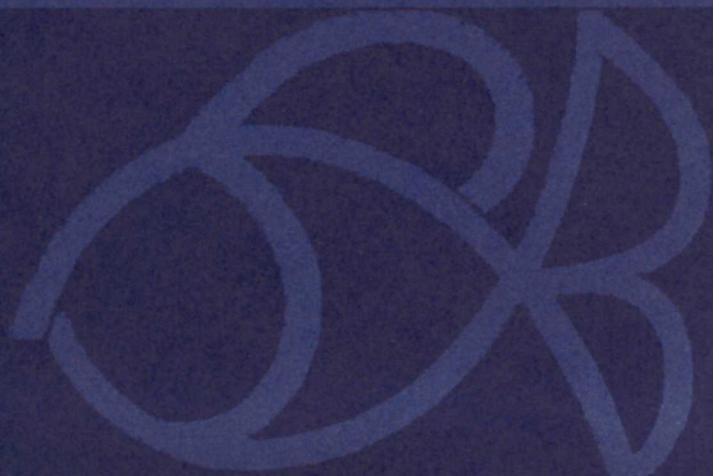

FISHING



IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

FISHING IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

To fish amid the wild and scenic grandeur of America's outdoor heritage is an exhilarating experience. Alaska to Florida, Hawaii to the Virgin Islands, these areas present you an angler's choice from trout to tarpon.

The National Park Service emphasizes the conservation of native fishes and the preservation of high-quality angling for wild fishes. We also encourage fishing as a part of your visit more important than a creel full of fish.

WHERE TO FISH. Although you may fish near the roadsides of many areas, the most rewarding fishing adventures are almost always in the remote wilderness sections of the parks. Thousands of miles of maintained trails make such regions accessible.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS. In some waters, conditions limit the potential size of wild trout populations. To protect these, we frequently initiate special programs to limit the catch.

On selected waters in Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon National Parks, Fishing-For-Fun programs have been established on an experimental basis. Fishing with artificial flies and lures, you can fish to your heart's content but must return all to the stream (in Great Smoky Mountains fish measuring more than 16 inches may be kept). As a result, you can catch many more fish, without depleting the streams. Also, on Yellowstone Lake you are encouraged to return all trout under a voluntary Fishing-For-Fun program.

FRESHWATER FISHES AND FISHING. You will discover natural freshwater lakes and streams in many National Parks and Monuments, and huge manmade lakes, created by gigantic dams, in several National Recreation Areas. In the cold, clear waters live trout, salmon, grayling, and whitefish; while in the warmer waters you will find northern pike, perch, bass, sunfish, crappie, or channel catfish.

SALTWATER FISHES AND FISHING. From the surf, shore, pier, or boat, the variety of saltwater fish is sufficient to match any particular interest. Tarpon, snook,

bonefish, grouper, snapper, barracuda, yellowtail, bonita, tuna—these are but a few of those species found in salt waters bordering many of the areas of the National Park System.

REGULATIONS. State and Federal fishing regulations usually agree with regard to seasons, limits, and methods. To handle local situations, some special regulations are enforced. Contact the park superintendent for special regulations.

FISHING LICENSES. The National Park Service charges no fee for recreational fishing. However, a State freshwater license is required in all but the following National Parks: Big Bend, Crater Lake, Glacier, Isle Royale, Mammoth Cave, Mount McKinley, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Platt, and Yellowstone.

A State saltwater license is required for marine fishing in Texas, California, and Alaska.

BOATING. Boating regulations can be obtained from the park superintendents or write for *Boating Regulations in the National Park System*, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price 20 cents.

CAMPING AND OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS. Campgrounds and overnight accommodations are conveniently located within most parks, or found in the vicinity. Write for *Camping in the National Park System*, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price 15 cents.

SUPPLIES, SERVICES, BOAT RENTALS, GUIDES, RENTAL STOCK. These services are available in specific parks according to the local requirements and conditions.

MANAGEMENT OF FISHING. In National Parks and Monuments, the National Park Service administers and manages the recreational fishery resources with the cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the State Fish and Game Departments. State agencies cooperate with the management of the fishery resources within National Recreation Areas and the National Park Service administers the recreational facilities.



PARK-BY-PARK REVIEW OF FISHING OPPORTUNITIES

Acadia National Park, Box 338, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609.

Brook trout, lake trout, landlocked Atlantic salmon, pickerel, perch, and bass are caught in Acadia's many lakes. Ice fishing can be enjoyed in winter. Shore fishing produces a variety of saltwater fishes.

Arbuckle Recreation Area, Platt National Park, Box 539, Sulphur, Okla. 73086.

Arbuckle Reservoir, completed in 1966, provides fishing for largemouth bass, channel catfish, and an assortment of pan fishes.

Assateague Island National Seashore, Box 345, Berlin, Md. 21811.

A variety of saltwater fish live in the waters of this National Seashore.

Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, N. Mex. 87544.

There are wild brook and rainbow trout in Frijoles Creek near park headquarters, and brown trout in remote Capulin Creek.

Big Bend National Park, Big Bend National Park, Tex. 79834.

The Rio Grande, which serves as the international boundary, provides fishing for catfish.

Bighorn Canyon Recreation Area, Box 458, YRS, Hardin, Mont. 59035.

Yellowtail Reservoir is planted with lake trout, rainbow trout, and walleye, and the afterbay area below the dam is stocked with walleye pike and rainbow trout.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, c/o Curecanti Recreation Area, Box 113, Montrose, Colo. 81401.

Several species of trout live in the Gunnison River, at the bottom of the Black Canyon.

Blue Ridge Parkway, Box 1710, Roanoke, Va. 24008.

Streams contain brook, rainbow, and brown trout; some waters are managed as "native trout" streams and reduced limits are enforced. Price and Trout Lakes contain rainbow trout, and bass and bluegills are found in Cone Lake.

Buck Island Reef National Monument, c/o Virgin Islands National Park, Box 1707, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. 00802.

Although saltwater anglers fish in the waters surrounding this tiny monument, the primary features are the underwater coral formations and the associated variety of marine life observed by skin-diving.

Cape Cod National Seashore, South Wellfleet, Mass. 02663.

Rainbow and brook trout and warm-water sport fishes live in a number of freshwater ponds within the seashore area; marine fishes are taken by surf fishing or deepsea trolling in adjacent waters.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Box 457, Manteo, N.C. 27954.

A variety of saltwater fishes are taken from the surf, the piers, and deep-sea fishing charter boats; channel bass, mullet, striped bass, bluefish, spot, marlin, sailfish, dolphin, and amberjack. A few freshwater ponds contain bass and bluegills.

Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Md. 21788.

Trout live in Big Hunting Creek (fly-fishing only) and wild brook and brown trout are caught in Little Owens Creek.

Channel Islands National Monument, c/o Cabrillo National Monument, Box 6175, San Diego, Calif. 92106.

Sea bass, barracuda, bonito, yellowtail, and others live in the surrounding Pacific waters.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, Box 859, Hagerstown, Md. 21740.

Bass, sunfish, and a number of others live in Big Pool near Fort Frederick, Little Pool at Hancock, and Battie Mixon Pond at Oldtown. Also, you may fish in the Potomac River which runs adjacent to the monument lands.

City of Refuge National Historical Park, Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii 96726.

Saltwater fishing from the shores of this westernmost park.

Canyonlands National Park, Uranium Building, Moab, Utah 84532.

Ninety miles of the Colorado and Green Rivers flow through the park and contain channel catfish and other warm-water sports species. The waters are inaccessible except by boat.

Crater Lake National Park, Box 7, Crater Lake, Oreg. 97604.

Rainbow trout and kokanee were introduced years ago into Crater Lake and are fairly common. Fishing deep within the crater rim is a unique experience. The lake is accessible by Cleetwood Trail, 1.1 miles long. Rainbow and brook trout are found in the small streams.

Coulee Dam Recreation Area, Box 37, Coulee Dam, Wash. 99116.

Kamloops, rainbow trout, and kokanee are the principle sport fishes in Roosevelt Lake, created by Grand Coulee Dam.

Curecanti Recreation Area, Box 113, Montrose, Colo. 81401.

Rainbow and brown trout are the main quest of the angler in the Gunnison River and the impounded waters of the recreation area.

Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, 265 South Courtland Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18361.

Within the authorized recreation area, smallmouth bass and walleye are the most important sport species in the Delaware River. Also, many fish for the American shad in spring when they migrate up the river in great numbers.

De Soto National Memorial, Box 1377, Bradenton, Fla. 33506.

From boats and from shore, fishermen catch a variety of saltwater fishes in Tampa Bay.

Devils Postpile National Monument, Box 577, Yosemite National Park, Calif. 95389.

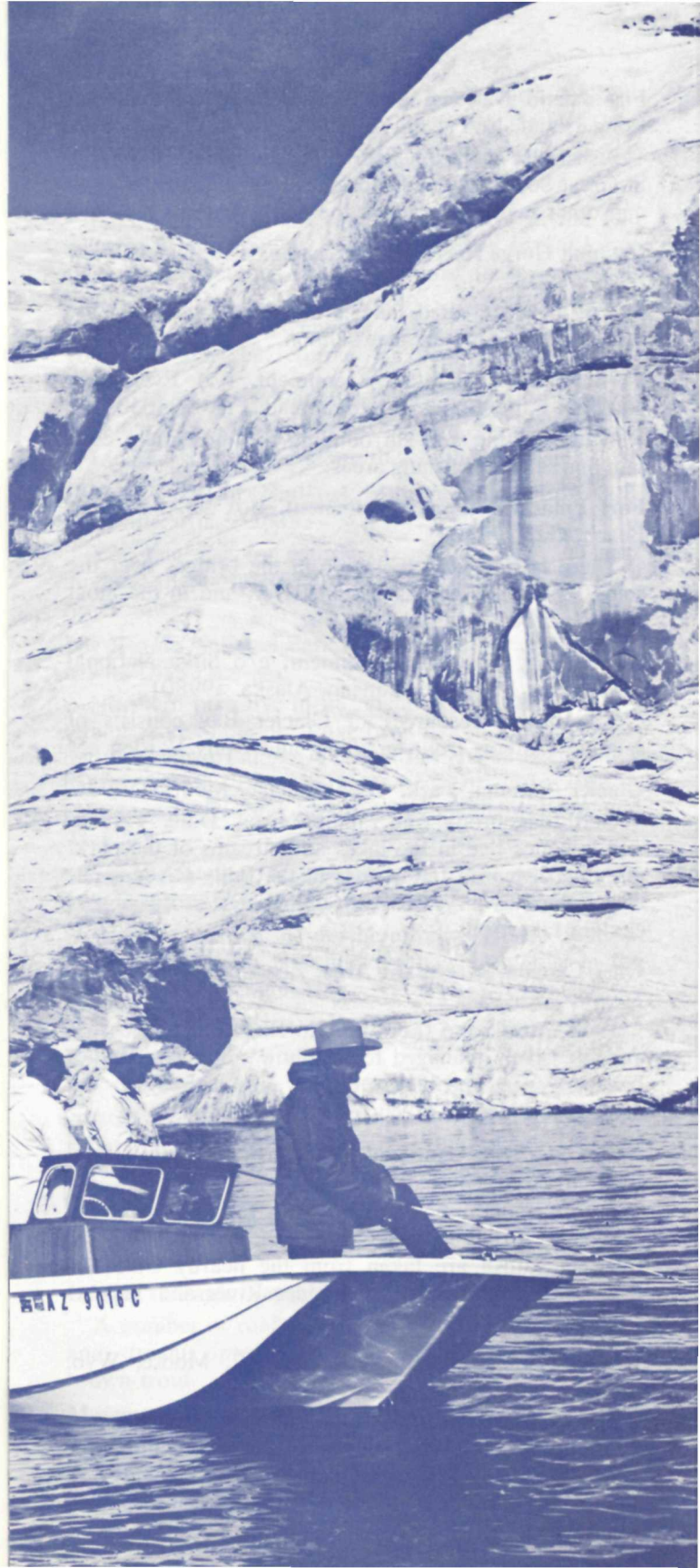
The Middle Fork of the San Joaquin River contains rainbow, brook, and brown trout.

Dinosaur National Monument, Dinosaur, Colo. 81610.

Jones Hole Creek contains rainbow and brown trout, while channel catfish live in the Green and Yampa Rivers.

Everglades National Park, Box 279, Homestead, Fla. 33030.

In bays and estuarine waters, tarpon, snook, and bonefish are prized fishes; but the spotted seatrout, mangrove snapper, and redfish receive the most attention of saltwater fishermen. Largemouth bass, bluegills, and other species live in the freshwater streams, ponds, and pools.



Fire Island National Seashore, Box 229, Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. 11773.

Fishermen catch bluefish, fluke, and winter flounders in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay, and striped bass and other marine species in the ocean waters.

Flaming Gorge Recreation Area, Box 188, Dutch John, Utah 84023.

This newly created lake is managed intensively for rainbow trout and kokanee salmon.

Fort Jefferson National Monument, c/o Everglades National Park, Box 279, Homestead, Fla. 33030.

Waters within and surrounding the monument contain fine saltwater fishing areas.

Fort Pulaski National Monument, Box 98, Savannah Beach, Ga. 31328.

There is saltwater fishing from the bridges over the south channel of the Savannah River, and in the moat which surrounds the historic fort.

Glacier Bay National Monument, c/o Sitka National Monument, Box 1781, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

The fishery resources of Glacier Bay consists of salmon, rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden.

Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Mont. 59936.

Cutthroat, brook, and rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and kokanee live in the lakes and streams of the park. Grayling live in a few waters in the Belly River country. Lake St. Mary, Crossley, and Waterton Lakes also contain lake trout.

Glen Canyon Recreation Area, Box 1507, Page, Ariz. 86040.

Lake Powell and the Colorado River below the dam are intensively managed for rainbow trout, largemouth bass, kokanee, and black crappie. Channel catfish and sunfish can also be taken from these waters.

Grand Canyon National Park, Box 129, Grand Canyon, Ariz. 86023.

Brown and rainbow trout live in the bottom of the canyon in Bright Angel Creek near Phantom Ranch. Channel catfish are taken from the nearby Colorado River and rainbows from Thunder River and Tapeats Creek.

Grand Teton National Park, Box 67, Moose, Wyo. 83012.

Jackson Lake is open for fishing all year (except during the brief autumn spawning season), including ice fishing in winter. Here you can fish for cutthroat and lake trout. A number of other lakes and many streams

contain whitefish, and cutthroat, brook, and rainbow trout.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tenn. 37738.

Bass, and brook and rainbow trout live in the 600 miles of fishing streams in the park. Bass live at lower elevations. Sections of four streams are managed as Fishing-For-Fun waters. You may use artificial flies only; and all fish except those measuring more than 16 inches must be returned to the stream unharmed.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii 96718.

Limited surf fishing along the southern coast.

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Box 608, Dadeville, Ala. 36853.

You may fish for catfish, crappie, sunfish, and bass in the Tallapoosa River which flows through the park for 3 miles.

Isle Royale National Park, 87 N. Ripley St., Houghton, Mich. 49931.

Northern pike live in 28 inland lakes and in the waters of Lake Superior. Lake trout live in Lake Superior and in Siskiwit Lake. (A State of Michigan license may be required in Lake Superior waters.) Other waters contain rainbow and brook trout, perch, walleye, and whitefish.

Katmai National Monument, c/o Mount McKinley National Park, McKinley Park, Alaska 99755.

Grayling, whitefish, northern pike, Pacific salmon, Dolly Varden, and lake and rainbow trout live in the waters of the monument.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nev. 89005.

Two huge lakes, Lake Mead and Lake Mohave, created by Hoover and Davis Dams, provide the main fishing waters of this recreation area. Lake Mead is especially noted for its largemouth bass and channel catfish. Lake Mohave contains rainbow trout in the upper end and largemouth bass further down the lake. Sunfish and crappie are also taken in these lakes.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, Mineral, Calif. 96063.

A number of roadside waters and back-country lakes and streams furnish fishing for rainbow, brook, and brown trout.

Mammoth Cave National Park, Mammoth Cave, Ky. 42259.

Sauger, walleye, catfish, and bass live in the Green and Nolin Rivers, and in several small ponds.

Mount McKinley National Park, McKinley Park, Alaska 99755.

Lake trout live in Wonder Lake; grayling and Dolly Varden live in the small ponds and streams.

Mount Rainier National Park, Longmire, Wash. 98397.

Alpine lakes and streams contain cutthroat, rainbow, brown, and brook trout.

National Capital Region, National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Dr. SW., Washington, D.C. 20242.

Numerous spots along the banks of the Potomac River provide fishing for catfish, carp, perch, bass, and herring and shad in season.

Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, Wash. 98362.

Olympic's streams and lakes contain cutthroat, rainbow, and brook trout, Dolly Varden, and several species of salmon. Large rivers are noted for steelhead (sea-run rainbow trout).

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Van Buren, Mo. 63965.

One hundred sixty miles of the Current River and Jacks Fork are included within this area. In a setting of outstanding scenery and an aspect of wilderness, float fishing has an especial appeal. Rock bass and smallmouth bass are the most abundant fishes caught; but largemouth bass, walleye, and chain pickerel are fairly common.

Padre Island National Seashore, Box 8560, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78412.

Anglers take a variety of marine fishes in waters adjacent to Padre Island.

Platt National Park, Box 379, Sulphur, Okla. 73086.

Streams contain sunfish, crappie, and warmouth, largemouth, and white bass.

Point Reyes National Seashore, Point Reyes, Calif. 94956.

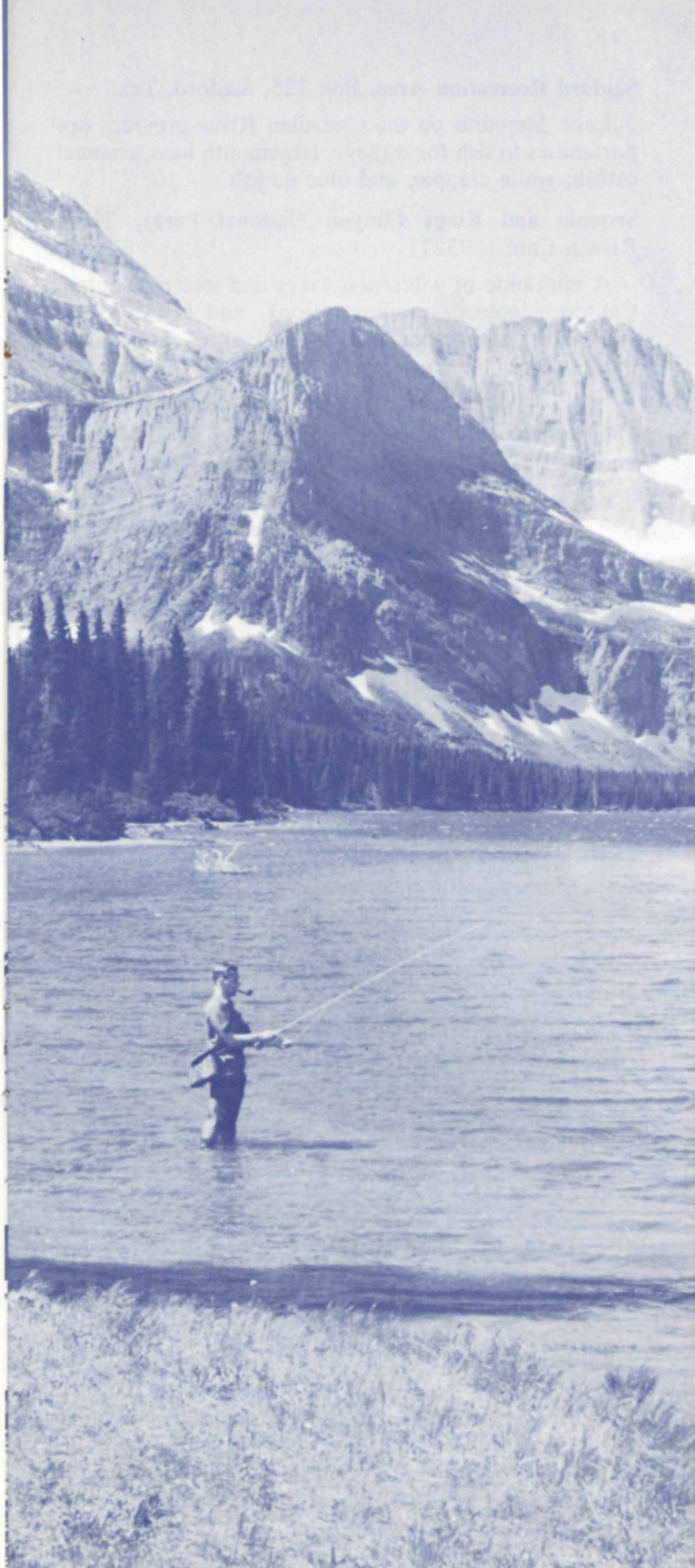
A variety of marine fishes are caught in the Pacific Ocean by fishing from shore or from boats. There is some freshwater fishing in several small ponds.

Prince William Forest Park, c/o Superintendent, 1111 No. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209.

Three small lakes contain bass and bluegill.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Box 1080, Estes Park, Colo. 80517.

Cutthroat, rainbow, brown, and brook trout live in park lakes and streams.



Sanford Recreation Area, Box 325, Sanford, Tex.

Lake Meredith on the Canadian River provides opportunities to fish for walleye, largemouth bass, channel catfish, white crappie, and blue catfish.

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, Calif. 93271.

A multitude of wilderness lakes and streams contain California golden, rainbow, brook, and brown trout. You must pack in or hike into many of the remote park waters. Sections of two streams are managed as Fishing-For-Fun waters.

Shadow Mountain Recreation Area, c/o Rocky Mountain National Park, Box 1080, Estes Park, Colo. 80517.

Year-round fishing is provided on two manmade lakes—Shadow Mountain Lake and Lake Granby. Principal fishes are rainbow trout and kokanee, although lake, brown, and cutthroat trout are present. Ice fishing in winter.

Shenandoah National Park, Box 387, Luray, Va. 22835.

More than 100 miles of streams contain wild and colorful native brook trout. High quality fishing has developed on the Rapidan and Staunton Rivers—Fishing-For-Fun only.

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, Medora, N. Dak. 58645.

The Little Missouri River contains sauger, channel catfish, goldeye, and bullheads. Stretches of the river are accessible by road.

Virgin Islands National Park, Box 1707, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I. 00802.

Waters surrounding the islands contain such salt-water sport fishes as tarpon, barracuda, jack, bonito, and bonefish. Fishing includes deep-sea trolling and angling in shallower reef and inshore waters.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, Box 188, Whiskeytown, Calif. 96095.

Rainbow trout and kokanee are the primary attractions for fishermen.

Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 83020.

Yellowstone Lake is noted for its native Yellowstone cutthroat trout. Other park streams and lakes contain rainbow, brook, brown, cutthroat, and lake trout, grayling, and whitefish.



Yosemite National Park, Box 577 (Yosemite Village), Yosemite National Park, Calif. 95389.

Rainbow, golden, brook, and brown trout live in the more than 200 lakes and 550 miles of streams. The majority of the waters are away from the roadside and you must hike or horseback ride to reach them.

Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah 84767.

A short section of the Virgin River supports a limited amount of fishing for rainbow trout.

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PARKS

The following publications are available at the sources and prices listed. (The price includes mailing.)

Fishing Guide to Glacier National Park, 1960. Ernest J. Kinnie. \$0.25

Glacier National History Association, Inc.
Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Mont. 59936.

A Fishing Guide to Jackson Hole, 1954. Harold Hagen. \$1.10

Grand Teton Natural History Association
Grand Teton National Park, Box 67, Moose, Wyo. 83012.

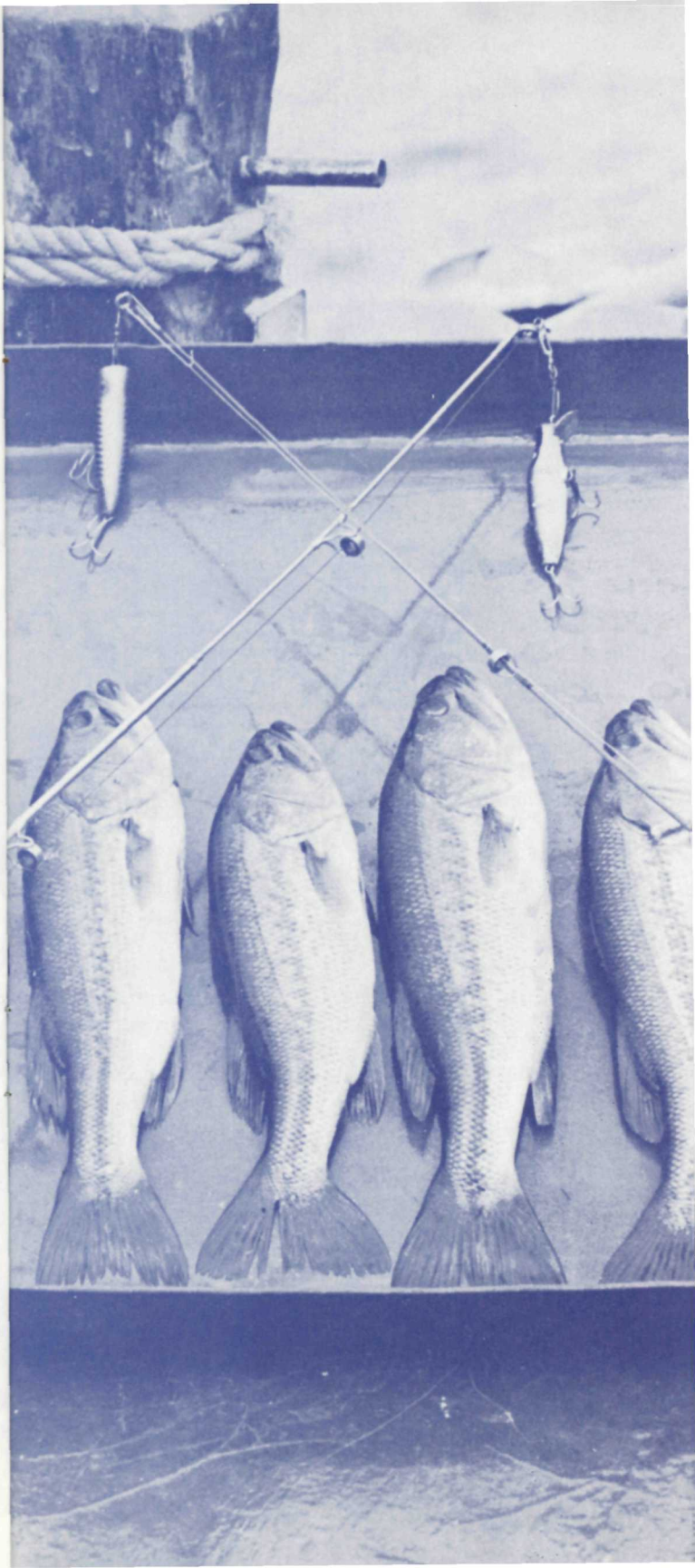
Fishes and Sport Fishing in Isle Royale National Park, 1959. Karl Lagler and Charles R. Goldman. \$0.55

Isle Royale Natural History Association
Isle Royale National Park, 87 North Ripley St., Houghton, Mich. 49931.

Yellowstone Fishes, 1962. James R. Simon. \$0.65
Yellowstone Library and Museum Association
Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 83020.

Fishes of Yosemite National Park, 1961. Willis Evans, O. L. Wallis, Glenn Gallison. \$0.60

Yosemite Natural History Association, Inc.
Yosemite National Park, Box 577 (Yosemite Village)
Yosemite National Park, Calif. 95389.



Publications on Individual Areas of the National Park System

The National Park Service issues illustrated publications of general information for most of the areas of the National Park System. Copies are available at entrance or information stations. They may also be purchased by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. In addition, the Service issues a number of specialized publications which are obtainable by purchase only.

Price lists of National Park Service publications sold by the Superintendent of Documents may be obtained on request to that agency.

PARKS FOR AMERICA

*A survey of parks in the 50 states . . . A guide
to nearly 5,000 park and recreation areas*

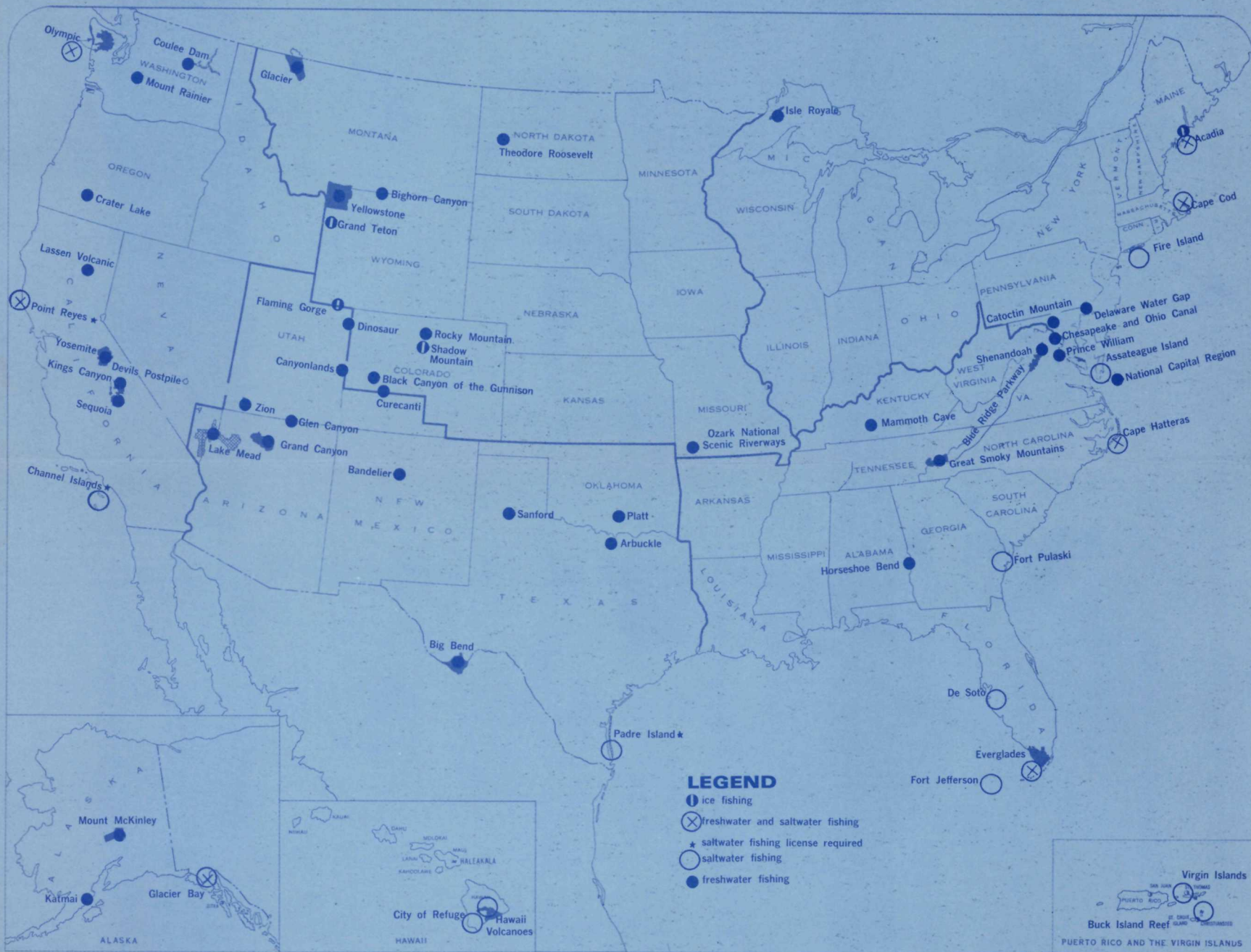
State-by-State, it lists parks, monuments, recreation areas, parkways, scenic roads, trails, streams, and wilderness areas. This informative book contains 3-color State maps showing the location of the parks and recreation areas and provides other information in tables for quick reference: acreage, significant features, type of use, and activities within a given park, such as camping, boating, hiking, picnicking, fishing, hunting, and winter sports. 485 pp. ill.

Order from Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$5.25 per copy.

STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

Information on State parks or forests can be obtained by writing to the State Park or Forestry Department in the capital of the State in which you are interested.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR