planted this year. The Mayfly hatch in mid-May is usually the peak fishing time. There is a WDFW access site on the northwest shore of the lake. The lake also has two full-service resorts.

STEVENS COUNTY

Bayley Lake (17 acres): Ten miles north-northeast of Chewelah in the Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge. Fly-fishing only. The catch-and-keep season is short: last Saturday in April through July 4, with a 1-trout, 14-inch minimum size limit. An additional catch-and-release season runs through October 31. Redband rainbow trout are stocked, and eastern brook trout may be available from spawning in the inlet creek. The inlet stream is closed to all fishing. The public access has a boat launch, but motorized boats are prohibited. Call Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge headquarters in Colville at (509) 684-8384 for the current lake level and fishing details.

Black Lake (70 acres): Twelve miles east of Colville up Gap Creek Road at 3700 feet elevation. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Tiger trout (a brook trout x brown trout hybrid) first planted in fall of 2002 continue to provide an interesting fishery on this lake. A resort is located on the east shore.

Cedar Lake (51 acres): One mile north of Leadpoint just four miles inside the US-Canada border. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fry plants of rainbow trout make this lake a good producer, with some rainbows up to 18 inches. Public access is available.

Coffin Lake (10 acres): Buried in the hills 16 miles east of Colville in the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, about three miles south of the Little Pend Oreille chain lakes. Year-round season. This enlargement of the Little Pend Oreille River offers several trout species plus some warmwater species. Boat access is difficult.

Colville River: Catches of brown trout can be made here, but access can be difficult. Be sure to get permission from landowners. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons. All sturgeon fishing is closed here because the sturgeon population is not successfully reproducing.

Deep Lake (198 acres): Nine miles southeast of Northport and almost three miles up Deep Lake Boundary Road from Spirit. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fingerling plants of rainbow and cutthroat trout can produce nice catches. Public access is available.

Deer Lake (1,163 acres): Fourteen miles southeast of Chewelah, a couple miles east of Highway US-395. Lake opens for fishing March 1st. Deer Lake's wide variety of species includes largemouth and smallmouth bass, crappie, perch, rainbow trout, and lake trout. Cooperative net-pen projects also provide catchable rainbows. No more than two trout over 30 inches may be retained as part of the 5-trout daily limit. A WDFW access provides boat launching, while a private resort offers boat launching, camping, and other amenities.

Elbow Lake (48 acres): About 9½ miles west of Northport in the Colville National Forest, up the Big Sheep Creek drainage at 2875 feet elevation. Previously known as the Crown Lake, it is open for fishing the last Saturday in April through October 31. Annual eastern brook trout fry plants provide angling opportunities.

Gillette Lake (48 acres): Seventeen miles northeast of Colville, and just east of Highway SR-20, at 3147 feet elevation. Last Saturday in April through October 31 open season. This Little Pend Oreille chain lake is stocked with tiger trout and rainbow trout fry. It has a Forest Service campground, boat launch, and resort.

Hatch Lake (34 acres): Located about five miles southeast of Colville and open for fishing December 1 through March 31. Rehabilitated in 1999, yellow perch were subsequently reintroduced and eliminated the trout fishery. The lake was rehabilitated again in 2008 and receives catchable and fry rainbow trout plants. Expect good trout fishing this winter with fry plants in the 10- to 11-inch range, and carry-overs up to 15 inches. The WDFW access area provides a gravel boat ramp and a toilet.

Heritage Lake (71 acres): Another Little Pend Oreille chain lake just north of Gillette Lake at about 3150 feet elevation. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Tiger trout and rainbow trout are available from fry plants.

Jump-Off-Joe Lake (105 acres): Eight miles south of Chewelah just off Highway US 395. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Catchable-size rainbow and brown trout plants should provide some action here. Largemouth bass and yellow perch also do fair despite a goldfish population. A WDFW access on the east shore has a boat ramp. A resort offers boat launching, moorage and rentals, camping, RV spaces, and a variety of other services.

Little Twin Lake (27 acres): Twelve miles east of Colville, northwest of the Little Pend Oreille chain, in the Colville National Forest at 3179 feet elevation. This lake opens the last Saturday in

April and runs through October 31st. This lake has variously been called Spruce Lake, Big Twin Lake, Upper Twin Lake, and now Little Twin Lake. “Twin” refers to the fact that it used to be two lakes: Spruce and Cedar. Cutthroat fry plants are producing good catches.

Loon Lake (1,120 acres): Twenty-eight miles north of Spokane along the west side of U.S. Highway 395. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. The previous state record lake trout (30 lbs., 4 oz.) came out of here back in the 1960s. Loon is also known for its kokanee, which are now found in good numbers in the 11- to 13-inch range and have a generous catch limit. There are also largemouth and smallmouth bass, brown bullheads, yellow perch, bluegill, and a few other warmwater species. A WDFW access and two resorts provide boating access and other services. (See Washington State Parks web site:

<http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Lucky Duck Pond: In the town of Springdale. This small pond is open to juveniles only (under 15 years of age). This year-round open season body of water is stocked with catchable rainbow trout.

McDowell Lake (33 acres): Located about 11 miles southeast of Colville on the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge at 2300 feet elevation. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fly-fishing only and catch-and-release are the rules here, and motorized boats are prohibited. Large rainbow provide good angling in the spring and again in the fall when water temperatures are cool. Public access is walk-in only.

Mudget (Mudgett) Lake (32 acres): Two miles south of Fruitland and about 400 yards east of Highway SR-25. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. This small lake is stocked with rainbow trout fry annually and usually has good opportunities on the opener. Public access is available.

Pierre Lake (106 acres): Four miles northeast of Orient in Colville National Forest. This is a year-round open season lake that has largemouth bass, black crappie, bullhead catfish, an occasional kokanee, and several kinds of trout are available. The Forest Service campground has a boat launch. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.) To protect breeding common loons, it is unlawful to use lead weights or lead jigs that measure 1.5 inches or less along the longest axis.

Potter’s Pond (4 acres): Also called Potter Lake, located three miles north of Colville on the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, this body of water is open the last Saturday in April through October 31st and is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout and fry planted redband rainbow trout. Expect fair numbers of 8- to 10-inch trout. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Rocky Lake (20 acres): Located 3½ miles south of Colville. The catch-and-keep season is short; from the last Saturday in April through May 31. An extended catch-and-release, selective gear rules season runs from June 1 through October 31. This lake receives annual plants of rainbow trout fry. Overnight use of the DNR campground has been eliminated due to social problems; the boat launch is still available.

Roosevelt Lake (79,000 acres): This Columbia River impoundment stretches more than 150 miles from Coulee Dam into Canada. Fishing season is open year-round, except for sturgeon, which are closed to fishing all year. Walleye, rainbow trout, and kokanee are the star attractions. Smallmouth bass are plentiful. The smallmouth bass daily limit is 10-fish, no minimum size, only one over 14 inches, and the walleye daily limit is 8-fish with no minimum size and no more than one over 22 inches. With periodic drawdowns in the reservoir, trout reproduction is virtually impossible, but cooperative net-pen rearing projects at numerous locations provide the trout fishery. The cooperative net-pen project plants approximately 750,000 catchable sized rainbow trout annually into Lake Roosevelt. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for special trout and kokanee rules and redefined San Poil and Hawk's Creek boundaries. Other catchable fish are burbot, lake whitefish, and yellow perch. The National Park Service operates 35 recreation areas along the 660 miles of shoreline. Maps are available at the dam's visitor center and WDFW Spokane office. Water level fluctuations can be a problem for boat launching. For current water level information, call (800) 824-4916. Bow-and-arrow fishing for carp is prohibited. **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for Lake Roosevelt due to mercury contamination: pregnant women, women of childbearing age, and children under six years of age should eat no more than two meals of walleye (8-ounce portion) a month.** For more information, check the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish or with the DOH office of Environmental Health Assessment toll-free at (877) 485-7316.

Sherry Lake (26 acres): Southernmost of the Little Pend Oreille chain of lakes just south of Gillette Lake. Elevation is 3147 feet. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fry plants of tiger trout and rainbow trout should produce decent catches this season.

Starvation Lake (28 acres): Almost ten miles southeast of Colville near the Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge at 2370 feet elevation. The catch-and-keep season is short, from the last Saturday in April through May 31. An extended catch-and-release only, selective gear rules season runs from June 1 through the end of October. Angling is expected to be good this year for fry-planted rainbow trout. This small lake has public access and a campground. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Summit Lake (7 acres): Seven miles northeast of Orient in Colville National Forest less than three miles from the U. S.-Canada border. Elevation is about 2540 feet. The fishing season is the last Saturday in April through October 31. It gets rainbow trout fry plants, which produce a good fishery for a small lake.

Thomas Lake (163 acres): Seventeen miles northeast of Colville between Heritage and Gillette Lakes in the Little Pend Oreille chain at an elevation of 3147 feet. This lake is open for fishing the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fry plants of tiger trout and rainbow trout will provide some action. Thomas Lake has a Forest Service campground and a resort.

Waitts Lake (455 acres): Four miles west of Valley along Highway US-395. The season runs from the last Saturday in April through February 28. Planted with rainbow trout catchables, net-pen reared rainbow and brown trout, along with brown trout fingerlings, plus some brood fish. The increase of rainbow and brown trout plants from the net-pen project has created good carry-over potential. Largemouth bass, yellow perch, and numerous pumpkinseed sunfish are available as well. Waitts Lake has a newly improved access area which makes accessing the lake much more convenient.

Williams Lake (38 acres): Fourteen miles north of Colville this lake has an elevation of 1950 feet. The fishing season is open December 1 through March 31. This “winter-only” lake normally produces rainbow trout in the 10- to 13-inch range, with carry-overs up to 14 inches. Expect good trout fishing this winter.

THURSTON COUNTY

Alder Lake: Since most of Alder is in Pierce County, it is described there. Thurston County has an access area on the north shore, but watch out for stumps!

Bald Hill Lake (45 acres): Eleven miles southeast of Yelm, off of Bald Hill Road. This body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Largemouth bass and perch are available. Aquatic vegetation can make it difficult to fish in late summer. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Black Lake (570 acres): Located off of Black Lake Road, four miles southwest of Olympia, this body of water has a year-round open season. This lake is stocked with rainbow trout and supports naturally reproducing cutthroat trout. The lake also supports populations of largemouth and smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and brown bullhead. With the exception of a 9-inch minimum size and 10-fish bag limit on black crappie, bag and size limits follow the State wide regulations. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets.

Black River drainage: This low-gradient river drains Black Lake to the Chehalis River. Selective gear rules, which also apply to all tributaries west of I-5, are in effect during the June 1 – October 31 open fishing season. Ideal canoe water with two WDFW accesses make fishing for resident and sea-run cutthroat trout and smallmouth bass fun. The shoreline is brushy, so it is best fished from a boat.

Burfoot County Park: (Check with shellfish for opportunities) This park, north of Olympia provides miles of spawning beach in Budd Inlet for surf smelt, September through February. Beach fishing access is available and fishing for sea-run cutthroat is good spring and fall.

Capitol Lake (270 acres): Is closed to fishing due to the recent infestation by New Zealand mud snail.

Chambers Lake (118 acres): Chambers Lake is a shallow weedy lake (actually two lakes connected by a non-navigable canal) located southwest of Lacey. Historically an attempt has been made to control aquatic vegetation with stocked grass carp but no fish have been stocked since 2002. The lake is open year-round and offers good-to-fair fishing for naturally reproducing

largemouth bass, yellow perch, brown bullhead, and stocked channel catfish. The WDFW access, which is operated and maintained by Thurston County Parks, has a boat launch and two toilets. Internal combustion engines are prohibited.

Clear Lake (170 acres): Clear Lake is a shallow lake located approximately ten miles southeast of Yelm along Bald Hill Road. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. Fishing should be good for 9- to 13-inch rainbow. The lake also supports naturally reproducing largemouth bass and yellow perch. There is a WDFW access with boat launch and two toilets.

Deep Lake (66 acres): The lake is located approximately 9½ miles south of Olympia adjacent to Millersylvania State Park. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. This lake is good for 9- to 11-inch stocked rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, bluegill, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed. Access, including a popular fishing dock, and a car-topper boat launch (no trailered boats) is available through the State Park. Anglers are reminded that a Discovery Pass is required, in addition to the WDFW freshwater or combination fishing license. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov>).

Deschutes River: The river extends from the mouth near Olympia upstream to the Vail Tree Farm near Rainier. Anglers target both hatchery Chinook salmon and coastal cutthroat. Staff at the WDFW Tumwater Falls Hatchery begin passing Chinook salmon in late August. Anglers can target coastal cutthroat year-round above Pioneer Park, but are limited to June 1st to Oct. 31st below Pioneer Park. Anglers are encouraged to review current fishing regulations prior to fishing as regulations can change from year-to-year. Selective gear rules are required for all anglers fishing the Deschutes River. Anglers are required to release all trout in the Deschutes.

Fry Cove County Park: Located on the west shore of Eld Inlet, the beach here has been enhanced with Pacific oysters. See Puget Sound below for information on seasons and emergency closures.

Hicks Lake (160 acres): Located west of Carpenter Road SE. in Lacey. The lake is open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. Harvest opportunity should be good for 9- to 11-inch stocked rainbow trout. The lake has also been periodically stocked with brown trout. In addition to trout, the lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of black crappie, largemouth bass, yellow perch, rock bass, and brown bullhead. The WDFW access provides a boat launch and two toilets.

Kennedy Creek: Fall chum salmon and resident and sea-run cutthroat provide angling action on this stream. Check the regulations pamphlet for other open seasons and area restrictions.

Lawrence Lake (330 acres): The lake is located approximately seven miles southeast of Rainier and is open to angling year-round. The lake also offers angling opportunity for naturally reproducing largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill and pumpkinseed sunfish, brown bullhead, and stocked channel catfish. Stocked rainbow trout should also provide good fishing. There is a WDFW access with boat launch and two toilets.

Long Lake (330 acres): Situated on the southeast side of Lacey, across Carpenter Road SE from Hicks Lake. This lake opens the last Saturday in April and runs through October 31st. The lake supports good opportunity to harvest rainbow trout from 9 to 11 inches and typically offers fair opportunity for carry over rainbow from 13 to 16 inches. Long Lake also offers harvest opportunity for yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, largemouth bass, rock bass, brown bullhead, and common carp. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets. Some shore fishing access is available near the WDFW boat ramp and the Thurston Co. Park adjacent to the ramp.

Longs Pond (10 acres): This juveniles-only (age 14 and under) pond is located in Lacey's Woodland Creek Park and has a year-round open fishing season. The lake is planted prior to the Olympia School District's spring break and again before the summer vacation with rainbow trout. A few sunfish, largemouth bass, perch, and carp are also available. An annual "Fishing Kids" event scheduled for April 21st this year is designed to introduce young anglers to fishing; call Lacey Parks Department at (360) 491-0857 for more information. There is good shore access and a fishing dock. Boats are not allowed.

McIntosh Lake (93 acres): The lake is located approximately 3½ miles northeast of Tenino, along Highway SR-507. This lake is open the last Saturday in April through October 31st. McIntosh Lake should be good for stocked rainbow trout 9 to 11 inches. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of yellow perch, largemouth bass, and brown bullhead. A WDFW access with boat launch and two toilets is available. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec>).

Munn Lake (34 acres): Munn Lake is located approximately 5 miles east of the Olympia Airport and is open year-round. Anglers are limited to selective gear rules and catch-and-release for all species. The lake offers excellent fishing for rainbow trout 10-20" and the occasional brown trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, and black crappie. There is a WDFW access with boat launch and one toilet.

Nisqually River: The Nisqually River supports naturally reproducing populations of Chinook, chum, coho, and pink salmon, and cutthroat trout, as well as, a large hatchery Chinook salmon program. Anglers are encouraged to review the current WDFW sport fishing pamphlet and the emergency regulation on the Agency web site <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/> for the most recent rules and changes. Anglers should be aware that regulations may change from year-to-year and within season.

Offutt Lake (192 acres): The lake is located approximately 3½ miles north of Tenino and is open year-round. Sport fishing is good for stocked rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and the occasional brown trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead. The WDFW access is located on the west side of the lake and offers a boat launch with two toilets and limited parking. The Offutt Lake Resort, located on the east side of the lake, offers lodging, and boat and dock rentals. Anglers are reminded that the lake has a 5 mph speed limit.

Pattison Lake (270 acres): The lake is located in south Lacey. This lake is open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. Opening day brings fair fishing for planted rainbow trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and rock bass. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets. Anglers are reminded that the lake has a 5 mph speed limit year-round.

Percival Landing, Olympia area: Several beaches in this area offer access for surf smelt. Percival Landing offers occasional opportunity to jig for surf smelt, herring, and squid.

Puget Sound: Dungeness and rock crabs, along with several hardshell clam species, are available in many areas. Anglers fish for salmon, sea-run cutthroat, and bottom fish. Year-round squid jigging is also becoming popular with local anglers. The southeast tip of Anderson Island, Johnson Point, and Hammersly Inlet are popular salmon areas. All cutthroat and all wild steelhead must be released in all marine areas. Check regulations and health restrictions before harvesting shellfish. Please consult the toll-free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for crab seasons. For clam and oyster openings, call the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/>, or the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Bio-toxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety. Thurston County Health Department recommends that shellfish not be consumed from the south end of Budd Inlet near East Bay Marina due to chemical contamination. For more information, call Thurston County Health Department at (360) 754-4111. The Department of Health further recommends that shellfish not be consumed from any location in south Budd Inlet due to bacteriological contamination.

Saint Clair, Lake (270 acres): The lake is located about five miles south of Lacey. Year-round open season provides for good fishing for stocked rainbow trout and brown trout. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of bluegill sunfish, largemouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, and stocked channel catfish. Channel catfish were planted in 2011 and may not contribute to the fishery until 2012 or 2013. There are two WDFW access sites on opposite sides of Rehklau Road SE, of Yelm Highway. One of the sites is improved with a boat launch and vault toilets.

Summit Lake (530 acres): The lake is located approximately nine miles west of Olympia about a mile north of Highway SR-8 and is open from the last Saturday in April through October 31st. The lake offers good harvest opportunity for 9- to 11-inch rainbow trout and 11- to 15-inch kokanee. The lake also supports naturally reproducing populations of coastal cutthroat, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, northern pikeminnow, and bullhead catfish. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets.

Ward Lake (65 acres): The lake is located approximately 2½ miles south of Olympia and just north of the Yelm Highway. This lake is open the last Saturday in April through October 31st. The lake should support good harvest opportunity for hatchery rainbow trout 9-15 inches and kokanee up to 15 inches. The WDFW access has a boat launch and two toilets.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

Bennington Lake (52 acres): Located about two miles east of Walla Walla, and formerly known as Mill Creek Reservoir, this body of water has a year-round open fishing season. Bennington offers good bank access and a boat launch, however, internal combustion engines are prohibited. This popular impoundment receives a large annual plant of catchable-size rainbow trout, 625 jumbo size (14 inch or larger) rainbow trout, plus an additional 500 larger triploid rainbow trout weighing between 1½ to 2 pounds at the time of stocking. Only two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit here. Some warmwater species are also present.

Fishhook Pond (unknown acres): This small pond, found along the railroad tracks west of Fishhook Park (east of Burbank) is formed by seepage from Ice Harbor Dam pool. The March 1 through October 31 fishing season takes advantage of the fact that this pond warms early and provides better fishing in early spring. Fishing is from the bank only; fishing from floating devices is prohibited. Spring fishing is good for planted rainbow trout, including 150 jumbo trout. Only two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit here. Since Fishhook Park does not open until April, anglers will have to park outside the park and walk down the railroad tracks to reach the pond.

Columbia River/Lake Wallula: See Benton County.

Jefferson Park Pond, Lions park Pond: These small ponds in the towns of Walla Walla and College Place, respectively, are open only to juveniles (14 years of age and under). They have a year-round open fishing season and are well stocked with 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout. In addition, jumbo rainbow trout are stocked and will provide for some excitement if one of these larger fish is hooked and landed. Only two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit on these ponds.

Mill Creek: This stream flows southwest out of the Blue Mountains into Oregon, then northwest into Walla Walla County and to the Walla Walla River west of College Place. It is no longer stocked with trout, and new rules in 2010 closed all fishing from the mouth to Bennington Dam. Above Bennington Dam the fishing is open from the first Saturday in June through October 31. Restrictions are in place to protect wild steelhead and bull trout; check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons and more details.

Quarry Pond (9 acres): Located south of the mouth of the Snake River and Casey Pond, and west of Highway US-12 along the Columbia River. This pond has a year-round fishing season. Fishing from any floating device is prohibited. This pond will receive 21,500 8- to 12-inch catchable sized rainbow trout, plus 400 “jumbo” rainbows over 14 inches in length. Only two trout over 13 inches may be retained as part of the five trout daily limit here.

Snake River: See Garfield County.

Touchet River: See Columbia County.

Walla Walla River: Access can be a problem here, but three public access areas are now available west of College Place: one near the Whitman Mission; the other two further west near

McDonald Bridge. Look for signed parking areas. Steelhead fishing can be very good during late fall and winter. Anglers are now allowed to retain three hatchery steelhead as part of the daily limit. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for gear restrictions and seasons. The Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Endorsement is required to fish for steelhead in the Walla Walla River. Channel catfish and smallmouth bass are caught near the mouth. The bass regulation now follows the general statewide minimum size/daily limits. **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for the Walla Walla River due to PCB contamination: all anglers, especially women who plan to get pregnant or are pregnant, nursing mothers, and young children should limit consumption of carp from the lower part of the river (below Dry Creek, near Lowden) to one meal (8-ounce portion for adults, proportionally smaller for children) per month, and northern pikeminnow from the upper part of the river (above Dry Creek) to one meal per month. For more information, contact the DOH Office of Environmental Health Assessments at (877) 485-7316 or visit the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish.**

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY

Columbia River: Hatchery steelhead and sea-run cutthroat fishing is usually good around the Cathlamet area during the summer and early fall. The river downstream of the I-5 Bridge reopens to fishing for hatchery steelhead and shad May 16. Spring, summer, and fall Chinook seasons are complicated. For more information, contact the WDFW regional office in Vancouver at (360) 696-6211 or visit the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov>. Sturgeon fishing can also be very good in this area, with limited bank angling along the Columbia White-tailed Deer National Wildlife Refuge. To keep white sturgeon catches within the annual guideline, the mainstem Columbia and its tributaries from Buoy 10 upstream to the Wauna power lines near Cathlamet is open for sturgeon retention through April 30, then May 12 through July 8. Daily limit is 1 fish and the annual limit is 5 fish. Maximum length is 54 inches, fork length. Through April, the minimum length is 38 inches, fork length. Beginning May 12th, the minimum length will be 41 inches, fork length. Catch-and-release fishing is allowed during non-retention periods. The mainstem Columbia and its tributaries from the Wauna power lines upstream to Bonneville Dam will be open for white sturgeon retention on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only through July 31, and from October 20 through December 31. Catch-and-release fishing will be allowed during non-retention days and during August and September. Check with the Vancouver office or the WDFW web site for the latest information. Public boat launches are available at Cathlamet (Elochoman Slough Marina, small fee required), Brooks Slough Access along Highway SR-4 (WDFW), and Skamokawa Vista Park (free).

Deep River: This river has a fair warmwater fishery for largemouth bass, crappie, and yellow perch. Near the mouth in Grays Bay is a popular spot for white sturgeon. See white sturgeon season, size, and catch limit information under Columbia River. Deep River is open to salmon angling to harvest returning net-pen reared early coho and spring Chinook. Fishing for spring Chinook should be best from mid-April through early June. All unmarked Chinook (with adipose fins intact) must be immediately released unharmed from January 1 through July 31. All chum salmon, wild coho, and trout, except hatchery steelhead, must be released. The best salmon opportunity should be in September for hatchery coho. A private (fee) ramp near the mouth provides access to the Grays Bay-area sturgeon fishery.

Elochoman River: This river, west of Cathlamet, has good winter-run steelhead fishing in December, January, and February. Summer-run steelhead planting has resumed and provides some opportunity when the river opens in June. The river also has hatchery produced fall Chinook and early plus late stock coho, though they are no longer released here. The state freshwater record Chinook (68 pounds) was caught here in October 1992; however, most of the salmon anglers target coho. Check the current regulations pamphlet or the WDFW web site for the latest information. All chum salmon, wild steelhead, wild coho salmon, wild Chinook and trout other than hatchery steelhead must be released. Bank access is available at Elochoman Salmon Hatchery and Beaver Creek Hatchery. (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

Grays River: Boating access is available at the Grange Ramp Access (WDFW) near Roseburg. This is a good steelhead river December through March. The West Fork up to the hatchery intake opens for winter steelheading in December. All wild steelhead and trout other than hatchery steelhead must be released. The late hatchery coho return usually provides opportunity in the mainstem and west fork. All wild Chinook, chum, and wild coho salmon must be released in the entire Grays River system.

Skamokawa Creek: This small stream west of the town of Skamokawa gets some stray hatchery winter steelhead in December, January, and February. Steelhead are no longer planted here, however. All trout other than hatchery steelhead and all salmon must be released.

Wahkiakum Co. Pond, Leroy Burns Rock Pit Pond (unknown acreage): the Leroy Burns Rock Pit Pond is open weekends beginning the last weekend of April 2012 through the last weekend of May 2012. **The pond is open to juveniles only (ages 14 years old and under).** Kids ages 8 years old and under can start fishing at 8:30 a.m. After 9:30 a.m., all kids 14 years old and under may begin fishing. **The pond closes at 7:00 p.m.** Directions: the pond is located at the Leroy Burns rock pit site approximately 4 miles up the Elochoman Valley Road. All anglers must bring their own bait and tackle and **MUST** be accompanied by a parent or guardian. **No anglers over the age of 14 years are allowed to fish this water.** **Limit: 5 fish.** For questions, call the Beaver Creek Hatchery at 360-795-0124 (8:00 – 4:30 Monday – Friday). The pond is stocked with catchable rainbow and triploid rainbow trout.

WHATCOM COUNTY

Baker Lake (3,616 acres): Six miles northeast of Concrete. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing in this Baker River reservoir can be excellent for kokanee in April, May, and June, and again in the fall. There is a 6-inch minimum, 18-inch maximum size limit on trout and kokanee. An expanding sockeye population may provide frequent fishing opportunities in the future. The duration and timing of the sockeye fishery varies with in-season abundance. Baker Lake is closed to the taking of bull trout/Dolly Varden. Additionally, a radius of 200 feet surrounding the pump discharge at the south end of the lake is closed to all fishing. Public access for boat launching is provided by Puget Sound Energy (Puget Sound Energy, <http://pse.com/aboutpse/ToursandRecreation/Pages/default.aspx>), and resorts and campgrounds are also available.

Cain Lake (72 acres): About nine miles southeast of Bellingham. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunity includes catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, largemouth bass, and yellow perch. A WDFW boat launch is available (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) at the south end of the lake.

Diablo Lake (910 acres): Six miles northeast of Newhalem. Open to fishing year-round. Naturally reproducing rainbow trout are the main attraction on this Skagit River impoundment. The lake is closed to the taking of bull trout/Dolly Varden. Diablo's public access and boat launch are managed by the National Park Service (<http://www.nps.gov/index.htm>).

Fazon Lake (32 acres): Located 1.5 miles northwest of Goshen. The lake is open to fishing all year, but fishing from any floating device is prohibited from October 4 through January 15. This lake provides excellent fishing for largemouth bass, bluegill, and brown bullhead catfish with a few yellow perch and pumpkinseed sunfish present. Channel catfish have been planted as recently as 2011, and fish greater than ten pounds have been caught in past years. The daily limit of channel catfish is two fish. Tiger muskies were planted experimentally in 1999 and 2000 and may be present. No tiger muskies were caught during a recent biological survey of Fazon Lake in 2011. The minimum legal size to retain tiger muskies is 50 inches, with a daily limit of one fish. Brown trout fry have been stocked. The WDFW access has a boat launch and toilet.

Gorge Lake (210 acres): About 2½ miles northeast of Newhalem. Open to fishing year-round. Expect fair fishing for rainbow trout in this Skagit River impoundment. Gorge Lake is closed to the taking of bull trout/Dolly Varden. The lake has public access and a boat launch, operated by the National Park Service.

Nooksack River: Chinook, chum, coho, hatchery steelhead, and pink salmon (on odd years) are available for harvest. Longfin smelt can be taken in the winter along the riverbanks downstream from Ferndale. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons, catch limits, and gear restrictions. Check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov> for emergency closures. Boat access is available at a WDFW access site in Ferndale and at Nugent's Corner near Cedarville (on SR-542).

Padden Lake (152 acres): Located in the center of Lake Padden Park (City of Bellingham, <http://www.cob.org/services/recreation/parks-trails/index.aspx>). Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing should be outstanding for catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring. Other opportunities include kokanee and cutthroat trout (stocked as fall-fingerlings) are also caught. This lake has some of the best shore access in western Washington, and is a wonderful place to bring the kids for safe shoreline fishing. There is a boat launch, but gasoline motors are not allowed.

Ross Lake (11,674 acres): This large Skagit River reservoir is 9.5 miles northeast of Newhalem. Open to fishing from July 1 to October 31. Fishing is mainly for large native rainbow trout. Special catch and size restrictions are in effect, plus selective gear rules (except that outboard motors are permitted). Check the regulations pamphlet for details. The lake is closed to the taking of bull trout/Dolly Varden. There is a public access and boat launch at the north end

accessible through British Columbia, and a trail/boat access resort on the south end, plus several boat-access camping sites along the east shore.

Samish Lake (814 acres): About 6.5 miles southeast of Bellingham. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include kokanee that are stocked as spring-fry, largemouth and smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and cutthroat trout. Check the regulations pamphlet for a special size and catch limit on cutthroat trout. Fishing is best in early-June and September. Chumming is **not** permitted. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with a toilet and boat launch on the east side.

Semiahmoo Spit County Park: This Park is located at the western end of Semiahmoo Spit in Blaine. Surf smelt spawn on beaches around and south of the headquarters buildings at the base of the spit on the west (outer) shore. Spawning activity is at its peak in July through January.

Shellfish and Marine Fish: Fishing opportunities include coho, Chinook, and pink (on odd years) salmon. The coho fishery is especially popular, and they can be caught from both boats and along beaches. Good crabbing can be found adjacent to most marine beaches and in Chuckanut Bay and Birch Bay. Please consult the toll free WDFW shellfish hotline at 1-866-880-5431 or the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/crab/> for specific seasons. Birch Bay State Park also offers excellent clam digging opportunities. For clam and oyster openings, call the Shellfish Hotline or check the WDFW web site at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/shellfish/beaches/> or check the *Fishing in Washington* sport fishing rules pamphlet. Call the Department of Health's toll-free Biotoxin Hotline at 1-800-562-5632 to check on shellfish safety. Surf smelt can be harvested at Little Qualicum Park on Bellingham Bay. Marine fishing is available at 6th Street dock, Boulevard Park pier, and Ferry Terminal fishing pier in Bellingham, and at the Blaine dock.

Silver Lake (173 acres): Three miles north of Maple Falls. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Expect excellent fishing for catchable-size rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring, as well as cutthroat trout that are stocked as spring-fry. The lake can be accessed via boat launches at the WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) and Silver Lake Park (Whatcom County Parks, <http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/parks/index.jsp>).

Squalicum Lake (33 acres): Located 6.5 miles northeast of Bellingham, 0.25 miles south of highway SR-542. Fly-fishing only and all motors are prohibited. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include cutthroat trout, brown trout (stocked as fall-fingerlings), tiger trout (stocked as fall-fingerlings), and jumbo triploid rainbow trout (stocked in the spring). The lake can be accessed by walking about a half mile from a WDFW parking area (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) where a toilet is available.

Squalicum Mall Marina: This area offers winter jigging for surf smelt off marina floats. Current information can be obtained by calling the Bellingham WDFW office at (360) 676-2138.

Terrell Lake (438 acres): Five miles west of Ferndale. Open to fishing year-round, but fishing from any floating device is prohibited for part of the year (see regulation pamphlet). Check the latest regulations pamphlet for dates. This lake provides excellent fishing for warmwater species including largemouth bass, yellow perch, and brown bullhead catfish. Cutthroat trout, triploid

rainbow trout, bluegill, and pumpkinseed are also present in low numbers. There is public access, a fishing dock, and WDFW boat launch (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) on the west shore.

Toad Lake (29 acres): Five miles northeast of Bellingham. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include catchable size and jumbo triploid rainbow trout that are stocked in the spring and largemouth bass. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with a toilet and a boat launch on the west end of the lake.

Whatcom, Lake (5,003 acres): Located just east of Bellingham. Open to fishing from the fourth Saturday in April to October 31. Fishing opportunities include kokanee, largemouth and smallmouth bass (smallmouth dominate), and yellow perch. Fishing for cutthroat trout is closed due to a decline in abundance caused by siltation from logging and urban activities in their spawning tributaries. Chumming is not permitted. All tributaries and that portion of the lake between Electric Avenue Bridge and the outlet dam are closed to fishing at all times. Boating access and other amenities are available at Bloedel Donovan Park (City of Bellingham, <http://www.cob.org/services/recreation/parks-trails/index.aspx>), a WDFW access site (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/), and a resort. **The Whatcom County Health and Human Services Department and Washington State Department of Health have issued this fish consumption advisory for Lake Whatcom: due to mercury contamination, women of childbearing age and children under six years of age should not eat any smallmouth bass, and should limit consumption of yellow perch to one meal a week. Contact Whatcom County Health and Human Services at (360) 676-6724, Washington Dept of Health, Office of Environmental Health Assessment at (877) 485-7316, or the DOH web site at www.doh.wa.gov/fish for more information.**

Wiser Lake (123 acres): Three miles southwest of Lynden. Open to fishing year-round. Fishing opportunities include largemouth bass, brown bullheads, and pumpkinseed sunfish. There is a WDFW access (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/water_access/) with boat ramp and toilet.

WHITMAN COUNTY

Garfield Pond: Near the town of Garfield. With a year-round open season, this small juveniles-only (age 14 and younger) pond is stocked with rainbow trout to provide a spring fishery.

Gilchrist Pond: About six miles south of Colfax on Union Flat Road. This small farm pond is open year-round, with access by permission from the owners. It is stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout for bank fishing.

Palouse River: Some fair-sized smallmouth bass are caught in portions of this Snake River tributary. Public access is limited. The daily and minimum size rules for game fish here are the same as the Snake River.

Pampa Pond (3 acres): Four miles southwest of LaCrosse along Highway SR-26. March 1st through September 30th open season. The early opener takes advantage of the fact that this pond warms early and provides better fishing in early spring. Fishing from any floating device is prohibited. Rainbow trout are stocked including some jumbos to two pounds.

Riparia Pond: This small pond is just below Little Goose Dam off the north side of the Snake River. With a year-round open fishing season, anglers will find catchable-size rainbow trout available, which are planted in the spring.

Rock Lake (2,147 acres): One mile north of Ewan. This is the largest natural lake in eastern Washington. With a year-round open fishing this mixed species fishery has a reputation of providing an excellent fishery for rainbow and brown trout. Largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie are also available from this lake. The WDFW access is a rough boat ramp; launch your vessel with caution.

Snake River: Refer to Garfield County.

Union Flat Creek: This Palouse River tributary will provide good fishing for planted rainbow trout between Colton and Uniontown in early June after the water clears. Stocked irregularly, but carry-overs can provide decent fishing. Suspected limited spawning success may contribute additional fishing opportunity.

YAKIMA COUNTY

Ahtanum Creek: This Yakima River tributary normally offers fair fishing for 8- to 10-inch rainbow trout and an occasional whitefish. The South Fork, bordered by the Yakama Indian Reservation, produces small rainbows and cutthroat. The Middle and North Forks contain mainly cutthroat. All of these creeks are closed to bull trout fishing. Selective gear rules are in effect for the mainstem, Middle, and North Forks. There are sections of the Middle and North Forks that are closed to fishing year-round to protect spawning and rearing bull trout. **Check the regulations pamphlet for closed areas and seasons.** Tribal fishing regulations may apply in some locations, be aware of this and check for any applicable regulations.

American River: This moderate-sized, high elevation river follows Chinook Pass Highway (SR-410) before emptying into the Naches River. Expect only poor to fair summer trout fishing plus whitefish. The river is closed to fishing for bull trout, Chinook salmon, and steelhead. Selective gear rules are in effect. **Special Notice, the section of the river from the Highway 410 Bridge crossing below (down river) from Hells Crossing Campground to the Mesatchee Creek Trail crossing is closed July 16-August 31. Please see 2012 fishing regulations for more information on this closure.**

Bear Lake (5 acres): In Oak Creek Wildlife Area about 15 miles west of Naches. Although open to fishing year-round, this small lake is not accessible by vehicle until late April or early May over a rough road. Elevation is 4610 feet. Fishing should be fair-to-good for planted 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout with a few to 14 inches. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound “jumbo” rainbow trout.

Bumping Lake/Reservoir (1,310 acres): About eight miles east of Chinook Pass, in the Wenatchee National Forest at 3426 feet elevation. With a year-round open season, this Bumping River impoundment offers good fishing for 6-to 9-inch kokanee starting in mid-May, with a generous kokanee limit. Trolling with gang trolls and maggots or still-fishing for 8- to 12-inch rainbow and cutthroat trout are the best bets at this location. Larger rainbow and cutthroat up to 16 inches have been caught in recent years. The reservoir is closed to bull trout fishing.

Excellent public camping is available at the lake, plus a good boat ramp (managed by USFS), with a resort that includes a fee based launch on the northern side of the lake across the dam.

Bumping River: Hikers will find fair fishing for rainbow, eastern brook, and cutthroat trout above Bumping Reservoir. Below the reservoir, there is fair fishing for wild rainbows, plus whitefish during the special whitefish-only winter season. Fish generally range from 6 to 12 inches. Selective gear rules are in effect for the river below Bumping Lake, except for whitefish. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for whitefish gear rules. The river is closed to bull trout, Chinook salmon, and steelhead fishing. Numerous Forest Service campgrounds with good river access are available throughout the area.

Clear Lake (265 acres): Five miles east of White Pass above Rimrock Lake, south of Highway US-12 and located within the Wenatchee National Forest at 3011 feet elevation. This location has a year-round open season and one can expect excellent fishing for planted and carry-over rainbow trout. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). The lake is closed to bull trout fishing. Good access, campgrounds, fishing docks, and a boat launch. The Forest Service charges a boat launch fee.

Cowiche Creek: This Naches River tributary provides fair-to-good summer fishing for small, wild cutthroat and rainbow trout. Selective gear rules are in effect. Upper sections and forks provide the best fishing.

Dog Lake (61 acres): Located just east of White Pass along the north side of Highway US-12, in the Wenatchee National Forest. Open to fishing year-round, but this high-elevation lake (4207 feet) doesn't start producing well until early June. Fishing is good throughout the summer for 8- to 12-inch rainbow and brook trout. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). Only one fish over 14 inches is allowed in the five-trout daily limit. Ice fishing is becoming increasingly popular at this easily accessible lake in recent years. A large USFS campground and rough boat launch are located adjacent to the lake.

High lakes: Many unlisted lakes offer good fishing for trout. For more information on Region 3 high lakes stocking, please visit the WDFW web site at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/plants/region3/high_lakes_fry.html. For those without Internet access, contact the WDFW Region 3 office in Yakima and request a copy of the booklets "*Region Three High Lakes Primer*" and "*High Lakes Stocking List*."

I-82 ponds (8 to 30 acres): These seven gravel pit ponds stretch from Union Gap to Zillah along Highway I-82. The ponds are open to fishing year-round, but parking and access is subject to seasonal closure. Gasoline-powered motors are prohibited by county ordinance. Ponds 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are stocked with catchable sized rainbow trout beginning in early March. **Ponds 1 and 2**, located between Mellis Road and Donald Road, also support largemouth bass, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish. Expect fair fishing for small pan-sized perch and sunfish. **Pond 3** which is east of Donald Road, provides fair fishing for channel catfish, sunfish and yellow perch. Moving further east, **Ponds 4** and 5 (accessed from Flint Lane) has fair fishing for sunfish, bass, and channel catfish. Channel cats over 10 pounds have been caught in **ponds 3, 4 and 5**. Buena or **Pond 6** is located off Buena Loop Road, and should have good early-season fishing for

stocked rainbow trout and channel catfish. The state record channel cat (36.2 pounds!) came from Buena in 1999. **Pond 7** is east of Buena, has a fair population of largemouth bass, black crappie, and channel catfish. Bass up to 8 pounds have been caught in the I-82 ponds. Access to all ponds except Ponds 4 and 6 is by walk-in. However, there is a new access road that borders Highway I-82 that allows much closer access to Ponds 1 and 2.

Leech Lake (41 acres): Just east of White Pass, located near the Crest Trail, on the north side of Highway US-12, this lake is open year-round. This high-elevation (4412 feet) lake is open to fly-fishing only. The lake is usually ice-free by early June, and produces excellent fishing for 8- to 12-inch brook trout and 13- to 16-inch rainbows throughout the summer. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). Only one fish over 14 inches is allowed in the five-trout daily limit. Facilities include a USFS campground and boat launch, but use of motors is prohibited.

Little Naches River: There is good access via several USFS campgrounds. Fair-to-good fishing for wild rainbow and cutthroat make the Little Naches River a popular area. The upper sections and forks provide good fishing for small cutthroat. Selective gear rules are in effect. The river is closed to bull trout, Chinook salmon, and steelhead fishing.

Lowland lakes: Many lowland lakes offer good fishing for planted trout. For a list of proposed catchable trout plants in Region 3 refer to the WDFW's web site link at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/plants/region3/>.

Mud Lake (4 acres): This small lake is seven miles northwest of Naches on the south side of Cleman Mountain, at a little over 2000 feet elevation. Open season is year-round. Selective gear rules are in effect, with a trout daily limit of one fish. Fishing should be good for 10- to 12-inch rainbow trout with some carry-overs in the 12- to 16-inch range. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). *Special Notice: the private property owner closed the Mud Lake access road from Highway 410. Public access is only available via the 1701 Road and Cleman Mountain or the Garrett Canyon Road after May 1st. These roads are often in poor condition and require a 4-wheel drive vehicle.*

Myron Lake (12 acres): Located in Yakima between Fruitvale Boulevard and Highway US-12. With a year-round open season and selective gear rules are in effect, Myron has a trout daily limit of one fish. Fishing is expected to be good for planted trout. The lake is also stocked with jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each). A few brood stock rainbows in the 6- to 12-pound range are stocked in late fall.

Naches River: This large river is adjacent to Chinook Pass Highway (SR-410) and is very accessible. It supports wild rainbow and cutthroat trout. Expect excellent whitefish angling during the special winter whitefish-only season, with whitefish ranging from 8 to 14 inches. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for whitefish gear rules. Selective gear rules are in effect for trout, with a 12-inch minimum and 20-inch maximum size limit, and a 2-trout daily limit, except from the confluence with Tieton River upstream to Rattlesnake Creek is catch-and-release only. Closed to all bull trout, steelhead, and Chinook salmon fishing.

North Elton Pond (15 acres): Near Selah, alongside Highway I-82. December 1 through March 31 open season. There is a 2-trout daily limit, and internal combustion engines are not allowed. North Elton is stocked prior to the winter-only season with half-pound rainbow trout.

Oak Creek: This small stream running through the Oak Creek Wildlife area provides good fishing for wild rainbow, cutthroat, and brook trout to 10 inches.

Rattlesnake Creek: Wild cutthroat and rainbows ranging from 6 to 12 inches produce good fishing. Catch-and-release only. Check fishing regulations for details.

Little Rattlesnake Creek also provides good fishing for the same species. The best fishing is in hike-in areas. The statewide stream catch and possession limit applies in the Little Rattlesnake (e.g., 2 trout daily limit, 8" min. size). Anglers should avoid targeting bull trout, salmon, or steelhead, which are protected here and required to be released unharmed. See regulations pamphlet for more information and details.

Rimrock Lake (2,530 acres): This large Tieton River impoundment stretches along Highway US-12, about 10 miles east of White Pass. It is in the Wenatchee National Forest at 2,922 feet elevation (at the spillway). Open to fishing year-round. Rimrock provides good fishing for 8- to 11-inch kokanee; with a generous kokanee catch limit, plus a few rainbows to 16 inches. This is normally one of the best and most popular kokanee-fishing destinations in Yakima County from early May most years running through July, although predicting fishing success is difficult in this reservoir. The lake is closed to bull trout fishing. Public and private campgrounds are located by the lake and public and private launch ramps are available. The USFS charges a boat launch fee at their locations.

Rotary Lake (23 acres): Near the Greenway Trail in Yakima, about one-third of a mile from either Harlan Landing or the parking lot behind Boise-Cascade. With a year-round open season, this lake is stocked with catchable-size (10-12 inches) rainbow. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound "jumbo" rainbow trout. Largemouth bass up to 7 pounds have been caught. Channel catfish have also been stocked. Rotary provides good fishing opportunity spring through fall.

Sarg Hubbard Park Pond (aka, Reflection Pond) (3.5 acres): Located near the Greenway trail at Sarg Hubbard Park in Yakima, this small pond is open only to juveniles (14 years of age and younger) and holders of disability licenses. Having a year-round open season, Sarg Hubbard Park Pond is regularly stocked with catchable-size rainbow trout. The lake is also stocked with some 1 pound "jumbo" rainbow trout. A "Kids' Fish-In" event scheduled for April 28 is designed to introduce youth ages 5-14 to sport fishing. For more information or registration forms, please contact the Yakima Greenway Foundation at (509) 453-8280 or the WDFW at 509-575-2740.

Tieton River: Numerous Forest Service campgrounds along Highway US-12 provide easy access. Fishing is fair for rainbows and whitefish, with whitefish angling best during the special whitefish-only winter season. Bureau of Reclamation irrigation water management results in high flows and unfishable conditions from early September to late October. **Check the latest**

regulations pamphlet for seasons and fishing boundaries, as well as special regulations in the North and South Forks. (Note: The August 15th fishing season closure date applies to the entire N. Fork Tieton River above and below Clear Lake). Closed to fishing for bull trout in all areas.

Tims Pond: Small pond located adjacent to the Oak Creek Wildlife Area and Highway 12 is stocked with catchable sized rainbow trout beginning in early April. Jumbo rainbow trout (1-1.5 lbs each) will also be stocked.

Wide Hollow Creek: This small creek in Yakima is no longer stocked. A regulation in 2010 designated this stream as “juvenile-only” water and reduced the daily catch limit from 5 trout to 2 and a minimum size of 8 inches.

Yakima River: In 2009 – the section of river between Highway 223 Bridge at Granger to 3500 feet below Roza Dam was changed from a year-round season to the new statewide standard stream season of the 1st Saturday in June to October 31. There is also a selective gear rule in effect from Sunnyside Dam to 3500 feet below Roza Dam. (Special Note: all trout caught in the section of river from the mouth to the Hwy 223 bridge at Granger must be released unharmed. There is also a special closure of the river in the area of the Chandler Powerhouse.) Please carefully check additional details in the 2012 *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet, also posted on the web at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/>. Excellent fishing for rainbow trout and whitefish can be found above Roza Dam (in Kittitas County). Rainbow action is best in the fall. See Kittitas County for more information. Whitefish action is best in January and February. Check the latest regulations pamphlet for seasons, special regulations, and whitefish gear rules. The lower reaches support a popular smallmouth bass and channel catfish fishery. See under Benton County for more information. A spring Chinook salmon season is expected to occur in May and June in the area between Sunnyside (Parker Dam) upstream to Roza Dam. Watch for news releases with details for these special fisheries, or check with the Yakima regional office at (509) 575-2740 or the WDFW web site. The entire river, including all tributaries and drains, is closed to steelhead and bull trout fishing. Public and private camping is available near the river. **The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has issued this fish consumption advisory for the Yakima River due to DDT and DDE contamination: all anglers are recommended to limit consumption for mountain whitefish, common carp, bridge lip sucker and all bottom fish to one meal per week. For more information, contact the DOH Office of Environmental Health Assessments at (877) 485-7316 or visit the DOH Web site at www.doh.was.gov/fish.** (See Washington State Parks web site: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/ada-rec> for ADA accessibility information.)

JUVENILE-ONLY AND OTHER SPECIAL FISHING WATERS IN WASHINGTON

The following lakes, rivers, and streams are where youth ages 14 and younger may fish using the appropriate fishing equipment as outlined by the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 Fishing in Washington regulations pamphlets.

Adams	Para-Juvenile Lake (shared w/Grant County) – juveniles only; 4/1-9/30
Asotin	Headgate Pond – juveniles, seniors, disability licenses; last Sat Apr-10/31
Benton	Columbia Park Pond – juveniles, disability licenses; year-round
Chelan	Enchantment Park ponds – juveniles; year-round
Clallam	Lincoln Pond – juveniles; year-round Peabody Creek, Valley Creek – juveniles; 6/1-10/31
Columbia	Dayton Pond – juveniles; year-round, 2 trout >13”
Douglas	Pit Lake – juveniles; year-round
Garfield	Pataha Creek (within Pomeroy city limits) – juveniles; 6/1-10/31
Grant	Columbia Basin Hatchery Creek – juveniles, disability licenses; 4/1-9/30 Oasis Park Pond – juveniles, disability licenses; 3 Sat Apr rd-Labor Day Para-Juvenile Lake (shared w/Adams County) – juveniles; 4/1-9/30
Grays Harbor	Vance Creek Pond #1 – juveniles, seniors, and disability licenses; last Sat Apr-11/30
King	Big Bear Creek and North Creek (Sammamish River tributaries Coal Creek, Issaquah Creek Kelsey Creek, May Creek (Lake Washington tributaries) – juveniles; 6/1-10/31 Coal Creek (near Snoqualmie) mouth to I-90 Kimball Creek (near Snoqualmie) Mill Pond (Auburn) Old Fishing Hole Pond (Kent) – juveniles; last Sat Apr – 10/31 Soos Creek (mouth to bridge near hatchery) – juveniles (for coho only) - see regulations pamphlet
Kittitas	Kiwanis Pond – juveniles, disability licenses; year-round Mercer Creek (within Ellensburg city limits) – juveniles; first Sat. in June-Oct 31. Naneum Pond – juveniles; year-round. Wilson Creek (two branches within Ellensburg city limits) – juveniles; first Sat. in June-Oct 31.
Klickitat	Jewitt Creek – juveniles; first Saturday in June – October 31. Little Klickitat River (w/n Goldendale city limits) – juveniles; last Sat Apr-10/31
Lewis	Fort Borst Park Pond – juveniles; last Sat Apr-2/29
Lincoln	Goose Creek (within Wilbur city limits) – juveniles, disability licenses; Apr 28-10/31
Okanogan	Jasmine Creek, Silvernail Lake – juveniles; year-round
Pacific	Cases Pond – juveniles; last Sat Apr-11/30

	South Bend Mill Pond – juveniles; year-round
Pierce	Bradley Lake – open to juvenile only May 1 st through Free Fishing weekend (June 7 th and 8 th) DeCoursey Pond – juveniles; last Sat Apr-11/30 Wapato Lake – juveniles; year-round
Skagit	Northern State Hospital Pond – juveniles; last Sat Apr-10/31
Snohomish	Fortson Mill Pond #2, Jennings Park Pond – juveniles; last Sat Apr-10/31 North Gissburg Pond – juveniles; year-round
Spokane	Bear Lake – juveniles, adults accompanied by a juvenile, disability licenses; year-round
Stevens	Lucky Duck Pond – juveniles; year-round
Thurston	Long’s Pond (Lacey) – juveniles; year-round
Walla Walla	Jefferson Park Pond, Lions Park Pond – juveniles; year-round
Whatcom	Fishtrap Creek (Kohl Road to Bender Road) Johnson Creek (from Northern Pacific Railroad tracks to Lawson Street footbridge in Sumas) – juveniles; 6/1-10/31 Whatcom Creek (from stone bridge at Whatcom Falls Park to Lake Whatcom) – juveniles; last Sat Apr-10/31
Whitman	Garfield Juvenile Pond – juveniles; year-round
Yakima	Sarg Hubbard Pond – juveniles, disability licenses; year-round Wide Hollow Creek -- juveniles; first Sat. in June-Oct 31. Yakima Sportsmen’s Park Ponds – juveniles; year-round

FLY-FISHING ONLY WATERS IN WASHINGTON

In “Fly-Fishing Only” waters, an angler may use only the following tackle: up to two flies, each with a barbless single-point hook which measures ½ inch or smaller measured from the point to shank, and a conventional fly line (other line may be used for backing or leader if attached to at least 25 feet of fly line). Anglers may not use fixed-spool reels, bait, or weight attached to the leader or line. An angler with a disability may fish in “Fly-Fishing-Only” waters using spinning or spin-casting gear with a casting bubble, provided the angler has a special-use disability permit in his or her possession when fishing. All other restrictions listed above still apply.

Be sure to check all regulations for boat and motor restrictions. The following lakes and rivers below list these restrictions, however Fishing Prospects is not the authority and it is important to note that some bodies of water have allowances for these, but be sure to check each year’s version of the *Fishing in Washington* regulations pamphlet.

Aeneas Lake, Okanogan Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: motors prohibited; trout; daily limit 1

Agate Pass (p/o Hood Canal), Kitsap Co. – Jan 1-Mar 31: catch-and-release, no lead-core line

Bayley Lake, Stevens Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: inlet stream closed; motors prohibited; last Sat Apr-July 4: trout, min. size 14”, daily limit 1; July 5-Oct 31: all game fish; catch-and-release

Big Four Lake, Columbia Co. – Mar 1-Oct 31: fishing from any floating device prohibited; trout; daily limit 2

Brown’s Creek, Pend Oreille Co. – June 1-Oct 31 (none)

Brown’s Lake, Pend Oreille Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: motors prohibited; trout; no more than one over 11”

Cady Lake, Mason Co. – year-round: internal combustion engines prohibited; all game fish; catch-and-release

Chopaka Lake, Okanogan Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: motors prohibited; trout: daily limit 1

Hoko River, Clallam Co. (from mouth to cement bridge on Lake Ozette Highway [upper Hoko Bridge]) – Sept 1-Oct 31: see regulations pamphlet for additional open seasons; trout; min size 14”

Hoko River, Clallam Co. (from upper Bridge to Ellis Creek Bridge (river mile 18.5) – June 1-Mar 31: all species catch-and-release, except up to two-hatchery steelhead may be retained.

Kalama River, Cowlitz Co. (natural gas pipeline crossing to the deadline at the intake to the lower salmon hatchery) – September 1 – October 31: fishing from floating devices equipped with internal combustion motors prohibited.

Kalama River, Cowlitz Co. (from Summers Creek upstream to Kalama Falls) – First Saturday in June -March 31: fishing from floating devices equipped with internal combustion motors prohibited; see regulations pamphlet for information on closed waters; all species, catch-and-release only.

Leech Lake, Yakima Co. – year-round: motors prohibited; trout; no more than one over 14”

Long Lake, Ferry Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: motors prohibited

McDowell Lake, Stevens Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: motors prohibited; all game fish: catch-and-release

Merrill Lake, Cowlitz Co. – year-round: internal combustion engines prohibited; trout is catch-and-release only.

Quail Lake, Adams Co. – year-round: motors prohibited; all game fish; catch-and-release

Pass Lake, Skagit Co. – year-round: motors prohibited; all game fish; catch-and-release

Rocky Ford Creek and ponds, Grant Co. – year-round: fishing from bank only (no wading); all game fish; catch-and-release

Stillaguamish River, NF, Snohomish, Co. (from mouth to Swede Heaven Bridge) – Apr 16-Apr 30: catch-and-release except up to two-hatchery steelhead

Squalicum Lake, Whatcom Co. – year-round: motors prohibited; trout; no min size, daily limit 2

Vogler Lake, Skagit Co. – last Sat Apr-Oct 31: all game fish; catch-and-release

TROUT STOCKING PLAN (INCLUDES TRIPLOIDS)

The Trout Stocking plans are developed and published by the Inland Fish Program. This document is posted online as a acrobat reader file (.pdf) for download at http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/reports_plants.html. For specific information about this program or the plan itself, you can read or download this file for future reference.

SPORT FISH RECORDS AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

Sport fish records are kept for game and sport fish maintained on the WDFW web site. All sport fish records and applications can be found on the internet at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/records/>. Application forms can be downloaded and completed, then mailed to WDFW – Fish Program, Sport Fish Records Coordinator, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091. For more information contact WDFW-Fish Program at (360) 902-2700, (8:00 a.m. -5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday except for holidays).



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