

Kentucky

Sport Fishing & Boating Guide



2005



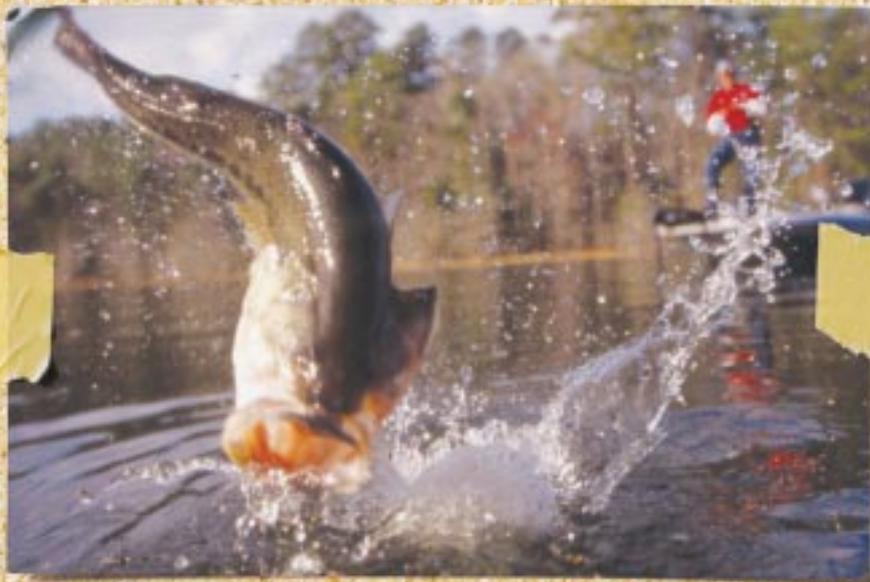
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
C. Tom Bennett, Commissioner

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This guide is current March 2005 through February 2006. It is an accurate summary of the laws regarding fishing and boating. It is not a reprint of any Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) or Kentucky Administrative Regulation (KAR) in its entirety and should not be used as such. If you have questions regarding the information in this publication, contact the KDFWR. Numbers listed under section headings in this guide refer to the pertinent regulations and statutes. Complete KAR and KRS can be referenced at <http://www.lrc.state.ky.us>.

FISHING

STATEWIDE REGULATIONS

<u>Sport Fish Species</u>	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Minimum Size Limit
BLACK BASS			
Largemouth bass	6*	12*	12"
Smallmouth bass	6*	12*	12"
Kentucky (spotted) bass	6*	12*	none
Coosa bass	6*	12*	none
Rock bass	15	30	none
Walleye and hybrids	10*	20*	15"
Sauger	10	20	none
Muskellunge	2	2	30"
Chain Pickerel	5	10	none
Northern Pike	none	none	none
White bass & yellow bass	30*	60*	none
Striped bass & hybrids	5*	5*	15"
Crappie (black & white)	30*	60*	none
Rainbow trout	Rainbow and brown trout		none
Brown trout	possession limit 8, only 3 may be brown trout		12"
Brook trout	Catch and Release only		10"

Some waterbodies have different size and creel limits, please refer to the "Special Fishing Regulations" section for more details

** Singly or combined; a total of these species*

Fish not included in this list are considered rough fish. There are no size or creel limits for rough fish, unless special regulations apply.

Need A Place to Fish?

Check out new fishing information on waterbodies all over Kentucky by logging on to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources' website at fw.ky.gov. Click on the "Fishing" tab, then click on "Where to Fish" and lastly "Find A Place to Fish." Anglers may search lakes, rivers and creeks for boat ramps and access points, quality of fishing, what species are available and maps of how to get there plus other useful information.

NEW THIS YEAR

FISHING

The redear sunfish is now considered a sport fish in Kentucky.

Greenbo Lake (Greenup County): 15 fish daily limit on bluegill and all other sunfish.

Paint Creek (Johnson County): 16-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily creel limit on trout from the KY 40 bridge downstream to the first U.S. 460 bridge crossing.

Please refer to the "Anglers Fish Identification Guide" on pages 20 and 21 for illustrations of popular sport fish in Kentucky.

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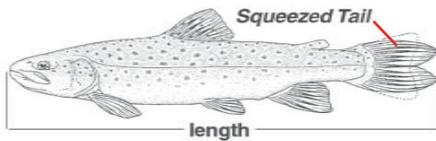
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MEASURING FISH



STATEWIDE SIZE AND CREEL LIMITS

(301 KAR 1 :060, 1:201; KRS 150.010)

Statewide size and creel limits apply to all Kentucky waters, public and private, except some waters have different limits (see, "Special Fishing Regulations".) The Kentucky Trout Waters information is now incorporated into this guide. Please see page 24.

MEASURING FISH (301 KAR 1:201)

Measure all fish from the tip of the lower jaw (closed) to the tip of the tail with fish laid flat on rule with tail lobes squeezed together. Undersized fish must be returned immediately to the waters from which they were taken in the best possible physical condition.

BLACK BASS IDENTIFICATION (301 KAR 1:201)

A Kentucky (spotted) bass is legally defined as any black bass, except the smallmouth, with a patch of teeth on its tongue. A smallmouth bass does not have a horizontal stripe. It is generally a brownish color with vertical markings.

Fishing season is open year-round in Kentucky, except on waterfowl refuges and as otherwise noted in this guide. **Some waters have more restrictive limits than the statewide size and creel limits, check special fishing regulations section for details.** Always ASK FIRST before entering privately owned land.

SPECIAL FISHING REGULATIONS

(301 KAR 1:080, 1:180, 1:201, 4:100, 4:200E; KRS 150.010, 150.025)

Special Regulation Waters Listed Alphabetically

The public waters listed below have different size and/or creel limits than statewide regulations allow. Statewide size and creel limits apply unless otherwise mentioned below. **Special boating regulations are listed in the Boating section of this guide.** Some privately owned waters may have special size and creel limits as posted by signs. Always ASK FIRST before entering privately owned land.

Starfire WMA (formerly known as Addington WMA) & Robinson Forest WMAs: **Starfire WMA may be closed to public access. Please call 1-800-858-1549 before purchasing a user permit or attempting to access the area.** Fishing is open on impounded waters of the area during daylight hours year-round, except on Starfire Lake where the season is June 1 - December 31. In addition to a fishing license, a \$12.50 user permit is required for persons age 16 and over while on the WMAs. Permits are available where fishing licenses are sold.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily limit, 8 fish possession limit.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, 3 fish daily limit, 6 fish possession limit.

BLUEGILL and all other SUNFISH -- no size limit, 15 fish daily limit, 30 fish possession limit.

Bark Camp Creek (Whitley County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 must be immediately released and only artificial baits shall be used.

Barkley Lake, Kentucky Lake (and their connecting canal):

CRAPPIE -- 10-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

SAUGER -- 14-inch size limit.

Barkley Tailwater -- See Cumberland River

Barren River Lake: The boundaries of Barren River Lake are from the dam upstream to the Highway 100 bridge, Long Creek to the Highway 100 bridge, Beaver Creek to the Highway 1297 bridge, Skaggs Creek to the Matthews Mill Road bridge and Peter Creek to the Peter Creek Road bridge. CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit. LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit except 1 fish in the daily limit or 2 in the possession limit may be less than 15 inches long. WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- daily limit 20, possession limit 40, singly or combined. No more than 5 in the daily limit or 10 in the possession limit may be 15 inches or longer.

Beaver Lake (Anderson County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Beaver Creek (Wayne County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 in the section of Beaver Creek from the Hwy. 90 bridge upstream to the Hwy. 200 bridge must be immediately released. Only artificial baits may be used.

Bert Combs Lake (Clay County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Beshear Lake (Caldwell County):

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Boltz Lake (Grant County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Briggs Lake (Logan County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Buckhorn Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

MUSKELLUNGE -- 40-inch minimum size limit, one fish daily limit.

Bullock Pen Lake (Grant and Boone Counties):

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Cane Creek (Laurel County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 shall be immediately released and only artificial baits shall be used during this period.

Carpenter Lake (Daviness County):

Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Carnico Lake (Nicholas County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch minimum size limit.

Carr Creek Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

Carter Caves State Park Lake (also called Smokey Valley Lake): Fishing during daylight hours only.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, 3 fish daily or in possession.

Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Casey Creek (Trigg County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 must be released immediately and only artificial baits may be used.

Cave Run Lake:

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 13 to 16-inch protective slot limit. All largemouth bass between 13 and 16 inches in length must be released immediately.

SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 16-inch size limit

Cedar Creek Lake (Lincoln County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 20-inch minimum size limit, 1 fish daily limit.

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch minimum size limit, 15 fish daily limit.

BLUEGILL AND REDEAR SUNFISH (shellcracker) -- 30 fish daily limit, singly or combined

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily limit, 12-inch minimum size limit.

Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Corinth Lake (Grant County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited. CHANNEL CATFISH — 12-inch minimum size limit.

Cumberland Lake:

CRAPPIE - 10-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH BASS - 15-inch size limit.

SMALLMOUTH BASS - 18-inch size limit.

STRIPED BASS - 24-inch size limit, 2 fish daily limit

Cumberland River below Lake Cumberland from Wolf Creek Dam to the Tennessee state line:

BROWN TROUT — 20-inch size limit, 1 fish daily limit, also applies to all tributary streams.

RAINBOW TROUT – 15 to 20-inch protective slot limit. All trout caught between 15 and 20 inches must be immediately released. Five fish daily limit, only one rainbow trout may be longer than 20 inches. Also applies to all tributary streams.

All anglers must possess a trout permit on this portion of Cumberland River. This also includes Hatchery Creek and all tributaries up to the first riffle.

Cumberland River from Barkley Lake Dam downstream to confluence with Ohio River:

SAUGER -- 14-inch size limit.

STRIPED BASS — 15-inch minimum size limit, five fish daily limit

HYBRID STRIPED BASS — 5 fish daily limit, 15 inch size limit

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park: (301 KAR 1:035)

Special fishing regulations are in effect on Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. For complete fishing information on this area contact: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, PO Box 1848, Middlesboro, KY 40965, phone (606) 248-2817.

Dale Hollow Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 10-inch size limit, 15 fish daily limit.

BLACK BASS CREEL -- includes largemouth, smallmouth and Kentucky (spotted) bass -- 5 fish daily limit on black bass singly or combined, only two of which may be smallmouth bass.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

SMALLMOUTH BASS – 16 to 21-inch protective slot limit. One fish over 21 inches and one fish under 16 inches may be kept daily.

MUSKIE -- 1 fish daily.

SAUGER -- 14-inch size limit, 10 fish daily limit.

RAINBOW and LAKE TROUT -- April 1-Oct. 31: no size limit, 7 fish daily limit (only 2 may be lake trout). Nov.1-March 31: 22-inch size limit, 2 fish daily limit, singly or combined.

WALLEYE -- 16-inch size limit, 5 fish daily limit.

Dewey Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

Dix River from Herrington Lake Dam downstream for two miles: Fishing with artificial lures or flies only.

BROWN TROUT -- 15-inch size limit.

Dog Fork (Wolfe County): Only artificial bait with a single hook shall be used.

BROOK TROUT shall be immediately released.

East Fork Clarks River (Calloway County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 on the section of East Fork, Clarks River from Bee Creek upstream to the Old Salem Church Road bridge must be immediately released. Only artificial baits may be used.

East Fork Indian Creek (Menifee County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 shall be immediately released and only artificial bait shall be used during this period.

Elkhorn Creek in Franklin County from confluence of North and South forks downstream to Kentucky River:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS – 12 to 16-inch protective slot limit. Largemouth and smallmouth bass between 12 and 16 inches long must be immediately released. Daily limit of 6 may include no more than 2 fish longer than 16 inches.

Elk Spring Creek (Wayne County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 must be immediately released and only artificial baits may be used.

Elmer Davis Lake (Owen County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

LARGEMOUTH BASS — 12 to 15-inch protective slot limit. All black bass between 12 and 15 inches in length must be released immediately.

CHANNEL CATFISH — 12-inch minimum size limit.

Fagan Branch Lake (also called Lebanon City Lake, Marion County):

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS — 12 to 15-inch protective slot limit. All largemouth and smallmouth bass between 12 and 15 inches long must be released immediately.

Fishtrap Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 15-inch size limit; 5 fish daily limit or in possession, singly or combined.

Game Farm Lakes (Franklin County): UPPER GAME FARM LAKE: Fishing during daylight hours only. Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily limit, 8 fish possession limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, 3 fish daily limit, 6 fish possession limit.

LOWER GAME FARM LAKE: Fishing during daylight hours only.

Only children 12 years of age and younger may fish, 3 fish daily limit regardless of species.

General Butler State Park Lake (Carroll County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS: -- 15-inch minimum size limit.

Golden Pond (Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area):

CHANNEL CATFISH — 15-inch minimum size limit, 5 fish daily creel limit.

Grayson Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 15-inch size limit, 5 fish daily and possession limit singly or combined.

Greenbo Lake (Greenup County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

BLUEGILL AND OTHER SUNFISH – 15 fish daily creel limit.

Green River Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit.

Guist Creek Lake (Shelby County):

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 15-inch size limit; 5 fish daily limit or in possession, singly or combined.

CHANNEL CATFISH — 12-inch minimum size limit.

Herrington Lake & Dix River (upstream from Herrington Lake Dam, including all tributaries above dam):

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 20 fish daily limit, possession 40, singly or combined. No more than 5 of a daily limit or 10 of the possession limit may be 15 inches or longer.

Kentucky & Barkley lakes (and their connecting canal):

CRAPPIE -- 10-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

SAUGER -- 14-inch size limit.

Kincaid Lake (Pendleton County):

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area: (301 KAR 1:031)

Special fishing regulations are in effect for ponds and small lakes within Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area. For complete fishing information on this area, anglers should contact: Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Golden Pond, KY 42231, phone (270) 924-2000.

Lake Chumley (Lincoln County): Fishing during daylight hours only.

Lake Jericho (Henry County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit

Lake Malone:

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 12 to 15-inch protective slot limit.

Largemouth bass between 12 and 15 inches must be immediately released.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Laurel River Lake:

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 18-inch size limit.

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch minimum size limit, 15 fish daily limit.

Leary Lake (Grant County): Fishing during daylight hours only.

BLUEGILL -- 15 fish daily, 30 fish possession limit.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily, 8 fish possession limit.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, 3 fish daily, 6 fish possession limit.

Lebanon City Lake: (see Fagan Branch Lake)

Left Fork, Beaver Creek (Floyd County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 shall be released immediately and only artificial baits may be used.

Lick Creek (Simpson County): All trout caught from October 1 through March 31 shall be released immediately and only artificial baits may be used.

Lincoln Homestead State Park Lake (Washington County): Fishing during daylight hours only. Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily, 8 fish possession limit.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit; 3 fish daily limit.

Marion County Lake: Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

Mauzy Lake (Union County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- no size limit.

McNeely Lake (Jefferson County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Middle Fork, Red River (Powell County): Within the Natural Bridge State Park, all trout caught from October 1 through March 31 must be immediately released and only artificial baits may be used.

Mill Creek Lake (Powell and Wolfe counties):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch minimum size limit; 3 fish daily creel limit. Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Nolin River Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, except 1 fish in the daily limit or 2 in the possession limit may be less than 15 inches long. Lake upper boundary extended to the Wheelers Mill Road bridge in the Nolin River arm and to the Hwy. 728 bridge in the Bacon Creek arm (formerly defined as first riffle upstream in Bacon Creek and Nolin River).

Ohio River: (see also, "Bordering Waters" page 13)

WALLEYE, SAUGER and their HYBRIDS -- no size limit, 10 fish daily limit, singly or combined.

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 30 fish daily limit, only 4 fish in daily limit may be 15 inches or longer.

Otter Creek (Meade County): All trout caught in Fort Knox Military Reservation and in Otter Creek Park from October 1 through March 31 shall be released immediately and only artificial baits may be used. Fort Knox Military Reservation requires the purchase of a \$10 permit to fish and is closed to fishing on Tuesdays. Anglers must check-in with the Fort Knox Hunt Control Office at (502) 624-2712

before each day's fishing. There is a one-mile section of Otter Creek as posted by signs in Fort Knox Military Reservation where trout fishing is open to statewide regulations.

Paint Creek (Johnson County): 16-inch minimum size limit and 1 fish daily creel limit on trout from the KY 40 bridge downstream to the first U.S. 460 bridge crossing.

Paintsville Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 12 to 15-inch protective slot limit.

All largemouth and smallmouth bass between 12 and 15 inches must be released immediately.

Parched Corn Creek (Wolfe County): Only artificial bait with single hook shall be used. BROOK TROUT shall be immediately released.

Peabody WMA's Goose, Island & South lakes: Fishing open March 16 through October 14, during daylight hours only. In addition to a fishing license, a \$12.50 user permit is required of persons age 16 and over while on Peabody WMA. Permits can be purchased where fishing licenses are sold.

BLUEGILL -- 15 fish daily and possession limit.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 15-inch size limit, 4 fish daily, 8 fish possession limit.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit, 3 fish daily, 6 fish possession limit.

REDBREAST SUNFISH -- no size limit, 15 fish daily and possession limit.

WALLEYE & HYBRIDS -- 15-inch size limit, 1 fish daily and possession limit.

FROGS -- may not be taken by any method on Goose, Island and South lakes.

Pennyrile Lake (Christian County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 12 to 15-inch protective slot limit. All largemouth bass between 12 and 15 inches must be released immediately.

Poor Fork and its tributaries (Letcher County): Downstream to the first crossing of Highway 932, only artificial bait with single hook shall be used. BROOK TROUT shall be immediately released.

Reba Lake (Madison County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited. LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit. 3 fish daily limit.

Robinson Forest WMA: See Addington Enterprises & Robinson Forest WMAs.

Rock Creek, (McCreary County): From Bell Farm Bridge upstream to Tennessee state line, all trout caught from October 1 through March 31 shall be immediately released and only artificial bait shall be used during this period.

Rough River Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit except 1 fish in the daily limit 2 in the possession limit may be less than 15 inches long.

HYBRID STRIPED BASS -- For size and creel purposes, hybrid striped bass are distinguished from white bass as follows: the rear patch of teeth on the tongue of the hybrid striped bass is separated; the rear patch of teeth on the white bass is not separated and appears rounded or U-shaped.

Shanty Hollow Lake (Warren County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 12-inch minimum size limit.

Shillalah Creek, (Bell County): Outside the Cumberland Gap National Park as posted, only artificial bait with single hook shall be used. BROOK TROUT shall be immediately released.

Spurlington Lake (Taylor County): Possession or use of shad for bait is prohibited.

Swift Camp Creek (Clifty Wilderness, Wolfe County): All trout caught from October 1 through May 31 shall be released immediately and only artificial baits may be used.

Sympson Lake, (Nelson County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

Taylorville Lake:

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch size limit, 15 fish daily limit, possession limit 30.

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

WHITE BASS, YELLOW BASS, STRIPED BASS and their HYBRIDS -- 10 fish daily limit, singly or combined. No more than 5 of the daily limit may be 15 inches or longer.

Lake upper boundary extended to Dry Dock Road on Salt River (formerly defined as first riffle upstream in Salt River). The area east of Van Buren Boat Ramp as marked by buoys and signs is closed to all hunting, fishing, boating and trespassing (except for quota deer hunts) November 1 through the last day of February, except the area between Van Buren Boat Ramp and the Hwy. 248 bridge is open to fishing November 1 through November 14.

Taylorville Lake WMA ponds: open to fishing in March, 2003

LARGEMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch daily size limit, 1 fish daily limit

CHANNEL CATFISH -- 4 fish daily limit

Tennessee River from Kentucky Lake Dam downstream to confluence with Ohio River:

SAUGER -- 14-inch size limit.

STRIPED BASS -- 5 fish daily limit, 15-inch minimum size limit.

HYBRID STRIPED BASS -- 5 fish daily limit, 15 inch size limit

Wood Creek Lake (Laurel County):

LARGEMOUTH BASS AND SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch minimum size limit

CRAPPIE -- 9-inch minimum size limit

Wolf Creek Fish Hatchery Stream from the galvanized culvert/tile upstream to the hatchery discharge:

RAINBOW TROUT -- 5 fish daily limit.

Yatesville Lake:

LARGEMOUTH and SMALLMOUTH BASS -- 15-inch size limit.

Dispose of bait on land or in the trash

Bait and non-native plants and animals hitchhiking in bait can harm our lakes and rivers.

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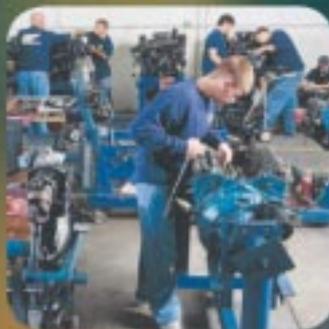


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LICENSES AND SEASONS

SPORT FISHING LICENSES & PERMIT FEES (301 KAR 3:022; KRS 150.225)

Type of License/Permit	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT
Annual Combination Hunting/Fishing	22.50	*
Senior/Disabled Combination Hunting/Fishing**	5.00	*
Annual Resident Fishing	15.00	35.00
Trout Permit	10.00	10.00
Joint Husband/Wife Annual Fishing	27.00	*
1 Day Fishing	6.00	7.00
2 Day Fishing	12.00	14.00
Nonresident 3 Day Fishing	21.00	
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing	25.00	
Sportsman's License ** (includes combination hunting/fishing, statewide deer permit, all spring and fall turkey permits, state waterfowl permit & trout permit)	80.00	*
Elk Quota Hunt Application Permit (avail. thru May)	10.00	10.00
Peabody WMA User Permit	12.50	12.50
Starfire WMA User Permit	12.50	12.50
Land Between the Lakes (LBL) User Permit	20.00	20.00

* Not available

** Peabody, Addington and LBL user permits and elk quota hunt application permit not included.

Annual license/permit authorization numbers are valid from the date of purchase through the last day in February. **New licenses are required annually March 1.** A temporary fishing license is valid for the period shown on the license. (301) KAR 3:022

Fishing season is open year-round in Kentucky, except on waterfowl refuges and as otherwise noted in this guide. Some waters have more restrictive limits than the statewide size and creel limits, check special fishing regulations section for details. Always ASK FIRST before entering privately owned land.

Licenses are valid March 1 through last day of February.

BUYING LICENSES & PERMITS

Kentucky fishing (and hunting) licenses and permits can be purchased from more than 1,000 locations throughout the Commonwealth. Most Wal-mart, K-mart, county court clerk offices and outdoor sporting goods stores sell licenses. A complete list of license retailers can be found on the internet at fw.ky.gov.

Unless license exempt, anglers must purchase and carry the correct type of fishing license and/or permit while fishing. Anglers who purchase a "paper" license must fill in their Signature, Address, City, State, Zip Code, Eye color, Hair color, Sex, Height and Weight in the blanks provided on the license prior to fishing.

Licenses and permits, in the form of a license authorization number can also be purchased TOLL-FREE by phone 24-hours a day, or on the internet. Authorizations numbers serve as proof of

buying a license, and must be retained in the angler's possession, in addition to a PICTURE ID while fishing.

FOR A LICENSE BY PHONE
Call Toll-free 1 (877) 598-2401

FOR A LICENSE THROUGH THE INTERNET
Visit fw.ky.gov

Kentucky hunting and fishing license sales by phone are handled for the KDFWR by Bass Pro, and can be purchased 24-hours a day. Except for a Senior/Disabled Combination License, Junior Hunting License, Jr. Deer Permits & Trapping Licenses, all other licenses can be purchased over the phone.

All Kentucky hunting and fishing licenses and permits, except Junior Hunting Licenses, Junior Deer Permits, Trapping Licenses and Resident Joint Husband/Wife Fishing Licenses, can be purchased through the KDFWR website.

Persons who purchase licenses and permits over the phone or Internet:

- 1) May use a Visa, MasterCard or Discover credit card;
- 2) will be charged a processing fee;
- 3) will be required to provide a social security or driver's license number and date of birth. (If purchasing a Disabled License (by Internet only)

you must provide your disability authorization card number);

- 4) will be issued an authorization number which serves as a license/permit; and
- 5) must have the authorization number in addition to a picture I.D. while hunting or fishing.

If you purchase by phone or over the internet, you will NOT receive a paper license or permit in the mail - just a license authorization number at the end of your purchase.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AND EXEMPTIONS

(KRS 150.010, 150.170)

1. The resident owner of farmlands, his spouse and dependent children may fish on their land without a license. Tenants, their spouses and dependent children may fish without a license on farmlands where they live and work.
2. Resident servicemen on furlough of more than three days may fish statewide without a license, but must carry proper identification and papers showing furlough status.
3. Residents and nonresidents ages 15 and younger.
4. Persons fishing on the first Saturday and Sunday in June during Free Fishing Days are not required to have a license or permit.
5. Persons fishing within the boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park

Resident Disability License

The following are required and eligible to purchase the discounted (\$5) Senior/Disabled Combination Hunting and Fishing License (which includes all state-required permits except WMA user permits, a quota elk hunt draw permit and a trapping license):

1) Kentucky residents certified totally and permanently disabled by the Federal Social Security Administration, a state Workers Compensation Board, the Kentucky Teacher Retirement System or the United States Railroad Retirement Board.

2) Kentucky resident employees of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, declared totally and permanently disabled by a recognized authority.

3) Kentucky resident veterans with a permanent 50-percent disability as the result of military-related injuries; and

4) Kentucky residents 65 years old or older who show proof of age and residency may buy a senior/disabled license.

Persons with the disabilities listed above and who qualify for a discounted Senior/Disabled Combination License must first obtain a disability authorization card to be able to purchase this special \$5 license from a license vendor. The procedure is as follows:

If your disability is through the:

1) **Federal Social Security Administration** – contact your local social security office and request a TPQY long form.

2) **Veteran's Administration** – contact your local VA office and request a letter stating your disability is at least 50% service connected.

3) **State Worker's Compensation Board** – Request an application from the KDFWR, fill it out and send to the State Worker's Compensation Board.

4) **United States Railroad Retirement Board** – Contact the Board and request a letter stating you are 100% totally and permanently disabled.

5) **Kentucky Teacher Retirement System** – Contact the Teacher Retirement System and request written documentation stating you are on disability retirement.

6) **United States Office of Personnel Management** – contact the federal Office of Personnel Management and obtain certification of employment and documentation of being 100% disabled.

To obtain a disability license authorization card:

*This does not apply to those who qualify for a Disability License through Worker's Compensation.

Mail or FAX your disability certification to: KDFWR Disability License

#1 Game Farm Road

Frankfort, KY 40601

FAX (502) 564-9136

You may also bring the documentation in person to the KDFWR office in Frankfort during business hours 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Once the proper documentation is processed, applicants will receive by mail an authorization (green) card that authorizes the individual to purchase the \$5 discounted Senior/Disabled Combination Hunting & Fishing License from ANY license vendor. **The green authorization card is not a license.**

The authorization card must be presented to the license seller at the time of purchase. Authorization cards are valid for 3 years, indicated by an expiration date printed on the card. When the card expires, you must reapply for a new discount authorization card. Senior/Disability Combination Licenses are valid through the end of February like any other license. If you lose your card, you may contact the KDFWR for a replacement at the above address.

Do not send any money to the KDFWR.

You will be charged the \$5 discounted price when you go to buy your license.

A senior/disabled license entitles the holder to hunt and fish for all species including trout, deer, turkey, migratory game birds and waterfowl without additional state permits (federal waterfowl stamp required.) The holder of this license must carry proof of residency and age (driver's license) or disability.

Licenses Required for Resident

Anglers 65 and Older

Kentucky residents 65 years of age and older who present proof of age and residency are eligible to purchase the discounted **Senior/Disabled Combination Hunting and Fishing License** (\$5). Those eligible for this special license are not required to purchase any other state permits or bonus permits to keep trout, hunt deer, turkey or waterfowl or other migratory birds. WMA user permits and elk quota hunt application permits must be purchased separately. Seniors should carry ID with proof of age/residency while hunting or fishing. The minimum value of the hunting/fishing privileges of this special discounted license is \$87.50.

Resident Sportsman's License (Save\$37.50!)

Residents who both hunt and fish for several species may want to consider the Resident Sportsman's License. This license includes a combination hunting and fishing license, spring turkey permit

(two turkeys), fall gun turkey permit (one turkey), fall archery turkey permit (two turkeys), statewide deer permit (two deer), state waterfowl permit and trout permit. Purchased separately, these items would cost \$37.50 more than buying the Sportsman's package deal. WMA user permits, an elk draw permit and bonus deer permits must be purchased separately. Sportsman's License holders must fill out a hunter harvest survey for migratory birds.

TROUT PERMITS

(301 KAR 1:201)

Unless license exempt, anglers who intend to keep trout must have a trout permit (\$10). A trout permit is included with the resident senior/disabled combination license and resident sportsman's license. All licensed anglers fishing the portion of the Cumberland River from Wolf Creek Dam to the Tennessee state line, its tributaries up to the first riffle and Hatchery Creek are required to possess a trout permit. (See Kentucky Trout Waters in this guide for details and for a complete list of waters where trout are present.)

PAY LAKES

(KRS 150.660)

A person fishing in a pay lake licensed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources needs either a Kentucky fishing license or a free permit issued by the operator. If the lake is not licensed by the operator, anglers need a valid Kentucky fishing license.

FREE FISHING DAYS

(301 KAR 1:210)

Every year Kentucky offers free fishing. Every year Kentucky offers free fishing days the first weekend in June (**June 4-5, 2005**). On free fishing days no license (including the Kentucky trout permit) is required of residents or nonresidents to fish any Kentucky waters. All other fishing regulations remain in effect. Free fishing days are offered to promote fishing and National Fishing Week.

LITTERING

(KRS 433.757)

Littering is not only unsightly, but is harmful to humans and wildlife. Fishing line should be discarded in the trash or at a recycling center, not in or around bodies of water. Discarded fishing line may be hazardous to wildlife and the lower unit of boats. Animals may be ensnared in the line and lose appendages or die. Fishing line caught in a prop shaft may cause seal leaks and lower unit failure. Anglers, unfortunately, are often the biggest litter bugs. These actions cast a bad light on all anglers.

BORDERING WATERS

All Kentucky anglers who fish reciprocal waters must have a valid Kentucky fishing license.

Ohio River Fishing (KRS 150.170)

An angler with a Kentucky fishing license may fish the entire main stem of the Ohio River from a boat, or a bordering state's bank without buying the other state's license (bordering states include Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio).

This does not apply if fishing a bordering state's embayments or tributaries, which begin at a straight line between opposite points where the tributary or embayment meets the main stem of the river.

Anglers fishing from a bordering state's bank, or in a bordering state's tributaries and embayments must follow the size and creel limits of the state where the angler is located. For example, a Kentucky licensed angler can stand on the Indiana bank and fish the main stem of the Ohio River without an Indiana fishing license, but must abide by Indiana's size and creel limits.

Mississippi River Fishing (KRS 150.170)

Anglers licensed in Kentucky may fish Missouri portions of the Mississippi River without buying a Missouri fishing license.

Each state recognizes the sport fishing licenses and permits of the other state on the Mississippi River. The river is defined as the main channel and immediate side or secondary channels and chutes. It does not include oxbow or floodplain lakes or any tributary streams. A tributary is delineated by the straight line between opposite points where the tributary connects with the main body of the Mississippi River. Furthermore, the river does not include backwaters that extend onto the floodplain or tributaries when the river exceeds 33 feet at the gauging station at Cairo, Illinois.

Sport fishing license or permit holders may fish from, or attach any device or equipment to land along the river under the jurisdiction of the other state. Landowner permission is required to fish from the bank.

Sport fishing license holders shall abide by the regulations in the state in whose waters they are fishing and when fishing in waters they are not licensed to fish, shall comply with the most restrictive regulation.

Dale Hollow Lake

Anglers may use either a Tennessee or Kentucky sport fishing license while fishing in the Wolf River arm of Dale Hollow Lake. This includes the Illwill Creek embayment beginning at a line

crossing the Wolf River at its mouth where it joins the Obey River and the main part of the lake.

Anglers must obey the regulations of the state in which they are licensed. Kentucky residents must have a Kentucky license.

Kentucky Lake

On Kentucky Lake, anglers with either a valid Kentucky or Tennessee sport fishing license may fish from Egner's Ferry Bridge (U.S. 68 and Hwy. 80) in Kentucky south to the Governor Ned McWhorter Bridge (U.S. 79 and Hwy. 76) in Tennessee. This includes all embayments and tributaries, except the Blood River embayment in Kentucky. Anglers must abide by the fishing regulations of the state in which they are fishing.

Big South Fork of the Cumberland River

Anglers may use either a Tennessee or a Kentucky sport fishing license while fishing that portion of the Big South Fork from the Leatherwood Ford bridge (Highway 297) in Tennessee to the Highway 92 bridge at Yamacraw, Kentucky.

Anglers must obey the regulations of the state in which they are licensed. Kentucky residents must have a Kentucky license.

Other Bordering Waters

On all other bordering waters, boundaries are set by state lines. Obey the laws of the state in which you are fishing.



Some 11-year old girls like to hang out at the mall.
Some 11-year old girls seek adventure elsewhere.

Wouldn't you rather be elk hunting?
It's only \$10 to apply for a chance!

Drawn, licensed hunters who live in Kentucky will only pay another \$25 for a permit to hunt. Non-residents will only pay \$300 if drawn. That's a tremendous deal compared to similar opportunities in other states.

You can apply in person at any license dealer, over the phone or over the internet. The deadline is July 31. Stop by a KDFWR agent today, call 1-877-598-2401, or visit fw.ky.gov 24-hours a day.

Drawing open to residents and nonresidents. Up to 10% of available permits may go to nonresidents.

BULLFROGS

(301 KAR 1:082)

The taking season for bullfrogs opens at noon on the third Friday in May (May 20, 2005) and runs through Oct. 31. If a gun or bow and arrow is used, a hunting license is required. If frogs are taken by pole and line, a fishing license is required. If frogs are taken by gig or by hand, then either hunting or fishing license is valid. The daily noon-to-noon creel limit for bullfrogs is 15. The possession limit is 30.

TURTLES

(301 KAR 1:058)

Anglers may take snapping turtles (except Anglers may take snapping turtles (except alligator snapping turtles) and softshell turtles year round by the same methods legal for taking rough fish species. Commercial fishing gear may not be used to take turtles. A hunting license is required when taking turtles by gun or by bow and arrow. Otherwise a fishing license is required.

Turtle traps may be one of two kinds: either a barrel or drum with a tilting trigger board or a floating log raft with an enclosed twine or wire mesh bag. Turtle traps must be inspected daily. All turtles must be removed daily except one decoy turtle may remain. Any other species (except soft shelled and snapping turtles) caught in a turtle trap must be released unharmed.

GRASS CARP HARVEST PROHIBITED

(301 KAR 1:201)

Harvesting grass carp is prohibited in any lake owned by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Anglers who catch a grass carp from one of these lakes must immediately return the fish to the water where it was caught. Grass carp are used to control aquatic vegetation. Signs are posted at applicable lakes.

LIVE BAIT FOR PERSONAL USE

(301 KAR 1:130, 1:122, 1:130)

Holders of sport fishing licenses may take live bait from public waters and may possess up to 500 minnows, 500 crayfish, 100 salamanders, 100 frogs (other than bullfrogs), 100 tadpoles, 100 native lampreys, 500 other aquatic invertebrate organisms other than mussels, 500 shad (except on lakes where shad possession/use is prohibited), 500 herring and any number of Asiatic clams. A commercial license is required to take live bait from public waters open to commercial fishing for the purpose of selling. Live bait may be taken with the following gear:

Dip Nets: Maximum size of 3 feet in diameter is legal in the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, Cumberland River below Barkley Dam, Kentucky River

below Lock No. 14, and all lakes having 1,000 or more surface acres.

Minnow Traps: Maximum legal size statewide: 3 feet long, 18 inches in diameter, 1-inch openings for catching.

Seines: Maximum legal size statewide: 10 feet long, 4 feet deep, 1/4-inch mesh. Maximum legal size in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and Kentucky and Barkley lakes: 30 feet long, 6 feet deep and 1/4-inch bar mesh.

Sport Cast Nets: Maximum sport cast net size is 20 feet in diameter with maximum 1-inch bar mesh statewide except in the following waters. Sport cast nets prohibited in: 1) lakes having fewer than 500 surface acres, 2) any of the streams and tailwaters listed in the KDFWR "Kentucky Trout Waters" section of this guide, 3) tributaries of the Cumberland River between Wolf Creek Dam and the Tennessee state line except Crocus and Marrowbone creeks where sport cast mesh size must be made of 1-inch bar mesh only, 4) from the mouth of Crocus Creek upstream for 50 yards.

All sport fish incidentally taken while capturing live bait with seines, dip nets or cast nets must be released immediately and unharmed into the water.

No live fish, live bait fish or live bait organisms that are not native or established in Kentucky waters shall be bought, sold, possessed, imported, or in any way used or released into waters of this Commonwealth. Blueback herring are not native to Kentucky and may not be imported or possessed in this state.

Regardless of size or how obtained, it is illegal to use any sport fish (except redear sunfish) for bait. (Sport fish species listed on page 6.) Minnows are defined as all fish, except sport fish species, less than 6 inches long. Bluegills are not sport fish species and may be taken for bait as described above.

FISHING METHODS

SPORT FISHING TROTTLINES, JUGGING and SET LINES

(301 KAR 1:056; KRS 150.010)

A sport fishing trotline is a line with no more than 50 single or multi-barbed baited hooks that must be at least 18 inches apart. A sport fishing trotline must be set at least three feet below the water's surface. Jugging is fishing with a single baited line attached to any floating object. A jug line may have no more than one single or multi barbed hook. A set line is a line with one single or multi barbed hook. It may be attached to a tree limb, tree trunk, bank pole or other stationary object on the bank of a stream or impoundment.

One person may use no more than two sport fishing trotlines, 50 jug lines or 50 set lines at any one time. Each sport fishing trotline, jug line or set line must be: 1) permanently labeled with the name and address of the user; 2) baited, checked and all fish removed at least once every 24 hours; 3) removed from water, bank or tree when fishing ceases.

PROHIBITED AREAS: Sport fishing trotlines, jug lines or set lines may not be used within 200 yards below any dam. Sport fishing trotlines are not allowed in Department owned/managed lakes having less than 500 surface acres, except those located on Ballard and Peal WMAs. No sport fishing trotlines are allowed within 700 yards below Kentucky Dam, the area between Barkley Dam and Highway 62 bridge, or below the following Ohio River dams from the face of the dam to the end of the outer lock wall: Smithland, Newburgh, Cannelton, Markland, Meldahl and Greenup; McAlpine downstream to the K&I railroad bridge; J.T. Meyers (Uniontown) to the end of the outer lock wall and that portion of the split channel around the southern part of Wabash Island from the fixed weir dam to the first dike.

Jug lines are not allowed in Department owned/managed lakes having less than 500 surface acres except Bullock Pen, Carter Caves, Elmer Davis, Greenbo and Kincaid lakes and those lakes located on Ballard, Peal and Swan Lake WMAs.

GIGGING AND SNAGGING FISH

(301 KAR 1:020, 1:075, 1:082; KRS Giggling means spearing or impaling fish on any pronged or barbed instrument attached to the end of any rigid object. Snagging means taking fish or other aquatic animals by a rapid drawing motion (rather than enticement by bait) using a hand-held pole and attached line with a single or one multiple fish hook. Except, in Green River, Rolling Fork River and their tributaries, up to five single or treble hooks may be used for snagging.

A person may gig or snag fish from the bank. Snagging is not legal from a boat. Giggling is legal from a boat only on lakes 500 surface acres or larger and only during daylight hours.

Giggling and snagging are not legal from a platform or within 200 yards of a dam, except below Kentucky Dam. Otherwise, giggling/snagging is permitted day or night in all portions of lakes and streams open to these methods (refer to prohibited areas below).

The season for giggling and/or snagging rough fish is from February 1 through May 10. It is illegal to possess a gig on a stream or lake or in a boat from November 1 through January 31. Except, persons may gig rough fish through the ice any time the surface is frozen thick enough to stand on, and the gigger must gig while supported by the ice. Regard-

less of condition, all sport fish taken by gigging and snagging must be immediately returned to the water except in the Tennessee River below Kentucky Dam. Snagging in the Tennessee River below Kentucky Dam is permitted anytime during the year from the banks only. However, snagging is not allowed on the newly installed fishing piers and jetties. The daily creel limit is 15 fish, and cannot exceed the daily creel limit set for any sport species, even if the daily limit for a sport species is more than 15. All fish snagged below Kentucky Dam must be kept except shad or herring, and if the legal limit of any sport fish species is reached before the combined limit of 15, snagging must stop immediately.

In the Tennessee River below Kentucky Dam, a snagging rod, including the handle, may not be longer than 7-1/2 feet and must be equipped with line, guides and reel. Only one hook may be attached to the line, either single or treble. Any person in the act of snagging may not possess more fish than the combined daily limit or the legal limit for black bass and sauger.

Gigging and snagging fish are prohibited in the following waters. Please refer to the "Kentucky Trout Waters" section of this guide for other waters closed to gigging and snagging:

Cumberland River, below Wolf Creek Dam down stream to the Tennessee line including tributaries within 1/2 mile of its junction with the Cumberland River

Cumberland River, below Barkley Dam down stream to the US 62 bridge

Middle Fork Kentucky River, from Buckhorn Lake Dam downstream to the Breathitt County line -- Perry County

Rough River, below Rough River Lake Dam downstream to the Highway 54 bridge -- Breckinridge and Grayson counties.

TICKLING AND NOODLING

(301 KAR 1:075; KRS 150.010)

The tickling and noodling (hand grabbing) season for rough fish is June 1 through August 31, during daylight hours only. Tickling and noodling means taking fish directly by hand, or with the aid of a handled hook. These methods are permitted in all waters. The daily creel limit is 15 rough fish, no more than 5 of which can be catfish.

BOW FISHING (301 KAR 1:090)

Rough fish may be taken year-round by bow and arrow with line attached, but paddlefish may not be taken at night. Sport fish may not be taken with a bow and arrow. Catfish have a daily limit of 5

(paddlefish are not catfish.) No bow and arrow may be used within 700 yards below Kentucky Dam or within 200 yards of any other dam in the state. Bow fishing is prohibited on the list of streams in the "Kentucky Trout Waters" section of this guide. Bow fishing is also prohibited on the three rivers listed under the "Gigging and Snagging" section of this guide. Persons using a bow and arrow for fishing must have the appropriate fishing license and may take rough fish from bank or boat. There is no limit on other rough fish.

The United Bowhunters of Kentucky initiated a new state record program for fish harvested by bow and arrow. Visit their website at www.unitedbowhuntersofkentucky.org for details and guidelines.

SPEAR FISHING (301 KAR 1:040)

Underwater spearing of rough fish with hand-held or mechanically propelled spear is permitted year-round, but only in lakes having 1,000 surface acres or more. All participants in this sport must be submerged while spear fishing. Only rough fish may be taken and the appropriate fishing license is required. The daily limit is 15 fish.

KENTUCKY STATE BOWFISHING RECORD FISH

SPECIES	WEIGHT	TAKEN BY	LOCATION	DATE
Bowfin	12 lbs., 6 oz.	Matt Kemper	Ohio River	07/22/04
Bream	1 lb., 1 oz.	Darnell Hatfield	Kentucky Lake	05/01/03
Smallmouth Buffalo	57 lbs., 14 oz.	Wayne Hargis	Lake Barkley	04/17/04
Bigmouth Buffalo	19 lbs., 12 oz.	Robert Bellew	Lake Barkley	05/27/04
Catfish – Blue				
Catfish – Channel	23 lbs., 11 oz.	Kerry Thompson	Private Pond (Hardin County)	08/08/03
Catfish – Flathead	60 lbs., 9 oz.	Jay Knight	Kentucky Lake	05/22/04
Carp – Common	28 lbs., 8 oz.	Jeremy Skaggs	Dale Hollow Lake	05/08/04
Carp – Big Head	52 lbs.	Aaron Pryor	Ohio River	07/14/02
Carp – Silver	31 lbs.	Dan Richeson	Ohio River	05/29/04
Carp – White Amur	51 lbs.	Casey Johnson	Kentucky Lake	06/08/04
Freshwater Drum	8 lbs., 2 oz.	David McCoy	Ohio River	07/24/04
Long Nose Gar	26 lbs., 4 oz.	Albert Hargis	Ohio River	07/19/04
Short Nose Gar	9 lbs., 3 oz.	Billy Oldson	Lake Barkley	05/04/03
Spotted Gar	7 lbs., 1 oz.	David Lubbehusen	Kentucky Lake	05/01/04
Goldfish				
Mullet	1 lb., 12 oz.	Tom Jenkins	Tennessee River	07/25/03
Paddlefish	20 lbs., 12 oz.	David McCoy	Ohio River	06/05/04
Shad (all species)	0 lbs., 14 oz.	Lee Dickey	Kentucky Lake	07/26/03
Skipjack Herring				
Sucker – White	0 lbs., 6 oz.	Aaron Pryor	Rough River Lake	04/29/03
Sucker – Redhorse	3lbs., 9 oz.	Walt Kloepfel	Dale Hollow Lake	08/08/03

ASK FIRST

All persons must obtain permission to enter private lands for any reason, including fishing. When stream fishing, be aware that the stream bottom by be privately owned and persons must have written permission from the landowner to enter that land. Any person fishing on either public or private property shall not commit acts of depredation or cause damage to any property in any manner.

GENERAL INFORMATION

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

(301 KAR 1:110, 1:115, 1:120, 1:122, 1:201; KRS 150.010, 150.092, 150.460, 150.640, KRS 235.290)

Following are some bits of information not covered elsewhere in this guide:

1. Fish may not be taken with use of a firearm.
2. It is unlawful to use public waters for the private or commercial propagation of fish.
3. Fishing tournaments involving 100 or more boats are regulated and scheduled by the Division of Law Enforcement, 1-800-858-1549.

"How many fishing poles am I allowed to have while fishing?" The answer is -- as many as you want. There is no limit on the number of fishing poles (or fishing rods) an angler may use at one time.

"May I clean my fish while on the water?" Anglers shall not remove any part of the head or tail of any fish for which there is a size or creel limit until finished fishing and off the water.

"If I have my pond stocked by the KDFWR, do I have to let the public fish it?" No.

"May I keep sport fish in my aquarium?" Yes, but be sure the fish are legally obtained and are of legal size. You can fish for them, abiding by legal size and creel limits, or purchase sport fish from a licensed fish propagator. Keep the receipt or other written proof showing the fish were legally acquired.

"May I replace my lost fishing license?" Yes. You have two options. You can send \$4 to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources and wait two to three weeks for a replacement to be sent to you by mail. The other option is to buy a replacement license and write to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, #1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601 for a refund. You must send in a copy of the new license to receive a refund (minus the \$4 replacement fee.)

"May I fish around a dock or a marina?" It depends. Most public marinas or boat docks have contractual agreements that allow their full control of their lease space, including the water and adjacent land. Anglers should check for signage around the dock or with the marina operator to determine if fishing is allowed.

"Do I have to burn my running lights at all times at night?" Yes, but only the white 360-degree light in the back of the boat. From sunset to sunrise in an area where other boats navigate, a boat shall display a steady white light visible 360-degrees at all times. This does not include the red and green running lights in front of the boat. The red and green lights must be displayed whenever the boat is under way.

CATCH AND RELEASE

The KDFWR supports catch and release of fish not needed for the table. **Releasing fish in a healthy state is an excellent conservation tool to maintain quality fishing opportunities.**

When releasing a fish, keep the fish in the water as much as possible. Do not allow the fish to flop in the boat or on the ground; the use of a net will assist you in controlling the fish. Gently handle the fish with wet hands and do not squeeze the fish or touch the gill or eye areas. Trout are better immobilized if held upside down. Black bass are easier to handle if held by the lower jaw. Remove hooks quickly using needle-nosed pliers. Deeply hooked fish should be released by clipping the line close to the mouth -- don't attempt to remove the hook. Sliding the fish back and forth through the water a few times will help it to become reoriented, and sometimes aids in its recovery.

Striped Bass -- Adult striped bass are very susceptible to delayed mortality following their release, even though these fish may initially appear in good condition. This is particularly a problem when water temperatures exceed 70 degrees. It is best not to release legal sized striped bass during this time.

A study reports that live-bait anglers can increase striped bass survival (12 fold) by using non-offset circle hooks (sizes 9/0 and 10/0). These hooks are available from major hook manufacturers, but are generally used by saltwater anglers.

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

The Kentucky Departments for Environmental Protection, Health Services and Fish and Wildlife Resources jointly issue a fish consumption advisory to the public when fish are found contaminated. Trace contaminants such as polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and chlordanes are found in some fish in Kentucky. An advisory cautions people about potential health problems that may result from eating fish caught from a particular area. An advisory does not ban eating fish; it is a guide to reduce your risk. This guide provides information on how often fish may be safely eaten. Most fish are healthy to eat and are an excellent source of low-fat protein.

Risks from eating contaminated fish can be reduced by the following:

...fillet the fish, remove the skin and trim all fat

...do not eat fish eggs

...broil, grill or bake the fillets instead of frying or microwaving

...do not eat or reuse juices or fats that cook out of the fish.

Fish consumption advisories are in effect for the following:

1) Statewide: All waters are under advisory for mercury. Women of childbearing

age and children 6 years of age or younger should eat no more than one meal per week of freshwater fish. Adult men and other women are not included in the consumption notice. This is not an emergency as organic mercury can occur naturally in the environment and does not affect swimmers, skiers or boaters. Fish can accumulate these low levels of mercury by eating plankton and other small aquatic creatures.

2) Drakes Creek: All fish from dam on W. Fork at Franklin, Ky. downstream to confluence with Barren River. (PCB)

3) Green River Lake: Carp and channel catfish. (PCB)

4) Little Bayou Creek: All fish from section of creek located in McCracken County. (PCB)

5) Mud River (Logan, Butler and Muhlenberg Counties):

From Hancock Lake Dam to Wolf Lick Creek (Logan County): Fish that feed on the bottom such as catfish, carp, suckers and freshwater drum should not be eaten. Game fish species such as black bass, sunfish and crappie may be eaten, but not more than one meal per month. Women of child bearing age and children should not eat any bottom-feeding fish from this segment of Mud River, but may eat six meals per year of game fish from this segment of Mud River. (PCB)

From Wolf Lick Creek to the Green River (Butler and Muhlenberg Counties):

Fish that feed on the bottom such as catfish, carp, suckers and freshwater drum may be eaten, but not more than one meal per month. Game fish species such as black bass, sunfish and crappie may be eaten, but not more than one meal per week. Women of childbearing age and children should not eat more than six meals per year of bottom-feeding fish in this segment of Mud River, but may eat one meal per month of game fish from this segment of Mud River. (PCB)

6) Town Branch (Logan County): Fish should not be consumed from any portion of Town Branch. This includes all species and sizes. (PCB)

7) Metropolis Lake (McCracken County): No more than one meal per month of fish should be eaten. (PCB and Mercury)

8) Ohio River, bordering Kentucky: A new method for reporting the fish consumption advisory for the Ohio River has been adopted. Consumption rates for specific fish have been developed based on a meal of 1/2 pound of fish (before cooking) eaten by a 150-pound individual. Following these guidelines and spacing your meals of those fish species will limit your health risks by reducing your total exposure.

A special population category exists for women of childbearing age, children 6 years of age or younger, pregnant and nursing women and women who plan to become pregnant. Those individuals who consume fish from the Ohio River should follow the special population consumption advisories.

GENERAL INFORMATION (cont.)

Upper Reach (Mouth of the Big Sandy River to Markland L&D):

	General Population	Special Population
Paddlefish (and their eggs)	6 meals/year	No consumption
Carp	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Channel catfish:		
over 21" -	6 meals/year	No consumption
under 21" -	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Drum	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Smallmouth buffalo	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
White bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
White crappie	unlimited	1 meal/week
Hybrid striped bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Sauger	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
Flathead Catfish	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
Black Bass (largemouth, Smallmouth and spotted)	1 meal/week	1 meal/month

Middle Reach (Markland L&D to Cannelton L&D):

	General Population	Special Population
Paddlefish (and their eggs)	6 meals/year	No consumption
Channel catfish		
over 21" -	6 meals/year	No consumption
under 21" -	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Carp	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Drum	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Hybrid striped bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Sauger	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
White bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Flathead Catfish	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
Black Bass (largemouth Smallmouth and spotted)	1 meal/week	1 meal/month

Lower Reach (Cannelton L&D to Mouth of Ohio River):

	General Population	Special Population
Paddlefish and their eggs	6 meals/year	No consumption
Blue Catfish		
over 14" -	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
under 14" -	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Carp	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Drum	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Hybrid striped bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
Sauger	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
White bass	1 meal/month	6 meals/year
White crappie	unlimited	1 meal/week
Bigmouth Buffalo	1 meal/week	1 meal/month
Black Bass (largemouth Smallmouth and spotted)	1 meal/week	1 meal/month

ATTENTION!! SPORTSMAN'S CLUBS & WILDLIFE ORGANIZATIONS

Commission Conservation Permits

Non-profit wildlife conservation organizations and sportsman's clubs have a unique opportunity to help the KDFWR manage and conserve the wildlife resources in Kentucky, and improve the recreational opportunities associated with those resources.

Any conservation organization or club with a 501 (c) (3) certificate can apply in writing before May 1 annually to be awarded a Commission Conservation Permit to use in raising funds for various conservation-related projects. The Commission may award up to two hunting and fishing permits of any type each year to any conservation group or club who successfully petitions the Commission for one of these permits.

Permit application letters must contact and identify five major items:

- The organization's potential to raise funds using the permit,
- How much money the organization expects to raise and why,
- Method to be used in selling the permit,
- Description of the project those funds might be applied to; and
- Names of members of the organization submitting the proposal and why the organization believes it is best-suited to receive the permit it identifies in its proposal.

All proceeds raised from the sale of Commission Conservation Permits must be utilized on a project that is approved by the KDFWR Commission. Persons who purchase an elk permit from the organization awarded the permit will participate in the upcoming year's quota elk hunt. Persons who purchase a deer permit from an awarded organization may hunt on any wildlife management area during the normal season, and take one antlered or antlerless deer in addition to the statewide limit. Persons who purchase a turkey permit (either sex) from an awarded organization may hunt on any WMA normally open for turkey hunting and take one (1) turkey in addition to the statewide limit. Deer and turkey Commission Conservation Permits may also be used on private lands during their respective seasons.

Individuals are ineligible to apply for Commission Conservation Permits. Organizations that apply must provide verification to the KDFWR of tax-exempt, non-profit status, along with their application.

For more details, refer to KAR 301 3:100, or contact the KDFWR at (800) 858-1549 weekdays 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Eastern.

TROPHY FISH/ MASTER ANGLER AWARD PROGRAM

Anglers who catch, by pole and line, any **one** fish meeting the length requirements below may qualify for the Trophy Fish/Master Angler Awards Program. Anglers who catch **three** different species of trophy status are eligible for the Master Angler Award plaque. There is no time limit in which the three different species must be caught, but each catch must be documented and registered as a trophy fish with the KDFWR since the program began in 1987. Species counted toward a Master Angler Award may not be duplicated. "The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources assumes publication rights to submitted photo for department-related editorial or promotional purposes, including Kentucky Afield magazine or television, displays and agency websites."

Eligible Species and Minimum Length In Inches

Blue Catfish	35
Bluegill	10
Bowfin	25
Brook Trout	11
Brown Trout	20
Bullhead Catfish	14
Carp	35
Chain Pickerel	24
Channel Catfish	28
Crappie	15
Flathead Catfish	35
Freshwater Drum	25
Gar	40
Hybrid Striped Bass	23
Kentucky (Spotted) Bass	16
Largemouth Bass	23
Muskellunge	40
Rainbow Trout	20
Redear Sunfish	10
Redbreast Sunfish	10
Rock Bass	10
Sauger	18
Smallmouth Bass	20
Striped Bass	36
Walleye	25
White Bass	16
Yellow Perch	10

Complete details are available by writing the Trophy Fish/Master Angler Program, Fisheries Division, #1 Game Farm Rd., Frankfort, KY 40601, or calling 1-800-858-1549.

Report all fish kills as soon as possible by calling **1-800-25-ALERT**. Callers are not required to give their names.



Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources Trophy Fish/Master Angler Award Application

Date: _____

Name of Angler: _____

Address: _____
Last First Middle

City: _____ State: _____

Zip: _____ Age: _____ Phone: _____

KY Fishing License # _____

If exempt, SS#: _____

Species of Fish: _____

Date Caught: _____

Waters Where Caught: _____

County: _____

THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED FOR APPLICATION TO BE VALID.

Include a photo of fish (preferably a side view) and angler. Species should be clearly identifiable from photo.

Length: _____ Inches (nearest 1/4)

Weight: _____ lbs. _____ oz.

Signature of Witness: _____

Phone: _____

Address of Witness: _____

(Application must be signed by both angler and witness)

"I hereby swear that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that the taking of the fish described above was in accordance with the official rules governing Kentucky's Angler Awards Program."

Signature of Angler

Date

MASTER ANGLER SECTION

If this is your third catch in a series of three different species for which you have not been awarded a Master Angler wooden plaque, please complete this section:

First Species Caught: _____

Length: _____ Inches (nearest 1/4)

Weight: _____

Second Species Caught: _____

Length: _____ Inches (nearest 1/4)

Weight: _____

Third Species Caught: _____

Length: _____ Inches (nearest 1/4)

Weight: _____

Complete this form and return to:

Trophy Fish/Master Angler Coordinator
Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources
#1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601

(One application per fish caught.
For more applications, call 1-800-858-1549.)

DEFINITIONS

(301 KAR 1:201, KRS 150.010)

Fishing-related definitions not listed here are included in appropriate sections of this guide.

Angling means taking or attempting to take fish by hook and line in hand, rod in hand, jugging, set line or sport fishing trotline.

Artificial baits are lures or flies made of wood, metal, plastic, hair, feathers, preserved pork rind or similar inert materials and having no organic baits including dough bait, putty or paste type baits designed to attract fish by taste or smell.

Authorization number is the number assigned to a person in lieu of fishing or hunting license when the license is purchased over the phone or Internet.

Black bass includes largemouth, smallmouth, Kentucky (spotted) and Coosa bass.

Daylight hours begin one-half hour before sunrise and end one-half hour after sunset.

Daily limit is the maximum number of a particular species or group of species a person may legally keep in a day or have in possession while fishing.

Fishing is taking or attempting to take fish in any manner, whether or not fish are in possession.

Kentucky (spotted) bass is a black bass with a patch of teeth on its tongue.

Lake means impounded waters, from the dam upstream to the first riffle on the main stem river and tributary streams or as specified in regulation.

Length means the distance from the front tip of a fish's lower jaw with mouth closed to the tip of its tail with the fish laid flat on a rule with its tail lobes squeezed together.

Organic baits are insects, minnows, fish eggs, worms, corn, cheese, cut bait or similar substances used as a lure.

Possession limit is the maximum number of fish a person may hold in the field after two or more days of fishing.

Regulation is a written document adopted and approved by the KDFWR Commission and approved by legislative committees.

Release means return of the fish, in the best possible condition, immediately after removing the hook, to the water from which it was taken in a place where the fish's immediate escape shall not be prevented.

Resident is anyone who has established permanent and legal residence in Kentucky and residing here at least 30 days.

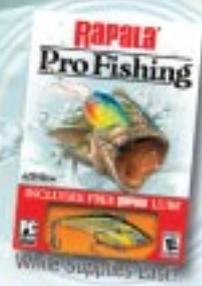
Size limit is the legal length a fish must be if it is in possession. (Fish length is measured from the tip of the closed lower jaw to the tip of the tail with fish laid flat on rule and tail lobes squeezed together.)

Slot limit means fish within a specified minimum and maximum size range must be released.

Single hook is a hook with only one point.

Tenant is any resident sharecropper or lessee who lives and works on farmland owned by his/her landlord.

Get Hooked Today!



“If you like fishing, you don’t just want this title, **you need it.**”

- GameInformer



PlayStation 2

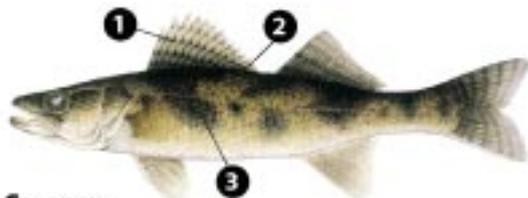
GAME BOY ADVANCE

ACTIVISION



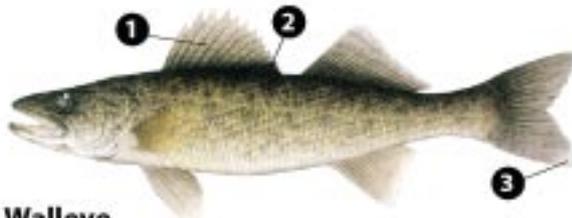
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Angler's Fish Identification Guide



Sauger

1. Rows of dark spots on spiny dorsal fin, 2. No dark blotch at rear of spiny dorsal fin, 3. Dark saddle-like blotches which extend onto the sides of the body



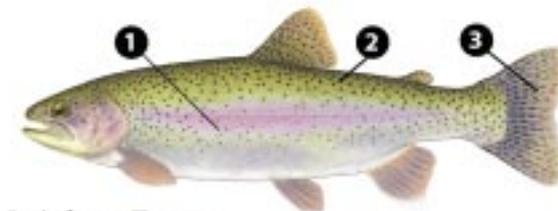
Walleye

1. Dark streaks or blotches on spiny dorsal fin, but not distinct spots, 2. Dark blotch at rear of spiny, dorsal fin, 3. White spot on lower lobe of tail fin



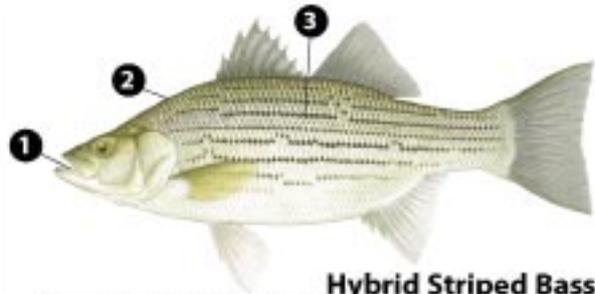
Brown Trout

1. Dark spots and orange or red spots with blue halos, 2. No spots on tail fin



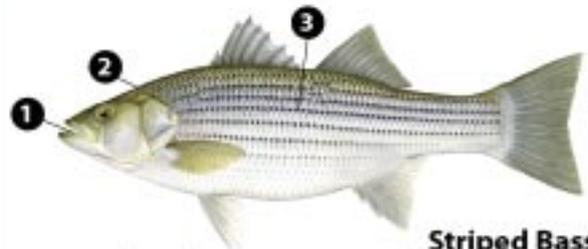
Rainbow Trout

1. Pink to red stripe on side, 2. Back and sides heavily speckled, 3. Spots on tail fin



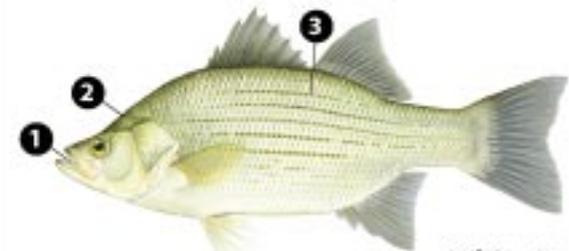
Hybrid Striped Bass

1. Tooth patch on tongue consists of two rows of teeth, often partially joined, 2. Back moderately arched, 3. Most stripes are broken, many more than once



Striped Bass

1. Tooth patch on tongue consists of two distinctly split, parallel rows of teeth, 2. Back slightly arched, more streamlined, 3. Stripes very distinct and most extend fully onto tail



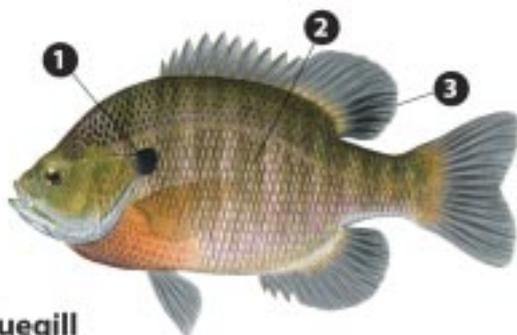
White Bass

1. Single tooth patch on tongue, 2. Back arched, 3. Stripes often faint and irregular



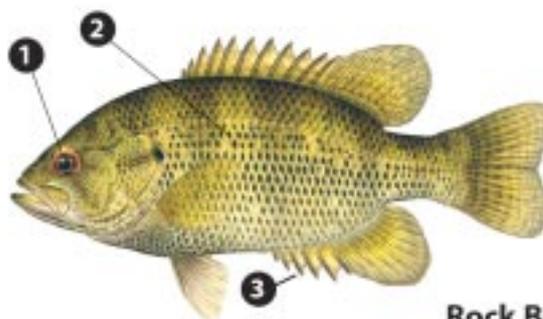
Muskellunge

1. Duck-like bill with sharp teeth, 2. No scales on lower half of cheek and gill flap



Bluegill

1. Gill flap black, 2. Vertical bars on side, 3. Dark blotch at rear of soft dorsal fin



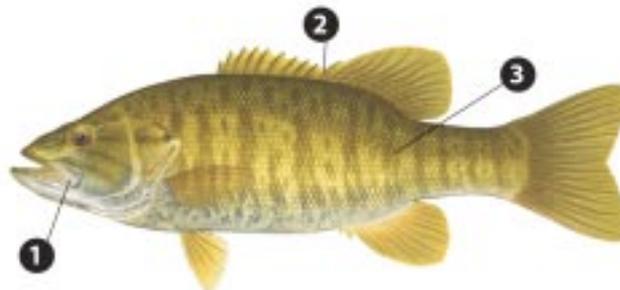
Rock Bass

1. Eye rimmed in red, 2. Most scales have a dark spot, 3. Anal fin has five or six spines



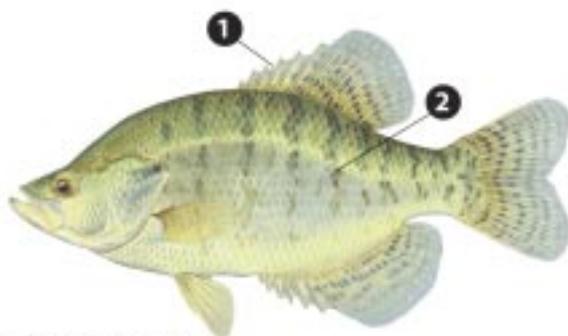
Redear

1. Gill flap black with orange or red margin, 2. No dark blotch at rear of soft dorsal fin



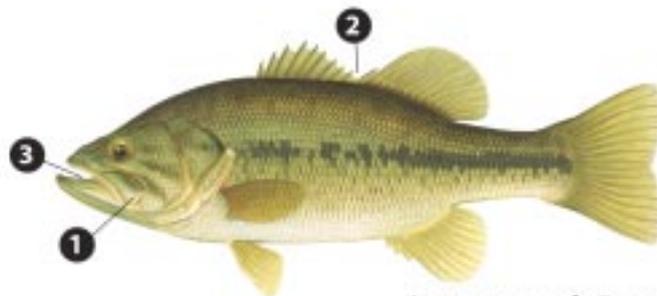
Smallmouth Bass

1. Upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye, 2. Shallow notch between dorsal fins, 3. Bronze colored with vertical bars on side



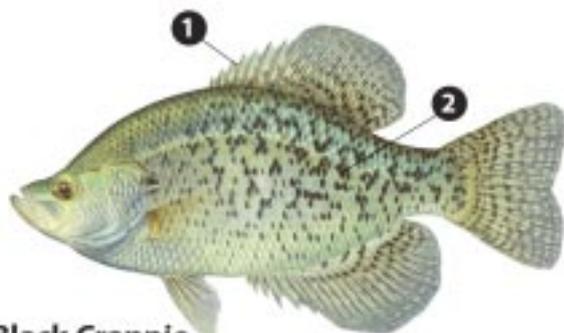
White Crappie

1. Dorsal fin has five or six spines, 2. Vertical bars on side



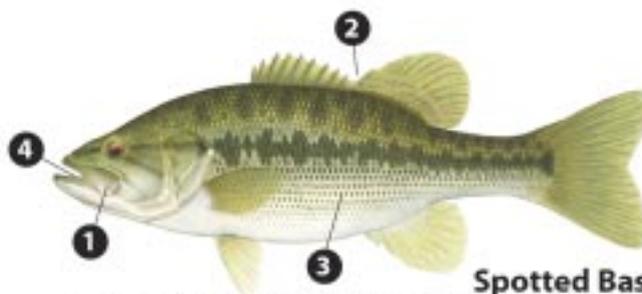
Largemouth Bass

1. Upper jaw extends beyond back of eye, 2. Dorsal fins separated by deep notch, 3. Tongue without tooth patch



Black Crappie

1. Dorsal fin has seven or eight spines, 2. Irregular black blotches on side



Spotted Bass

1. Upper jaw does not extend beyond back of eye, 2. Shallow notch between dorsal fins, 3. Rows of dark spots below lateral line, 4. Single tooth patch on tongue

Black III / iStock.com, 2004

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Your fishing headquarters.

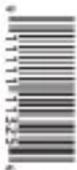


EVERY SEASON STARTS AT



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You can e-mail us with any comments regarding service at customer.service@dcs.com or call our toll-free number at 1.866.677.4771

KENTUCKY LOCATIONS:

Lexington: 859.264.8800
Springhurst: 502.429.0776
Hurstbourne: 502.499.9029
Florence: 859.283.2702
Louisville: 502.420.6400

INDIANA LOCATION:

Clarksville: 812.284.4891

AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES

Parasites and Grubs in Fish

Kentucky anglers will occasionally clean a fish and find a white or yellowish color worm in the fish's flesh that is about the size of a grain of rice. Or, when stream fishing, an angler will encounter a smallmouth bass or sunfish with small black specks on its belly or across its body.

This is a parasitic fluke that requires different host animals to complete its life cycle: a fish eating bird, a snail and a fish. The grub matures and produces eggs inside a host fish-eating bird such as a Great Blue Heron. The eggs enter the water from the bird's droppings or from its mouth. The eggs hatch and tiny larvae of the parasite burrow into a snail. After a time in the snail, the parasite changes form and swims to its next host, a fish. Inside the fish, the parasite changes to a grub form and waits for the fish to be eaten. Then, the cycle repeats.

The angler's first instinct is to discard any fish with either the grubs in the flesh or black specks on the body. Grub-infested fish are safe to eat. Grubs do not infect people. Remove any grubs found and prepare the fish as you normally would.

FISHING TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

As a voluntary program, fishing event organizers are strongly urged to use the Tournament Web Site at www.kdfwr.tournamentsschedule.ky.us to register and report on their events. Tournament planners can avoid space conflicts with other previously registered events by adjusting the date, time, or specific launch/weigh-in site for their activities.

Other recreational anglers and boaters can check the web site to see when and where fishing events are scheduled. This will assist them in planning their activities and also avoiding potential space conflicts.

There are an estimated 800-1000 fishing tournaments held annually in Kentucky waters. These can be a valuable source of information to our Fishery Biologists. Each registered event organizer will be contacted via e-mail prior to their scheduled event. They will be sent a form for reporting catch information for that specific tournament. Voluntary cooperation from tournament organizers will be used in making fishery management decisions. At the end of the tournament season a summary of tournament results will be sent to all providers. If not provided with one, contact your local fisheries district office. They will provide a packet.

Stop Stocking Fish in Public Waters and Help Control the Spread of Non-native Aquatic Nuisance Species

Sport anglers unintentionally and intentionally stock fish in Kentucky's public waters. These species mainly include gizzard shad and alewives that are present in several water bodies. Gizzard shad have been illegally released in several small public lakes where they previously were not present. They interfere with the lake's ability to support a quality bluegill population. Alewives are a non-native fish illegally stocked into Lake Cumberland. The total impact of these fish is not known, but they are known to eat young fish, including sport fishes.

Additionally, there are many non-native aquatic species that invaded the country, particularly in Great Lake states. These include both plants and animals such as Eurasian watermilfoil, round goby, ruffe, spring water flea, and zebra mussels. **No live fish, live minnow, or live bait organisms not native or established in Kentucky shall be bought, sold possessed, imported, or in any way used or released into Kentucky waters.**



Asian Carp

Much like the zebra mussel and other non-native species introduced into Kentucky, two new species of Asian carp, the big head and silver, have invaded river systems in Kentucky, particularly the lower Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Both of these species are plankton eaters and may exceed 50 pounds in size. Their impact on native species is not presently known, but they represent a competitive threat to other plankton eating fish such as our native paddlefish and most of our sport fish at early life stages.

These species are probably spawning in these river systems and their young can be easily mistaken as shad or skipjack herring. All bait collectors using cast or dip nets, especially from Kentucky and Barkley tailwaters, should never dispose of any live bait into other water bodies due to the potential threat of spreading these aquatic nuisance species.

Zebra Mussels

Kentucky has zebra mussels present in our waters and are at nuisance levels in the Ohio River. They attach themselves to any solid submerged surface in a cluster, reproduce rapidly, and pose a serious threat to native freshwater mussel populations. These mussels have elongated pointed shells less than two inches long with a zebra like pattern of stripes. Zebra mussels can live 8 to 10 days out of water and can be transported to another water body while attached to a boat.

To help stop non-native species:

- **CLEAN** your boat and trailer before launching into or leaving any waterbody.
- **REMOVE** all plants and animals.
- **DRAIN** all water from bilges and livewells.
- **DISPOSE** of unwanted live bait on shore – **DO NOT STOCK THE LAKE!!**
- **RINSE** your boat, trailer and equipment with high pressure hot water.
- **DRY** everything for at least five days.

Largemouth Bass Virus (LMBV)

The Largemouth bass virus is a newly recognized disease and may cause death in largemouth bass. Largemouth bass virus is naturally occurring and so far is isolated in eastern states, including Kentucky.

The virus infects largemouth bass by transmission through water, contact with infected fish or by eating infected prey. Stress seems to trigger the deadly effects of the virus. High summer water temperature is the leading cause of largemouth bass virus fish kills. Although the virus may cause fish kills, infected fish may never show signs of the disease and live a normal life span. No fish kills in Kentucky have been attributed to the virus, but the potential still exists.

Largemouth bass virus affects mainly fish over 12 inches long. Dying fish struggle at the surface and have trouble remaining upright. Sores may be visible on infected fish, but these are caused by secondary infections of bacteria or fungi.

You can prevent the spread of this virus by the above same steps used to fight the spread of non-native species with a few additional precautions:

- **DO NOT** move fish from one body of water to another
- **RELEASE** bass as quickly as possible with a minimum of handling
- **CONDUCT** fishing tournaments during the cooler months to minimize stress on bass
- **REPORT** dead or dying fish to your local District Fisheries Biologist

KENTUCKY TROUT WATERS

STATEWIDE STREAMS:

The streams listed below are stocked with rainbow trout once each month by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the months indicated. **Stockings are not announced for the Daniel Boone National Forest Streams.** Brown trout are released once each year for a put-grow-take fishery. All trout are produced at Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery. **Gigging and snagging fish is prohibited in these streams.**

Stream	County	Total Rainbow Trout	Months	Total Brown Trout
Bark Camp Creek	Whitley	3,600	3,4,5,6,10	500
Beaver Creek	Wayne	2,900	4,5,6,10	
Beaverdam Creek	Edmonson	3,600	4,5,6,7,8,9	
Big Bone Creek	Boone	500	4	
Big Double Creek	Clay	2,000	3,4,5	
Big Caney Creek	Elliott	4,000	4,5,6,7	500
Cane Creek	Laurel	4,900	3,4,5,6,10	
Casey Creek	Trigg	8,000	4,5,6,7,8,9,10	
Chimney Top Creek	Wolfe			450
Clear Creek	Bell	1,500	4,5,10	
Craney Creek	Rowan	1,400	10,11	
East Fork Clarks River	Calloway	1,000		10
East Fork Indian Creek	Menifee	3,900	3,4,5,10	700
East Fork Little Sandy R.	Boyd		2,000	4,5
Elk Spring Creek	Wayne	2,000	4,5,6,10	
Goose Creek	Casey	4,500	4,5,6	
Greasy Creek	Leslie	1,500	4,5,6	
Hatchery Creek	Russell	24,000 Monthly		
Hood Creek	Johnson	1,000	4,5	
Laurel Creek	Elliott	3,000	4,5,6	500
Left Fork Beaver Creek	Floyd	1,600	4,5,10	
Lick Creek	Simpson	3,600	4,5,6,7,10	
Line Fork	Letcher	4,000	4,5,9,10	
Little Kentucky River	Trimble	1,000	4,5	
Little Whippoorwill Creek	Logan	750	4,5,6	
Lynn Camp Creek	Hart	4,000	4,5,6,7	
Middle Fork Red River	Powell/Wolfe	5,000	3,4,5,10	
Minor Creek	Rowan	300		
North Fork Triplett Creek	Rowan	2,000	3,4,5,6	
Otter Creek	Meade	1,700	4,10	500
Paint Creek	Johnson	600	4	300
Peter Creek	Barren	3,600	4,5,6,7,8,9	
Raven Creek	Harrison	1,000	4,5	
Right Fork Buffalo Creek	Owsley	1,500	4,5,6	
Rock Creek	McCreary	17,600	3,4,5,6,9,10,11,12	
Rockcastle Creek	Martin	2,500	4,5,10	
Rough Creek	Hardin	3,000	4,5,6,7	
Rough River (Hwy 54 bridge)	Grayson/Ohio	6,300	4,6,6,7,8,9	
Roundstone Creek	Hart	3,600	4,5,6,7	
Royal Springs	Scott	1,500	6,7,8	
Russell Fork	Pike	9,000	4,5,10	
Sinking Creek	Breckinridge	6,000	4,5,6,7,8,9	
Slabcamp Creek	Rowan		200	
Station Camp Creek	Estill	2,000	4,5	
Sturgeon Creek	Lee	1,000	4,5	
Sulphur Spring Creek	Simpson	5,000	4,5,6,7,9	
Swift Camp Creek	Wolfe	1,000	4,10	
Trammel Fork	Allen	9,600	4,5,6,7,8,9	400
Triplett Creek	Rowan	2,000	3,4,5,6	
War Fork	Jackson	4,800	3,4,5,6,10	200
War Fork	Jackson	4,000	3,4,5,6,10	

KENTUCKY TROUT WATERS

SEASONAL CATCH AND RELEASE TROUT STREAMS

The following streams are stocked in early October (plus early April in Swift Camp Creek) and have a catch and release season (no harvest) from **October 1 through March 31, except in Swift Camp Creek where the catch and release season is October 1 through May 31.** Only artificial baits may be used during the catch and release season. Statewide regulations apply April through September.

Bark Camp Creek - Whitley County: 3.9 miles

Beaver Creek - Wayne County: Hwy 90 bridge upstream to Hwy 200 bridge - 2.8 miles

Cane Creek - Laurel County: 6.6 miles

Casey Creek - Trigg County: 3.6 miles

East Fork, Clarks River – Calloway County: Mouth of Bee Creek upstream to Old Salem Church Road bridge – 2.3 miles

East Fork, Indian Creek – Menifee County: 5.3 miles

Elk Spring Creek – Wayne County: 2.8 miles

Left Fork, Beaver Creek – Floyd County: Hwy 122 bridge upstream – 3.6 miles

Lick Creek - Simpson County: 6.6 Miles

Middle Fork Red River – Powell County: Inside of Natural Bridge State Park – 2.2 miles

Otter Creek – Meade County: Ft. Knox Military Reservation and Otter Creek Park – 9.7 miles

Rock Creek – McCreary County: Bell Farm bridge upstream to Tennessee border – 9.8 miles

Swift Camp Creek - Wolfe County: Within Clifty Wilderness Area – 8.0 miles

TAILWATERS

The following tailwaters receive rainbow and brown trout. Stocking begins in spring and continues into the late fall; monthly totals will vary. Monthly schedules are available through the KDFWR by calling 1-800-858-1549 or logging on to fw.ky.gov.

Tailwater	Total Rainbow	Total Brown	Months
Buckhorn	5,600		4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Carr Creek	8,400		4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Cave Run	8,500		4,5,6,10,11
Cumberland	161,000	30,000	4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Dewey	3,200		4,5,10,11
Fishtrap	6,600		4,5,6,10,11
Grayson	8,000		4,5,6,10,11
Herrington	4,600	1,000	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Laurel River	250	250	3
Martins Fork	4,800		4,5,6,7
Nolin River	16,600		4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Paintsville	16,000		4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
Rough River	2,000		6
Yatesville	3,000		4,5,6

TROUT REGULATIONS

Species	Daily Limit	Possession Limit	Minimum Size Limit
Rainbow Trout	Rainbow and brown trout combined Daily and possession limit 8 trout, only 3 may be brown trout		none
Brown Trout			12"
Brook Trout*	catch and release only		

*See Catch and Release Brook Trout streams on following page.

Exceptions:

The **Dix River (Herrington Lake tailwaters)** from Herrington Lake Dam downstream for two miles is a trophy brown trout area. A 15-inch minimum size limit and a three fish daily creel limit applies to brown trout taken in these waters. Statewide possession and creel limits apply to rainbow trout. Fishing is permitted with artificial lures and flies only. Live or organic bait may not be possessed while fishing this two-mile section of Dix River. The only public access to Dix River below Herrington Dam is via the Kentucky River.

The Cumberland River below Lake Cumberland from the Wolf Creek Dam downstream to the Tennessee state line is a trophy brown trout area. A 20-inch minimum size limit and a one fish daily creel limit applies to brown trout in Cumberland River. A 15 to 20-inch protective slot limit on rainbow trout is now in effect for the same section of the Cumberland River. All rainbow trout caught between 15 and 20 inches must be immediately released. There is now a five fish daily limit on rainbow trout and only one rainbow trout may be longer than 20 inches. All anglers on this section of the Cumberland River, including all tributary streams up to the first riffle and all of Hatchery Creek, must now possess a valid Kentucky trout permit (regardless of species sought).

On Paint Creek in Johnson County (Paintsville Lake tailwater), there is now a 16-inch minimum size limit and 1 fish daily creel limit on trout from the KY 40 bridge downstream to the first U.S. 460 bridge crossing.

TAKE A KID FISHING!!

KENTUCKY TROUT WATERS

LAKES

The lakes below are stocked with rainbow trout in the months indicated.

Lake	Acreage	Total Rainbow Trout	Months
Bert Combs	36	5,200	1,4,5,10
Beulah	87	4,500	1,4,5,10
Cannon Creek	243	9,000	1,4,5,10
Cranks Creek	219	8,000	1,4,5,10
Fisherman's Park	5	3,325	4,5
Fishpond	32	5,000	1,4,5,10
Upper Game Farm	7	6,000	1,4,10
Lower Game Farm	2	2,000	1,4,10
Greenbo	181	15,000	1,10
Kingdom Come	3	2,000	4,5,10
Laurel River	6,060	112,000	2
Madisonville Park	10 (upper lake)	1,000	4
Martin County Reservoir	22	4,500	4,5,10
Metcalfe County	22	600	4,5
Mill Creek	41	5,500	1,4,5,10
Mingo	2	1,000	10
Owensboro Park	6 (2 lakes)	1,000	4
Paintsville	1,139	22,500	1
Peabody WMA	(5 lakes)	3,060	1
Prisoner	3	1,500	1
Stanford	43	1,000	4
Three Springs Park	20	1,000	1
Tom Wallace	5	3,325	4,5
Wood Creek	672	14,000	2

*January-March stockings are not scheduled. Trout are stocked as weather and roads permit.

Fort Campbell and Fort Knox

Little West Fork, Fletchers Fork and Kinser Pool on Fort Campbell (Tennessee portion) and Otter Creek on Fort Knox (Bullitt, Meade and Hardin counties) military reservations are stocked with rainbow or brown trout. Special fishing regulations apply and a post fishing permit is required in addition to a valid Kentucky fishing license and trout permit. Contact Community Recreation Division, Hunting and Fishing Unit, Fort Campbell, KY 42223-5000; phone: (270)798-2175 or Hunt Control Office, Fort Knox, KY; phone: (502) 624-2712.

Catch and Release Brook Trout streams

Four streams are catch and release only year-round and only artificial flies and lures with a single hook may be used on these streams:

Dog Fork – Wolfe County

Parched Corn Creek – Wolfe County

Poor Fork – Letcher County, from the headwaters to Hwy 932

Shillalah Creek – Bell County, outside the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park

Trout Anglers Take Note

Many of the streams listed in this guide are located on, or adjacent to, privately owned lands. Anyone entering upon or crossing private property must have the permission of the land owner.

COMMON SENSE

is an Angler's Most Important Piece of Equipment.

Don't Leave Home Without It!

1-800-858-1549
fw.ky.gov

Landowner Permission Required for Hunting & Fishing

A person shall not enter upon the lands of another to hunt, trap or fish, without the oral or written permission of the landowner, tenant or person who has authority to grant permission. Those who fail to obtain permission are subject to arrest and prosecution. Railroad tracks and rights of way are privately-owned property and per-mission to hunt, trap or fish must be obtained prior to entry. (KRS 150:192)

KENTUCKY STATE RECORD FISH

To qualify for the state record fish program, fish must be caught in Kentucky waters by pole and line only and be verified by a state fisheries biologist. Fish taken on commercial gear, by trotlines or by gigging, snagging, tickling, noodling, hand grabbing or bow fishing are not eligible. Fish need to be weighed on a scale certified for legal trade.

Applications for the state record fish program are available from Kentucky State Record Fish Program, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, #1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601, 1-800-858-1549 or from your District Fisheries Office:

Western Fishery District
Paul Rister/Ryan Oster
Murray, KY
(270) 753-3886

Northwestern Fishery District
David E. Bell/Rob Rold
Calhoun, KY
(270) 273-3117

Southwestern Fishery District
Bonny D. Laflin/Eric Cummins
Bowling Green, KY
(270) 746-7127

Central Fisheries District
Kerry Prather/Jeff Crosby
Frankfort, KY
1-800-858-1549

Northeastern Fishery District
Lew Kornman
Morehead, KY
(606) 784-6872

Eastern Fishery District
Kevin Frey/Neal Jackson
Prestonsburg, KY
(606) 886-9161

Southeastern Fishery District
John Williams
Williamsburg, KY
(606) 549-1332

Minor Clark Fish Hatchery
Mike Hearn/Rod Middleton
Morehead, KY
(606) 784-6872

Pfieffer Fish Hatchery
Mike Larimore/Steve Marple
Frankfort, KY
(502) 564-4957

SPECIES	WEIGHT	CAUGHT BY	LOCATION	DATE
ANCIENT FISH				
Bowfin	15 lbs. 13 ozs.	Norman Moran Lexington, KY	Green River	05/31/99
Longnose Gar	40 lbs.	Kelsie Travis, Jr. Paducah, KY	Ohio River	08/08/56
Paddlefish (Spoonbill)	106 lbs.	William Chumbler Calvert City, KY	Ohio River	03/23/04
Sturgeon	36 lbs. 8 ozs.	Barney Frazier Corbin, KY	Lake Cumberland	10/03/54
BASS, BLACK				
Kentucky Bass (Spotted Bass)	7 lbs. 10 ozs.	A.E. Sellers Louisville, KY	Nelson County	06/13/70
Largemouth Bass	13 lbs. 10 ozs.	Dale Wilson London, KY	Wood Creek Lake	04/14/84
Smallmouth Bass	8 lbs. 7 ozs.	Coolie Williams London, KY	Laurel River Lake	05/16/98
BASS, TEMPERATE				
Striped Bass (Rockfish)	58 lbs. 4 ozs.	Roger Foster Somerset, KY	Beaver Creek, Lake Cumberland	12/11/85
Hybrid Striped Bass	20 lbs. 8 ozs.	Mark Wilson Louisville, KY	Barren River Tailwaters	04/27/91
White Bass	5 lbs.	Lorne Eli Dawson Springs, KY ---TIE---	Kentucky Lake	07/11/43
Yellow Bass	1 lb. 1 oz.	B.B. Hardin Mt. Eden, KY DeWayne West Hopkinsville, KY	Herrington Lake Little River, Lake Barkley	06/03/57 03/10/91
CARP/SUCKER				
Bighead Carp	52 lbs.	Donny Lee Johnson Island, KY	Green River	07/08/01
Blue Sucker	4 lbs. 12 ozs.	Howard Hillard Livermore, KY	Green River	04/25/01
Buffalo (Smallmouth)	55 lbs.	Clinton Roby Waddy, KY	Kentucky Lake	03/23/00
Common Carp	54 lbs. 14 ozs.	Ricky Vance Paris, KY	South Fork, Licking River	03/13/71
Golden Redhorse	4 lbs. 5 oz.	Leif Meadows Stanton, KY	Red River	04/22/98
Grass Carp	55 lbs. 8 oz.	Daniel Nally Springfield, KY	Private Lake Washington County	03/14/01
River Redhorse	9 lbs. 1 oz.	Denny Hatfield. London, KY	Rockcastle River	09/20/03
Silver Carp	9lbs., 8 ozs.	Marvin Joe Southard McHenry, KY	Ohio River	08/08/04
White Sucker	1 lb. 10 ozs.	Larry Salchli Stanton, KY	Slate Creek, Montgomery County	03/19/98

SPECIES	WEIGHT	CAUGHT BY	LOCATION	DATE
CATFISH				
Blue Catfish	104 lbs.	Bruce Midkiff Owensboro, KY	Ohio River	08/28/99
Bullhead Catfish	5 lbs. 3 ozs.	Harry Case Paris, KY	Guist Creek Lake	10/18/92
Channel Catfish	32 lbs.	Kyle Estep South Point, OH	Ohio River, Boyd County	05/26/04
Flathead Catfish	97 lbs.	Esker Carroll	Green River	06/06/56
White Catfish	1.82 lbs.	Charlie Crain Shelbyville, KY	Guist Creek Lake	05/03/04
DRUM				
Freshwater Drum	38 lbs.	Larry Cardwell Morgantown, KY	Green River	06/05/80
HERRING				
Skipjack Herring	2 lbs. 13 ozs.	Greg Cary Burkesville, KY	Cumberland River	05/19/01
MOONEYE				
Goldeye	2.64 lbs.	Mark Smith Lexington, KY	Kentucky River	04/21/01
PERCH				
Logperch	0.02 lbs.	Amanda Webb Prestonsburg, KY	Dewey Lake	04/21/04
Sauger	7 lbs. 7 ozs.	Rastie Andrew Jamestown, KY	Lake Cumberland	04/28/83
Saugeye	6 lbs. 9 ozs.	Chuck Kouns South Shore, KY	Ohio River, Greenup County	02/19/98
Walleye	21 lbs. 8 ozs.	Abe Black Shaker Heights, OH	Lake Cumberland	10/01/58
Yellow Perch	1 lb.	Greg Barker Lowell, IN	Paradise Resort, Kentucky Lake	04/04/00
PIKE				
Chain Pickerel	5 lbs. 6 ozs.	Tommy Thompson Bardwell, KY	Forked Lake, Carlisle County	07/08/83
Grass Pickerel	10 ozs.	Gerald Gallagher Louisville, KY	Wilson Creek, Bullitt County	07/17/89
Muskellunge	44 lbs. 6 ozs.	Scott Flatt Lexington, KY	Cave Run Lake	05/09/98
Northern Pike	9 lbs. 8 ozs.	Howard F. Renfro Madisonville, KY	Strip Mine Lake, Muhlenberg Co.	10/15/81
Tiger Muskie (Muskellunge Hybrid)	13 lbs. 12 ozs.	James Mollet Auxier, KY	Dewey Lake	05/05/81
SUNFISH				
Bluegill	4 lbs. 3 ozs.	Phil Conyers Madisonville, KY	Strip Mine Lake, Hopkins County	08/05/80
Crappie (White or black)	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	Kevin Perry Mt. Sterling, KY	Farm Pond, Montgomery County	06/27/97
Green Sunfish	1 lb. 5 ozs.	Raymond Peyton Lebanon, KY	Farm Pond, Marion County	06/13/00
Longear Sunfish	13 ozs.	Anthony Lynch Salyersville, KY	Strip Mine Pond, Magoffin County	06/23/94
Redbreast Sunfish	14 ozs.	Tim King Stearns, KY	Marsh Creek McCreary County	09/01/97
Redear Sunfish	3 lbs. 1 oz.	Betty Truax Finchville, KY	Farm Pond, Shelby County	05/24/82
Rock Bass	1 lb. 10 ozs.	H.S. White Cadiz, KY	Casey Creek, Trigg County	05/26/75
Warmouth	1 lb. 6.2 ozs.	John Hoover Louisville, KY	Private Pond, Jefferson County	07/21/03
TROUT				
Brook Trout	1 lb. 5 ozs.	R. James Augustus Louisville, KY	Martins Fork, Bell County	08/21/82
Brown Trout	21 lbs.	Thomas Malone Crofton, KY	Cumberland River, Lake Cumberland Tailwaters	04/30/00
Lake Trout	5 lbs. 5 ozs.	John McDonogh Jeffersontown, KY	Cumberland River, Lake Cumberland Tailwaters	04/04/83
Rainbow Trout	14 lbs. 6 ozs.	Jim Mattingly Somerset, KY	Cumberland River, Lake Cumberland Tailwaters	09/10/72

Note: No listing for a species means no record exists for that species. Line class records are not maintained by the KDFWR.

BOATING

INTRODUCTION

This publication provides basic information for most boaters and answers the most commonly asked questions. However, it is not all inclusive. For further information, please contact:

Division of Law Enforcement
#1 Game Farm Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
1-800-858-1549

For emergencies, officers may be contacted by dialing 1-800-252-5378, or local law enforcement agency or through the nearest Kentucky State Police post. One may use marine channel 16 to contact a local marina.

PLEASE NOTE: Kentucky Boaters on the Ohio River may also be subject to the laws of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the U.S. Coast Guard.

BOAT REGISTRATION FEES:

Class A Vessels (less than 16' in length)	\$15.00
Class 1 Vessels (16' to less than 26' in length)	\$19.00
Class 2 Vessels (26' to less than 40' in length)	\$25.00
Class 3 Vessels (over 40' in length)	\$29.00
Inboard boats (regardless of size)	\$30.00
Boats propelled by an electric (trolling) motor only	\$5.00

THE ABOVE COSTS DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY TAXES, CLERKS FEES, TITLING FEES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE CHARGES (301 KAR 6:005)

REGISTRATION

(301 KAR 6:001, 6:010)

All mechanically powered vessels used primarily in this state must have a Kentucky registration. Boats are registered at the county clerk's office. Persons may register in the county of their residence or the county of principal use. Boat registrations expire April 30 each year.

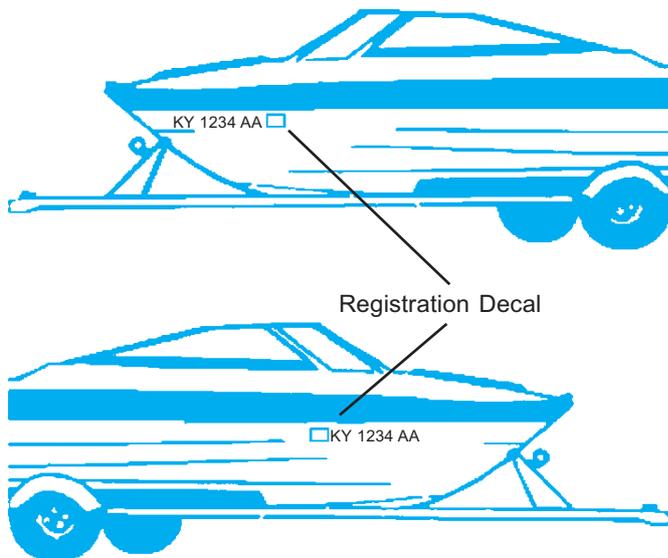
Boats registered in other states may be used for up to 60 consecutive days in Kentucky without registering here.

All boats operated in Kentucky must have the registration certificate on board. Boats that are rented from a marina or boat livery must have a lease agreement on board.

Display of Number and Decal

Once boats are assigned a registration number and decals, they must be displayed correctly.

The number assigned, and no other, shall be displayed on the bow, or forward half, of each side of the vessel, read from left to right, and in a position to be distinctly visible. The letters and numbers must be of a plain block design, at least three (3) inches in height, and of a color that will provide maximum contrast to the background (light numbers on a dark hull or vice versa).



There must be a letter size space between letter and number groups:

CORRECT: KY 1234 AA

INCORRECT: KY1234AA

Registration decals are to be placed within six inches behind (aft) and in line with the registration number. Upon renewal every year, old registration decals are to be removed and the current ones applied.

Transfer, Destruction or Abandonment

When ownership of a currently registered boat changes, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to take the endorsed title to the county clerk and have the boat transferred into the name of the new owner. This procedure must be done upon completion of the transaction.

Whenever a vessel is transferred, the seller shall, within 15 days, give the county clerk notice of the transfer of his interest in the vessel.

Whenever a vessel is destroyed or abandoned, the owner shall, within 15 days, give notice to the county clerk to terminate the registration. The owner shall remove the numbers and decals from the vessel.

OPERATION

AGE RESTRICTIONS

(KRS 235.010)

A person must be 12 years or older to operate a motorboat (including personal watercraft) 10 horsepower or over on Kentucky public waters. A person 12 - 17 years old shall possess a Kentucky Safe Boating Certificate Card or a certificate showing successful completion of a NASBLA approved boater education course. For information about Kentucky's Boater Education program, call 1-800-858-1549 or on the internet, log on to fw.ky.gov. Persons under 12 years of age must wear a personal flotation device (lifejacket) while in the open portion of a boat that is under way.

BOAT, MOTOR AND LAKE USAGE REGULATIONS

(301 KAR 1:012, 1:015)

Maximum horsepower limits and other boat motor and lake usage regulations apply on many small public fishing lakes. (For boat size limits see "Fish and Wildlife Resources-Owned/managed Lakes".)

Motor Size Restrictions:

Operation of electric or internal combustion motors prohibited: Lake Chumley, Dennie Gooch Lake, Kingdom Come, Martin County Lake.

Operation of internal combustion motors prohibited: Ballard WMA lakes, Bert T. Combs Lake, Briggs Lake, Carpenter and Kingfisher lakes, Carter Caves State Park Lake (a.k.a. Smoky Valley Lake), Lebanon City Lake (a.k.a. Fagan Branch Lake), Lincoln Homestead State Park Lake, McNeely Lake, Marion County Lake, Metcalfe County Lake, Mauzy Lake, Mill Creek Lake, Peabody WMA's Goose, Island and South lakes, Lake Reba, Spurlington Lake, Swan Lake WMA (excluding Swan Lake), Washburn Lake.

150 HP: Boat motors greater than 150 HP are not permitted on Lake Beshear and Lake Malone.

10 HP at slow speeds which cause no disturbance or interference with fishing are permitted on: Beaver Lake, Boltz Lake, Bullock Pen Lake, Corinth Lake, Elmer Davis Lake, Cranks Creek Lake (Herb Smith Lake), Kincaid Lake, Shanty Hollow Lake, Swan Lake.

Motors larger than 10 HP must operate at idle speed at all times on Cranks Creek (Herb Smith) Lake and Martins Fork Lake.

Idle Speed Only: Carnico Lake, Greenbo Lake, Pan Bowl Lake, Wilgreen Lake.

ON ALL KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES-OWNED/MANAGED LAKES:

- 1) **Boaters must use idle speed (slowest speed possible to maintain maneuverability of a boat) when passing another boat with an occupant actively engaged in fishing.**
- 2) The centerline of boats on the water cannot exceed 18 feet, 6 inches measured on deck, or from bow to stern, except on Cedar Creek Lake, Guist Creek Lake and Lake Malone, where the centerline cannot exceed 22 feet. Float boats are an exception and may have decking or pontoons up to 22 feet in length. On Cedar Creek Lake, Lake Beshear and Lake Malone only, float boats may have decking and pontoons up to 30 feet. There is no size restriction on canoes.
- 3) Houseboats are not permitted.
- 4) Personal watercrafts are prohibited on Cedar Creek Lake.
- 5) Swimming is permitted only in designated areas when a qualified lifeguard is on duty.
- 6) Skin or scuba diving is not permitted.
- 7) Boat motors without underwater exhaust are not permitted.

Water-skiing permitted as designated by signs on Guist Creek Lake and Lake Beshear from 10:00 a.m. to sunset beginning the third Thursday in May (May 19, 2005) through September 30. Similarly, water-skiing is permitted on Lake Malone beginning the third Thursday in May (May 19, 2005) through October 31. Water-skiing and tubing are prohibited on Cedar Creek Lake.

WATER-SKIING

While this section is titled water-skiing, it applies to persons being towed on any device such as knee boards, inner tubes, etc. Water-skiing is only allowed between sunrise and sunset. Additionally, it is illegal to manipulate skis, surfboards, etc. while intoxicated or under the influence of any other substance that impairs one's operating ability.

Both the operator and skier should be alert to the areas of a lake or river marked as "no ski". Persons shall not ski within 100 feet of a commercial boat dock, a moorage harbor or a swimming area or within 2,000 feet of a lock or dam.

Skiers who ski too close to other boats, docks and obstructions are showing poor judgement. Many of the complaints of officers receive while patrolling the water are those about skiers skiing too close.

Persons being towed on any device must wear a Type I, II or III PFD. Boats (including personal watercraft) towing skiers must have, in addition to the operator of the boat, an observer 12 years of age or older or a wide angle rearview mirror mounted so that the operator can check on the skier but still give full attention to traffic ahead. There must be adequate seating for all riders.

Boats towing kites and similar airborne devices must:

- Have, in addition to the operator, an observer 12 years or older (mirror will not suffice),
- Stay 500 feet from commercial docks and ramps,
- Limit the tow rope to 150 feet or less,
- Have no more than two persons being towed.

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT

The term "personal watercraft" (PWC) means a vessel which uses an internal combustion engine to power a jet pump for its primary source of propulsion and is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel rather than by a person sitting or standing inside the vessel. In addition to being governed by the same laws that apply to all boats, the following laws apply to personal watercraft:

- Personal watercraft can only be operated between sunrise and sunset.
 - Personal watercraft without self-circling capability must have a lanyard-type engine kill switch attached to the operator when the craft is underway.
 - Operators and passengers must wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD.)
- Because of their small size and low profile, operators of PWCs should exercise defensive driving. These craft are highly responsive and capable of quick turns. In fact, this is part of the fun of their operation. However, this kind of operation is reckless if done in congested areas of boat traffic.

SMALL CRAFT PRECAUTIONS

Statistics show that approximately half the boat-related fatalities involve boats that are less than 16' in length. These boats are usually unstable and can tip over, throwing the occupants overboard. Also, these boats can be easily swamped, especially if used on a large body of water where the wind can cause high waves. When using such craft, be aware of the hazards. Wearing a personal flotation device (PFD) is strongly recommended.

RECKLESS OPERATION

The operator of a watercraft is responsible for damage caused by negligent operation. The following actions are considered reckless operation and are therefore against the law:

- weaving through traffic;
- following watercraft too closely that is towing an individual on waterskis, a surfboard or any water sport device;
- jumping the wake of another craft in a way that endangers

human life, physical safety or property;
 -- cutting between a boat and the individual(s) being towed by the boat;
 -- crossing the path of another boat when visibility is obstructed;
 -- steering toward an object or individual in the water and turning sharply at close range.

Persons shall not operate a motorboat or personal watercraft within 50 feet of a commercial vessel and its tow that is in operation on a waterway, except if the operator of the commercial vessel has given consent.

When operating in a busy area, reduce speed and allow plenty of room for avoidance maneuvers. Even in areas that are not marked as idle speed, excessive wake can still be dangerous. Operators of larger craft should be aware of the wake their vessels are throwing.

IDLE SPEED

Kentucky law defines idle speed as the "slowest speed possible to maintain maneuverability" of a boat. Generally speaking for a properly adjusted boat, this is the speed when a boat is put into gear without advancing the throttle. Wakes can capsize small boats or cause damage to boats moored at marinas and docks. It is extremely important that boat operators be aware of their speed and the resulting wake. Operators are liable for any injuries or damage caused by their boat's wake.

Boaters may see buoys or signs that say "No Wake". This means that boats must be at idle speed.

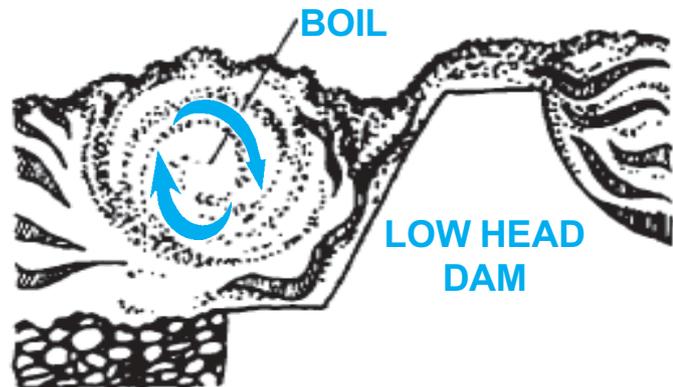
LOCKS AND DAMS

Boaters in Kentucky may encounter lock and dam systems. Generally, these will be on the Green, Ohio and Kentucky Rivers (for the first four locks upstream to Frankfort, KY), but a few impoundments have a lock and dam. Locks are a relatively simple method of raising or lowering boats from one water level to another. If lockage is desired, boaters should signal the lock operator by using the pull chain on each end of the lock or call on marine channel 13. If the lock is not immediately available, boaters should position their vessels a safe distance from the approach channel to avoid personal injury or damage to their boat from wakes caused by commercial tows entering or leaving the locks. Never moor a vessel in the lock approach channels.

Dams associated with the locks can be very dangerous. Boaters should be alert for these structures. Dams are either conventional or "low head" type. Conventional dams are easily recognizable with their spillways and power installations.

Low Head Dams are Dangerous

Low head dams are usually marked with "keep out" buoys or "danger" signs above and below. Low head dams pose an even greater danger due to the fact that they are not as recognizable, especially when water is flowing over them. It is this flow of water over the dam that creates a "boil" on the lower side. Boaters risk almost certain death if caught in this turbulence.



RESTRICTED ZONES

(KAR 6:030)

Kentucky law prohibits boats from operating within restricted areas as posted above or below navigation, power generating or flood control dams.

No fish is worth risking your life. Be aware of trespassing and danger zones. Wear a PFD when entering any area above or below a dam.

BUOYS

Buoys are the most common types of navigational aid, and they serve the same purpose as traffic signs on the highway. Failure to obey buoys can result in enforcement action, or worse, a loss of property or lives. When boating in unfamiliar waters, slow down and look for any regulatory or channel-marking buoys. Remember that it is possible for these buoys to drift out of position. Kentucky law prohibits from tying up to any buoy except designated mooring buoys.

OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

(KRS 235.240)

It is against the law to operate a boat or vessel including personal watercraft, manipulate water skis, surfboard or other similar device while intoxicated or under the influence of any other substance that impairs one's driving ability. Any person who operates a vessel on Kentucky waters is considered to have given consent to a test or tests to determine his alcohol concentration or the presence of other drugs. The tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the operator is intoxicated. An operator refusing the test shall be in violation of the law and subject to the same penalties.

Anyone who operates a boat, PWC, skis, surfboard or similar device while intoxicated with a blood alcohol level of 0.08 or higher or while under the influence of any substance that impairs the operator's driving ability may be subject to fines and possible jail time if convicted.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT CHART

Body Weight In Pounds	Number of Drinks in a Two Hour Period 12 oz. beer=5oz. wine=1 oz. 80 proof liquor								
100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
140	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
160	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
180	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
220	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
240	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

BAC to .05%	Be Careful — Loss of judgement and coordination
BAC to .05% to .07%	Abilities Impaired — Chance of accident increased
BAC to .05% to .07%	Do Not Operate a Boat — High risk of accident, subject to arrest.

Drinking in Public and Public Intoxication (KRS 222.202)

Kentucky law specifically prohibits the drinking of alcoholic beverages in public places (this excludes establishments licensed to sell such beverages) and the waterways of this state are considered public places.

Further, in a public place, persons who are manifestly under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that they may unreasonably annoy or endanger themselves or others shall be subject to arrest.

Prohibited Riding

Approximately half of boat related fatalities result from falls overboard. When operating a motorboat above idle speed the operator or passengers shall not ride on an enclosed bow, outside protective railing of a pontoon or houseboat, on a seat which extends six inches above the plane of the gunwales, nor shall they ride on the sides, back, engine cover, back of seat, or any other obviously dangerous position which could lead to falling overboard.

Riding on Decks or Gunwales

Persons should ride only in the areas designated for such.



RULES OF THE ROAD

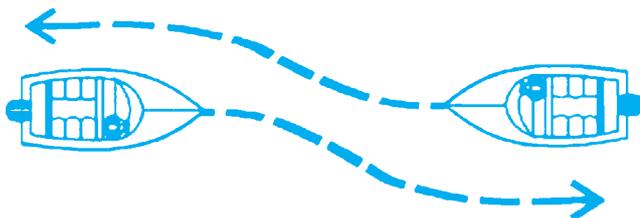
On the water there are no painted lines to mark where boats must go. In order to provide an orderly flow of traffic, there are "rules of the road" that boaters should learn and practice.

Boaters on the water encounter three situations: meeting, crossing and overtaking. The following diagrams should give a clear explanation of who has the right of way (stand-on vessel) and who must give way (give-way vessel). However, in an emergency, all vessels must give way to avoid a collision. At night, a boat's navigation lights give an indication of right of way (see section titled "Navigation Lights" in this guide).

The above rules cover most traffic situations, but a few other situations exist. Sailboats under sail have the right of way except when they are the overtaking vessel. Rowboats and paddle powered boats have the right of way over motorboats. All recreational craft should yield the right of way to large commercial craft (towboats, barges). Such vessels have large blind spots and will be unable to see smaller crafts in front of them.

On small or narrow bodies of water, all traffic should stay to the right of mid-channel and not "cut corners".

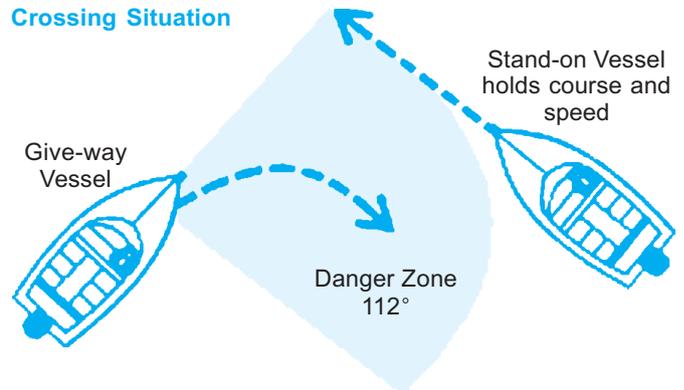
Meeting Situation



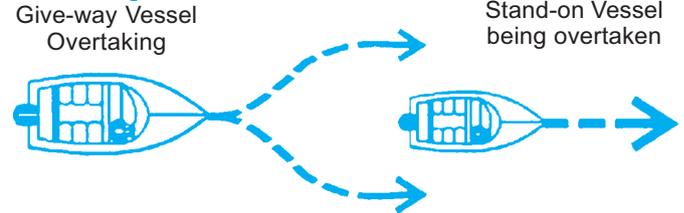
LEAVE A NOTE:

When planning a boating trip, leave a note, or float plan, with someone to let them know where you are. Include your departure and expected return times, the waters where you will be boating, a description and/or license number of the vessel and where you can be reached in case of emergency.

Crossing Situation



Overtaking Situation



REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

(301 KAR 6:020)

For each person onboard a vessel, federal as well as state law requires a Type I, II, or III personal flotation device (PFD) on all boats. Boats 16 feet and over, except canoes and kayaks, must also carry one Type IV throwable PFD. Operators and passengers of personal watercraft must wear a PFD. Persons under 12 years of age must wear a personal flotation device, or life jacket, while in the open part of a boat while it is under way.

Personal Flotation Devices

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources strongly recommends that PFDs be worn while boating, especially by children and nonswimmers. In order for PFDs to be legal, the following requirements must be met:

- Coast Guard approved: A label with an approval number will be on the PFD.
- Serviceability: All straps, buckles, zippers, stitching, must be intact and the fabric should not be rotted. Some PFDs contain airtight bags filled with a fibrous material. Squeeze the bags. If air escapes destroy the PFD and replace it with a new one.
- Size: PFDs must fit the people they are intended for. Read the label to determine size and weight restrictions.
- Accessibility: PFDs must be readily available for immediate use by all occupants of a vessel. It is advisable for each person to try on their PFD before departing so that they are familiar with the fastening devices and to assure it is adjusted to the person. PFDs shouldn't be stored in the plastic bags they were sold in. This limits access and can promote rotting of the device.

TYPE 1 and TYPE 2:

These devices are designed, when worn properly, to turn a person who is unconscious and face down in the water to a vertical or slightly backward face up position.

TYPE 1



TYPE 2





TYPE 3:

These are special purpose devices that include ski vests, fishing vests and float coats. They are not designed to turn a person face out of the water, but they do have the same buoyancy as the type I and II PFDs and are more comfortable to wear.

TYPE 4:

These PFDs are designed to be thrown to persons in the water who can hold on to them until help arrives. They are not designed to be worn, and could cause drowning if worn on the back.



Fire Extinguishers

Kentucky law requires that all boats equipped with a petroleum product (gasoline, kerosene, propane, etc.) consuming device (engines, lanterns, stoves, etc.) shall have a hand portable fire extinguisher in serviceable condition and located for immediate use. The best fire protection is well maintained equipment and proper safety habits.



**DRY
CHEMICAL**



CO₂



FOAM

MARINE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CLASSIFICATION

Coast Guard Classes	UL Listings	Foam (gals.)	CO ₂ (lbs.)	Dry Chem. (lbs.)
B-I	5B	1.25	4	2
B-II	(6B*)	2.5	15	10
—	10B	none	10	2.5
—	20B	2.5	50	4.5-6

*UL rating 6B is no longer issued.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF B-1 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Vessel/Size	Class A	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
No fixed fire extinguisher system	1	1	2	3
Fixed fire extinguisher system installed	0	0	1	2

There are fuels other than gasoline that cause fires. Many houseboats use bottled gas (propane) for stoves and other appliances. Also, many fishermen will use a lantern while fishing at night; if tipped over it can cause a fire.

Backfire Flame Arresters

Internal combustion engines may backfire. To safeguard against fire, all motorboats with enclosed engines and engines originally equipped with a flame arrester, (except outboards and diesels) must have an approved carburetor backfire flame arrester system on each carburetor.

Ventilation

Most fires on a boat are due to ignition of fuel vapors. Gasoline is heavier than air. It can collect in the bilge or engine compartment and any spark can ignite it. Therefore, Kentucky law requires boats to have adequate ventilation of areas where flammable vapors can accumulate.

Most boats are equipped with adequate ventilation systems when they come from the factory. Usually, this is a combination of active and passive systems. Active systems use electrical blowers to exhaust flammable vapors from the bilge and other areas. Passive systems are ducts and cowls that ventilate areas when the boat is moving. Almost all inboards will have an electrical blower installed in the engine compartment. Operators should run the blower for several minutes before starting the engine. If the blower is inoperable it should be repaired or replaced immediately. Many boat fires take place after refueling, so care should be taken to avoid spilling fuel in the vessel.

Muffling Devices

Kentucky law requires all boats to be equipped with effective exhaust muffling devices. Usually, boats and motors that come direct from the manufacturer are adequately muffled. However, there may be instances of high performance boats that have been modified by the owners that are not in compliance with the law. Additionally, there may be federal and/or local regulations restricting boats with an over-the-transom exhaust system.

Marine Sanitation Devices (KRS 235:420)

Motorboats with marine toilets are not allowed on public waters unless the toilet is equipped with a Type I, II or III marine sanitation device (MSD.) Type I and II MSDs chemically treat sewage. Type III MSDs are holding tanks for raw sewage.

Raw sewage shall not be discharged in any public waters. Treated sewage may be discharged from a marine toilet into legal "discharge" waters. Those waters are Barkley and Kentucky lakes, Lake Cumberland, Dale Hollow Lake and any of the major river systems. Type I and II MSDs must be sealed or locked while the vessel is on "no discharge" waters.

Signaling Devices

Kentucky law states that all boats 16 feet in length or longer must have a hand-, mouth- or power-operated signaling device capable of producing a blast for two seconds or more and audible for one-half mile for class 1 vessels, one mile for class two vessels and one and one-half miles for class three vessels. This does not exempt vessels from any other signaling device as may be required by federal law when operating on navigable waters of this state.

Maneuvering and Warning Signals

ONE LONG BLAST: Warning signal (coming out of slip)

ONE SHORT BLAST: Pass on my port side (left)

TWO SHORT BLASTS: Pass on my starboard (right)

THREE SHORT BLASTS: Engines in reverse

FIVE OR MORE BLASTS: Danger signal

Navigation Lights

All vessels when underway between sunset and sunrise must display proper navigation lights. Navigation lights on boats are restricted to the colors of red, green and white.

-- Class A and Class 1 motorboats shall display lights as represented in figure 1.

-- Class 2 and Class 3 motorboats shall display lights as represented in figure 2.

-- Sailboats of class A and Class 1 shall display lights as represented in figure 3.

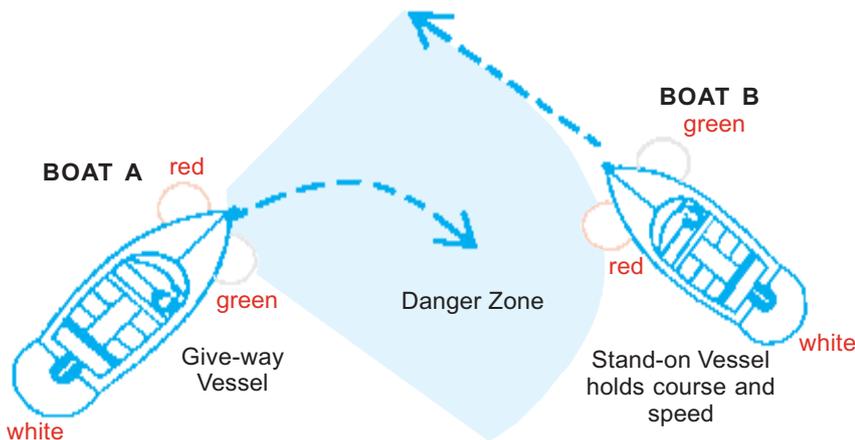
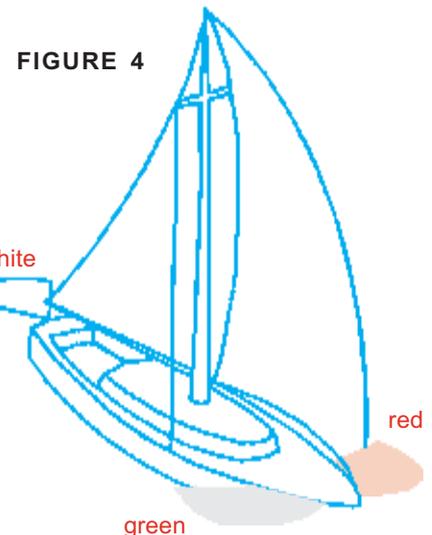
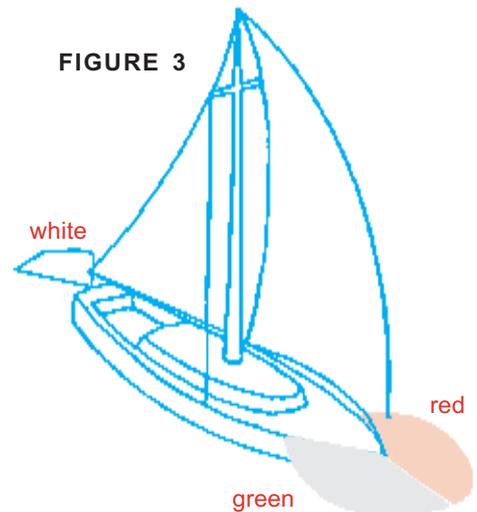
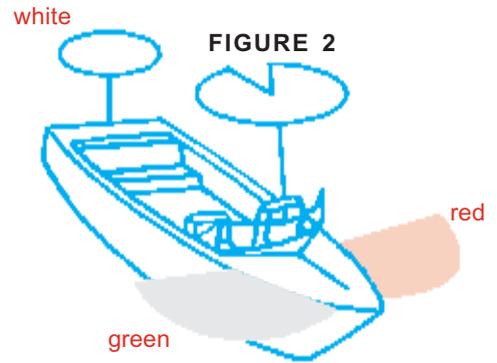
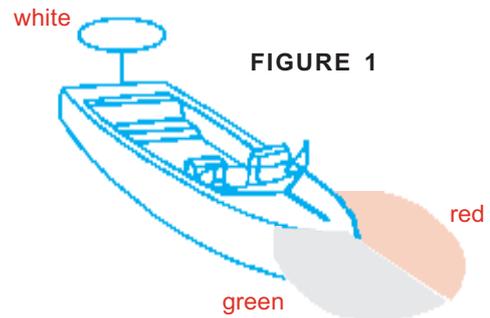
-- Sailboats of Class 2 and Class 3 shall display lights as represented in figure 4.

From sunset to sunrise in an area where other boats navigate, all vessels shall display a steady white light visible 360 degrees at all times. Manually propelled vessels shall carry a white light to display in sufficient time to avoid a collision.

The purpose of the red and green navigation lights at night is to show if your boat is in a meeting, crossing or overtaking situation. The red and green lights must be displayed from sunset to sunrise whenever a boat is underway. They will give some indication of the size and speed of vessels. The red and green bow lights are especially helpful in determining right of way in crossing situations. In the diagram below, boat B sees the green bow light of boat A, and has the right of way to continue on course. Boat A sees the red bow light of boat B and must stop or pass astern of boat B.

Crossing Situation

Maintain course and speed.



ACCIDENTS

(301 KAR 6:030, KRS 235.250)

Reporting Requirements

If any of the following conditions occur as the result of a boating accident, collision, etc., a Boating Accident Report must be made:

- death or disappearance of a person;
- injury to a person which requires medical attention or incapacitates that person for 24 hours or more;
- loss or damage to property (including the vessel) in an amount of \$500 or more.

The operator of a vessel is required to complete the report. If the operator is not capable of filing the report and is not the owner of the vessel, then the owner shall be required to fill out a boating accident report.

Note 1: Even if a Law Enforcement Officer fills out a boating accident report, this does not exempt the operator from filing a report.

Note 2: The reports filed by operators of vessels are confidential and are not available as public record (KRS 235.250). However, reports made by officers are available for review.

Accidents involving death or serious injury must be submitted to the Division of Law Enforcement within 48 hours. All others must be submitted within five days.

A boating accident report form is included in this guide. Additional forms are available from wildlife and boating law enforcement officers or by writing to Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Division of Law Enforcement, #1 Game Farm Road, Frankfort, KY 40601, or by calling 1-800-858-1549.

Rendering Aid

An operator of a vessel involved in a boating accident shall render aid to other persons and vessels as long as it doesn't endanger his crew, passengers or vessel. Also, the operator of any vessel involved in an accident shall give his name, address, and identification of his vessel, in writing, to any person that is injured or to the owner of any property that is damaged.

First Aid

This section includes suggestions that may save a life. First, boats should be equipped with a first aid kit. This kit should be able to provide treatment for burns, insect bites, cuts and abrasions.

Second, boaters should take a first aid course so they know how to treat victims with sprains, broken bones and shock.

Third, boaters should know how to perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) in case they encounter victims of near drowning, heart attack or trauma from boating accidents. In many cases, emergency medical help is further away on the water than on land. Interested persons should contact their local chapter of the American Red Cross for information on first aid and CPR training.

Hypothermia

Four elements cause hypothermia -- cold, moisture, wind and exhaustion. Symptoms of hypothermia are uncontrollable shivering, slurred speech, stumbling, blue skin, decreased heart and breathing rate, weak pulse and unconsciousness.

All hypothermia symptoms demand immediate attention. As soon as possible, a victim of hypothermia should be brought out of the weather. Wet clothing should be replaced with dry clothing. If the victim shows mild symptoms, get them near a fire or other heat source or put them in a warm sleeping bag. For victims with advanced symptoms of hypothermia, seek immediate medical attention. Never give alcohol to the victim.

The best cure for hypothermia is prevention. Monitor weather reports when you plan to be in the outdoors. Dress in layers and always have foul-weather gear handy.

OTHER SITUATIONS

Skin and SCUBA Diving (301 KAR 1:040, 6:030)

Skin or SCUBA diving is prohibited in all lakes owned by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, except during emergencies and during salvage operations when the diver has written permission from the regional director or local

wildlife and boating law enforcement officer assigned to the specific body of water in which the diving is to take place.

Persons diving or submerging with the aid of a mechanical breathing apparatus in an area where boats might be are required by law to display the diver's flag.

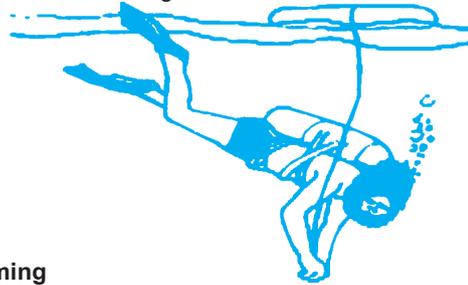
This flag should be put on a buoy, boat or other floating platform so boaters will readily see it. Approaching boats must stay outside of a 100-foot radius of the flag. Divers must surface within a 50-foot radius unless there is an emergency.

Divers shall not dive in established traffic lanes nor interfere with anyone fishing unless emergency operations are in progress.

Alpha Flag - Blue with silver stripe, displayed on vessel with restricted mobility because of diving operation.



Diver's Flag - Red flag at least 12" x 12" with diagonal stripe at least three inches wide, displayed where diver is submerged



Swimming

Swimming in any lake controlled and/or owned by the KDFWR is prohibited except in areas specifically set aside for swimming at which a qualified lifeguard is on duty. Kentucky law specifically prohibits swimming at any boat launching ramp. Swim in marked and supervised areas. If you are a nonswimmer or a poor swimmer, wear a PFD. Remember, PFDs are not just for boaters.

Refrain from drinking alcoholic beverages when swimming. Alcohol greatly reduces a person's reflexes and strength when in the water. For persons who have had alcoholic beverages a PFD is the difference between life and death.

Persons who wish to swim a long distance should swim parallel to the shore instead of across a river or lake. Boaters don't normally expect to see swimmers in the middle of a lake or river and may run over them.

Inflatables

Air mattresses, inner tubes and other similar devices are generally used as recreational items by persons swimming or sunbathing. Use of these items should be restricted to designated or generally recognized swimming areas and not be used in areas of boat traffic. Nonswimmers or poor swimmers should not depend on these devices to save their life. These items can be punctured and lose their buoyancy - wear a PFD!

Fatigue

Boaters should be aware of the factors that induce fatigue while on the water. The wind, sun, engine noise and constant motion of the boat can greatly reduce a person's reaction time.

Littering (KRS 433.757)

The operator of any motorboat or vessel is responsible for any litter thrown into the water. Litter is not only unsightly, but can be dangerous to humans and animals. For example, fishing line discarded into the water can be hazardous to wildlife and to a boat's lower unit. Animals can be ensnared in the line and die. Fishing line caught on a prop shaft can cause seal leaks and lower unit failure. Trot lines and limb lines can snare animals and other anglers in boats.

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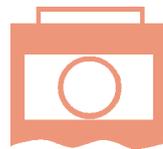
UNIFORM STATE WATERWAY MARKING SYSTEM



BOATS KEEP OUT!
Nature of danger may be placed outside of crossed diamond, e.g., waterfalls, swim areas, or rapids.



DANGER!
Nature of danger may be placed **INS**ide of crossed diamond, e.g., rocks, reefs, dams, construction, or snags.



CAUTION!
Controlled Area as indicated in circle, e.g. speed limit, no fishing, no anchoring, ski only, slow-no wake, no ski, or no prop boats.



INFORMATION
Tells directions, distances, places such as food, repairs, supplies, and other non-regulatory messages.



OBSTRUCTION MARKER
Do not pass between shore and buoy.



MOORING BUOY
White reflective blue band. May have white light or reflector.



CHANNEL MARKER
Keep buoy on right facing upstream.



CHANNEL MARKER
Keep buoy on left facing upstream. Marker may be green or black.

DIVERS DOWN FLAGS

Boaters exercise caution



Divers Flag

The divers flag is a red flat at least 12" x 12" with a diagonal stripe at least 3" wide. Vessels not involved in the diving operation must stay at least 100 ft. from a divers flag.



Alpha Flag

The alpha flag is blue with a silver stripe.

If more than 3 fatalities and/or injuries, attach additional form(s).

DECEASED

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	WAS VICTIM? <input type="checkbox"/> Swimmer <input type="checkbox"/> Non-swimmer	DEATH CAUSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPEARANCE	WAS PFD WORN? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO What type?
NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	WAS VICTIM? <input type="checkbox"/> Swimmer <input type="checkbox"/> Non-swimmer	DEATH CAUSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPEARANCE	WAS PFD WORN? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO What type?
NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	WAS VICTIM? <input type="checkbox"/> Swimmer <input type="checkbox"/> Non-swimmer	DEATH CAUSED BY <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> DISAPPEARANCE	WAS PFD WORN? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO What type?

INJURED

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	NATURE OF INJURY	MEDICAL TREATMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO
NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	NATURE OF INJURY	MEDICAL TREATMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO
NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF BIRTH	NATURE OF INJURY	MEDICAL TREATMENT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> NO

ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (Sequence of events. Include Failure of Equipment. If diagram is needed attach separately. Continue on additional sheets if necessary. Include any information regarding the involvement of alcohol and/or drugs in causing or contributing to the accident. Include and descriptive information about the use of PFD's.)

VESSEL NO. 2 (if more that 2 vessels attach additional form(s)).

Name of Operator	Address	Boat Number
Telephone Number		Boat Name
Name of Owner	Address	

WITNESSES

Name	Address	Telephone Number
Name	Address	Telephone Number
Name	Address	Telephone Number

PERSON COMPLETING REPORT (if more that 2 vessels attach additional form(s)).

SIGNATURE	Address	Telephone Number
QUALIFICATION (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Investigator <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Date Submitted

(do no use) — **FOR REPORTING AUTHORITY REVIEW** — (use agency date stamp)

Causes based on (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> This report <input type="checkbox"/> Investigation and this report <input type="checkbox"/> Investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Could not be determined	Name of Reviewing Office	Date Received
Primary Cause of Accident	Secondary Cause of Accident	Reviewed by

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