

Trout Streams Program in Kentucky for 2016

Trout fisheries in Kentucky's streams are represented by brown, rainbow, and brook trout. Before 1980, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) stocked primarily rainbow trout for put-and-take fisheries. As of 2016, the trout program includes six streams (17.2 miles) that have natural brook trout populations and four tailwaters (79.9 miles) and 16 streams (71.5 miles) for put-grow-take brown trout or rainbow trout fisheries. There is one tailwater (75.2 miles) managed for a put-grow-take brook trout fishery. There are a total of 289.2 miles (88.0 miles in tailwaters) of trout fisheries in 63 streams that include 14 tailwaters. Fifty percent (143.5 mi) of the total miles of trout stream fisheries is represented by brown trout. There are 8.7 miles in two streams that are managed for put-and-take and put-grow-take brown and rainbow trout fisheries at Fort Campbell Military Reservation that lies in both Kentucky and Tennessee.

Rainbow trout have been utilized in the trout program since being stocked as catchable-sized fish into both Lake Cumberland and Herrington Lake tailwaters in 1952. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established brook trout in two streams from stockings in 1968. KDFWR has expanded trout fishing waters for wild brook trout to several streams with the Owhi strain, beginning with introductions of 3-4 inch brook trout in a headwater stream in 1980 and 1981. Headwater streams are considered for wild brook trout management if they have the following: (1) at least 1 mile of suitable coldwater habitat, including a maximum water temperature of $\leq 68^{\circ}\text{F}$; (2) an excellent rating for all trout stream rating parameters; (3) are within public land; (4) 100% of their watershed is in silviculture; (5) there is no road access within at least 0.5 mi; and (6) they are either located above 2,000 ft msl or have a natural fish barrier.

Brown trout (Plymouth Rock strain), 3-4 inches long, were first stocked by KDFWR in Laurel Creek during 1981-1984, resulting in the creation of a high quality put-grow-take fishery for brown trout. This stream and eight others began to be annually stocked with fingerling brown trout in 1988. These streams were selected for put-grow-take stockings of brown trout due to being rated good or excellent, having good pool habitat for good brown trout growth and survival, and not fitting the criteria for wild brook trout management.

Annual stockings of 8-inch brown trout began in the Lake Cumberland tailwater in March 1982. Herrington Lake tailwater has been annually stocked with 8-inch brown trout since 1988. Laurel River Lake tailwater has received brown trout since 1995.

In 1986 and 1987, fingerling brown trout were stocked into 10 streams to establish wild brown trout fisheries without success. Brown trout reproduction was documented in a few of these streams, but not at a level to sustain a fishable population. Two of these streams are now being stocked annually with 4- or 8-inch brown trout for providing a put-grow-take fishery - Chimney Top Creek since 1990 with 4-inch fish and Bark Camp Creek since 1992 with 8-inch fish. Annual stockings of 8-inch brown trout began in 1997 at Slabcamp, Stonecoal, Minor, Laurel, and Big Caney creeks. Trammel Fork began to be annually stocked with 8-inch brown trout in 1991 instead of 4-inch fish to improve survival. Eight-inch brown trout have been stocked at East Fork Indian Creek (Menifee County) since 1993. Laurel River Lake tailwater was added in 1995. Brown trout stocking in Slabcamp Creek / Stonecoal Branch was discontinued in 2006. Other streams and tailwaters recently added to the brown trout stocking list include Roundstone, Jennings, Looney and Sulphur Springs creeks as well as the Nolin Tailwater.

Brown trout are stocked at a rate of about 200 4-inch or 100 8-inch trout per mile in headwater streams ≤ 20 ft wide; 200 8-inch trout per mile in streams 21-40 ft wide; 300 8-inch trout per mile in 41-60 ft wide streams; 400 8-inch trout per mile in 61-100 ft wide streams; and 500 8-inch trout per mile in >100 ft wide streams. At 50% survival through age 6 (or 5 lb fish), the biomass from these rates would result in about 30-60 lb of trout per acre. The mean standing stock of all fish in streams in Kentucky, based on fish sampling data using rotenone by KDFWR, is about 62 lb/acre, excluding the Ohio River and lower Cumberland River.

In order to provide two additional fisheries in the Lake Cumberland tailwater, annual stockings of 8-12 inch sterile rainbow trout began in 2010 and annual stockings of 8-12 inch brook trout began in 2011. The sterile rainbow trout should show better growth performance and potentially provide state-record quality trout in the tailwater over time.

In 2016, there were 15 streams that had designated sections for a seasonal catch-and-release season. Seasonal catch-and-release regulations first became effective in 1999 at Bark Camp Creek, Cane Creek, East Fork Indian Creek, Hawk Creek, and Rock Creek (Bell Farm Bridge to TN border). Hawk Creek was deleted from stocking in 2002. Otter Creek was added in 2002. Swift Camp Creek, Left Fork Beaver Creek, Lick Creek, and Casey Creek were added in 2003. Seasonal catch and release regulations were dropped at Lick Creek in 2008 and trout stockings were discontinued in 2015. Beaver Creek, Elk Spring Creek, Middle Fork Red River, and East Fork Clarks River were added in 2004. East Fork Clarks River was deleted from stocking in 2007. Big Bone Creek and Clear Creek became designated as seasonal catch-and-release streams in 2006, while Trammel Fork was added in 2014 and Floyd's Fork was added in 2015. No trout are allowed to be kept from October 1 - March 31, except at Swift

Camp Creek where the seasonal catch-and-release season extends through May 31. Only artificial baits are permitted during these months.

In 2013, the new KDFWR Trout Management Plan created a new stream stocking protocol for both brown and rainbow trout where stocking rates are based upon clearly defined categories of both stream size and angler use. Stream size is categorized as small, medium or large based on known miles of available trout habitat. Since most of Kentucky's stockable streams are fairly consistent, width is not considered as a distinguishable factor. Stream angler use is categorized as low, medium, or high based on anticipated angler use summarized from district biologist and transportation section personnel knowledge and stocking truck angler counts. This new system creates 9 possible stream stocking categories with each category receiving a specific stocking rate for each species. Specific stocking rates based on these 9 categories can be found in the KDFWR Trout Management Plan.

A 15-inch size limit on brown trout was imposed in 1989 at Herrington Lake tailwater, but was changed back to statewide regulations in 2008. A 20-inch size limit was implemented on brown trout at Lake Cumberland tailwater in 1996. Four brook trout streams have had catch and release regulations and no live bait restrictions on fishing tackle since 2000. A statewide 12-inch size limit and 3 fish daily creel limit on brown trout became effective in 2000. A 15-20 inch protective slot limit on rainbow trout was established at Lake Cumberland tailwater in 2004. The daily limit is 5 rainbow trout, of which only 1 fish can be over 20 inches long. A 15-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily creel limit for brook trout was established at Lake Cumberland tailwater in 2011.

A 3.6-mile section of Paint Creek became the first stream in 2005 to be managed with a 16-inch size limit on trout and 1 trout daily creel limit. In 2006, Chimney Top Creek (2.3 mi) and Right Fork Chimney Top Creek (1.0 mi) were added to streams having this regulation. Anglers must fish with only artificial bait in these streams where the regulation applies. In 2014, a 16-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily creel limit on brown trout was established on Trammel Fork.

All trout stocked as part of the KDFWR trout program are produced at the Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery (WCNFH) which was completed in 1975. Wolf Creek's trout production capacity for rainbow trout is 678,460 fish at nine inches (215,384 lbs.) and 16,000 fish at six inches (1,600 lbs.). Maximum production for brown trout is 46,600 fish at eight inches (9,708 lbs.) and 75,450 fish at four inches (2,358 lbs.). Maximum production for brook trout is 46,600 fish at eight inches (9,708 lbs.). Trout production at WCNFH is highly dependent on the quality of water being drawn from Lake Cumberland. For example, from 2007 to 2013, repairs to Wolf Creek Dam reduced water quality in the hatchery and reduced trout production. Even at full capacity, production at WCNFH is currently less than Kentucky needs to maximize trout fishing opportunities statewide.

Trout Streams Classification

A systematic approach to trout management began in 1983 in conjunction with an inventory and rating of both existing and potential trout streams. Streams were rated based on a score of 1 (excellent), 2 (good), 3 (fair), or 4 (poor) for each of six parameters: (1) trout utilization (if previously stocked), (2) fish population structure, (3) water quality, (4) habitat, (5) fishing success, and (6) aesthetics. Four classes of trout streams were created as follows: Class I - exceptional trout streams that are rated excellent and have natural brook trout populations; Class II - high quality trout streams that are rated either excellent or good and are managed for put-grow-take trout fisheries or have carryover beyond one year; Class III - general trout streams that are rated either excellent or good and are managed for put-and-take trout fisheries; and Class IV - marginal trout streams that are rated fair and are managed for put-and-take trout fisheries.

A new classification system of Kentucky's trout streams was devised with the creation of the KDFWR Trout management Plan in 2013. This system also ranks trout streams into four classes ranging from excellent (Class 1) to marginal (Class 4). Initially, the new system was to be based on three parameters: temperature, habitat quality, and native fish community structure. The extent to which streams remain cool enough to support trout throughout the year is relatively easy to define and can be measured objectively. Habitat quality and the native fish community structure could also be quantified somewhat objectively using stream rapid bioassessment protocols. However, after initial assessments, it was determined that the impact of temperature alone on the majority of Kentucky's trout waters outweighed all other parameter. While both habitat and fish community structure data will still be collected, several temperature parameters will be used solely to re-classify these waters for the purposes of stocking trout.

Stream classification is now based on a ranking system that depends on 1) the number of days stream temperatures average above 72° F in a calendar year, 2) maximum temperature reached in the period June-September, 3) number of days stream temperatures average equal to or above 73° F in the month of June and 4) maximum stream temperatures in the month of June. Class I streams have a minimal number of days (<5) above 72° F in a calendar

year and have a maximum temperature that remains below 72° F during the period June-September. Class II streams have a low number of days (<25) above 72° F in a calendar year and have a maximum temperature that remains below 75° F during the period June-September. Class III and Class IV streams have a significant number of days (>25) above 72° F in a calendar year and most likely will be unable to provide significant carry-over to the next year. Separation of Class III and IV streams is based on the number of days the stream temperatures remain equal to or greater than 73° F during the month of June and the maximum stream temperature in June. Streams categorized as Class III have the potential to be stocked in June while Class IV streams are considered too warm to be stocked in June.

Fish habitat and fish community structure data will be utilized when making decisions on proper use of regulations (seasons, size/creel limits, etc.) on those streams with carry-over potential.

The new trout streams classification identifies 50.2 miles in 13 streams classified as exceptional trout streams (Class I). Bad Branch is not open to fishing due to the occurrence of rare plants along the stream and need for protection by Nature Preserves Commission. Class II streams provide 79.9 miles of put-grow-take fisheries for brown trout in 4 tailwaters and 29.5 miles in 7 other streams. Rainbow trout Class II put-grow-take fisheries exist in 78.4 miles of 3 tailwaters and 8.7 miles of 2 streams. Class II put-and-take rainbow trout fisheries include 38.2 miles in 10 streams. Class III streams include 5.6 miles of put-and-take fisheries for rainbow trout in 7 tailwaters and 32.2 miles in 10 streams. Class IV streams provide 2.5 miles of put-and-take rainbow trout fisheries in 3 tailwaters and 77.3 miles in 15 streams.

Nine trout streams are in the Daniel Boone National Forest that offer 52.5 miles of trout fishing water. Six of 24 streams that are rated as exceptional (Class I) or high quality (Class II) trout streams reside in the Daniel Boone National Forest. These streams represent 17.0 of the 91.7 miles (18.5%) of Class I and II streams.

Two streams in Fort Campbell Military Reservation have been cooperatively managed by Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Fort Campbell Military Reservation, and Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources since 1991. Although these streams are in Tennessee, they are available to Kentucky anglers to fish with a resident fishing license and trout permit, along with an annual fishing permit for Fort Campbell. Both streams are high quality (Class II) trout streams that have a combined 8.7 miles of trout fishing water.

The trout streams classification serves the purpose of identifying trout fishing streams, their extent, and type of fishery, as well as providing a better basis for making future management decisions. Future trout stream management decisions that are based on this new classification system will hopefully assist in the more efficient use of a limited resource in Kentucky.

CLASSIFICATION OF TROUT STREAMS IN KENTUCKY AS OF 2016

CLASS I STREAMS: *exceptional trout streams* that have a minimal number of days (<5) above 72° F in a calendar year and have a maximum temperature that remains below 72° F during the period June-September. These streams have the maximum holdover potential and also include those streams with natural brook trout populations.

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
1) Bad Branch (Wild River) - closed to fishing by Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission	Letcher	3.2	1,800 ft msl to headwater and lake in Right Prong	Brook - wild
2) <u>Dog Fork</u>	Wolfe	1.0	Mouth to falls	Brook - wild
3) Martins Fork (Wild River) - section in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park closed to fishing	Bell/ Harlan	4.2	Park boundary to headwater	Brook - wild
4) <u>Parched Corn Creek</u>	Wolfe	1.1	Falls upstream to 2nd tributary on left	Brook - wild
5) Poor Fork (Jefferson National Forest)	Letcher	3.1	0.4 mi below confluence of left and right forks to 1.2 mi up left fork and 1.5 mi up right fork	Brook - wild
6) Shillalah Creek - section in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park closed to fishing	Bell	4.6	1.2 mi from 1,400 ft msl to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park and 3.4 mi from park boundary to headwater	Brook - wild
7) Big Caney Creek	Elliott	8.7	Mi 0.5 – 10.0	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t
8) <i>Paint Creek</i>	Johnson	3.6	Upper Hwy 460 bridge upstream to Hwy 40 bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
9) Elk Spring Creek	Wayne	2.8	Mouth upstream 2.8 mi to upper end of Monticello Park	Rainbow p-g-t; scr (urban)
10) Lynn Camp Creek	Hart	5.1	Mi 2.9 – 8.0	Rainbow p-g-t

CLASS I STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
11) <u>Round Stone Creek</u>	Hart	1.5	Mi 2.5 to KY Hwy 1140 bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
12) <u>Jennings Creek</u>	Warren	6.8	Mi 0.0 – 6.8	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
13) <u>Looney Creek</u>	Harlan	4.5	Mouth to Lynch Water Treatment Plant	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
Total miles		50.2		

¹Streams underlined are in the Daniel Boone National Forest; streams in italics have a 16-inch length limit, 1 fish daily creel limit, and artificial bait requirement for trout; seasonal catch and release streams are in bold.

²p-g-t: put-grow-take fishery; p-t: put-and-take fishery; scr: seasonal catch-and-release.

- Catch and release required of all brook trout and no use of live bait at Dog Fork, Parched Corn Creek, Shillalah Creek below the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (CGNHP), and Poor Fork above Hwy 932 bridge.

CLASS II STREAMS: *high quality trout streams* that have a low number of days (<25) above 72° F in a calendar year and have a maximum temperature that remains below 75° F during the period June-September. These streams may still provide holdover trout but are not considered *exceptional*.

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
<u>Tailwaters</u>				
1) Cumberland Lake (Cumberland River, including mouth of Crocus Creek)	Russell/Clinton/Cumberland	75.2	Dam to Kentucky/Tennessee border	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t, p-t Brook p-g-t
2) Herrington Lake (Dix River)	Mercer/Garrard	2.0	Dam to mouth	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t, p-t
3) Laurel River Lake (Laurel River)	Laurel/Whitley	1.2	Dam to 1.2 mi below	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t, p-t
4) Nolin River Lake (Nolin River)	Edmonson	1.5	Dam to 1.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
	Subtotal miles	<u>79.9</u>		
<u>Streams</u>				
1) <u>Bark Camp Creek</u>	Whitley	3.9	Mouth to U.S. Forest Service Road No. 193	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t; scr
2) <u>Chimney Top Creek</u>	Wolfe	3.3	Mouth to 2.3 mi upstream and 1.0 mi up Right Fork	Brown p-g-t
3) Fletchers Fork	Ft. Campbell – Montgomery (TN)	2.4	Lake Tael up to 1 st tributary on left above Boiling Springs Road bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t, p-t
4) Little West Fork	Ft. Campbell – Montgomery (TN)	6.3	Ringold Dam up to Mabry Road bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t, p-t
5) Laurel Creek	Elliott	5.0	0.9 mi above Carter School Road crossing to 4.1 mi below	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t
6) <u>Cane Creek</u>	Laurel	6.6	Mouth to 6.6 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t ; scr

CLASS II STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Mile of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
7) <u>War Fork</u>	Jackson	1.1	Turkey Foot Recreation Area upstream to Steer Fork	Rainbow p-t
8) Sulphur Spring Creek	Simpson	4.2	Mi 2.7 – 6.9	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t
9) Trammel Fork	Allen	4.4	Mi 23.4 - 27.8	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t ; scr
10) Royal Springs	Scott	0.7	Mouth to Georgetown Water Treatment Plant	Rainbow p-t (urban)
11) Casey Creek	Trigg	3.6	Mouth to 3.6 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t; scr
Subtotal miles :		41.5		
Total miles:		121.4		

¹Streams underlined are in the Daniel Boone National Forest; seasonal catch and release streams are in bold.

²p-g-t: put-grow-take fishery; p-t: put-and-take fishery; scr: seasonal catch-and-release

- 12-inch statewide size limit and 3 fish daily creel limit brown trout.

CLASS III STREAMS: *general trout streams* that have a significant number of days (>25) above 72° F in a calendar year and most likely will be unable to provide significant carry-over to the next year. Class III streams are separated from Class IV streams by having a lower number of days that the stream remains at or above 73° F during the month of June and a lower maximum stream temperature in June.

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
<u>Tailwaters</u>				
1) Buckhorn Lake (Middle Fork Kentucky River)	Perry	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
2) Carr Creek Lake (Carr Fork)	Knott	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
3) Cave Run Lake (Licking River)	Bath/Rowan	1.2	Dam to 1.2 mi below	Rainbow p-t
4) Fishtrap Lake (Levisa Fork)	Pike	1.7	Dam to 1.7 mi below	Rainbow p-t
5) Martins Fork Lake (Martins Fork)	Harlan	1.0	Dam to 1.0 mi below	Rainbow p-t
6) Paintsville Lake (Paint Creek)	Johnson	0.2	Dam to Hwy 40 bridge	Rainbow p-t
7) Yatesville Lake (Blaine Creek)	Lawrence	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
	Subtotal miles:	5.6		
<u>Streams</u>				
1) Beaver Creek	Wayne	8.5	Hwy 90 bridge upstream to Hwy 200 bridge and Hwy 167 bridge upstream to Rick Hollas Road Bridge	Rainbow p-t; scr (Hwy 90 - Hwy 200 bridge)
2) <u>East Fork Indian Creek</u>	Menifee	5.3	Mouth to 5.3 mi upstream	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t; scr
3) Clear Creek	Bell	4.6	Hwy 190 bridge downstream to mouth	Rainbow p-t, scr
4) East Fork Little Sandy River	Boyd	2.0	Mi 24.0 – 26.0	Rainbow p-t

CLASS III STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
5) <u>Craney Creek</u>	Rowan	2.0	Mouth to 2.0 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t
6) Hatchery Creek	Russell	0.3	Mi 0.0 - 0.3	Rainbow p-t
7) Russell Fork	Pike	3.0	Mouth of Elkhorn Creek upstream to Virginia border	Rainbow p-t
8) <u>Swift Camp Creek</u>	Wolfe	1.8	Mouth to 1.8 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t ; scr
9) Right Fork Buffalo Creek	Owsley	0.2	Mi 1.9 – 2.1	Rainbow p-t
10) Sinking Creek	Breckinridge	4.5	Hwy 60 bridge to Big Spring	Rainbow p-t
Subtotal miles		32.2		
Total miles:		37.8		

¹Streams underlined are in the Daniel Boone National Forest; seasonal catch and release streams are in bold.

²p-t: put-and-take fishery; scr: seasonal catch-and-release.

CLASS IV STREAMS: *marginal trout streams* that have a significant number of days (>25) above 72° F in a calendar year and most likely will be unable to provide significant carry-over to the next year. Class IV streams are separated from Class III streams by having a higher number of days that the stream remains at or above 73° F during the month of June and a higher maximum stream temperature in June.

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
<u>Tailwaters</u>				
1) Dewey Lake (Johns Creek)	Floyd	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
2) Grayson Lake (Little Sandy River)	Carter	1.0	Dam to 1.0 mi below	Rainbow p-t
3) Taylorsville Lake (Salt River)	Spencer	1.0	Dam to 1.0 mi below	Rainbow p-t
	Subtotal miles:	2.5		
<u>Streams</u>				
1) Big Bone Creek	Boone	2.1	Big Bone Lick State Park	Rainbow p-t ; scr
2) Greasy Creek	Leslie	2.5	2.0 mi below 1 st bridge crossing on Hwy 2009 to 0.5 mi above bridge	Rainbow p-t
3) Left Fort Beaver Creek	Floyd	3.6	0.7 mi S of Price at Hwy 122 bridge upstream to S Floyd H.S. Athletic Field	Rainbow p-t, scr
4) <u>North Fork Triplett Creek</u>	Rowan	4.0	Mi 8.0 - 12.0	Rainbow p-t
5) Raven Creek	Harrison	2.0	Mi 2.5 - 4.5	Rainbow p-t
6) <u>Rock Creek</u>	McCreary	18.6	Confluence of White Oak Creek upstream to KY/TN border	Rainbow p-t ; scr
7) Station Camp Creek	Estill	3.0	Mi 14.0 – 17.0	Rainbow p-t

CLASS IV STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
8) Sturgeon Creek	Lee	2.0	Mi 8.0 - 10.0	Rainbow p-t
9) Otter Creek	Meade	9.7	Mouth to 9.7 mi upstream	Brown p-g-t (Fort -3.7 mi); Rainbow p-t ; scr
10) Triplett Creek	Rowan	0.4	Dam in Morehead to 0.4 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t (urban)
11) Goose Creek	Casey	1.2	Mi 4.2 – 5.4	Rainbow p-t
12) <u>Middle Fork Red River</u>	Powell/Wolfe	3.8	Mi 9.4 – 11.0 (1.6 mi in DBNF)	Rainbow p-t ; scr in Natural Bridge State Park
13) Floyds Fork	Jefferson	19.0	Hwy 60 downstream to Bardstown Road	Rainbow p-t ; scr
14) Right Fork Beaver Creek	Floyd	2.7	Mill Ck bridge at Wayland south to intersection of KY RT 7 and Hwy 899	Rainbow p-t
15) West Hickman Creek	Fayette	2.7	Upper Belleau Woods Park boundary to Lower Veterans Park boundary	Rainbow p-t
Subtotal miles :		77.3		
Total miles:		79.8		

¹Streams underlined are in the Daniel Boone National Forest; seasonal catch and release streams are in bold.

²p-t: put-and-take fishery; scr: seasonal catch-and-release.