

Bulls 35-43
A Guide To

18 of Kentucky's State-Owned Lakes

By Peter W. Pfeiffer

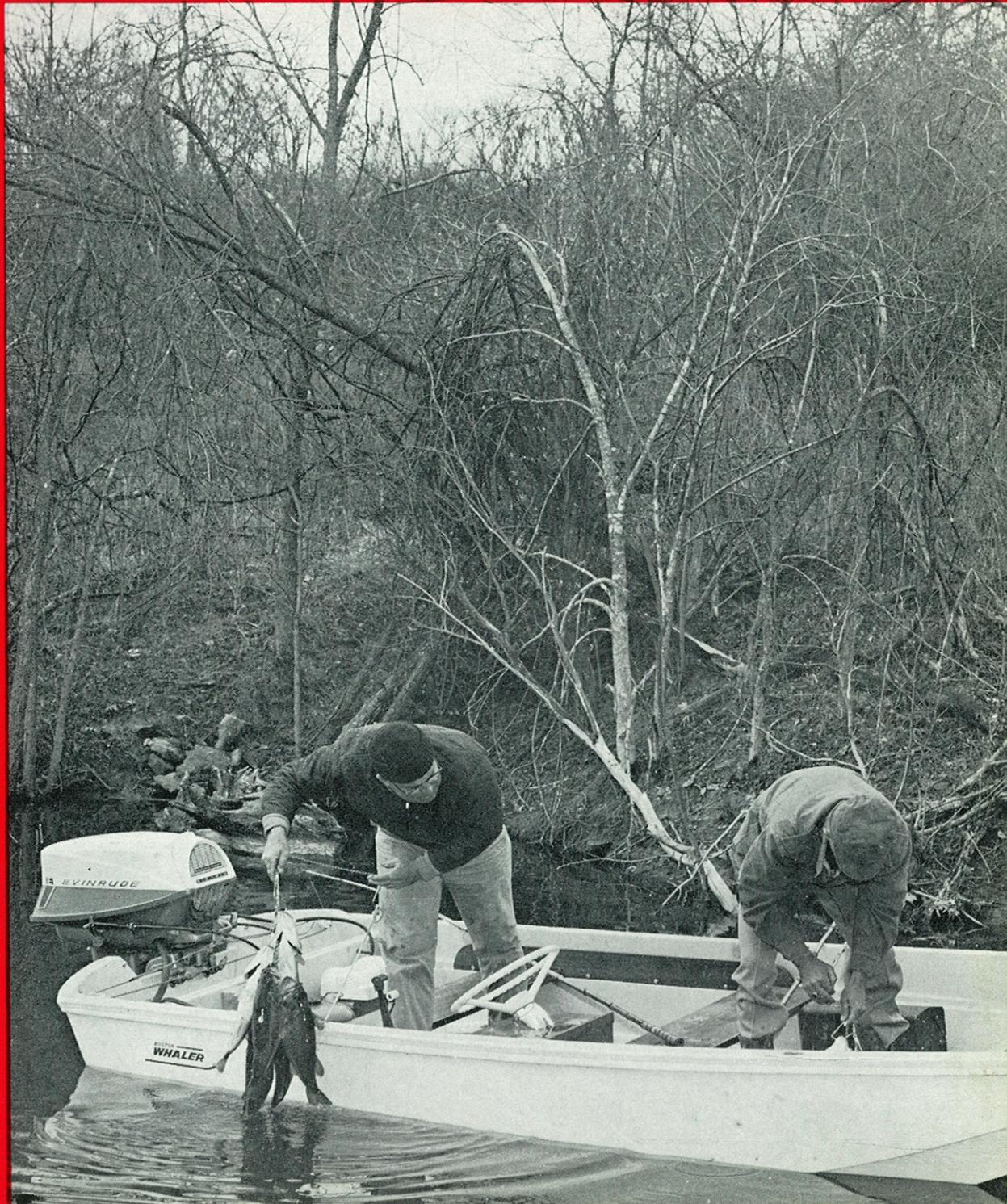
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A Guide To

18 Of Kentucky's State-Owned Lakes

By

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KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH

AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

1966

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1958 fishery biologists of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources have been studying many of the physical, chemical and biological aspects of Kentucky's state-owned lakes. Much of the information gained during that time would be of little or no value to the average fisherman and to confront him with it would only serve to confuse him. There is, however, a certain amount of that knowledge which can and will aid the fisherman (provided he uses it properly) in his quest of our finny friends. The purpose of this guide, is to present to the fisherman certain characteristics of each lake in a manner and form that will be both interesting and useful.

The Contour Map

A contour map with depths indicated in either 5 or 10 foot intervals is presented for each lake.* This map not only provides the fisherman with a clear picture of the shape of the lake but also gives him an idea of the configuration of the basin. It indicates the immediate location of the steep and shallow banks, and the approximate position of the channel. It will permit him to choose the sites he wishes to fish before he starts his trip, and in doing so save him a considerable amount of time.

The Recommended Maximum Fishing Depth Chart

First of all it should be made clear that this chart is *not* intended to tell fisherman where to fish. It is intended to show where the fish are likely not to be during a particular month of the year, based on the dissolved oxygen supply. Therefore, the recommendation is that *fishing*

should not be done in the depths where there is no dissolved oxygen present. These depths are indicated by the stippled portion of each chart.

This chart also shows when and where the thermocline forms. The thermocline is the middle layer of water, a portion of which may be rich in oxygen, and is characterized by a rapid drop in temperature. The temperature and oxygen supply of this layer of water is sometimes attractive to fish during the hot summer months. This stratum is indicated on the charts by the diagonal lines.

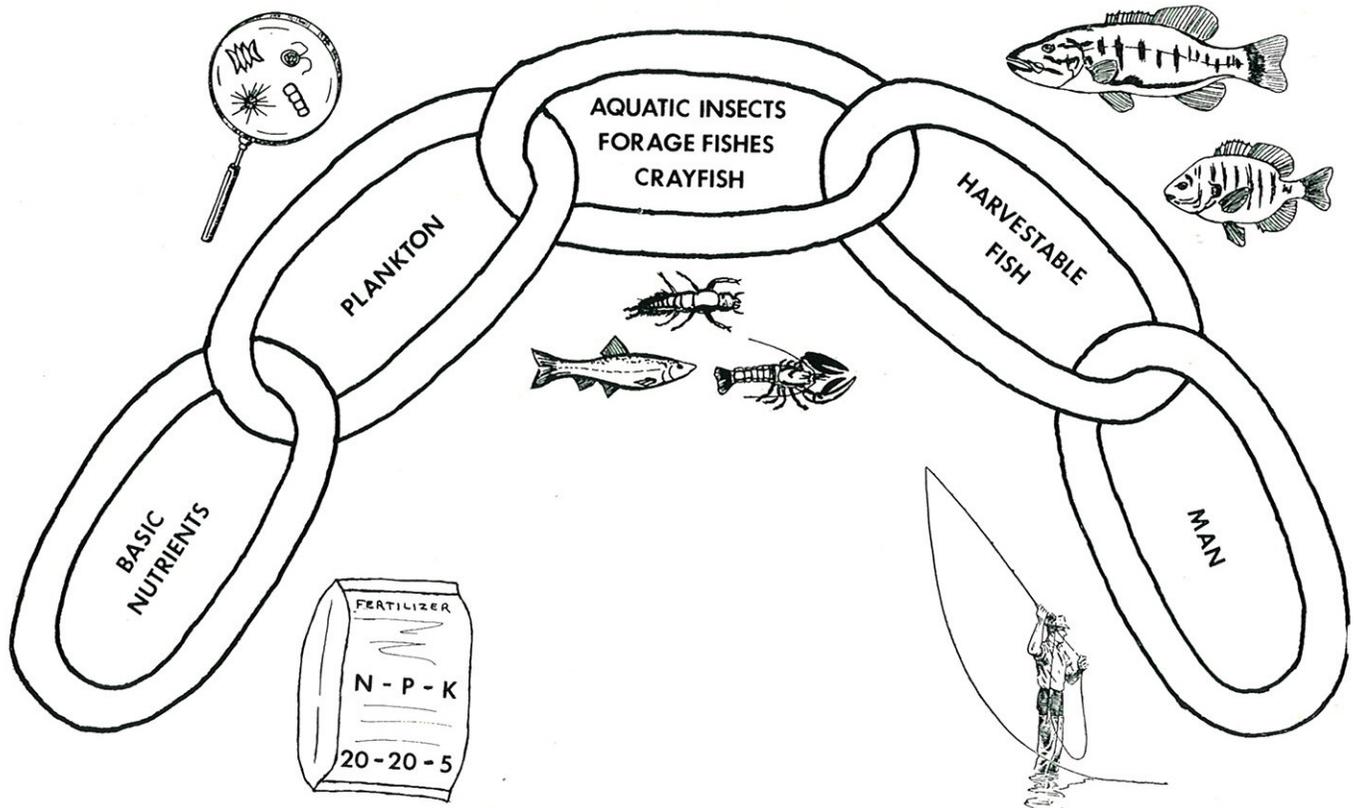
This guide also contains data concerning other physical characteristics, the facilities and location of each lake plus other useful information.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISH MANAGEMENT

One of the most effective tools used in the management of the state-owned lakes is artificial fertilization. Through it the quality and quantity of fishing in many of our state-owned lakes have been enhanced. This management technique is also the most questioned and misunderstood by fishermen. It seems it has become the scapegoat for the fisherman's inability to catch fish when in reality it is a means by which an infertile unproductive lake becomes fertile and productive. Therefore, I believe a brief explanation of the mechanism of lake fertilization is in order.

There are two basic facts one must accept before an understanding of fertilization can be reached. The first one is that plant life depends on 16 essential elements, in varying amounts, for growth and reproduction. Three of these elements—nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), and potassium (K) are required in large amounts compared to the others (excluding carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) and are present in the fertilizer. The second one is that all animal life is either directly or indirectly dependent on plant life. With these two facts in mind we can now proceed to the food chain which is diagrammed on the following page.

*Due to the large size of Beshear and Malone Lakes, the contour lines have been omitted.



FOOD CHAIN DIAGRAM

The fertilizer is the first link of the chain. The next link in the chain is the microscopic, free floating or drifting plants and animals more commonly known as plankton. The third link includes the aquatic insects, crayfish and forage fish (small fish, regardless of species, that can be eaten by the largemouth bass, crappie and other predators). Following this we have the harvestable fish (fish of a size large enough to be desirable to the angler). Finally we arrive at man (the angler) who is the object of all this management in the first place. It can now be seen how, with each link feeding and depending on the one before it, the fertilizer indirectly benefits or puts flesh on the bass and bluegill and consequently increases the fish production in a lake, thus providing a good crop of desirable size fish for the angler to harvest.

NOTES ON THE THREE MAIN SPECIES OF FISH FOUND IN ALL THE STATE-OWNED LAKES

The Largemouth Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

The largemouth bass reaches legal size (12 inches) in the state-owned lakes after three years of growth and weighs approximately one pound. Under optimum conditions spawning can occur during the second year of growth. Spawning usually begins when the water temperature exceeds 60° F. in the latter part of April or early May. At that time the male constructs a nest in the bottom in water from two to six feet deep. When the female enters his territory he entices her to the nest where the eggs are deposited a few at a time, with intermittent fertilizing by the male. A two pound female will contain approximately 8,000 eggs. The male remains to guard the nest

and keeps the eggs clean by fanning them with his tail. Incubation takes from two to six days depending on the temperature.

After hatching the fry will remain in a swarm or school in and around the nest. During this period their numbers will be greatly reduced as a result of the predation by other fish, aquatic insects, and crayfish. From the nest the small bass move out into the lake seeking food and shelter along the weed beds and are in constant danger of being eaten by a larger predator. After their first year of growth they will attain a length of approximately 3-5 inches, by the end of the second year they will measure 8-10 inches, and at the end of the third year they will be 11 to 13 inches in length weighing almost one pound.

The largemouth bass has quite an appetite and will eat a variety of food. He prefers the crayfish to any other food item, but will usually feed in proportion to the abundance of the food present. As far as catching him is concerned this depends a great deal on the skill, knowhow, and luck of the angler. However, in the early spring he succumbs quite readily to the simulated minnow type baits. During the hotter summer months the purple worm fished at night is quite effective and in the fall a fly rod and popping bug produce nice catches.

The Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)

After three years of growth in a fertilized state-owned lake the bluegill will attain a length of eight inches and weigh approximately 0.40 pound. Spawning occurs throughout the summer from mid-May to early September. The bluegill is a communal spawner and oftentimes 10 to 20 males will construct their nests almost side by side, creating what is commonly known as a "bed". The nest is a shallow depression two to six inches deep fanned out by the male. After the nest has been completed the female is attracted to the nest and induced to spawn. The eggs are deposited on the clean bottom of the nest and fertilized by the male. The female then departs leaving the male to guard the nest and aerate the eggs by a gentle fanning of his tail. A seven inch female bluegill will produce about 12,000 eggs. Hatching takes from two to five days depending on the temperature.

After hatching the young bluegill moves out into the lake seeking food and shelter around the edges and along the weed beds and becomes fare game for any other creature with an appetite for small bluegill. As he grows (to three inches the first year; to 5 and 6 inches the second year; and to 7 and 8 inches the third year, his numbers are constantly being thinned out (provided there is adequate predation), but the ones that survive take up the slack by eating more and by getting bigger until they are finally harvested by the fisherman. This same cycle of reproduction, growth, survival, and harvest is repeated each year.

Bluegill are not choosy about foods and will take almost any kind of bait especially while they are nesting. For unlike the bass which shuns most bait while on the nest, the bluegill will voraciously strike anything that invades its nesting territory. It is not uncommon to take 20 or 30 fish from a large bed. The cane pole equipped with float, split shot and hook baited with worms, grasshoppers or crickets are all one needs to harvest this scrappy and tasty panfish. However, they can be taken on just about any type of tackle one prefers.

The Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)

In 1959, the Division of Fisheries in conjunction with the Frankfort National Fish Hatchery began experimental studies on the feasibility of channel catfish production and stocking. Four years later, in 1963, the Frankfort National Fish Hatchery began production of fry and fingerling channel catfish, and the Division of Fisheries began stocking them in the state-owned lakes. In 1967, Kentucky will receive 50,000 eight-inch fish. This will only be enough to meet the requirements of 20 percent of the 5,119 acres of state-owned lake water at a stocking rate of 50 per acre. It is hoped however, that facilities will be provided in the near future to fill in this gap.

Since the channel catfish does not reproduce successfully in the state-owned lakes, its recruitment is wholly dependent on hatchery production and stocking. During the month of May in the hatchery brood ponds, male and female channel catfish are placed together in pens constructed of concrete blocks. A milk can is placed in each

pen to provide a place in which the female can spawn. Before the female can spawn, however, the male will thoroughly clean the inside of the can. Then when the female is ready she will enter the can and spawn a layer of eggs. The male will then push her aside and fertilize them. This same sequence of spawning and fertilizing is repeated again and again until the female has released all her eggs. The male then drives her out and remains to aerate and knead the eggs with his fins. Hatching takes from eight to ten days, depending on the water temperature, after which the fry are transferred to rearing ponds where they will be fed until the desired stocking length is reached.

The natural food of the small channel catfish consists primarily of crayfish, aquatic insects, other small aquatic organisms, and to a limited extent small fishes. However, after he reaches a length and weight of 18 inches and 2 pounds respectively, his diet will consist largely of other fishes.

The channel catfish may be taken on a variety of tackle using anything from artificial bait to dough balls. The growth of these fishes in the state-owned lakes has been excellent and many of the lakes have yielded specimens exceeding 15 pounds in weight.

REGULATIONS*

FISHES

Size Limits

| | |
|----------|---|
| Bass | 12 inch minimum (No size limit at Greenbo Lake) |
| Bluegill | No size limit |
| Walleye | 15 inch minimum |

Creel Limits

| | Daily | Possession |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Bass | 10 | 20 |
| Bluegill | No limits | |
| Crappie | 60 | 60 |
| Walleye | 10 | 10 |
| Trout | 5 | 10 |
| Frogs | 15 | 30 |

*These regulations are subject to change. It is therefore recommended that the fisherman or boater check with the local Conservation Officer or the boat dock operator before starting his trip.

BOAT

Maximum Length

No boat with a centerline longer than 16 feet may be used in any state-owned lake, canoes excepted.

Horsepower

- No motor of any type is permitted on the following lakes:
 - Chenoa Lake
 - Carter Caves Lake
- Electric motors *only* may be used on the following lakes:
 - Spurlington Lake
 - Marion County Lake
 - Washburn Lake
 - McNeely Lake
- No motor larger than 6 horsepower may be used on the following lake:
 - Greenbo Lake
- No motor larger than 10 horsepower may be used on the following lakes:
 - Carpenter Lake
 - Kingfisher Lake
 - Bullock Pen Lake
 - Boltz Lake
 - Falmouth Lake
 - Elmer Davis Lake
 - Beaver Lake
 - Shanty Hollow Lake
- There is no size limit on motors used in the following lakes:
 - Guist Creek Lake
 - Lake Malone
 - Lake Beshear

Water Skiing

Water skiing is permitted on Guist Creek Lake, Lake Malone and Lake Beshear during the period from June 1 through September 10 annually, during the daylight hours of 10:00 a.m. to sunset and only in those areas designated and marked as "ski areas" by buoys and/or signs by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Water skiing is prohibited in coves or embayments of the lakes.

SEASONS

Fish

Open year around

Frogs

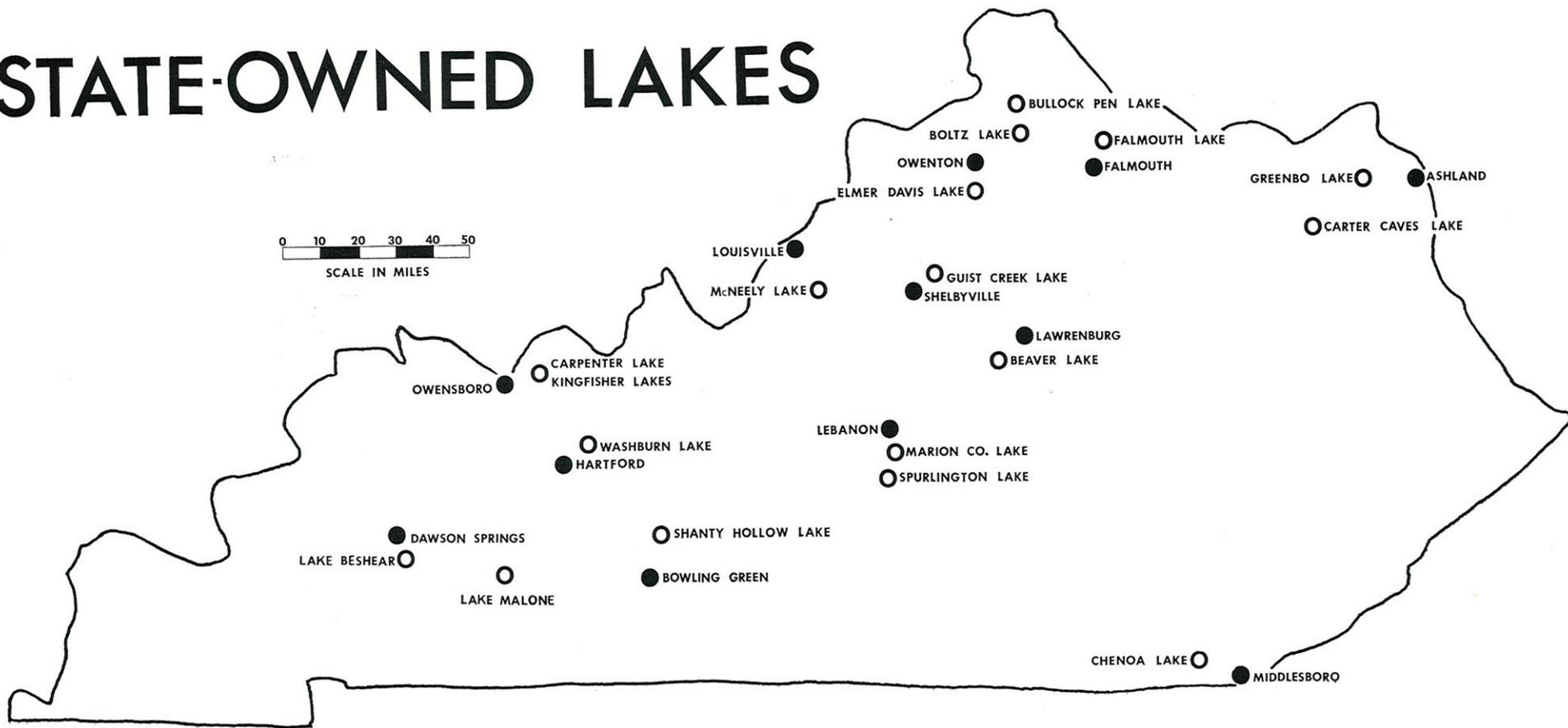
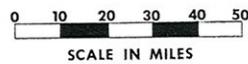
May 15-October 31

A list of the species stocked in 18 state-owned lakes while under the management of the Division of Fisheries.

| NAME OF LAKE | Largemouth bass | Kentucky bass* | White bass* | Bluegill | Redear sunfish | Black crappie | Channel catfish | Threadfin shad* | Northern pike* | Rainbow trout* | Brook silverside* | Walleye* |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| Beaver | x | | | x | | | x | | | x | | |
| Beshear | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Boltz | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Bullock Pen | x | x | x | x | | x | x | | | | | |
| Carpenter | x | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Carter Caves | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Chenoa | x | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | |
| Elmer Davis | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Falmouth | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Greenbo | x | | | x | x | | x | | x | x | | |
| Guist Creek | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | | |
| Kingfisher | x | | | x | x | | x | | | | | |
| McNeely | x | x | | x | | | x | | | | x | x |
| Malone | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | | |
| Marion County | x | x | | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Shanty Hollow | x | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Spurlington | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Washburn | x | | | x | | | x | | | | | |

*Experimental Stocking.

STATE-OWNED LAKES



Maps, Charts, Physical Data

Facilities,

and Locations

BEAVER LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Beaver Lake is located in Anderson County approximately 10 miles southwest of Lawrenceburg off U. S. 62. The lake was built in 1963 and opened to public fishing in 1964. Boats, motors, bait and refreshments can be acquired at the privately owned dock. A fee is charged for boat launching.

THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, black crappie, channel catfish, bluegill, longear sunfish, and black bullheads. Bluegill are taken readily on crickets, worms and flies. The lake is supporting a standing crop of 229 pounds of fish per acre. One-half of this weight is com-

posed of fish large enough to be desirable to the angler. There is an excellent channel catfish population in this lake.

PHYSICAL DATA

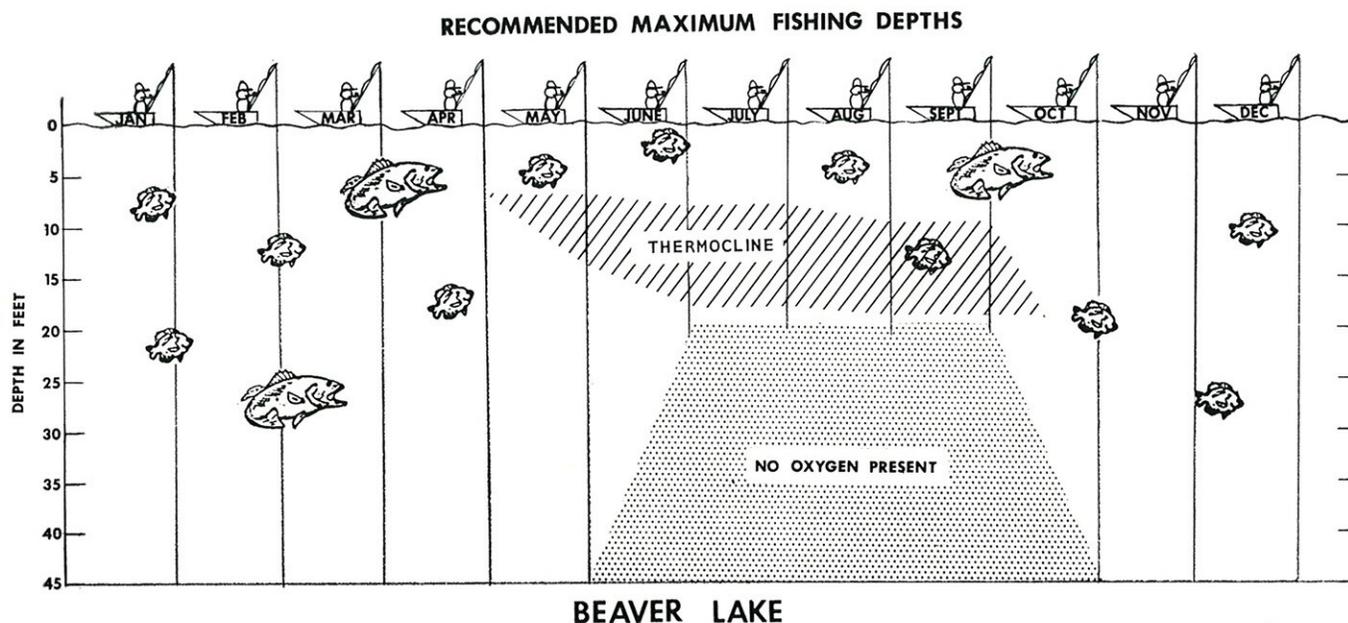
Surface acres ----- 170
 Miles shoreline ----- 10.5
 Maximum depth ----- 47 ft.
 Mean depth ----- 16.6 ft.

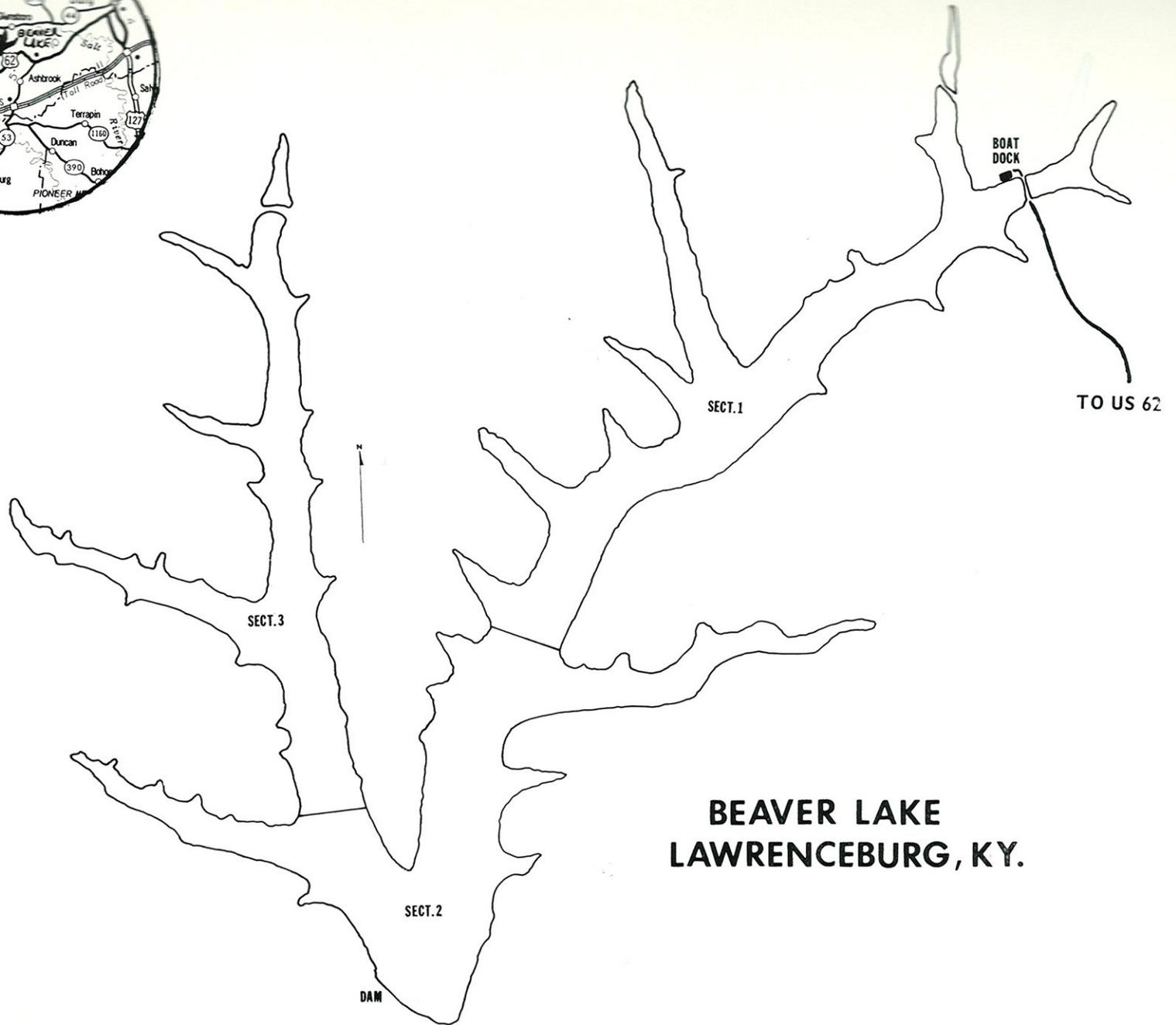
Volume

Acre feet ----- 2,833
 Gallons ----- 923,181,600

Average surface temperatures

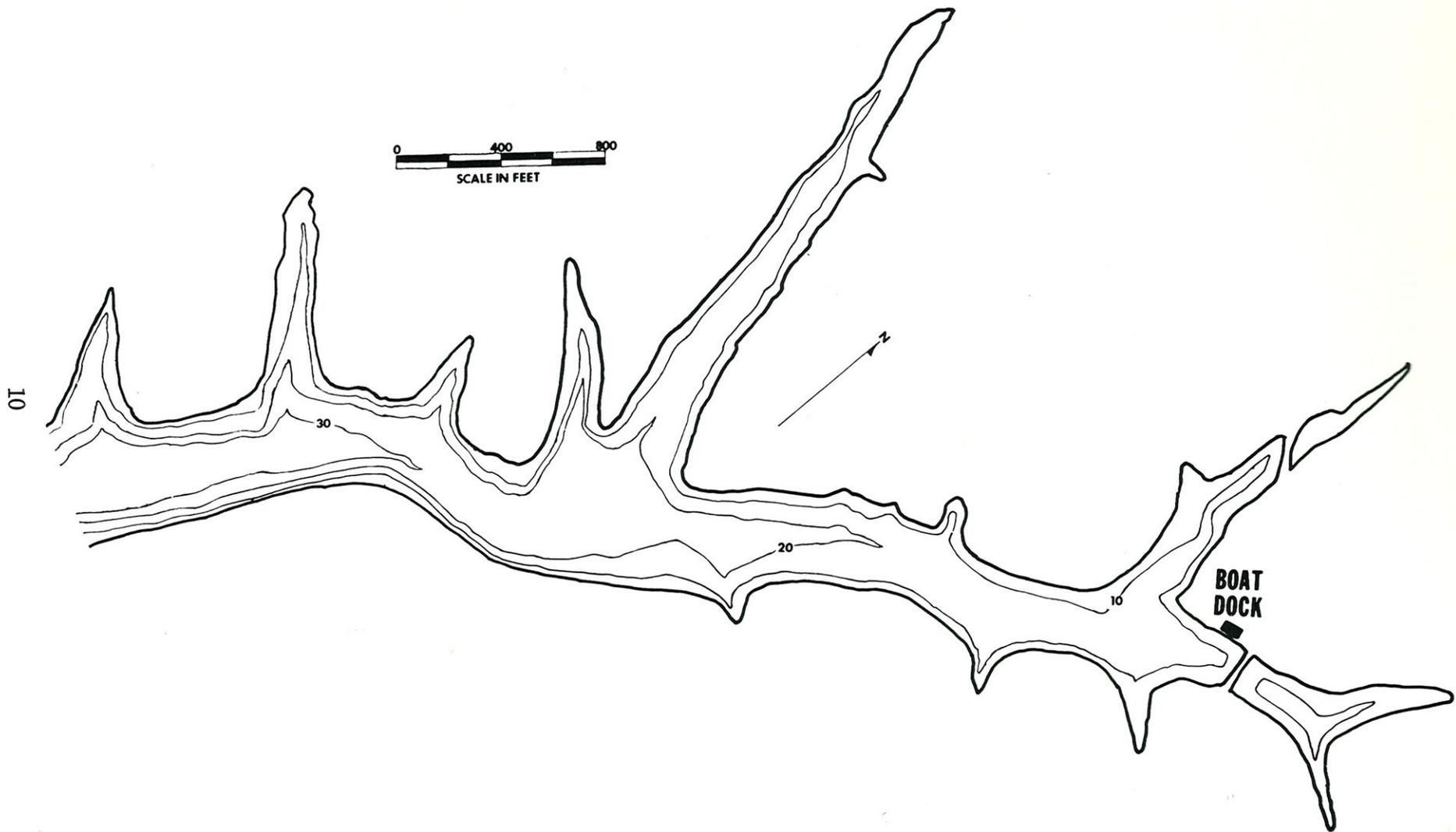
Maximum ----- 84.0° F.
 Minimum ----- 40.0° F.



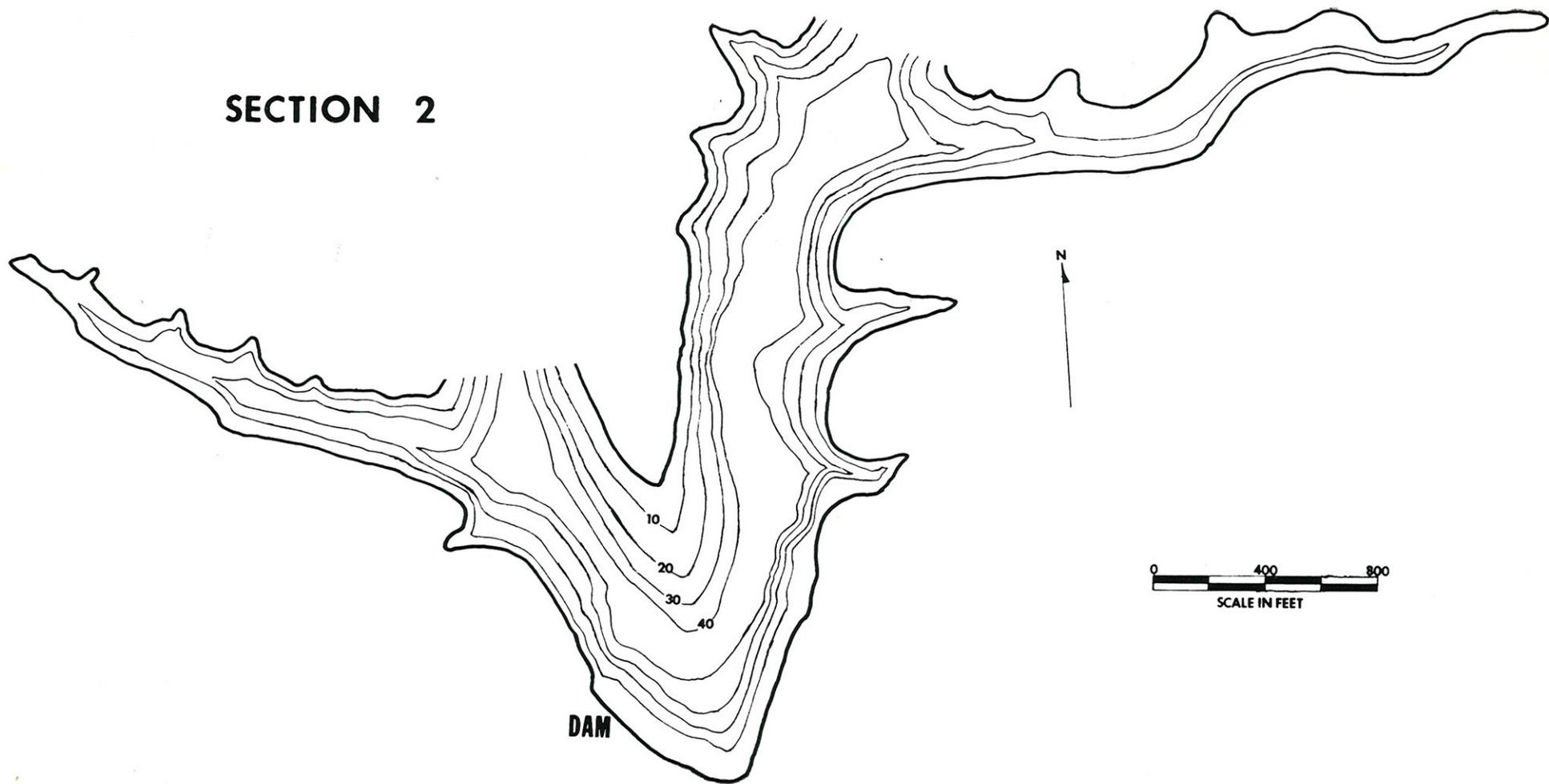


**BEAVER LAKE
LAWRENCEBURG, KY.**

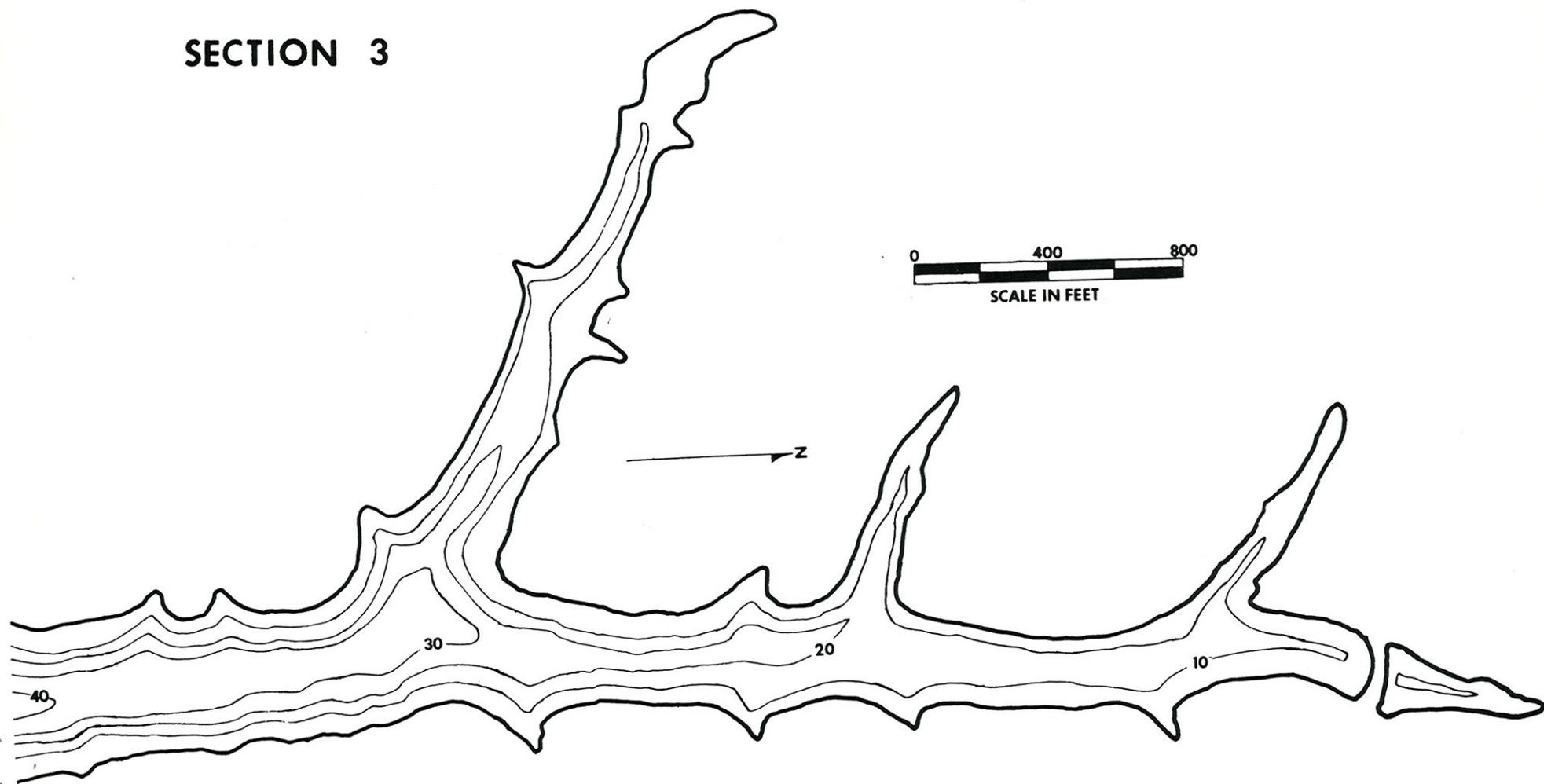
SECTION 1



SECTION 2



SECTION 3



THESE ARE YOUR LAKES —
WHY NOT TREAT THEM AS SUCH!!!



DON'T THROW IT!—STOW IT!—UNTIL YOU CAN PLACE IT IN A TRASH CONTAINER

TRIPLEFIELD
KY 66

LAKE BESHEAR

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Lake Beshear is located in the center of the Pennyrile Forest State Park approximately 4 miles south of Dawson Springs off State Highway 672. The lake lies in Caldwell and Christian Counties. It was built in 1962 and opened to public fishing in 1964. Boat docks at the lake provide launching ramps, boats, motors and bait. Other facilities include swimming, camping and picnicing areas.

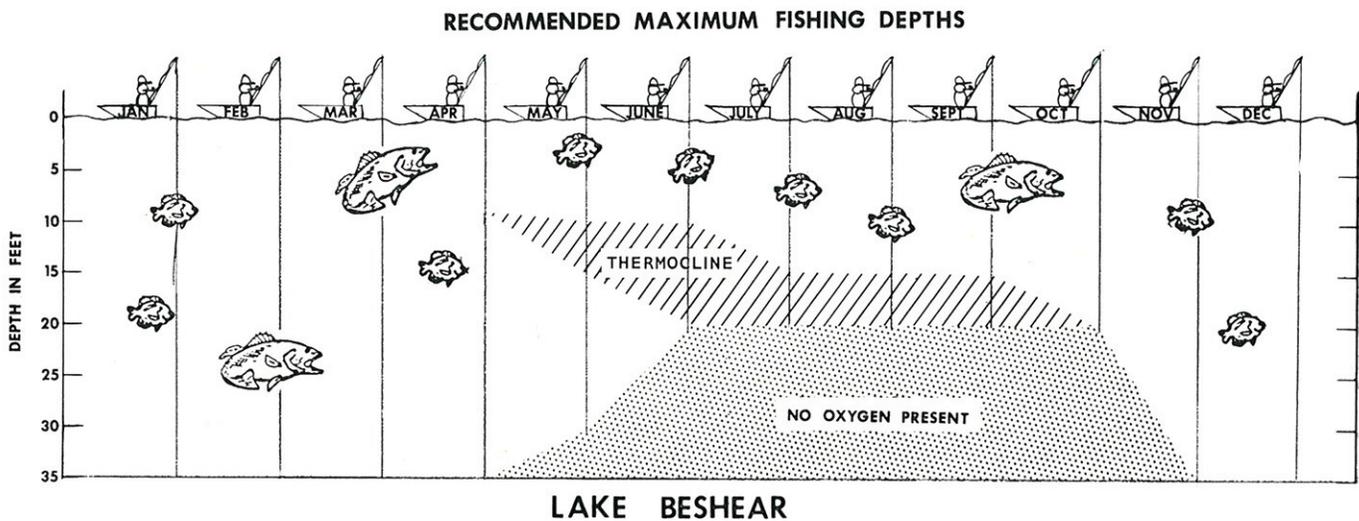
THE FISHERY

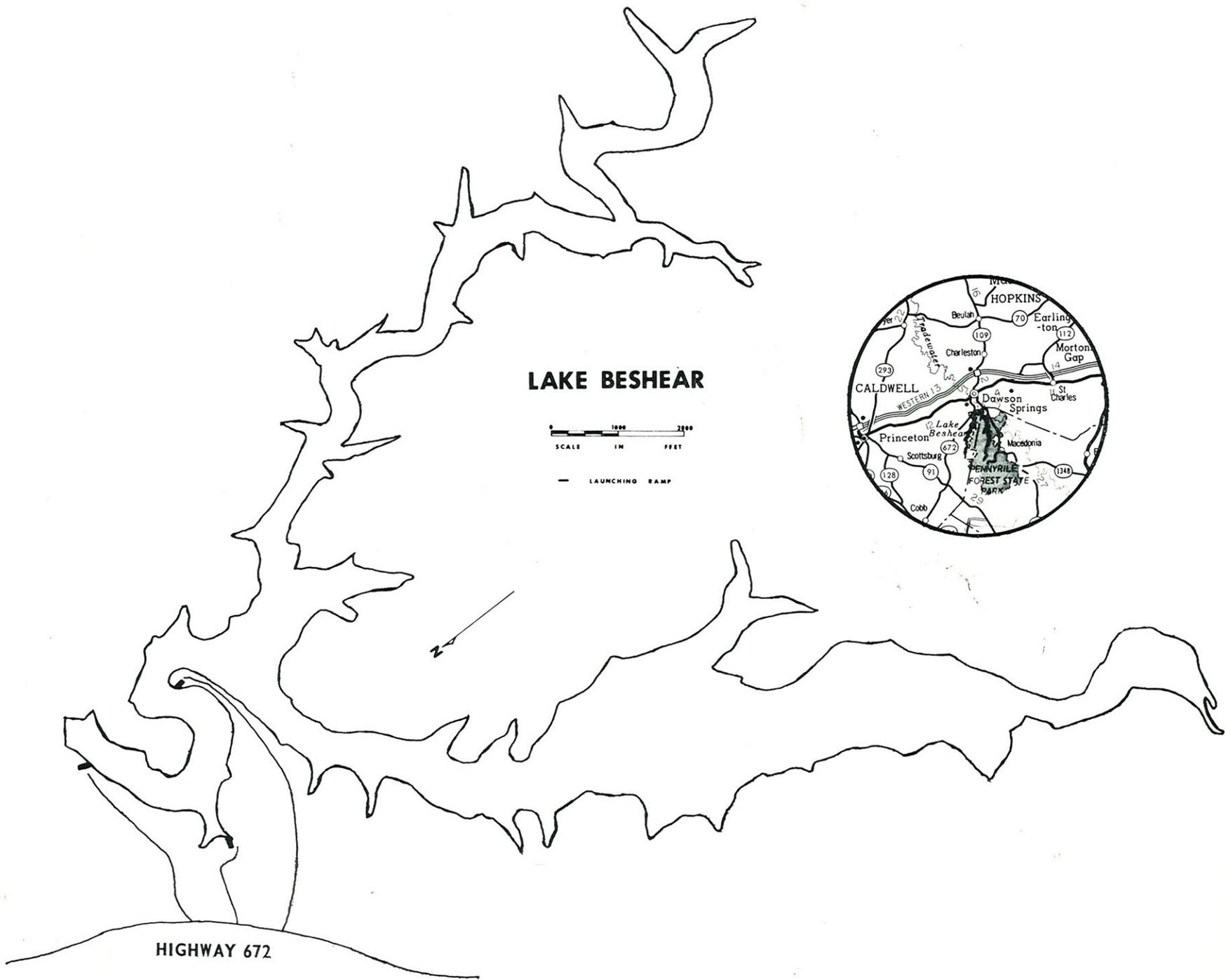
Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, white crappie, bluegill, green sunfish, long-ear sunfish, warmouth, flier, pirate perch, black

bullheads, yellow bullheads, white sucker, emerald shiner, golden shiner, carp, grass pickerel and bowfin.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 712 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 21.5 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 35 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 14.9 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 10,648 |
| Gallons | ----- | 3,469,425,062 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 90.5° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 42.5° F. |





BOLTZ LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

This lake is located in Grant County approximately 4 miles from Dry Ridge off State Highway 467. It was built in 1956 and opened to fishing in 1958. Facilities at the lake include a boat dock and launching ramp. Boats, motors and bait may be acquired at the dock.

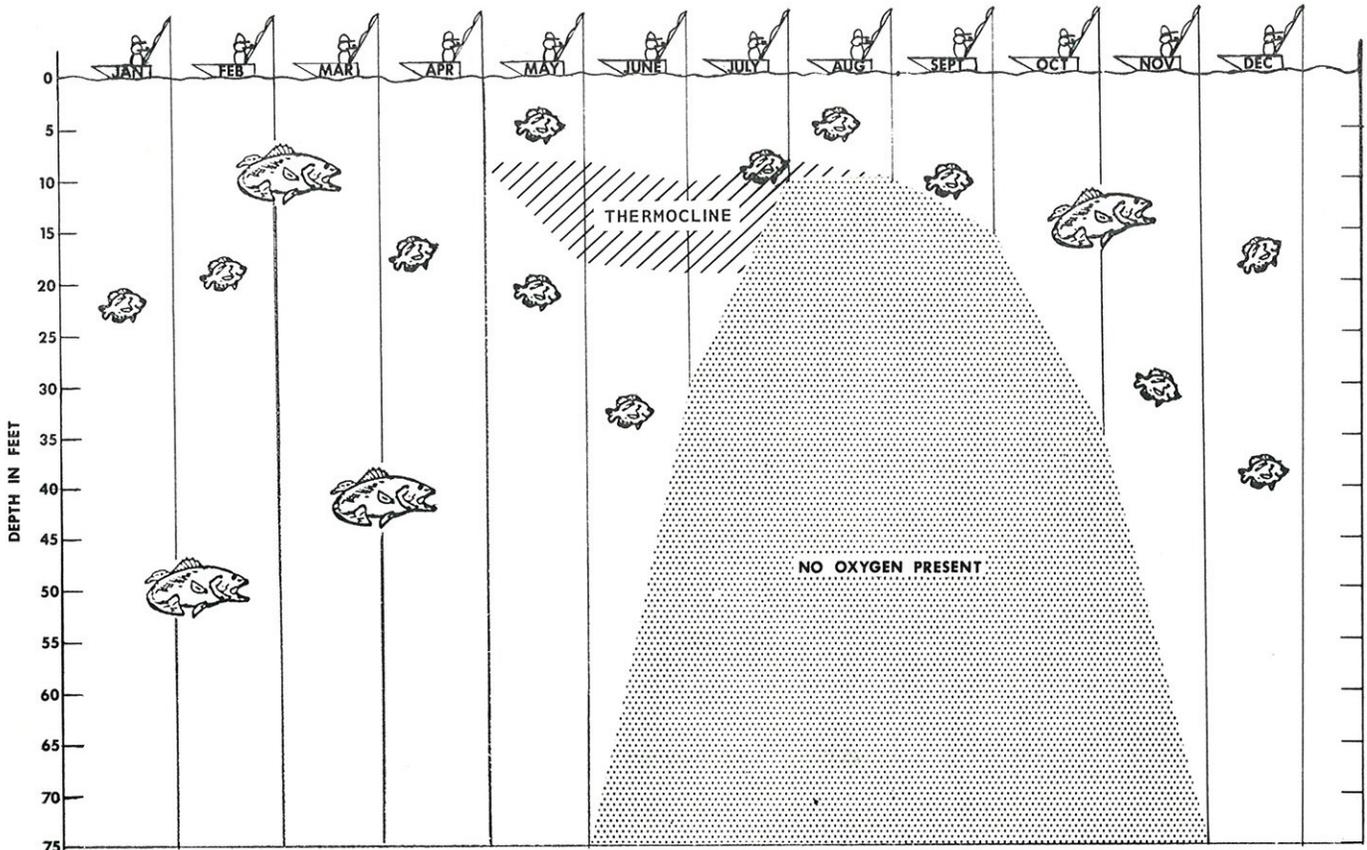
THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, white crappie, bluegill, green sunfish, redear sunfish, channel catfish, flathead catfish, black bullhead, white sucker, bluntnose minnow, and fathead minnow.

PHYSICAL DATA

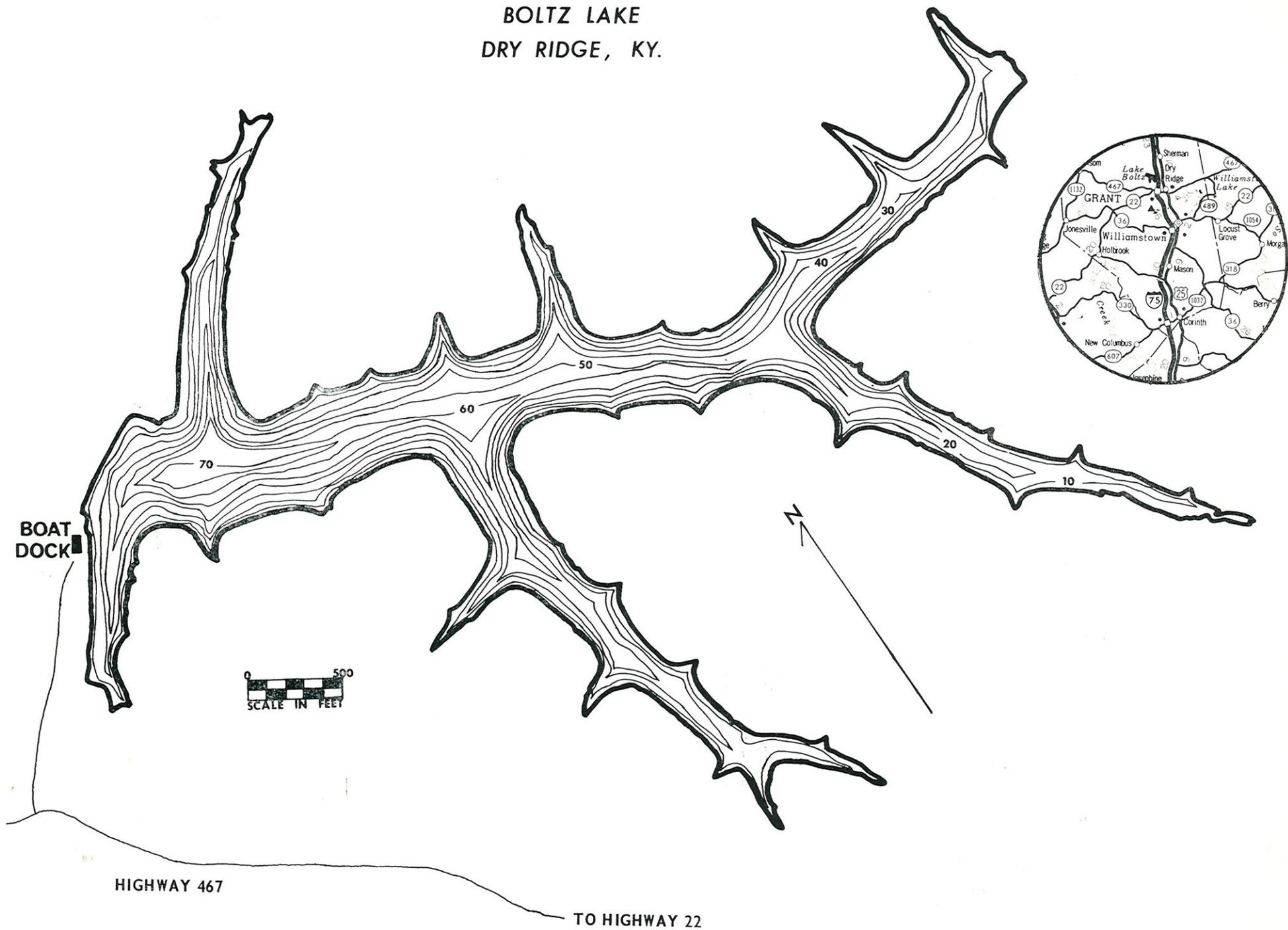
| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 93 plus 3 across I-75 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 6.6 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 72 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 26.4 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 2,453 |
| Gallons | ----- | 799,310,050 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 85.0° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 38.0° F. |

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FISHING DEPTHS



BOLTZ LAKE

BOLTZ LAKE
DRY RIDGE, KY.



BULLOCK PEN LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Bullock Pen is located in Grant County approximately 2 miles west of Crittenden off Highway 491. It was built in 1953 and opened to fishing in 1955. Docks at the lake provide boats, motors, and tackle. A launching ramp is also available for those who want to use their own boats.

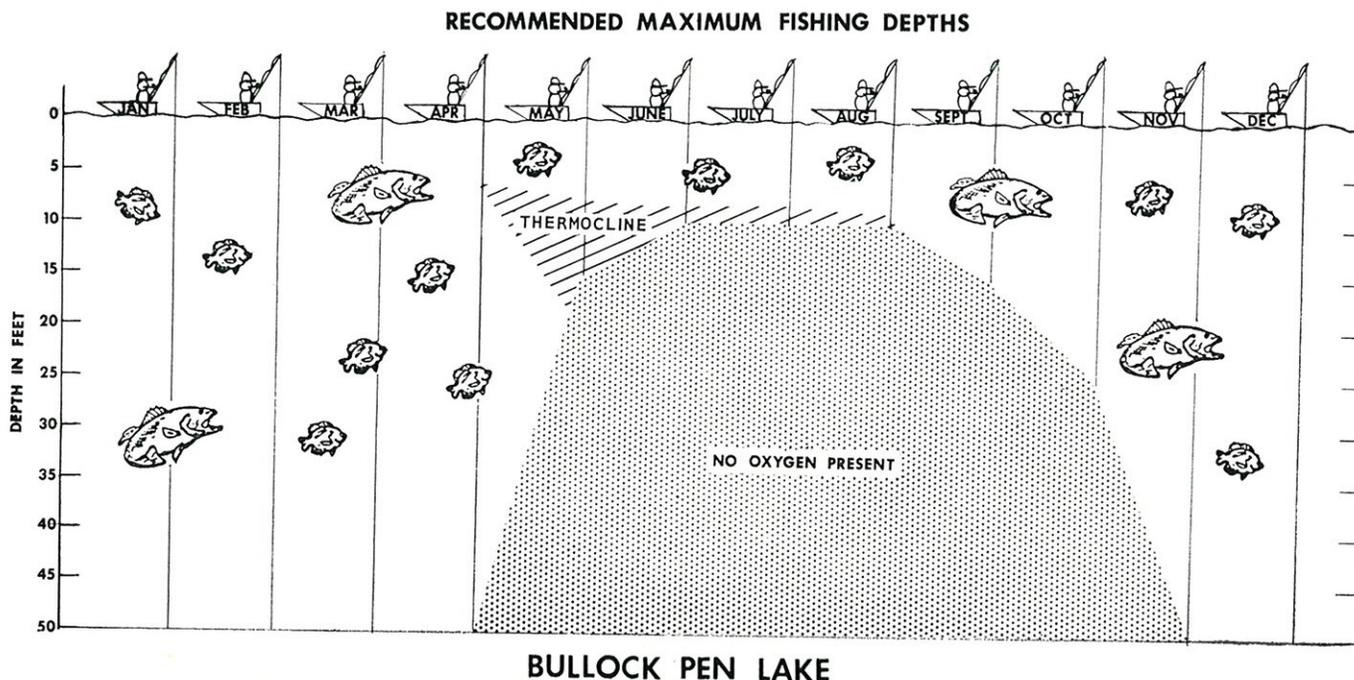
THE FISHERY

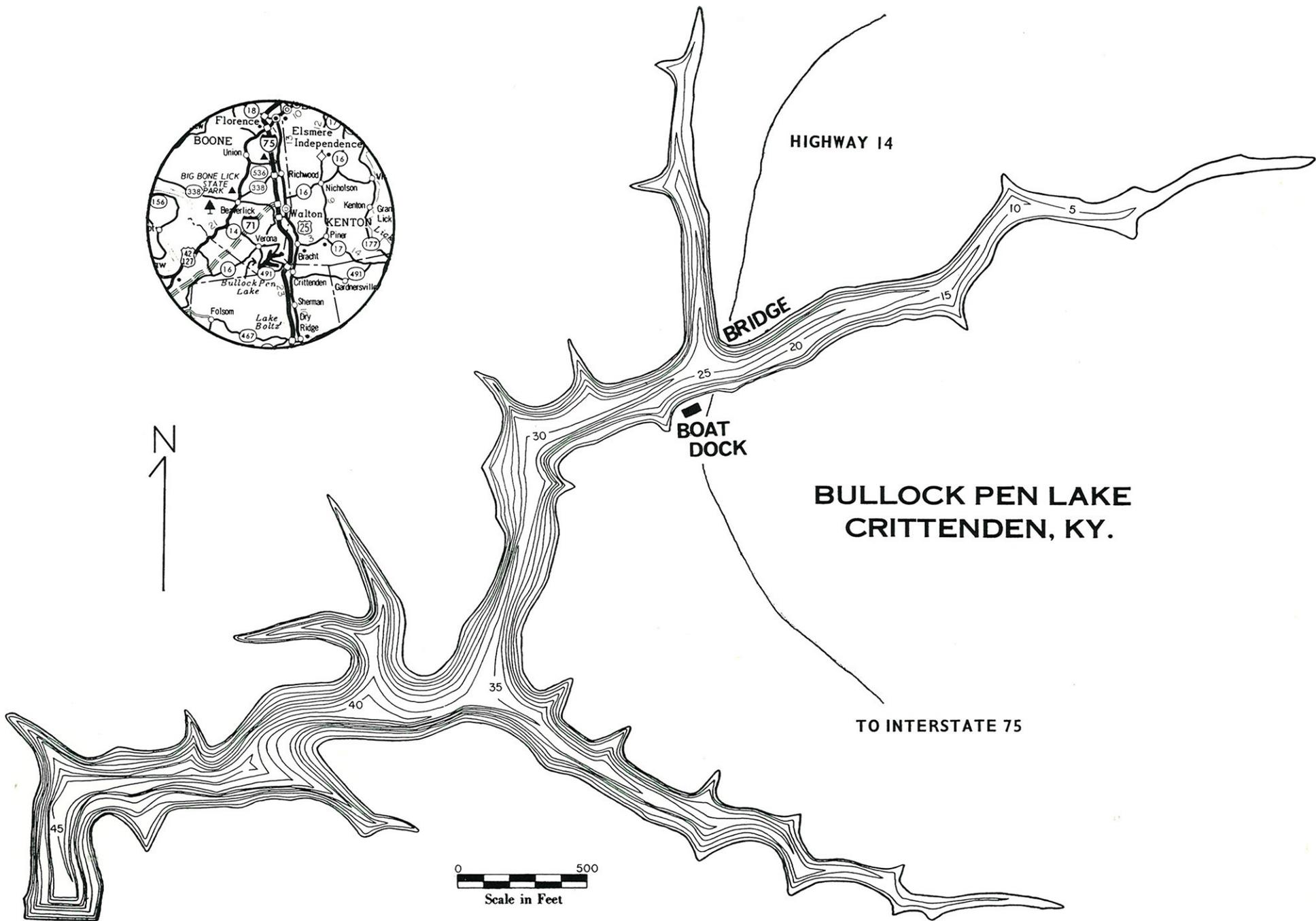
Species that may be taken include largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, white crappie, channel catfish and yellow bullhead. Nice catches of bass and bluegill are taken an-

nually. Creel surveys indicate fisherman success at 3.6 fish per hour or 7.3 fish per trip.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 142.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 11.4 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 48.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 21.3 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 3,026 |
| Gallons | ----- | 985,875,803 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 83.6° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 38.2° F. |





CARPENTER LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Daviess County approximately 10 miles northeast of Owensboro, off Highway 405. Facilities include a gravelled launching area, a boat dock, and a parking area. The dock furnishes boats and tackle. The lake was built in 1936 and opened to fishing in 1938.

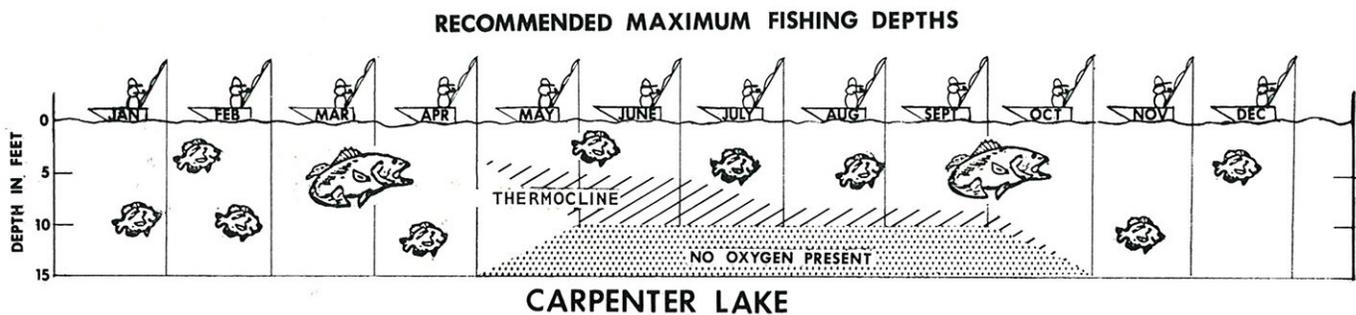
THE FISHERY

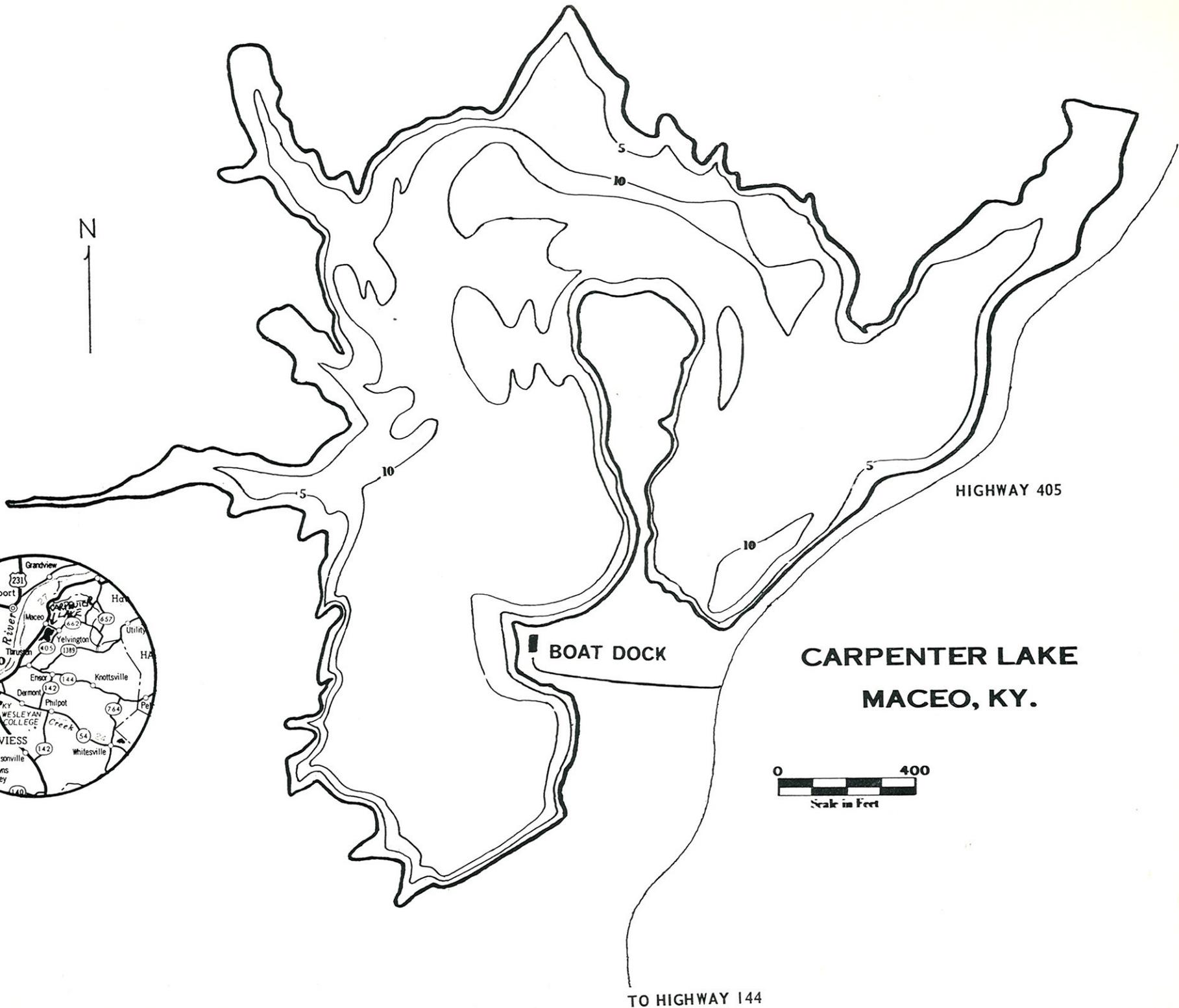
Carpenter is primarily a bluegill lake from which numerous catches of 7-9 inch bluegill are taken each year. Other species include largemouth bass, redear sunfish, green sunfish, warmouth, black bullhead, yellow bullhead, and channel catfish. Fisherman success was rated at 1.9 fish per hour or 8.4 fish per trip. This lake con-

tains approximately 88 pounds of fish per acre. Of this weight approximately 67 percent are of a size desirable to the angler.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 68.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 3.0 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 14.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 8.0 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 564 |
| Gallons | ----- | 183,643,724 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 88.4° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 36.5° F. |





**CARPENTER LAKE
MACEO, KY.**

TO HIGHWAY 144

CARTER CAVES LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Carter County in Carter Caves State Park approximately 13 miles west of Grayson. The Park provides a lodge and restaurant with accommodations from May 15 through November 1. No private boats are allowed on the lake; however, boats can be rented at the dock. Other attractions include a cave, excellent camping facilities, a bridle path, picnic grounds and a swimming area. The lake was built in 1953 and opened to fishing in 1955.

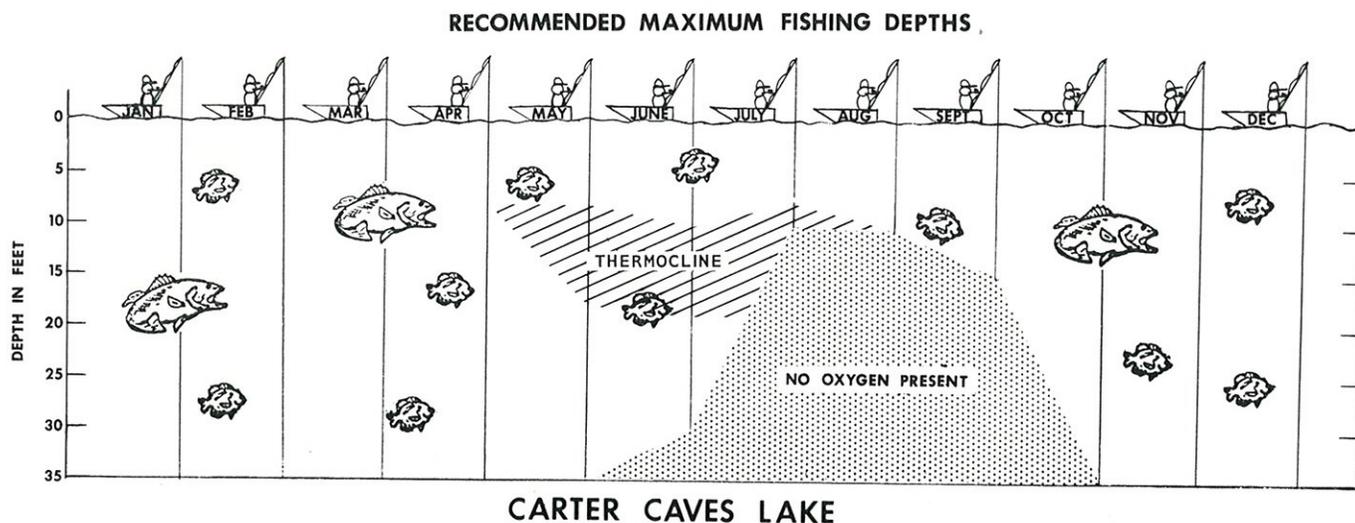
THE FISHERY

The lake offers a variety of fish which include largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, longear sunfish, white crappie, rock bass,

and yellow bullhead. Fisherman success at this lake is approximately 1 fish per hour or 5 fish per trip.

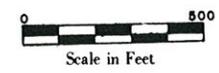
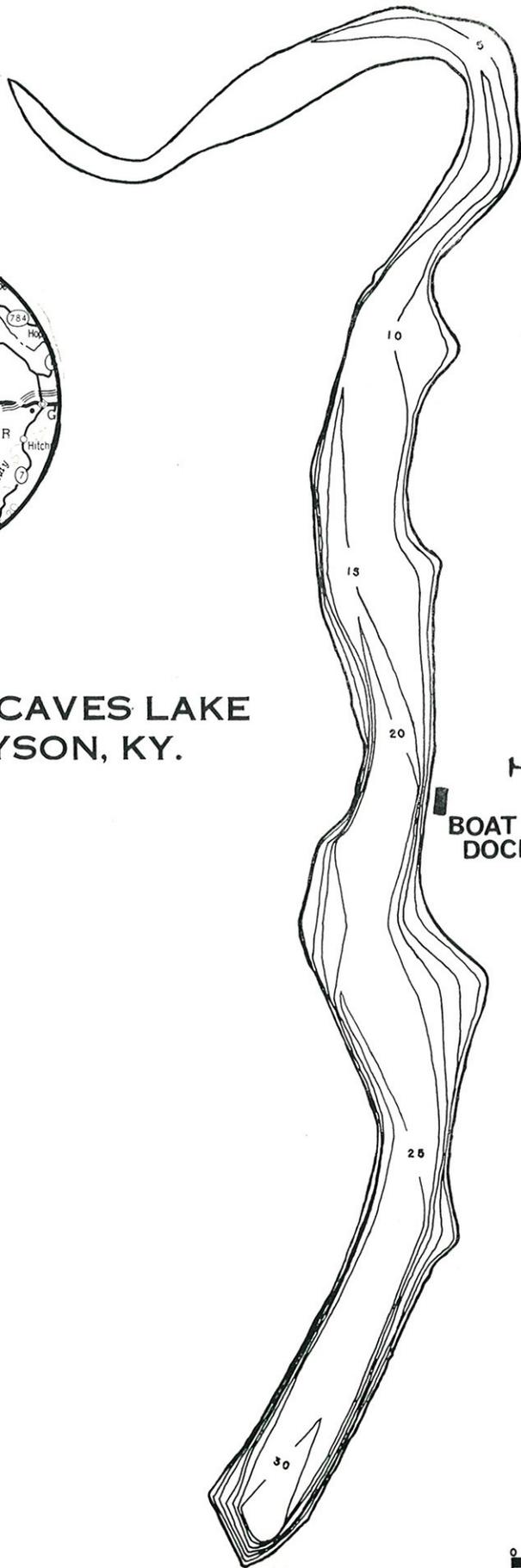
PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 37.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 2.1 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 32.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 14.1 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 522 |
| Gallons | ----- | 170,167,861 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 85.9° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 40.5° F. |





**CARTER CAVES LAKE
GRAYSON, KY.**



CHENOA LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Bell County approximately 15 miles west of Pineville on Highway 190. The lake was built in 1953 and was opened to public fishing in 1955. Facilities include a swimming area and picnic grounds.

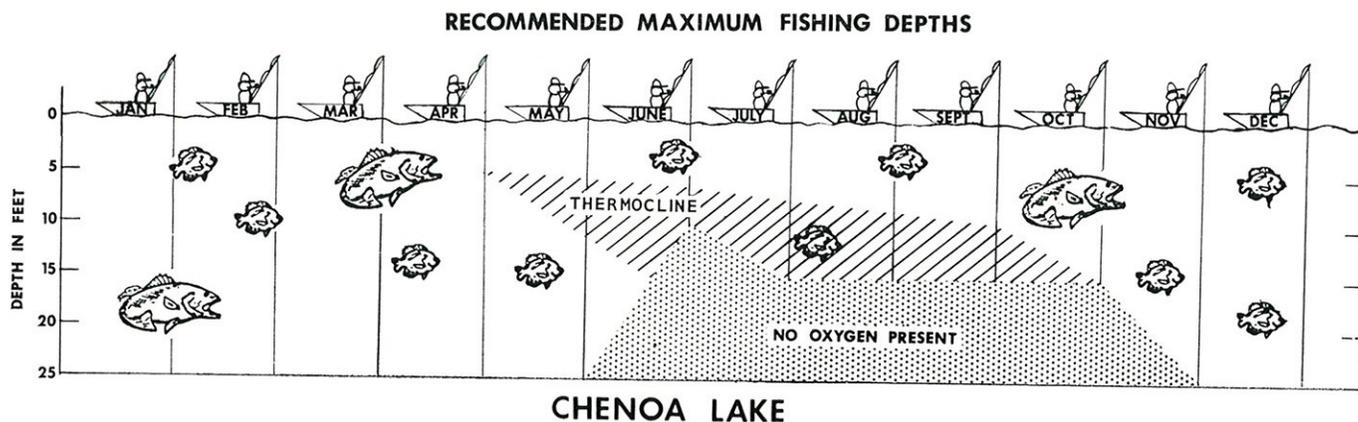
THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, bluegill, white crappie, green sunfish, redear sunfish, channel catfish and brown bullhead. Based on a recent study fisherman success was rated at 1.6 fish per hour or 8 fish per trip. This lake is supporting approximately 103 pounds of

fish per acre. One-half of this weight is made up of desirable size fish.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 32.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 1.5 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 27.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 15.5 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 498 |
| Gallons | ----- | 162,366,317 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 82.4° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 36.7° F. |



ELMER DAVIS LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Owen County just outside Owenton, off Highway 22. There is a dock which provides boats, motors, and a paved launching ramp. The lake was built in 1958, stocked the following year and opened to public fishing in 1960.

THE FISHERY

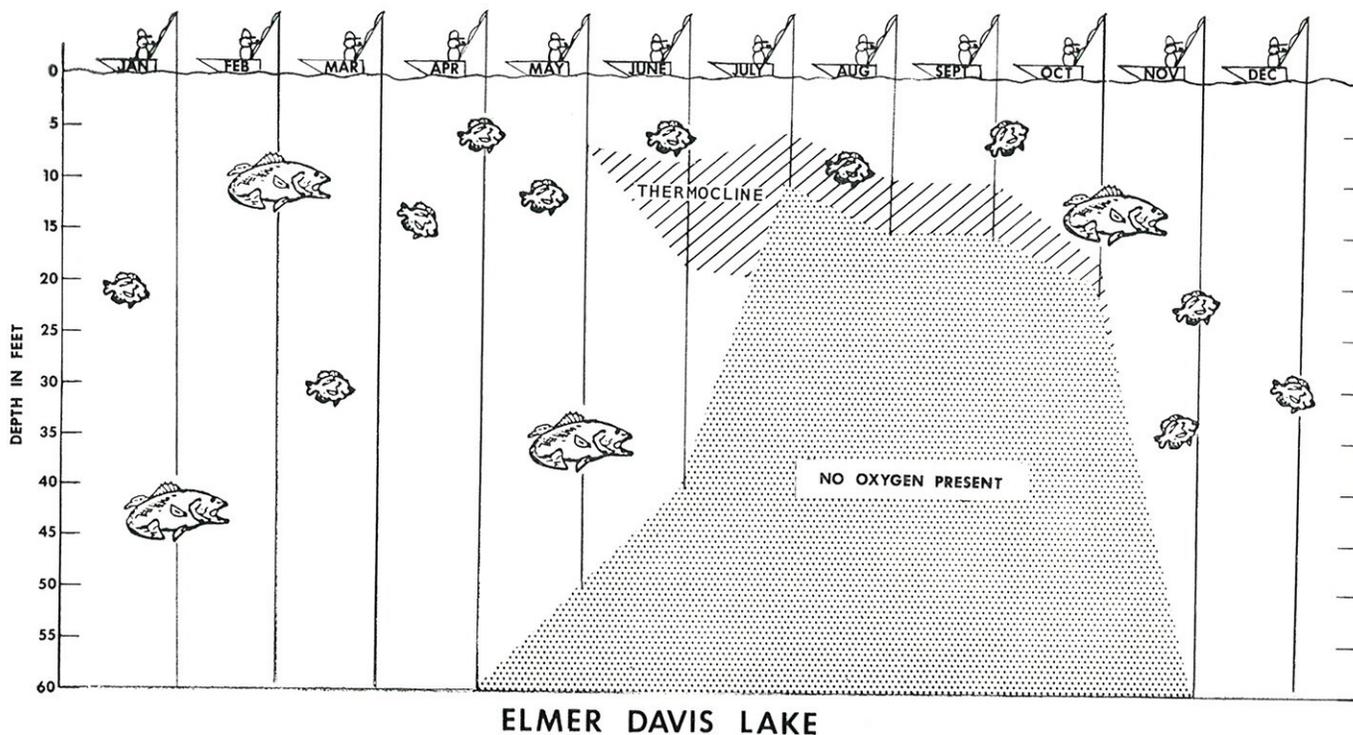
Species present in the lake include, largemouth bass, bluegill, longear sunfish, warmouth, black crappie, white crappie, channel catfish and black bullhead. During early summer both bass and bluegill are taken quite readily on the fly rod popping bug. Based on recent creel surveys fishermen were successful at the rate of 1.2 fish per

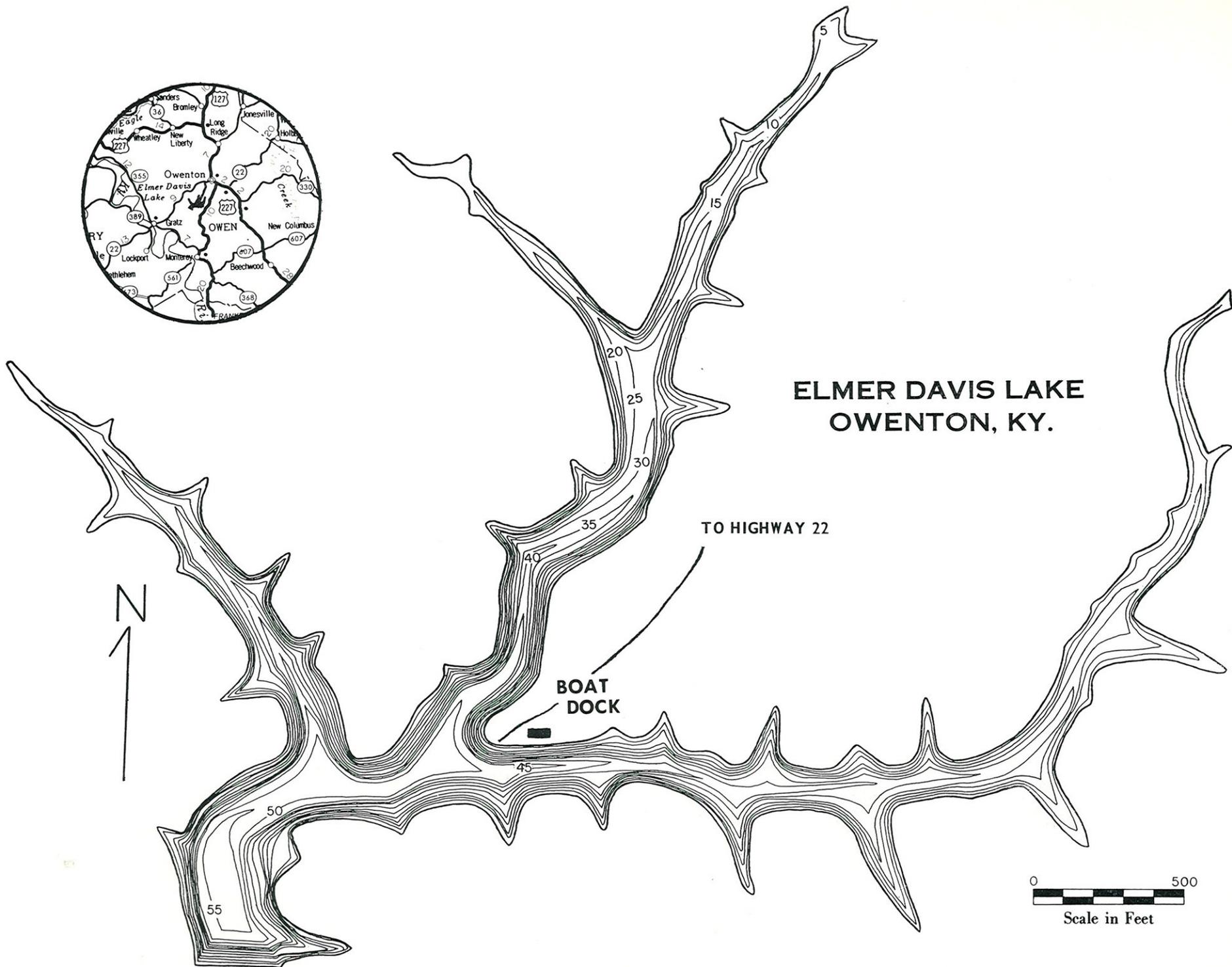
hour or 5.9 fish per trip. This lake is supporting approximately 131 pounds of fish per acre. Approximately one-half of this weight is composed of desirable size fish.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 140.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 5.6 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 59.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 22.1 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 3,088 |
| Gallons | ----- | 1,006,098,127 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 83.5° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 39.3° F. |

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FISHING DEPTHS





FALMOUTH LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Falmouth Lake is located in Pendleton County approximately 3 miles northeast of Falmouth off State Highway 159 in Falmouth Lake State Park. The lake was built in 1961 and opened to public fishing in 1963. The park provides a launching ramp and dock at which boats and motors can be rented. There is also a swimming area, picnicing facilities and camping sites.

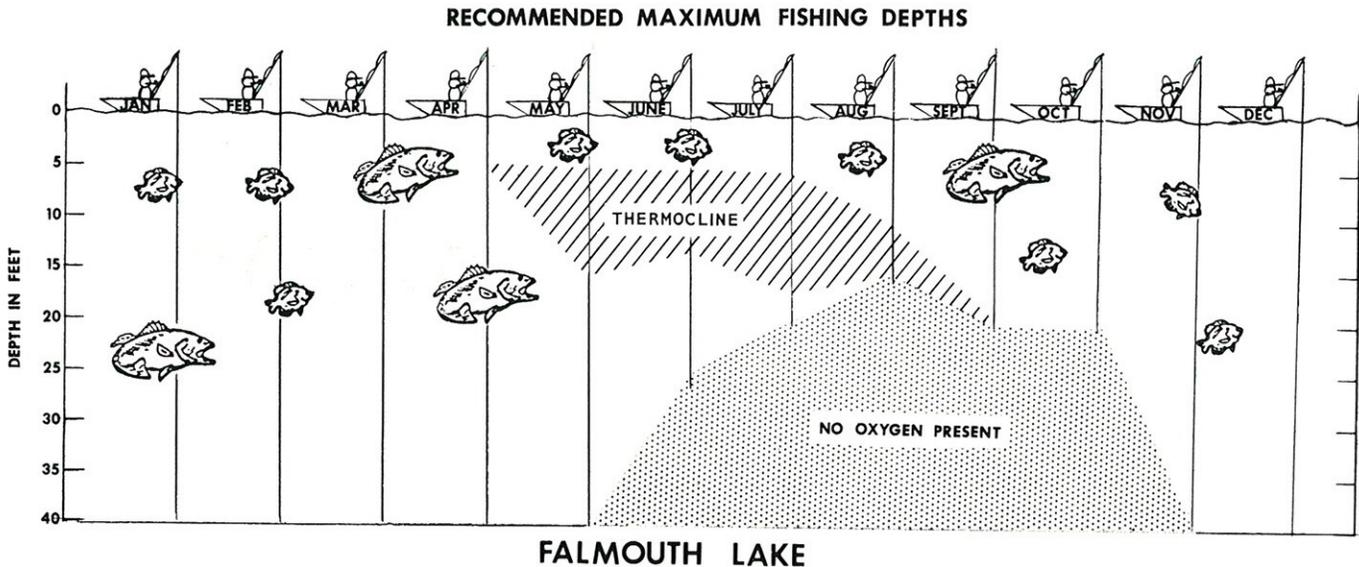
THE FISHERY

Species that are present in the lake include the largemouth bass, bluegill, green sunfish, longear sunfish, white sucker, black bullhead, yellow bullhead, and channel catfish. This lake supports a

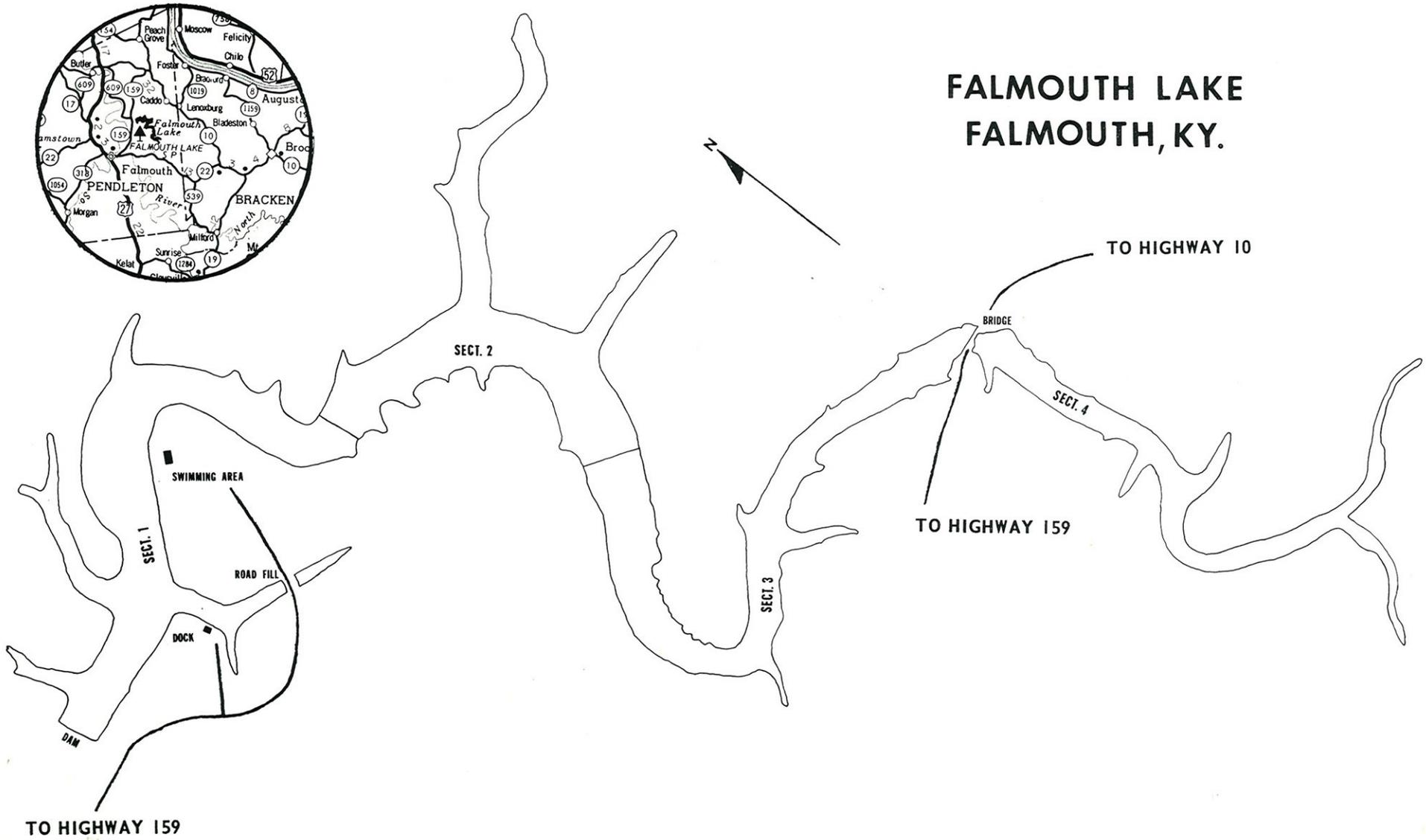
standing crop of approximately 145 pounds of fish per acre. Sixty-two percent of this weight is composed of desirable size fish.

PHYSICAL DATA

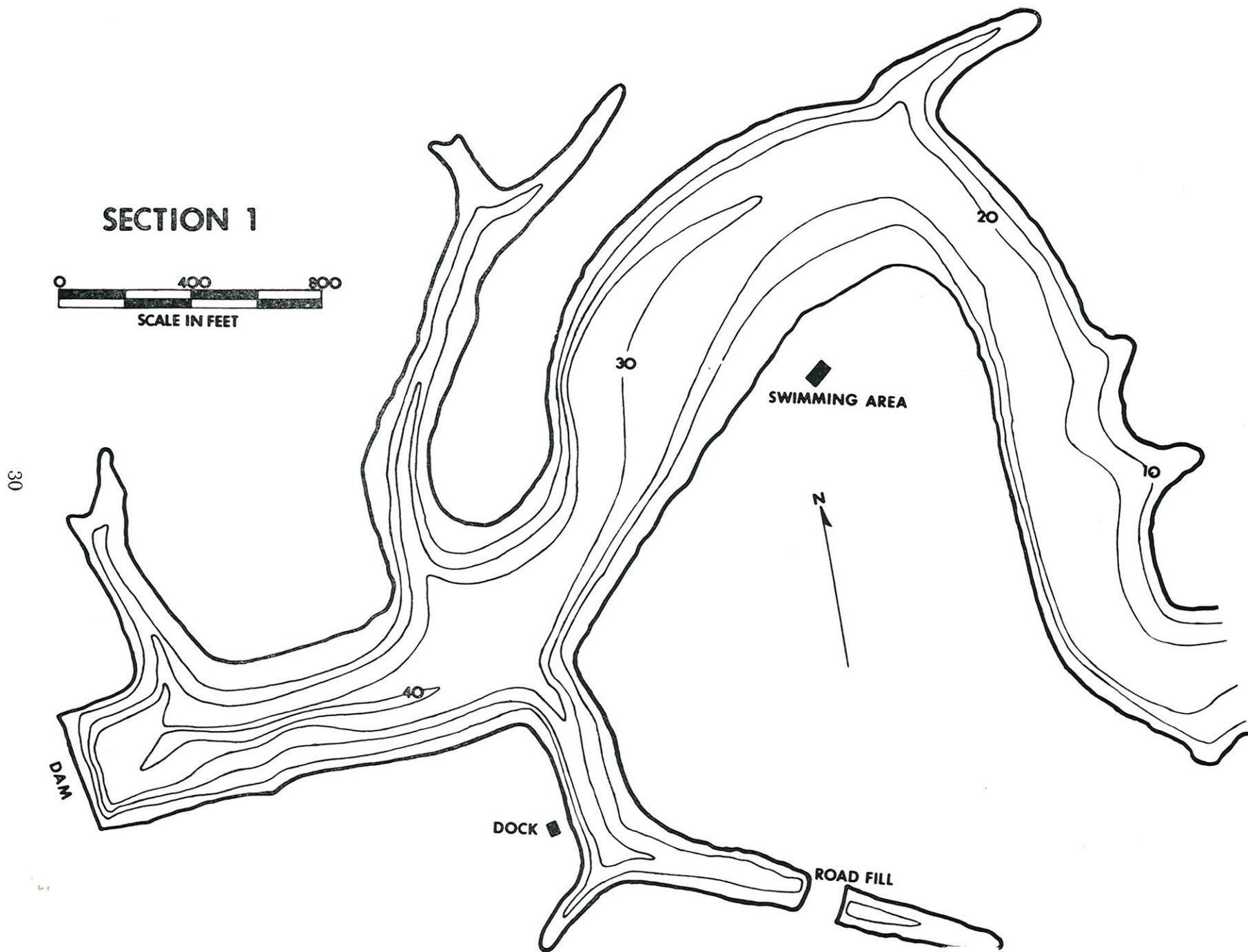
| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 196 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 12.9 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 41 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 13 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 2,562 |
| Gallons | ----- | 834,723,120 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 81.1° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 40.0° F. |

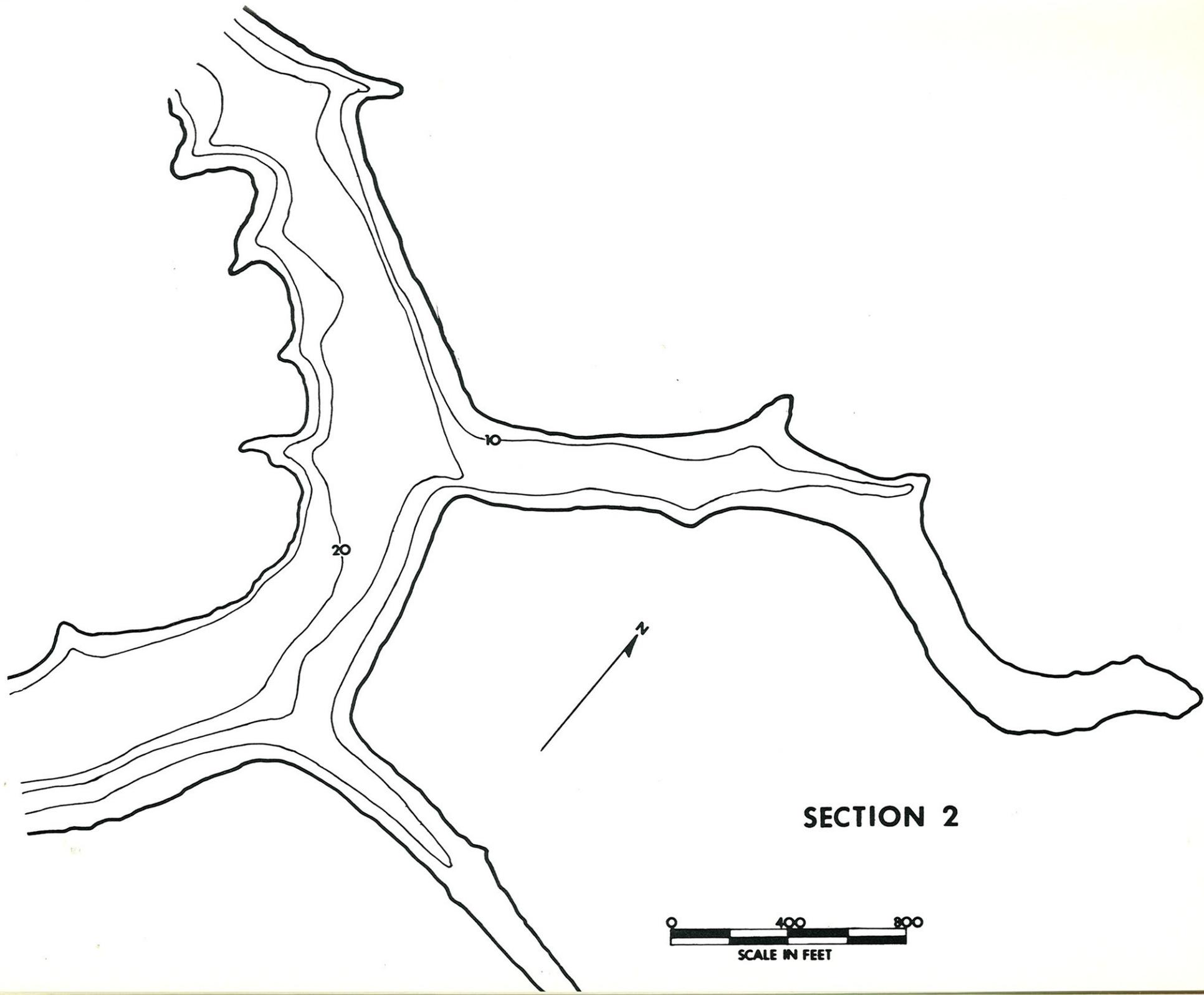


FALMOUTH LAKE FALMOUTH, KY.



SECTION 1



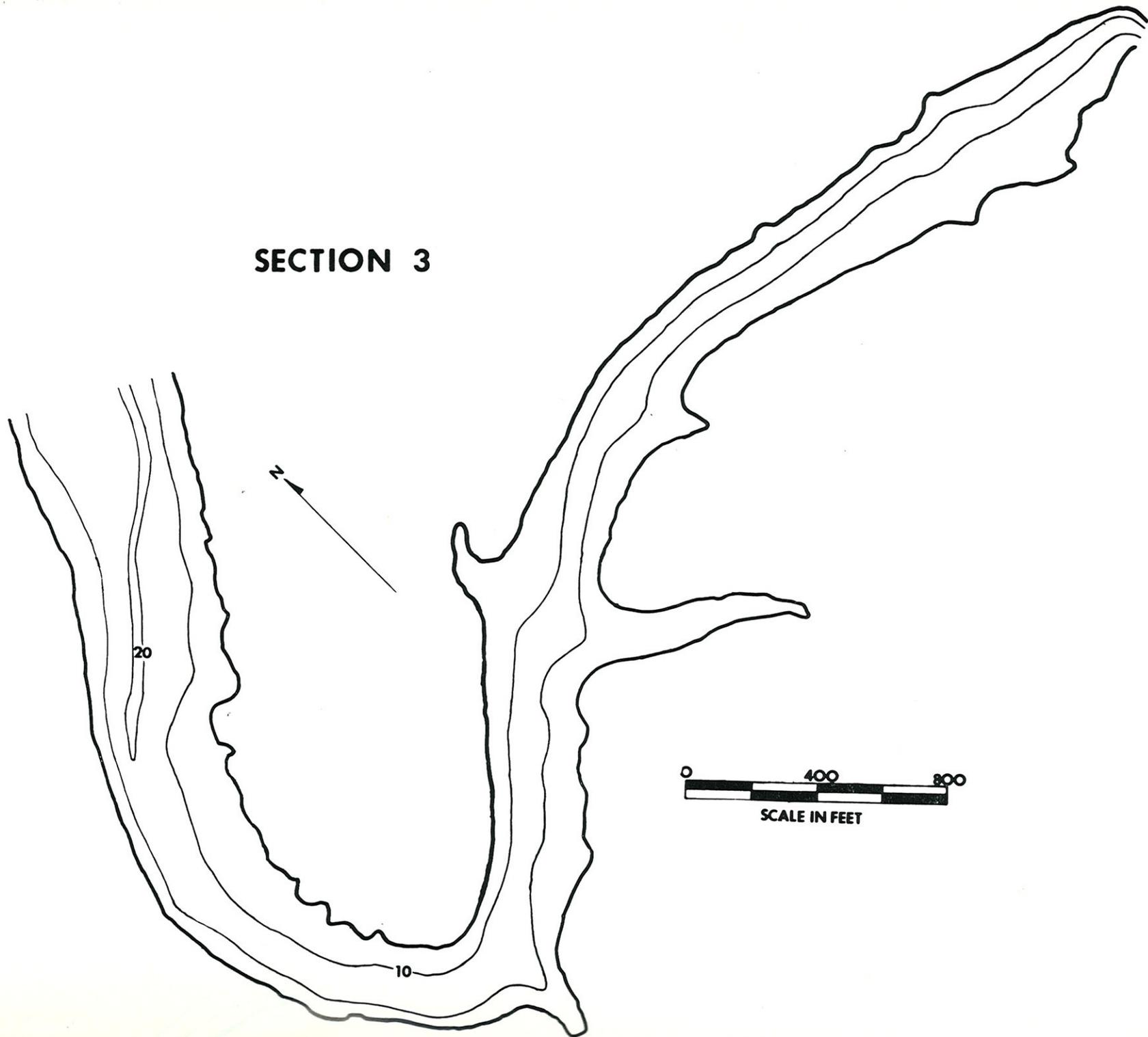


SECTION 2

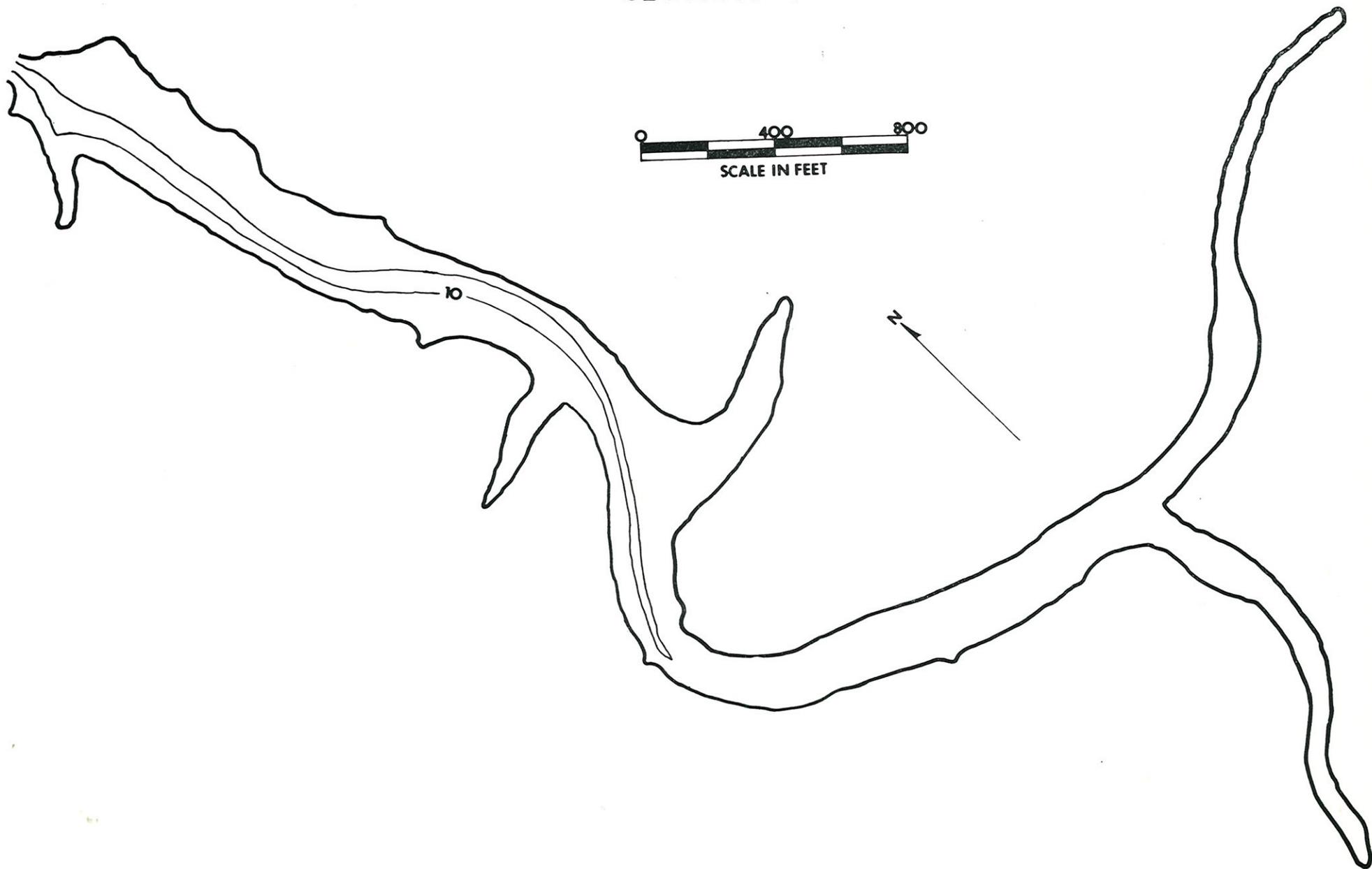


SECTION 3

32



SECTION 4



GREENBO LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Greenbo Lake is located in Greenup County 17 miles west of Ashland, in Greenbo Lake State Park. The Park provides many facilities including a boat dock, launching ramp, restaurant, swimming area, camping sites and a spacious parking area, and remains open from April 1st to November 1st. The lake was built in 1955 and opened to public fishing in 1958.

THE FISHERY

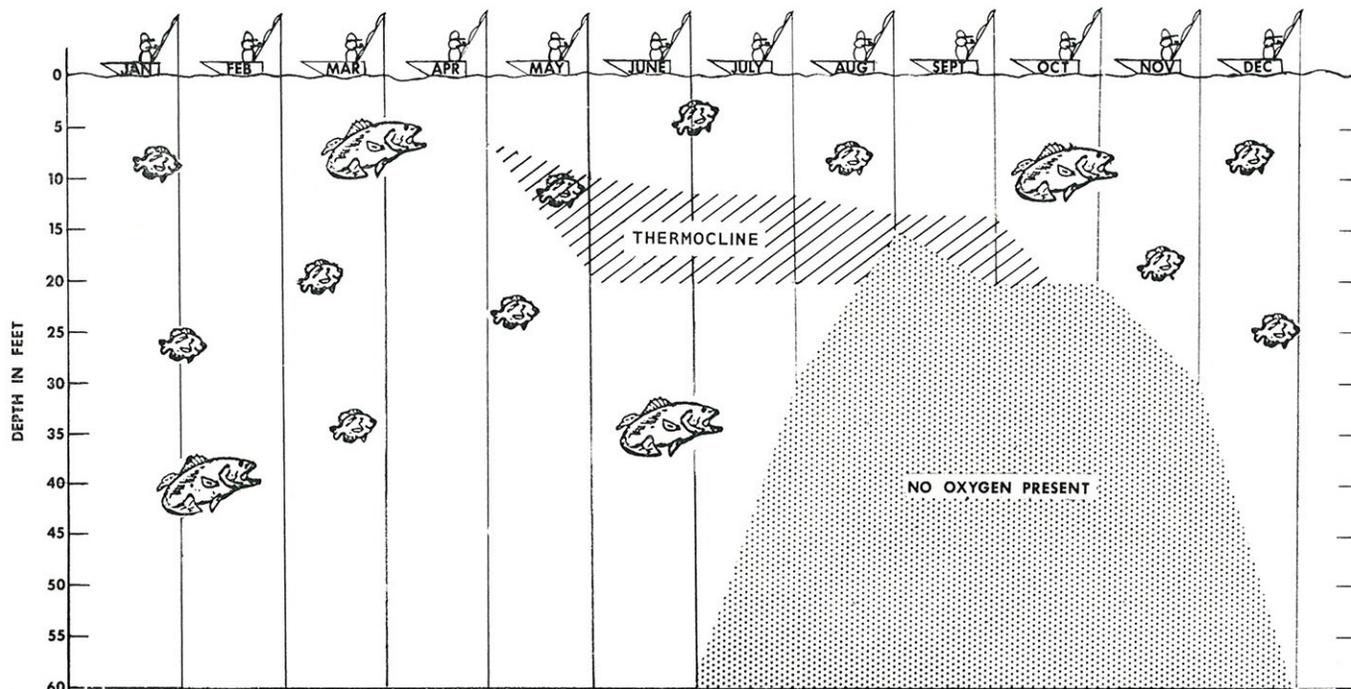
Species that may be taken include largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, redear sunfish, and channel catfish. According to a recent creel survey fish were being harvested at the rate of 0.32 per hour or 1.63 per trip. The lake is currently sup-

porting 159 pounds of fish per acre. Approximately 20 percent of this weight is composed of fish of a desirable size.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 192.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 7.2 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 60.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 13.5 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 2,600 |
| Gallons | ----- | 847,127,952 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 82.6° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 36.0° F. |

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FISHING DEPTHS



GREENBO LAKE

GREENBO LAKE GREENUP, KY.



BOAT DOCK

SWIMMING AREA

TO HIGHWAY 1



GUIST CREEK LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Guist Creek is located in Shelby County approximately 2 miles east of Shelbyville off U. S. 60. The lake was built in 1961 and opened to public fishing in 1963. A privately owned dock at the lake provides boats, motors, bait and food. A fee is charged for boat launching.

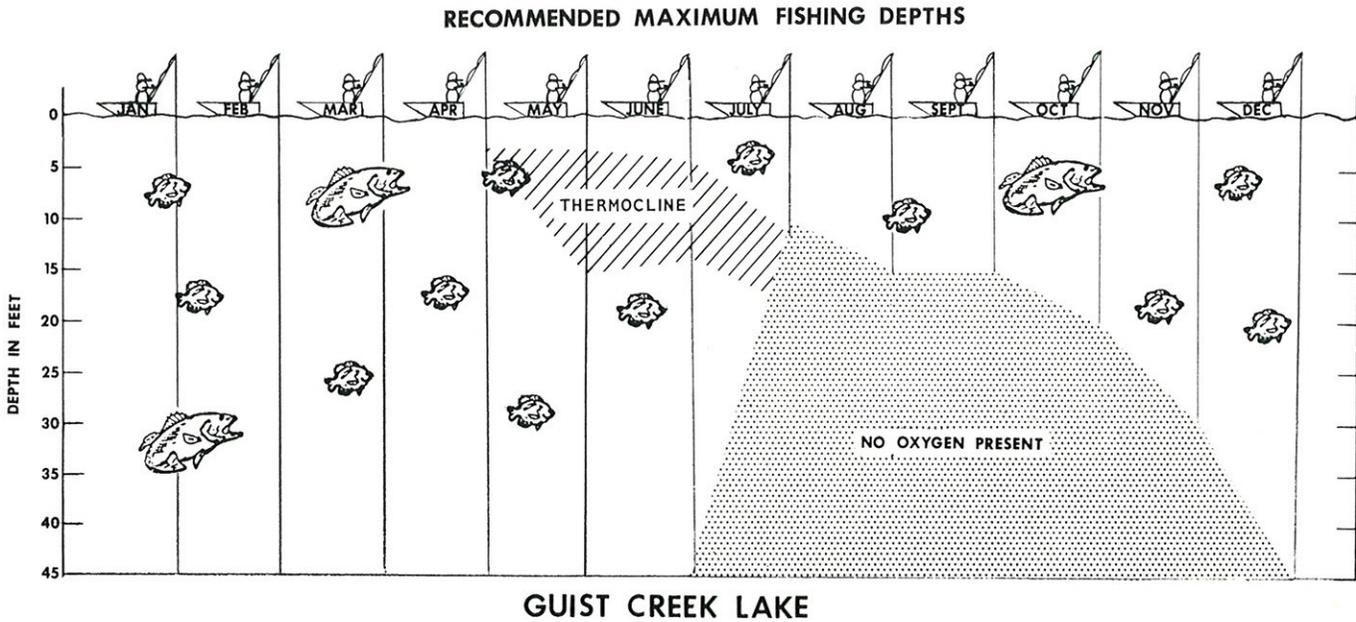
THE FISHERY

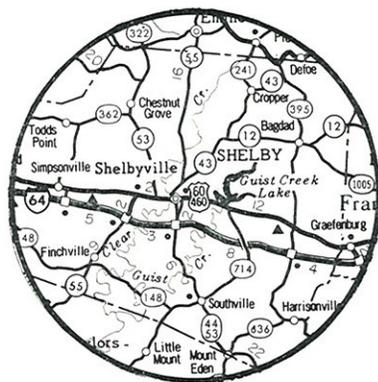
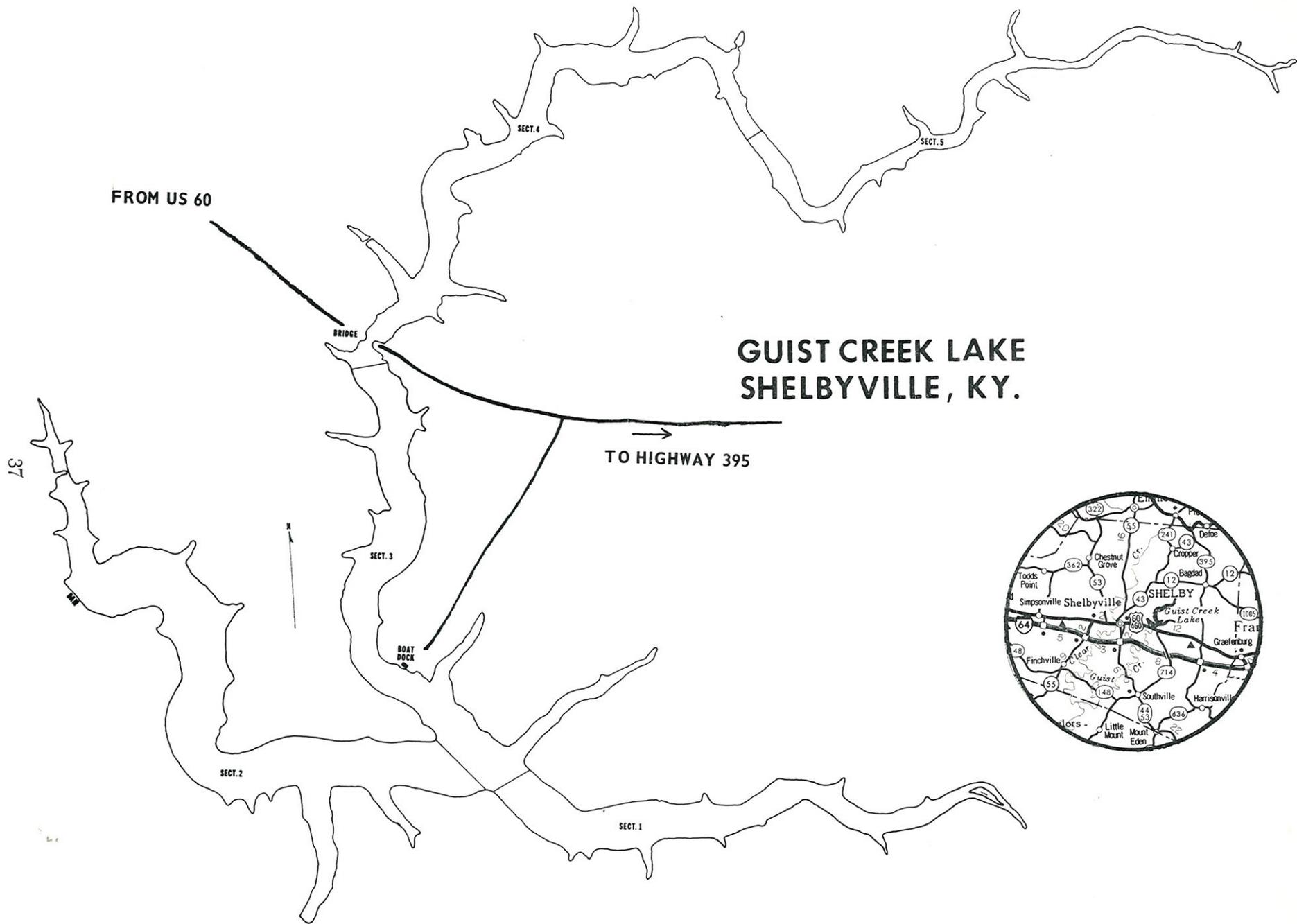
Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, long-ear sunfish, black crappie, white crappie, buffalo, white sucker, spotted sucker, black bullhead, and channel catfish. There are approximately 135

pounds of fish per acre in the lake of which 42 percent are of a size desirable to the anglers.

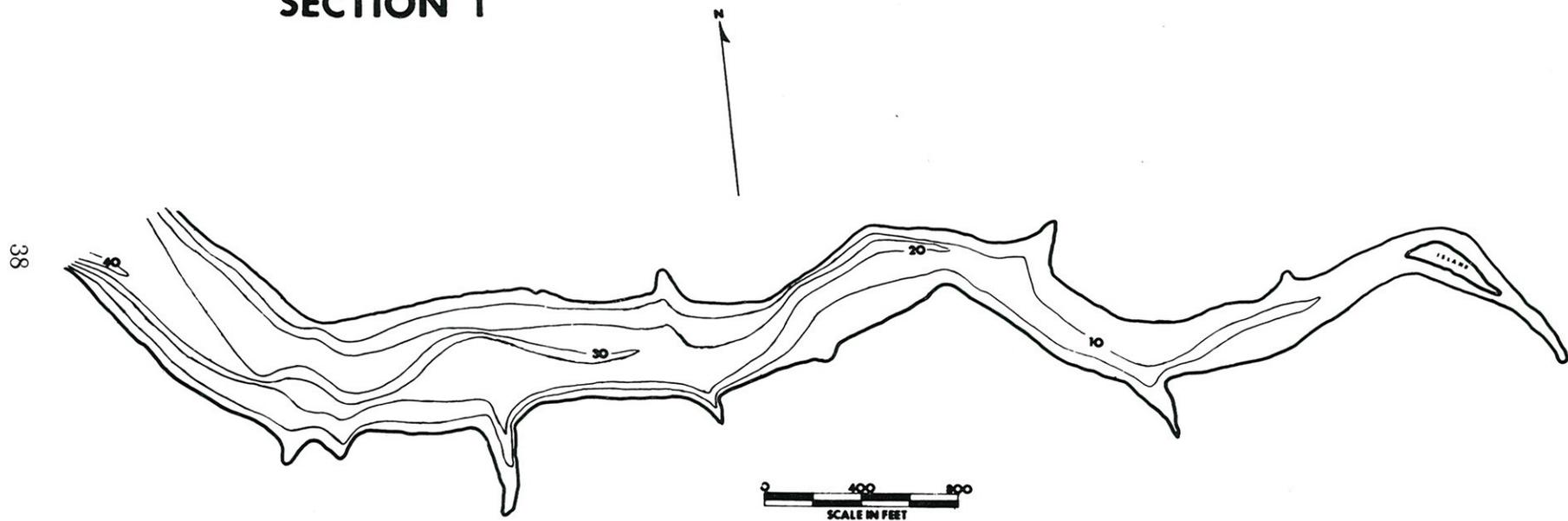
PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 304 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 27.4 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 47 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 16.7 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 5,077 |
| Gallons | ----- | 1,655,423,708 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 82.0° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 39.2° F. |

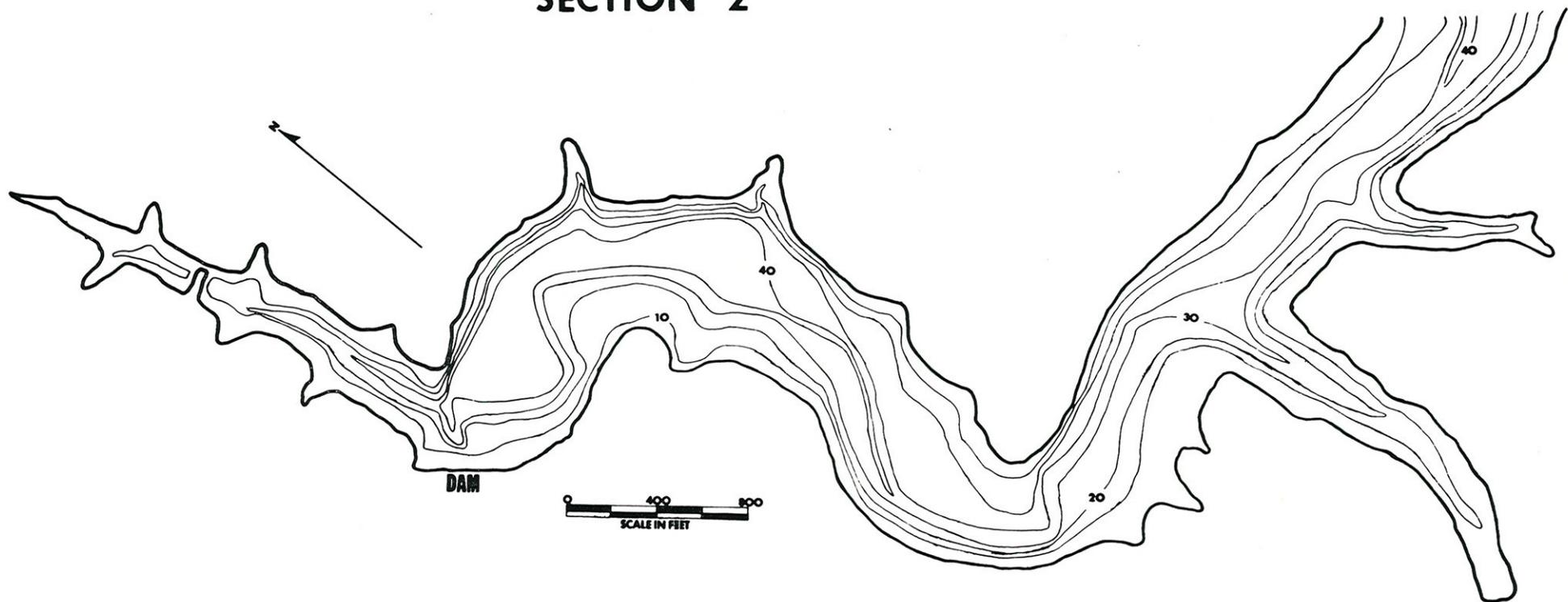




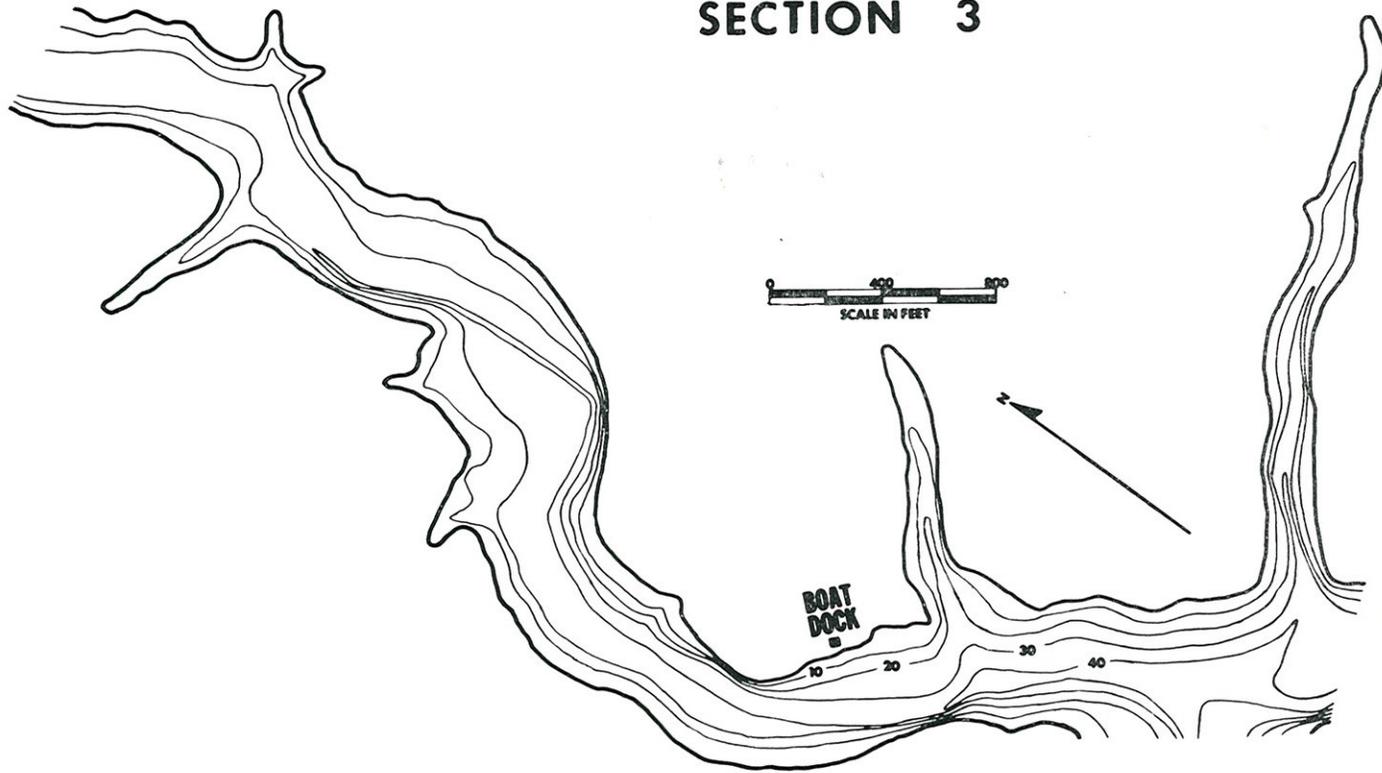
SECTION 1



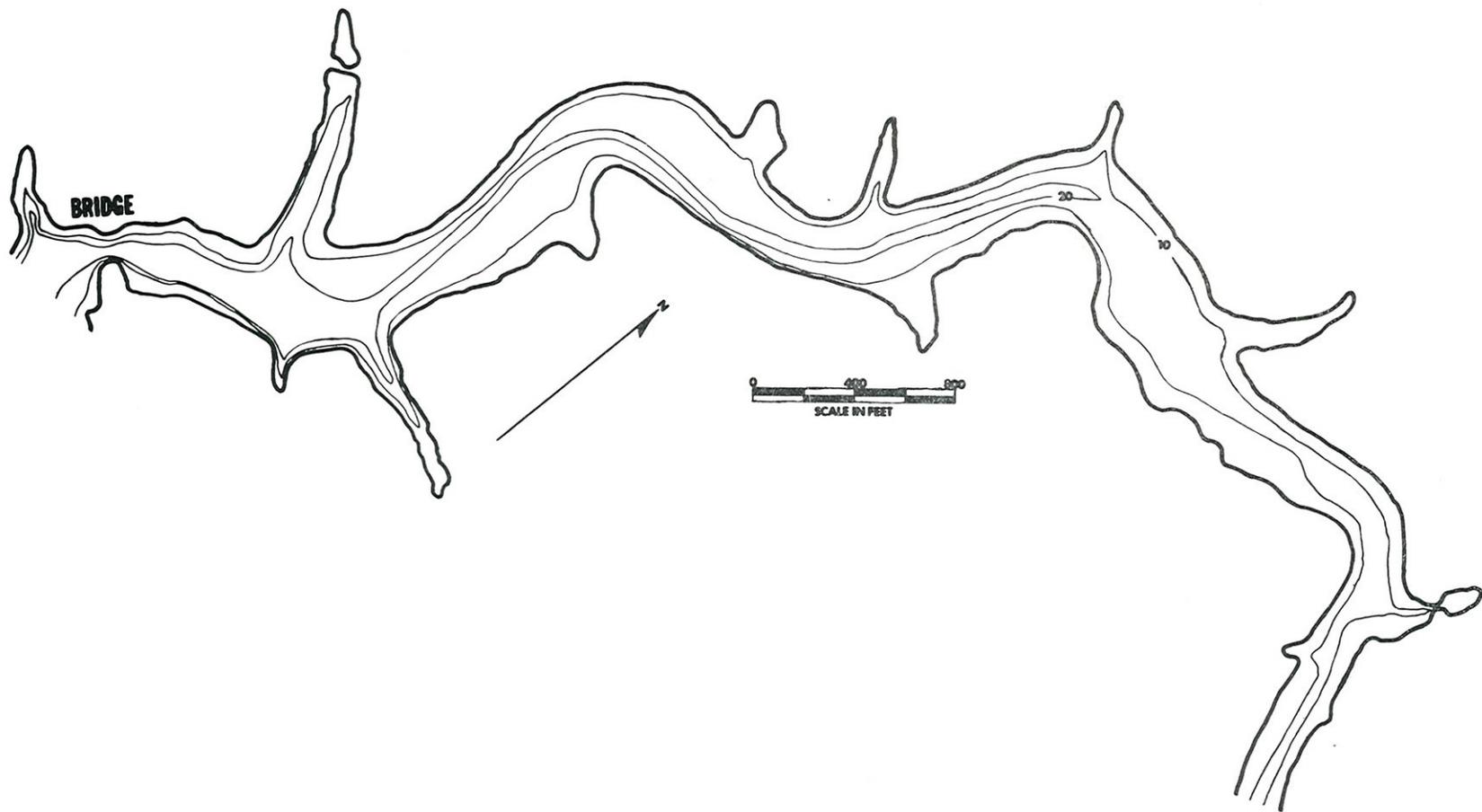
SECTION 2



SECTION 3

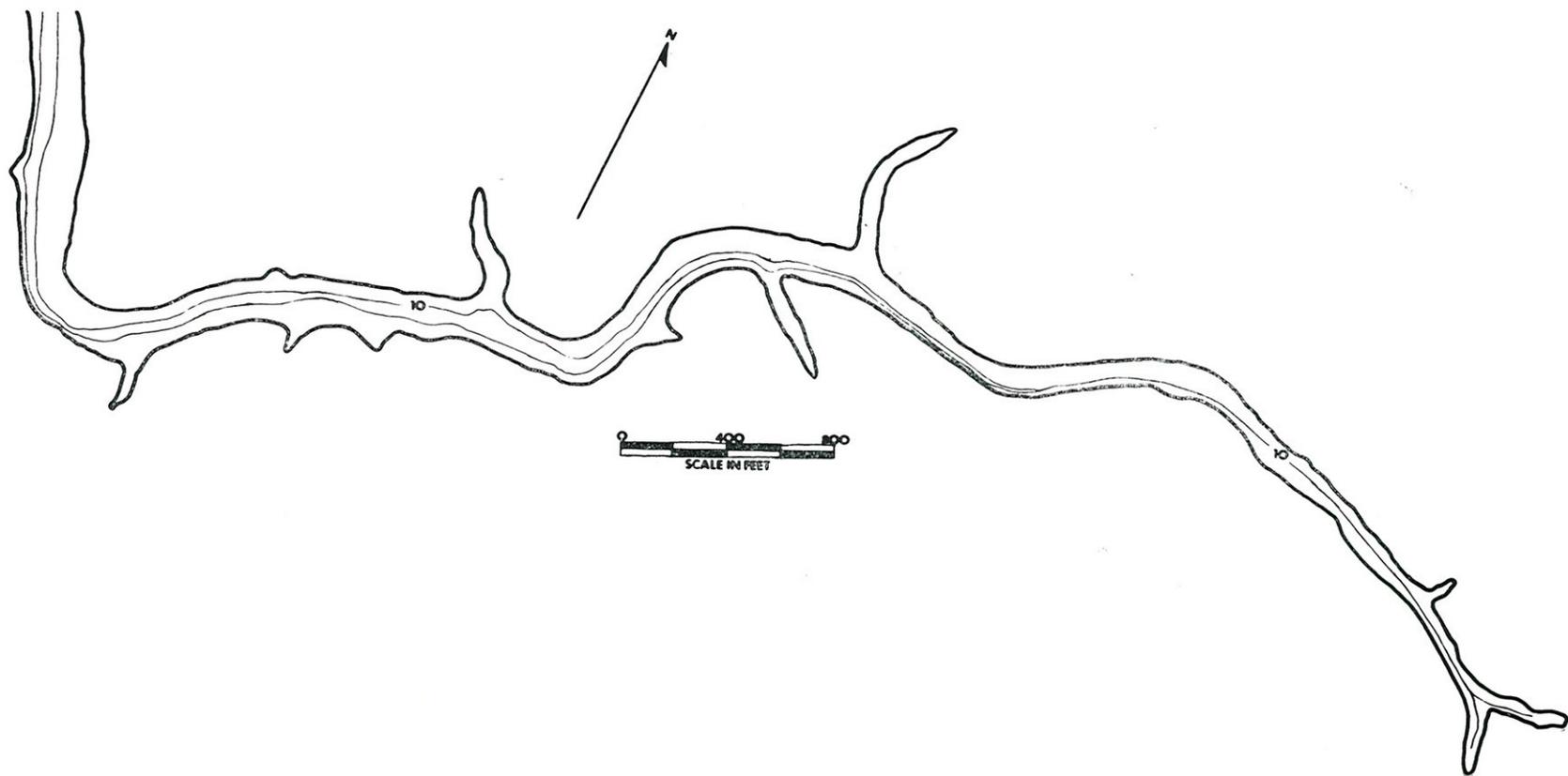


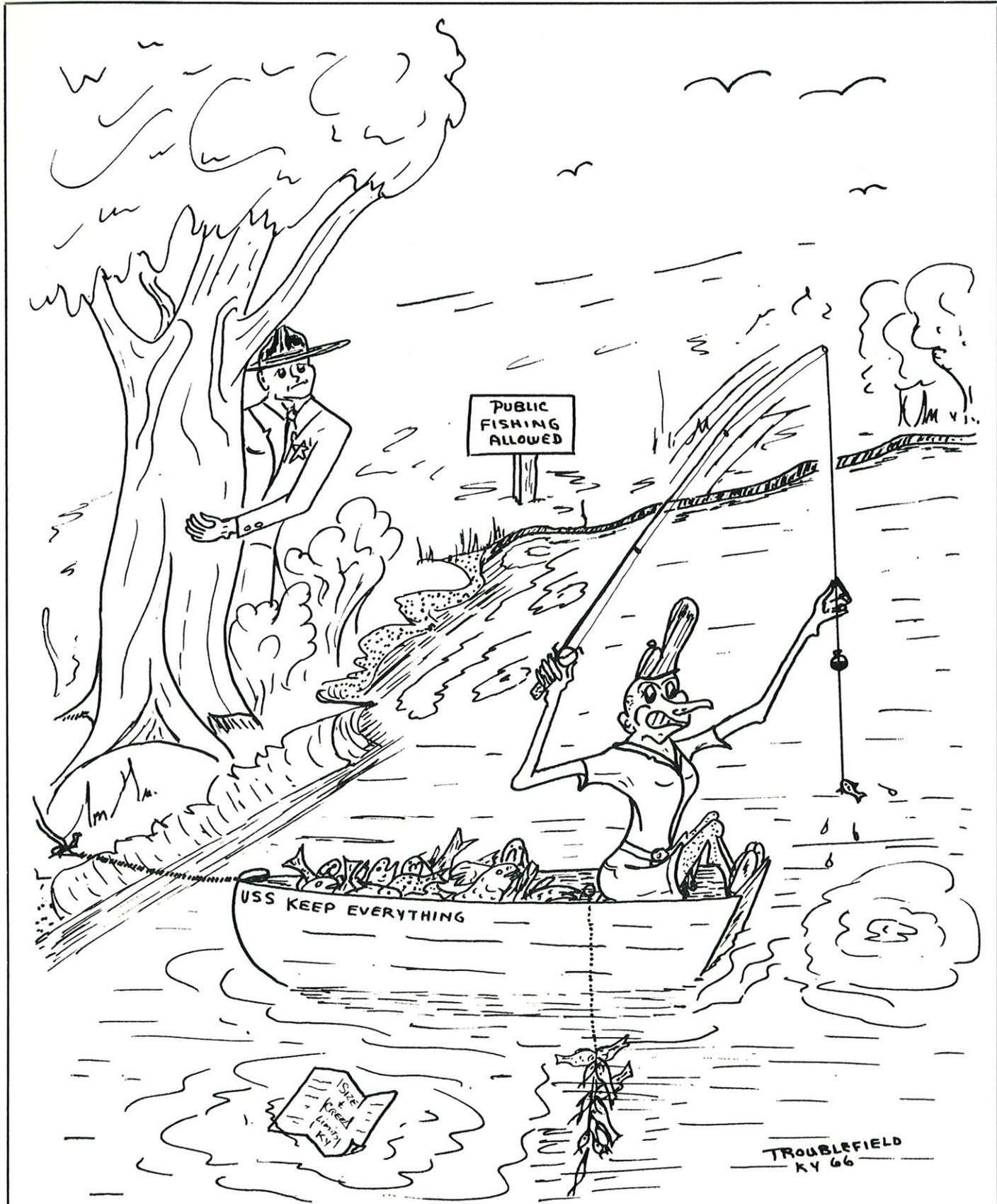
SECTION 4



SECTION 5

42





ABIDE BY THE REGULATIONS AND YOUR FISHING TRIP WILL BE MUCH MORE ENJOYABLE AND MUCH LESS COSTLY

KINGFISHER LAKES

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Both lakes are located in Daviess County directly across Highway 405 from Carpenter Lake. There are no docks present, however there are areas at both lakes at which boats can be launched. Old Kingfisher was opened to fishing around 1900. New Kingfisher was opened in 1942. Both lakes were purchased by the Department in 1952.

THE FISHERY

Periodically Pup Creek, the stream on which these lakes are built, backs up and introduces a variety of fish into the lakes that would not normally be present. Species occurring include largemouth bass, grass pickerel, black crappie, channel catfish, flathead catfish, bluegill, green sunfish, longear sunfish, redear sunfish, warmouth,

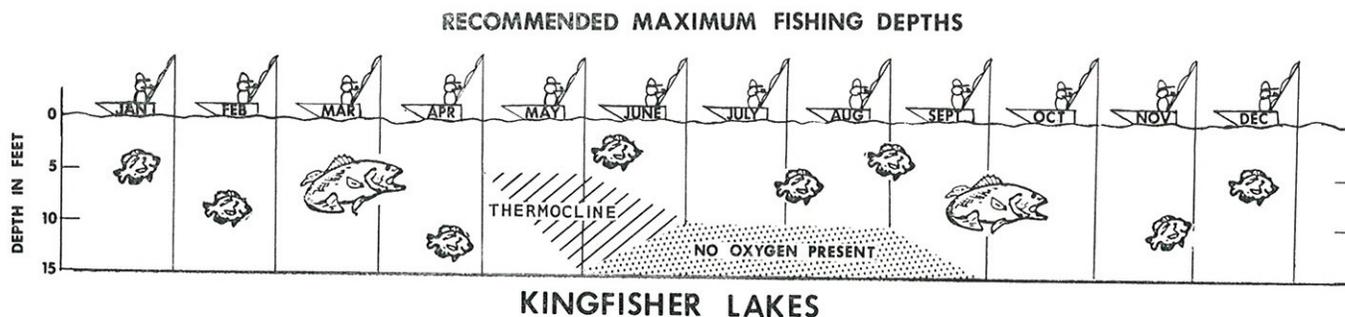
buffalo, spotted sucker, black bullhead, yellow bullhead, and gizzard shad. Creel surveys indicate fishermen to be successful in harvesting fish at the rate of 1.2 fish per hour or 5.6 fish per trip.

| PHYSICAL DATA | Old | New |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|
| Surface acres ----- | 14.0 ----- | 22.0 |
| Miles shoreline ----- | 0.7 ----- | 0.9 |
| Maximum depth ----- | 8.0 ft. ----- | 14.0 ft. |
| Mean depth ----- | 5.6 ft. ----- | 6.5 ft. |
| Volume | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Acre feet ----- | 79 ----- | 142 |
| Gallons ----- | 25,639,585 -- | 46,206,465 |

Average surface temperatures

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| Maximum ----- | 86.0° F. --- | 86.0° F. |
| Minimum ----- | 34.1° F. --- | 35.0° F. |





HIGHWAY 405

OLD

5

NEW

5

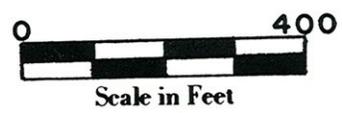
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5



**KINGFISHER LAKES
MACEO, KY.**



45

TO HIGHWAY 144

McNEELY LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

McNeely is located in Jefferson County approximately 15 miles south of Louisville, off Cooper Chapel Road. The lake was built in 1953 and opened to public fishing in 1955. The county park adjacent to the lake offers parking and picnicing facilities. Two gravelled launching ramps are provided for boat owners.

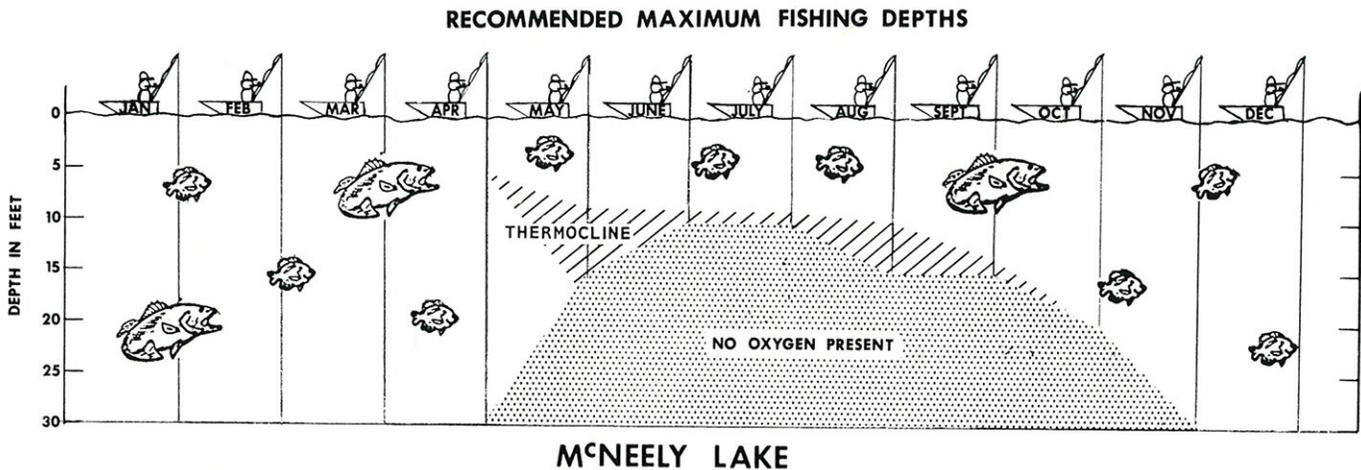
THE FISHERY

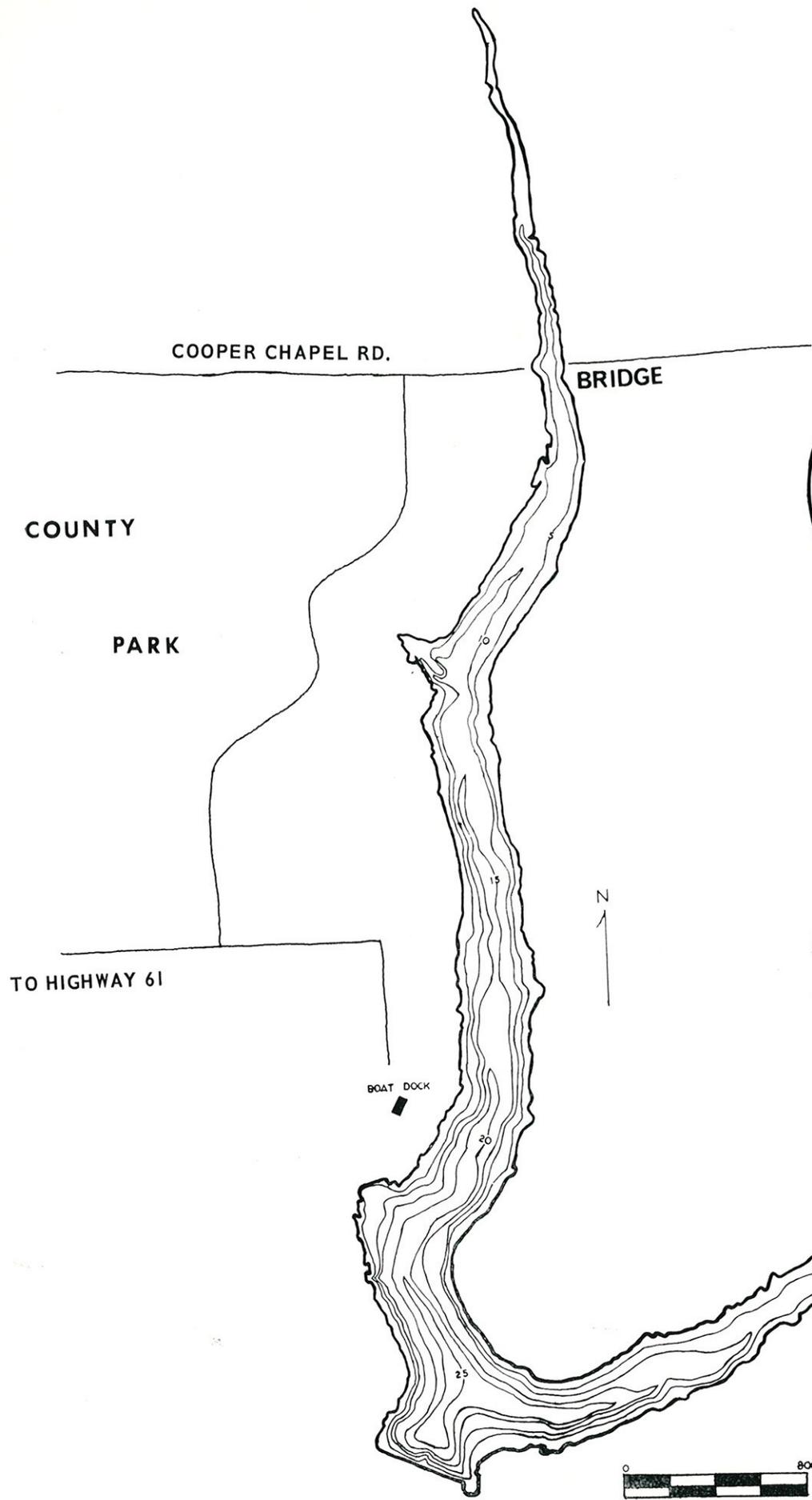
Fishing at McNeely has greatly improved during the past two seasons. Nice catches of bluegill and black crappie have been reported. Other species that may be taken include largemouth bass, green sunfish, redear sunfish, longear sunfish, yellow bullhead, and channel catfish. Live bait, such as redworms and minnows, produces

the best catches. Recent surveys indicate fisherman success at 1.2 fish per hour or 6 fish per trip. McNeely is supporting a standing crop of 120 pounds of fish per acre. Thirty-one percent of these fish are of a desirable size.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 53.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 3.3 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 30.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 5.7 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 301 |
| Gallons | ----- | 98,182,480 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 86.2° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 38.5° F. |





McNEELY LAKE
OKOLONA, KY.



LAKE MALONE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Lake Malone is located in Muhlenberg, Todd and Logan Counties approximately 15 miles south of Greenville off State Highway 973. It was built in 1961 and opened to public fishing in 1963. Facilities include camping areas, swimming areas, and several boat docks. Boats and motors can be rented at the docks which provide launching ramps for those who want to use their own boats.

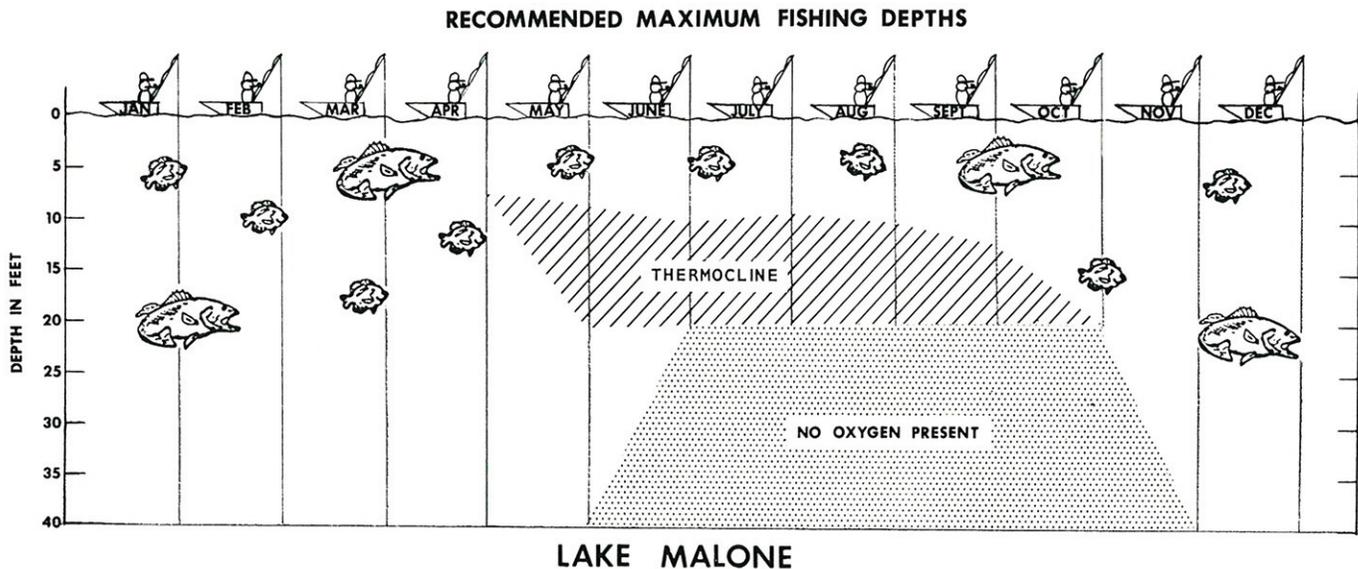
THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, spotted bass, bluegill, green sunfish, warrmouth, redear sunfish, black bullhead, yellow bullhead, channel catfish, shortnose gar, bowfin, grass pickerel, gizzard shad, threadfin shad,

spotted sucker, bluntnose minnow, blackstripe topminnow, trout-perch, pirate perch, log perch and brook silverside. Fisherman success is rated at 1.3 fish per hour or 5.7 fish per trip.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 692 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 34.0 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 40 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 20.8 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 14,406 |
| Gallons | ----- | 6,546,896,928 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 88.5° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 40.0° F. |



TO US 431

LAKE MALONE



TO HIGHWAY 181

LAUNCHING RAMP



TO US 431

HIGHWAY 973

TO HIGHWAY 181

MARION COUNTY LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Marion County about 10 miles south of Lebanon, off Highway 208. It was built in 1953 and opened to public fishing in 1955. A gravelled ramp is provided for boat launching, however there are no docks or concessions present. Other facilities include parking and picnicing areas.

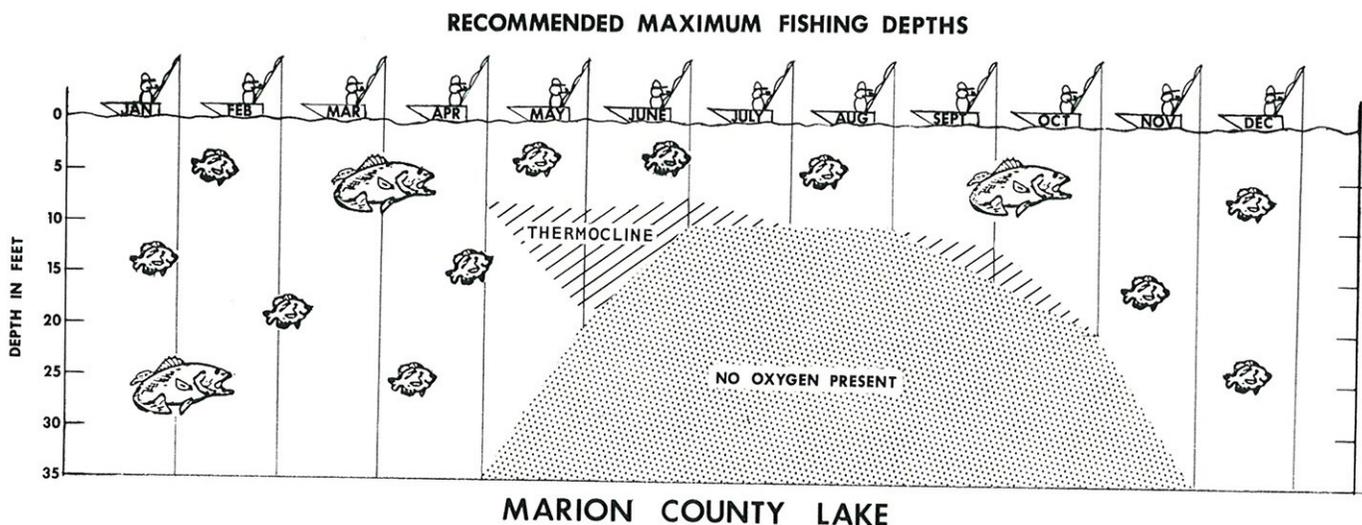
THE FISHERY

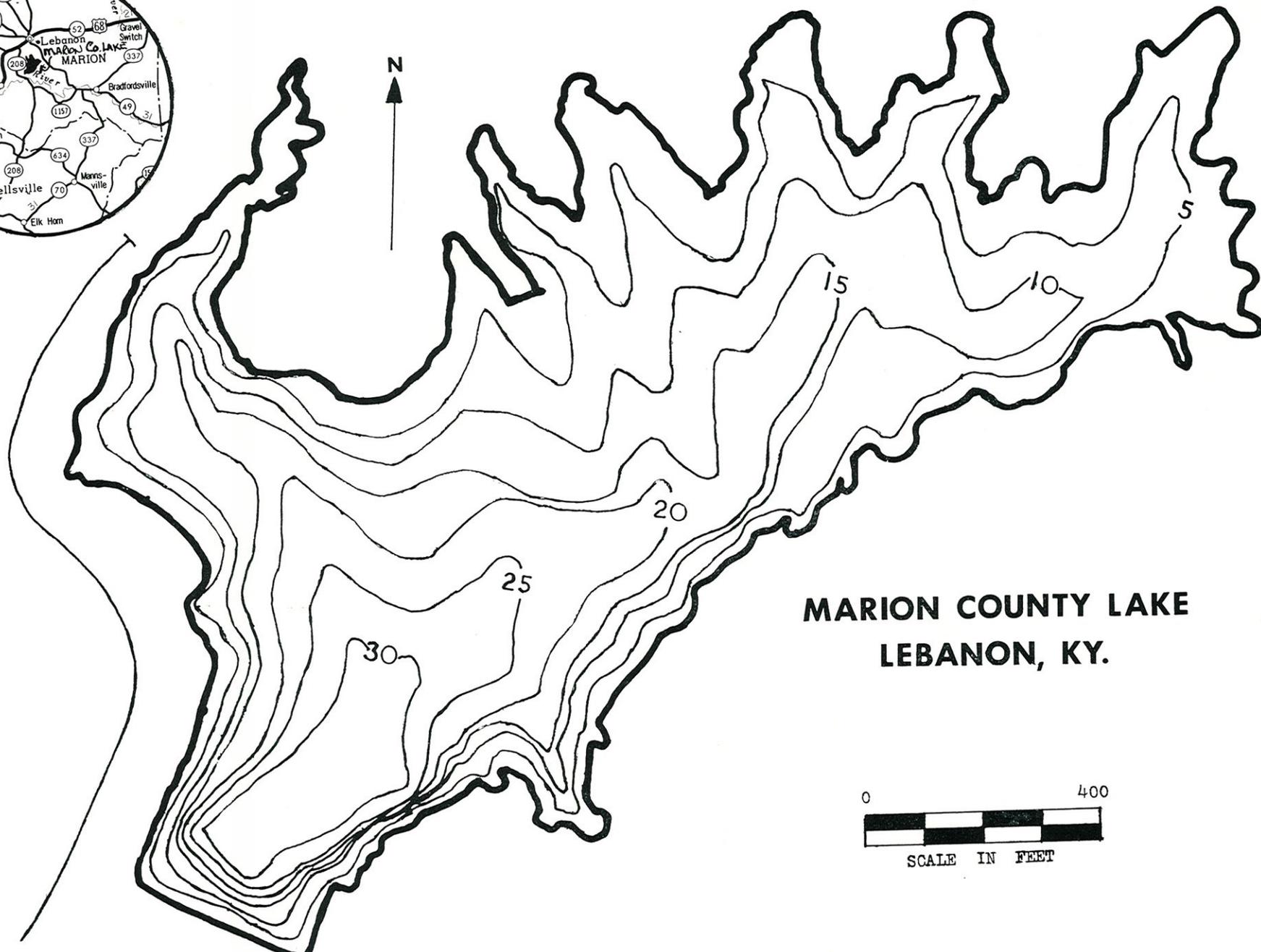
Species that may be taken include largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, black crappie, white crappie, green sunfish, longear sunfish, and yellow bullhead. Bass up to six pounds and large strings of bluegill are not uncommon catches. Fisherman success is rated at 4 fish per hour or 11 fish per

trip. The lake is supporting approximately 132 pounds of fish per acre of which 39 percent are of a desirable size.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 32.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 1.6 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 35.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 9.0 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 287 |
| Gallons | ----- | 93,455,120 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 87.3° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 38.8° F. |





**MARION COUNTY LAKE
LEBANON, KY.**



TO HIGHWAY 208

SHANTY HOLLOW LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The lake is located in Warren County about 17 miles north of Bowling Green off Highway 68. It was opened to fishing in 1951 and purchased by the Department in 1953. A dock and concession stand provide boats, motors, bait and refreshments. A concrete ramp is available for boat launching.

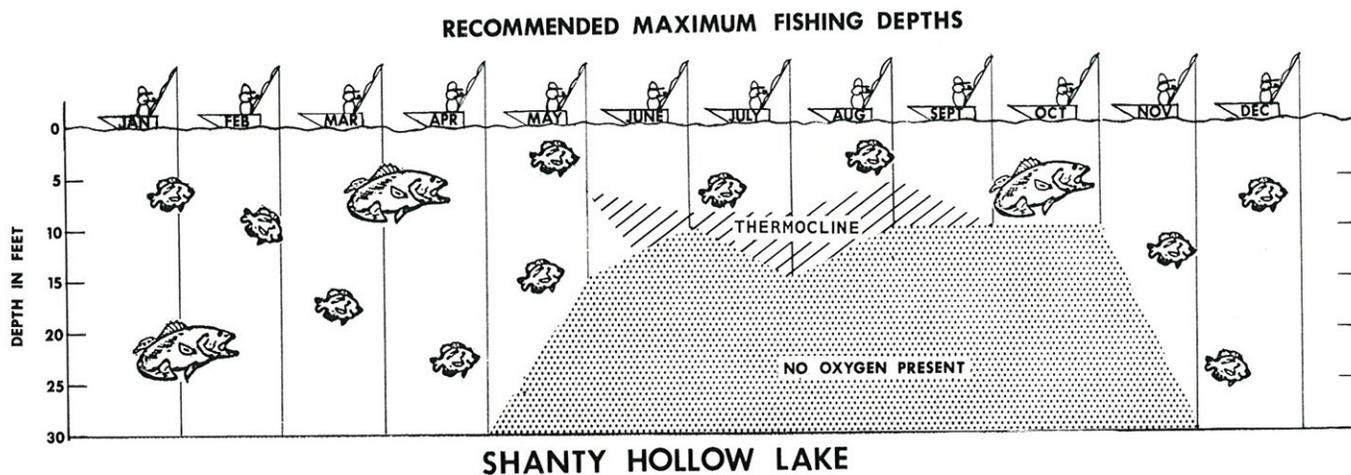
THE FISHERY

Species that may be taken include largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, longear sunfish, black crappie, warmouth, channel catfish, and yellow bullhead. Numerous large strings of bass and bluegill are caught annually. Bluegill are taken most readily on crickets while bass prefer

the purple worm. Fisherman success is rated at 0.7 fish per hour or 3.7 fish per trip. This lake is supporting approximately 188 pounds of fish per acre of which 67 percent are of a size desirable to the angler.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 106.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 4.8 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 28.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 15.6 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 1,652 |
| Gallons | ----- | 538,366,507 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 88.4° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 40.8° F. |





SHANTY HOLLOW LAKE
BOWLING GREEN, KY.



TO HIGHWAY 185

SPURLINGTON LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Spurlington Lake is located in Taylor County approximately 5 miles east of Spurlington off Highway 634. The lake was built in 1951 and opened to public fishing in 1953. Access to the lake is up a steep graveled road which runs along the top of the dam. A graveled ramp is available for boat launching. Although no bait or concessions are sold at the lake a limited number of boats can be rented.

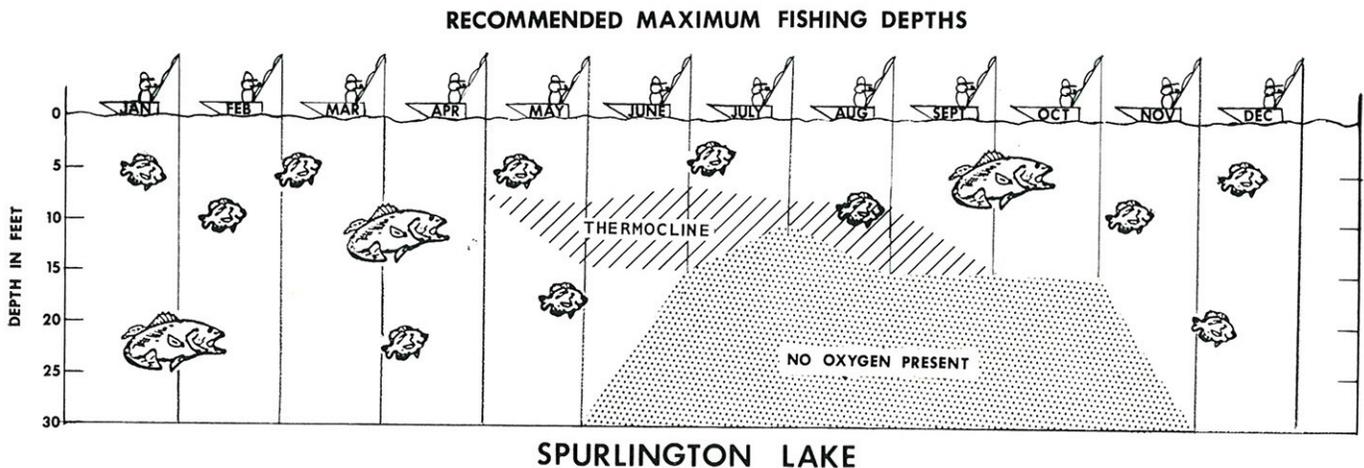
THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake are as follows: largemouth bass, bluegill, green sunfish, longear sunfish, black bullhead, yellow bullhead, and channel catfish. Nice catches of bass and bluegill are taken each year especially during early summer.

Fisherman success is rated at 1 fish per hour or 5 fish per trip. Since 1962 the pounds of fish per acre in the lake has almost tripled. The lake contains approximately 181 pounds of fish per acre. Of this weight approximately 28 percent are of a size desirable to the angler.

PHYSICAL DATA

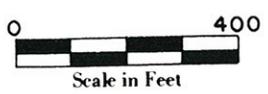
| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 33.0 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 1.4 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 32.0 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 10.0 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 328 |
| Gallons | ----- | 10,679,944 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 83.7° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 37.7° F. |





**SPURLINGTON LAKE
SPURLINGTON, KY.**

TO HIGHWAY 634



WASHBURN LAKE

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

Washburn Lake is located in Ohio County approximately 5 miles northeast of Hartford off State Highway 69. The lake was purchased in 1950 and opened to public fishing the same year. There is a natural launching area at the lake and a limited number of boats can be rented.

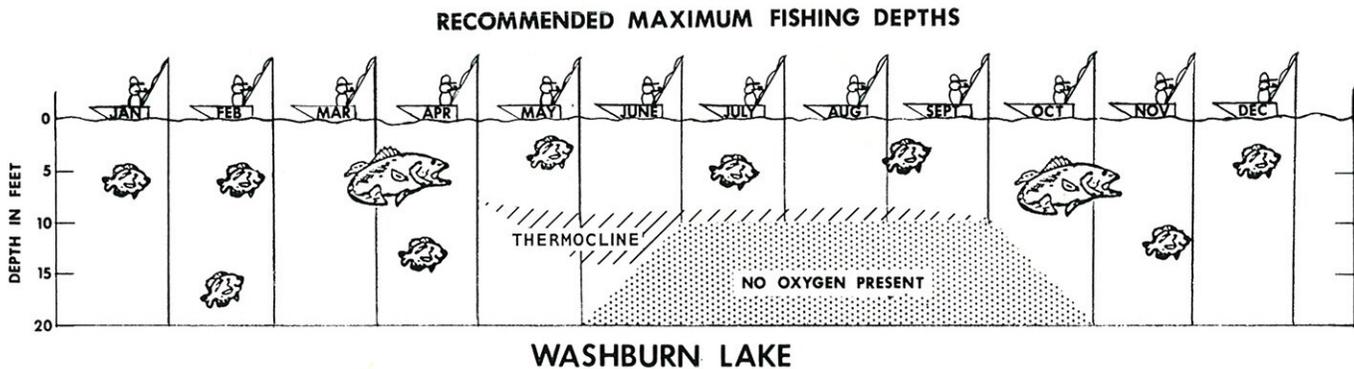
THE FISHERY

Species present in the lake include largemouth bass, white crappie, bluegill, warmouth, yellow bullheads, and topminnows. Worms and crickets produce nice catches of bluegill. The lake is presently supporting a crop of 53 pounds of fish

per acre. Approximately one-half of this weight is made up of desirable size fish.

PHYSICAL DATA

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Surface acres | ----- | 26 |
| Miles shoreline | ----- | 1.1 |
| Maximum depth | ----- | 19 ft. |
| Mean depth | ----- | 8.4 ft. |
| Volume | | |
| Acre feet | ----- | 218 |
| Gallons | ----- | 71,172,948 |
| Average surface temperatures | | |
| Maximum | ----- | 85.6° F. |
| Minimum | ----- | 40.1° F. |



WASHBURN LAKE
HARTFORD, KY.



TO HIGHWAY 69

5

10

15

DAM



Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to John F. Hall, former Assistant Director, Division of Fisheries, who headed the State-Owned Lakes Investigations project from its inception in 1958 to 1963 when the author assumed these duties and whose contributions to this guide include much of the mapping and physical data. Also to Jon K. Anderson, Senior Fishery Biologist, who contributed the work done on Boltz, Beshear and Malone Lakes. Special thanks are extended to Luther Renaker, Billy Ellis, Jim Ruark, Jr., and Richard C. Pfeiffer whose excellent assistance in all phases of the project made the task much simpler. I would also like to thank Mrs. Patsy Peavler for typing the manuscript.

I am grateful to Bernard T. Carter, Director, Division of Fisheries and the staff of Fishery Biologists who were available at all times for advice and discussion of the problems that arose during the course of the study.

The line cartoons were drawn by S. P. Troublefield, Principal Wildlife Biologist.

The basic outlines of each lake were made from aerial photographs provided by the Division of Photogrammetry of the Highway Department, the Department of Parks, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

OTHER PUBLIC FISHING LAKES

OWNED AND/OR MANAGED BY THE KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

