FISHING REGULATIONS SUMMARY 2022

New for 2022!
See page 9 for details.

almost heaven
FROM THE DIRECTOR

There’s an old saying, “If people concentrated on the really important things in life, there would be a shortage of fishing poles,” and any of you who have been in the market recently for fishing equipment may have found this to be the case. The pandemic has changed a lot of things, including the way we travel and the types of recreation we enjoy. Fishing is one of those forms of recreation that is experiencing a sort of renaissance. As COVID-19 pushed millions of Americans outdoors, many started fishing again or took it up for the first time. Equipment and license sales have skyrocketed, and we are seeing more people on the water than ever before.

At WVDNR we are trying to keep up by adding additional access areas to rivers and streams throughout West Virginia, as well as constructing fishing piers and trails around reservoirs. We are finishing up a $10 million renovation of the Bowden fish hatchery as part of a $30 million investment into West Virginia’s fish hatcheries. Our hatchery at Palestine will also see a significant investment that will help us accommodate our warm water fisheries and allow us to introduce freshwater mussels back into their native habitat.

We are excited to introduce a new series of fishing slams, as well as a Master Anglers Award. With these, we hope to increase interest in the sport, especially among children, and to recognize the achievements of our more seasoned anglers. We will continue to pursue programs that add to the overall experience for all those who enjoy fishing and the many benefits it provides.

Stay safe and enjoy all that wild, wonderful West Virginia has to offer.

Fish on!!!

Stephen S. McDaniel, DNR Director

DISTRICT OFFICES

Main Office - South Charleston, WV 25303
324 4th Avenue
Fish Management – Mark T. Scott (304) 558-6200
Law Enforcement – Lt. Col. Dave Trader (304) 558-2784
License Unit – Michael Ingram (304) 558-2758

District 1 - Farmington, WV 26571
1110 Railroad Street (304) 825-6787
Fish Management – Dave Wellman
Law Enforcement – Capt. David James

District 2 - Romney, WV 26757
1 Depot Street (304) 822-3551
Fish Management – Brandon Keplinger
Law Enforcement – Capt. Robert Clark

District 3 - French Creek, WV 26218
WV State Wildlife Center (304) 924-6211
163 Wildlife Road
Fish Management – James Walker
Law Enforcement – Capt. Douglas Benson

District 4 - Beckley, WV 25801
2006 Robert C. Byrd Drive (304) 256-6947
Fish Management – Glenn Nelson
Law Enforcement – Capt. Woodrow Brogan

District 5 – Alum Creek, WV 25003
Forks of Coal State Natural Area (304) 756-1023
480 Forks of Coal Way
Fish Management – Jeff Hansbarger
Law Enforcement – Capt. Terry A. Ballard

District 6 - Parkersburg, WV 26101
2311 Ohio Avenue (304) 420-4550
Fish Management – Nate Taylor
Ohio River Biologist – Katie Zipfel
Law Enforcement – Capt. Christopher Lester

Operations Center - Elkins, WV 26241
738 Ward Road, P.O. Box 67 (304) 637-0245
Coldwater Biologist – David Thorne
Hatchery Program Manager – Jim Hedrick
New for 2022

1. Walleye Regulation changes include: Cheat Lake and the entire length of the Cheat River is now under a 20-inch–30-inch protected slot limit for walleye with an eight-fish daily creel limit, of which only one fish may be over 30 inches; Tygart Lake and Tygart River (from Valley Falls upstream to Tygart Lake Dam) are now under eight-fish limit with no size limit; the Kanawha River from the Buffalo Bridge upstream to the Winfield Lock and Dam is now under the regulation of six-fish daily creel in aggregate for walleye, sauger and saugeye. Only two of the six fish can be walleye and the walleye must be 18 inches or longer.

2. Mason Lake in Monongalia County and Teter Creek Lake in Barbour County are now under a 10-fish daily creel limit, of which only five fish may be 8 inches or longer for bluegill and all other sunfish species (e.g., pumpkinseed, green sunfish, hybrid sunfish, etc.) in aggregate.

3. The entire length of the Monongahela River is now under a four-fish daily creel limit, eight-fish possession limit, of which only one fish may be 35 inches or longer for flathead catfish.

4. The trophy citation program has changed, and anglers will now get one citation for each species that lists the total number of trophy citations they caught for that particular species instead of a citation for every trophy fish caught. (See page 25 for more details.)

5. A new program called The West Virginia Master Angler Program will begin in 2022 and will allow anglers to complete “slams” and earn a Master Angler Award. (See page 9 for more details.)
### Regulations Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Daily Creel Limit</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
<th>Possession Limit</th>
<th>*Special Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Bass</strong></td>
<td>6* (in any combination)</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>12* (in any combination)</td>
<td><strong>Jennings Randolph Lake:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations. See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for additional restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth, Largemouth, and Spotted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trout</strong></td>
<td>6* (in any combination)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12* (in any combination)</td>
<td><strong>Jennings Randolph Lake:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations. See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for additional restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow, Golden Rainbow, Brook, Tiger and Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muskellunge</strong></td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>30 inches*</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for additional restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tiger Musky</strong></td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>30 inches*</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Pike</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30 inches*</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td><strong>Jennings Randolph Lake:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chain Pickerel</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hybrid Striped Bass</strong></td>
<td>30* (in any combination)</td>
<td>no more than four fish greater than 15 inches</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Statewide, except in designated special regulations waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Striped Bass</strong></td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>15 inches*</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Beech Fork, Bluestone, Mt. Storm and R.D. Bailey lakes and the Kanawha River (from confluence of New and Gauley rivers downstream to the Buffalo Bridge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Bass</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Rollins Lake: all hybrid striped bass, striped bass and white bass must be returned to the water immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paddlefish</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>All fish must be returned to the water immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shovelnose Sturgeon</strong></td>
<td>Lakes - 8*</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>Lakes - 16*</td>
<td>Ohio River: 6-fish daily creel in aggregate for walleye, sauger, and saugeye. Only 2 of the 6 fish can be walleye and must be a minimum of 18 inches in length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sauger</strong></td>
<td>Rivers - 10*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saugeye</strong></td>
<td>Lakes - 8* (in any combination)</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>Lakes - 16* (in any combination)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walleye</strong></td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td><strong>Jennings Randolph Lake:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations. See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for additional restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Catfish</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channel Catfish</strong></td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>In state-managed impoundments (See Public Fishing Lakes and Ponds Chart, pages 18-19): Daily creel limit 4, possession limit 16. On Mt. Storm, Stonecoal, Cheat, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes and all rivers and streams the daily limit is 30 and possession limit is 60. <strong>Potomac River:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flathead Catfish</strong></td>
<td>30*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>60*</td>
<td>See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for restrictions on flathead catfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Perch</strong></td>
<td>30*</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Cheat Lake: Daily creel limit 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Other Game Fish</strong></td>
<td>30*</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>In <strong>West Virginia:</strong> This limit is for black and white crappie in aggregate, bluegill and all other sunfish in aggregate, and any other game fish not listed separately on this page. See <strong>Special Area Regulations</strong> for additional restrictions on sunfish. <strong>Jennings Randolph Lake:</strong> See Maryland Fishing Regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frogs</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Season: 9 p.m. DST on the Saturday nearest to June 15 to midnight July 31. <strong>Big Sandy and Tug Fork rivers bordering Kentucky:</strong> Season: Noon (EST) on the third Friday in May to midnight, October 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fishing regulations relating to opening and closing dates, creel and possession limits, and size limits on the Potomac and North Branch of the Potomac, including Jennings Randolph Lake, and enforced by West Virginia Division of Natural Resources will correspond with the same regulations published by the State of Maryland.
Black Bass

CATCH-AND-RELEASE

For waters listed below
1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) caught must be returned to the water at once.
2. No black bass shall be in the angler’s possession (creel limit 0) while fishing in designated catch-and-release lakes and streams.

Lakes
Dunkard Fork, Edwards Run Pond, Elk Fork, Kimsey Run, Millers Fork Pond, North Bend, O’Brien, Rockhouse, Tuckahoe, Upper Mud and Woodrum.

Streams
New River – Fayette, Raleigh and Summers counties
12-mile section from the I-64 bridge at Sandstone downstream to NPS Grandview Sandbar access site near Quinimont. Access by state Route 41 at Quinimont and state Route 20 at Sandstone.

South Branch of Potomac River – Hardy and Hampshire counties
Area 1 8-mile section in Hardy County from 3 miles east of Petersburg at the routes 28, 55 and 220 bridge (Petersburg Gap bridge) downstream to the county Route 13 bridge (Fisher bridge).
Area 2 9.5-mile section in Hampshire County from the routes 28 and 50 bridge (Romney bridge) downstream to the state Route 28 bridge (Blue Beach bridge).

SLOT LIMIT

New River
1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted, and largemouth) from 14 to 22 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of six black bass with only one being over 22 inches.
3. This regulation is in effect from the confluence of the New and Gauley rivers upstream to the West Virginia/Virginia state line, excluding Bluestone Lake (from the dam upstream to the mouth of Indian Creek) and the 12-mile catch and release section (from the Grandview sandbar boat ramp upstream to the I-64 bridge at Sandstone).

South Mill Creek Lake and Parker Hollow Lake
1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) from 12 to 16 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. All black bass harvested must be in accordance with the daily creel limit regulation.

Greenbrier River – Greenbrier County
6-mile section beginning at the U.S. Route 60 bridge near Caldwell extending downstream to the U.S. Route 219 bridge at Ronceverte.
1. All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) from 12 to 20 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of one black bass over 20 inches caught within the slot limit area. Black bass under 12 inches may be harvested. All black bass harvested must be in accordance with the daily creel limit regulation.

MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT

Stonewall Jackson Lake
1. Daily creel limit of one black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) 18 inches or longer.
2. Black bass under 18 inches may be harvested.
3. All black bass harvested must be in accordance with the daily creel limit regulation.
4. Registered bass tournament anglers who are participating in DNR-permitted tournaments only are excluded from this regulation.

For waters listed below
All black bass (smallmouth, spotted and largemouth) under 12 inches long must be returned to the water at once.

Lakes
Barboursville, Beech Fork, Chief Logan and Conaway Run.

Streams
Wheeling Creek – Marshall and Ohio counties
Entire length.

Ohio River
Entire length of Ohio River from the mouth of Mill Creek, Hancock County, downstream to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, Wayne County. This regulation applies to all waters included in the Ohio River Reciprocal Agreement with the State of Ohio.

FISH HANDLING AND RELEASE

When practicing catch-and-release fishing, survival of the released fish can be greatly enhanced by following these simple guidelines.
1. Time is important — play and release the fish as quickly as possible to reduce unnecessary stress.
2. Keep the fish in the water as much as possible and use a pair of forceps or needle-nosed pliers to remove the hook.
3. Handle the fish with bare, wet hands. Do not squeeze the fish, put your fingers in the eyes or gills, or cause scale loss.
4. When releasing the fish, hold it gently in the water until the fish is ready to swim off on its own.
5. You may take time to snap a quick photo of your catch before releasing it.
6. To release a deeply hooked or gill-hooked fish, cut the line 5 to 6 inches above the lure.
Children and Handicap Fishing Areas

For waters listed below
1. Areas are managed under special regulations March-May.
2. During this period fishing is restricted to children 14 years of age or under and to people with disabilities holding a Class Q permit.
3. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only.
4. Creel limit is four trout.
5. Another person may assist with baiting hooks and removing fish.

Lakes
Baker Lake – Ohio County
3-acre lake in Bear Rock Lakes WMA. Access by county Route 41/6.

Bishop Knob Pond – Webster County
2-acre lake between Cranberry and Williams rivers. Access by Forest Road 101.

Coonskin Park Pond – Kanawha County
2.7-acre pond in Coonskin Park. Access is off I-77, Exit 1, U.S. Route 119 north to Henry Shores Drive.

Handley Pond – Pocahontas County
5-acre pond on the Handley WMA. Access by county Routes 17 and 17/1 that intersect U.S. Route 219 at Edray north of Marlinton.

Logan County Airport Pond
1-acre pond. Access by county Route 119/8 off state Route 17.

Millers Fork Pond – Wayne County
5-acre pond on the Beech Fork Lake WMA. Access by county Route 22 off county Route 17.

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

Underwood Lake – Cabell County
1-acre pond on Huntington YMCA property. Access by state Route 2.

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

Streams
Laurel Fork – Wyoming County
300-yard section of Laurel Fork in Gilliand Park in Oceana. Access is by Route 10.

Mash Fork of Camp Creek – Mercer County
100-yard section of Mash Fork in Camp Creek State Park/ State Forest at Mash Fork Waterfalls. Access by county Route 19/5 from I-77, exit 20.

All Species

CATCH-AND-RELEASE

Dixon Lake (Pedlar Wildlife Management Area)
1. All species of fish must be returned to the water at once.
2. No fish shall be in the angler’s possession (creel limit 0) while fishing in designated catch-and-release lakes and streams.
3. Use of live minnows is prohibited.
4. Use of barbed hooks is prohibited.
**Catfish**

**For waters listed below**

1. Daily creel limit of four flathead catfish, of which only one may be 35 inches or longer.
2. Possession limit of eight.

**Streams**

- **Kanawha River**
  Mouth of Kanawha River extending upstream to the confluence of the New and Gauley rivers.

- **Monongahela River**
  Entire length of Monongahela River from the Pennsylvania state line to the confluence of the Tygart Valley and West Fork rivers.

- **Ohio River**
  Includes West Virginia tributaries within the reciprocal agreement boundaries.

**HAND-FISHING FOR CATFISH ONLY**

1. Season for hand-fishing runs from June 15 through Aug. 31 with fishing permitted from sunrise until sunset.
2. Hand-fishing is prohibited in all state-managed impoundments except Stonecoal, Hawks Nest, Mt. Storm, Cheat, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes.
3. Daily creel limit for all catfish species taken by hand-fishing is four total with only one fish allowed to be over 35 inches and only two of which may be blue catfish (minimum length 24”). In waters with special regulations, the more restrictive regulations apply. The daily creel limit for hand-fishing counts as part of any daily limit for hook and line fishing.
4. Use or possession of hooks, gaffs, spears or anything other than hands while hand-fishing is prohibited, as is the use of bait or fish attractors. Only naturally-occurring cavities and naturally-occurring habitat may be hand-fished. The placement or use of artificial cavities and nesting boxes for hand-fishing is prohibited. The use of SCUBA gear or any other artificial breathing apparatus to hand fish is prohibited.

**Muskellunge**

**CATCH-AND-RELEASE**

For waters listed below

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

**Streams**

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

- **Middle Island Creek – Tyler County**
  6-mile section beginning at the state Route 18 bridge near Centerville and continuing downstream to the low water bridge near the Jug WMA. Included in this area are sections of Indian Creek and McElroy Creek from their mouths to their first riffles.

**MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT**

- **North Bend Lake**
  1. All muskellunge under 40 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
  2. Daily creel limit of one muskellunge.

- **Stonewall Jackson Lake**
  1. All muskellunge under 52 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
  2. Daily creel limit of one muskellunge.

- **North Fork Hughes River – Ritchie County**
  1.3-mile section extending from North Bend Lake Dam downstream to the CR 809 bridge near the North Bend State Park campground.
  1. All muskellunge under 40 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
  2. Daily creel limit of one muskellunge.

**Sunfish**

**SIZE LIMIT AND CREEL LIMIT**

- **Mason Lake (Monongalia County) and Teter Creek Lake (Barbour County)**
  10-fish daily creel limit, of which only five fish may be 8” or longer for bluegill and all other sunfish species (e.g., pumpkinseed, green sunfish, hybrid sunfish, etc.) in aggregate.
Trout

**CATCH-AND-RELEASE**

**For catch-and-release waters listed on pages 6-7**

1. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only, except that on the three North Branch of the Potomac River Catch-and-Release Trout Fishing Areas fishing is permitted between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 10 p.m. only.

2. Only artificial flies and lures made of metal, wood, feathers, hair, or synthetic material may be used or possessed on catch-and-release trout streams. No lure or fly with any scent, oil, or edible enticement added onto, or impregnated into (regardless if the scent is added in the manufacturing process or applied afterward), may be used or possessed on any catch-and-release trout stream.

3. Multiple hook lures must have barbless hooks (except on the North Branch of the Potomac River Catch & Release areas).

4. Single hook lures may have barbed hooks.

5. All trout caught must be returned to the water at once.

6. No trout shall be in the angler’s possession while on stream sections designated as catch-and-release streams.

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

**Streams**

**Back Fork of Elk River – Webster County**
4-mile section beginning 2 miles upstream from Webster Springs and extending upstream. Access by county Routes 24 and 24/3.

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

**Bluestone River – Summers County**
1-mile section from the mouth of Mountain Creek downstream to a stream gauge station within Pipestem State Park.

**Cranberry River – Webster, Pocahontas and Nicholas counties**

- **Area 1**
  4.3-mile section from the junction of the North and South forks downstream to the low water bridge at Dogway Fork. Access by foot on National Forest Route 76 from the Cranberry Glades parking area.

- **Area 2**
  Nicholas County – 1.2-mile section from the Woodbine Recreation Area downstream to Camp Splinter (Jakeman Run). Access by National Forest Route 76 from Richwood.

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

**Glade Creek of New River – Raleigh County**
3-mile section from the mouth upstream to the National Park Service foot bridge. Access by Glade Creek Road off state Route 41.

**Middle Fork of Williams River and tributaries – Webster/Pocahontas counties**

**Mill Creek – Randolph County**
Entire length of Mill Creek and its tributaries within Kumbrabow State Forest.

**North Branch of Potomac River – Grant and Mineral counties**
See the current Maryland Fishing Regulations for special regulations on the North Branch of the Potomac and Potomac rivers.

**North Fork of Cherry River – Nicholas County**
1.8-mile section extending upstream from Richwood’s water supply dam to first state Route 39 bridge. Access by state Route 39.

**North Fork of Cranberry River – Pocahontas County**
0.25-mile section from the mouth upstream to the limestone treatment dam. Access by foot on National Forest Route 76.

**North Fork of the South Branch – Pendleton County**
0.75-mile section at the mouth of Seneca Creek near Seneca Rocks Visitors Center. Access by county Route 28/3 at junction of state Route 28 and U.S. Route 33 at Seneca Rocks.

**Otter Creek and tributaries – Randolph/Tucker counties**

**Paint Creek – Fayette County**
2-mile section from mouth of Skitter Creek upstream to mouth of Milburn Creek. Access is by county Route 15.

**Red Creek and tributaries – Tucker County**
Upstream of county Route 45 bridge.

**Seneca Creek – Pendleton County**
0.20-mile section from the mouth extending upstream to the Route 28 bridge.

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

**Slatyfork section of Elk River – Pocahontas County**
4.6-mile section from the junction of Big Spring and Old Field forks downstream to the mouth of Dry Branch, including Props Run and Big Run. Access by foot from county Routes 219/2 on the north and 219/12 on the south.

**South Branch of the Potomac River – Pendleton County**
1-mile section beginning 2 miles below U.S. Route 220 at Eagle Rock and extending downstream. Access by county Route 2.

**FREE FISHING DAYS**

**June 11-12, 2022**

Take your son, daughter or grandchild to your favorite fishing spot. No license required on these days.
Trout continued

CATCH-AND-RELEASE CONTINUED

Tea Creek and tributaries – Pocahontas County
Upstream of Tea Creek Campground

Williams River – Pocahontas County
2-mile section beginning 2 miles below Tea Creek and extending downstream. Access by National Forest Route 86.

NOTE: The Williams River Road will be closed to vehicle traffic for two years due to road improvements. The Williams River will continue to be stocked, and the road will remain open for foot and bicycle traffic during this time.

DELAYED HARVEST STREAMS

For waters listed below
2. General regulations apply: June 1 – September 30.

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

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

FLY FISHING ONLY

For waters listed below
1. Fishing permitted during daylight hours only.
2. Only artificial flies and streamers may be used or in possession on any of the fly fishing-only streams.
3. Only conventional fly fishing tackle may be used.
4. Open-face and closed-face spinning or spincast reels are prohibited.
5. All fish caught must be returned to water at once.
6. No trout shall be in the angler’s possession while on stream sections designated as fly-fishing-only streams.
7. No lure or fly with any scent, oil, or edible enticement added onto, or impregnated into (regardless if the scent is added in the manufacturing process or applied afterward), may be used or possessed on any fly-fishing-only trout stream.
8. Powerbait, Gulp and other manufactured scented baits are considered illegal under this section and may not be used or possessed on catch-and-release streams.

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

Edwards Run – Hampshire County
Upstream of the Edwards Run Pond 1.25 miles to the upstream boundary of Edwards Run WMA.

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

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

Second Creek – Greenbrier and Monroe counties
Marked 2.4-mile section on the Monroe/Greenbrier county line at Rodgers Mill.

Spring Run – Grant County
Marked one mile section along Spring Run Road near Dorcas.

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

REDUCED CREEL LIMIT

Stephens Lake - Raleigh County
Daily creel limit of two trout.

FISHING TOURNAMENT SPONSORS

A permit is required from the Division of Natural Resources to hold any fishing tournament or big fish contest.

Make tournament permit requests to:
WVDNR Wildlife Resources Section
324 4th Avenue • South Charleston, West Virginia 25303
Call (304) 558-6200 for information.
**Walleye**

**MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT**

*Monongahela River, Tygart River* (from the mouth upstream to Valley Falls) and *West Fork River* (downstream of Stonewall Jackson Lake Dam), as well as *Burnsville, Stephens and Stonecoal lakes*

1. All walleye under 15 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of eight walleye.

*Ohio River* (including Ohio River tributary reciprocal boundaries) and the *Kanawha River* upstream to the Winfield Lock and Dam

1. All walleye under 18 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of two walleye.

**CATCH-AND-RELEASE**

*New River* (5-mile section from Meadow Creek public access site upstream to base of Sandstone Falls in Raleigh and Summers counties), as well as *Charles Fork and Dog Run lakes*

1. All walleye caught must be returned to the water at once.
2. No walleye shall be in the angler’s possession while on the waters designated as catch-and-release.

**SLOT LIMIT**

*Bluestone, Coal, Elk* (including Sutton Lake), *Greenbrier, Gauley* (excluding Summersville Lake-Summersville Dam upstream to mouth of Persinger Creek), *Kanawha* (upstream of Winfield Locks and Dam) and *New* (excluding no-harvest area near Sandstone) rivers, including all tributaries

1. All walleye from 20 to 30 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of two walleye, only one of which may be over 30 inches long.

*Summersville Lake* (Summersville Dam upstream to mouth of Persinger Creek) and *Cheat Lake* and the entire length of the *Cheat River*

1. All walleye from 20 to 30 inches long must be returned to the water at once.
2. Daily creel limit of eight walleye, only one of which may be over 30 inches long.
Reciprocal Fishing

OHIO RIVER

Anglers with a valid Ohio resident or West Virginia resident fishing license may fish on the Ohio River, its embayments or from either bank. The embayment and tributary reciprocal boundaries for each state are available at wvdnr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2021.10.21-Ohio-River-Reciprocal-Agreement-Chart.pdf. Ohio and West Virginia anglers may travel and fish embayments and tributaries to the landmark locations listed in this document. These locations are also defined by distance from the mouth of the tributary and GPS coordinates for convenience.

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

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

POTOMAC RIVER

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

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

The State of West Virginia and the State of Maryland have joint law enforcement jurisdiction on Jennings Randolph Lake.

BIG SANDY AND TUG FORK RIVERS

West Virginia or Kentucky residents with a valid resident fishing license may fish the entire main stem of the Big Sandy and Tug Fork rivers from the confluence of the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers upstream to the Virginia state line. West Virginia or Kentucky residents with a valid fishing license from their respective state of residence can fish from a boat or from either bank of the sections previously defined.

If fishing from a watercraft, fishing license holders shall abide by the laws, rules and regulations of the state in which he or she is licensed. If fishing from the bank, fishing license holders shall abide by the laws, rules and regulations of the state in which he or she is fishing.

WEST VIRGINIA MASTER ANGLER PROGRAM

In 2022, WVDNR is introducing a Master Angler Program to promote fishing and recognize anglers for their accomplishments over a wide range of species and ecosystems. To qualify for a “slam,” an angler must catch the species listed for that slam, each catch must meet or exceed the minimum lengths for each species and time-stamped photos of the angler holding each species must be submitted with the application. Each slam must be completed within a calendar year to qualify. If an angler completes all six slams, he/she will be awarded a West Virginia Master Angler Award, which will be a lifetime achievement for an angler. The Master Angler application is online at WVDnr.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLAMS</th>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Minimum Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Bass</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Largemouth</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smallmouth</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>20 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel</td>
<td>16 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flathead</td>
<td>20 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bullhead</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
<td>20 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fallfish</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freshwater Drum</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black or White Crappie</td>
<td>8 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
<td>7 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunfish</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Perch</td>
<td>8 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Predator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid Striped or Striped Bass</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Musky</td>
<td>30 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>15 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golden Rainbow</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rainbow</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>12 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baitfish Regulations

1. It is illegal to possess any darter in West Virginia
   Darters are small fishes (1–5” in length) that belong to the perch family with yellow perch and walleye. Although much smaller, all darters share similar characteristics to their gamefish cousins with the most important being their two equal-sized dorsal fins which have a separation between them. Anyone collecting live baitfish is advised to inspect their catch for darters. Generally, darters will stay on the bottom of the bait bucket and do not swim freely in the water column. Any fishes displaying this bucket behavior and possessing two dorsal fins should be either returned at once into the waters where they were collected or destroyed immediately. Darter colorations can range from brightly colored to drab brown and can vary between males and females.

2. Zero possession limit of all fish species other than game fish, and no fish (including dead or packaged minnows) may be used as bait in the following waters:
   A. East and West Forks of the Greenbrier River including all tributaries.
   B. Gauley River upstream of the Route 55/20 bridge (i.e., Curtin, W.Va.) including the Cherry, Williams, Cranberry, and upper Gauley rivers and all respective tributaries.
   C. Camp Creek (Mercer County) and all tributaries.
   D. Manns Creek including Glade Creek in Babcock State Park and all tributaries.
   NOTE: These areas are delineated on the maps to the below.

3. It is illegal to release any fish into public waters other than the location where it was captured.
   DO NOT release unused baitfish.

Other Protected Species

DIAMOND DARTER
1. The diamond darter is a small fish found in the perch family and is protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
2. For more information, go to USFWS site at fws.gov/northeast/pdf/DiamondDarter_1010.pdf.

PADDLEFISH AND STURGEON
All fish must be returned to the water immediately.

ALL MUSSEL SPECIES
It is illegal to possess mussels or any parts thereof.
Turtle, Frog, Toad and Salamander Regulations

The take or possession of any native West Virginia reptile or amphibian species not listed hereafter is prohibited pursuant to W.Va. Code 20-2-4.

### Turtles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snapping turtle</td>
<td>Chelydra serpentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiny softshell</td>
<td>Apalone s. spinifera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turtles may be taken by gigging, snagging or snaring from Jan. 1 through May 15 and from July 15 through Dec. 31. The daily creel limit for snapping turtles and spiny softshells is 10, with a possession limit of 20.

### Salamanders

A person may take the following salamanders year-round for use as fishing bait.

**Possession Limit:** 10 in aggregate  
**Season:** Open

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern dusky salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus fuscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus monticola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny dusky salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-bellied salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus quadramaculatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mountain salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus welteri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern spring salamander</td>
<td>Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky spring salamander</td>
<td>Gyrinophilus p. duryi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern two-lined salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea bislineata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern two-lined salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea cirrigera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern long-tailed salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea I. longicauda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Licensed bait dealers may possess 250 salamanders in total aggregate from species listed in table. A person may have in his or her possession no more than 50 salamanders which are purchased from a licensed dealer and accompanied by a bill of sale pursuant to W. Va. Code of State Rules, Title 58 Series 62, Bait Fish Rule.

### Frogs and Toads

Residents and nonresidents may take or possess green and American bullfrogs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American bullfrog</td>
<td>Lithobates catesbeianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green frog</td>
<td>Lithobates clamitans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frog season open at 9 p.m. on the Saturday nearest to June 15 and closes at midnight on July 31. The daily creel limit for American bullfrog and green frog is 10, with a possession limit of 20.

For more information about West Virginia Reptile and Amphibian Regulations, go to [Wvdnr.gov](http://Wvdnr.gov).
Except as authorized below, it is illegal to take fish by any means other than by rod, line and hooks.

**IT IS ILLEGAL TO:**
- use a firearm, crossbow, dynamite or any like explosive, or a poisonous mixture placed in the water for the purpose of killing or taking fish, frogs, aquatic turtles or other forms of aquatic life.
- use any free-floating device (jug fishing) used to deploy a hook and line
- fish with more than two (2) lines or poles in an impoundment stocked with trout by the DNR from January 1 – May 31.
- stock fish in the waters of West Virginia. Please do not release unused bait into West Virginia waters.
- sell any fish for profit
- sell or give any fish caught in public waters to a pay pond
- improperly dispose of, leave on a bank or in the water fish taken while bow fishing.
- fish within 200 feet of Division of Natural Resources personnel who are stocking fish in public waters.

**Bow Fishing**

Only common carp, bighead carp, silver carp and grass carp may be taken by bow year-round; smallmouth buffalo are not carp and cannot be shot year-round. Other nongame fish may be taken by bow during all months of the year except May and June. All anglers must have a valid fishing license in order to fish using a bow. All persons using a bow to fish must observe all applicable fishing regulations. Fish taken by bow fishing may not be returned to the water or left on the bank.

**IT IS ILLEGAL TO:**
- use an arrow having an explosive head or shaft or an arrow dipped in or smeared with poison or other chemicals

**Dipping**

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

**Gigging, Snagging and Snaring**

Suckers, carp, fallfish and creek chubs may be taken by snaring year-round. Nongame fish, certain turtles (see Turtles, Frogs, Toads and Salamander Regulations on page 11) and eels may be taken by gigging, snagging, or snaring from January 1 – May 15 and from July 15 – December 31, except that snagging and gigging shall be prohibited within 100 feet of all U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Locks and Dams and their appurtenances. Snagging of game fish is prohibited.

**Hand-Fishing for Catfish**

It is legal to hand-fish or “noodle” only for catfish in West Virginia public waters from June 15 to Aug. 31 with fishing permitted from sunrise to sunset. See page 5 for more details.

**Hatchery Fish Removal**

**IT IS ILLEGAL TO:**
- take fish, frogs, aquatic turtles or other aquatic life from a state fish hatchery.

**Ice Fishing**

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

**Seining for Minnows/Minnow Traps**

Game fish may not be seined or trapped. A seine may be used to obtain minnows for use as bait provided the seine is not longer than eight feet nor deeper than four feet. A thrownet may be used provided the radius is no larger than 12 feet and mesh size no larger than one (1) inch. Minnow traps may be used provided the openings are not larger than one inch in diameter. A person may have in his possession no more than 50 minnows nor more than a total of 100 aquatic animal life (see Turtles, Frogs and Toads and Salamander Regulations on page 11) unless obtained from a licensed dealer and a bill of sale is provided. A valid West Virginia fishing license is needed to collect minnows and other aquatic life. Minnow traps must be tagged with a waterproof, legible tag bearing either the owner’s name and address or his or her WVDNR identification number. Minnow traps must also be checked once every 24 hours.

**Trotlines and Droplines**

Trotlines and droplines must be attached to the bank or a tree thereon, must bear an identification tag that is legible and waterproof, and must be attended every 24 hours. The tag must either bear the owner’s name and address or his or her WVDNR identification number. Wire or cable lines and hooks with more than one point are prohibited.

**IT IS ILLEGAL TO:**
- fish with trotlines and droplines in state-managed impoundments except Stonecoal, Hawks Nest, Mt. Storm, Cheat and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes (See chart on pages 18-19 for state-managed lakes.)
- attach a trotline to public piers and docks or within 50 feet of dam appurtenances
- use droplines on the Elk River, Hughes River, Little Kanawha River, Middle Island Creek, and South Fork of Hughes River
Spearfishing and Diving

1. Nongame fish may be taken by spearfishing from July 1 – September 30 during daylight hours only.
2. Spearfishing is prohibited on the following:
   - Elk River, from Sutton Dam downstream to the U.S. Route 19 bridge at Sutton;
   - New River, from Bluestone Dam downstream to the lower bridge at Hinton.
3. Spearguns may be discharged only beneath the surface of the water.
4. It is illegal to use a bolt having an explosive head or shaft or a bolt dipped in or smeared with poison or other chemicals.
5. A diver may not spearfish in such a manner as to interfere with other anglers.
6. A diver may not spearfish in heavily traveled boat lanes, marked swimming areas or marked waterskiing areas.
7. “Diver down flag” shall be a red field of not less than 10 inches x 10 inches dimension with a white diagonal stripe not less than 1.5 inches wide running upper left to lower right. The flag shall be displayed at all times and be affixed to a separate flotation device. No such flag shall be attached to any navigational device or placed so as to obstruct boat traffic. Divers must come up within 100 feet of flag. All powerboats will remain a minimum distance of 100 feet away from the marker flag. The top of the flag shall be at least 3 feet above the surface of the water.
8. Fish taken by spearfishing may not be returned to the water or left on the bank.

WANTON WASTE

It is illegal for any person to cause through carelessness, neglect or otherwise to let any edible portion of any game fish to go to waste needlessly. The edible portion is the fillet meat from the gill plate to the tail fin. Edible meat does not include bones, sinew, viscera, meat from the head or neck, meat that has been damaged or rendered inedible by method of taking, or meat that is reasonably lost as a result of boning or close trimming of bones.

Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or confinement in jail not less than 10 days nor more than 100 days, or both fined and confined; suspension of hunting and fishing license for a period of two years; and a applicable forfeiture and replacement provisions in Chapter 20, Article 2, Section 5a of the code.
# Trout Stocking Lakes and Ponds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>One ...........................1st week of March</td>
<td>BW</td>
<td>Two each month ........................ February - April</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Varies ................................. Varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>One .............................January</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>One .................................January</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>One each month ........................ February - May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two .............................February</td>
<td></td>
<td>One .................................May</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>One each month ........................ January - May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One each week ........................March - May</td>
<td></td>
<td>One .................................March</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>One .................................January - April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>After April 1 or area is open to public</td>
<td></td>
<td>One .................................March</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>One each week .............................. weeks of October 17 and 24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lake or Pond** | **County** | **Code**
--- | --- | ---
Anawalt | McDowell | M
Anderson | Kanawha | BA
Baker | Ohio | Q
Barbourville | Cabell | BA
Bear Rock Lakes | Ohio | BW
Berwind | McDowell | M
Big Run | Marion | Y
Boley | Fayette | M
Bran двин | Pendleton | BW-F
Brushy Fork | Pendleton | BW
Buffalo Fork | Pocahontas | BW-F
Cacapon | Morgan | W-F
Castleman Run | Brooke, Ohio | BW
Cedar Creek | Gilmer | BA
Chief Cornstalk | Mason | BA
Chief Logan | Logan | MJ
Conaway Run | Tyler | MJ
Coonskin Park | Kanawha | Q
Coopers Rock | Monongalia | BW-F
Curtisville | Marion | MJ
Deegan Lake | Harrison | MJ
Dog Run | Harrison | M
Edwards Run | Hampshire | BW
Fitzpatrick | Raleigh | MJ
Ft. Ashby | Mineral | BW
French Creek | Upshur | BW
Handley | Pocahontas | Q
Hinkle Lake | Harrison | MJ
Horse Creek | Wyoming | M
Huey Run | Marion | BA
Hurricane Water Supply | Putnam | MJ
James P. Bailey | Mercer | BA
Jimmy Lewis | Mercer | M
Kanawha State Forest | Kanawha | Q
Kimsey Run | Hardy | BW
Krodel | Mason | BA
Larenim | Mineral | BA

**Lake or Pond** | **County** | **Code**
--- | --- | ---
Laurel | Mingo | MJ
Lick Creek | Wayne | MJ
Little Beaver | Raleigh | MJ
Logan County Airport | Logan | Q
Mason Lake | Monongalia | M
Middle Wheeling Creek | Ohio | BW
Miletree | Roane | BA
Mill Creek | Barbour | M
Millers Fork | Wayne | Q
Mountwood | Wood | MJ
Newburg | Preston | M
New Creek Dam 14 | Grant | BW-F
Pendleton | Tucker | MJ-F
Pennsboro W. S. Reservoir | Ritchie | BA
Pipestem | Summers | M
Poorhouse | Berkeley | M
Raleigh County Airport | Raleigh | Q
Ridenour | Kanawha | BA
Rock Cliff | Hardy | XBW-F
Rockhouse | Logan | M
Rollins | Jackson | MJ
Seneca | Pocahontas | BW-F
South Mill Creek | Grant | BW
Spruce Knob | Randolph | W-F
Summit | Greenbrier | W-F
Teter Creek | Barbour | BW-F
Thomas Park | Tucker | MJ
Tomlinson Run | Hancock | MJ
Tracy | Ritchie | BA
Tuckahoe | Greenbrier | M
Turkey Run | Jackson | BA
Underwood | Cabell | Q
Wallback | Clay, Roane | M
Warden | Hardy | BW
Watoga | Pocahontas | W-F
Wayne Dam | Wayne | MJ
Westover Park | Monongalia | Q

Updated daily during Trout Stocking Season: Hunting and Fishing Hotline (304) 558-3399 and online at WVdnr.gov
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Creek</td>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>W-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Fork of Elk River</td>
<td>Upshur</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Fork of Elk River (C &amp; R)</td>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beech Fork Lake (Tailwaters)</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullskin Run</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>W</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Clear Creek</td>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>BW-F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Sandy Creek</td>
<td>Preston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blackwater River (C &amp; R)</td>
<td>Tucker</td>
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<td>Blackwater River</td>
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<td>Buckhannon River</td>
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<td>Buffalo Creek</td>
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<td>Burnsville Lake (Tailwaters)</td>
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<td>Camp Creek</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>BW</td>
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<td>Cherry River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clear Fork</td>
<td>McDowell</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Fork (C &amp; R)</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>BW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Fork, Oceana</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover Run</td>
<td>Tucker</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry River</td>
<td>Nichols, Pocahontas, Webster</td>
<td>W-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry River (C &amp; R)</td>
<td>Nichols, Pocahontas</td>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry River, Woodbine Area</td>
<td>Pocahontas</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Creek</td>
<td>Pocahontas</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Fork</td>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dillons Run</td>
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<tr>
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<td>McDowell</td>
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<td>Randolph, Tucker</td>
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<td>CR</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Randolph</td>
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<td>South Branch (Smoke Hole Section)</td>
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<td>Spruce Laurel Fork</td>
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<td>Stonewall Jackson Lake (Tailwaters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomlinson Run</td>
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**FISHING FLOAT TRIPS**

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

### Cacapon River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Wardensville</td>
<td>Capon Lake</td>
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<td>Yellow Springs</td>
<td>Yellow Springs N</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Springs North</td>
<td>Rt. 127 Bridge</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<td>Capon Crossings</td>
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<td>Fishers Ford Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishers Ford Bridge*</td>
<td>Cacapon Power Plant</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cacapon Power Plant</td>
<td>Great Capacon</td>
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* Contains dam to be portaged.

### Cheat River

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<th>From</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hendricks</td>
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<td>Holly Meadows</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>St. George</td>
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<td>Hannahsville Ford</td>
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<td>Riverview Lounge</td>
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<td>Rowlesburg</td>
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### Greenbrier River

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<td>Anthony Bridge</td>
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<td>Caldwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>Ronceverte</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronceverte</td>
<td>Fort Spring</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Spring*</td>
<td>Alderson</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alderson</td>
<td>Talcott Bridge</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talcott Bridge**</td>
<td>Barger Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barger Springs</td>
<td>Willow Wood Bridge</td>
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* Contains rapids for experienced canoeists only.
**Contains two falls to be portaged.

### South Branch River

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<td>Fisher Bridge South</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Old Fields Bridge</td>
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<td>South Branch WMA (McNeill)</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Branch WMA (McNeill)</td>
<td>Harmisons</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Blues Beach Bridge</td>
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<td>Blue Ford South/North</td>
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### Walhonde Water Trail

(Coal River System)

### BIG COAL RIVER

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<td>Orgas</td>
<td>John Slack Park</td>
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<tr>
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### LITTLE COAL RIVER

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<tr>
<td>Donald P. Kuhn Juv. Ctr.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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### COAL RIVER

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<td>Lower Falls</td>
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<td>Gateway Shopping Ctr.</td>
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* Unimproved access below Upper Falls Dam**
**Danger: No Portage around Upper Falls Dam

### New River*

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<th>To</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Below Sandstone Falls</td>
<td>Prince</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince</td>
<td>Thurmond</td>
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</table>

* Only experienced boaters should attempt to float the New River. Portaging some areas will be necessary.
A water trail is a route on a stream, river or lake that provides boaters with a recreational, scenic, historical and/or educational opportunity.

The West Virginia Recreational Trail Advisory Board and the West Virginia Department of Transportation recognize the increasing popularity of water sports, especially paddle sports on the lakes and streams of the state. Currently, there are 16 designated water trails in West Virginia:

- Beech Fork State Park Water Trail
- Bloody Mingo Tug Fork Water Trail
- Cacapon River Water Trail
- Coal River Walhonde Water Trail
- Elk River Water Trail
- French Creek Water Trail
- Guyandotte River Water Trail
- Middle Island Creek Water Trail
- Mill Creek Water Trail
- Ohio River Water Trail
- Ohio River Wildlife Refuge Water Trail
- Upper Cheat River Water Trail
- Upper Monongahela River Water Trail
- Upper Ohio River Water Trail (Pennsylvania)
- West Fork River Water Trail
- Wheeling Creek Water Trail

**GO FISH!**

West Virginia has more than 500 fishing access sites across the state. To find a hot spot near you, go to [mapwv.gov/huntfish/](http://mapwv.gov/huntfish/) or scan the code at right.
**Fishing Public Lakes and Ponds**

**Key**
- * = the listed feature or activity is available or permitted.
- A blank space indicates the feature or activity IS NOT available or permitted.

**Lake or Pond**
- * = National Forest Stamp required
- COE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lake

**Accessibility**

**Use of Live Minnows**

**Night Fishing**
- C = registered campers only
- P = permit required

**Camping**
- L = limited primitive
- P = permit required

**Boating**
- NV = no vessels
- NM = no motor boats
- E = electric motors only
- U = unlimited h.p.
- 5 = 5 h.p. maximum
- 10 = 10 h.p. maximum (Larger motors must have props removed or motor tilted to the maximum limit.)
- * = contains no-wake zones, speed zones and/or other restricted areas (At Upper Mud Lake, all motors greater than 10 h.p. must operate at no wake speed at all times.)
- f = fee charged for private boats, May 30 – Labor Day

**Rental Boats - check with individual facilities**

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

**Become an Organ Donor**

West Virginia residents 18 and older may now register as an organ, eye and tissue donor when they purchase or renew a West Virginia fishing and hunting licenses online at WVfish.com.

For more information about organ donation, visit donatelifewv.org.
### Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of West Virginia Fishing and Boating Access Sites

Article 1, Section 7, Chapter 20 of the Code of West Virginia, 1961 as amended, the following rules and regulations govern public use of all fishing and boating access sites administered by the Division of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Section.

**Requirements and Prohibitions:**

1. Public boating and fishing access facilities shall be used solely for the purpose of launching and retrieving watercraft or fishing from the shore. No other use of access sites is allowed.
2. After launching, vehicles shall be parked in available parking spaces.
3. Any law enforcement officer acting under proper authority may prohibit an individual from launching a watercraft from any public boating and fishing access sites.
4. The following are prohibited at fishing and boating access sites:
   a. Consumption of alcoholic beverages or possession of an open container of alcoholic beverages.
   b. Swimming or bathing.
   c. Camping.
   d. Open fires.
   e. Trash disposal except where trash receptacles are provided.
   f. Discharge of firearms, fireworks and explosives.
   g. Leaving unattended watercraft.
   h. Commercial use except as authorized by the Director.
   i. Parking of any vehicle or the mooring of any watercraft in such a manner as to obstruct any avenue of ingress or egress, except for the purpose of launching.

Any person violating any of these rules and regulations shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20 of the Code of West Virginia and such other laws as may be applicable.

It is the policy of the Division of Natural Resources to provide its facilities, accommodations, services and programs to all persons without regard to sex, race, age, religion, national origin or ancestry, disability or other protected group status. The Division of Natural Resources is an equal opportunity employer.

### STATE OF West Virginia

**DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**
Boating Education Requirement

Anglers using boats must obey boating laws. In West Virginia, anyone born on or after December 31, 1986, must successfully complete a NASBLA-approved Boating Education Course before operating a motorboat.

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

Personal Flotation Device (PFD)

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

If you are fishing from a vessel, West Virginia law requires that you have a PFD (life jacket) that is in good condition, properly sized and readily available for each person on board. Any child under the age of 13, including infants, must wear a PFD while the vessel is underway. Vessels 16 feet and over must have a throwable Type IV PFD ring or cushion on board that can be thrown to a person in the water in addition to the previously stated PFDs. Tygart and Stonewall Jackson lakes have a federal regulation requiring mandatory wearing of PFDs regardless of age on all vessels under 16 feet, including kayaks and paddleboards.

Safe Boating Rules

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

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

Every vessel or watercraft must carry the proper safety equipment. A vessel means every description of watercraft, other than seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water. Examples of watercraft include kayaks, canoes, inflatable pontoon boats and other vessels.

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

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Operating a boat under the influence of alcohol or drugs creates the same risks and carries the same penalties as DUI. Intoxication affects your balance, which is already challenged by being in a boat. It also affects your coordination, vision and thinking ability. Alcohol also causes you to lose body heat faster should you fall into the water, increasing the risk of hypothermia. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or above qualifies as legally intoxicated.

COMMERCIAL RIVER TRAFFIC

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

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

Courtesies on the Boat Ramp

Boat ramp traffic jams can be prevented if everyone practices common courtesy at the ramp. Be sure you observe these simple courtesies.

- Prepare your vessel for launching or for the drive home well away from the ramp.
- Use at least two experienced people to launch and retrieve the vessel (one to drive the towing vehicle and one to operate the vessel).
- Never block a ramp with an unattended vessel or vehicle.
- Move the vessel away from the launch lane immediately after removing it from the trailer. Return briefly to pick up the vehicle driver once he or she has parked the vehicle and is back at the ramp.
- When retrieving, do not pull your vessel into a launch lane until the towing vehicle is at the ramp. The line is formed by vehicles with trailers, not by vessels in the water. Drop off the vehicle driver, and wait offshore and clear of the ramp until he or she arrives with the trailer.

Learn more about boating safety at www.register-ed.com or take an online course at WVdnr.gov.
**Person in the Water**

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

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

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

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

**Fishing in Cold Weather**

To stay warm, wear several layers of clothing. Air trapped between the layers serves as insulation. A wool hat prevents heat loss from your head. Fishing is difficult with most gloves, but lightweight rubber gloves, gloves without fingertips, and gloves that have a flap to expose your fingers allow greater manual dexterity.

**Ice fishing**

West Virginia doesn’t possess numerous ice fishing opportunities and in some ways, that makes the sport a little riskier. Anglers may be tempted to venture out on a frozen lake or river before checking the thickness of the ice. Ice should be at least four inches thick before it is considered safe. Due to variations in ice thickness on a waterbody, extreme caution should be exercised.

**Wading**

There are several rules you should follow for safe wading.

- Wade with a fishing buddy.
- Wear your PFD.
- Find out whether the bottom is rocky or muddy.
- Shuffle your feet or probe with a stick along the bottom to avoid holes.
- Study how swiftly the water is moving.
- Wear appropriate footwear (considering water temperature and bottom substrate).

**Hypothermia**

Hypothermia is a condition in which your body loses heat faster than it can produce it. Without treatment, your life is in danger. Exposure to the cold along with wind, wetness and exhaustion causes hypothermia. A common misconception is that the air or water temperature must be below freezing before you can become hypothermic. Actually, many cases of hypothermia develop in air temperatures between 30 and 50 degrees. And because water takes away body heat 25 times faster than air of the same temperature, any water colder than 70 degrees can cause hypothermia.

Symptoms of hypothermia include uncontrollable shivering, fumbling hands, slow speech, confusion and exhaustion. To treat hypothermia, get the victim out of the cold, give warm drinks, keep the person awake, remove all wet clothing and get the victim into dry clothes.

**OUTDOOR FUN IN WEST VIRGINIA**

**GET INVOLVED.**

- **State Conservation Camp** – June annually
- **Junior Conservation Camp** – June annually
- **Free Fishing Days** – June 11-12, 2022
- **Trout Unlimited Trout in the Classroom Program**
- **NRA Youth Shooting Events**
- **Bass Federation Youth Events**
- **Centershot Ministries**

**ADA-ACCESSIBLE FISHING AREAS**

For more information on developed sites contact:

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Section
324 4th Avenue • South Charleston, West Virginia 25303
(304) 558-6200 or WVdnr.gov
FISHING FAVORITE WATERS

Bass

HYBRID STRIPED BASS/STRIPED BASS
Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, and Ohio River dam tailwaters; Beech Fork, Bluestone, Mt. Storm and R.D. Bailey lakes.

Favorite baits
White jigs, silver spoons, chicken livers, shad imitation lures, live minnows and umbrella rigs.

LARGEMOUTH BASS
Beech Fork, Bluestone, Cheat, East Lynn, Elk Fork, Monongahela, O’Brien, R.D. Bailey, Stonewall Jackson and Sutton lakes; Ohio River backwaters; most farm ponds and state-managed lakes, including South Mill Creek and Kimsey Run lakes; Upper Mud Reservoir.

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

SMALLMOUTH BASS
Summersville and Tygart lakes, Buckhannon, Capon, Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Guyandotte, New, upper Ohio, South Branch of Potomac, Shenandoah, Tug Fork and Tygart rivers.

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

WHITE BASS
Cheat and Tygart lakes; Ohio, Kanawha and Monongahela rivers and tributaries.

Favorite baits
Jigs, crankbaits, spinners, spoons, streamers and live minnows.

Channel Catfish
Beech Fork, Bluestone, Cheat, East Lynn, Burnsville, Stonecoal and Stonewall Jackson lakes; Kanawha, Monongahela, Shenandoah, South Branch of the Potomac, Ohio and West Fork rivers. Most warmwater streams and state-managed impoundments.

Favorite baits
Minnows, night crawlers, chicken livers, cut shad, cut bluegill and other natural baits.

Crappie
Bluestone, Burnsville, Cheat, East Lynn, North Bend, R.D. Bailey, Stonewall Jackson, Sutton, Summersville, Tygart and state-managed lakes, including Sleepy Creek and Plum Orchard lakes; Ohio and Kanawha river backwaters.

Favorite baits
Minnows, jigs and minnow-imitating lures.

Muskies
Burnsville, East Lynn, Kimsey Run, North Bend, Stonecoal, Stonewall Jackson and Woodruiam lakes; Buckhannon, Elk (downstream of Sutton), Gauley, Hughes, Little Kanawha, Monongahela, Mud, New, Potomac main stem, Tygart and West Fork rivers; Dunkard, Middle Island, Mill, Sandy and 18-Mile creeks.

Favorite tackle and baits
Bait casting reels using minnow imitating lures; glide baits and jerkbaits. Large spinners are also excellent choices.

Trout (Year-Round Waters)
Blackwater, Cranberry, Elk above Webster Springs, Glade Creek of New River, South Branch of the Potomac near Franklin, North Fork of the South Branch, Shavers Fork of Cheat and Williams rivers.

Walleye
Cheat, Jennings Randolph, Mount Storm, Summersville, Stonecoal, and Tygart lakes; Elk, lower Gauley and New rivers; Kanawha, Monongahela and Ohio river dam tailwaters; and Stephens Lake.

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

RIPARIAN AND SHORELINE HABITATS
Vegetation is an important component of habitats along West Virginia’s streams and lakes. These riparian areas are crucial in the protection of aquatic habitats for fish and other organisms. Help protect West Virginia’s waters by protecting riparian areas.

See the following links for more information:
www.dep.wv.gov/WWE/Programs/nonptsource
water.epa.gov
### Reporting Procedures

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

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

- Name, address and telephone number of angler.
- Species of fish, where, when and how caught.
- Total length of fish measured from tip of snout to end of tail. Lay fish on top of ruler on a flat surface. Close the mouth of the fish and squeeze the tail fin lobes together. Do not measure along the curvature of the fish’s body. See Measuring a Fish on page 29.
- Fish must be weighed on a scale certified by the West Virginia Division of Labor.
- Signatures and telephone numbers of two persons who witnessed the length and weight measurements.
- A DNR fisheries biologist must verify the species, length and weight of the fish.
- A photograph of the fish is desirable.

If a DNR biologist is not immediately available, wrap the fish in plastic wrap and freeze it. Contact the local DNR biologist as soon as possible.

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### Table of Species Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Yr.</th>
<th>Length (inches)</th>
<th>Weight (pounds)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Angler</th>
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</table>
**Grass carp** – Two anglers caught record grass carp for length in 2020: Zackary Adkins (left), Cabins, W.Va, 53.1 inches, followed by John Miller, Lost City, W.Va., 54.75 inches. Both were caught at Warden Lake in Hardy County.

**Blue catfish** – Justin Conner of Culloden, W.Va., caught a 58.38-pound, 49.84-inch blue catfish in January 2020 on the Ohio River in Mason County. It broke the record for length by more than two inches.

**Freshwater Drum** – John Gibson of Poca, W.Va., caught a 27.88-pound, 35.59-inch freshwater drum in April 2021 in a stretch of the Kanawha River in Mason County. It broke the record for weight held by Charles Mickel Lott since 1989.

**Blue catfish** – Justin Goode of Cheshire, Ohio, caught a 50.15-inch, 54.84-pound blue catfish in September 2021 on the Ohio River near Pt. Pleasant, breaking the record for length for the second time in two years (see above).

**Skipjack** – Ethan Moss of Gallipolis, Ohio, caught a 3.1-pound, 20.15-inch skipjack in April 2021 on the Ohio River near Pt. Pleasant, breaking the previous record for both weight and length.

**Muskellunge** – Chase Gibson of Mount Clare, W.Va., caught a 39.64-pound, 54.0625-inch musky in April 2021 at Burnsville Lake in Braxton County. Gibson’s catch broke the record for length.
Aquatic Invasive Species

Aquatic invasive species are an ever-increasing threat to aquatic ecosystems across the country and in West Virginia waters. Species such as Asian carp, northern snakehead, rusty crayfish, zebra mussels, didymo and hydrilla have had impacts on and are threatening native fishes of not only West Virginia waters but the Great Lakes, and Ohio and Mississippi River basins. Recreational impacts and economic costs associated with invasive species can be substantial if invasive species do become a problem. Informing anglers of these threats and how they can help are our best and first line of defense to guard against invasive species.

What anglers can do:
- NEVER move fish from one body of water to another.
- Drain live wells thoroughly before leaving an access area.
- Allow all equipment to dry completely before moving between waterbodies.
- Dispose of ALL unwanted bait into a trash receptacle; do not release bait into lakes or streams.
- Do not release aquarium fish into West Virginia’s waters.
- Report sightings. Take a picture, note the location and report new sightings to ais@wv.gov or WVdnr.gov.

By following these simple steps, anglers can help ensure West Virginia’s good fishing for future generations. For more information on aquatic invasive species, please visit: WVdnr.gov/Fishing/Invasive_Species.shtm

Anglers are reminded that it is unlawful to release any fish or aquatic organism, alive or dead, or any part, nest or egg thereof into public waters of this State except as permitted by a stocking permit authorized by the Director of the Division of Natural Resources.

ASIAN CARP

Some species of Asian carp (bighead and silver carp) pose a particularly serious threat to West Virginia waters. Native to Asia, they were introduced to the United States in the 1970s for use in the aquaculture industry and have since escaped into the Mississippi River basin. Due to their large size, voracious appetite, and reproductive capabilities, they are regarded as highly invasive and have been expanding their range up the Mississippi and Ohio river basins at an alarming rate. Asian carp eat plankton, which puts them in direct competition with native mussels, other filter feeders such as Paddlefish and Smallmouth Buffalo and other forage fishes such as Gizzard shad and Emerald shiner. Nearly all of our native fish species feed on plankton at some point in their lifecycle, thus there is potential for adverse effects of Asian carp on all fishes. In states where they have become established, Asian carp can comprise up to 90 percent of the fish community.

REPORT INVASIVE SPECIES SIGHTINGS

Think you’ve seen an Asian carp or snakehead? Please report all sightings to: ais@wv.gov or WVdnr.gov.
Aquatic Invasive Species

ASIAN CARP CONTINUED

Learn to identify bighead and silver carp:
• Low set eyes, below midline of body
• Large, upturned mouth lacking barbels
• Silver in color with small scales
• Keel along the abdomen

NORTHERN SNAKEHEAD

The Northern snakehead is a species of predatory fish native to southeast Asia. Snakeheads were introduced to the United States for the aquarium trade and sold to live food markets and have since been introduced to public waterways. Northern snakeheads are voracious predators preying on and competing with native fishes for forage. They are known to reduce forage availability in some waters. Snakeheads are also facultative air breathers meaning they can breathe air when oxygen levels in the water are low allowing them to survive in stressful conditions, where a native species may not. Currently, there have been no live reports of northern snakeheads in West Virginia waters, but they are present in the Potomac drainage, so it is important to continue to be vigilant and monitor their expansion.

Learn to identify a northern snakehead:
• Body somewhat elongated with flattened head
• Dark, irregular blotches along their sides
• Long dorsal and anal fins
• Pelvic fins located beneath the pectorals
• No spot at base of tail

How to Properly Disinfect Recreational Equipment

DISINFECTION PROCEDURES

Disinfect boats and personal watercraft prior to moving to another waterbody, watershed, or upstream site.

There are a number of disinfection techniques that will kill most aquatic invasive species and fish and wildlife pathogens, including whirling disease and Didymo. Solutions of bleach or dishwashing detergent product are suggested as they provide the best combination of availability, cost and effectiveness against these species. It is recommended that all disinfected equipment be rinsed on dry land, away from state waters. It is preferable to drain used solutions into treated wastewater (e.g. sinks, tubs, etc.)

SUGGESTED TECHNIQUES

Non-absorbent items (boats, canoes, rubber waders, etc.)
• Dishwashing Detergent: soak and scrub for at least one minute with a 5 percent solution.
• Bleach: soak or spray all surfaces for a least one minute in a 2 percent solution of household bleach.
• Hot Water: soak for at least one minute in very hot water (above 140°F - hotter than most tap water) or for 20 minutes in water kept at 120°F (hot tap water, uncomfortable to touch).
• Drying: Drying will kill most aquatic pathogens, but slightly moist environments will support some organisms for months. This approach should only be used for gear that can be left in the sun for extended periods of time.
• Freeze: Place item in freezer until solid.

Absorbent items (felt-soled waders, clothing, wetsuits, sandals, etc.)
• These items require longer soaking times to allow thorough penetration into the materials. The thicker and denser the material, the longer it will require for adequate disinfection.
• Bleach solutions are not recommended for absorbent materials.
• Hot Water: Soak items for at least 40 minutes in very hot water kept above 140°F (hotter than most tap water).
• Dishwashing Detergent and Hot Water: soak for 30 minutes in a hot 5 percent detergent/water solution kept above 120°F.
Health Benefits of Eating Fish

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

THE BENEFITS OF EATING FISH INCLUDE:

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

Keeping and Cleaning Fresh Fish

KEEPING YOUR CATCH FRESH

The two best ways of keeping fish fresh on a fishing trip are to keep them alive or chill them. Since keeping fish alive is not always possible, a practical solution to the problem is an ice chest. Keep the drain open on the chest, because dead fish left in water will soon lose their flavor. Although not as effective as an ice cooler, fish stringers are often used out of necessity, especially when wade fishing.

CLEANING

The fresher the fish, the easier it is to clean. Do not freeze the fish whole or put the job off until the skin is dry and brittle. Scaling the fish can be done in a variety of ways. Fish scalers, which can be purchased from most tackle shops, do an adequate job.

When skinning catfish, drive a nail through the head into a board, with the fish’s belly down. Cut completely through the skin around the back of the head and pull the skin off with pliers. Then, remove the head and entrails. Larger catfish are best filleted after they have been skinned and huge ones may be staked − leaving the backbone in and cutting crosswise in one-inch steaks.

For frying small panfish such as bluegill or crappie whole in a skillet, make a cut down each side of the dorsal and anal fins, then pull the fins out by the “roots.” After scaling, make a diagonal cut through the fish, thus removing the head, entrails and rib cage in one operation. Leave the tails on. When fried crisp, they make delicious “crunchies.”

Fish Consumption Advisories

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

CONTAMINANTS IN FISH

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

The Statewide Consumption Advisories listed on the following pages are based on analysis of fish collected from waters across the state. Mercury levels drive the majority of the consumption advisories, with PCBs being much less widespread. Selenium has been measured from certain waters at low levels that do not require consumption restrictions beyond those in place for other contaminants.

Which fish are less likely to contain contaminants?

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

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

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

To reduce PCBs and Dioxin contaminants:

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

Follow the advice presented in this brochure, noting the differences between the General Advisories for all West Virginia waters on this page and the Specific Advisories on pages 30-31. Find the meal advice for the fish you’ve caught. “Do Not Eat” means no one should eat those fish because of very high contamination. The other groups (“One Meal a Week,” “Two Meals a Month,” “One Meal a Month,” and “Six Meals a Year”) are advice for how often to eat a fish meal. The size of the fish meal depends on your body weight. To adjust serving sizes, follow the advice in the meal size table.

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

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

### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

**WVDHHR:** (304) 558-2981
Interactive map at node2.wvdhhr.org/scales/client/index.html

**WVDNR:** (304) 558-6200 • WVdnr.gov

**WVDEP:** (304) 926-0495 • www.dep.wv.gov

**USEPA:** www.epa.gov/fish-tech

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### Disclaimer:
Advisories are based on fish tissue gathered for specific fish species in specific streams or lakes. Fish move throughout the year and may travel many miles in one day. Unless there are man-made or natural barriers, fish carrying contaminants may move into upstream or downstream reaches, or into tributaries. Therefore, it is recommended to be aware of potential fish movement in the fish consumption advisories on pages 28-30.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Body</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Limit your fish meals to:</th>
<th>Contaminant(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLUESTONE RIVER</td>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANAWHA RIVER</td>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
<td>Dioxin* Mercury PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish, all sizes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suckers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other species</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITTLE KANAWHA</td>
<td>Sauger</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGHES RIVER</td>
<td>Sucker</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. D. BAILEY LAKE</td>
<td>Channel Catfish greater than 17 inches</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHENANDOAH RIVER</td>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
<td>Mercury PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smallmouth Bass</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMERSVILLE LAKE</td>
<td>Flathead Catfish, all sizes</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walleye</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUTTON LAKE</td>
<td>Black Bass, greater than 12 inches</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNT STORM LAKE</td>
<td>Striped Bass</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Contaminant-Meal limits are determined by the chemical with an asterisk if there is more than one contaminant. Other chemicals, such as dioxin, (Hg) methyl mercury may have an advisory at a less restrictive level.

**MEASURING A FISH**

1. Lay the fish on top of a ruler on a flat surface.
2. Close the mouth of the fish and squeeze the tail fin lobes together.
3. Measure all fish from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail. Do not measure along the curvature of the fish’s body.
The protocol used to determine Ohio River fish consumption advisories (ORFCAP) is the product of the efforts of a multi-agency workgroup consisting of representatives from the six main stem states (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia) as well as the U.S. EPA and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) to develop consistent fish advisories along the Ohio River main stem. The online Ohio River advisory is available at: [http://216.68.102.178/comm/fishconsumption/default.asp](http://216.68.102.178/comm/fishconsumption/default.asp). Please refer to the website for recent updates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ohio River Segment</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Limit your fish meals to:</th>
<th>Contaminant(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PENNSYLVANIA BORDER</strong> (\text{(East Liverpool)}) to <strong>BELLEVILLE LOCK</strong> (\text{(Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel and Wood counties)})</td>
<td>Channel Catfish 18 inches and greater</td>
<td>Do not eat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish less than 18 inches Common Carp Hybrid Striped Bass White Bass</td>
<td>6 meals a year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Largemouth Bass Sauger Saugeye Smallmouth Bass Smallmouth Buffalo Spotted Bass All Suckers Walleye</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BELLEVILLE LOCK</strong> to the <strong>KENTUCKY BORDER</strong> (\text{(Jackson, Mason, Cabell and Wayne counties)})</td>
<td>Channel Catfish 18 inches and greater Hybrid Striped Bass Striped Bass</td>
<td>6 meals a year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Channel Catfish less than 18 inches Common Carp Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Largemouth Bass Smallmouth Bass Spotted Bass All Suckers White Bass</td>
<td>1 meal a month</td>
<td>PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Contaminant-Meal limits are determined by the chemical with an asterisk if there is more than one contaminant. Other chemicals, such as dioxin, \((Hg)\) methyl mercury may have an advisory at a less restrictive level.
Fishing and Hunting Licenses are good for the calendar year. You must purchase new licenses at the beginning of each year. All licensed anglers must carry a valid form of identification while fishing.

**Resident Licenses**

**Conservation Stamp (Class CS):** $5.00
- Required for licensed anglers except holders of Class X, XJ, XS, A-L, B-L, and AB-L licenses

**Hunting and Trapping (Class A):** $19.00

**Fishing (Class B):** $19.00

**Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping (Class X):** $35.00
- for ages 18 through 64

**NEW Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping Plus (Class XP):** $45.00
- Annual license that also includes the trout stamp

**NEW Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping 3-year (Class X3):** $105.00
- A three-year Sportsman license

**NEW Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping Plus 3-year (Class XP3):** $135.00
- A three-year Sportsman license that also includes the trout stamp

**Five-day Fishing (Class L):** $8.00

**Junior Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/Trapping (Class XJ):** $16.00
- for ages 15 through 17

**Trout Fishing Stamp (Class O):** $10.00
- Required for licensed anglers fishing for trout, except holders of Class XS, XP and XP3 licenses

**Apprentice Junior Hunting/Trapping/ Fishing (Class AHHJ):** $16.00
- for ages 15-17, includes privileges of Class XJ

**Nonresident Licenses**

**Conservation/Law Enforcement Stamp (Class CS/LE):** $13.00
- Required for all licensed anglers

**Fishing (Class F):** $37.00

**One Day Fishing (Class LL):** $3.00

**Junior Sportsman Hunting/Fishing/ Trapping (Class XXJ):** $16.00
- for ages 8 through 17 (not required for fishing under age 15)

**National Forest Hunting/Trapping/Fishing (Class I):** $2.00
- Required of licensed anglers except for holders of Class XXJ

**Trout Fishing Stamp (Class OO):** $16.00
- Required of licensed anglers fishing for trout

**Apprentice Junior Hunting/Trapping/ Fishing (Class AAHJ):** $16.00
- for ages 15-17, includes privileges of Class XXJ

**Lifetime Licenses**

Resident lifetime hunting, trapping and fishing licenses serve in lieu of the equivalent annual license; applications are available at DNR offices, license agents and online at WVDNR.gov.

Resident seniors who previously have made a resident purchase through a license agent or at a DNR office may buy a senior lifetime license online at WVDNR.gov. Non-resident, full-time students of any West Virginia college or university are eligible to purchase lifetime licenses.

**Combination Hunting, Trapping and Fishing (Class AB-L):** $805

**NEW - Combination Hunting, Trapping and Fishing - Child (Class AB-L):**
- Under age 1: $322.00
- Age 1 to under 5: $442.75
- Age 5 to under 10: $603.75
- Age 10 to under 15: $724.50

**Senior Hunting/Trapping/Fishing License (Class XS):** $25
- Required for resident hunters and anglers who have reached 65 years of age on or after January 1, 2012, except holders of Class A-L and AB-L licenses, which still require other stamp purchases (for example, bear damage and trout stamps)

**Fishing (Class B-L):** $552.00

**NEW - Fishing - Child (Class B-L):**
- Under age 1: $220.80
- Age 1 to under 5: $303.60
- Age 5 to under 10: $414.00
- Age 10 to under 15: $496.80

**Trout Fishing (Class O-L):** $230.00

**NEW - Trout Fishing - Child (Class O-L):**
- Under age 1: $92.00
- Age 1 to under 5: $126.50
- Age 5 to under 10: $172.50
- Age 10 to under 15: $207.00

* The above lifetime license fee schedule for a child under 15 also applies to children who have been legally adopted or legally placed in foster care. Conservation Stamp not required.

** The above lifetime license fee schedule for a child under 15 also applies to children who have been legally placed in foster care. Valid only when accompanied by a Class B, AB-L, B-L, X, or XJ license.

**Resident and Nonresident Licenses**

Special Hunting and Fishing License for Persons with a Life-threatening Condition (Class DT): **FREE**
- Issued for ages 20 or less. Requires no additional licenses or stamps.
DEFINITION OF RESIDENT
A person who has been a domiciled resident continuously in West Virginia for 30 consecutive days or more immediately prior to the date of application for a license or permit. This includes members of the U.S. armed forces stationed outside the state who were West Virginia residents at the time of entry into the service and any full-time student of a college or university of this state. Non-resident, full-time students of any West Virginia college or university are eligible to purchase lifetime licenses.

Trout Stamp Requirements
Lifetime license holders who turned 65 after December 31, 2011, must purchase a trout stamp or the Senior Lifetime License which includes that privilege.

INDIVIDUALS IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPS DO NOT NEED A TROUT STAMP:
- residents who turned 65 years of age before January 1, 2012
- resident and nonresident youth under 15 years of age
- residents who are disabled veterans receiving 100% permanent service-connected disability, or those who are former POWs
- residents on active duty in the U.S. armed forces while on military leave. Leave number shall be carried while fishing.

Fishing License NOT Required for
- Residents who are totally blind. A physician’s statement or certificate must be carried while fishing.
- Residents who turned 65 years of age before 1/1/12. A WV driver’s license or WV photo ID card issued by the Division of Motor Vehicles shall be carried while fishing.
- Nonresidents or residents under 15 years of age.
- Residents on active duty in the U.S. armed forces while on military leave. Leave number shall be carried while fishing.
- Resident landowners or their resident children, resident parents, or bona fide resident tenants of such land may fish on their own land during open seasons in accordance with the laws and regulations applying to such fishing.
- Residents honorably discharged from the U.S. armed forces receiving total permanent service-connected disability benefits or former prisoners of war as determined by the Veterans Administration or resident disabled veterans who qualify under West Virginia Code 17A-10-8 and are exempted from payment of any motor vehicle registration fee by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Such persons must carry a card issued by the DNR.
- Residents or in-patients of any state mental hospital, health or benevolent institution. Such persons must be under proper supervision and carry a written statement or certificate signed by the superintendent of the institution or facility.
- Developmentally disabled residents. A DDFL card issued by the DNR must be carried while fishing. A trout stamp is not needed to fish for trout.

PURCHASING A LICENSE
Licenses may be obtained as follows:
1. At more than 160 retail agent locations throughout the state and designated county clerks offices. ($3 issuing fee for first purchase and $1 for subsequent purchases.)
2. www.wvfish.com
(Official DNR Web site – $2 fee per transaction.)
3. Directly from the Hunting and Fishing License Unit by phoning (304) 558-2758. ($2 fee per transaction.)

For additional information please contact:
Hunting and Fishing License Unit
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources
324 4th Avenue • South Charleston, West Virginia 25303
(304) 558-2758 • wvdnrcustomerservice@wv.gov
Violations

POINT SYSTEM FOR FISHING VIOLATIONS

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

Points assigned for other fishing violations:

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

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

Points will be removed on their second anniversary or upon restoration of the license(s). License revocations may be made for cause, pursuant to statutory authority, or through an accumulation of points. Not all instances leading to revocation are listed herein. For more information, please see the WV Code and the State Code of State Rules.

REPORTING BOATING, FISHING AND HUNTING LAW VIOLATIONS:

**In progress**
dial 911

**Not in progress**
call your DNR District Law Enforcement Office during normal operating hours or report online at WVdnr.gov/law-enforcement/report-a-natural-resources-crime/. You may also report on Facebook.com/DNRpolice.

- Observe and write down all of the information concerning the violation.
- Don’t confront violator.
- Contact a local Natural Resources Police Officer or county communication center as soon as possible.

Become involved in protecting your sport. Be willing to testify in court.

Stream Pollution or Fish Kills:

Call 1-800-642-3074.

The Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (DJ), passed in 1950, placed a tax on the manufacturers of fishing equipment. The Wallop-Breaux Amendment of 1984 expanded the program by adding more tackle and sport fishing equipment under the excise tax and included the Federal fuel taxes attributable to motor boats and small engines. These two legislative acts support the overall Sport Fish Restoration Program (SFRP).

Federal tax collection agencies are responsible for collecting the excise taxes from the manufacturers. The collecting agencies deposit SFRP funds into the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. These funds are allocated to states and territories based on the amount of surface area of water and the number of license holders.

In West Virginia, SFRP funds are used to rear and stock fish, enhance habitats in rivers and lakes, and provide opportunities to gain sound biological information on the status and condition of the diverse fish populations inhabiting West Virginia waters.

Projects to develop new access facilities and renovate existing facilities are also funded through the SFRP. States are required to use 15 percent of SFRP funding on recreational boating access projects. In addition, the program funds fish cleaning stations, parking areas and restrooms, among other boating amenities.

Overall, the nation and West Virginia anglers, boaters and other outdoor enthusiasts have benefited greatly from this unique user pays-users benefit program and the cooperative efforts of industry, government, anglers and boaters contributing to enhancing America’s aquatic resources and associated recreational activities.
Game Fish

** Defined: ** all trout (Brook, Brown, Rainbow, Golden Rainbow), black bass (Largemouth, Smallmouth, Spotted), Chain Pickerel, Muskellunge, Northern Pike, Tiger Musky, Striped Bass, White Bass, Hybrid Striped Bass, Walleye, Sauger, Rock Bass, White Crappie, Black Crappie, Bluegill, all sunfish species, Channel Catfish, Flathead Catfish, Blue Catfish and all game fish hybrids.

** Paintings by Duane Raver **

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** Other Species **

- Carp
- Bullhead Catfish
- Fallfish
- Freshwater Drum
- Yellow Perch