

Trout Streams Program in Kentucky for 2024

Introduction

Trout fisheries in Kentucky's streams and tailwaters are represented by Brown, Rainbow, Brook, and Cutthroat trout. Prior to 1980, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) stocked primarily Rainbow Trout for put-and-take fisheries. As of 2024, KDFWR manages trout streams for three types of fisheries: put-and-take, put-grow-take, and catch-and-release only (no harvest). Kentucky contains few locations where significant numbers of trout can be stocked and expected to survive throughout the year, thus put-and-take is the primary trout management strategy. Put-and-take fisheries can be established in any waterbody in the state during the spring, winter, and fall when water temperatures are suitable. Tailwaters and streams that provide suitable habitat year-round are managed for put-grow-take fisheries. In 2016, the construction of Lower Hatchery Creek, a completely man-made stream was completed. Lower Hatchery Creek is approximately 1 mile long and originates from cold water outflows from Wolf Creek National Fish Hatchery. The newer, lower section of Hatchery Creek is managed under a no harvest, artificial bait only regulation for trout. The existing upper section of Hatchery Creek is managed under a 5-fish daily limit of all trout species in aggregate.

As of 2024, the trout program includes 292.2 miles (91.6 miles in tailwaters) of trout fisheries in 46 streams and 14 tailwaters. Twelve tailwaters (14.9 miles) and 33 streams (151.4 miles) are managed for put-and-take trout fisheries for at least one trout species. There are three tailwaters (77.9 miles) and 14 streams (73.8 miles) that are managed for put-grow-take Brown, Rainbow, Brook, or Cutthroat trout fisheries. Additionally, there are five streams (14.1 miles) that are managed for catch-and-release only (no harvest) fisheries. The lower section of Hatchery Creek (1.0 mile) is also managed for a catch-and-release only (no harvest) fishery. There are 8.7 miles in two streams that are managed for put-grow-take Brown and Rainbow trout fisheries at Fort Campbell Military Reservation that lies in both Kentucky and Tennessee. There is also a 6.57-mile section of Otter Creek located on Fort Knox that is managed for Brown Trout put-grow-take.

In 2024, there are 14 streams (87.7 miles) that have 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. In 2020, Gunpowder Creek was added to the seasonal catch-and-release list and Middle Fork Red River was removed. In 2020, seasonal catch and release regulations were dropped for Left Fork Beaver Creek and trout stockings were discontinued. In 2023, the seasonal catch-and-release season of October 1-May 31 was changed for Swift Camp Creek to match statewide seasons. No trout can be harvested from October 1 - March 31 and only artificial baits are permitted during these months.

Beginning in 2015, culling of all trout species was prohibited statewide.

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. In 2024, Wolf Creek's trout production capacity for Rainbow Trout is 483,600 fish at nine inches (152,000 lbs.), 120,750 fish at ten inches (49,300 lbs.), 12,325 fish at twelve inches (8,500 lbs.), and 15,000 fish at fifteen inches (20,550 lbs.). Maximum production for Brown Trout is 57,150 fish at eight inches (11,925 lbs.) and 12,000 fish at twelve inches (8,300 lbs.). Maximum production for Brook Trout is 15,000 fish at nine inches (4,600 lbs.). Maximum production for Cutthroat Trout is 10,000 fish at nine inches (3,100 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.

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 the width of 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, transportation section personnel knowledge, and stocking truck angler counts. This 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.

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow Trout have been utilized in the trout program since being stocked as catchable-size fish into both Lake Cumberland and Herrington Lake tailwaters in 1952.

A 15- to 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. In 2005, a 3.6-mile section of Paint Creek became the first stream to be managed with a 16-inch minimum size limit and 1-fish daily limit on trout. However, this special regulation was removed in 2023. Paint Creek is now included in the mileage for the Paintsville Lake tailwater. In 2006, Chimney Top Creek (2.3 miles) and Right Fork Chimney Top Creek (1.0 mile) were added to streams having this regulation. Anglers must fish with only artificial bait in these streams where the regulation applies.

In 2017, the Rainbow Trout daily limit at Trammel Fork was reduced to 5 fish.

In 2018, statewide trout regulations were changed to an 8 fish Rainbow Trout daily limit.

To provide additional fisheries in the Lake Cumberland tailwater, annual stockings of 8- to 12-inch sterile Rainbow Trout began in 2010. The sterile Rainbow Trout should show better growth performance and potentially provide state-record quality trout in the tailwater over time.

Brown Trout

As of 2024, fifty percent (147.9 miles) of total miles of trout stream fisheries is represented by Brown Trout including three tailwaters and 14 streams.

Brown Trout (Plymouth Rock strain), 3- to 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 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 was annually stocked with 8-inch Brown Trout from 1988 to 2016, but stockings were eliminated in 2017 due to inconsistent water quality. 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 have been stocked with 6- or 8-inch Brown Trout for providing a put-grow-take fishery - Chimney Top Creek from 1990 to 2017 with 4-inch fish and Bark Camp Creek since 1992 with 8-inch fish. Chimney Top Creek began receiving 6-inch Brown Trout stockings in 2018 in an attempt to increase survival of stocked 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. Brown Trout stocking in Slabcamp Creek / Stonecoal Branch was discontinued in 2006 and Chimney Top stocking was discontinued in 2021. 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.

A 20-inch size limit was implemented on Brown Trout at Lake Cumberland tailwater in 1996. A statewide 12-inch size limit and 3-fish daily limit on Brown Trout became effective in 2000. 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. In 2014, a 16-inch minimum size limit and 1-fish daily limit on Brown Trout was established on Trammel Fork.

In 2018, statewide trout regulations were changed to a 1-fish Brown Trout daily limit. In addition, the Brown Trout minimum size limit was changed to 16 inches statewide. As of 2023, all Brown Trout stream and tailwater fisheries are managed for put-grow-take fisheries except for the upper and lower sections of Hatchery Creek. The upper section of Hatchery Creek is managed for a put-and-take fishery while the lower section is a catch-and-release only fishery.

Brook Trout

As of 2024, the trout program also includes five streams (14.1 miles) that have natural Brook Trout populations. Parched Corn Creek (1.1 miles), Hatchery Creek (1.3 miles) and the Lake Cumberland tailwaters (75.2 miles) are stocked annually with Brook Trout. Thirty-one percent (90.6 miles) of total miles of trout stream fisheries is represented by Brook Trout including one tailwater and 6 streams.

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- to 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. Three-inch Brook Trout were stocked for the first time in Chimney Top Creek in 2019.

Four Brook Trout streams have had catch and release regulations and no live bait restrictions on fishing tackle since 2000. A 15-inch minimum size limit and one fish daily limit for Brook Trout was established at Lake Cumberland tailwater in 2011. To provide additional fisheries in the Lake Cumberland tailwater, annual stockings of 8- to 12-inch Brook Trout began in 2011. In 2019, Chimney Top Creek began receiving Brook Trout stockings to promote a self-reproducing population. In 2020, Poor Fork was removed from the list of Brook Trout streams due to negligible numbers and poor access. In 2021, Brook Trout stocking in Chimney Top Creek was discontinued.

Currently, Bad Branch (Wild River; 3.2 miles), Martins Fork (Wild River; 4.2 miles), and the section of Shillalah Creek inside the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park, are wild Brook Trout streams that are closed to angling. There are 4.6 miles of Shillalah Creek that are open to angling for Brook Trout.

Cutthroat Trout

To provide additional fisheries in the Lake Cumberland tailwater, surplus 6-inch Yellowstone-strain Cutthroat Trout from the Norfolk National Fish Hatchery in Arkansas were stocked in 2019 and 2020. Starting in 2021, 8- to 9-inch Cutthroat Trout have been stocked annually. In 2020, a statewide 20-inch minimum size limit and 1-fish daily limit was implemented on Cutthroat Trout. Currently, the Lake Cumberland tailwater (75.2 miles) is the only Cutthroat Trout fishery in the state and is managed for a put-grow-and-take fishery.

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 most of Kentucky's trout waters outweighed all other parameters. 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 overall stream temperatures average above 72°F in a calendar year, 2) maximum average daily temperature reached in the period

June-September, 3) number of days overall stream temperatures average equal to or above 73° F in the month of June, and 4) maximum average daily 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/daily limits, etc.) on those streams with carry-over potential.

As of 2024, the new trout streams classification identifies 130.2 miles in 14 streams and two tailwaters classified as exceptional trout streams (Class I). Forty-four percent of total miles of trout stream and tailwater fisheries are classified as Class I trout fisheries. Bad Branch is closed to fishing due to the occurrence of rare plants along the stream and need for protection by Nature Preserves Commission. Sections of Martins Fork and Shillalah Creek located in the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park are also closed to fishing.

The new trout streams classification identifies 52.2 miles in two tailwaters and 11 streams classified as high-quality trout streams (Class II). Eighteen percent of total miles of trout stream and tailwater fisheries are classified as Class II trout fisheries. Class II trout streams are represented by 36.1 miles of put-grow-take Brown Trout fisheries in one tailwater and 8 streams, 21.0 miles of put-grow-take Rainbow Trout fisheries in one tailwater and 5 streams, and 31.2 miles of put-and-take Rainbow Trout fisheries in one tailwater and 6 streams.

Currently, 42.6 miles of trout fisheries are identified as general trout streams (Class III) including 6 tailwaters (8.7 miles) and 8 streams (33.9 miles). Fifteen percent of total miles of trout stream and tailwater fisheries are classified as Class III trout fisheries. All Class III trout stream and tailwater fisheries are managed for put-and-take Rainbow Trout fisheries. Sixty-seven miles of trout fisheries are identified as marginal trout streams (Class IV) including four tailwaters and 13 streams. Twenty-three percent of total miles of trout stream and tailwater fisheries are identified as Class IV trout fisheries. All Class IV streams and tailwaters are managed for put-and-take Rainbow Trout fisheries.

Twelve trout streams are in the Daniel Boone National Forest (DBNF) that offer 58.7 total miles of trout fishing water. Trout streams in the DBNF are represented by four exceptional (Class I), three high-quality (Class II), two general (Class III), and three marginal (Class IV) trout fisheries. Class I and II trout streams in the DBNF represent 22.3 of the 104.0 total miles (21%) of Class I and II trout stream fisheries.

Two streams, Fletcher's Fork (2.4 miles) and Little West Fork (6.3 miles), 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 2024

CLASS I STREAMS: *exceptional trout streams* that have minimal days (<5) above 72⁰ F in a calendar year and have a maximum daily average temperature that remains below 72⁰ F during the period of June-September. These streams have the maximum holdover potential and 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
Tailwaters				
1) Cumberland Lake (Cumberland River, including mouth of Crocus Creek)	Russel/Clinton/Cumberland	75.2	Dam to Kentucky/Tennessee border	Brown p-g-t Rainbow Trout p-g-t, p-t Brook p-g-t Cutthroat p-g-t
2) Laurel River Tailwaters	Laurel/Whitley	1.2	Dam to 1.2 mi below	Brown p-g-t Rainbow Trout p-t
	Subtotal miles	76.4		
Streams				
1) Bad Branch (Wild River) - closed to fishing by the 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) Shillalah Creek - section in Cumberland Gap National Historical Park closed to fishing	Bell	4.6	1.2 mi to 1,400 ft msl to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park and 3.4 mi from park boundary to headwater	Brook - wild

CLASS I STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
6) Big Craney Creek	Elliott	8.7	Mi 0.5 to 10.0	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t
7) <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
8) <u>Cane Creek</u>	Laurel	6.6	Mouth to 6.6 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t; scr
9) Elk Springs Creek	Wayne	2.8	Mouth upstream 2.8 mi to upper end of Monticello Park	Rainbow p-t; scr (urban)
10) Upper Hatchery Creek	Russell	0.3	Mi 0.0 to 0.3	All species p-t
Lower Hatchery Creek	Russell	1.0	Mi 0.3 to 1.0	All species cr
11) Jennings Creek	Warren	6.8	Mi 0.0 to 6.8	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
12) Laurel Creek	Elliott	5.0	0.9 mile above Carter School Road crossing to 1.4 mi below	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t
13) Looney Creek	Harlan	4.5	Mouth to Lynch Water Treatment Plant	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
14) Royal Springs Creek	Scott	0.7	Mouth to Georgetown Water Treatment Plant	Rainbow p-t (urban)
	Subtotal miles	53.8		
	Total miles	130.2		

¹Stream 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; cr: catch-and-release only

CLASS II STREAMS: *high quality trout streams* that have a low number of days (<25) above 72⁰ F in a calendar year and have a maximum daily average temperature that remains below 75⁰ F during the period of 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) Carr Creek Lake (Carr Fork)	Knott	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
2) Nolin River Lake (Nolin River)	Edmonson	1.5	Dam to 1.5 mi below	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
	Subtotal miles	2.0		
<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>East Fork Indian Creek</u>	Menifee	5.3	Mouth to 5.3 mi upstream	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t; scr
3) Fletchers Fork	Ft. Campbell-Montgomery (TN)	2.4	Lake Tael up to 1 st tributary on left of Boiling Springs Road bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
4) Little West Fork	Ft. Campbell-Montgomery (TN)	6.3	Ringold Dam up to Mabry Ridge Road	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t
5) Lynn Camp Creek	Hart	5.1	Mi 2.9-8.0	Rainbow p-g-t
6) Roundstone Creek	Hart	1.5	Mi 2.5 to KY Hwy 1140 Bridge	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-g-t

CLASS II STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
7) <u>War Fork Creek</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-g-t
9) Otter Creek	Meade	12.4	5.87 mi from mouth to end of OCORA 6.57 mi on Fort Knox	Brown p-g-t (Fort Knox-6.57 mi); Rainbow p-t; scr
10) Trammel Fork	Allen	4.4	Mi 23.4-27.8	Brown p-g-t Rainbow p-t; scr
11) Casey Creek	Trigg	3.6	Mouth to 3.6 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t; scr
	Subtotal miles	50.2		
	Total miles	52.2		

¹Stream 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; cr: catch-and-release only

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) Cave Run Lake (Licking River)	Bath/Rowan	1.2	Dam to 1.2 mi below	Rainbow p-t
3) Fishtrap Lake (Levisa Fork)d	Pike	1.7	Dam to 1.7 mi below	Rainbow p-t
4) Martins Fork Lake (Martins Fork)	Harlan	1.0	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
5) Paintsville Lake (Paint Creek)	Johnson	3.8	Dam to Hwy 460 Bridge	Rainbow p-t
6) Yatesville Lake (Blaine Creek)	Lawrence	0.5	Dam to 0.5 mi below	Rainbow p-t
	Subtotal miles	8.7		
<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; 2.8 mi)
2) Clear Creek	Bell	4.5	Hwy 90 bridge downstream to mouth	Rainbow p-t; scr
3) <u>Craney Creek</u>	Rowan	2.0	Mouth to 2.0 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t
4) 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

CLASS III STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
5) Right Fork Buffalo Creek	Owsley	0.2	Mi 1.9-2.1	Rainbow p-t
6) Russell Fork	Pike	3.0	Mouth of Elkhorn Creek upstream to Virginia Border	Rainbow p-t
7) <u>Swift Camp Creek</u>	Wolfe	8.0	Mouth to 1.8 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t; scr
8) Wolf Creek	Martin	5.0	KY 1714 bridge at Pigeon Roost Community Center downstream to Lovely, KY.	Rainbow p-t
	Subtotal miles	33.9		
	Total miles	42.6		

¹Stream 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; cr: catch-and-release only

CLASS IV STREAMS: *marginal trout streams* that have a significant number of days (>25) above 72⁰ F in a calendar year and most likely will be unable to provide significant carry-over to the next year. Class IV streams are seperated from Class III streams by having a higher number of days that the stream remains at or above 73⁰ F during the minth 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)	Herrington Lake (Dix River)	Mercer/Gerard	2.0	Dam to mouth	Rainbow p-t
4)	Taylorsville Lake (Salt River)	Spencer	1.0	Dam to 1.0 mi below	Rainbow p-t
	Total miles		4.5		
<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)	<u>North Fork Triplett Creek</u>	Rowan	4.0	Mi 8.0-12.0	Rainbow p-t
4)	<u>Rock Creek</u>	McCreary	18.6	Confluence of White Oak Creek upstream to KY/TN border	Rainbow p-t; scr (Bell Farm Bridge to TN: 9.8 mi)
5)	Station Camp Creek	Estill	3.0	Mi 14.0-17.0	Rainbow p-t
6)	Sturgeon Creek	Lee	2.0	Mi 8.0-10.0	Rainbow p-t

CLASS IV STREAMS CONTINUED

Stream ¹	County	Miles of trout fishing water	Location of trout fishery	Type of trout fishery ²
7) Sinking Creek	Breckinridge	0.1	Hwy 60 easement	Rainbow p-t
8) Triplett Creek	Rowan	0.4	Dam in Morehead to 0.4 mi upstream	Rainbow p-t (urban)
9) East Fork Little Sandy River	Boyd	2.0	Mi 24.0-26.0	Rainbow p-t
10) <u>Middle Fork Red River</u>	Powell/Wolfe	3.8	Mi 9.4-11.0 (1.6 mi in DBNF)	Rainbow p-t
11) Floyds Fork	Jefferson	20.0	Hwy 60 downstream to Bardstown Road	Rainbow p-t; scr
12) West Hickman Creek	Fayette	2.7	Upper Belleau Woods Park boundary to Lower Veterans Park Boundary	Rainbow p-t
13) Gunpowder Creek	Boone	1.5	Sperti Park upper boundary to lower boundary	Rainbow p-t; scr
	Subtotal miles	62.7		
	Total miles	67.2		

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