



**Fisheries Bulletin  
of the Kentucky  
Department  
of Fish and  
Wildlife Resources**

**The Inventory and Classification  
of  
Streams in the Salt River Drainage**

*James P. Henley*

Kentucky  
Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources  
Carl E. Kays, Commissioner

Division of Fisheries  
Peter W. Pfeiffer, Director

THE INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF  
STREAMS IN THE SALT RIVER DRAINAGE

*by*

*James P. Henley  
District Fishery Biologist*

This project was financed partially  
with Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Funds  
Kentucky Projects F-43 (1-5) and F-50 (1-5)

1983

C O N T E N T S

	Page
ABSTRACT . . . . .	1
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	2
DESCRIPTION OF THE SALT RIVER DRAINAGE . . . . .	2
PROCEDURES . . . . .	4
Chemical Characteristics. . . . .	4
Physical Characteristics. . . . .	5
Biological Characteristics. . . . .	5
FINDINGS . . . . .	6
Stream Order. . . . .	6
Stream Access . . . . .	8
Proposed Reservoirs . . . . .	8
Distribution of Fishing Streams by Counties . . . . .	8
Pollution . . . . .	9
Fish Populations. . . . .	10
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	13
REFERENCES . . . . .	14
APPENDIX A (List of fishes collected from the Salt River Drainage) . . . . .	16
APPENDIX B (List of streams in the Salt River Drainage) . . . . .	21

## Abstract

*Streams in the Salt River Drainage, including the major tributaries of Rolling Fork River, Beech Fork River, and Chaplin River, were listed and classified on the basis of stream order. Some of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the important streams were sampled. Additional information on access and fishing methods were described on the more important sport fishing streams. There are 1,023 miles of streams that will support a significant sport fishery in the Salt River Drainage. Fourteen of these streams, totaling 863 miles, will support a high quality sport fishery. A total of 78 species of fish representing 18 families was collected from conducting 70 fish population studies on 54 streams. Sixty-six species were collected from the main stem of the Salt River and its tributaries, 53 species from the Rolling Fork River Drainage, 43 species from Beech Fork River Drainage, and 39 species from the Chaplin River Drainage. Sixty-two fish samples were made with rotenone, a fish toxicant, and eight were made with a boat-type electrofishing unit. Thirty-eight population studies were conducted on the Salt River, 13 on the Rolling Fork, 10 on the Chaplin River, and 9 on Beech Fork drainages. Eight streams within the watershed are constantly or periodically receiving pollutants and are being significantly degraded. The longear sunfish and bluntnose minnow occurred with the greatest frequency in the fish samples. The bluntnose minnow and the striped shiner were most numerous. Spotted bass, the most prominent black bass species, was followed in abundance by largemouth bass and smallmouth bass.*

## Introduction

The competition for water usage continues to increase in Kentucky. There is a growing concern for the integrity of high quality streams, in terms of their fisheries resource, being maintained. Many streams are being degraded each year by the discharge of pollutants by private individuals as well as metropolitan areas and large and small industries.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Division of Fisheries, is presently conducting biological studies of the fisheries resource in streams statewide that are considered to be of fishery importance. Information from these studies will serve as an important component for developing stream management approaches and protecting this resource for future use and enjoyment by the more than 1 million anglers in Kentucky.

## Description of the Salt River Drainage

The Salt River Drainage, located in north central Kentucky, has a drainage area of 2,920 square miles and forms the fifth largest watershed in the state. The Salt River Drainage includes all or parts of 15 counties and makes up 7.2% of the total area of the state. Salt River has three major tributaries that drain the southern portion of the watershed. These tributaries are Rolling Fork River, Beech Fork River, and Chaplin River. The main stem of Salt River arises in central Boyle County in the southwestern part of the Inner Bluegrass Region. The river flows 50 miles north toward Lawrenceburg, then turns west toward Shepherdsville, and continues for 90 miles until entering the Ohio River at West Point.

Rolling Fork River arises in the Knobs Region of southwestern Boyle

County and northwestern Casey County and flows west through Marion County. The river turns north near Howardstown along the Larue-Nelson County Line and flows through Bullitt County to its confluence with the Salt River about 15 miles southwest of Shepherdsville.

Beech Fork River arises in northeastern Marion County and flows about 50 miles through central Washington County. The river turns southwest at the Nelson County line and flows through the central part of Nelson County where it enters the Rolling Fork River near Boston.

The Chaplin River arises in northwestern Boyle County and flows northward through Mercer County. The river turns west in Washington County and flows for about 40 miles to its confluence with Beech Fork River near Maud.

The main stem of Salt River flows through portions of the Inner Bluegrass Region, the Eden Shale Belt in Spencer County, and the Outer Bluegrass Region before entering the Knobs Region in Bullitt and Jefferson counties. The Inner Bluegrass Region has a gently rolling topography with high phosphatic limestone outcroppings that yield a phosphate rich soil. The Eden Shale Belt has comparatively impervious soils that are easily eroded to produce an angular, mature, topography of rough, hilly, and infertile soils. The Outer Bluegrass Region is similar to the Inner Bluegrass, but has a rougher topography and soils of lower fertility. The Knobs Region is a narrow belt of hilly country surrounding the Bluegrass Region and is characterized by the presence of cerrical knobs. This region has rough topography with steep slopes and inferior soils.

The Rolling Fork River borders the Knobs Region, which encircles the Bluegrass, and generally flows through a large portion of the Knobs. The valleys are wider than those found along the Salt River, and the soils are less fertile.

Beech Fork and the Chaplin River originate in the Outer Bluegrass Region and flow generally through portions of the Outer Bluegrass and portions of the Knobs regions.

#### Procedures

A list of all streams in the Salt River Drainage, including the main tributaries of Rolling Fork River, Beech Fork River, and Chaplin River, were compiled by interviewing Departmental conservation officers and reviewing existing state stream maps and files of the Division of Fisheries. Streams of fishery importance were then classified according to stream order by using the U.S. Geological Survey topography maps. The stream order method of classification is based on stream branching (Horton 1945). The uppermost reach of a stream is classified as Order I, and the union of two streams forms an Order II stream. When two streams of equal order join, they form a stream of the next highest order.

All streams of fishery importance were visited to select sampling sites for collecting chemical, physical, and biological data. The fish population in lower order streams of fisheries importance was sampled once within the designated order, while some streams of a higher order and a more important sport fishery were sampled twice. Stream access, aesthetic values, stream degradation, and the general fishing characteristics of each stream were documented.

#### Chemical Characteristics

The following chemical characteristics were determined at each fish sampling site: dissolved oxygen, which was determined by the Modified Winkler

Method; total alkalinity, determined by using bromeresol green-methol red as an indicator and titrating with 0.02 N sulfuric acid; and hydrogen ion concentration, determined with a portable Aualytical Measurements pH meter.

### Physical Characteristics

The following physical characteristics were determined at each sampling site: water transparency, which was measured in inches with a secchi disk; surface water temperature, measured with a centigrade pocket-type mercury thermometer; stream gradient, determined from existing topographic maps; and stream velocity, measured by timing a partially submerged object as it drifted through a measured section of stream; and volume (cfs), determined by the

formula:

$$V = wdfc$$

where: v = volume of flow (cfs)  
w = average width  
d = average depth  
f = veolcity in feet per second  
c = co-efficient of roughness (0.9 = smooth  
bottom; 0.8 = rough bottom)

### Biological Characteristics

The fish population composition was determined by using a fish toxicant (rotenone) or a boat-type electrofishing unit.

Block nets of 1/8 to 1/4 inch mesh were stretched across the stream at the upper and lower limits of the study site when rotenone was the sampling agent. The study site normally included a riffle and pool section of the stream. The fish toxicant was normally applied at the upstream portion of the study site and allowed to drift through the study area. When the fish toxicant reached the mid-point of the study area, potassium permanganate was applied below the lower net at a rate twice the strength of the fish toxicant. This



detoxified the stream below the study area to eliminate any further fish kill. Once the study was completed, potassium permanganate was applied inside the study area. Fish were recovered with 1/8 inch mesh dip nets.

Fish were identified, measured to the nearest inch group, counted, and weighed to the nearest 0.01 pound. Fish of questionable identity were preserved in 10% formalin and subsequently identified in the laboratory.

The fish population composition of the large streams was determined by using a boom-type electrofishing unit when a fish toxicant could not be used. A 230 volt, three phase 180 cycle, 3,000 wat Homelite generator and a Chenault 4-KVA booster control unit were used to establish the electrical field in the water. Two men captured fish with dip nets as fish became immobile by electro-narcosis; fish were then placed in a live well before processing as described for a rotenone study.

The aquatic vegetation was identified in the immediate study area. Some of the more prominent macroinvertebrates were determined by inspecting some of the substrate in the study area.

### Findings

A list of fishes collected in the Salt River Drainage is presented in Appendix A. The physical, chemical, and biological data recorded for each stream study are found in Appendix B, which begins with an index for locating each stream study. A map of the Salt River Drainage showing study site locations is at the end of this report.

### Stream Order

The classification of streams by stream order provides a satisfactory means for selecting study streams with fishery importance and selecting suitable

sampling areas when other factors influencing stream habitat are also taken into consideration. All streams considered of fishery importance in the Salt River Drainage were of Order III or greater. A few of the streams of Order I or II and additional Order III streams are probably important to the sport fishery. However, during periods of low precipitation, some of these low order streams have intermittent flow and may be devoid of water for several months. The substrate in many of these streams is bedrock. Order I - III streams were usually less than 10 miles in length.

Most of the streams supporting a significant sport fishery were classified as Order IV and above. The Order IV streams were principal tributaries of the major rivers in the drainage and ranged between 10 to 25 miles in length. Some of the important sport fishing streams of Order IV were Mill Creek (Hardin County), Pottinger Creek (Nelson County), Big South Fork (Marion County), Clear Creek (Shelby County), and Beech Creek (Spencer County).

Order V streams ranged in length from 20 to 126 miles. There were seven Order V streams in the drainage. The more important streams were Brashear Creek (Shelby and Spencer counties), Cartwright Creek (Washington County), North Rolling Fork (Boyle and Marion counties), and Floyds Fork (Oldham and Jefferson counties).

Beech Fork River (Washington and Nelson counties) was the only Order VI stream in the drainage. The Order VII streams were Salt River (153 miles) and Rolling Fork River (190 miles).

The Order III streams comprised 144 stream miles; Order IV streams - 396 miles; Order V streams - 283 miles; Order VI streams - 130 miles; and, Order VII streams - 343 miles. Sixteen studies were conducted on Order III streams, 28 on

Order IV streams, 12 on Order V streams, 6 on Order VI streams, and 8 on Order VII streams.

#### Stream Access

Access to most of the streams with an important sport fishery was generally good and was provided by state maintained and local county roads. The only exceptions were streams located in the Fort Knox Military Reservation. Most of the boat launching facilities are private and are not adequately maintained; however, there are many fords or stream crossings that provide good access for jon-boats, canoes, and wading anglers.

Stream access is needed along the Rolling Fork River in the vicinity of New Haven and the tailwater area of Taylorsville Lake.

#### Proposed Reservoirs

There are two US Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs in the Salt River Drainage; one is completed and the other is proposed for construction. The completed reservoir is Taylorsville Lake. The dam site is located approximately 3 miles upstream from Taylorsville. The lake covers 3,050 surface acres at seasonal pool. The drainage basin upstream from the dam site is 354 square miles.

The proposed reservoir is Camp Ground Lake. The dam site is located on Beech Fork about 1.5 miles upstream from Maud. When impounded, the lake will cover 3,990 surface acres on Beech Fork in Washington County and the Chaplin River in Nelson, Anderson, and Mercer counties. The drainage basin above the dam will be 439 square miles.

#### Distribution of Fishing Streams by Counties

The Salt River Drainage includes all or portions of 15 counties. There

are approximately 1,023 miles of streams capable of supporting a moderate to significant sport fishery. Fourteen streams that total 863 stream miles will support a quality sport fishery (Table 1).

Table 1. Quality sport fishing streams and their length.

Stream	Miles	Location by county
Rolling Fork River	190	Boyle, Casey, Marion, Nelson, Larue, Hardin, and Bullitt
Salt River	153	Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Nelson, Spencer, Bullitt, and Jefferson
Chaplin River	126	Boyle, Mercer, Washington, and Nelson
Beech Fork River	105	Marion, Washington, and Nelson
Floyds Fork	61	Oldham and Jefferson
Guist Creek	38	Shelby
Cartwright Creek	30	Washington
Beech Creek	29	Shelby and Spencer
Clear Creek	25	Shelby
North Rolling Fork	23	Boyle and Marion
Big South Fork	23	Casey and Marion
Cox Creek	23	Nelson
Brashear Creek	20	Spencer
Wilson Creek	17	Nelson and Bullitt

### Pollution

Eight streams in the Salt River Drainage have constantly or periodically received pollutants and are being significantly degraded (Table 2). Five of the streams receive domestic sewage and two streams periodically receive pollutants from livestock feeding operations. Streams that have been degraded the most by domestic sewage are Hammonds Creek (Anderson County) and the main stem of Salt River immediately downstream from the confluence of Town Creek (Mercer County). Cox Creek in Nelson County has received a considerable amount of feed-lot wastes during the past 20 years.

Table 2. Pollution in streams.

Stream	Order	Stream miles	Type of pollutant
Fox Run (Shelby County)	III	11.0	Unidentified
Chenowieth Run (Jefferson County)	III	8.6	Domestic sewage
Cedar Creek (Bullitt County)	IV	6.8	Feed lot
Cox Creek (Nelson & Bullitt counties)	V	22.9	Feed lot
Hardins Creek (Marion & Washington counties)	IV	20.5	Domestic sewage
Hammonds Creek (Anderson County)	IV	8.1	Domestic sewage
Salt River (Mercer County)	VII	3.0	Domestic sewage
Beech Fork River - below rock fill dam (Nelson County)	VI	0.5	Domestic sewage

### Fish Populations

A total of 78 species of fish representing 18 families was identified from the Salt River Drainage (Table 3). Sixty-six species of fish were collected from the main stem of Salt River and its tributaries, 53 species from Rolling Fork River and its tributaries, 43 species from Beech Fork River, and 39 species from Chaplin River. Hoyt et al. (1970) collected 57 species from the main stem of the Salt River and its tributaries, 53 species from Chaplin River and its tributaries, and 43 species from the Beech Fork system. There were 70 study sites selected for sampling the fish population in the Salt River Drainage. Thirty-eight collections were made in the main stem of the Salt River, 13 collections from the Rolling Fork Drainage, 9 collections from the Beech Fork Drainage, and 10 collections from the Chaplin River Drainage. A fish toxicant was used to collect fish in 62 studies, and a boom-type electroshocker was used to collect fish in 8 studies. Hoyt showed that a fish toxicant and an electroshocker yielded the highest average number of species than for standard seining methods.

Table 3. List of species collected while sampling at 70 locations in the Salt River Drainage in 1973-81. The percent is of all fish collected.

Species	Frequency of occurrence	Percent of total numbers
Longear sunfish	63	11.9
Bluntnose minnow	63	28.6
Fantail darter	58	3.8
Striped shiner	58	14.4
Green sunfish	56	2.1
Central stoneroller	55	12.0
Creek chub	54	4.8
Bluegill	51	2.0
Rainbow darter	44	1.6
Northern hog sucker	42	1.2
Spotted bass	40	0.4
Rosefin shiner	39	3.4
Yellow bullhead	39	1.0
Greenside darter	37	0.6
White sucker	35	0.8
Silverjaw minnow	28	3.0
Largemouth bass	25	0.6
Johnny darter	25	0.4
Logperch	24	0.2
Bigeye shiner	21	0.5
Rock bass	19	0.5
Smallmouth bass	15	0.4
Golden redhorse	15	0.5
Spotted sucker	14	0.1
Blackstripe topminnow	14	0.5
Black bullhead	13	0.2
Blackside darter	13	0.1
Rosyface shiner	13	0.4
Brook silverside	11	t
Hybrid sunfish	11	t
Common carp	8	t
Freshwater drum	8	t
Stonecat	8	t
Northern studfish	8	0.1
Fathead minnow	7	t
Brindled madtom	7	0.5
Gizzard shad	6	0.2
Spotfin shiner	5	t
River carpsucker	5	0.4
Channel catfish	5	t

Table 3 continued...

Species	Frequency of occurrence	Percent of total numbers
White crappie	5	t
Bigeye chub	4	0.1
Emerald shiner	4	t
Redfin shiner	4	0.1
Steelcolor shiner	4	t
Suckermouth minnow	4	t
Mimic shiner	3	0.1
Warmouth	3	t
Black redhorse	3	0.2
Smallmouth buffalo	3	t
Banded sculpin	3	t
Black crappie	3	t
Redear sunfish	2	t
Creek chubsucker	2	t
Highfin carpsucker	2	t
Bigmouth buffalo	2	t
Flathead catfish	2	t
American eel	2	t
Longnose gar	2	t
Grass pickerel	2	t
Golden shiner	2	t
Popeye shiner	2	t
Silver shiner	2	t
Sand shiner	2	t
Lamprey	1	t
Southern redbelly dace	1	t
Streamline chub	1	t
Black buffalo	1	t
Shorthead redhorse	1	t
River redhorse	1	0.3
Blackspotted topminnow	1	t
Mosquitofish	1	t
White bass	1	t
Yellow bass	1	t
Channel darter	1	t
Walleye	1	t
Silver redhorse	1	t

The species of fishes that occurred with greatest frequency among the 70 fish samples were the longear sunfish and the bluntnose minnow. Next in frequency of occurrence were the striped shiner, fantail darter, green sunfish, and stoneroller minnow.

The species of fish with the highest percentage of total numbers in the samples was the bluntnose minnow (29%). The striped shiner (14%), stoneroller minnow (12%), and longear sunfish (12%) were next in abundance. Some of the species with the least frequency of occurrence were the channel darter, silver redhorse, shorthead redhorse, black buffalo, southern redbelly dace, streamline chub, and blackspotted top minnow. Spotted bass occurs with the greatest frequency among the black bass species, followed by largemouth bass and smallmouth bass. There was no significant difference in the percent of the total number of fish made up of each black bass species, as the percentage varied from only 0.4 for smallmouth and spotted bass to 0.6 for largemouth bass.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks are extended to the 15 conservation officers that provided valuable information pertaining to the important sport fishing streams and pollution of streams in their counties. Special acknowledgement goes to the late Joseph Arnett (former project assistant) who gave full support during the early stages of this study. My thanks and appreciation are also extended to project assistants Gene Bradley, Mark Smith, and Steve Jackson for their contribution toward completing this study. Charles Bowers, retired director of Fisheries, and Peter Pfeiffer, Director of Fisheries, deserve my gratitude for giving helpful criticism during each phase of the study. I also acknowledge the late Jim Charles, former assistant director of Fisheries, for his assistance and Jim Axon, present assistant director, who edited the final report. Finally, I thank Chief Secretary Karen Hukill for typing this report.



#### REFERENCES

- Committee on Names of Fishes. 1980. A list of common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication No. 12 (4th Ed.). 174 pp.
- Horton, R.E. 1945. Environmental development of streams and their drainage basins; hydrological approach to quantitative morphology. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America. 56: 275-370.
- Hogt, R.D., S.E. Neff, and V.H. Resh. 1979. Distribution, abundance, and species diversity of fishes of the Upper Salt River Drainage, Kentucky. Transactions of the Kentucky Academy of Science. 40 (1-2): 1-20.

APPENDIX A

Table A-1. List of fishes collected from the Salt River Drainage that includes 18 families and 78 species. Scientific names are described by the American Fisheries Society. (1980).

PETROMYZONTIDAE - lampreys	
<i>Ammocoetes</i>	
LEPISOSTEIDAE - gars	
<i>Lepisosteus osseus</i> (Linnaeus)	Longnose gar
ANGUILLIDAE - freshwater eels	
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (Lesueur)	American eel
CLUPEIDAE - herrings	
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i> (Lesueur)	Gizzard shad
ESOCIDAE - pikes	
<i>Esox americanus vermiculatus</i> Lesueur	Grass pickerel
CYPRINIDAE - carps and minnows	
<i>Campostoma anomalum</i> (Rafinesque)	Central stoneroller
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> Linnaeus	Common carp
<i>Ericymba buccata</i> Cope	Silverjaw minnow
<i>Hybopsis amblops</i> (Rafinesque)	Bigeye chub
<i>Hybopsis dissimilis</i> (Kirtland)	Streamline chub
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> (Mitchill)	Golden shiner
<i>Notropis ardens</i> (Cope)	Rosefin shiner
<i>Notropis ariommus</i> (Cope)	Popeye shiner
<i>Notropis atherinoides</i> Rafinesque	Emerald shiner
<i>Notropis boops</i> Gilbert	Bigeye shiner
<i>Notropis chrysocephalus</i> (Rafinesque)	Striped shiner
<i>Notropis photogenis</i> (Cope)	Silver shiner
<i>Notropis rubellus</i> (Agassiz)	Rosyface shiner
<i>Notropis spilopterus</i> (Cope)	Spotfin shiner
<i>Notropis stramineus</i> (Cope)	Sand shiner
<i>Notropis umbratilis</i> (Girard)	Redfin shiner
<i>Notropis volucellus</i> (Cope)	Mimic shiner
<i>Notropis whipplei</i> (Girard)	Steelcolor shiner
<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i> (Girard)	Suckermouth minnow
<i>Chrosomus erythrogaster</i> (Rafinesque)	Southern redbelly dace
<i>Pimephales notatus</i> (Rafinesque)	Bluntnose minnow
<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Rafinesque)	Fathead minnow
<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i> (Mitchill)	Creek chub
CATOSTOMIDAE - suckers	
<i>Carpiodes carpio</i> (Rafinesque)	River carpsucker
<i>Carpiodes velifer</i> (Rafinesque)	Highfin carpsucker
<i>Catostomus commersoni</i> (Lacepède)	White sucker
<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i> (Mitchill)	Creek chubsucker

Catostomidae continued...

<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i> (Lesueur)	Northern hog sucker
<i>Ictiobus bubalus</i> (Rafinesque)	Smallmouth buffalo
<i>Ictiobus cyprinellus</i> (Valenciennes)	Bigmouth buffalo
<i>Ictiobus niger</i> (Rafinesque)	Black buffalo
<i>Minytrema melanops</i> (Rafinesque)	Spotted sucker
<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i> (Rafinesque)	Silver redhorse
<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i> (Cope)	River redhorse
<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i> (Lesueur)	Black redhorse
<i>Moxostoma erythrurum</i> (Rafinesque)	Golden redhorse
<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i> (Lesueur)	Shorthead redhorse

ICTALURIDAE - bullhead catfishes

<i>Ictalurus melas</i> (Rafinesque)	Black bullhead
<i>Ictalurus natalis</i> (Lesueur)	Yellow bullhead
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (Rafinesque)	Channel catfish
<i>Noturus flavus</i> Rafinesque	Stonecat
<i>Noturus miurus</i> Jordan	Brindled madtom
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i> (Rafinesque)	Flathead catfish

CYPRINODONTIDAE - killifishes

<i>Fundulus catenatus</i> (Storer)	Northern studfish
<i>Fundulus notatus</i> (Rafinesque)	Blackstripe topminnow
<i>Fundulus olivaceus</i> (Storer)	Blackspotted topminnow

POECILIIDAE - livebearers

<i>Gambusia affinis</i> (Baird and Girard)	Mosquitofish
--	--------------

ATHERINIDAE - silversides

<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i> (Cope)	Brook silverside
------------------------------------	------------------

PERCICHTHYIDAE - temperate basses

<i>Morone chrysops</i> (Rafinesque)	White bass
<i>Morone mississippiensis</i> Jordan and Eigenmann	Yellow bass

CENTRARCHIDAE - sunfishes

<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> (Rafinesque)	Rock bass
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> Rafinesque	Green sunfish
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> Rafinesque	Bluegill
<i>Lepomis megalotis</i> (Rafinesque)	Longear sunfish
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i> (Günther)	Redear sunfish
<i>Lepomis</i> sp. x sp.	Hybrid sunfish
<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> Lacepède	Smallmouth bass
<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i> (Rafinesque)	Spotted bass
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i> (Lacepède)	Largemouth bass

Centrarchidae continued....

<i>Pomoxis annularis</i> Rafinesque	White crappie
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> (Lesueur)	Black crappie

PERCIDAE - perches

<i>Etheostoma blennioides</i> Rafinesque	Greenside darter
<i>Etheostoma caeruleum</i> Storer	Rainbow darter
<i>Etheostoma flabellare</i> Rafinesque	Fantail darter
<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i> Rafinesque	Johnny darter
<i>Percina caprodes</i> Rafinesque	Log perch
<i>Percina copelandi</i> (Jordan)	Channel darter
<i>Percina maculata</i> (Girard)	Blackside darter
<i>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</i> (Mitchill)	Walleye

SCIAENIDAE - drums

<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> Rafinesque	Freshwater drum
---	-----------------

COTTIDAE - sculpins

<i>Cottus carolinae</i> (Gill)	Banded sculpin
--------------------------------	----------------

Table A-2. Standard form used by Kentucky Division of Fisheries for reporting fish population study data.  $A_{T1}$  ("legal total availability") applied only to those species that have a legal size limit.

Group/Species	Fingerling-size range (inch group)	Intermediate-size range (inch group)	Harvestable-size range (inch group)
<b>GAME FISHES</b>			
Rainbow trout	0-4	4- 7	8
Ohio muskellunge	0-4	5-29	30 $A_{T1}$
Chain pickerel	0-4	5-11	12
Grass pickerel	0-4	5- 9	10
White bass	0-4	5- 8	9
Striped bass	0-4	5-14	15 $A_{T1}$
Sauger	0-4	5-11	12
Walleye	0-4	5-14	15 $A_{T1}$
Largemouth bass	0-4	5- 9	12 $A_{T1}$
Smallmouth bass	0-4	5- 9	12 $A_{T1}$
Spotted bass	0-4	5- 9	12 $A_{T1}$
Black crappie	0-4	5- 7	8
White crappie	0-4	5- 7	8
<b>FOOD FISHES</b>			
Blue catfish	0-4	5- 9	10
Channel catfish	0-4	5- 9	10
Flathead catfish	0-4	5- 9	10
<b>PREDATORY FISHES</b>			
Skipjack herring	0-4	5- 9	10
Goldeye	0-4	5- 9	10
Mooneye	0-4	5- 9	10
Longnose gar	0-4	5-23	24
Shortnose gar	0-4	5-23	24
Spotted gar	0-4	5-23	24
Bowfin	0-4	5-13	14
American eel	---	8-15	16
<b>PANFISHES</b>			
Rock bass	0-2	3- 5	6
Bluegill	0-2	3- 5	6
Green sunfish	0-2	3- 5	6
Hybrid sunfish	0-2	3- 5	6
Longear sunfish	0-2	3- 5	6
Redear sunfish	0-2	3- 5	6
Warmouth	0-2	3- 5	6
<b>COMMERCIAL FISHES</b>			
Sturgeons	0-7	8-23	24
Paddlefish	0-4	8-23	24

Group/Species	Fingerling-size range (inch group)	Intermediate-size range (inch group)	Harvestable-size range (inch group)
Buffalofishes	0-4	5-11	12
Carp suckers	0-4	5-11	12
Northern hog sucker	0-4	5-11	12
Redhorse	0-4	5-11	12
White sucker	0-4	5-11	12
Spotted sucker	0-4	5-11	12
Carp	0-4	5-11	12
Bullheads	0-4	5- 8	9
Freshwater drum	0-4	5- 9	10
FORAGE FISHES			(Above forage size)
Lampreys	0-3	4- 7	8
Gizzard shad	0-3	4- 7	8
Threadfin shad	0-3	4- 7	8
Shiners	0-3	4- 7	8
Miscellaneous cyprinids	0-3	4- 7	8
Madtom	0-3	4- 7	8
Topminnows	0-3	4- 7	8
Darters	0-3	4- 7	8
Orangespotted sun- fish	0-3	4- 7	8
Brook silverside	0-3	4- 7	8
Sculpins	0-3	4- 7	8
PISCIVOROUS TOTAL (Game-Food-Predatory)			
NON-PISCIVOROUS TOTAL (Pan-Commercial-Forage)			
GRAND TOTAL			

APPENDIX B



Index to Appendix B

Stream	County	Stream order	Miles	Page(s)
Ashes Creek	Nelson-Spencer	III	9.8	42
Beaver Creek	Anderson	IV	22.4	49
Beech Creek	Shelby-Spencer	IV	28.7	82
Beech Fork River	Marion-Washington-Nelson	VI	105.0	65, 77, 78, 79
Big South Fork	Casey-Marion	IV	21.5	54
Brashears Creek	Shelby-Spencer	VI	25.0	27, 29
Bullskin Creek	Shelby	V	20.0	26, 28
Cane Run	Shelby-Jefferson	IV	7.4	37
Cartwright Creek	Marion-Washington-Nelson	V	30.0	64
Cedar Creek	Hardin	IV	8.0	62
Cedar Creek	Nelson	III	5.7	82
Cedar Creek	Jefferson-Bullitt	IV	18.8	38
Cedar Creek	Bullitt	IV	6.8	41
Chaplin River	Boyle-Mercer-Washington-Nelson	V	126.0	53, 63, 76
Cheese Lick Creek	Anderson	III	7.7	50
Chenoweth Run	Jefferson	III	8.6	36
Cox Creek	Nelson-Bullitt	V	22.9	48
Crooked Creek	Bullitt	IV	11.5	68
Crooked Creek	Anderson	III	13.2	44
Currys Fork	Oldham	IV	4.6	33
Deep Creek	Washington-Mercer	III	7.7	71
Doctor's Creek	Boyle-Mercer	IV	7.3	73
Dutchman Creek	Spencer-Bullitt	III	6.2	41
Elk Creek	Spencer	IV	9.3	40
Floyds Fork	Oldham-Shelby-Jefferson-Bullitt	V	61.0	34, 35, 84
Fox Run Creek	Shelby	III	11.0	25
Glens Creek	Washington	IV	20.4	69
Guist Creek	Shelby	IV	38.0	24
Hammond Creek	Anderson	IV	8.1	80
Hardins Creek	Marion-Washington-Nelson	IV	20.5	56
Jeptha Creek	Shelby	III	16.0	30
Kimbly Run Creek	Nelson	III	16.4	47
Little Beech Creek	Spencer	III	9.6	43
Little South Fork	Casey-Boyle	III	9.3	55
Long Lick Creek	Washington	IV	14.8	51
Long Run	Shelby-Jefferson	IV	8.9	32
Mill Creek	Hardin	IV	23.6	61
Mill Creek	Nelson	III	7.8	72
North Fork of Floyds Fork	Henry-Oldham	III	7.5	32
North Fork of Rolling Fork	Boyle-Casey-Marion	V	22.8	54, 57
Otter Creek	Larue-Nelson	V	12.5	67
Panther Creek	Marion	IV	6.7	60
Pleasant Run Creek	Marion-Washington	IV	11.5	52

Stream	County	Stream order	Miles	Page(s)
Plum Creek	Shelby-Spencer	IV	16.9	39
Pope Creek	Marion	III	7.6	58
Pottinger Creek	Marion-Nelson	IV	12.2	74
Rolling Fork River	Marion-Larue-Nelson- Bullitt-Hardin	VII	190.5	70, 76,
Salt Lick Creek	Marion-Larue	IV	8.0	59
Salt River	Boyle-Mercer-Anderson- Spencer-Bullitt-Hardin	VII	152.5	45, 48, 75, 81, 83,
Simpson Creek	Nelson-Spencer	IV	6.6	46
South Fork of Curry Fork	Oldham	III	5.5	31
Sulphur Creek	Mercer	IV	5.3	69
Thompson Creek	Mercer-Washington	IV	14.5	62
Wilson Creek	Nelson-Bullitt	IV	16.6	66

GUIST CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 38 miles

Guist Creek arises in east central Shelby County and flows southwest to enter Brashears Creek near Spencer County. Guist Creek Lake is located on Guist Creek upstream from Highway 60. Access below Guist Creek Lake is by Rockbridge Road off Highway 53 and county road 148. Fishing is limited to wading due to low flows, with mostly sunfishes making up the creel.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/16/73 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Bridge on Rockbridge Road Length of Sample Area: 550 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.0 mg/l  
 pH: 8.2  
 Total alkalinity: 112 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 20 feet  
 Average depth: 1.5 feet  
 Velocity: 1.3 ft/second  
 Volume: 9.5 cfs  
 Secchi dish: bottom  
 Bottom type: rubble, gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 5-25%  
 Gradient: 8.2 ft/mile

Fish Food

Caddis fly

Aquatic Vegetation

None

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	0	1	0
Spotted bass	0	2	0
Yellow bass	0	3	0
Bluegill	2	3	1
White crappie	0	1	0
Longear sunfish	148	91	29
Green sunfish	0	1	0
Black bullhead	2	7	0
Northern hog sucker	1	9	1
Golden redhorse	0	11	0
Bluntnose minnow	0	132	626
Central stoneroller	0	0	16
Creek chub	0	32	2
Striped shiner	7	11	17
Silverjaw minnow	1	3	0
Rosefin shiner	0	48	0
Bigeye shiner	0	24	0
Greenside darter	0	48	5
Fantail darter	130	0	0
Blackside darter	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

GUIST CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 38 miles

Guist Creek arises in east central Shelby County and flows southwest to enter Brashears Creek near Spencer County. Guist Creek Lake is located on

Guist Creek Lake upstream from Highway 60. Access below Guise Creek Lake is by Highway 53 and several county roads. Fishing is limited to low stream flows, with sunfishes making up the creel.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/4/73 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Highway 53 above bridge Length of Sample Area: 591 feet

Qualitative

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 9.2 mg/l	Spotted bass	1	6	0
pH: 7.8	Rock bass	0	0	1
Total alkalinity: 100 mg/l	Bluegill	1	0	1
Temperature: 23°C	Longear sunfish	37	59	14
Average width: 15 feet	Green sunfish	0	1	0
Average depth: 1.5 feet	Black bullhead	4	0	1
Velocity: 2.3 ft/second	Northern hog sucker	4	17	7
Volume: 4.96 cfs	Golden redhorse	0	4	0
Secchi dish: bottom	Bluntnose minnow	0	63	77
Bottom type: rubble, gravel	Central stoneroller	0	13	5
Fish shelter: sparse	Striped shiner	0	7	11
Shade: 50-75%	Bigeye shiner	0	4	0
Gradient: 8.2 ft/mile	Greenside darter	0	1	0
	Fantail darter	0	7	1

Fish Food

Caddis fly

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow (sparse)

FOX RUN CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 11 miles

Fox Run Creek arises in northwestern Shelby County and flows southwest to join Bullskin Creek west of Shelbyville. Access is by Harrington Mill Pike off Highway 53. Fox Run has limited fishing due to size, low flow, and limited access. Littering has detracted a great deal the aesthetic value of the area.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/6/73 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Pool below Harrington Pike Length of Sample Area: 110 feet  
 Road

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 2.4 mg/l  
pH: 7.4  
Total alkalinity: 154 mg/l  
Temperature: 26°C  
Average width: 50 feet  
Average depth: 1.5 inches  
Velocity: 2.6 ft/second  
Volume: .85 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock, rubble  
Fish shelter: medium  
Shade: 0-5%  
Gradient: 15.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse - snails

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	0	4	0
Rock bass	0	1	0
Longear sunfish	6	223	68
Bluegill	16	10	9
Green sunfish	13	10	14
Hybrid sunfish	0	0	2
Yellow bullhead	0	3	0
River redhorse	0	1	0
Carp	0	0	1
Bluntnose minnow	42	2	0
Striped shiner	4	16	25
Rosefin shiner	0	0	49
Rosyface shiner	0	1	0
Greenside darter	0	2	0
Fantail darter	0	81	0
Blackside darter	0	2	0
Brook silverside	1	5	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

BULLSKIN CREEK

Order V

Stream Length: 20 miles

Bullskin Creek arises in northeast Shelby County, flows south, and enters Clear Creek southwest of Shelbyville. Access is by Harrington Mill Pike, Brunertown Road, and Highway 60 west of Shelbyville. The upper reach has low flow with few access points. It can be fished by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/6/73  
Location: Harrington Pike Bridge  
pool upstream

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 210 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.0 mg/l  
pH: 7.8  
Total alkalinity: 186 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 15 feet  
Average depth: 1.2 feet

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	0	4	0
Spotted bass	0	1	0
Longear sunfish	66	167	65
Bluegill	4	14	2
Hybrid sunfish	3	2	0
Green sunfish	10	27	3

Velocity: 3.6 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.10 cfs  
 Secchi dish: bottom  
 Bottom type: gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 5-25%  
 Gradient: 8.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Yellow bullhead	7	7	1
White sucker	0	12	0
Bluntnose minnow	0	121	0
Central stoneroller	3	10	5
Creek chub	5	17	30
Silverjaw minnow	3	6	0
Striped shiner	0	0	1
Bigeye shiner	12	0	0
Roseface shiner	13	0	0
Greenside darter	0	2	0
Fantail darter	17	1	0
Johnny darter	1	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

BRASHEARS CREEK

Order VI

Stream Length: 25 miles

Brashears Creek is formed by the junction of Clear Creek and Bullskin Creek southwest of Shelbyville. It flows south into Spencer County and enters the Salt River at Taylorsville. Access is good via Highway 148 and county roads in both Shelby and Spencer counties. This stream can be float fished during normal flows; but, by late summer and early fall, fishing is best by wading. Brashears Creek will support a good sport fishery. Littering has been held to a minimum.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/7/73  
 Location: 0.5 miles upstream from  
 Guist Creek

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of sample area: 350 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.0 mg/l  
 pH: 7.8  
 Total alkalinity: 144 mg/l  
 Temperature: 26°C  
 Average width: 60 feet  
 Average depth: 1.7 feet  
 Velocity: 5.5 ft/second  
 Volume: 2.08 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 10 inches

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	0	1	0
Smallmouth bass	0	3	0
Spotted bass	0	3	1
White bass	0	0	2
Rock bass	0	2	5
Longear sunfish	4	40	17
Bluegill	1	6	7
Channel catfish	0	0	4
Black bullhead	0	0	4

Bottom type: rubble, gravel  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 25-50%  
 Gradient: 6.4 ft/mile

Fish Food

Ephemeroptera

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow (common)

Brindled madtom	57	9	4
Stonecat	0	7	2
Northern hog sucker	0	11	9
Golden redhorse	0	4	0
Black redhorse	0	0	10
Freshwater drum	0	0	16
Gizzard shad	0	0	24
Bluntnose minnow	13	6	0
Bigeye shiner	0	3	4
Steelcolor shiner	17	3	2
Greenside darter	0	3	2
Fantail darger	0	6	0
Rainbow darter	0	4	0
Johnny darter	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

BULLSKIN CREEK

Order V

Stream Length: 20 miles

Bullskin Creek arises in northwest Shelby County, flows south, and enters Clear Creek southwest of Shelbyville. Access is by Harrington Mill Pike, Brunertown Road, and Highway 60 west of Shelbyville. The upper reach has low flow with few access points. It can be fished by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/7/73 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Below Brunertown Road Bridge Length of Sample Area: 180 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.5 mg/l  
 pH: 7.8  
 Total alkalinity: 170 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 15 feet  
 Average depth: 1 foot  
 Velocity: 4.5 ft/second  
 Volume: 2.04 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: rubble, gravel  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 8.5 ft/mile

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Longear sunfish	82	62	55
Bluegill	0	1	0
Green sunfish	1	9	8
Hybrid sunfish	0	0	1
Yellow bullhead	1	1	0
Banded sculpin	0	1	0
Bluntnose minnow	0	55	21
Striped shiner	21	10	40
Stoneroller	1	1	1
Creek chub	1	1	0
Bigeye shiner	0	2	0
Greenside darter	1	2	1
Fantail darter	0	28	0

<u>Fish Food</u>	Johnny darter	0	1	0
Snails				
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	<sup>a</sup> F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size			
Water willow (sparse)				

BRASHEARS CREEK

Order VI

Stream Length: 25 miles

Brashears Creek is formed by the junction of Clear Creek and Bullskin Creek southwest of Shelbyville. It flows generally south into Spencer County and enters the Salt River at Taylorsville. Access is good via Highway 148 and county roads in both Shelby and Spencer counties. This stream can be float-fished during normal flow; but, by late summer and early fall, fishing is best by wading. Brashears Creek provides a good sport fishery. Littering has been held to a minimum.

Study Area Data

Date:	9/20/73	Method:	Rotenone
Location:	Pool at mouth of Snake Run	Length of Sample Area:	300 feet

Qualitative

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 7.4 mg/l	Largemouth bass	3	3	1
pH: 7.2	Smallmouth bass	0	4	7
Total alkalinity: 128 mg/l	Spotted bass	0	6	1
Temperature: 18°C	Rock bass	8	4	20
Average width: 125 feet	White crappie	0	0	1
Average depth: 2 feet	Black crappie	0	3	5
Velocity: 5.9 ft/second	Longear sunfish	58	15	82
Volume: 2.5 cfs	Bluegill	1	9	22
Secchi disk: bottom	Green sunfish	2	0	5
Bottom type: rubble, gravel	Channel catfish	4	0	1
Fish shelter: medium	Flathead catfish	0	0	1
Shade: 50-75%	Yellow bullhead	1	0	0
Gradient: 6.4 ft/mile	Brindled madtom	140	3	3
	Stonecat	0	1	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Freshwater drum	0	1	7
Ephemeroptera	White sucker	0	1	30
	Golden redhorse	0	15	22
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	Spotted sucker	0	6	0
Water willow	Highfin carpsucker	0	0	1
	River carpsucker	0	0	4



Gizzard shad	0	0	30
Bluntnose minnow	152	8	5
Central stoneroller	1	5	0
Striped shiner	0	1	0
Silverjaw minnow	0	1	0
Bigeye shiner	11	0	4
Blackstripe top- minnow	0	2	0
Fantail darter	2	4	0
Rainbow darter	0	1	1
Blackside darter	3	0	0
Johnny darter	4	0	0
Logperch	0	5	2

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

JEPHTHA CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 16 miles

Jeptha Creek arises in eastern Shelby County, flows west, and enters Guist Creek. This stream has very low flow and no fishing potential.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/26/73  
Location: 0.5 miles above mouth

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 162 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 1.6 mg/l  
pH: 7.2  
Total alkalinity: 183  
Temperature: 19°C  
Average width: 25 feet  
Average depth: 7 inches  
Velocity: 1.30 ft/second  
Volume: .95 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: gravel, sand  
Fish shelter: sparse  
Shade: 75-100%  
Gradient: 12.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	0	1	0
Longear sunfish	2	7	6
Bluegill	1	4	0
Black bullhead	0	1	0
Northern hog sucker	0	3	0
White sucker	3	4	0
Golden redhorse	0	1	0
Bluntnose minnow	44	8	0
Central stoneroller	0	14	1
Creek chub	0	62	30
Silverjaw minnow	0	26	0
Striped shiner	21	51	0
Suckermouth minnow	0	4	0
Golden shiner	0	5	0
Rosefin shiner	0	28	0
Rainbow darter	0	2	0

Aquatic Vegetation  
None

Fantail darter	9	34	0
Johnny darter	0	2	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

---

SOUTH FORK OF CURRYS FORK

Order III

Stream Length: 5.5 miles

South Fork of Currys Fork arises in southeast-central Oldham County and flows west to enter North Fork. Access is by county roads, with little fishermen use.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/30/74  
Location: Below bridge at Highway 393  
Centerfield, Ky

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 120 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 3.4 mg/l  
pH: 7.6  
Total alkalinity: 155.0 mg/l  
Temperature: 22°C  
Average width: 10 feet  
Average depth: 6 inches  
Velocity: none  
Volume: none  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock, sand  
Fish shelter: brush-medium  
Shade 75-100%  
Gradient: 43.6 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Qualitative

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	3	0	0
Longear sunfish	13	61	26
Bluegill	6	1	1
Green sunfish	0	4	9
Hybrid sunfish	0	5	2
Yellow bullhead	2	2	5
White sucker	0	3	0
Central stoneroller	3	1	2
Striped shiner	0	4	4
Creek chub	71	5	0
Bigeye shiner	5	1	0
Rosefin shiner	0	6	0
Blackstripe top- minnow	0	1	0
Fantail darter	2	12	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

NORTH FORK OF FLOYDS FORK

Order III

Stream Length: 7.5 miles

North Fork of Floyds Fork arises in southwestern Henry County and flows south into Oldham where it joins East Fork to form Floyds Fork. Access is via Blakemore Road in southeast Oldham County. This stream provides little fishing.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/30/74

Method: Rotenone

Location: Ford at Blakemore Road

Length of Sample Area: 110 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.0 mg/l

pH: 7.8

Total alkalinity: 150.0 mg/l

Temperature: 19°C

Average width: 12 feet

Average depth: 1 foot

Velocity: 3.43 ft/second

Volume: 1.15 cfs

Secchi disk: bottom

Bottom type: bedrock, sand

Fish shelter: ledges, sparse

Shade: 75-100%

Gradient: 31.9 ft/mile

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	0	1	0
Green sunfish	0	2	0
Yellow bullhead	2	0	0
Northern hog sucker	24	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	24	4	0
Central stoneroller	4	0	0
Creek chub	129	0	0
Fantail darter	9	5	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Crayfish-sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

None

---

LONG RUN

Order IV

Stream Length: 8.9 miles

Long Run arises in northwest Shelby County, flows southwest in Jefferson County, and enters Floyds Fork about 5 miles east of Jeffersontown. Access is via Longrun Road and Highway 60. This stream provides little fishing opportunity.



<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 8.4 mg/l	Largemouth bass	3	9	0
pH: 6.7	Spotted bass	3	0	0
Total alkalinity: not determined	Black crappie	0	2	0
Temperature: 26°C	Longear sunfish	16	88	0
Average width: 54 feet	Bluegill	46	16	1
Average depth: 8 inches	Green sunfish	3	7	0
Velocity: none	Hybrid sunfish	6	12	0
Volume: none	Yellow bullhead	14	9	3
Secchi disk: bottom	Northern hog sucker	1	1	0
Bottom type: bedrock, rubble	Spotted sucker	0	1	0
Fish shelter: sparse, brush	Gizzard shad	0	12	2
Shade: 75-100%	Bluntnose minnow	745	0	0
Gradient: 34.8 ft/mile	Striped shiner	1	5	0
	Creek chub	0	2	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Central stoneroller	2	31	0
Sparse	Silverjaw minnow	29	0	0
	Mimic shiner	59	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	Bigeye shiner	13	0	0
Sparse	Rosefin shiner	34	0	0
	Fathead minnow	3	0	0
	Greenside darter	9	0	0
	Fantail darter	60	0	0
	Rainbow darter	16	0	0
	Johnny darter	1	0	0
	Logperch	4	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

### FLOYDS FORK

Order V

Stream Length: 61.0 miles

Floyds Fork is formed by the union of North Fork and East Fork of Floyds Fork where it flows southwest along the Oldham and Shelby county line through eastern Jefferson County and northern Bullitt County; it then enters the Salt River 2 miles upstream from Shepherdsville. Floyds Fork has good access via state and county roads. This stream supports a good sport fishery. Float fishing is preferred in the middle and lower sections, with wading in the upper section.

### Study Area Data

Date:	7/9/75	Method:	Rotenone
Location:	Below Pee Wee Valley	Length of Sample Area:	150 feet
	Correctional Institute		

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>			
	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 6.2 mg/l	Largemouth bass	7	0	0
pH: 7.1	Spotted bass	0	1	4
Total alkalinity: 133 mg/l	Longear sunfish	10	103	0
Temperature: 25°C	Bluegill	45	7	0
Average width: 19 feet	Green sunfish	0	5	5
Average depth: 1.1 feet	Hybrid sunfish	0	2	1
Velocity: 0.55 ft/second	Yellow bullhead	21	1	0
Volume: 3.4 cfs	Grass pickerel	0	2	0
Secchi disk: bottom	Northern hog sucker	0	4	0
Bottom type: rubble, gravel, sand	Golden redhorse	1	2	1
Fish shelter: medium	Black redhorse	0	1	1
Shade: 25-50%	Spotted sucker	2	0	1
Gradient: 4.60 ft/mile	Bluntnose minnow	1	0	0
	Striped shiner	33	21	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Greenside darter	2	0	0
Decapoda	Fantail darter	35	0	0
	Rainbow darter	2	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	Logperch	12	8	0
Water willow				

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

#### FLOYDS FORK

Order V

Stream Length: 61.0 miles

Floyds Fork is formed by the union of North Fork and East Fork of Floyds Fork and generally flows toward the southwest along the Oldham and Shelby county line through eastern Jefferson County and northern Bullitt County; it then enters the Salt River 2 miles upstream from Shepherdsville. Floyds Fork has good access via state and county roads. This stream supports good sport fishery. Float fishing is preferred in the middle and lower sections with wading in the upper section.

#### Study Area Data

Date: 7/11/75  
Location: Fairmount Road

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 136 feet

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>			
	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 6.6 mg/l	Largemouth bass	3	0	0
pH: 7.2	Smallmouth bass	0	0	1

Total alkalinity: 164 mg/l  
 Temperature: 24°C  
 Average width: 19 feet  
 Average depth: 1.4 feet  
 Velocity: 1.35 ft/second  
 Volume: 16.91 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 5-25%  
 Gradient: 4.6 ft/mile

Fish Food

Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Spotted bass	2	1	0
Longear sunfish	21	28	0
Bluegill	8	0	0
Green sunfish	2	1	0
Hybrid sunfish	2	0	0
Yellow bullhead	5	0	0
Brindled madtom	38	0	0
Black bullhead	3	0	0
Golden redhorse	3	0	0
Northern hog sucker	5	2	0
Gizzard shad	0	9	8
Bluntnose minnow	291	0	0
Striped shiner	133	0	0
Central stone-roller	98	3	0
Creek chub	3	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	2	0	0
Bigeye shiner	2	0	0
Rosefin shiner	29	0	0
Steelcolor shiner	5	0	0
Redfin shiner	28	0	0
Emerald shiner	2	0	0
Fathead minnow	2	0	0
Greenside darter	25	0	0
Fantail darter	30	0	0
Rainbow darter	12	0	0
Johnny darter	3	0	0
Logperch	3	5	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

CHENOWETH RUN

Order III

Stream Length: 8.6 miles

Chenoweth Run arises near Jeffersontown, flows south, and enters Floyds Fork in southeastern Jefferson County. This stream has low flow and does not provide any sport fishery. A slight amount of domestic sewage has been present in the stream.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/17/75 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: 1 mile above Billtown Road Length of Sample Area: 108 feet  
 (Lower water ford)

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 12.2 mg/l  
 pH: 7.1  
 Total alkalinity: 133 mg/l  
 Temperature: 23°C  
 Average width: 15 feet  
 Average depth: 1.1 feet  
 Velocity: 1.18 ft/second  
 Volume: 5.73 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, rubble  
 Fish shelter: medium-ledges  
 Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 27.9 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	181	1	0
Bluegill	0	55	1
Green sunfish	6	12	0
Yellow bullhead	6	2	0
White sucker	4	2	0
Bluntnose minnow	1	0	0
Central stone-roller	14	0	0
Creek chub	157	26	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

CANE RUN

Order IV

Stream Length: 7.4 miles

Cane Run arises in southwest Shelby County, flows west into Jefferson County, and enters Floyds Fork 8 miles southeast of Jeffersontown. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/17/75  
 Location: Thurman Road Bridge

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 35 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 7.2 mg/l  
 pH: 7.5  
 Total alkalinity: 106 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 13 feet  
 Average depth: 6 inches  
 Velocity: none

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	7	0	0
Longear sunfish	16	6	0
Bluegill	9	1	0
Green sunfish	14	5	0
Yellow bullhead	7	0	0
Black bullhead	1	0	0
Northern hog sucker	3	1	0



Volume: none  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock  
 Fish shelter: sparse-ledges  
 Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 36.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Sandbar willow - sparse

Golden redhorse	1	0	0
White sucker	15	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	74	0	0
Central stone-roller	40	0	0
Creek chub	19	8	0
Striped shiner	36	0	0
Rosefin shiner	3	0	0
Mimic shiner	10	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	8	0	0
Suckermouth minnow	16	0	0
Blackstripe top-minnow	1	0	0
Blackspotted top-minnow	1	0	0
Greenside darter	8	0	0
Fantail darter	1	0	0
Rainbow darter	142	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

CEDAR CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 18.8 miles

Cedar Creek arises in south central Jefferson County, flows south into Bullitt County, and enters Pennsylvania Run in northern Bullitt County. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/18/75  
 Location: Cedar Creek Road 100 feet below bridge

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 60 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 10.2 mg/l  
 pH: 7.5  
 Total alkalinity: 133 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 27 feet  
 Average depth: 5 inches  
 Velocity: 0.83 ft/second  
 Volume: 0.89 cfs

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	4	0	0
Green sunfish	14	2	0
Yellow bullhead	2	0	0
White sucker	1	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	3	0	0
Central stoneroller	29	0	0
Creek chub	10	0	0
Greenside darter	9	0	0

Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, boulder  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 14.4 ft/mile

Fantail darter 24 0 0  
 Rainbow darter 9 0 0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Decopoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow - sparse

PLUM CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 16.9 miles

Plum Creek arises in southwestern Shelby County, flows south through western Spencer County, and enters Salt River 10 miles downstream from Taylorsville. Access is via Highway 44 and county roads. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/29/75  
 Location: 2 miles above Highway 44

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 153 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.6 mg/l  
 pH: 6.8  
 Total alkalinity: 58 mg/l  
 Temperature: 28°C  
 Average width: 66 feet  
 Average depth: 7 inches  
 Velocity: none  
 Volume: none  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, rubble  
 Fish shelter: sparse-boulders, ledges  
 Shade: 5-25%  
 Gradient: 19.5 ft/mile

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	5	1	0
Black crappie	0	4	0
Longear sunfish	167	118	0
Bluegill	11	210	4
Green sunfish	2	3	1
Hybrid sunfish	0	1	0
Black bullhead	15	37	0
White sucker	2	2	0
Carp sucker	17	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	1,750	0	0
Stripe shiner	4	0	0
Central stone-roller	200	0	0
Creek chub	0	1	0
Suckermouth minnow	15	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	365	0	0

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

Greenside darter	1	0	0
Fantail darter	29	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

ELK CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 9.3 miles

Elk Creek arises in northwest Spencer County, flows south, and enters Salt River about 4 miles below Taylorsville. Access is via Highway 44 and county roads. This stream has low stream flow and does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/29/75  
Location: 0.75 mile above Highway 44

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 144 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.0 mg/l  
pH: 6.6  
Total Alkalinity: 60 mg/l  
Temperature: 27°C  
Average width: 22 feet  
Average depth: 3 inches  
Velocity: none  
Volume: none  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock  
Fish shelter: brush  
Shade: 0-5%  
Gradient: 32.3 ft/mile

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Longear sunfish	6	1	1
Green sunfish	0	2	0
Yellow bullhead	11	0	0
Northern hog sucker	4	0	0
White sucker	3	0	0
Black redhorse	1	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	333	0	0
Central stone-roller	272	0	0
Striped shiner	1	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	207	0	0
Creek chub	98	0	0
Fantail darter	24	0	0
Rainbow darter	1	0	0

Fish Food

Decapoda

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Grass and willows

DUTCHMAN CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 6.2 miles

Dutchman Creek arises in western Spencer County, flows south, and enters the Salt River at the Bullitt County line. Access is via Highway 44 and Dutchman Creek Road. Stream flow is low and does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/30/75  
Location: 3 miles below Highway 44 bridge

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 63 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 5.2 mg/l  
pH: 6.6  
Total alkalinity: 103 mg/l  
Temperature: 27°C  
Average width: 8 feet  
Average depth: 7 inches  
Velocity: none  
Volume: none  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: rubble  
Fish Shelter: sparse  
Shade: 0-5%  
Gradient: 43.5 ft/mile

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Bluegill	18	5	0
Green sunfish	30	32	0
Bluntnose minnow	51	0	0
Rainbow darter	22	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

CEDAR CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 6.8 miles

Cedar Creek arises in eastern Bullitt County, flows west, and enters Salt River about 3 miles upstream from Shepherdsville. Access is via county road 1442. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/30/75  
Location: Bridge at Highway 1442

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 47 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 6.8 mg/l  
pH: 7.2  
Total alkalinity: 185 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 20 feet  
Average depth: 6 inches  
Velocity: 2.65 ft/second  
Volume: 1.32 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: rubble, gravel  
Fish shelter: none  
Shade: 75-100%  
Gradient: 1.3 ft/mile

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Green sunfish	4	0	0
Northern hog sucker	1	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	2	0	0
Central stone-roller	2	0	0
Creek chub	58	0	0
Rosefin shiner	1	0	0
Rainbow darter	11	0	0
Fantail darter	7	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Caddis fly

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

---

ASHES CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 9.8 miles

Ashes Creek arises in northeast Nelson County and flows north into Spencer County where it joins Jacks Creek. Access is via local county roads. This stream had low flow and no sport fishing. The study area is located in the impoundment area of Taylorsville Lake.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/12/76  
Location: 2.5 miles above confluence  
with Jacks Creek

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 75 feet

<u>Chemical and Physical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 10.0 mg/l	Longear sunfish	29	25	1
pH: not determined	Green sunfish	6	1	0
Total alkalinity: not determined	Northern hog sucker	7	1	0
Temperature: 27°C	White sucker	26	0	0
Average width: 20 feet	Black bullhead	5	3	0
Average depth: 1.5 feet	Yellow bullhead	2	0	1
Velocity: 7.5 ft/second	Central stone-	53	12	0
Volume: 0.8 cfs	roller			
Secchi disk: bottom	Bluntnose minnow	174	0	0
Bottom type: rubble, gravel	Creek chub	52	14	0
Fish shelter: boulders, ledges	Bigeye shiner	58	0	0
Shade: 5-25%	Striped shiner	45	1	0
Gradient: 28.6 ft/mile	Rosefin shiner	40	0	0
	Fathead minnow	20	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Silverjaw minnow	45	0	0
Sparse	Greenside darter	2	0	0
	Fantail darter	5	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>				
None				

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

LITTLE BEECH CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 9.6 miles

Little Beech Creek arises in eastern Spencer County, flows west, and enters Salt River 3 miles upstream from Taylorsville Dam. The study area is located in the impoundment area of Taylorsville Lake. Little Beech Creek does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/13/76	Method: Rotenone
Location: 4 miles above confluence with Salt River	Length of Sample Area: 61 feet

<u>Chemical and Physical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 6.4 mg/l	Longear sunfish	0	10	0
pH: 7.6	Bluegill	3	0	0
Total Alkalinity: 194 mg/l	Green sunfish	3	1	0

Temperature: 26°C  
 Average width: 12 feet  
 Average depth: 10 inches  
 Velocity: none  
 Volume: none  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: medium-boulders, ledges  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 28.1 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic vegetation

None

Northern hog sucker	3	0	0
Golden redhorse	50	0	0
White sucker	7	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	43	0	0
Central stone-roller	37	0	0
Creek chub	90	14	0
Striped shiner	48	0	0
Rosefin shiner	22	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	43	0	0
Fantail darger	11	0	0
Johnny darter	8	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

CROOKED CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 13.2 miles

Crooked Creek arises in northern Anderson County at the Anderson County line and flows south to its junction with Salt River. The study area is located within the impoundment area of Taylorsville Lake. This is a nursery-type stream and has no sport fishing.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/15/76  
 Location: 300 yards upstream from  
 Highway 44 bridge

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 99 feet

Qualitative

Chemical and Physical

D.O.: 4.6 mg/l  
 pH: 6.8  
 Total alkalinity: 175 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 22 feet  
 Average depth: 1 foot  
 Velocity: 1.23 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.02 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: boulders, gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: brush  
 Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 20.5 ft/mile

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	1	0	0
Longear sunfish	46	32	0
Bluegill	9	0	0
Green sunfish	9	14	0
Golden redhorse	40	0	0
White sucker	0	2	0
Bluntnose minnow	63	0	0
Creek chub	33	8	0
Central stone-roller	18	0	0
Striped shiner	45	0	0
Rosefin shiner	62	0	0
Fathead minnow	1	0	0





Fantail darter	26	0	0
Greenside darter	39	0	0
Johnny darter	2	0	0
Rainbow darter	8	0	0
Logperch	0	8	0
Brindled madtom	5	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

SIMPSON CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 6.6 miles

Simpson Creek arises in north central Nelson County, flows north into Spencer County, and enters the Salt River 7 miles below Taylorsville. Access is via Highway 48, 652, and county roads. Simpson Creek does support some sport fishing in the lower reach.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/1/77  
Location: Off Old Stephens Road

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 100 feet

Qualitative

Chemical and Physical

D.O.: 9.6 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 144 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 25 feet  
Average depth: 2 feet  
Velocity: 2.75 ft/second  
Volume: 1.83 cfs  
Secchi disk: 3 inches  
Bottom type: Boulder, rubble  
Fish shelter: boulders, ledges  
Shade: 5-25%  
Gradient: 16.7 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	1	11	3
Longear sunfish	100	24	0
Bluegill	0	17	1
Green sunfish	0	19	4
Hybrid sunfish	0	1	2
Northern hog sucker	1	6	0
White sucker	13	28	0
Yellow bullhead	4	9	0
Bluntnose minnow	1,032	0	0
Central stone-roller	6	0	0
Striped shiner	117	28	0
Golden shiner	0	1	0
Rosefin shiner	36	0	0
Bigeye shiner	59	0	0
Spotfin shiner	5	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	3	0	0
Greenside darter	5	0	0
Fantail darter	53	0	0
Brook silverside	1	0	0
Logperch	1	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

KIMBLY RUN CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 16.4 miles

Kimby Run Creek arises in north central Nelson County, flows north, and enters East Fork Cox Creek. Access is via Whiteside Road and Highway 48. Kimby Run has low stream flow and does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/1/77  
Location: Whiteside Road Ford

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 120 feet

Qualitative

Chemical and Physical

D.O.: 7.2 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total Alkalinity: 120 mg/l  
Temperature: 28°C  
Average width: 20 feet  
Average depth: 6 inches  
Velocity: none  
Volume: none  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock  
Fish shelter: brush  
Shade: 50-75%  
Gradient: 14.2 ft/mile

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Longear sunfish	13	0	0
Bluegill	65	44	2
Green sunfish	63	90	14
Hybrid sunfish	0	2	0
Yellow bullhead	48	2	1
White sucker	3	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	496	0	0
Central stone-roller	280	0	0
Creek chub	193	26	0
Striped shiner	179	6	0
Rosefin shiner	10	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	189	0	0
Southern redbelly dace	10	0	0
Fantail darter	16	0	0
Rainbow darter	2	0	0

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size





<u>Chemical and Physical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 5.6 mg/l	Spotted bass	2	2	0
pH: 7.5	Longear sunfish	3	0	0
Total alkalinity: 110 mg/l	Bluegill	16	5	0
Temperature: 20°C	Green sunfish	1	10	1
Average width: 14 feet	White sucker	21	0	0
Average depth: 2 feet	Bluntnose minnow	282	0	0
Velocity: 2.7 ft/second	Central stone-	29	0	0
Volume: 20.4 cfs	roller			
Secchi disk: 2 inches	Creek chub	129	30	1
Bottom type: gravel, silt, detritus	Striped shiner	91	3	0
Fish shelter: undercut banks, logs, brush	Popeye shiner	5	0	0
Shade: 50-75%	Rosefin shiner	8	0	0
Gradient: 9.8 ft/mile	Silverjaw minnow	1	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Fantail darter	36	0	0
Decapoda	Greenside darter	7	0	0
<u>Aquatic vegetation</u>	Blackside darter	16	0	0
None	Rainbow darter	7	0	0
	Johnny darter	6	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

### CHEESE LICK CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 7.7 miles

Cheese Lick arises in south central Anderson County, flows south, and enters Sulphur Creek. Access is via Dunganville Road and Hoophole Road. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

#### Study Area Data

Date: 8/25/77	Method: Rotenone
Location: At bridge below Bluegrass Parkway	Length of Sample Area: 222 feet

<u>Chemical and Physical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 7.0 mg/l	Spotted bass	2	0	0
pH: 7.1	Longear sunfish	22	16	0
Total alkalinity: 185 mg/l	Bluegill	2	0	0
Temperature: 19°C	Green sunfish	10	17	1
Average width: 12 feet	Bluntnose minnow	26	0	0
Average depth: 1 foot	Central stone-	2	0	0
Velocity: 1.1 ft/second	roller			

Volume: 8.9 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: rubble, gravel  
 Fish shelter: logs, brush  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 20.8 ft/mile

Creek chub	34	15	0
Striped shiner	19	6	0
Rosefin shiner	29	0	0
Fantail darter	43	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

*Ludwigia*

LONG LICK CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 14.8 miles

Long Lick Creek arises in eastern Washington County, flows northwest, and enters Beech Fork. Access is via Machville Road, Mays Creek Road, and Highway 555. Long Lick Creek does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/7/77  
 Location: 1 mile above Highway 433  
 bridge

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 100 feet

Chemical and Physical

D.O.: 4.2 mg/l  
 pH: 7.2  
 Total alkalinity: 183 mg/l  
 Temperature: 23°C  
 Average width: 50 feet  
 Average depth: 2 feet  
 Velocity: 1.82 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.25 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 5 inches  
 Bottom type: bedrock, boulder, gravel  
 Fish shelter: undercut banks, boulders,  
 brush  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 23.0 ft/mile

Qualitative

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	6	2	0
Rock bass	2	0	0
Longear sunfish	33	10	0
Bluegill	3	1	1
Green sunfish	3	1	2
Yellow bullhead	2	2	0
White sucker	0	3	0
Spotted sucker	2	0	0
Golden redhorse	3	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	32	0	0
Central stone-roller	3	0	0
Creek chub	6	0	0
Striped shiner	31	4	0
Bigeye shiner	4	0	0
Rosefin shiner	32	0	0

Fish Food

Crayfish

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Blackside darter	6	0	0
Fantail darter	39	0	0
Greenside darter	1	0	0
Johnny darter	1	0	0
Rainbow darter	27	0	0
Logperch	2	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

PLEASANT RUN CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 11.5 miles

Pleasant Run arises in north Marion County, flows north into Washington County, and enters Beech Fork. Access is via Highway 843 and 150. Pleasant Run Creek does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 9/7/77

Method: Rotenone

Location: At bridge above Highway 150

Length of Sample Area: 205 feet

Qualitative

Chemical and Physical

D.O.: 7.6 mg/l

pH: 7.5

Total alkalinity: 134 mg/l

Temperature: 29°C

Average width: 25 feet

Average depth: 1.6 feet

Velocity: 2.32 ft/second

Volume: 1.65 cfs

Secchi disk: bottom

Bottom type: bedrock, boulders, gravel

Fish shelter: boulders, ledges

Shade: 25-50%

Gradient: 20.9 ft/mile

Fish Fauna

Spotted bass 1 2 0

Longear sunfish 83 301 1

Bluegill 8 18 0

Green sunfish 17 61 11

White sucker 0 6 0

Spotted sucker 0 26 0

Northern hog 0 11 0

sucker

Yellow bullhead 5 9 0

Stonecat 0 1 0

Black redhorse 0 6 0

Bluntnose minnow 14 0 0

Central stone- 7 31 0

roller

Creek chub 0 3 0

Striped shiner 122 83 0

Redfin shiner 37 0 0

Rosyface shiner 3 0 0

Log perch 0 2 0

Blackside darter 3 0 0

Fantail darter 104 0 0

Greenside darter 4 0 0

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Rainbow darter 8 0 0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

---

CHAPLIN RIVER

Order V

Stream Length: 126.0 miles

Chaplin River arises in northwest Boyle County and flows northward through Mercer County; then it turns west through Washington County and enters Beech Fork in Nelson County. Access is via many state and county roads along most of its length. Chaplin River does support a sport fishery along most of its course. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/22/78  
Location: 2 miles below Perryville

Method: Rotenone  
Length of sample area: 150 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.7 mg/l  
pH: 6.7  
Total alkalinity: 120 mg/l  
Temperature: 22°C  
Average width: 40 feet  
Average depth: 2 feet  
Velocity: 2.40 ft/second  
Volume: 0.47 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock, rubble, gravel  
Fish shelter: medium  
Shade: 50-75%  
Gradient: 2.7 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

None

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	1	0	0
White crappie	0	1	7
Longear sunfish	0	68	51
Bluegill	15	1	0
Green sunfish	0	3	19
Yellow bullhead	1	0	0
Banded sculpin	5	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	1	177	0
Central stone-roller	0	52	0
Blackstripe top-minnow	2	0	0
Striped shiner	1	289	0
Creek chub	0	8	0
Bigeye shiner	0	29	0
Rosefin shiner	0	159	0
Greenside darter	0	3	0
Fantail darter	0	41	0
Rainbow darter	0	55	0
Channel darter	0	2	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size







Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 7.5 mg/l  
pH: 6.8  
Total alkalinity: 149 mg/l  
Temperature: 22°C  
Average width: 20 feet  
Average depth: 6 inches  
Velocity: 2.5 ft/second  
Volume: 1.2 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock, gravel  
Fish shelter: sparse  
Shade: 5-25%  
Gradient: 55.9 ft/mile

Fish Food

Moderate

Aquatic Vegetation

None

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Smallmouth bass	17	10	0
Rock bass	17	1	0
Longear sunfish	44	8	1
Bluegill	1	0	0
Green sunfish	2	0	0
Golden redhorse	13	9	0
Northern hog sucker	17	15	0
Northern studfish	9	9	0
Central stone-roller	146	162	0
Creek chub	2	36	0
Bluntnose minnow	74	0	0
Steelcolor shiner	148	65	0
Emerald shiner	1	0	0
Rosefin shiner	42	0	0
Greenside darter	19	2	0
Rainbow darter	33	0	0
Fantail darter	28	0	0
Johnny darter	5	0	0
Brindled madtom	0	1	0
Logperch	0	3	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

HARDINS CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 20.5 miles

Hardins Creek arises in Marion County near Lebanon, flows north along the Marion-Washington county line, and enters Beech Fork River at the Nelson County line. Access is via Highway 55, 152, and 1183. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/13/78  
Location: Below Highway 152 bridge

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 100 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.6 mg/l  
pH: 7.5  
Total alkalinity: 88 mg/l

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Longear sunfish	16	214	17
Bluegill	77	11	0
Green sunfish	2	13	9

Temperature: 27°C  
 Average width: 60 feet  
 Average depth: 1.5 inches  
 Velocity: 1.3 ft/second  
 Volume: 2.61 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 0-5%  
 Gradient: 18.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Yellow bullhead	13	20	9
Black redhorse	0	1	1
Northern hog sucker	0	40	0
River carpsucker	0	2	1
Smallmouth buffalo	3	0	0
Central stone-roller	1,346	1,207	0
Bluntnose minnow	1,595	0	0
Sand shiner	27	0	0
Striped shiner	1,336	2,215	0
Creek chub	7	36	0
Spotfin shiner	5	0	0
Rosefin shiner	4	0	0
Suckermouth minnow	0	1	0
Silverjaw minnow	122	0	0
Greenside darter	7	0	0
Rainbow darter	59	0	0
Fantail darter	36	0	0
Blackside darter	1	0	0
Johnny darter	1	0	0
Logperch	10	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

NORTH FORK OF ROLLING FORK

Order V

Stream Length: 22.8 miles

North Fork of Rolling Fork arises in southwest Boyle County and northern Casey County, flows west into Marion County, and forms Rolling Fork River at the confluence of Big South Fork. Access is via Walford Road and Highway 37. This stream supports a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/14/78  
 Location: 2 miles above Bradfordville

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 240 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 6.6 mg/l  
 pH: 7.7  
 Total alkalinity: 115 mg/l  
 Temperature: 24°C

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Smallmouth bass	28	20	0
Rock bass	0	9	16
Longear sunfish	25	38	13
Golden redhorse	3	40	5

Average width: 42 feet  
 Average depth: 1.5 feet  
 Velocity: 2.36 ft/second  
 Volume: 14.7 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, rubble, gravel  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 25-50%  
 Gradient: 1.8 ft/mile

Fish Food

Ephemeroptera

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Northern hog sucker	26	47	4
Yellow bullhead	5	0	0
Central stone-roller	231	43	0
Northern studfish	15	1	0
Creek chub	13	5	0
Striped shiner	95	73	0
Bluntnose minnow	373	0	0
Emerald shiner	4	0	0
Rosefin shiner	164	0	0
Silver shiner	1	4	0
Streamline chub	0	6	0
Bigeye shiner	2	0	0
Steelcolor shiner	9	0	0
Greenside darter	9	0	0
Rainbow darter	26	0	0
Fantail darter	65	0	0
Brindled madtom	15	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

POPE CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 7.6 miles

Pope Creek arises in east central Marion County, flows south, and enters the Rolling Fork River below Bradfordsville. Access is via Pope Creek Road and Highway 49. Pope Creek will support a moderate fishery in the lower section. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/8/78 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: 10 miles southwest of Lebanon Length of Sample Area: 336 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.5 mg/l  
 pH: 6.5  
 Total alkalinity: 130 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 30 feet  
 Average depth: not determined  
 Velocity: 1.54 ft/second  
 Volume: 0.73 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Smallmouth bass	4	13	0
Rock bass	1	0	0
Longear sunfish	2	98	6
Bluegill	3	5	0
Green sunfish	0	3	0
Yellow bullhead	8	7	0
Black redhorse	1	0	0
White sucker	3	15	0
Golden redhorse	9	4	0

Bottom type: bedrock  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 25-50%  
 Gradient: 36.8 ft/mile

Fish Food

None

Aquatic vegetation

None

Northern hog sucker	10	40	0
Northern studfish	15	1	0
Central stone-roller	203	513	0
Creek chub	8	28	7
Bluntnose minnow	806	0	0
Striped shiner	355	211	0
Rosefin shiner	44	0	0
Bigeye shiner	2	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	20	0	0
Greenside darter	9	0	0
Fantail darter	8	0	0
Rainbow darter	12	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

SALT LICK CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 8.0 miles

Salt Lick Creek arises in southwest Marion County, forms the county line between Marion and Larue counties, and flows northwest until it enters the Rolling Fork River. Access is via two old county roads and Salt Lick Road. This stream will support a fair sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/9/78  
 Location: 5 miles above mouth of Salt Lick Creek

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 104 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 6.5 mg/l  
 pH: 6.8  
 Total alkalinity: 134 mg/l  
 Temperature: 26°C  
 Average width: 10 feet  
 Average depth: 1.2 feet  
 Velocity: 15. ft/second  
 Volume: 1.29 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 10 inches  
 Bottom type: gravel, sand, mud  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 52.5 ft/mile

Qualitative

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Rock bass	9	13	13
Grass pickerel	0	1	0
Longear sungish	2	23	3
Green sunfish	0	2	0
Yellow bullhead	0	1	0
Northern studfish	10	1	0
White sucker	0	15	0
Golden redhorse	0	2	0
Northern hog sucker	8	19	0
Central stone-roller	23	4	0
Creek chub	72	17	0
Striped shiner	98	48	0

<u>Fish Food</u>	Bluntnose minnow	58	0	0
Sparse	Silverjaw minnow	5	0	0
	Bigeye shiner	1	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	Rosefin shiner	81	0	0
Water willow	Rainbow darter	27	0	0
	Fantail darter	13	0	0
	Greenside darter	3	0	0
	Banded sculpin	1	0	0
	Logperch	4	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

PANTHER CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 6.7 miles

Panther Creek arises in western Marion County, flows south, and enters Rolling Fork River near Raywick. Access is via Blandford Lane and Highway 527. Panther Creek does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/9/78 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: 2 miles east of Raywick Length of Sample Area: 150 feet

Qualitative

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 8.5 mg/l	Longear sunfish	35	416	4
pH: not determined	Bluegill	19	9	0
Total alkalinity: 149 mg/l	Green sunfish	60	76	7
Temperature: 24°C	Yellow bullhead	120	7	0
Average width: 20 feet	Golden redhorse	0	2	0
Average depth: 1.5 feet	Spotted sucker	0	2	0
Velocity: no flow	Central stone-roller	27	29	0
Volume: no flow	Creek chub	10	15	0
Secchi disk: 1 foot	Striped shiner	38	125	0
Bottom type: bedrock	Rosefin shiner	12	0	0
Fish shelter: medium	Silverjaw minnow	9	0	0
Shade: 0%	Bigeye shiner	15	0	0
Gradient: 20.9 ft/mile	Bluntnose minnow	587	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Blackstripe top-minnow	3	0	0
Sparse	Mosquitofish	4	0	0

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Greenside darter	1	0	0
Rainbow darter	6	0	0
Fantail darter	11	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

MILL CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 23.6 miles

Mill Creek arises in north central Hardin County, flows north in the Fort Knox Military Reservation, and enters Salt River. This stream supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/29/78  
Location: Fort Knox Reservation

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 200 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.8 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 140 mg/l  
Temperature: 23°C  
Average width: 50 feet  
Average depth: 1.5 feet  
Velocity: 1.4 ft/second  
Volume: 0.15 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: bedrock, gravel, sand  
Fish shelter: sparse  
Shade: 25-50%  
Gradient: 19.5 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

None

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Smallmouth bass	5	9	1
Spotted bass	3	1	0
Rock bass	1	0	0
Longear sunfish	1	35	1
Yellow bullhead	1	2	0
Black redhorse	0	15	0
Northern hog sucker	0	14	0
Central stone-roller	0	1	0
Creek chub	1	0	0
Striped shiner	1	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	2	0	0
Rosyface shiner	40	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	367	0	0
Johnny darter	1	0	0
Greenside darter	1	0	0
Rainbow darter	1	0	0
Fantail darter	2	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size



CEDAR CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 8.0 miles

Cedar Creek rises in northeastern Hardin County, flows north through the Fort Knox Military Reservation, and enters Salt River. This stream supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/29/78 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Fort Knox Reservation Length of Sample Area: 125 feet

Qualitative

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: not determined	Smallmouth bass	13	5	1
pH: not determined	Rock bass	2	1	4
Total alkalinity: not determined	Longear sunfish	26	34	6
Temperature: 21°C	Bluegill	2	0	0
Average width: 25 feet	Black redhorse	42	8	0
Average depth: 1 foot	Northern hog sucker	5	9	2
Velocity: 2.45 ft/second	Northern studfish	4	0	0
Volume: 2.10 cfs	Central stone-	20	0	0
Secchi disk: bottom	roller			
Bottom type: gravel	Striped shiner	23	26	0
Fish shelter: medium	Creek chub	4	0	0
Shade: 50-75%	Rosefin shiner	24	0	0
Gradient: 52.5 ft/mile	Bigeye shiner	1	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Bluntnose minnow	349	0	0
Moderate	Blackstripe top-	3	0	0
	minnow			
	Rainbow darter	1	0	0

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

THOMPSON CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 14.5 miles

Thompson Creek arises in west central Mercer County, flows northwest into Washington County, and enters Chaplin River. Access is via Fairview Road. Thompson Creek supports a sport fishery. Panfishes may be taken by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/19/79  
Location: Upstream from Washington  
County line

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 120 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.0 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 215 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 40 feet  
Average depth: 2 feet  
Velocity: 1.83 ft/second  
Volume: 1.23 cfs  
Secchi disk: 1.2 feet  
Bottom type: mud, gravel  
Fish shelter: undercut banks, brush  
Shade: 65%  
Gradient: 8.3 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	0	4	0
Spotted bass	2	4	0
Longear sunfish	22	82	17
Bluegill	0	4	4
Green sunfish	0	36	26
Yellow bullhead	0	3	0
White sucker	0	2	0
Spotted sucker	0	3	0
Striped shiner	0	2	0
Creek chub	0	1	0
Fathead minnow	1	0	0
Rosyface shiner	8	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	42	0	0
Greenside darter	2	0	0
Fantail darter	113	0	0
Johnny darter	3	0	0
Brook silverside	1	0	0
Log perch	0	4	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

---

CHAPLIN RIVER

Order V

Stream Length: 126.0 miles

Chaplin River arises in western Boyle County, flows north through Mercer County, then turns west through Washington County and enters Beech Fork River along the Nelson County line. Access is via many state and county roads. Chaplin River supports a sport fishery in lower Mercer County and Washington County. Preferred fishing is by wading in the upper sections and float fishing in the lower section.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/19/79  
Location: Near Mercer and Washington  
County line

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 300 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.8 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 155 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 25 feet  
Average depth: 1.2 feet  
Velocity: 3.25 feet/second  
Volume: 2.10 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: gravel  
Fish shelter: undercut banks  
Shade: 50%  
Gradient: 2.7 ft/mile

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	2	4	0
Longear sunfish	22	47	1
Northern hog sucker	0	6	0
Central stone-roller	6	5	0
Bluntnose minnow	190	0	0
Striped shiner	40	21	0
Creek chub	0	3	0
Rosefin shiner	17	0	0
Brook silverside	2	0	0
Greenside darter	8	14	0
Fantail darter	48	2	0
Logperch	2	6	0

Fish Food

Ephemeroptera, Coleoptera

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

CARTWRIGHT CREEK

Order V

Stream Length: 30.0 miles

Cartwright Creek arises in north Marion County, flows north into Washington County, and enters Beech Fork River at the Nelson County line. Access is via Booker Branch Road and Highway 50 and 152. Cartwright Creek supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading portions of the upper section with light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/20/79  
Location: Above bridge southwest of Springfield

Method: Rotenone  
Length of sample area: 240 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.8 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 108 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average width: 50 feet

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	1	10	3
White crappie	0	0	1
Longear sunfish	22	139	10
Bluegill	10	19	1
Green sunfish	0	10	8

Average depth: 1.5 feet  
 Velocity: 1.55 ft/second  
 Volume: 2.46 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: bedrock, gravel  
 Fish shelter: moderate  
 Shade: 35%  
 Gradient: 14.0 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Yellow bullhead	1	4	0
Northern hog sucker	0	6	0
White sucker	0	15	0
Spotted sucker	0	3	0
Bluntnose minnow	134	0	0
Striped shiner	0	16	0
Creek chub	0	1	0
Rosefin shiner	30	0	0
Greenside darter	1	0	0
Fantail darter	3	0	0
Brook silverside	6	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

BEECH FORK RIVER

Order IV

Stream Length: 105.0 miles

Beech Fork arises in northeastern Marion County and flows northwest through Washington County to its confluence with the Chaplin River. The river turns toward the southwest along Washington and Nelson counties, then west across Nelson County, and enters the Rolling Fork River near Boston. Access is via many state and county roads along its course. Beech Fork supports a sport fishery in Washington and Nelson counties. Preferred fishing is by wading in Washington County and float fishing in Nelson County.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/20/79  
 Location: Ford above Texas, Ky

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 225 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 6.8 mg/l  
 pH: not determined  
 Total alkalinity: 164 mg/l  
 Temperature: 23°C  
 Average width: 23 feet  
 Average depth: 1.4 feet  
 Velocity: 2.6 ft/second  
 Volume: 4.5 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: gravel

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Spotted bass	11	7	0
Longear sunfish	36	129	5
White sucker	0	2	0
Northern hog sucker	3	51	0
Central stone-roller	7	4	0
Bluntnose minnow	70	0	0
Striped shiner	18	17	0
Creek chub	0	5	0
Rosefin shiner	25	0	0

Fish shelter: moderate  
 Shade: 60%  
 Gradient: 5.0 ft/mile

Fish Food  
 Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera

Greenside darter	10	0	0
Rainbow darter	3	0	0
Blackside darter	1	0	0
Fantail darter	3	0	0
Stonecat	3	1	0
Logperch	0	7	0

Aquatic Vegetation  
 None

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

WILSON CREEK

Order IV  
 Stream Length: 16.6 miles

Wilson Creek arises in northwest Nelson County, flows southwest along the Nelson and Bullitt county line, and enters the Rolling Fork River near Lebanon Junction. Access is via Harrison Fork Road and Highway 733. Wilson Creek supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/20/79 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Along the county line above Boston, KY Length of Sample Area: 300 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 7.6 mg/l  
 pH: not determined  
 Total alkalinity: 220 mg/l  
 Temperature: 29°C  
 Average width: 25 feet  
 Average depth: 3 feet  
 Velocity: 1.2 ft/second  
 Volume: 3.9 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: gravel  
 Fish shelter: undercut bank, brush  
 Shade: 50%  
 Gradient: 18.1 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	0	1	2
Spotted bass	0	9	0
Rock bass	1	0	2
Longear sunfish	152	73	4
Green sunfish	0	6	2
Yellow bullhead	0	4	1
Black redhorse	4	27	3
Golden redhorse	1	0	0
Central stone-roller	25	1	0
Striped shiner	54	2	0
Bluntnose minnow	125	0	0
Rosyface shiner	19	0	0
Creek chub	1	0	0
Fantail darter	5	0	0
Greenside darter	6	0	0
Blackside darter	1	0	0

Aquatic Vegetation

None

Rainbow darter	13	0	0
Johnny darter	4	0	0
Logperch	3	1	0
Brook silverside	11	0	0
Blackstripe top- minnow	3	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

## OTTER CREEK

Order V

Stream Length: 12.5 miles

Otter Creek arises in southeastern Larue County, flows northward, and enters the Rolling Fork River at the Nelson County line. Access is via Otter Creek Road and Wayne-Enns Road. Otter Creek supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/22/79

Location: Confluence of West Fork

Method: Rotenone

Length of Sample Area: 225 feet

QualitativePhysical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.4 mg/l

pH: not determined

Total alkalinity: 110 mg/l

Temperature: 23°C

Average width: 15 feet

Average depth: 2 feet

Velocity: 1.02 ft/second

Volume: 5.3 cfs

Secchi disk: 1.5 feet

Bottom type: gravel

Fish shelter: undercut banks, brush

Shade: 75%

Gradient: 36.8 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

None

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Smallmouth bass	0	10	0
Rock bass	0	0	13
Bluegill	0	2	0
Warmouth	0	0	1
Longear sunfish	27	40	0
Green sunfish	0	3	0
Northern hog sucker	10	7	0
Black redhorse	7	3	0
Central stone- roller	167	30	0
Striped shiner	74	41	0
Bluntnose minnow	100	0	0
Creek chub	17	9	3
Bigeye chub	7	0	0
Silverjaw	2	0	0
Rosefin shiner	44	0	0
Rainbow darter	113	0	0
Greenside darter	3	0	0
Fantail darter	149	0	0
Northern studfish	0	1	0

Logperch 0 4 0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

CROOKED CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 11.5 miles

Crooked Creek arises in southern Bullitt County, flows west, and enters Rolling Fork River west of Lebanon Junction. Access is limited to one county road. Crooked Creek does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/12/80 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: 5.0 miles north of Lebanon Junction Length of Sample Area: 75 feet

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 5.2 mg/l	Spotted bass	1	0	0
pH: 6.3	Warmouth	0	4	0
Total alkalinity: 95 mg/l	Longear sunfish	80	188	0
Temperature: 26°C	Green sunfish	2	27	0
Average width: 45 feet	Yellow bullhead	6	5	0
Average depth: 2 feet	White sucker	4	2	0
Velocity: none	Black redhorse	5	0	0
Volume: none	Creek chubsucker	15	0	0
Secchi disk: 1.2 feet	Creek chub	20	35	0
Bottom type: gravel, rubble, detritus	Striped shiner	119	11	0
Fish shelter: boulders, logs, brush	Bluntnose minnow	117	0	0
Shade: 5-25%	Central stone-roller	158	37	0
Gradient: 33.4 ft/mile	Rosyface shiner	5	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Blackstripe top-minnow	1	0	0
Decapoda	Rainbow darter	18	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>				
Water willow				

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

GLENS CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 20.4 miles

Glens Creek arises in eastern Washington County, flows northwest through northern Washington County, and enters Chaplin River. Glens Creek has limited access at county roads. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/10/80  
Location: Tatham Springs

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 75 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 7.0 mg/l  
pH: 7.2  
Total alkalinity: 170 mg/l  
Temperature: 26°C  
Average width: 30 feet  
Average depth: 1.2 feet  
Velocity: none  
Volume: none  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: gravel, boulders  
Fish shelter: boulders  
Shade: 75%  
Gradient: 11.76 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	0	1	0
Spotted bass	1	1	0
Longear sunfish	0	43	10
Green sunfish	0	1	0
Bluegill	0	0	1
Northern hog sucker	2	15	0
White sucker	8	16	0
Yellow bullhead	3	0	0
Black redhorse	0	0	1
Silver redhorse	1	0	0
Creek chub	79	25	0
Bluntnose minnow	589	4	0
Striped shiner	66	52	0
Central stone-roller	116	46	0
Suckermouth minnow	1	0	0
Silver shiner	12	8	0
Rosyface shiner	19	0	0
Sand shiner	4	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	81	0	0
Rainbow darter	11	0	0
Fantail darter	78	0	0
Greenside darter	11	2	0
Johnny darter	3	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

SULPHUR CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 5.3 miles



Sulphur Creek arises in Mercer County, flows west, and enters the Chaplin River. Sulphur Creek has limited access. This stream supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/17/80 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Anderson-Washington County Length of Sample Area: 150 feet  
 Line

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>			
	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 5.0 mg/l	Spotted bass	1	3	2
pH: 5.3	Longear sunfish	0	49	7
Total alkalinity: 181.0 mg/l	Green sunfish	0	8	1
Temperature: 21°C	Yellow bullhead	2	0	0
Average width: 25 feet	Northern hog sucker	2	3	0
Average depth: 10 inches	White sucker	0	6	0
Velocity: 0.43 ft/second	Black redhorse	0	3	1
Volume: 0.97 cfs	Spotted sucker	0	1	0
Secchi disk: bottom	Creek chub	89	19	5
Bottom type: bedrock, gravel	Striped shiner	64	20	0
Fish shelter: brush	Bluntnose minnow	99	0	0
Shade: 80%	Central stone-	35	5	0
Gradient: 1.1 ft/mile	roller			
	Rosyface shiner	9	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Rosefin shiner	108	0	0
Decapoda	Rainbow darter	5	0	0
	Greenside darter	9	0	0
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>	Fantail darter	28	0	0
Sandbar willow	Blackside darter	2	0	0
	Johnny darter	26	0	0
	Logperch	1	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

ROLLING FORK RIVER

Order VII

Stream Length: 190.5 miles

Rolling Fork River is formed by the junction of North Fork and South Fork of Rolling Fork near Bradfordsville and flows west through Marion County. The river turns north near Howardstown and forms the county line of Larue, Nelson, Bullitt, and Hardin counties. It enters Salt River about 25 miles upstream from the Ohio River. Rolling Fork River has excellent access in Marion County, but



Date: 8/19/80  
Location: At Highway 152 bridge

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 150 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 5.0 mg/l  
pH: 7.1  
Total alkalinity: 155 mg/l  
Temperature: 22°C  
Average width: 12 feet  
Average depth: 1.5 feet  
Velocity: 1.15 ft/second  
Volume: 1.02 cfs  
Secchi disk: bottom  
Bottom type: rubble, gravel, sand  
Fish Shelter: undercut banks, boulders  
Shade: 50-75%  
Gradient: 24.6 ft/mile

Fish Food

Moderate

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Spotted bass	1	0	0
Longear sunfish	9	69	2
Green sunfish	1	7	0
Black bullhead	14	0	0
White sucker	6	3	0
Creek chub	79	0	0
Striped shiner	10	1	0
Bluntnose minnow	450	0	0
Central stone-roller	72	5	0
Silverjaw minnow	9	0	0
Rosefin shiner	110	0	0
Blackstripe top-minnow	3	0	0
Rainbow darter	41	0	0
Fantail darter	91	0	0
Johnny darter	66	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

---

Mill Creek

Order III

Stream Length: 7.8 miles

Mill Creek arises in eastern Nelson County, flows south, and enters Beech Fork. Mill Creek has limited access by Lorreta Road. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/19/80  
Location: 1.0 mile above Beech Fork River

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 100 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 9.8 mg/l  
pH: 7.4  
Total alkalinity: 188 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Longear sunfish	6	0	0
Green sunfish	1	0	0
Northern hog sucker	27	0	0
Black bullhead	1	0	0

Average width: 22 feet  
 Average depth: 6 inches  
 Velocity: 0.34 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.03 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Fish shelter: sparse  
 Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 46.2 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

None

River redhorse	171	0	0
Creek chub	15	0	0
Striped shiner	88	3	0
Central stone-roller	258	1	0
Bluntnose minnow	90	0	0
Silverjaw minnow	76	3	0
Rosyface shiner	11	0	0
Rainbow darter	13	0	0
Fantail darter	8	0	0
Greenside darter	11	0	0
Johnny darter	4	0	0
Blackside darter	1	0	0
Logperch	4	0	0
Stonecat	3	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

DOCTORS CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 7.3 miles

Doctors Creek arises in northwest Boyle County, flows north, and enters Chaplin River in Mercer County. Doctors Creek has limited access via Bull Lane Road. This stream does support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/20/80  
 Location: 1.0 mile above confluence with Chaplin River

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 95 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 7.2 mg/l  
 pH: 7.4  
 Total alkalinity: 153.0 mg/l  
 Temperature: 28°C  
 Average width: 35 feet  
 Average depth: 1.4 feet  
 Velocity: 1.21 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.09 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 1.0 feet  
 Bottom type: bedrock, rubble, gravel, detritus  
 Fish shelter: boulders, brush

Fish Fauna	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Longear sunfish	3	63	2
Green sunfish	0	14	6
Bluegill	0	1	1
White sucker	1	3	0
Black redhorse	54	0	0
Yellow bullhead	1	0	0
Creek chub	55	37	2
Striped shiner	305	71	0
Bluntnose minnow	449	0	0
Central stone-roller	6	0	0
Rosyface shiner	75	0	0

Shade: 50-75%  
 Gradient: 28.8 ft/mile

Fish Food

Snails

Aquatic Vegetation

Abundant - Water willow

Blackstripe top-	22	0	0
minnow			
Rainbow darter	34	0	0
Greenside darter	3	1	0
Fantail darter	67	0	0
Johnny darter	35	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

POTTINGER CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 12.2 miles

Pottinger Creek arises in northwest Marion County, flows west through southern Nelson County, and enters the Rolling Fork River above New Haven. Pottinger Creek access is via Highway 457 and 247. This stream supports a moderate sport fishery in the lower section of the stream. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/19/80 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Near the Nelson-Washington County Line Length of Sample Area: 220 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.0 mg/l  
 pH: 7.4  
 Total alkalinity: 196 mg/l  
 Temperature: 20°C  
 Average width: 50 feet  
 Average depth: 2.5 feet  
 Velocity: 0.43 ft/second  
 Volume: 1.02 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 1.5 feet  
 Bottom type: gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: medium  
 Shade: 75-100%  
 Gradient: 22.1 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Spotted bass	0	3	2
Longear sunfish	5	190	14
Green sunfish	0	13	1
Bluegill	9	12	0
Northern hog sucker	3	8	0
White sucker	5	33	0
Spotted sucker	0	1	1
Black redhorse	12	2	0
Black bullhead	2	11	1
Carp	0	1	1
Creek chub	15	3	0
Striped shiner	25	7	0
Central stone-	11	18	0
roller			
Fathead minnow	1	4	0
Bigeye minnow	4	0	0
Rosyface shiner	26	0	0

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Blackstripe top-	2	0	0
minnow			
Bluntnose minnow	216	2	0
Rainbow darter	42	0	0
Fantail darter	30	0	0
Johnny darter	3	0	0
Brook silverside	1	0	0
Logperch	0	8	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

SALT RIVER

Order VII

Stream Length: 152.5 miles

Salt River arises in central Boyle County and flows north through Mercer and Anderson counties. The river then turns west and flows through Spencer, Bullitt, and Hardin counties to its confluence with the Ohio River at West Point. Access is excellent along the whole course of the river. Salt River supports a good sport fishery in the middle and upper sections of the river. Preferred fishing is by float fishing and wading in the middle section.

Study Area Data

Date: 5/15/80  
Location: Below the confluence of  
Floyds Fork

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 1.5 miles

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 5.8 mg/l  
pH: 6.1  
Total alkalinity: 169 mg/l  
Temperature: 24°C  
Average depth: 6 feet  
Velocity: not determined  
Volume: 1,516 cfs  
Secchi disk: 1.5 feet  
Bottom type: muck  
Fish shelter: brush, tree roots  
Shade: 25%  
Gradient: 4.8 ft/mile

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Spotted bass	0	0	1
White crappie	0	1	2
Longear sunfish	0	2	0
Bluegill	0	0	1
Black redhorse	0	0	2
Smallmouth buffalo	0	0	7
Black buffalo	0	1	3
Freshwater drum	0	0	2
Carp	0	0	8
River carpsucker	0	0	1
Channel catfish	0	0	2
Gizzard shad	0	5	6
Longnose gar	0	2	0
Bluntnose minnow	1	0	0

Fish Food

Moderate

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

## CHAPLIN RIVER

Order V

Stream Length: 126.0 miles

Chaplin River arises in northwest Boyle County and flows north through Mercer County. The river then turns west through northern Washington County and enters Beech Fork along the Washington-Nelson county line. Access is good in Mercer and Washington counties via state and county roads. This stream supports a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by float fishing and wading and using light tackle.

### Study Area Data

Date: 5/13/80 Method: Electrofishing  
Location: Below bridge on Chaplin Road Length of Sample Area: 1.0 mile

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>		
		<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 7.0 mg/l	Spotted bass	1	3	5
pH: 7.5	Longear sunfish	2	13	16
Total alkalinity: 128 mg/l	Green sunfish	0	1	0
Temperature: 22°C	Black redhorse	1	4	8
Average width: 105 feet	Spotted sucker	0	0	1
Average depth: 3.5 feet	Northern hog sucker	0	3	0
Velocity: not determined	Carp	0	0	3
Volume: 447 cfs	Bigmouth buffalo	0	1	0
Secchi disk: 1.3 feet	Central stone-roller	0	1	0
Bottom type: gravel, muck				
Fish shelter: tree roots, brush				
Shade: 40%				
Gradient: 2.7 ft/mile				

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

### Fish Food

Sparse

### Aquatic Vegetation

Sparse

---

## Rolling Fork River

Order VII

Stream Length: 190.5 miles

Rolling Fork River is formed by the junction of North Fork and South Fork of Rolling Fork, and flows west through Marion County. Near Howardstown, the

river turns and forms the county line between Nelson, Larue, Bullitt, and Hardin counties. Rolling Fork River enters the Salt River about 20 miles above the Ohio River at West Point. This river has good access in Marion and Larue counties. Rolling Fork River supports an excellent sport fishery in the middle and upper sections. Preferred fishing is by float fishing and wading.

Study Area Data

Date: 5/14/80 Method: Electrofishing  
 Location: 3.0 miles above Highway 31W bridge Length of Sample Area: 1.5 miles

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative</u>			
	<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
D.O.: 7.0 mg/l	Spotted bass	0	4	2
pH: 7.7	Rock bass	0	0	1
Total alkalinity: 97 mg/l	Walleye	0	1	0
Temperature: 22°C	Longear sunfish	2	37	3
Average width: 95 feet	Bluegill	0	1	1
Average depth: 2.5 feet	Black redhorse	1	13	14
Velocity: not determined	Freshwater drum	0	0	8
Volume: 1,405 cfs	Smallmouth buffalo	0	0	1
Secchi disk: 2.5 feet	Carp	0	0	6
Bottom type: gravel, muck	Channel catfish	0	1	2
Fish shelter: tree roots, undercut banks	American eel	0	0	1
Shade: 50%	Lamprey	0	0	2
Gradient: 1.4 ft/mile	Gizzard shad	0	0	2
	Longnose gar	0	3	2
	Emerald shiner	0	1	0

Fish Food

Moderate

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size; I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

BEECH FORK

Order VI

Stream Length: 105.0 miles

Beech Fork arises in northeastern Marion County, flows northwest through Washington County to the Nelson and Washington county line, then flows southwest along the county line and west across Nelson County; it enters the Rolling Fork River near Boston. Access is via many state and county roads along its course. This stream supports a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading in Washington County and float fishing in Nelson County.



Study Area Data

Date: 6/18/80  
Location: At county road #1854

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 150.0 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 8.6 mg/l  
pH: not determined  
Total alkalinity: 191 mg/l  
Temperature: 21°C  
Average width: 30 feet  
Average depth: 1.5 feet  
Velocity: 1.5 ft/second  
Volume: 5.87 cfs  
Secchi disk: 1.4 feet  
Bottom type: boulders, gravel  
Fish shelter: sparse  
Shade: 50-75%  
Gradient: 5.0 ft/mile

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Spotted bass	0	5	0
Longear sunfish	0	57	7
Northern hog sucker	0	1	0
Black redhorse	6	0	0
Spotted sucker	1	0	0
Creek chub	16	17	0
Striped shiner	20	8	0
Central stone-roller	41	11	0
Rosyface shiner	32	0	0
Rainbow darter	61	0	0
Greenside darter	9	0	0
Fantail darter	154	0	0
Blackside darter	1	0	0
Log perch	0	10	0
Stonecat	4	2	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

---

BEECH FORK

Order VI

Stream Length: 105.0 miles

Beech Fork arises in northeast Marion County, flows north through Washington County to the Nelson County line, then flows southwest along the county line. The river turns west across Nelson County and enters the Rolling Fork River near Boston. Access is via many state and county roads along its course. This river supports a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading in Washington County and float fishing in Nelson County.

Study Area Data

Date: 5/14/80  
Location: 3.0 miles above proposed  
Campgrounds Dam site

Method: Electrofishing  
Length of Sample Area: 1.5 miles

Physical and Chemical  
 D.O.: 6.0 mg/l  
 pH: 8.3  
 Total alkalinity: 130 mg/l  
 Temperature: 22°C  
 Average width: 35 feet  
 Average depth: 3.0 feet  
 Velocity: not determined  
 Volume: 894 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 2.5 feet  
 Bottom type: gravel, mud  
 Fish shelter: brush, tree roots  
 Shade: 25%  
 Gradient: 4.0 ft/mile

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Spotted bass	0	9	8
Rock bass	0	0	27
Longear sunfish	2	60	21
Bluegill	0	7	1
Green sunfish	0	0	3
Black redhorse	0	35	13
White sucker	0	1	0
Spotted sucker	0	1	3
Northern hog sucker	0	11	0
Striped shiner	0	8	0
Creek chub	0	1	0
Stonecat	0	1	0

Fish Food

Moderate

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow, sand bar willow

BEECH FORK

Order VI

Stream Length: 105.0 miles

Beech Fork River arises in northeastern Marion County and flows northwest through Washington County to the Nelson County line. The river turns west across Nelson County and enters the Rolling Fork River near Boston. Access is via many state and country roads along its course. This river will support a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading in Washington County and float fishing in Nelson County.

Study Area Data

Date: 5/13/80  
 Location: At Highway 55 bridge

Method: Electrofishing  
 Length of Sample Area: 600 yards

Physical and Chemical  
 D.O.: 7.8 mg/l  
 pH: 7.7  
 Total alkalinity: 126 mg/l

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Smallmouth bass	0	1	4
Spotted bass	0	4	11
Rock bass	0	1	1

Temperature: 23°C  
 Average width: 115 feet  
 Average depth: 3 feet  
 Velocity: not determined  
 Volume: 495 cfs  
 Secchi disk: 3 feet  
 Bottom type: gravel, rubble  
 Fish shelter: tree roots, brush  
 Shade: 20%  
 Gradient: 5.0 ft/mile

Fish Food

Moderate

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

Longear sunfish	1	31	13
Bluegill	0	2	0
Redear sunfish	0	1	0
Black redhorse	0	25	24
Northern hog sucker	1	5	1
Shorthead redhorse	0	1	0
Highfin carpsucker	0	2	2
Freshwater drum	0	0	2
Carp	0	0	1
Yellow bullhead	0	0	1
Channel catfish	0	0	1
Striped shiner	2	0	1
Bluntnose minnow	3	0	0
Fathead minnow	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

HAMMOND CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 8.1 miles

Hammonds Creek arises near Lawrenceburg, flows southwest, and enters the Salt River near Highway 44. This stream receives considerable domestic sewage from Lawrenceburg and has no sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/26/81  
 Location: 3 miles west of Lawrenceburg

Method: Rotenone  
 Length of Sample Area: 135 feet

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 4.0 mg/l  
 pH: 7.6  
 Total alkalinity: 214 mg/l  
 Temperature: 19°C  
 Average width: 30 feet  
 Average depth: 1.5 feet  
 Velocity: 1.0 ft/second  
 Volume: 4.08 cfs  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: mud, sand, gravel  
 Fish shelter: undercut banks, brush

Qualitative

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Green sunfish	16	5	0
White sucker	11	32	0
Black bullhead	6	1	0
Creek chub	333	131	0
Striped shiner	15	12	0
Bluntnose minnow	16	0	0
Central stone-roller	141	76	0
Rainbow darter	4	0	0
Fantail darter	49	0	0

Shade: 80%  
Gradient: 8.6 feet/mile

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Decapoda

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

---

SALT RIVER

Order VII

Stream Length: 152.5 miles

Salt River arises in central Boyle County and flows north through Mercer and Anderson counties. The river turns west and flows through Spencer, Bullitt, and Hardin counties, then enters the Ohio River at West Point. Access is excellent along the whole course of the river. Salt River supports a good sport fishery in the middle and upper sections. Preferred fishing is by float fishing and wading in some of the middle and upper sections.

Study Area Data

Date: 7/22, 8/3/81  
Location: Above Old Mill Dam at  
Highway 152 west of  
Harrodsburg

Method: Electrofishing  
Length of Sample Area: 2.5 miles

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 11.0 mg/l  
pH: 7.4  
Total alkalinity: 125 mg/l  
Temperature: 23°C  
Average width: 60 feet  
Average depth: 6 feet  
Velocity: 1.4 ft/second  
Volume: 1.23 cfs  
Secchi disk: 1.9 feet  
Bottom type: mud  
Fish shelter: undercut banks, brush  
Shade: 60%  
Gradient: 4.8 ft/mile

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	3	15	18
Spotted bass	9	4	0
White crappie	0	4	0
Warmouth	0	1	3
Longear sunfish	0	59	12
Bluegill	2	16	18
Green sunfish	0	1	4
Carp	0	0	2
White sucker	0	1	3
Blackstripe top- minnow	1	0	0
Bluntnose minnow	1	0	0
Brook silverside	0	1	0

Fish Food

Sparse

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable

Aquatic Vegetation

Water willow

CEDAR CREEK

Order III

Stream Length: 5.7 miles

Cedar Creek arises in west central Nelson County, flows south, and enters Beech Fork. Access is via Highway 733 west of Bardstown. This stream does not support a sport fishery.

Study Area Data

Date: 8/19/81 Method: Rotenone  
 Location: Gravel Fork off Highway 733 Length of Sample Area: 220 feet  
 southwest of Bardstown

<u>Physical and Chemical</u>	<u>Qualitative Fish Fauna</u>	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
D.O.: 5.6 mg/l	Largemouth bass	1	0	0
pH: 7.5	Bluegill	1	0	0
Total alkalinity: 216 mg/l	Longear sunfish	4	10	0
Temperature: 20°C	Yellow bullhead	58	0	0
Average width: 12 feet	Black redhorse	4	1	0
Average depth: 1 foot	Northern hog sucker	1	0	0
Velocity: 7.0 ft/second	White sucker	4	0	0
Volume: 2.48 cfs	Creek chub	133	11	0
Secchi disk: 1 foot	Central stoneroller	37	1	0
Bottom type: gravel, sand	Silverjaw minnow	6	0	0
Fish Shelter: tree roots	Bluntnose minnow	97	0	0
Shade: 90%	Striped shiner	29	0	0
Gradient: 49.1 ft/mile	Rosefin shiner	7	0	0
	Rainbow darter	91	0	0
<u>Fish Food</u>	Fantail darter	60	0	0
Decapoda				
<u>Aquatic Vegetation</u>				
None				

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

BEECH CREEK

Order IV

Stream Length: 28.7 miles

Beech Creek arises in southeastern Shelby County, flows west to Spencer County, then turns south and enters the Salt River about 2 miles above the Taylorsville Lake dam site. Access is via Beech Creek Road and Highway 1795 and 248. The stream supports a moderate sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading and using light tackle.



Study Area Data

Date: 9/29/81  
Location: Upstream from ramp above  
          mouth near West Point

Method: Electrofishing  
Length of Sample Area: 2.5 miles

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 10.0 mg/l  
pH: 7.3  
Total alkalinity: 79 mg/l  
Temperature: 22°C  
Average width: 150 feet  
Average depth: 6 feet  
Velocity: not determined  
Volume: 1,516 cfs  
Secchi disk: 2.0 feet  
Bottom type: muck  
Fish shelter: moderate  
Shade: 30%  
Gradient: 4.8 ft/mile

<u>Fish Fauna</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>H<sup>a</sup></u>
Largemouth bass	1	0	3
Spotted bass	21	3	1
Redear sunfish	0	1	1
Bluegill	1	5	3
Longear sunfish	10	22	0
Green sunfish	0	22	79
Freshwater drum	0	2	4
Bigmouth buffalo	0	0	2
Carp	0	0	1
Golden redbreast	0	6	0
Emerald shiner	125	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

None

---

Floyds Fork

Order V

Stream Length: 61.0 miles

Floyds Fork is formed by the union of North and East Forks and flows southwest along the Oldham and Shelby County line; it then flows south through eastern Jefferson County and northern Bullitt County then enters the Salt River 2 miles upstream from Shepherdsville. Floyds Fork has good access via state and county roads. This stream supports a good sport fishery. Preferred fishing is by wading in the upper sections and float fishing in the middle and lower sections.

Study Area Data

Date: 6/30/81  
Location: County Road 1315

Method: Rotenone  
Length of Sample Area: 130 feet

Qualitative

Physical and Chemical

D.O.: 6.6 mg/l  
 pH: 7.8  
 Total alkalinity: 197 mg/l  
 Temperature: 24°C  
 Average width: 30 feet  
 Average depth: 1.5 feet  
 Velocity: none  
 Volume: none  
 Secchi disk: bottom  
 Bottom type: gravel, sand  
 Fish shelter: brush  
 Shade: 50%  
 Gradient: 4.6 ft/mile

Fish Food

Sparse

Aquatic Vegetation

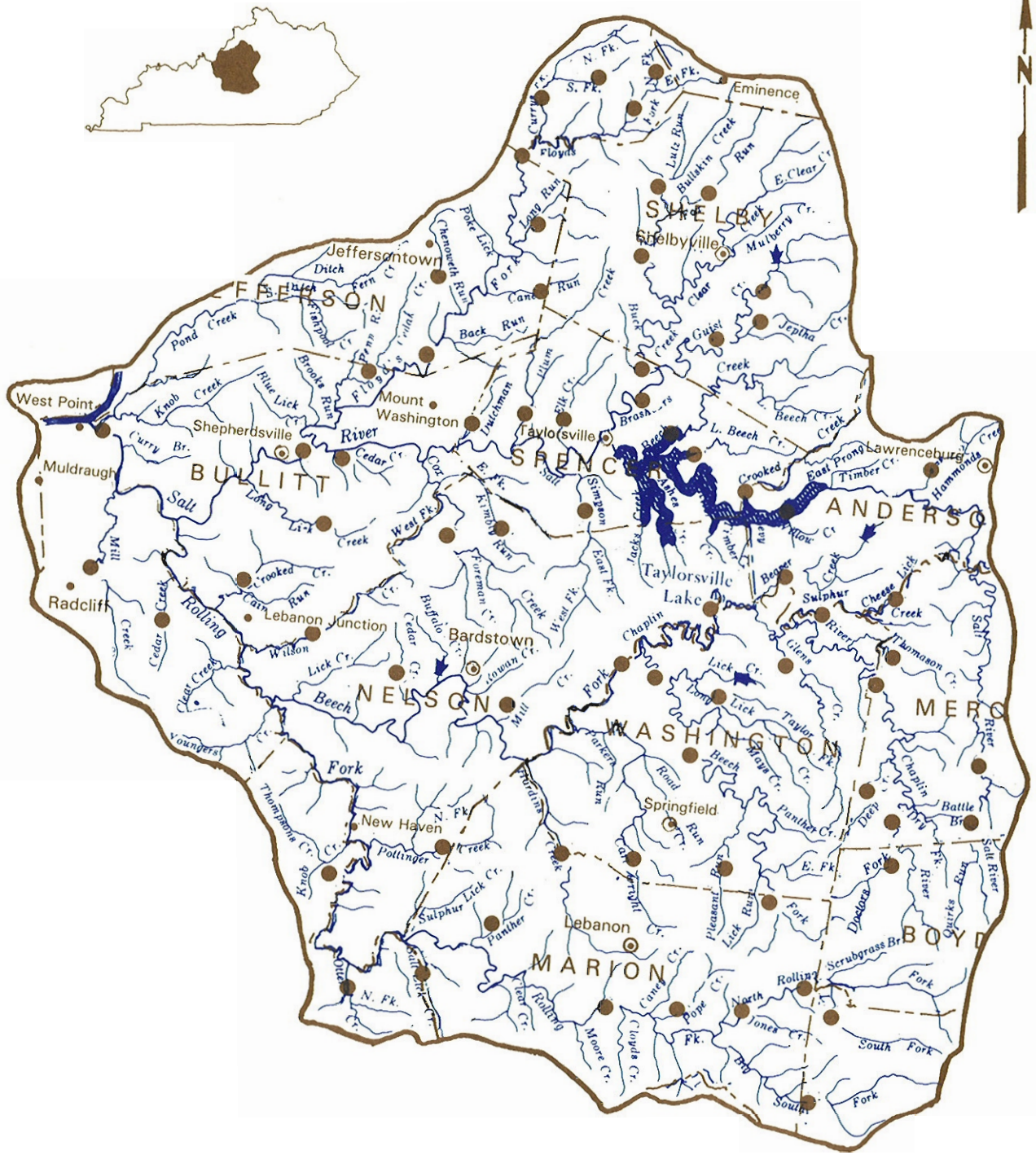
None

Fish Fauna

	F	I	H <sup>a</sup>
Largemouth bass	0	3	0
Spotted bass	0	2	0
Longear sunfish	61	115	12
Bluegill	0	4	0
Green sunfish	0	24	11
Yellow bullhead	2	8	0
Black bullhead	0	2	0
White sucker	0	43	0
Spotted sucker	0	1	0
Golden redhorse	42	20	1
Northern hog sucker	0	8	1
Bluntnose minnow	315	0	0
Creek chub	1	0	0
Striped shiner	106	21	0
Rosefin shiner	44	0	0
Bigeye shiner	10	0	0
Mimic shiner	4	0	0
Popeye shiner	6	0	0
Fathead minnow	5	0	0
Greenside darter	3	0	0
Fantail darter	38	0	0
Rainbow darter	17	0	0
Johnny darter	5	0	0
Blackside darter	4	0	0
Logperch	2	1	0
Brook silverside	1	0	0

<sup>a</sup>F=fingerling size, I=intermediate size, H=harvestable size





● Stream Inventory Studies

# SALT RIVER DRAINAGE