

Glen Elder District Fisheries

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Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks Fisheries Division

Spring 2011

Glen Elder Reservoir 2011 Fishing Forecast

Scott Waters, District Fisheries Biologist
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

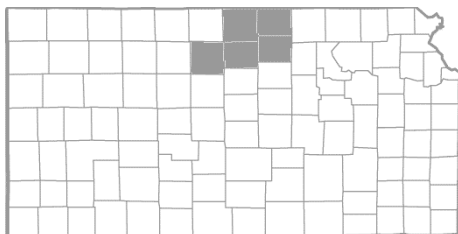
GLEN ELDER RESERVOIR - Approximately 3.5 feet low as of May 2011. The Bureau of Reclamation will be working on spillway and dam maintenance through May and plan to hold the reservoir 3.5 feet below conservation until the work is complete. All boat ramps and facilities will be open and usable again in 2011 except for Carr Creek and North Fork boat ramps. Also, be on the lookout for blue catfish, which we stocked in October 2010 for the first time. **Reminder of the 18-inch minimum length limit on walleye at Glen Elder.**

BLACK BASS - Good. The smallmouth bass population was again well-represented in the fall electrofishing sample, accounting for 99 percent of black bass collected. The Glen Elder smallie population ranks 1st in the state for density, preferred, and lunger-sized fish. There are a lot of young fish coming on, so catch rates of fish between 7 and 11 inches will be high, but there are also good numbers of larger fish (12-19 inches) that anglers should be able to find. The largest fish collected during fall electrofishing weighed 3.8 pounds with good numbers of 17- to 19-inch fish sampled. Anglers reported catching fish over 21 inches in 2010, so trophy potential is excellent. The best months to fish for smallies include April, May, September, and October. Smallmouth can be found around the bluffs, along the dam, the Granite Creek causeway, main lake rocky points, and anywhere between Marina Cove and the dam. We stocked nearly 70,000 largemouth bass fingerlings in May, but only collected two in the fall. We also see a limited number of 14- to 18-inch largemouth, and a few spotted bass can still be found. **18-inch minimum length limit in effect.**

CATFISH - Good. Total number of channel catfish collected during fall sampling was up 30 percent from 2009 and catch rate of fish 11 inches and greater was up 83 percent. Glen Elder moved up to 7th in the state among reservoirs for density, 10th for preferred, and 8th for lunger fish. This is welcome turn-around in catch rates, and anglers should be very satisfied with the numbers and sizes available in 2011. Approximately 53 percent of the catch was 11-15 inches, 15 percent was 16-20 inches, 17 percent was 20-25 inches, and 5 percent was greater than 25 inches. Biggest fish collected was 14 pounds, and trophy potential is fair. The 2009 creel survey indicated that channel catfish were the most sought after species at the reservoir, and ranked third for total number harvested. Fishing over chum piles with stink baits, cut shad, and night crawlers is the most popular method during the summer. Fishing the south bluffs, Cawker City causeway, and other rocky areas during the spawn can yield nice limits of catfish. Setliners have good success for both channels and flatheads fishing up the river channels, around Mill Creek, Walnut Creek, and in the Carr Creek area.

CRAPPIE - Good. The Glen Elder crappie population remains very strong, and anglers should expect good results in 2011, but not to the extent we saw in 2010. Last year's crappie angling could only be classified as phenomenal and likely won't be repeated for some time. Ice fishing this winter has again been good with high numbers of quality-sized fish caught in December and January. Catch rate of 8-inch and bigger crappie was improved during fall netting, and we are still seeing good representation of smaller age-1 and age-2 fish entering the population. Glen Elder ranks 9th among reservoirs for white crappie density, 6th for preferred, 3rd for lunger, and 5th for black crappie density. Fishing will be good from mid-April through early June during the spring spawning activities in Osage and Marina Coves, Mill Creek, south bluffs coves, Oak Creek, Carr Creek, and around riprap at the Cawker and Granite Creek causeway. Best areas post spawn, summer, and fall will be at fish attractor brush piles near the swimming beach point, Campground 3, Harrison Point, and west of the Cawker causeway. Additional trees will be added to some of these fish attractors in 2011 to enhance the habitat.

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Glen Elder Forecast - Continued from Page 1

WALLEYE - Good. Total walleye catch declined 35 percent, but the number of fish over 15 inches increased 85 percent. The 2008 (15-18 inches) year class dominated the catch again, accounting for 64 percent of the walleye collected. Fair to good numbers of larger fish were also collected with 22 percent of the sample greater than the 18-inch minimum length limit, and 18 percent between 17 and 18 inches. Anglers should expect a higher ratio of keeper fish, but will still see fair amount of catch and release angling. A poor year class was produced for the second consecutive year. Glen Elder ranks 4th among reservoirs for density, 3rd for preferred-size fish, and 6th for lunker. The best fishing usually occurs during an eight-week period between late April and June. The fish move to the flats on the west end of the reservoir and can be caught using a variety of methods. Anglers have also had success in recent years fishing shallow near Walnut Creek and the bluffs during the hot summer months, and angling success during the spawn was good in 2010. Nine million fry have been requested for stocking in April. **18-inch minimum length limit in effect.**

WHITE BASS - Good. Numbers of white bass in 2011 will be good and size structure should be improved over 2010. The adult population continues to be dominated by the big 2008 year class with these 12- to 15-inch fish accounting for 33 percent of the catch. A nice year class of age-0 whites represented 56 percent, the 9- to 11-inch fish comprise 10 percent, and 1 percent were greater than 15 inches. The Glen Elder white bass population ranks 3rd among the state's reservoirs in terms of density and preferred size, and 12th for lunkers. Harvest of whites through the ice this winter has been very high west of the causeway with fish up to 20 inches reported. Anglers can try a variety of methods to catch white bass with the spring spawning period up both river forks an excellent bet now that inflows have returned. Hot summer days will find whites schooling in open water and chasing shad on the surface while night anglers do very well using floating lights. Fall is often a great time to pull out the slabs and fish along rocky points and other inshore areas, while winter ice fishing may be the best time to catch these guys when they stack up along the river channels.



One of the tagged white bass caught last year worth \$25

WIPERS - Good. The wiper population remains good at Glen Elder with two year classes continuing to carry the population. Wipers rank 6th in the state's density ratings, 2nd for preferred-size fish, and 11th in the lunker rating. The 2006 year class has grown well with those fish reaching 20-23 inches or 4-7 pounds in four years. The 2008 year class ranges between 16 and 19 inches. Anglers can find wipers mixed in with white bass throughout the year, but in general, the wipers tend to occupy the lower end of the reservoir near the dam. Slabbing over humps, trolling crankbaits, or casting bucktail jigs off windy points are some of the better methods for catching wipers. The next wiper stocking will take place in 2012, but we plan to stock striped bass fingerlings in 2011. **Anglers are encouraged to closely identify your catch as wipers and white bass can look very similar! The daily creel limit on wipers is two fish.**

Lovewell Reservoir 2011 Fishing Forecast

Scott Waters, District Fisheries Biologist
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

LOVEWELL RESERVOIR - Approximately 1 foot low and rising as of May 2011. We will be conducting a creel survey at Lovewell in 2011 so be prepared to answer a few questions from the creel clerk when at the reservoir. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. Also, be on the lookout for blue catfish, which we stocked in October 2010 for the first time.

CATFISH - Good. Number of channel catfish sampled in fall 2010 was similar to the 2009 sample as the population continues to flourish. Lovewell ranks 10th among the state's reservoirs for density, is 2nd for preferred, and 3rd for lunker-sized fish. Largest fish sampled was 12.4 pounds with several others between 10 and 12 pounds collected. Fifteen percent of the population is less than 15 inches, 49 percent is between 15 and 20 inches, 18 percent is between 21 and 25 inches, and 18 percent is over 25 inches. Flathead catfish sampling last summer indicated good numbers of 15- to 22-inch fish and fair numbers of 29- to 37-inch fish. Biggest flathead sampled weighed 36 pounds. Channels and flatheads will be vulnerable in all arms of the reservoir, including Montana, Windmill, and Prairie Dog Creek, as well as up White Rock Creek near the Highway 14 bridge. During peak irrigation releases, catfish can be readily caught close to the inlet and outlet structures and are susceptible along the dam and other rocky areas during the spawn.

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Lovewell Fishing Forecast - continued from Page 2

CRAPPIE - Fair. Crappie numbers showed a slight decrease during fall 2010 sampling compared with the 2009 sample, but remain well above the previous five-year average. White crappie density declined 19 percent with black crappie dropping 76 percent. White crappie rank 6th for density and 11th for preferred size fish with black crappie ranking 6th for density and 2nd for preferred. The majority of crappie are between 7 and 9 inches with fish up to 13 inches available. Biggest white crappie collected was 1.3 pounds; biggest black crappie was 1.2 pounds. A small year class may have been produced in 2010 if the fish can survive the low water conditions in the winter. Several brush piles are maintained annually to help concentrate fish for anglers, and decent success can be found fishing around the flooded vegetation in Montana Creek and other coves during late April and May when the fish are spawning.

WALLEYE - Good. Walleye numbers during fall 2010 sampling were less than the previous four years, but this could be attributed to new sampling methods. Overall, 22 percent of the population is less than 15", 14 percent is 15-17", 50 percent is 18-21", and 14 percent is greater than 21". This is one of the highest ratios of legal fish observed at Lovewell in recent years and should provide some fine walleye angling in 2011. Low numbers of age-0 fish were collected in the fall and a poor year class may be realized from 2010. Relative weights were good, but less than the previous 5 year average. Lovewell ranks 9th in the state for walleye density, 5th for preferred, and 3rd for lunker size fish. Fishing continues to be best from late April through early June with anglers drifting jig/nightcrawler combos having the best success, especially along 2-mile road. Anglers are encouraged to carefully measure any questionable fish and handle sublegal fish with care. **18" minimum length limit in effect.**

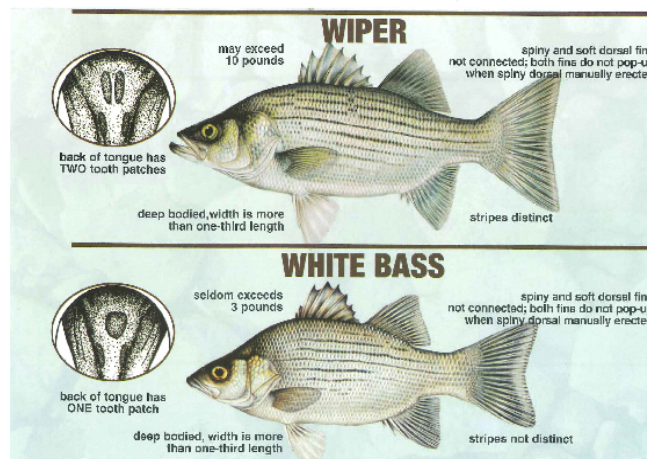
WHITE BASS – Fair to Good. The white bass population looks much better compared with the fall 2009 sample as both numbers and size structure are improved. The density and preferred ranking both put Lovewell 8th best in the state while the lunker rating comes in 7th. A good year class of white bass was produced in 2010 as evidenced by the high catch rate of 5-6 inch fish in our fall electrofishing sample. Fish between 10 and 12 inches accounted for 23percent of the population with 47percent between 13 and 15 inches, and 10percent over 15 inches. Largest fish sampled weighed 1.8 pounds. Fish condition declined this year, similar to other species, but remains good. As in the past, the best time to fish for Lovewell whites will be in the summer, during peak irrigation releases.

The inlet and outlet areas historically produce the vast majority of whites harvested while summer topwater activity can also be productive. Night fishing using floating lights was fair to good in 2010, and drifting or slabbing over submerged roadbeds and humps throughout the year is also an effective method for hooking into a nice stringer of whites.

WIPERS - Fair. Wiper numbers were down again in 2010 fall sampling with only a handful of the age-0 fish collected. Wipers were not stocked in 2007 and 2009 due to the high density at that time, but harvest and poor recruitment appear to have driven numbers down. The 2008 fish (17-18 inches) accounted for 46 percent of the catch while the 2006 fish (20-22 inches) comprised 27 percent. Biggest fish collected came from the 2005 stocking and weighed 6.3 pounds. Anglers may have limited success this year targeting wipers but should be able to find a few while fishing for white bass and walleye. Lovewell ranks 12th in the state for density, 8th for preferred fish, and 5th for lunker, so trophy potential is good. Fingerling and intermediate wipers will be stocked every year in the near future in an attempt to boost the numbers. Similar to white bass, decent numbers of wipers can be caught during the irrigation season as the fish migrate to the inlet and outlet areas. Other anglers report good success for bigger wipers trolling crankbaits and deep-diving Rapalas along the north shore and the dam.

White bass vs. Wiper ID

Anglers are encouraged to closely identify their catch as wipers and white bass can look very similar, especially when small. The daily creel limit on wipers is two fish!



Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake) 2011 Fishing Forecast

Scott Waters, District Fisheries Biologist
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

JEWELL CITY LAKE – Approximately 3 feet low as of April 2011. We will have the feeder operational from mid-May through September. Remember there is an 18-inch minimum length limit on largemouth bass and a 15-inch minimum length limit on channel catfish at Emerson Lake.

LARGEMOUTH BASS - Fair. Most of the bass population was lost following a fish kill in February 2010, but we restocked the lake in April 2010 with fish collected from local ponds, and the population is in pretty good shape in 2011. Spring electrofishing revealed good numbers of fish between 8 and 10 inches with a fair number of 12- to 16-inch fish, as well. Biggest fish collected weighed 2.1 pounds. Given the ample food supply, these fish should exhibit good growth rates in the future. Several age-1 bass were collected, indicating some survival from the fish kill, and good numbers of age-0 bass were sampled in the fall. Anglers won't be able to harvest any bass in 2011, but they will offer some fun catch and release angling. **18-inch minimum length limit in effect.**

CATFISH - Fair. Similar to bass -- most of the channel catfish were lost during the fish kill and angling opportunities were limited in 2010. Restocking efforts included 750 8- to 12-inch fish stocked in September 2010, as well as a handful of larger fish that were stocked throughout the year. Fall sampling revealed about 20 percent of the population will be greater than the 15-inch length limit so anglers will have to turn back a fair number of fish. Largest fish collected in the fall weighed 2.9 pounds, but fish up to 5 pounds were stocked last year. Given normal growth rates and the use of the fish feeder, anglers should see a higher percentage of legal fish in 2012. **15-inch minimum length limit in effect.**

BLUEGILL/SUNFISH - Good. Bluegill dominate the population with good numbers of 5- to 8-inch fish and fair numbers of 2- to 4-inch fish. The highest percentage of the population is right around 6 inches. Most of the redear sunfish were lost as a result of the fish kill, and only three 8-inch fish were collected in the fall. We stocked 1,000 fingerlings last September in hopes of getting this population reestablished. Green sunfish are present in moderate numbers with most of these guys between 4 and 8 inches. They are an aggressive fish and can easily be caught around rocky areas using worms, small jigs, or flies. A fair number of hybrid bluegill can also be found in Jewell with fish up to 9 inches present.

Blue Catfish Stocked in Glen Elder and Lovewell Reservoirs

Scott Waters, District Fisheries Biologist
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

Blue catfish have become a popular sport fish across Kansas, specifically at Milford Reservoir where fish up to 50 pounds are caught each year. Other reservoirs have followed suit and stocked this cousin of the channel catfish because of its ability to reach large sizes and because of its diet preferences.

Blue catfish are opportunistic feeders similar to channel catfish and will spend a lot of time feeding on shad and other small fish—dead or alive, snails, and anything else they happen upon. They have a reputation for feeding on zebra mussels and have been introduced into waters where this aquatic nuisance species is present. While they won't be able to eradicate a zebra mussel population from a reservoir, they may be able to help keep the numbers down a little and act as a population control mechanism.

We stocked 13,000 intermediate blue catfish in Glen Elder and 3,000 in Lovewell in October 2010 and plan on similar stockings annually through 2014 for a total of 65,000 fish at Glen and 15,000 at Lovewell. These fish are all between 7 and 10 inches with the biggest weighing about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound. They look very much like channel catfish, but have some distinct differences that anglers should be aware of.

First, blue catfish have a flat anal fin with 30-35 fin rays compared with the channel catfish which has a round anal fin and less than 30 rays. Also, the blue catfish normally lives up to its name and has a pale blue color, which can be distinguished from the brownish-yellow color of the channel catfish. Finally, young blue catfish have a small head followed by a distinct hump whereas channel catfish normally have a much larger head relative to the rest of its body.

The 2011 regulations include a 10-fish daily creel limit on blue catfish (in combination with channel catfish) and no minimum length limit. In 2012, however, the proposed regulations include a 35-inch minimum length limit and daily creel limit of five fish. We want to protect as many of these fish as we can until they are able to reproduce naturally and can sustain their numbers.

So be on the lookout for a new species this year if you are fishing at either of the local reservoirs and make sure to check all of your smaller catfish closely. If it is less than 15 inches and meets the description above, it is probably a blue catfish. We prefer you release these guys and allow them to mature and reproduce to help get this population established.

Walleye Angler Survey

Scott Waters, District Fisheries Biologist
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

The Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks (KDWP) recently prepared a walleye angler survey, which focuses on walleye anglers in northcentral Kansas, specifically those fishing Glen Elder and Lovewell reservoirs. The objective of this survey is to obtain information regarding general walleye angler attitudes, opinions on a variety of walleye regulation scenarios, and some basic demographic questions. The survey takes 10-15 minutes to complete and will help assist KDWP with walleye management decisions in the future.

Anyone who has previously signed up for the survey will be mailed a copy or emailed a link to complete the survey online at Survey Monkey. Other anglers wishing to participate can complete the survey one of three ways. The preferred method is to go online to the following link: www.surveymonkey.com/s/KDWP_walleye_survey2.

This survey can be completed online, is confidential, and saves on postage and mailings. Surveys are also available for anglers to pick up at the Glen Elder State Park office, Lovewell State Park office, and Hays Regional office. Anglers can complete the survey at the office or take it home and bring it back once finished. Finally, anglers wishing to have a survey mailed to them should call the Glen Elder office at (785) 545-3345 and submit your request.

Creel survey at Lovewell Reservoir in 2011

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Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

Anglers fishing at Lovewell Reservoir this year are likely to be asked to provide some information about their fishing trip. KDWP has hired a creel clerk to collect angler information from March to October at this reservoir in 2011. The last creel surveys at Lovewell took place in 2005 and 2006, so we will be comparing the results from 2011 to those past surveys.

Each summer, selected lakes are surveyed to collect information on angler use, fish harvest, fish released, and angler preference. The surveys are run for four-hour periods randomly scheduled from daylight to dark on various days of the week. Creel census clerks, dressed in uniform shirts and department hats, ask anglers to supply information concerning the numbers and species of fish caught, the length of their trip, the satisfaction of their trip, and their place of residence.

Creel clerks will make counts of anglers during the survey period. During the balance of the period, they will interview both shoreline and boat anglers. The last hour of each survey period will be spent at a designated boat ramp in an attempt to get more boater and completed trip information. These interviews will only take a minute or two for a few simple questions. The clerk will ask to see your fish and will take length measurements. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated and will certainly help us make better management decisions for improving fishing in the future. Another example of your fishing license dollars at work!

If you catch a large fish, of any species, and want to know its age, stop by the Glen Elder State Park office and ask for Scott. I'll take scale or spine samples, age the fish, and let you know the results.

Check out the following link for fishing reports at both Glen Elder and Lovewell Reservoirs. Reports are updated weekly beginning in March!

<http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Fishing/Fishing-Reports/Region-1>

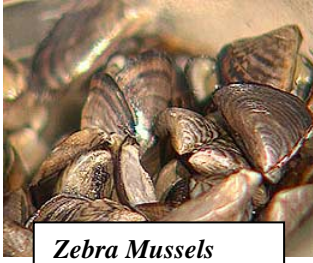


A 16.5-inch crappie caught at Glen Elder Reservoir in 2010



Stocking blue catfish at Glen Elder Reservoir in October 2010

Clean, Drain, Dry! Aquatic Nuisance Species Update



Zebra Mussels

Hopefully by now many boaters, anglers, jet skiers and other aquatic recreationalists have heard the devastating news relating to the presence of zebra mussels in **Wilson Reservoir**, **Milford Reservoir**, Marion Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Council Grove City Lake, Winfield City Lake, Lake Afton, and the rivers that flow from these impoundments. In addition, white perch populations exist in Wilson, El Dorado, and Cheney Reservoirs; the

Ninnescah, Arkansas, and Saline rivers; Hoover Pond in Kingman; Kingman State Fishing Lake; Lake Afton in Sedgwick County; Sedgwick County Park Lakes, and Browning Oxbow Lake.

The Department of Wildlife and Parks urges all aquatic resource users to become informed of aquatic nuisance species (ANS) including zebra mussels, Asian carp, New Zealand mud snails, white perch, and an array of other ANS species. Adhering to various precautions by recreationalists is



White Perch

critical to maintaining a "zero spreading" tolerance of these organisms. The internet is a great source of information whereby persons can learn what to do if they visit one of the lakes that's



Bighead Carp

listed as infested. There are also numerous brochures and informational leaflets available at all KDWP offices concerning aquatic nuisance species. This is a serious issue and water-based users cannot just sit idly by and think they'll never be the cause or the reason for introduction of one of these critters into another lake.

Laws that prohibit the transfer of fish from one body of water to another are in place, unbeknownst to the majority of the general public. In addition to regulations, signs at all reservoir boat ramps, state parks, state fishing lakes, and community lakes have been posted to further inform users of the serious consequences of aquatic nuisance species. A strong educational effort by the department continues to be our most formidable avenue of creating public awareness. Now it's up to the users of our great aquatic resources to help prevent further spread and infestation.



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

**No aquatic nuisance species have been observed at
Lovewell and Glen Elder reservoirs.**

Let's keep it that way!

<http://kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Fishing/Aquatic-Nuisance-Species>

Annual District Fish Stocking Update

Each spring, I will provide a list of stockings completed in the last year at each of my district waters. The information below should help to answer many questions about what species and sizes we are adding to each water body.

Stocking Completed in 2010

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Number</u>
Glen Elder	Walleye	Fry	7.3 million
Glen Elder	Largemouth Bass	Fingerlings	69,678
Glen Elder	Blue Catfish	Fingerlings	13,093
Glen Elder (pond)	Largemouth Bass	Adults	58
Glen Elder (pond)	Grass Carp	Intermediates	50
Glen Elder (pond)	Channel Catfish	Intermediates	500
Glen Elder (pond)	Rainbow Trout	Adults	3,300
Lovewell	Walleye	Fry	2.5 million
Lovewell	Largemouth Bass	Fingerlings	46,720
Lovewell	Wiper	Fry	600,000
Lovewell	Wiper	Fingerlings	15,132
Lovewell	Wiper	Intermediates	3,080
Lovewell	Blue Catfish	Fingerlings	3,026
Jewell SFL	Saugeye	Fry	2,002
Jewell SFL	Channel Catfish	Intermediates	200,000
Belleville	Channel Catfish	Intermediates	1,500
Belleville	Rainbow Trout	Adults	5,000
Jewell City Lake	Largemouth Bass	Adults	111
Jewell City Lake	Bluegill	Fingerlings	1,045
Jewell City Lake	Channel Catfish	Intermediates	750
Jewell City Lake	Redear Sunfish	Fingerlings	1,005
Jewell City Lake	Bluegill	Adults	255

Waconda Lake Association 2011 Fish-A-Thon

Over 300 fish worth \$10,000 have been tagged with yellow plastic tags and are swimming around Waconda Lake. Each of these fish was sponsored and named by a local business and are valued from \$25 to \$400 if caught. To be eligible, simply stop by one of 13 local merchants who are selling family tickets. These cost only \$10 for the entire family and are good through Labor Day. Once a ticket is purchased, head out to the lake and see if you can catch one of these prized fish. Walleye, white bass, channel catfish, flathead catfish, crappie, and wipers have been tagged so just about anyone fishing at the lake has a chance to catch a fish.

If you are lucky enough to catch a tagged fish, simply stop by the Glen Elder Marina, Wayne's Sporting Goods, The Little Bait Shop, or Lakeside Convenience to claim your prize. If Waconda Willie is not caught in 2011, \$100 will be added for 2012 and so on until the fish is caught.

In addition, Glen Elder Reservoir has been selected as one of the lakes entered in the Cabela's Wanna' Go Fishing for Millions Contest. For more information and to register for this contest, go to:

<http://www.cabelas.com/browse.cmd?categoryId=107520480&WT.ac=RRfishformillions>

Come on out to Waconda Lake this summer and try your luck at one of these prized fish. Even if you don't run across Waconda Willie, you and your family are sure to have a fun time trying!



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Fishing Events in 2011

Glen Elder

- May 1 - Sept 5 WLA Fish-A-Thon at Glen Elder
- May 7 2nd Annual WLA Crappie Tournament
- May 14-July 14 Cabela's Wanna' Go Fishing for Millions
- May 22 Governor's Cup Walleye Tournament
- June 4 7th Annual Youth Fishing Tournament
- July 16-17 FREE Glen Elder State Park Entrance
- August 13 WLA Catfish Tournament

Lovewell

- June 5 Kids Fishing Derby
- August 6 Lovewell Fun Day

Free Fishing Weekend is June 4 and 5 statewide!

This is the latest edition of the Glen Elder district newsletter. I will continue to provide information for Glen Elder and Lovewell Reservoirs, Jewell State Fishing Lake, Rocky Pond in Belleville, and Jewell City Lake. Don't forget to check out the many FISH properties in the area as well. They can offer some great fishing for those without a boat.

I will be starting a brag board on the KDWP website so make sure and send any pictures of fish you catch at the above mentioned lakes with your name, date, etc. and I will get it posted for all to see (scott.waters@ksoutdoors.com).

If you know someone who would like to subscribe to the newsletter, they can do so [HERE](#). If you would like to unsubscribe, please send your info to [Contact Us](#) with "unsubscribe to Glen Elder District Fisheries newsletter" and we'll get you taken off of the list. If you have any questions or comments feel free to send them in.

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