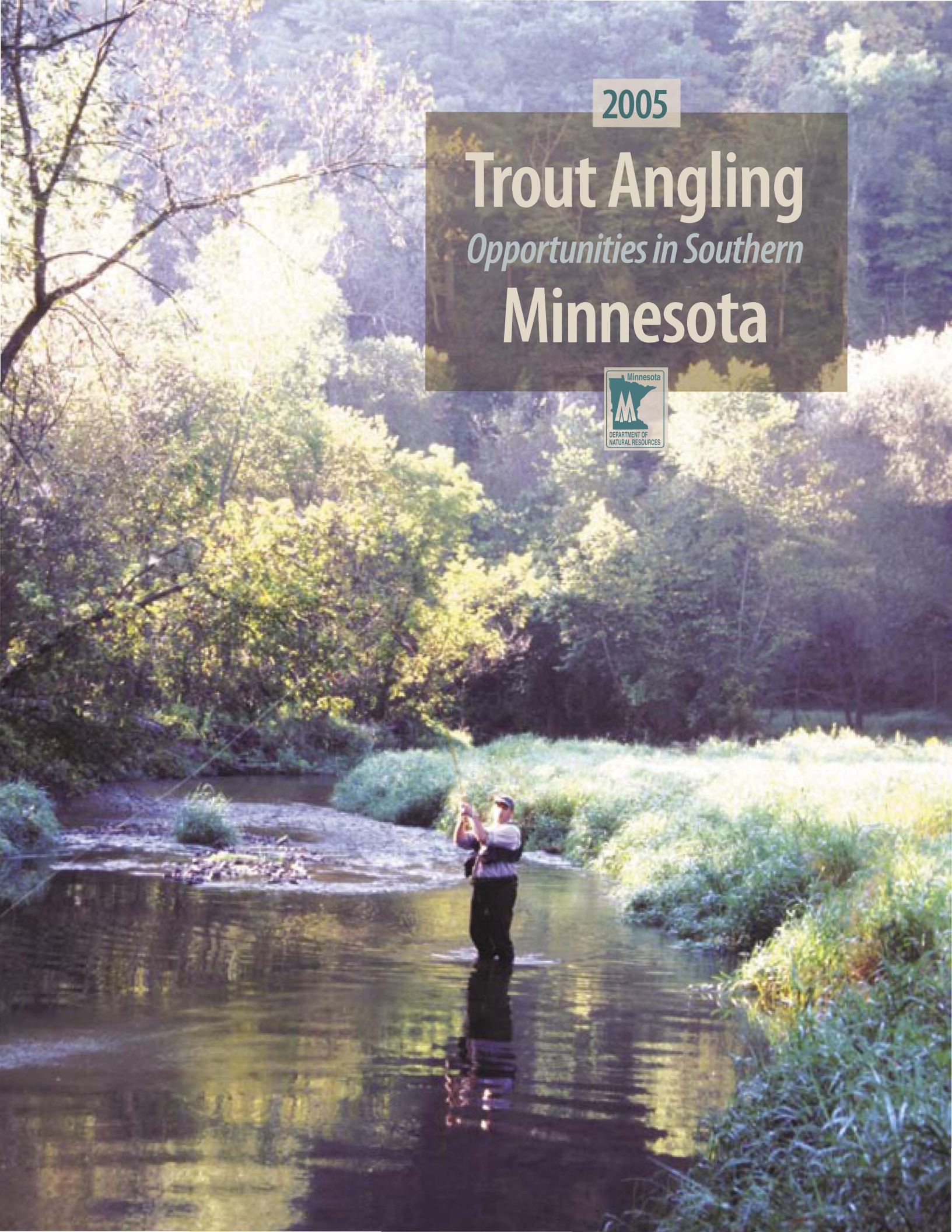


2005

Trout Angling

Opportunities in Southern

Minnesota



SOUTHEAST Fisheries Offices and Hatcheries

Rochester Fisheries

2300 Silver Creek Rd., NE
Rochester, MN 55906
(507) 285-7427

Lanesboro Fisheries

Rt. 2, Box 8450
Lanesboro, MN 55949
(507) 467-2442

Lake City Fisheries

1802 South Oak St.
Lake City, MN 55041
(651) 345-3365

Crystal Springs Hatchery

14674 County Road 112
Altura, MN 55910
(507) 796-6691

Peterson Hatchery

5900 County 25 South
Peterson, MN 55962
(507) 875-2625

Lanesboro Hatchery

Rt. 2, Box 85
Lanesboro, MN 55949
(507) 467-3771

SOUTHWEST Fisheries Offices and Hatcheries

Regional Fisheries Office

261 Hwy. 15 South
New Ulm, MN 56073-8915
(507) 359-6088

Hutchinson Area Fisheries

20596 Highway 7
Hutchinson, MN 55350
(320) 234-2550

Ortonville Area Fisheries

11 Pine St.
Ortonville, MN 56278
(320) 839-2656

Spicer Area Fisheries

P. O. Box 457
10590 County Road 8 NE
Spicer, MN 56288
(320) 796-2161

Waterville Area Fisheries

50317 Fish Hatchery Road, Box 86
Waterville, MN 56096
(507) 362-4223

Windom Area Fisheries

175 County Road 26
Windom, MN 56101
(507) 831-2900



Department of Natural Resources

500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4040
(651) 296-6157 (Metro Area)
1-888-MINNDNR (646-6367) (MN Toll Free)
www.dnr.state.mn.us

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This document is available in alternative formats to individuals with disabilities by calling (651) 296-6157 (Metro Area) or 1-888-MINNDNR (MN Toll Free) or Telecommunication Device for the Deaf/TTY: (651) 296-5484 (Metro Area) or 1-800-657-3929 (Toll Free TTY).

Disclaimer Notice

The maps in this booklet are meant to be a guide to locating trout streams in southern Minnesota. The maps are for general reference only. For detailed information on angling regulations see the Minnesota Fishing Regulations booklet and observe signs posted on the stream. Periodic updates to this booklet will be available on the DNR Web site at www.dnr.state.mn.us.

Cover photo by Wayne Bartz.

We value your opinion.

If you have any ideas to make this map book better please let us know by contacting:

Rochester Fisheries

2300 Silver Creek Rd., NE
Rochester, MN 55906
(507) 285-7427

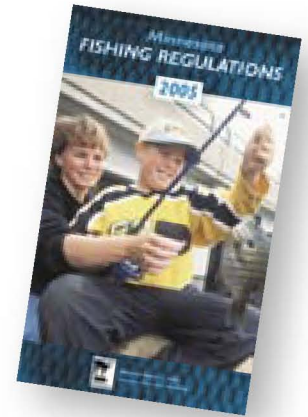


How To Read These Maps

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has published this set of maps to help anglers locate trout fishing opportunities and angler access points in southern Minnesota. These maps use different colors to show angling regulations for 2005 and identify areas with public fishing in state parks, state forests, wildlife management areas, and streamside-fishing easements. On each map is a list of streams that indicates the trout species present and whether it is a “wild” population or stocked.

A permit is required to park a vehicle within a state park. Annual and short-term permits can be purchased at state park offices or by calling toll free 1-888-MINNDNR (646-6367). No special permits are required to park on or enter wildlife management areas or state forest lands. Please use designated parking areas where they are available.

Streamside easements are marked in light gray and are open to public fishing through permanent agreements between the DNR and landowners along the stream. Signs also mark many easements. However, signs are sometimes missing, so anglers should use these maps to be sure they are on an easement. Hunting and other recreational activities are not permitted without the landowner’s permission in easement areas.



Note:
These maps are intended as a supplement to the current Minnesota Fishing Regulations. Anglers are advised to read and know the current regulations in affect.

Accessible sites are shown for the following streams:



- Middle Branch Whitewater River, located in Whitewater State Park (p. 24)
- South Branch Root River at the dam in Lanesboro (p. 18)
- One site in the City of Preston (p. 11)
- Lanesboro Park Pond (p. 18)
- Duschee Creek—6 accessible sites along ¼ mile stretch between Lanesboro Area Office and Lanesboro Fish Hatchery (p. 12)
- Camp Creek—3 accessible sites along the lower mile of stream along the Harmony-Preston Valley State Trail (p. 11)
- Mill Creek in the city of Chatfield (p. 17)

Angler Ethics

The DNR works with landowners to acquire land or rights to the land through easements to increase angler access to trout stream corridors.

As trout anglers, we need to do our part to improve angler/landowner relations so future generations of anglers have better access. Just because you do not see a “No Trespassing” sign doesn’t necessarily mean you can access private property. Know the State Trespass law as it relates to trout fishing and always ask if you are not sure. Here are a few things to keep in mind while enjoying your favorite trout stream:

- Do Not Litter. Littering is the single biggest complaint the DNR receives each year regarding trout anglers. Pack out more than you brought in.
- Avoid gates and fences if you can, and always leave them as you find them.
- Be courteous when parking your vehicle; do not block field drives or park where it creates unsafe or inconvenient situations for you or others.
- Thank the landowners that allow you to fish on private property. And thank those landowners who are part of the trout stream easement program, too!



Trout Species

The DNR manages for three species of trout in southern Minnesota streams: brook, brown, and rainbow trout.

Of the three, only brook trout are native to Minnesota.

Brook trout thrive in smaller streams of good water quality, occupying shallow pools and riffles. In large and medium sized streams you will find them near the headwaters. Brook trout are very aggressive and relatively

easy to catch. They are normally smaller than brown and rainbow trout, rarely exceeding 12–14 inches long. Their vulnerability to angling and competition from brown trout may limit populations in southeast Minnesota.

MORE ABOUT BROOK TROUT

Most of the native brook trout populations were lost after European settlement due to habitat loss and degradation from logging and agriculture. Most of the brook trout populations present in southeastern Minnesota today were reestablished through stocking, and are now self-sustaining. In the mid-1990s, brook trout from two southeast Minnesota populations were captured and spawned to establish wild broodstock at Crystal Springs State Fish Hatchery. Progeny of these fish are stocked at three inches in length and are often reproducing the next year in some streams. The DNR is currently examining the genetic makeup of Minnesota's brook trout in order to make better decisions for their future management.

Brown trout were introduced from Europe in the early 1900s and are now considered “naturalized” because they reproduce in many streams. The DNR stocks fingerlings (2–4 inch fish) in streams with poor or no natural reproduction. Brown trout can tolerate somewhat warmer temperatures than brook trout, and prefer temperatures less than about 68 degrees Fahrenheit to thrive. Brown trout usually grow larger than brook trout, occasionally reaching 30 inches; brown trout up to 12 inches are common in southern Minnesota. Their abundance and size make brown trout the most common and sought after trout in southern Minnesota streams.

Rainbow trout, introduced from the western United States, do not usually reproduce in southern Minnesota streams. Most rainbows caught in southern Minnesota are raised in a hatchery to about 9–12 inches and stocked in area streams and ponds (a few streams are stocked with rainbow trout fingerlings). Streams are typically stocked in the spring and summer. Some of the heavily fished areas are stocked more frequently.

Brook trout



Brown trout



Rainbow trout



Fish illustrations by Joseph R. Tomelleri.

Catch-and-Release

Catch-and-release by regulation or as a voluntary practice can be an effective method of conserving fish. For example, if you release a large fish, it may give another angler, possibly you, the opportunity to catch it. According to surveys, about 70 percent of anglers release some or all the fish they catch.



Photo by Wayne Bartz.

Tips for successfully releasing trout:

- Fish actively, by maintaining a tight line and setting the hook quickly, in order to reduce critical injury and improve trout survival.
- Play and land trout quickly. Tired, stressed fish don't survive well when released.
- Knotless and rubber mesh nets minimize damage and reduce handling time.
- Handle a trout gently and keep it in the water as much as possible. Unhook the trout without lifting it from the water.
- Keep fingers away from eyes and gills. Always wet your hands and support the fish's belly to avoid injury.
- Remove hooks with needle-nosed pliers or forceps. Use barbless hooks to make releasing trout much easier.
- If a trout is hooked deeply, cut the line and release the fish.
- A fish that can be legally kept should not be released if it is bleeding heavily. Its chance of survival is poor.
- Release the trout as soon as possible in calm water. Face the trout into the current until it swims from your hands.

Also, please note that as stated in the State of Minnesota Game and Fish Laws Chapter 97C.085, "A person may not tag or otherwise mark a fish for identification without a permit from the commissioner."

Trout and Salmon Stamp

In 1982, at the request of anglers, the DNR introduced the state's first trout and salmon stamp. A trout and salmon stamp validation and a fishing or sports license is needed when fishing in designated trout streams, designated trout lakes, Lake Superior, and when in possession of trout or salmon. Trout and salmon stamps are not required for children less than 16 years old, people who are 65 and older, people fishing with a 24-hour license, people who are exempted from fishing license requirements, or who receive a fishing license at no charge.



Funds raised through the sale of trout and salmon stamps go into an account that can be used only for:

- The development, restoration, maintenance, and preservation of trout streams and lakes;
- Rearing and stocking of trout and salmon in streams, lakes, and Lake Superior;
- Acquisition of easements and fee title along trout waters;
- Identifying easement and fee title areas along trout waters; and
- Research and special management projects on Lake Superior and the anadromous portions of its tributaries.

Since the first trout stamp, interest in trout fishing has grown rapidly, and the DNR has been working with local angling groups, landowners, and other government agencies to improve trout fishing. About 95,000 trout stamps are sold in Minnesota each year. Without this cooperation, improvements to Minnesota's trout fishing resource would not be possible.

Trends in Brown Trout Abundance: 1970 to 2003

The DNR has sampled trout populations in southeast Minnesota annually since 1970. Using electrofishing, a technique employing electrical current to temporarily stun fish, between 40 and 85 stream segments are sampled each year. Trout are measured, weighed, and released back into the stream. Back at the office, biologists take all the information collected and estimate the abundance and size structure of the trout population. Abundance is usually calculated as numbers of trout per mile, or pounds per acre of surface water.

While the immediate goal of many of these studies is to monitor individual stream populations and develop stream management plans, fish managers have also used this information to monitor changes over time and relate trends to management practices (e.g. stocking) and changes in land use and other environmental conditions.

By plotting the average number of brown trout per stream mile each year (the solid line in Figure 1), DNR biologists have noticed a steady increase in the number of brown trout. The dashed line in this figure shows an average yearly increase in trout abundance of about 50 trout per mile over the 33-year period.

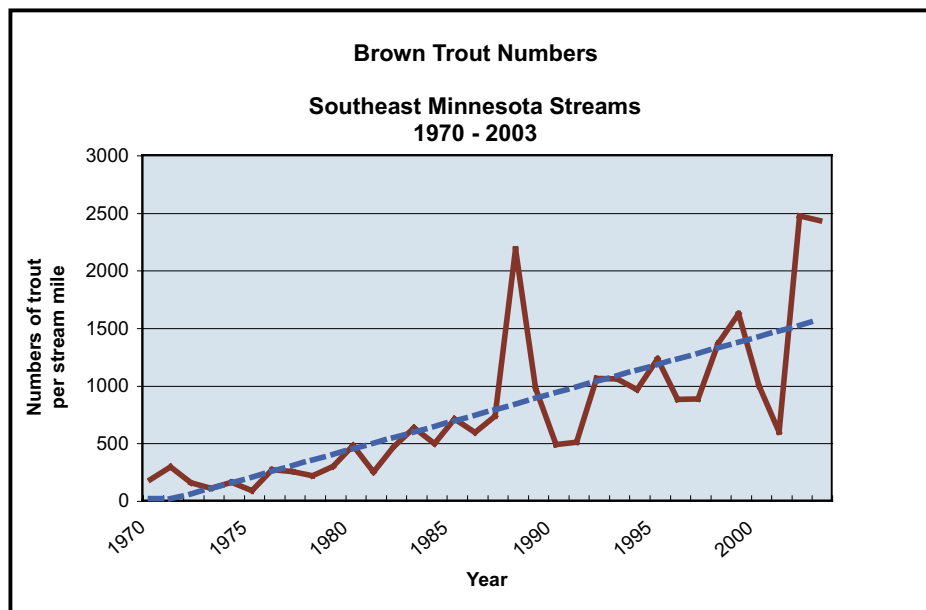
While the general trend has been an increase in brown trout abundance, individual year estimates can show the effects of environmental conditions, such as drought and flooding.

While the increase in brown trout populations has resulted in increases in fish larger than 12 inches, fish greater than 14 inches have increased at a slower rate. For fish larger than 16 inches, there has been no significant change in abundance over the 33-year period.

Brown Trout Population Facts:

- Brown trout abundance in southeast Minnesota increased three-fold from the 1970's to 1980's, and five-fold from the 1970's to the 1990's.
- The highest abundance in brown trout populations was measured in 2002 and 2003, at over 2,400 brown trout adults per stream mile.
- The highest abundance in brown trout 12 inches and larger was found in 2002, at 90 trout per stream mile.
- The abundance of brown trout 14 inches and larger doubled from the 1970's to 1980's, and has been relatively stable since, averaging about 17 trout per stream mile in the 1990's.
- The abundance of brown trout 16 inches and larger has remained relatively steady throughout the last 33 years, averaging 3 to 5 trout per stream mile.
- Reproduction of brown trout has continued to increase, reflecting improvements in stream conditions and wild trout management. Average abundance of fingerlings was only about 40 per stream mile in the 1970's, increasing to 90 fingerlings per mile in the 1980's, and over 1,300 fingerlings per mile during the period 1990–2003.
- Brown trout biomass (pounds of trout per acre of water surface) has increased dramatically over the past three decades. Biomass averaged only 40 pounds per acre in the 1970's. In the 1980's it more than doubled to 90 pounds per acre. In the 13 years since, brown trout biomass has averaged over 100 pounds per acre. Some streams have sustained brown trout populations of over 200 pounds per acre.
- Increases in trout abundance over the past three decades have been attributed to improvements in land management, increased groundwater inputs (spring flow), fish stocking and reintroductions, and trout habitat improvement.

Figure 1



Wild Trout Matter

In the early 1900's, destruction of coldwater stream habitat from intensive farming and logging resulted in the elimination of brook trout from southeast Minnesota. In the following decades, trout management consisted largely of stocking catchable-sized trout. As hatcheries took over the responsibility of trout production during the 1940's to the 1970's, boom and bust cycles of fishing largely depended on the ebb and flow of stocking trucks.

As land management improved through land set-aside programs, improved grazing, tillage, and logging practices, trout stream water quality and habitat have improved as well. These improvements are now helping restore the trout to trout streams naturally. Streams managed as "wild" have populations of trout that sustain themselves through natural reproduction. This means the stream has sufficient natural reproduction to maintain multiple year classes at or near its carrying capacity.

Current estimates suggest about 80 percent of trout populations in southeast Minnesota are self-sustaining, a considerable improvement from the 1970's. These streams are described as "wild" on the maps in this booklet. If land use, water quality, and stream habitat continue to improve, self-sustaining populations of trout will preserve coldwater resources for future generations.

Key components of wild trout management:

- Diverse habitat is required for trout and other organisms (i.e. invertebrates, aquatic plants, and other fish species including sculpin.) Good habitat includes riffles for spawning and food production, overhead cover (undercut banks), and rocks and wood for hiding.
- Abundant cold, clean water, is needed for survival during low water levels (mid-summer and winter).
- Healthy watersheds provide good infiltration of precipitation, resulting in less sedimentation, flooding, and higher baseflows.
- A self-sustaining population of trout consists of multiple age and size classes.



Benefits of wild trout management:

- Wild trout survive and grow better than hatchery-stocked trout.
- Wild trout adapt better to their environment through natural selection, with genetic variability allowing adaptation to change.
- Anglers, and the general public regard wild trout as having high resource value.
- Wild trout management is cheaper and more cost-effective than relying entirely on hatchery production.

Trout streams in southern Minnesota have undergone drastic changes in the last 150 years. While wild trout management is the goal, realities of degraded watersheds and streams mean that some streams will depend on stocking to maintain

trout fishing. Moving to wild trout management is a shared responsibility of resource users, landowners, and government agencies alike.

Streams that support an entirely wild brook or brown trout population are indicated with the following symbol (W).



Typical southeastern Minnesota landscape showing a variety of land uses with potential to influence stream health.

Habitat Improvement

Trout streams with severe bank erosion, sedimentation, and poor trout habitat can be good candidates for habitat improvement and restoration projects. Such projects typically increase the abundance and size of trout, and tend to be very popular among trout anglers. However, the Minnesota DNR can only use public dollars for these projects if it's on publicly-owned property or a public angling easement.

Techniques and benefits to trout streams and anglers:

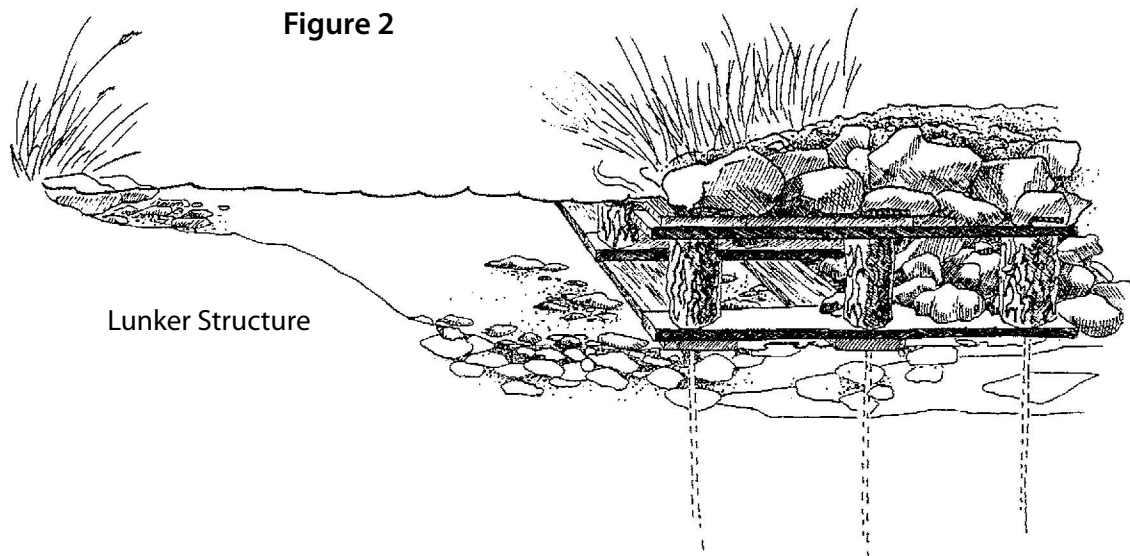
- Shaping eroded banks to more gradual slopes helps them withstand flooding and greatly reduces erosion and sedimentation.
- Riprapping with large rock also protects banks from the erosive force of floodwaters.
- Seeding banks with appropriate streamside vegetation stabilizes soil.
- Incorporating wooden structures such as “log cribs”, “lunkers”, or “sky hooks” into the stream banks increases the complexity and amount of trout cover.
- Building rock weirs in the stream channel helps direct water to scour pools and maintain deep-water areas for adult trout.
- Enhancing stream meander patterns (the way a stream curves back and forth in its valley) provides long-term stability and enhanced habitat.
- Better management of livestock along stream corridors reduces erosion and sedimentation.

Trout stream restoration projects use a combination of these techniques in an attempt to restore more natural stream functions that in turn provide for a healthier stream environment for trout, and other cold-water plants and animals.

Habitat improvement projects and the maintenance required to keep them working are a great opportunity for trout anglers to get involved and volunteer their time. DNR Fisheries partners with several organized angling groups to design and implement projects each year. If this is something you'd like to participate in, contact your local DNR Area Fisheries office to pledge your time for an upcoming project. (See inside front cover)



Constructed “lunker” structure used to create overhead bank cover for trout.



Basic Trout Fishing Tactics

Getting started trout fishing doesn't require a lot of heavy gear or expensive equipment. Trout anglers usually travel light and carry only what they need along the banks of streams.

Novice trout anglers can learn to catch trout with artificial lures or live bait. Many trout anglers, however, make fishing more challenging by using a fly rod or fishing for wild trout in crystal clear streams.

Basic Equipment

- 4 to 5 foot long ultra light, fast-action spinning rod
- Light duty spinning or spin-casting reel outfitted with 4- to 6-pound test line.
- #12 and #14 regular shank bronze hooks
- Small split shot to sink bait in swift water
- Small knife or clipper to cut line
- Fishing license and trout stamp (if you are 16 years or older)
- Hip boots for crossing streams (optional)
- Canvas creel (optional)

Tips

- Plan your trip using the maps in this booklet.
- Fill your reel spool with backing (heavy line) and put about 30 yards of lighter line at the end. It may take several hundred yards of light line to fill your spool and most of this line is wasted. Replace the lighter line after it becomes worn or is too short to fish with.
- Clean your reel before you go so your line flows smoothly off the spool.
- Get permission to access private lands that do not have easements. Many landowners are happy to let you fish on their property if you ask for permission first.

Bait

- Night crawlers have just the right heft for a long cast and they are easy to find. Typical garden worms are too small and are difficult to cast. (Please help reduce night crawler invasions—carry out your live bait!)
- Hellgrammites and water worms (insect larva) are also good. They are harder to obtain in mid-summer and are difficult to cast long distances, but are ideal for drift fishing.
- Small minnows work well in early season (April and May) when the fish are sluggish. A chunk of chub or sucker meat can also be used to lure larger fish.



Hardware

- Use spinners, jigs, and other minnow imitators for trout. Any color or style may work, but match these colors and species to start.
- Brook trout=copper
- Brown trout=gold
- Rainbow trout=silver

Technique

If you are using a night crawler, break it in half, and then hook each end once. Approach the pool quietly from downstream staying well hidden from the fish, but do not get in the water. Trout spook easily! Cast upstream over the pool allowing your night crawler to drift naturally back towards you. Your line will float so watch it and you'll be able to tell when you have a bite. If you are careful, you might catch more than one fish from the same pool. Be patient and learn to cast with accuracy. If you have disturbed the pool, move on to another. Stay out of the water

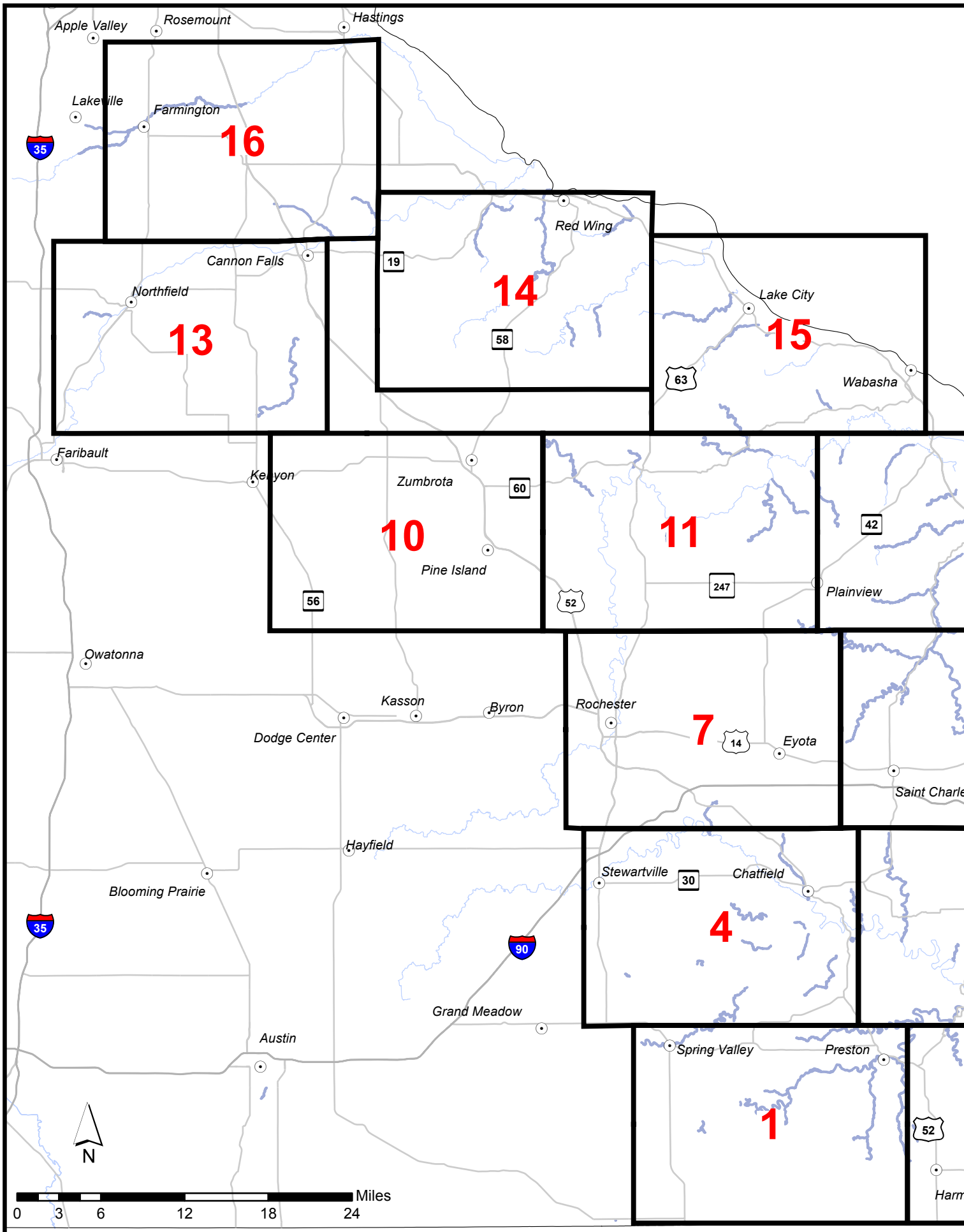
when fishing.

Hellgrammites and water worms are very effective when cast and allowed to drift naturally into a pool. You can accomplish this with a gentle upstream cast or by drifting the bait down to the pool from upstream. This technique is also useful when fishing a pool that is covered by a fallen tree.

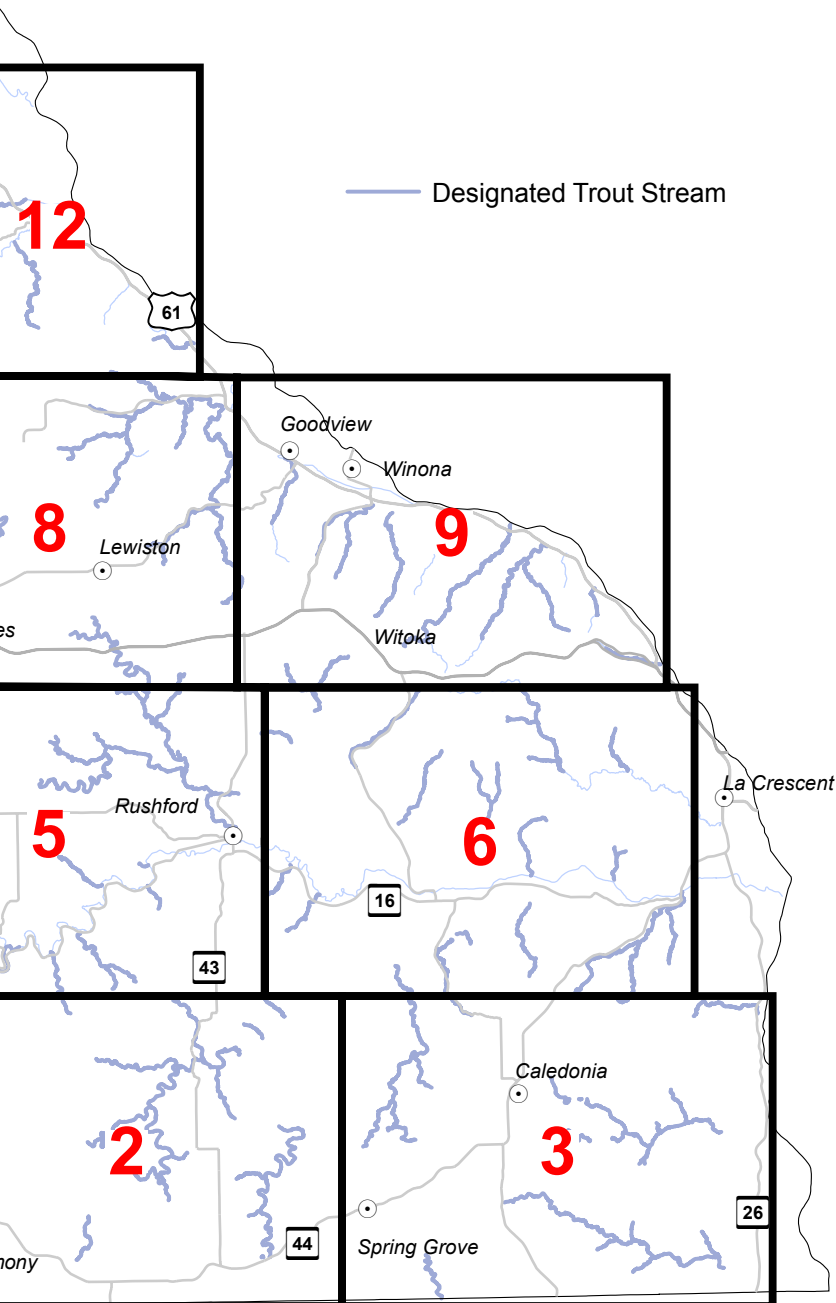
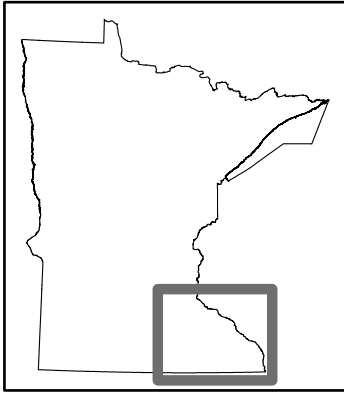
When casting spinners or lures you don't have to worry about an unnatural drift. Minnows swim in all directions. You still must make a cautious approach to the pool. Some anglers prefer to use bait working their way upstream, and then cast spinners to the same pools on the way back.



Fish actively by maintaining a tight line and set the hook quickly in order to reduce critical injuries and improve trout survival.

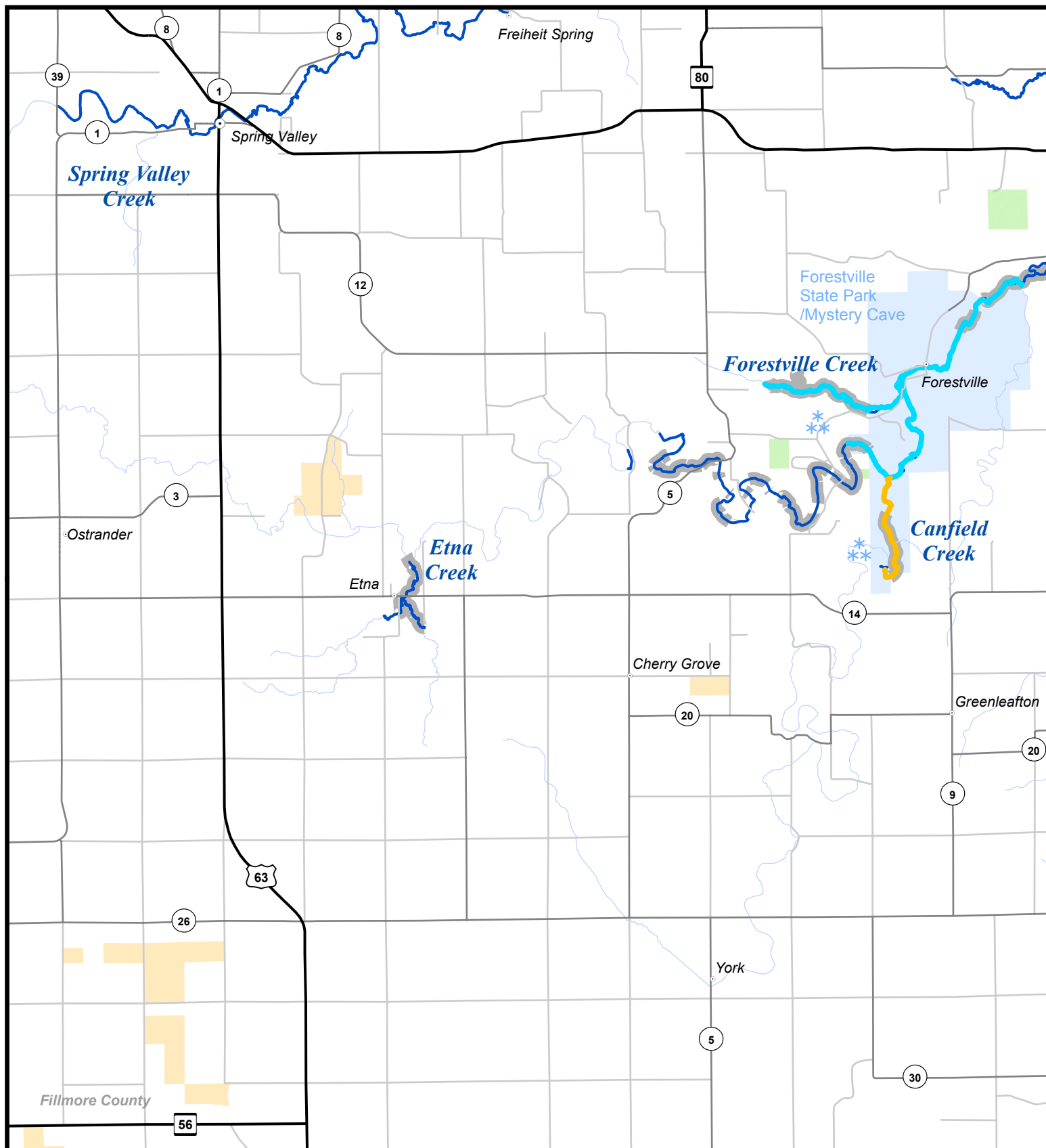


SOUTHEAST

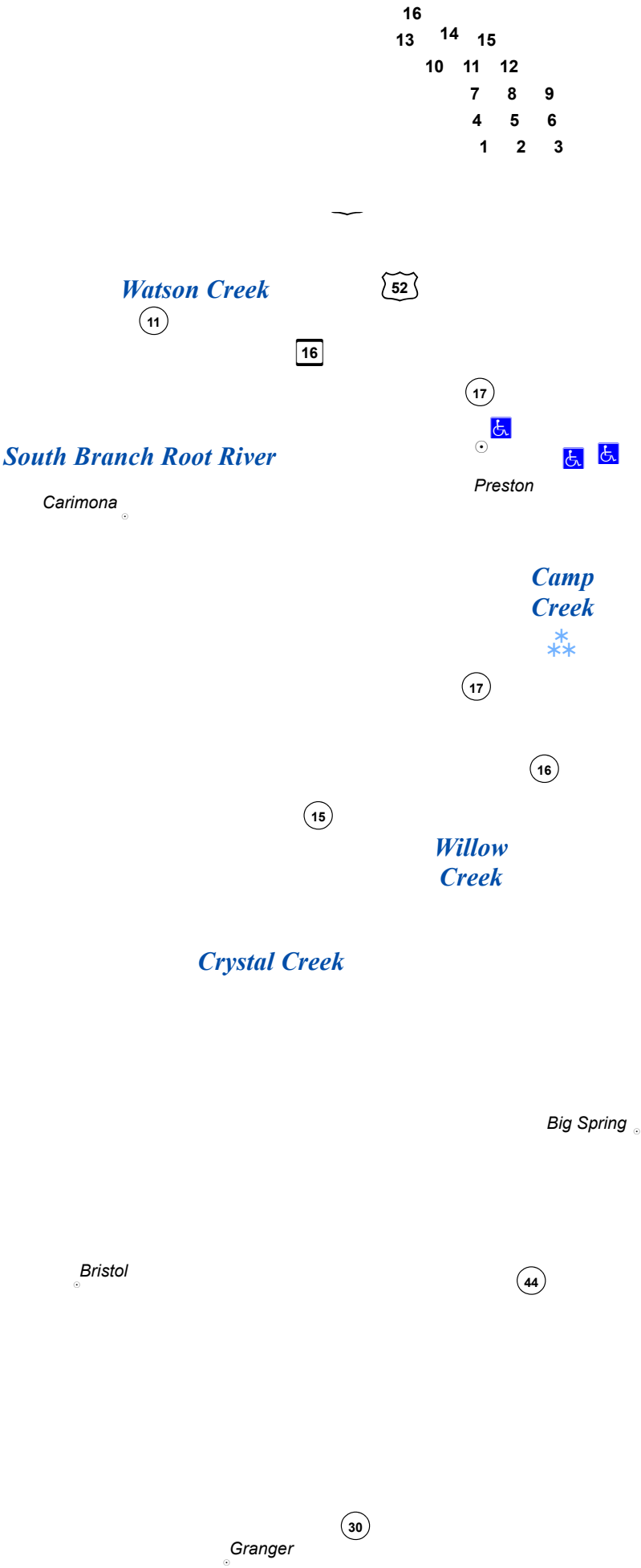


SOUTHEAST

SE MAP 1



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3



Map 1 **Species Managed**

Canfield Creek	
“South Branch” (W)	Brown
Camp Creek	Brown, Rainbow
Crystal Creek (W)	Brown
Etna Creek	Brown
Forestville Creek	
“North Branch” (W)	Brown
South Branch Root River	Brown, Rainbow
Spring Valley Creek	Brown (W), Rainbow
Watson Creek (W)	Brown
Willow Creek	Brown, Rainbow

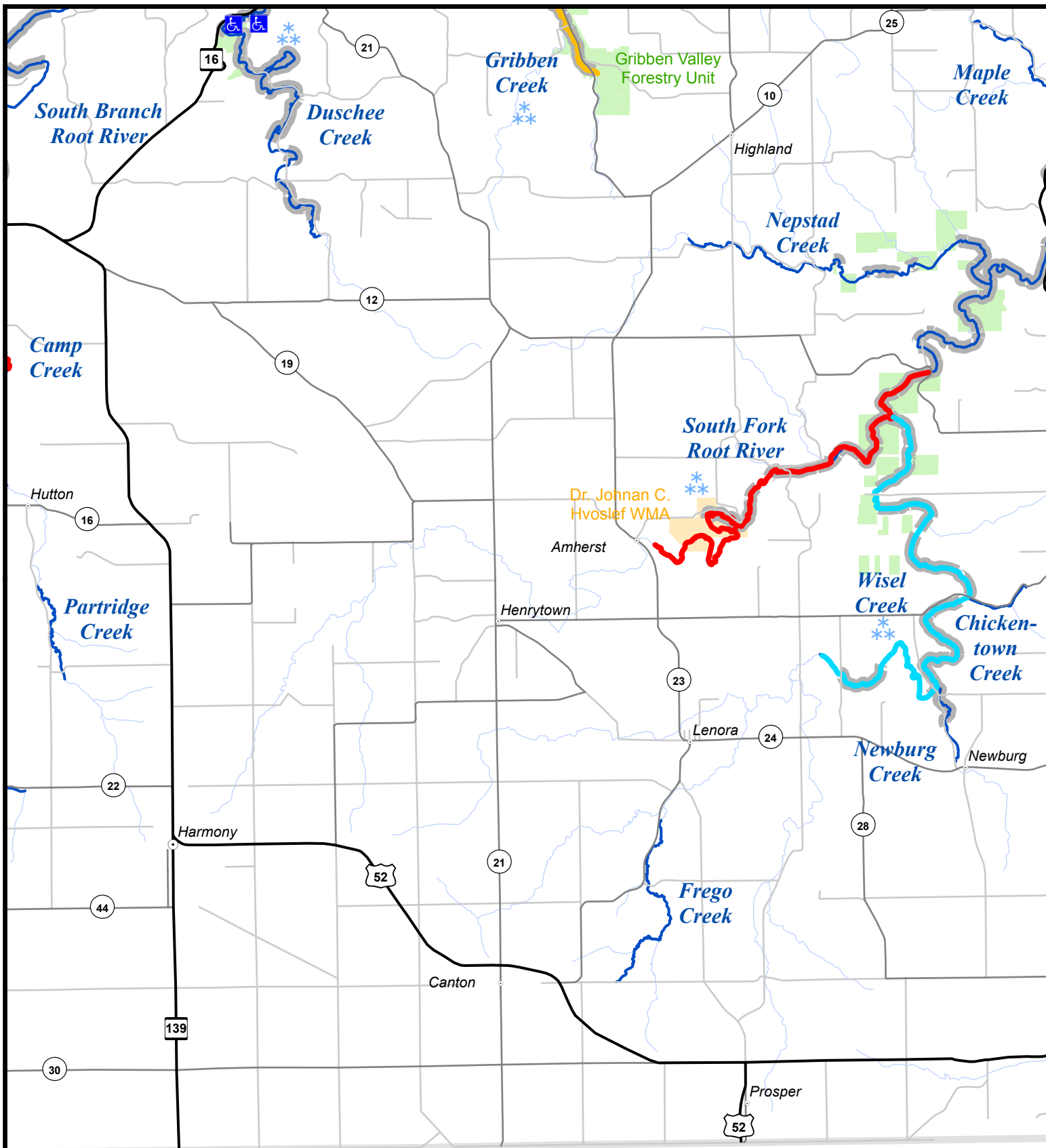
(W) Wild trout population

Legend

- Accessible Fishing Site
- Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations
- Streams
- Designated Trout Streams
- 12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- 12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
- 12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
- Fishing Access Easement
- Forestry Units
- State Parks
- Wildlife Management Areas



SE MAP 2



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

Girl Scout Camp Creek

Hallum Creek

Yucatan

South Fork Root River

13

Choice

Vesta Creek

4

Tawney

18

18

19

Unnamed Creek

Riceford

Sportsman's
Park Pond

Riceford Creek

33

Unnamed Creek

8

8

Newhouse

44

34

Mabel

Fillmore County

Houston County

08

Map 2

Species Managed

Chickentown Creek (W)	Brook
Duschee Creek	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Frego Creek (W)	Brown
Girl Scout Camp Creek (W)	Brook
Gribben Creek (W)	Brown
Hallum Creek (W)	Brook
Maple Creek (W)	Brook
Nepstad Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Newburg Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Partridge Creek (W)	Brown
Riceford Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
South Branch Root River	Brown, Rainbow
South Fork Root River	Brook, Brown, Rainbow
Sportsman's Park Pond Creek	Rainbow
Unnamed Creek (W)	Brook
Unnamed Creek (W)	Brook
Vesta Creek (W)	Brook
Wisel Creek	Brook, Brown

(W) Wild trout population

Legend



Accessible Fishing Site



Winter Catch & Release Season

January 1 - March 31 as Posted

Check Current Regulations



Streams



Designated Trout Streams



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



Fishing Access Easement



Forestry Units



State Parks

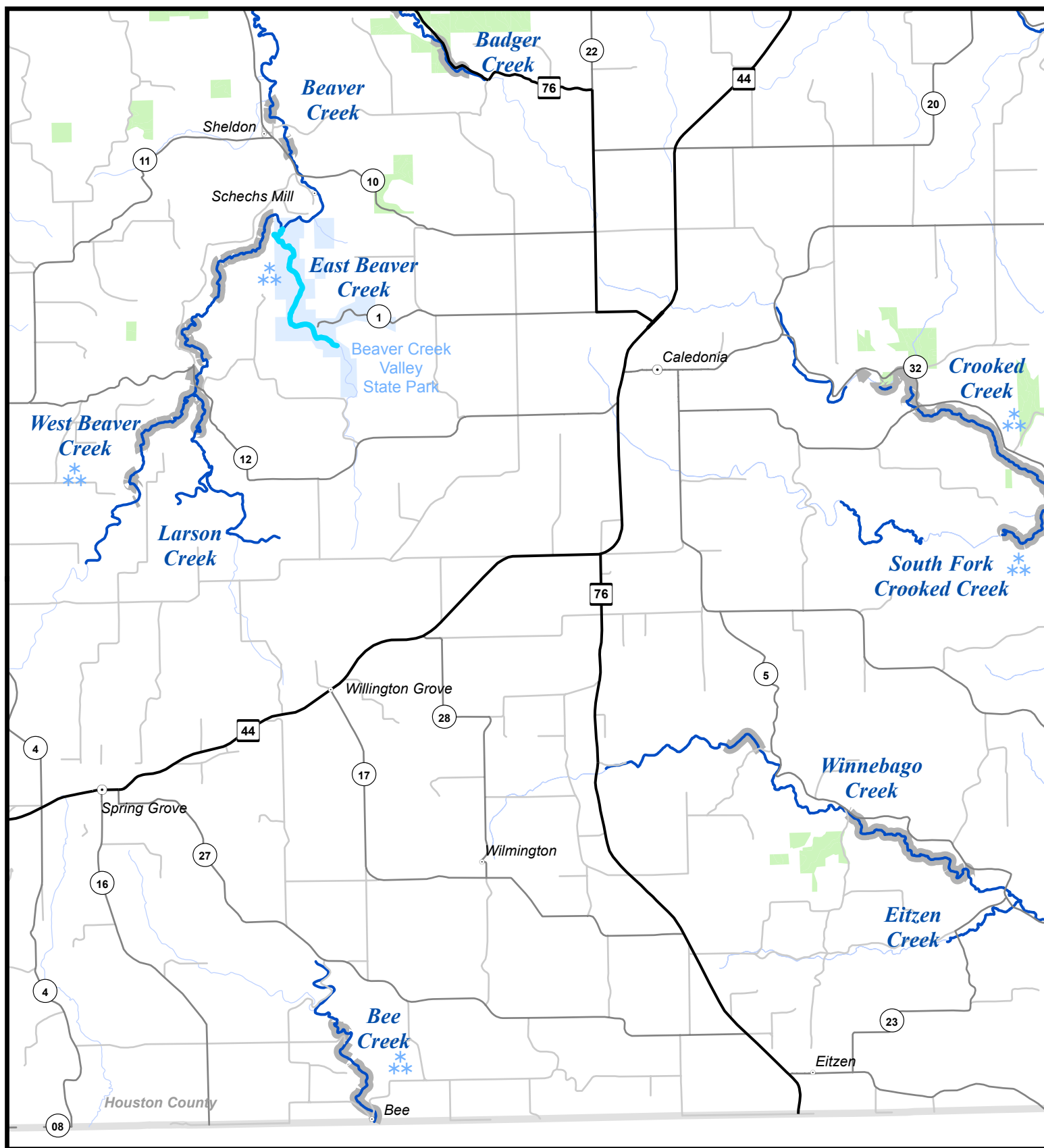


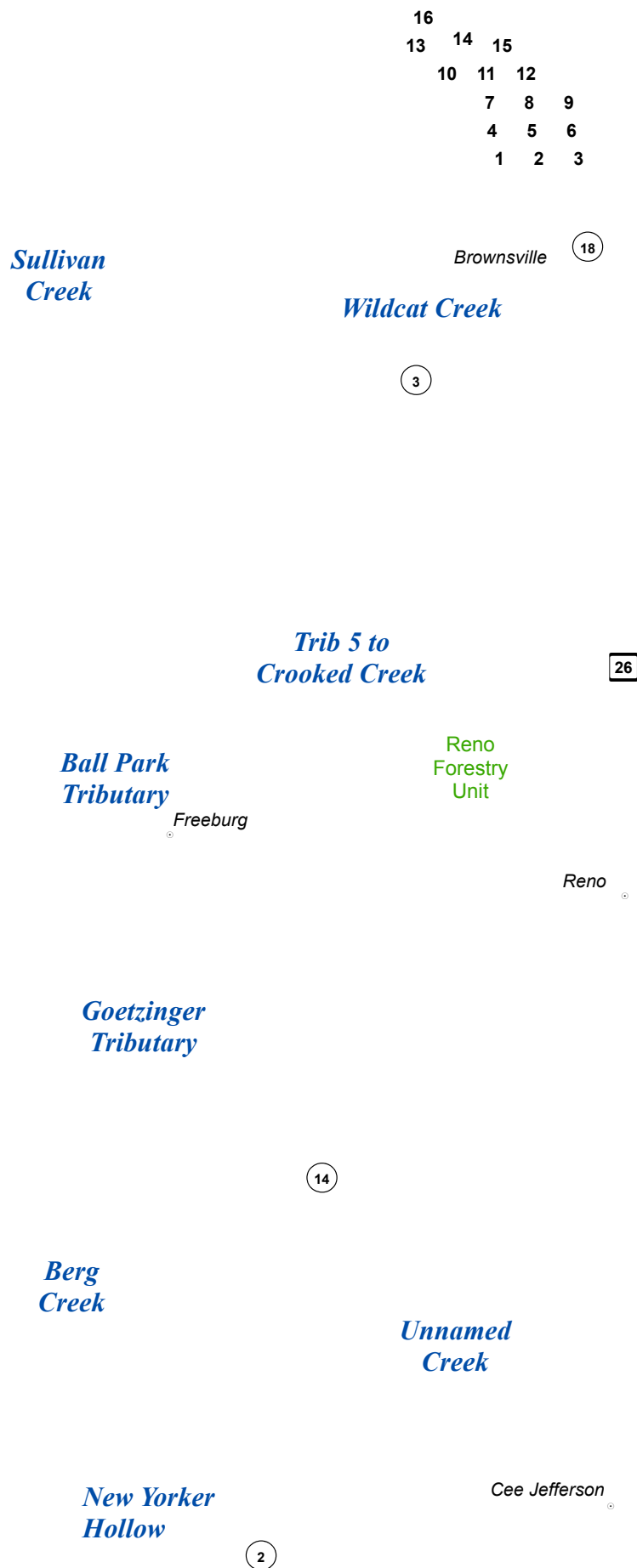
Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 3





Map 3	Species Managed
Badger Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Ball Park Tributary	Brown
Beaver Creek	Brown
East Beaver Creek (W)	Brown
West Beaver Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Bee Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Berg Creek	Not actively managed
Crooked Creek	Brown, Brook, Rainbow
Eitzen Creek (W)	Brown
Goetzinger Tributary	Not actively managed
Larson Creek (W)	Brook
New Yorker Hollow (W)	Brook
South Fork Crooked Creek	Brown, Brook
Sullivan Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Trib 5 to Crooked Creek	Brown
Unnamed Creek	Not actively managed
Wildcat Creek (W)	Brown
Winnebago Creek	Brown, Brook, Rainbow

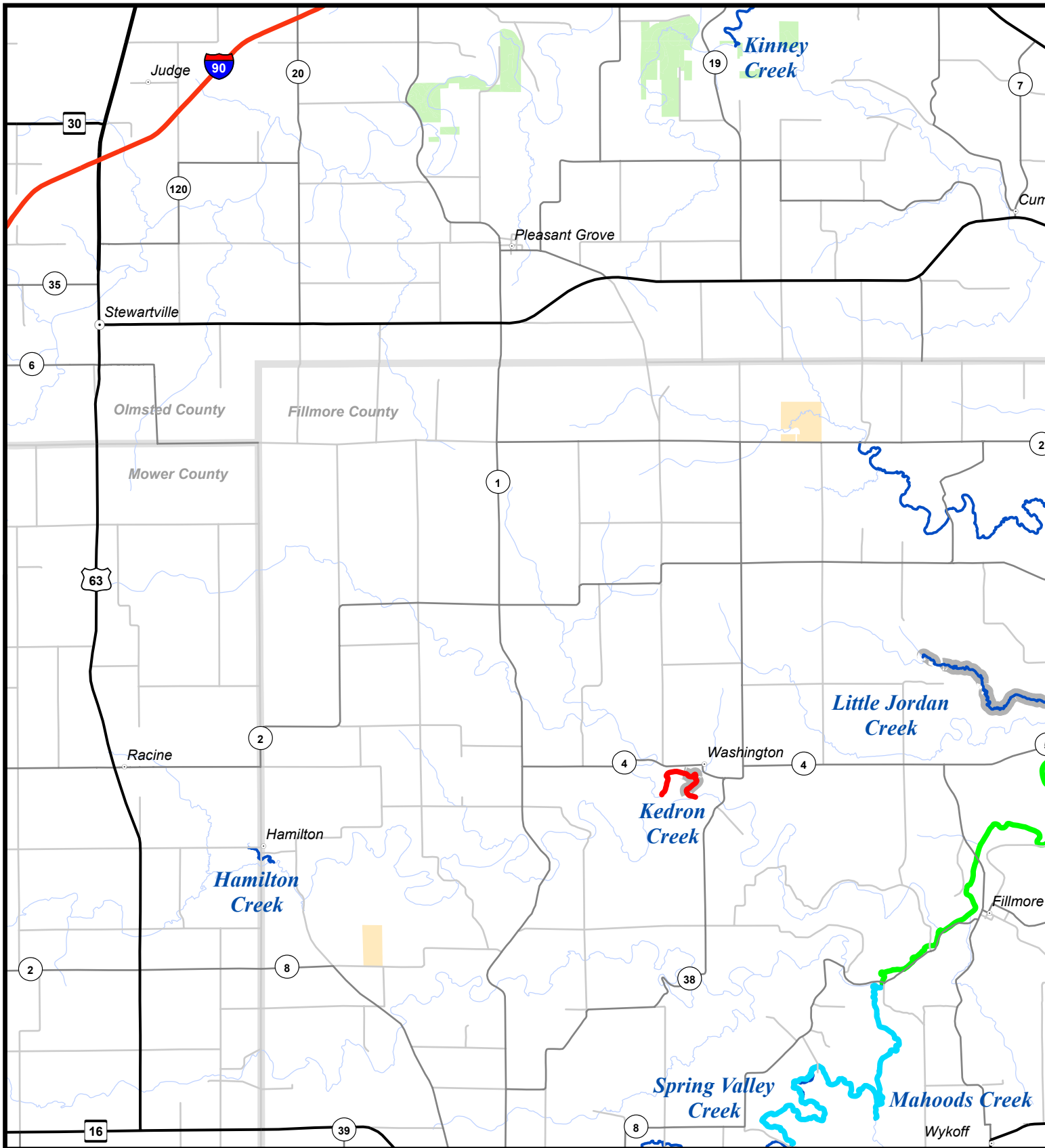
(W) Wild trout population

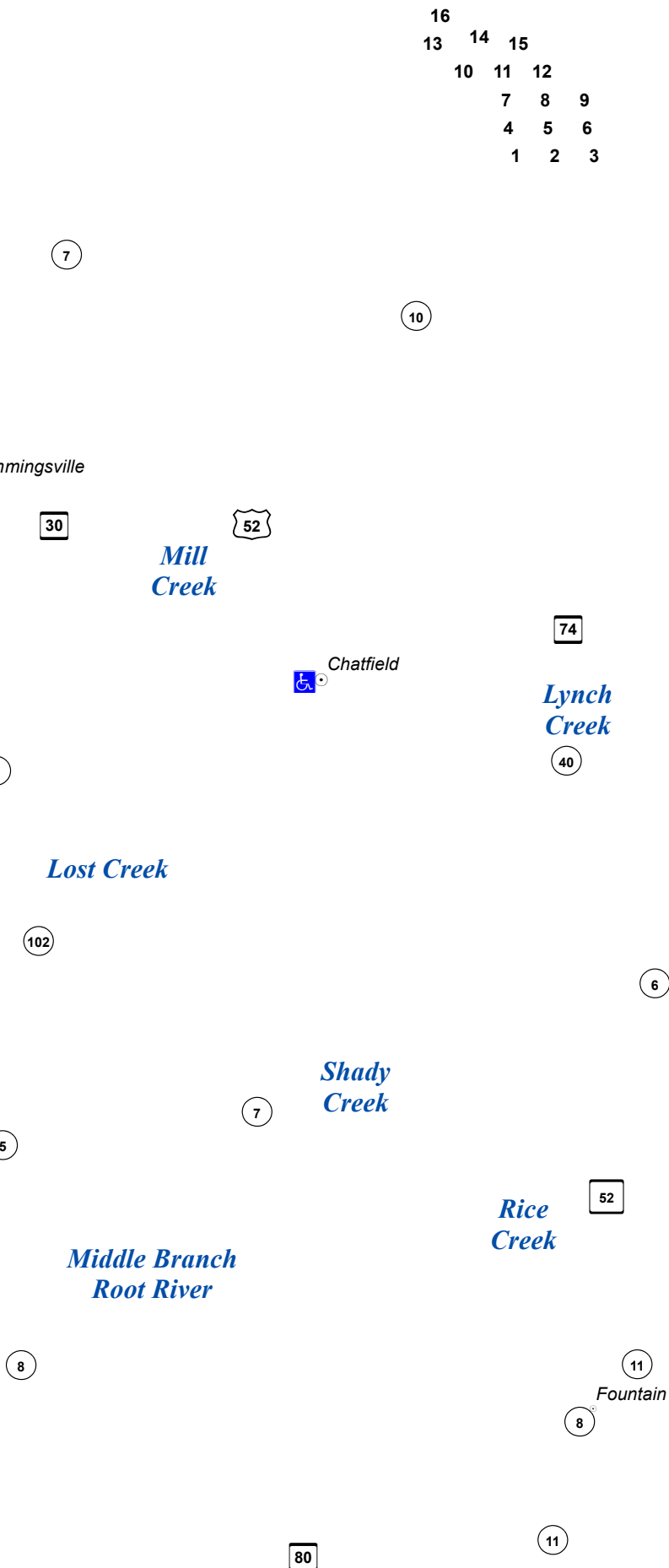


0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 4





Map 4

Species Managed

Hamilton Creek (W)	Brook
Kedron Creek	Brown
Kinney Creek (W)	Brown
Little Jordon Creek	Brown
Lost Creek	Brown
Lynch Creek	Brook, Brown
Mahoods Creek (W)	Brown
Middle Branch, Root River (W)	Brown
Mill Creek	Brown, Rainbow
Rice Creek	Brown
Shady Creek (W)	Brook
Spring Valley Creek	Brown (W), Rainbow

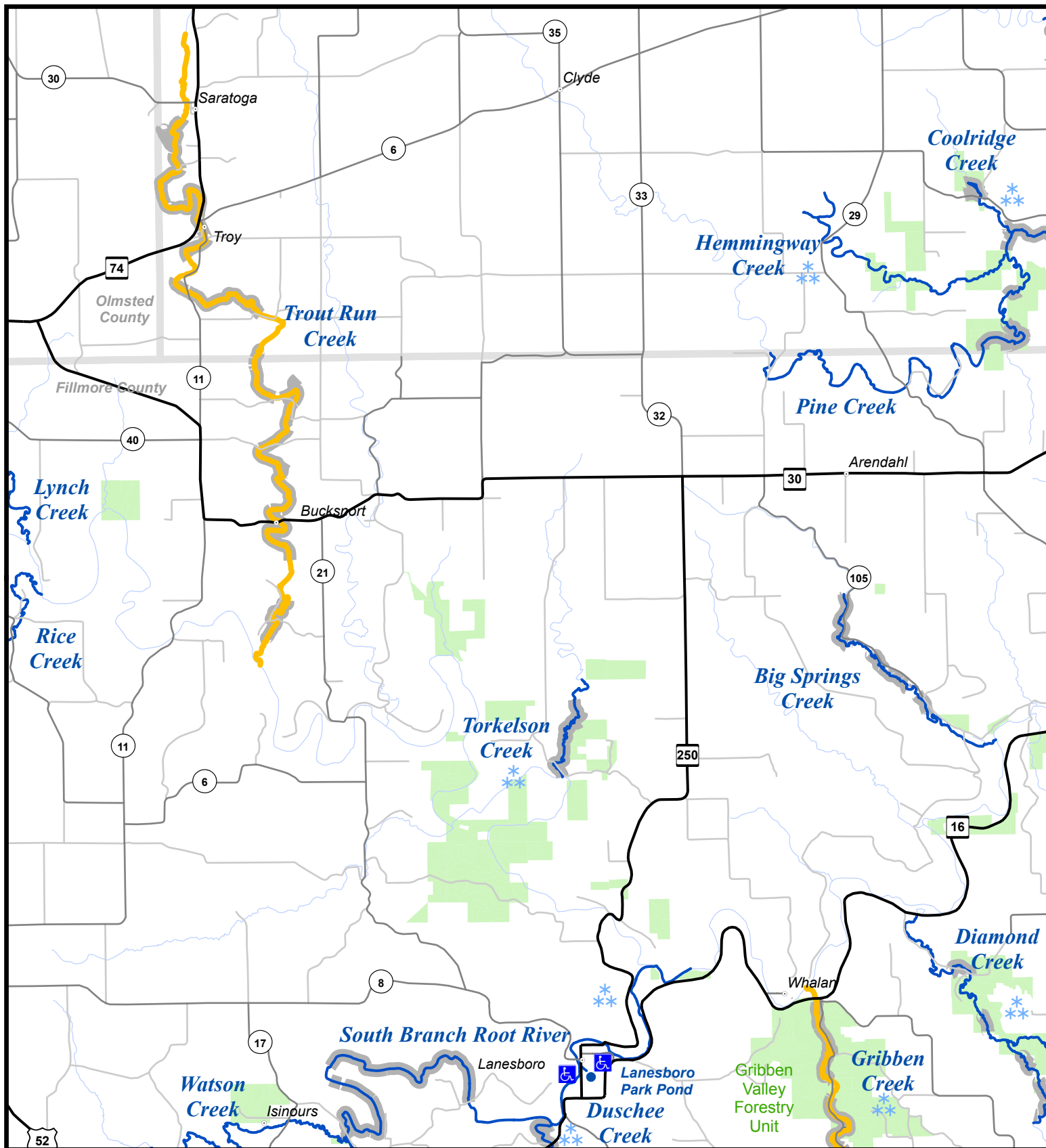
(W) Wild trout population



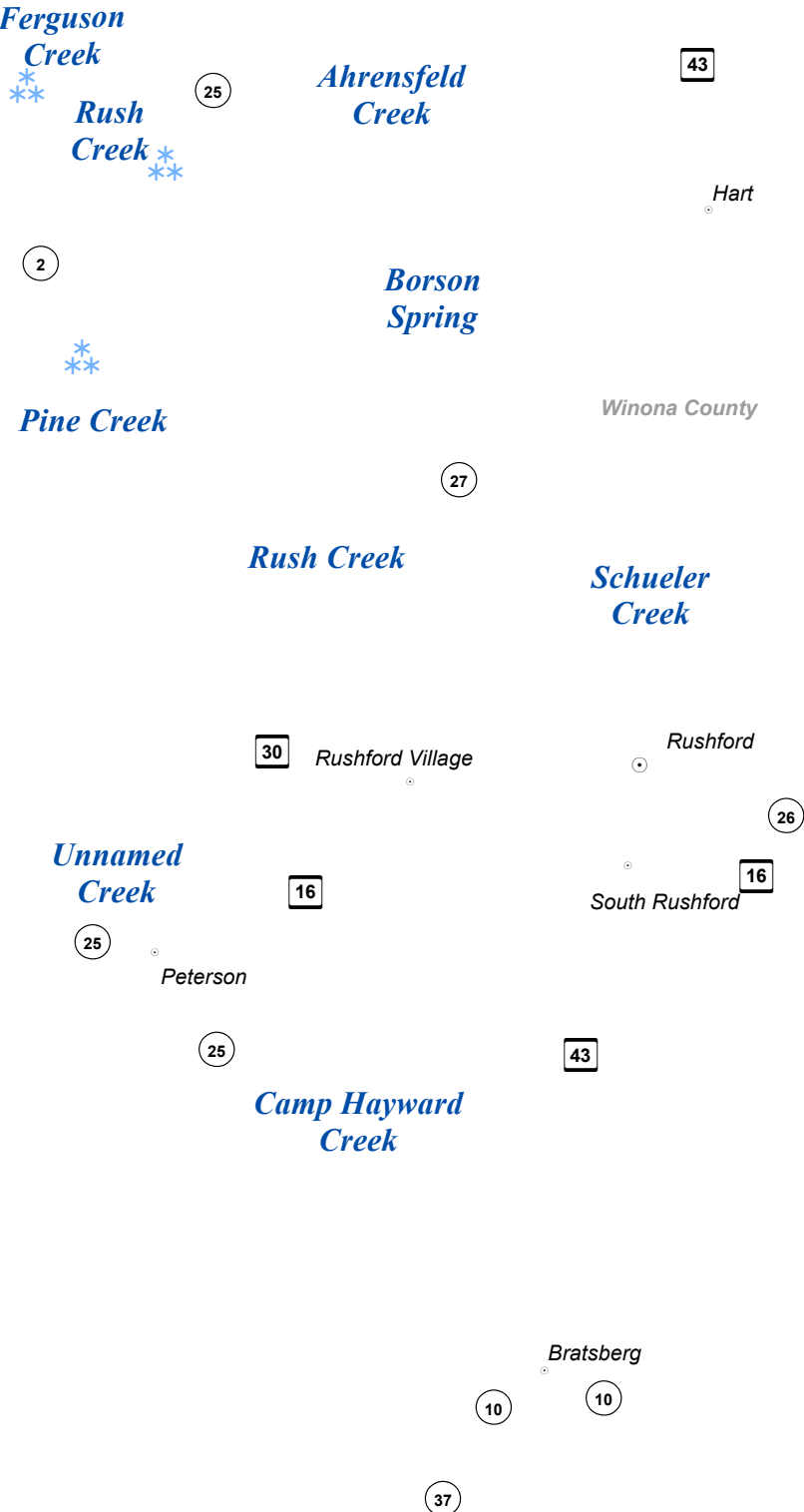
0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 5



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3



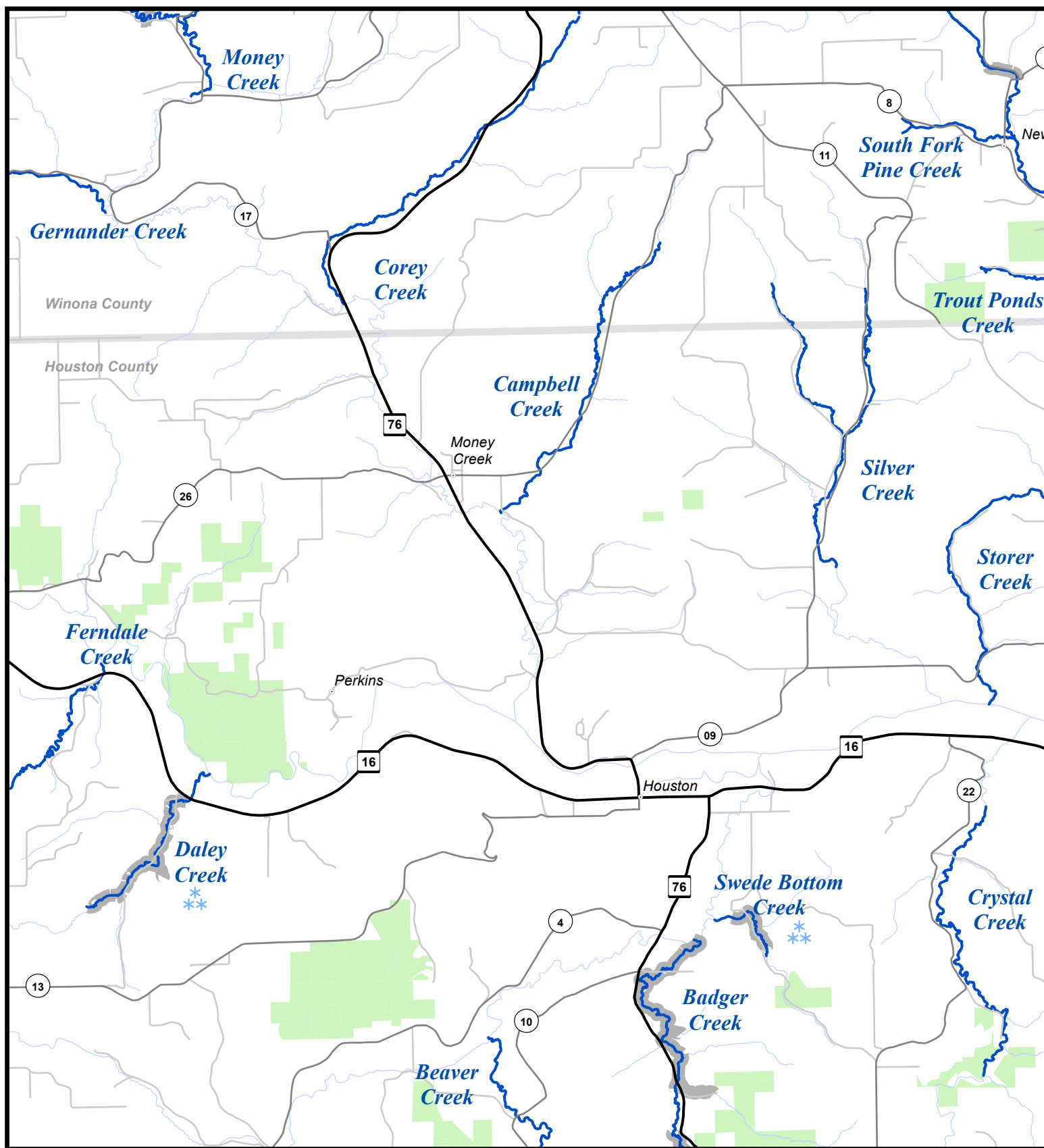
Map 5	Species Managed
Ahrensfield Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Big Springs Creek (W)	Brown
Borson Spring	Brown
Camp Hayward Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Coolridge Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Diamond Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Duschee Creek	Brown, Brook, Rainbow
Gribben Creek (W)	Brown
Hemmingway Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Lanesboro Park Pond (Sylvan Park)	Rainbow
Pine Creek	Brown, Brook
Rush Creek	Brown, Rainbow
Schueler Creek (W)	Brown
South Branch Root River	Brown, Rainbow
Torkelson Creek (W)	Brown
Trout Run Creek (W)	Brown
Unnamed Creek	Not actively managed
Rice Creek	Brown
Watson Creek	Brown
(W) Wild trout population	

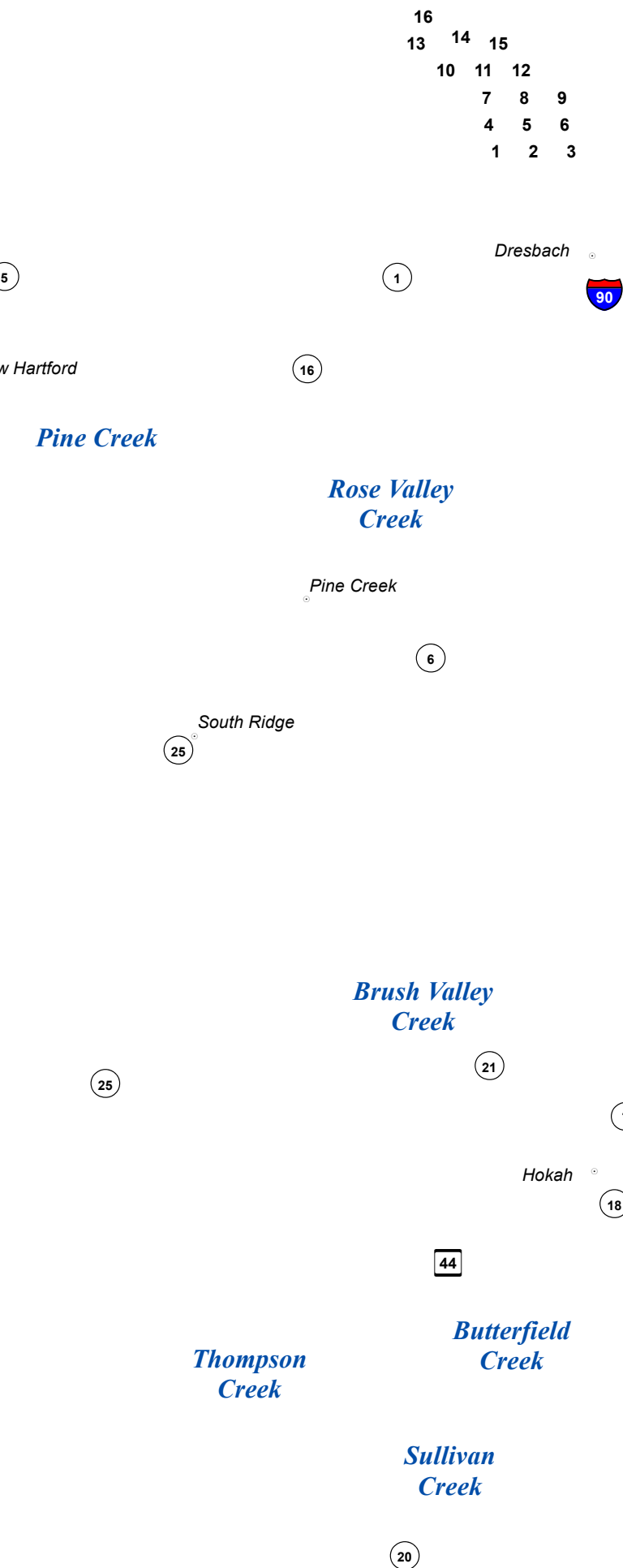


0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 6



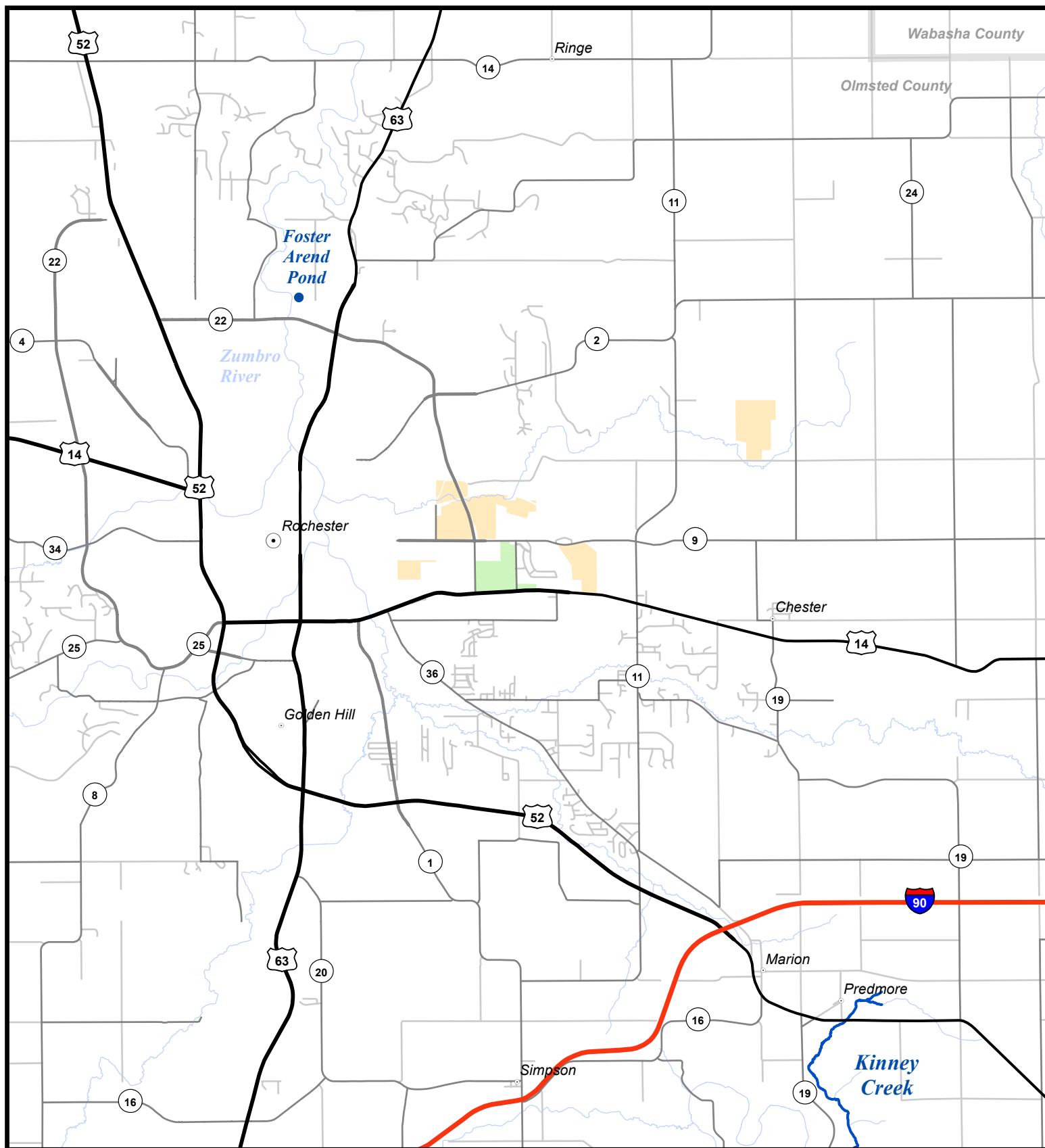


Map 6	Species Managed
Badger Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Beaver Creek	Brown
Brush Valley Creek (W)	Brown
Butterfield Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Campbell Creek (W)	Brook
Corey Creek (W)	Brook
Crystal Creek (W)	Brown
Daley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Ferndale Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Gernander Creek (W)	Brook
Money Creek (W)	Brown
Pine Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Rose Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Silver Creek (W)	Brook
South Fork Pine Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Storer Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Sullivan Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Swede Bottom Creek (W)	Brook
Thompson (Dexter) Creek	Brook, Brown
Trout Ponds Creek (W)	Brook

(W) Wild trout population



SE MAP 7



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

2

73

4

North Branch Whitewater River

10

2

Viola

42

7

Eyota

7

10

Map 7

Species Managed

Foster Arend Pond

Rainbow

Kinney Creek (W)

Brown

North Branch Whitewater

Brown (W), Rainbow

(W) Wild trout population

Legend



Accessible Fishing Site



Winter Catch & Release Season

January 1 - March 31 as Posted

Check Current Regulations



Streams



Designated Trout Streams



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



Fishing Access Easement



Forestry Units



State Parks

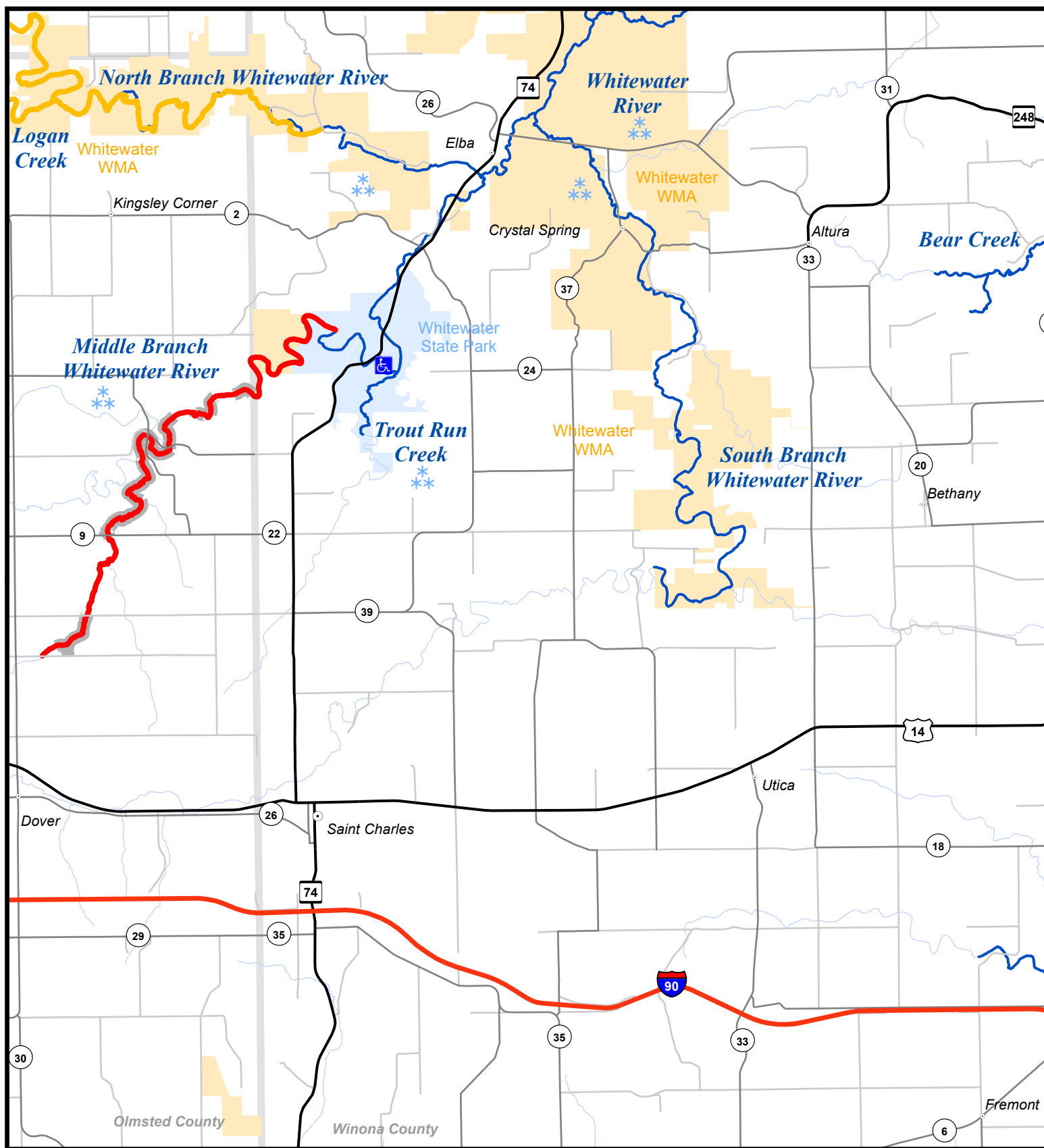


Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 8





Map 8	Species Managed
Ahrensfield Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Bear Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Garvin Brook (W)	Brook, Brown
Logan (W)	Brown
Middle Branch Rollingstone Creek (W)	Brown
Middle Branch Whitewater	Brown, Brook, Rainbow
North Branch Whitewater	Brown (W), Rainbow
Rollingstone Creek (W)	Brown
Rupprecht Creek (W)	Brown
Rush Creek	Brown, Rainbow
South Branch Whitewater	Brown (W), Rainbow
Speltz Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Stockton Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Straight Creek (W)	Brown
Trout Run Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Whitewater River	Brown (W), Rainbow

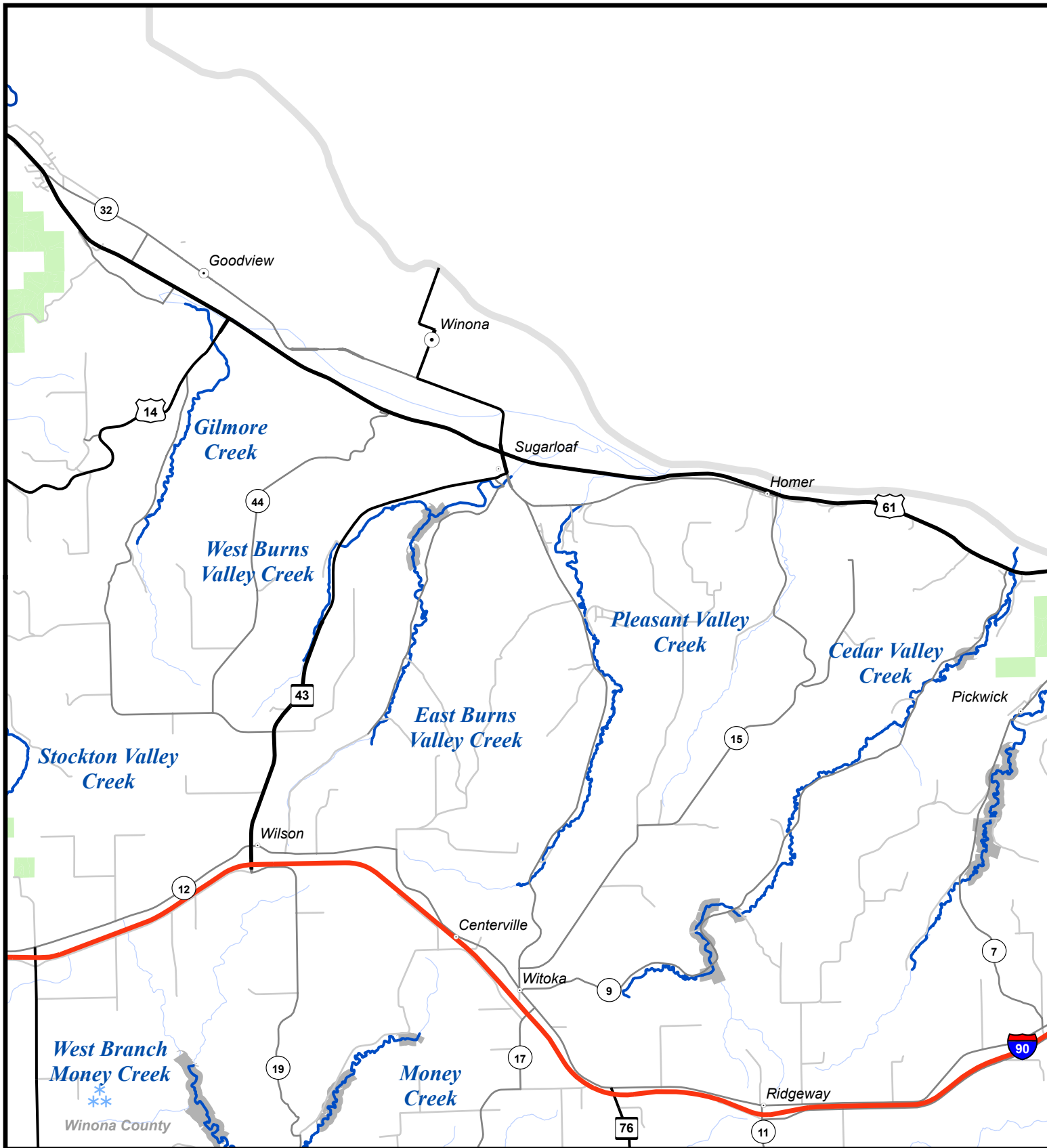
(W) Wild trout population



0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 9



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

Map 9

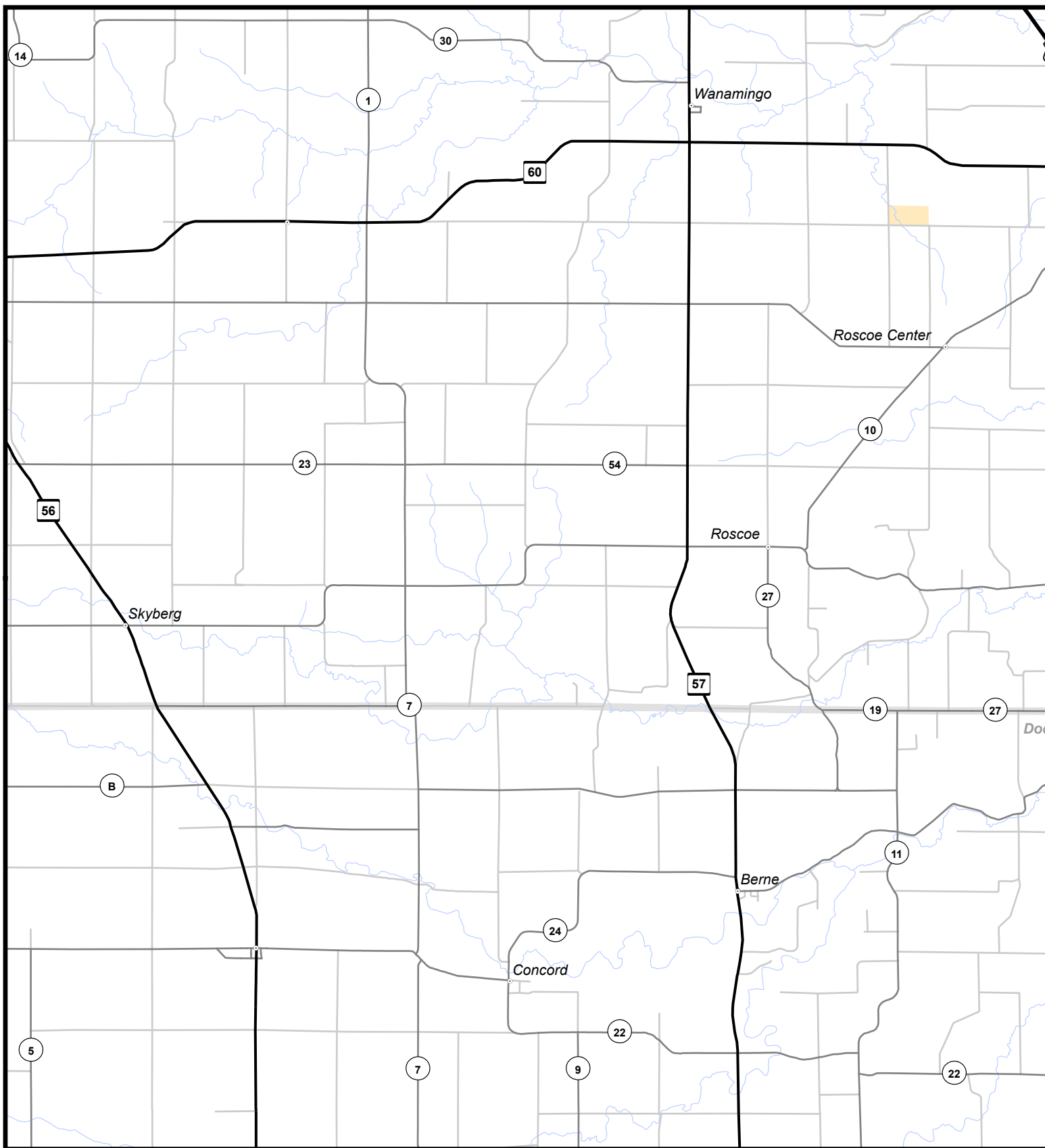
Species Managed

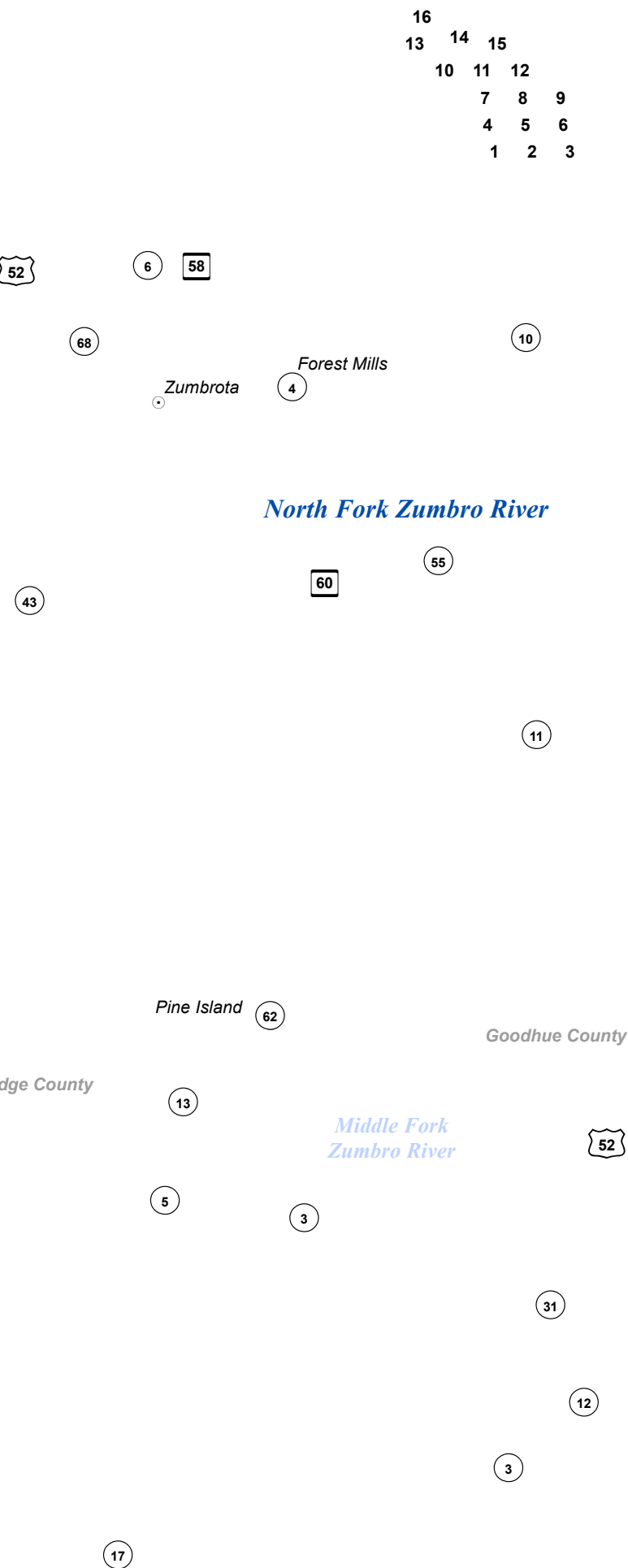
Cedar Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Dakota Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
East Burns Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Gilmore Creek (W)	Brown
Little Pickwick Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Miller Valley Creek (W)	Brook
Money Creek (W)	Brown
Pickwick Creek (W)	Brown
Pleasant Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Stockton Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
West Branch Money Creek (W)	Brown
West Burns Valley Creek (W)	Brown, Brook

(W) Wild trout population



SE MAP 10





Map 10

Species Managed

North Fork Zumbro River (W) Brown

(W) Wild trout population

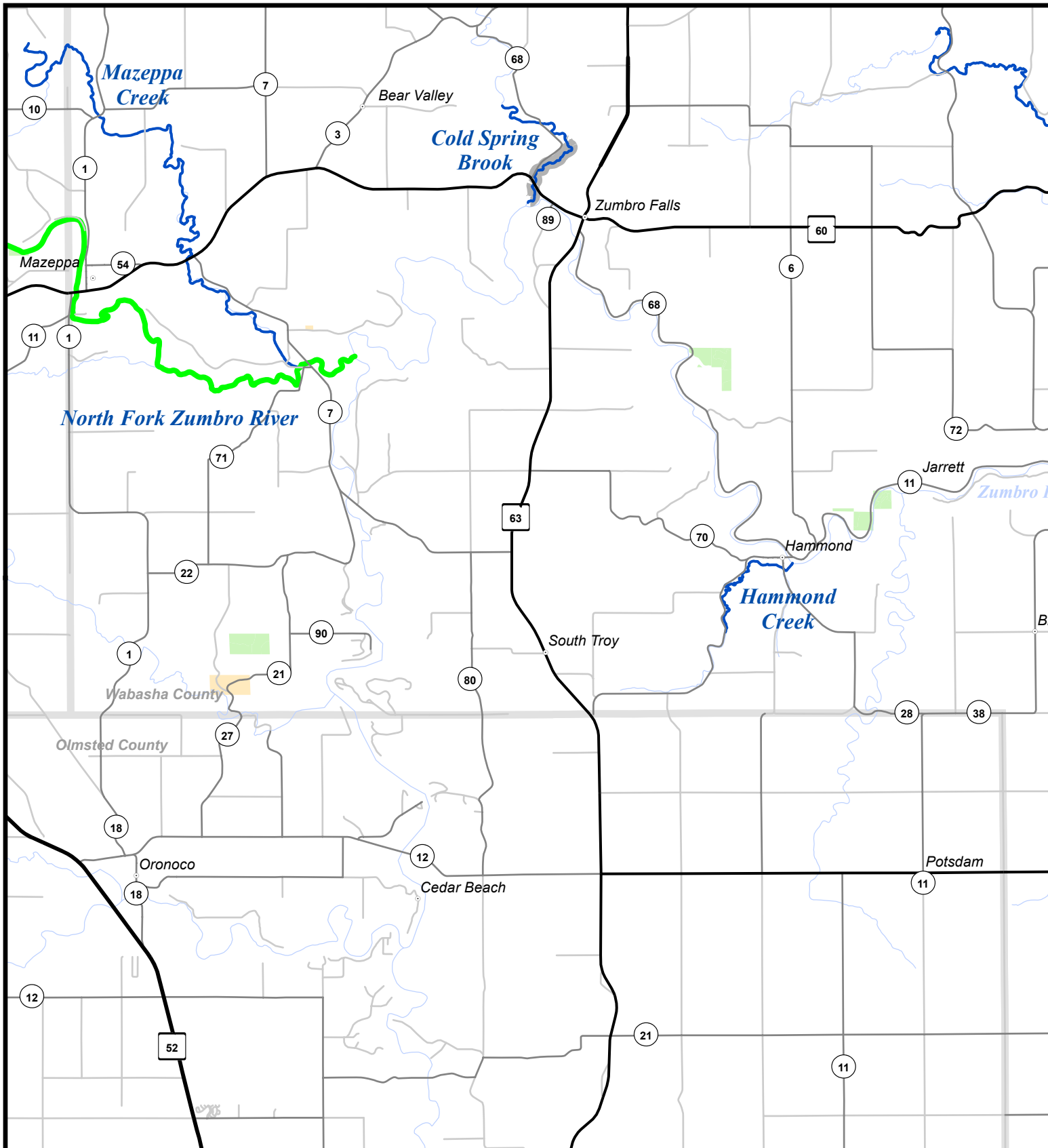
Legend

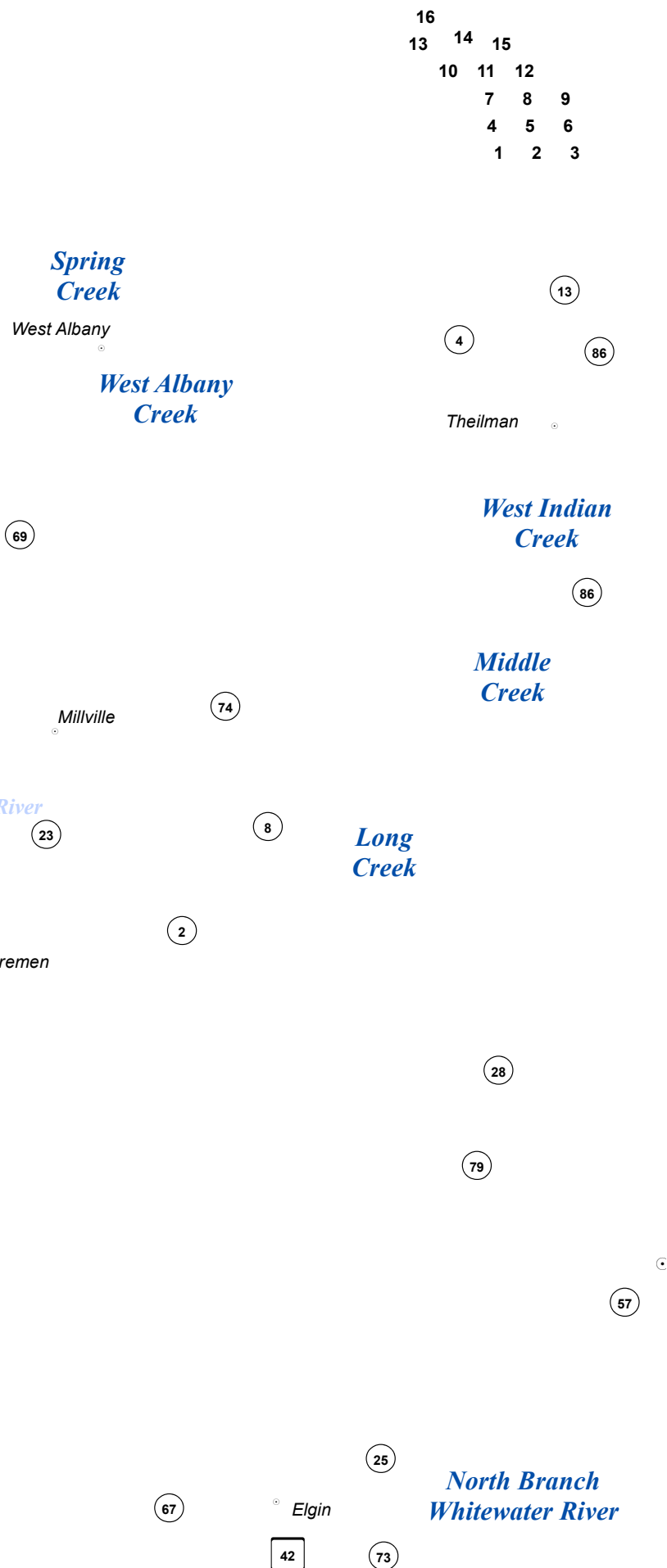
-  Accessible Fishing Site
-  Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations
-  Streams
-  Designated Trout Streams
-  12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
-  12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
-  12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
-  Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
-  Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
-  Fishing Access Easement
-  Forestry Units
-  State Parks
-  Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 11



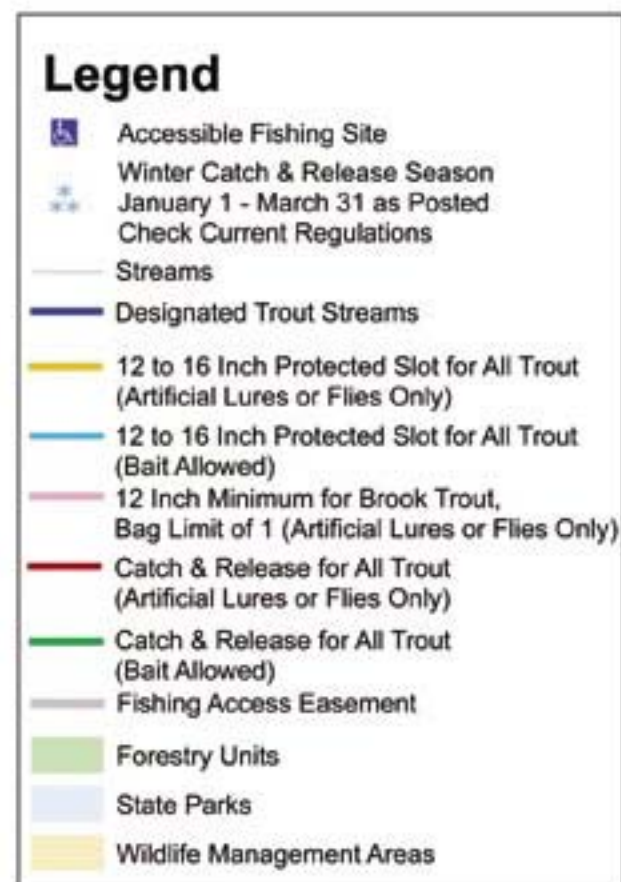


Map 11

Species Managed

Cold Spring Brook (W)	Brook, Brown
Hammond Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Long Creek (W)	Brown
Mazeppa Creek (W)	Brown
Middle Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
North Fork Zumbro River (W)	Brown
Spring Creek (W)	Brown
West Albany Creek (W)	Brown
West Indian Creek (W)	Brown
North Branch Whitewater	Brown (W), Rainbow

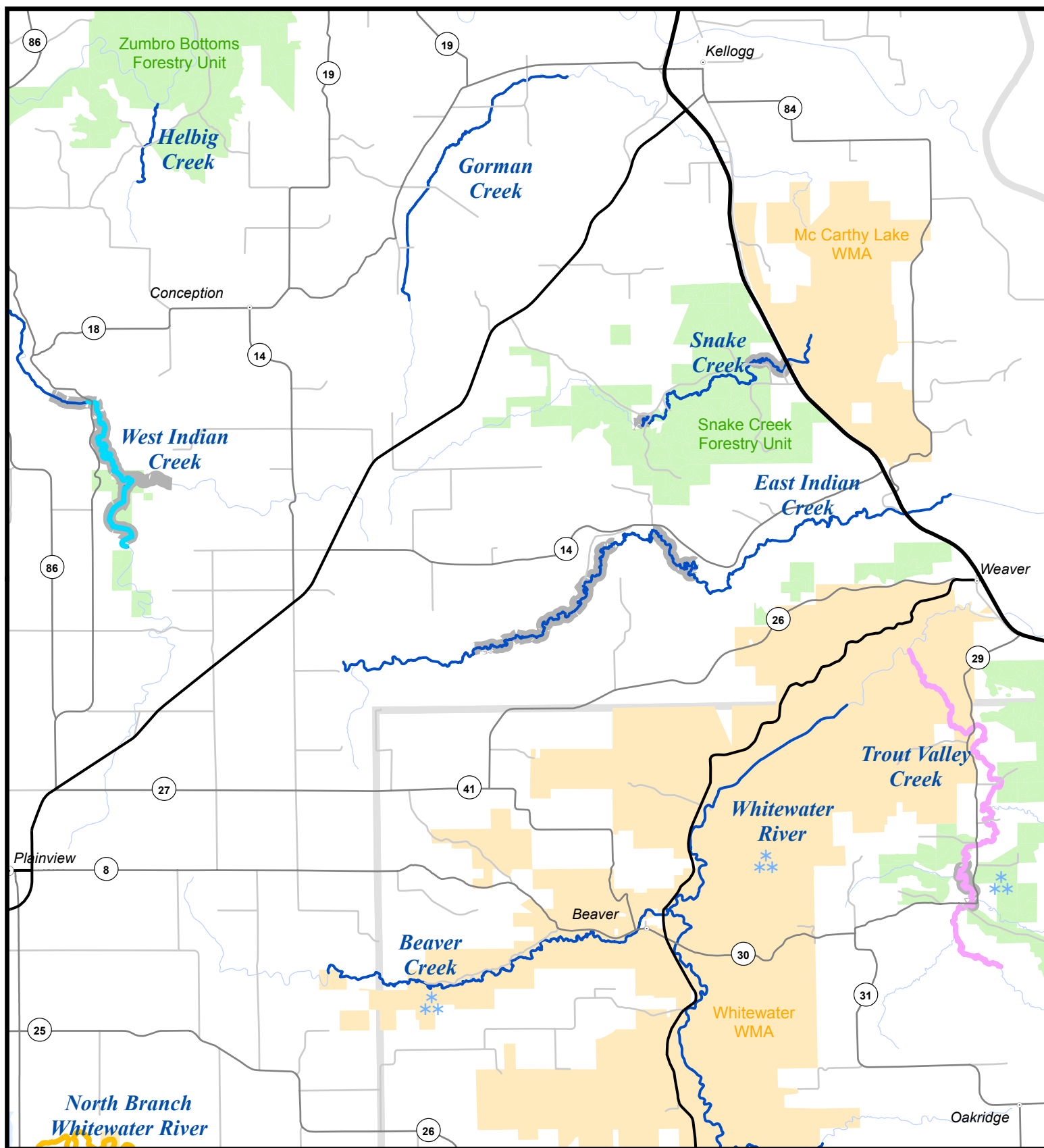
(W) Wild trout population



0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 12



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

West Newton

Map 12	Species Managed
Beaver Creek (W)	Brown
Deering Valley Creek (W)	Brown
East Indian Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Gorman Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Helbig Creek (W)	Brook
Snake Creek (W)	Brook
Speltz Creek (W)	Brown, Brook
Trout Valley Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
West Indian Creek (W)	Brown
Whitewater River	Brown (W), Rainbow
North Branch Whitewater River	Brown (W), Rainbow

(W) Wild trout population

Wabasha County

Minneiska

Winona County

Trout Valley
Forestry Unit

Whitman

Deering Valley
Creek

28

25

Speltz
Creek

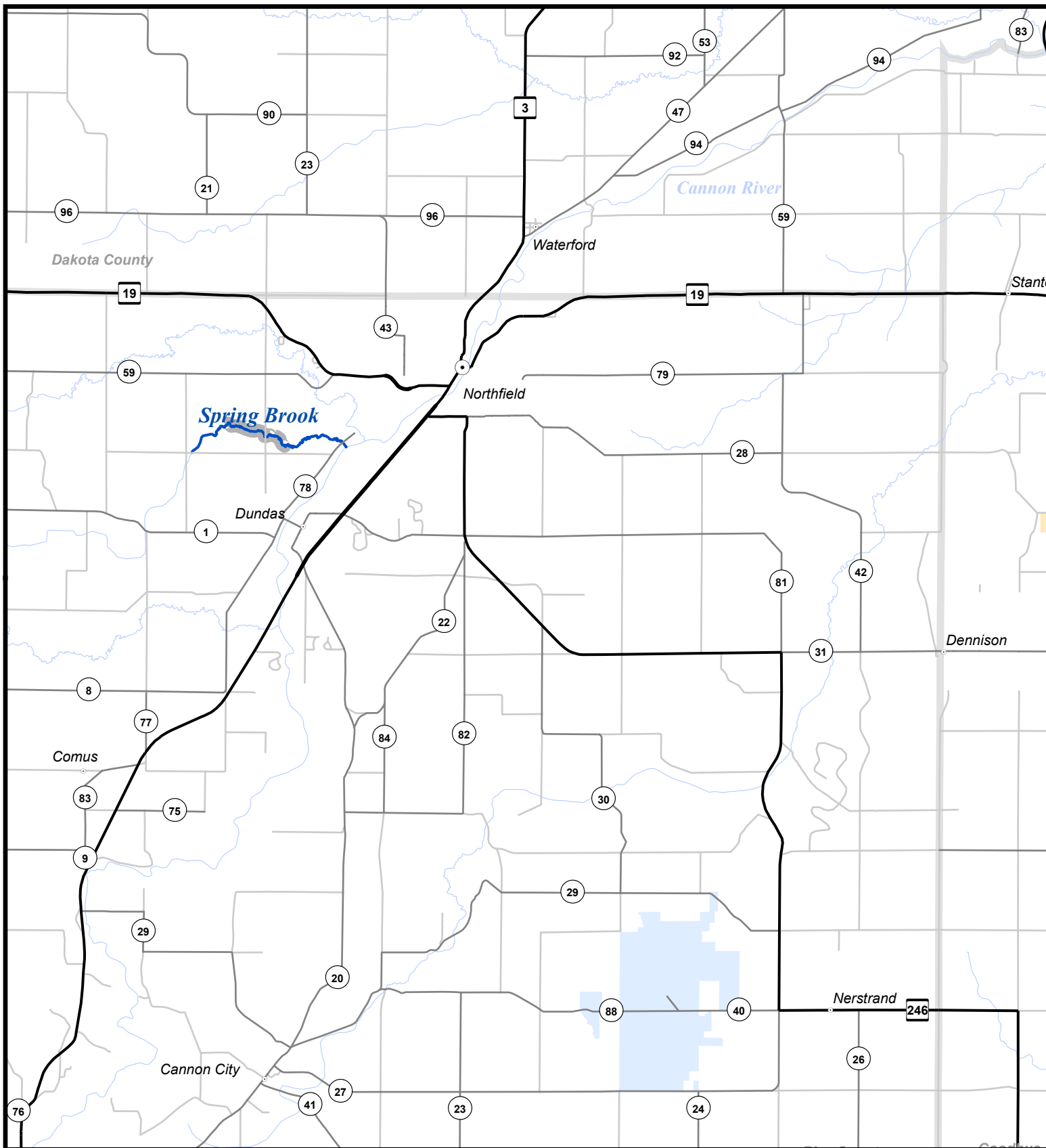
Legend

- Accessible Fishing Site
- Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations
- Streams
- Designated Trout Streams
- 12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- 12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
- 12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)
- Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)
- Fishing Access Easement
- Forestry Units
- State Parks
- Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 13



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

Map 13

Species Managed

Little Cannon River
Spring Brook (W)

Rainbow, Brown
Brook

(W) Wild trout population

20
Cannon Falls

19

52

25

24

52

56

57

Wangs

9

Sogn

**Little Cannon
River**

14

49

Nansen

44

30

Legend



Accessible Fishing Site



Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations



Streams



Designated Trout Streams



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



Fishing Access Easement



Forestry Units



State Parks

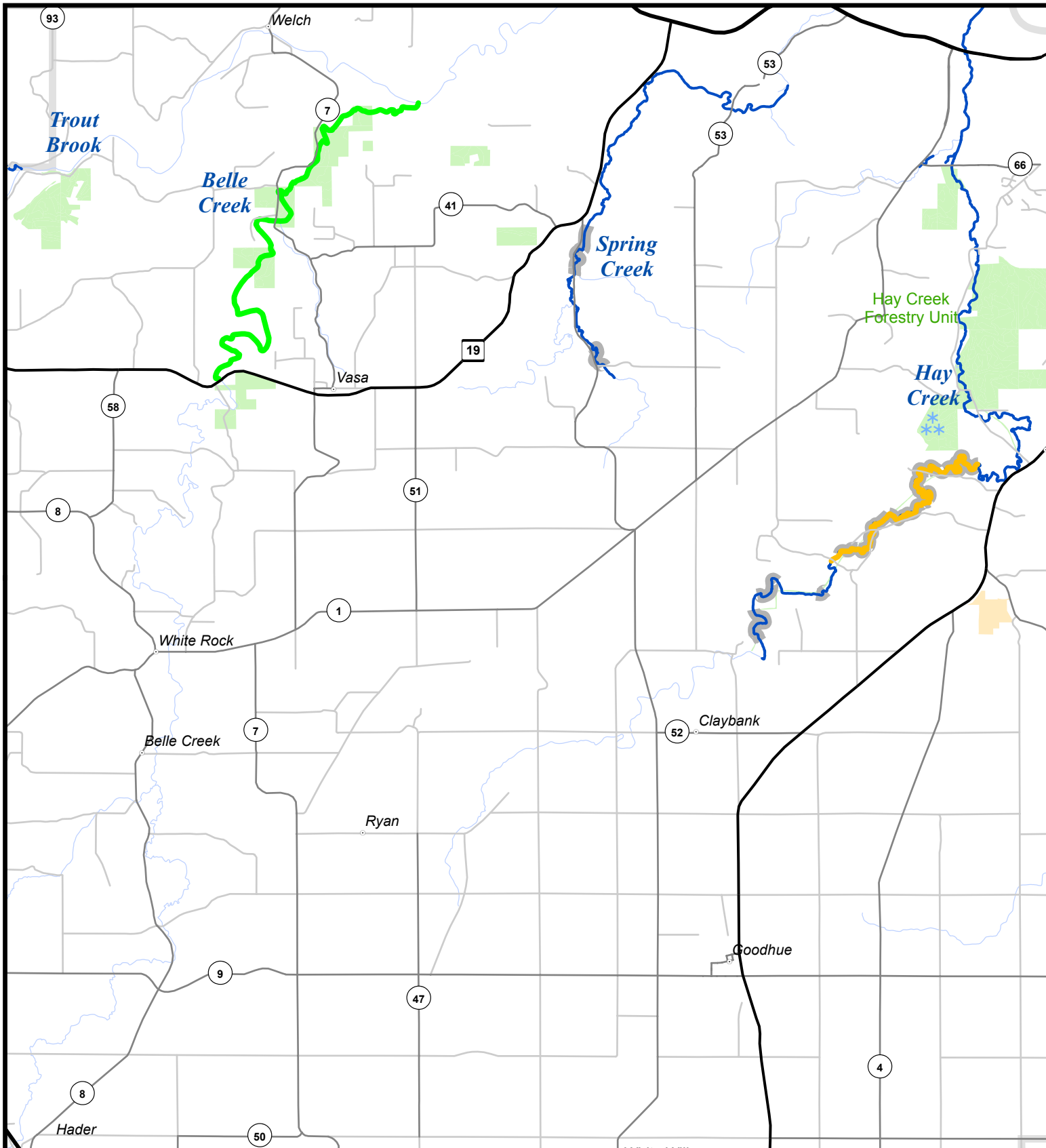


Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 14



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

63

Red Wing

61

Wacouta

**Bullard
Creek**

45

21

58

Hay Creek

5

45

2

3

Belvidere Mills

45

**Clear
Creek**

**Unnamed
Creek**

5

36

15

78

1

Bellechester

Goodhue County

16

Map 14

Species Managed

Belle Creek (W)	Brown
Bullard Creek (W)	Brook, Brown
Clear Creek (W)	Brook
Hay Creek (W)	Brown
Spring Creek	Brown, Brook
Trout Brook (W)	Brown, Brook
Unnamed Creek (W)	Brook

(W) Wild trout population

Legend



Accessible Fishing Site



Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations



Streams



Designated Trout Streams



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



Fishing Access Easement



Forestry Units



State Parks

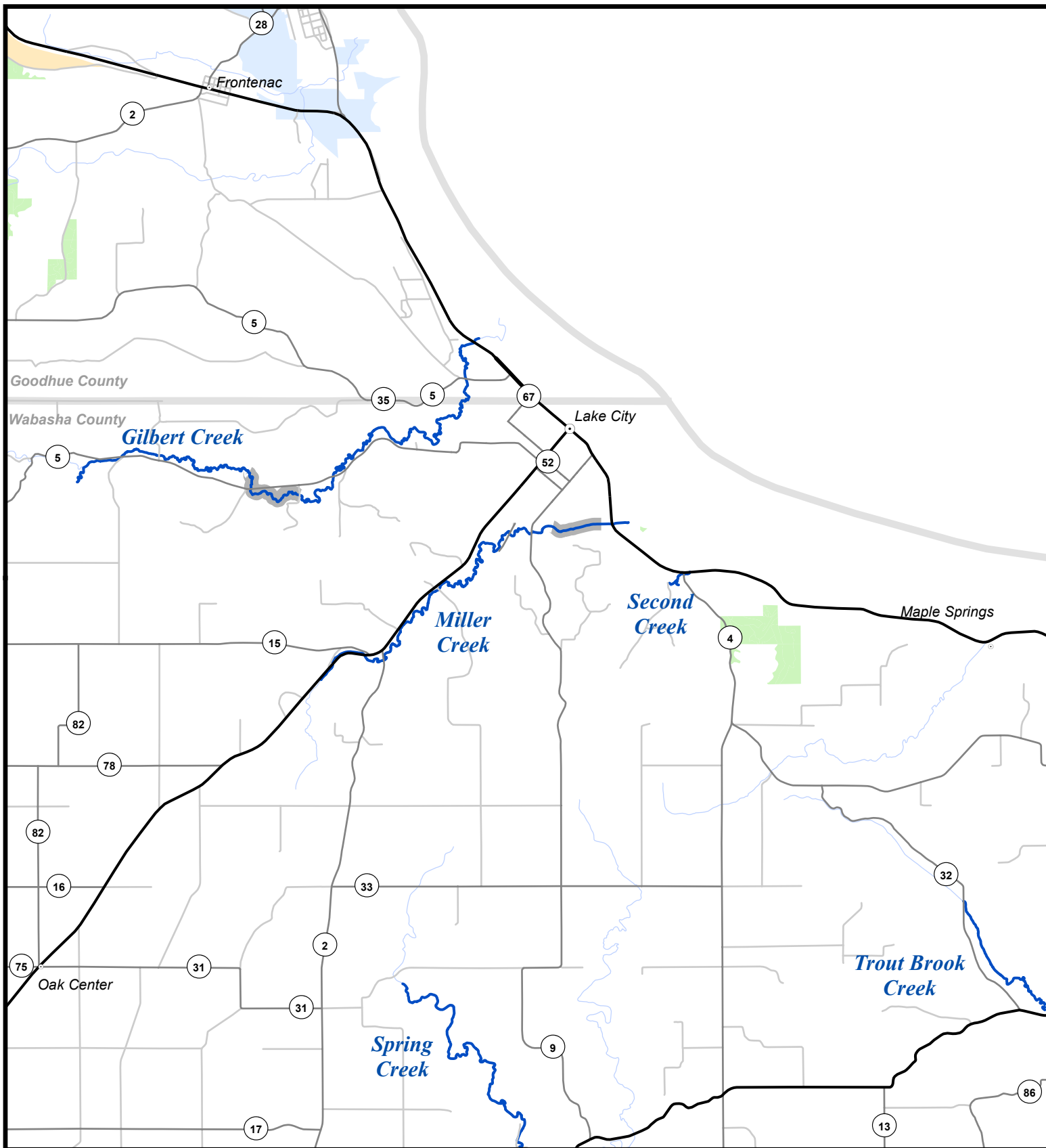


Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



SE MAP 15



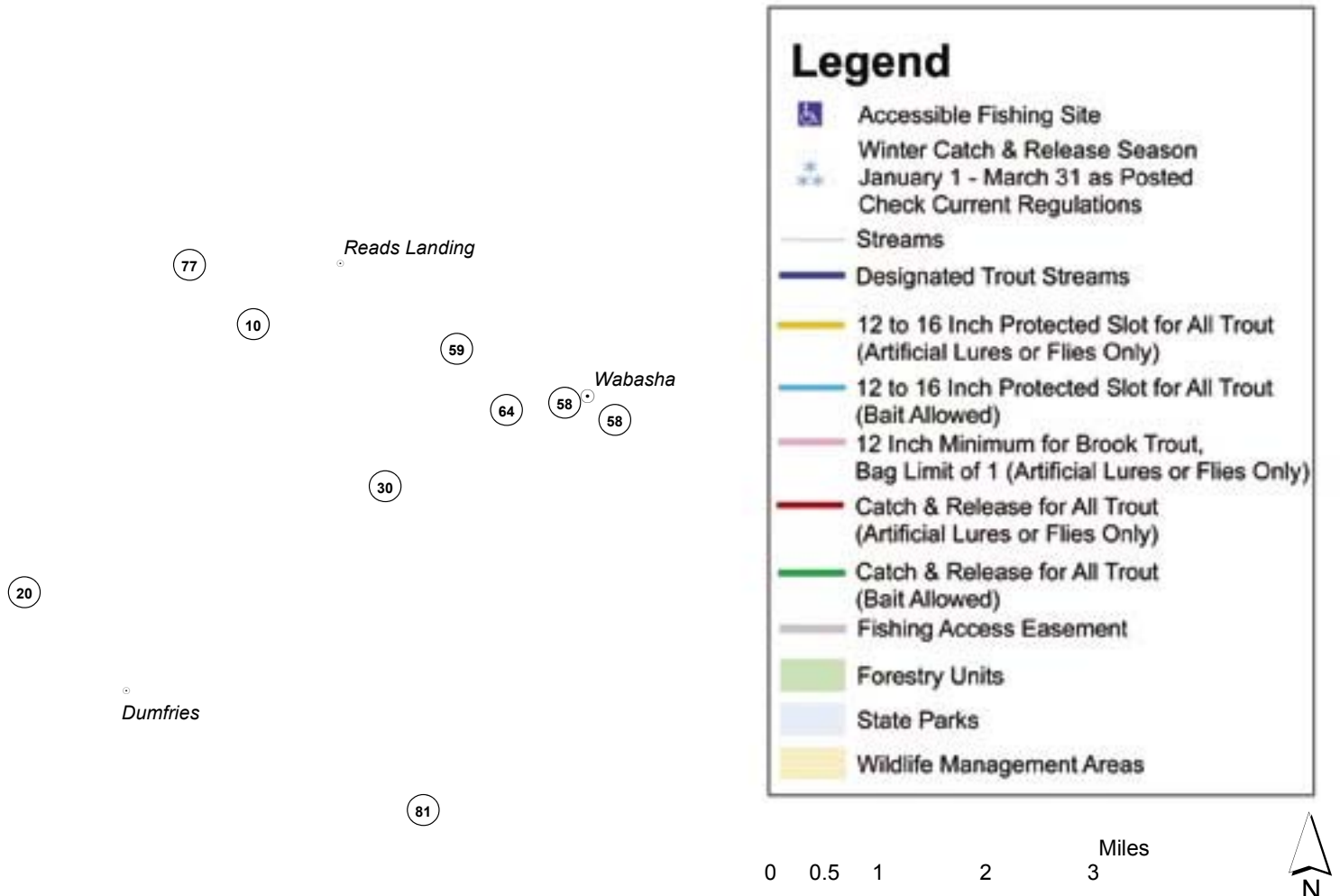
16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

Map 15

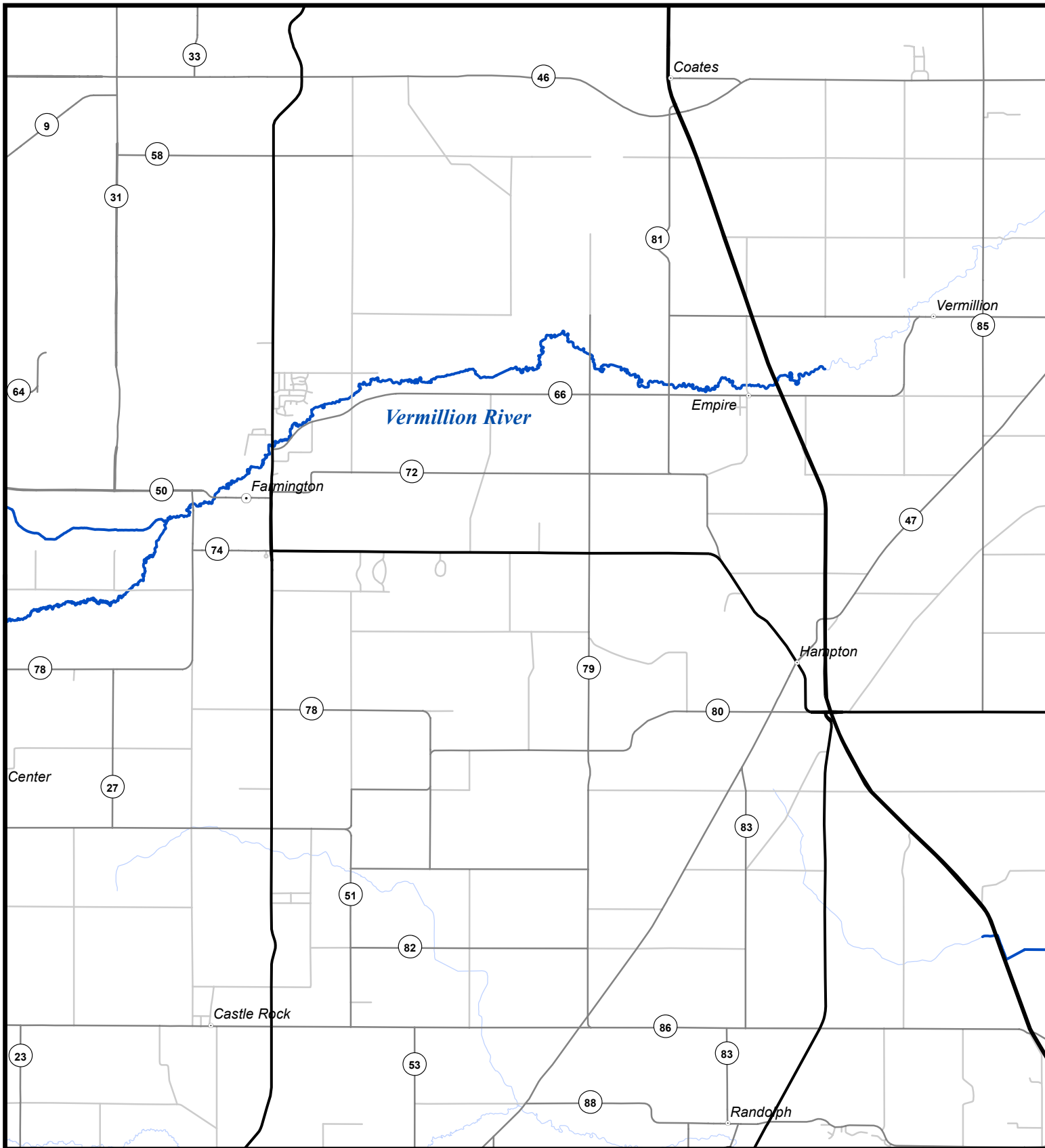
Species Managed

Gilbert Creek	Brown, Brook
Miller Creek (W)	Brown
Second Creek (W)	Brook
Spring Creek (W)	Brown
Trout Brook (W)	Brook

(W) Wild trout population



SE MAP 16



16
13 14 15
10 11 12
7 8 9
4 5 6
1 2 3

Map 16

Species Managed

Pine Creek (W)
Trout Brook (W)
Vermillion River

Brown, Brook
Brown, Brook
Brown, Rainbow

Legend



Accessible Fishing Site



Winter Catch & Release Season
January 1 - March 31 as Posted
Check Current Regulations



Streams



Designated Trout Streams



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



12 to 16 Inch Protected Slot for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



12 Inch Minimum for Brook Trout,
Bag Limit of 1 (Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Artificial Lures or Flies Only)



Catch & Release for All Trout
(Bait Allowed)



Fishing Access Easement



Forestry Units



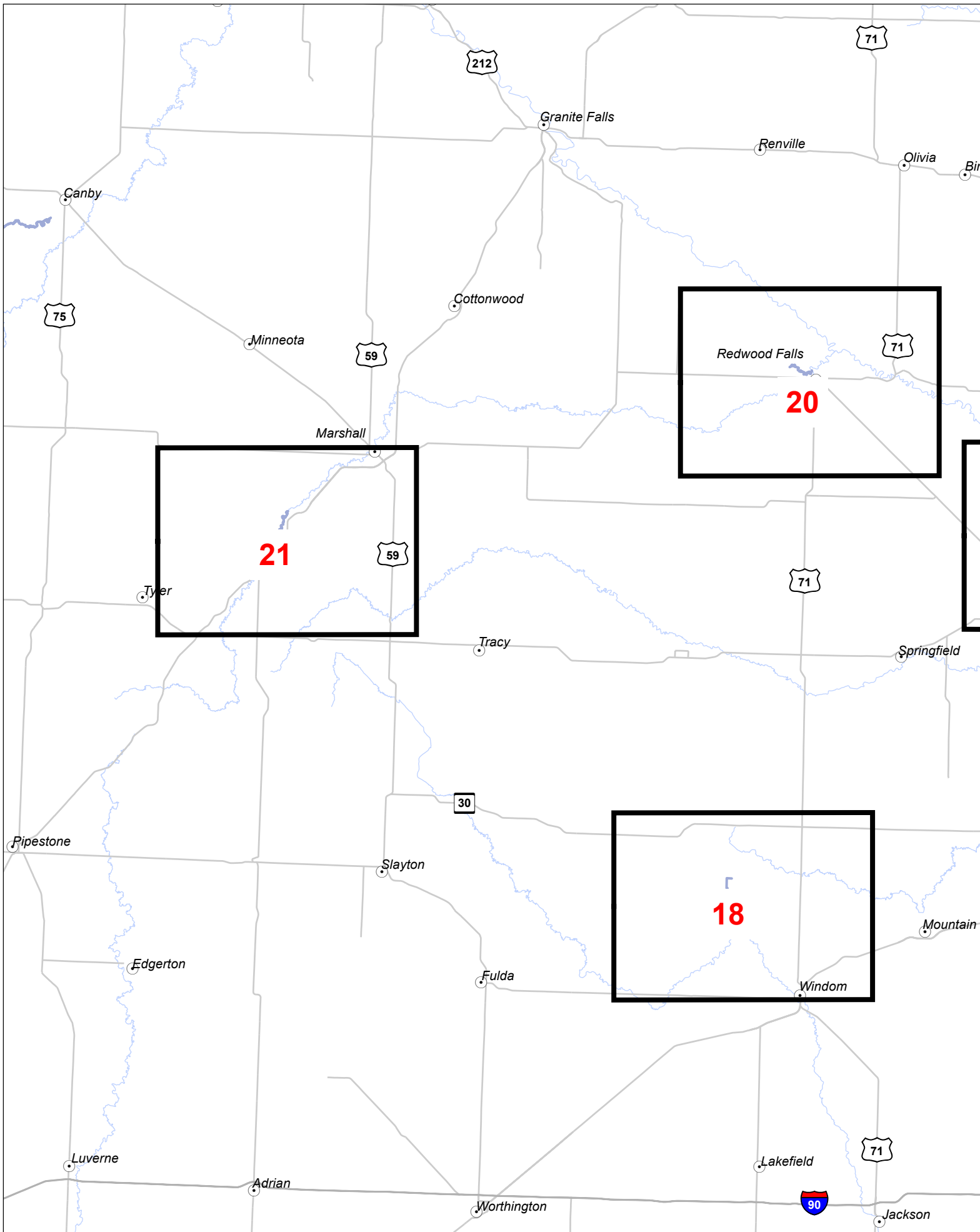
State Parks

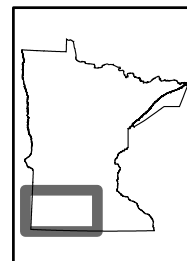
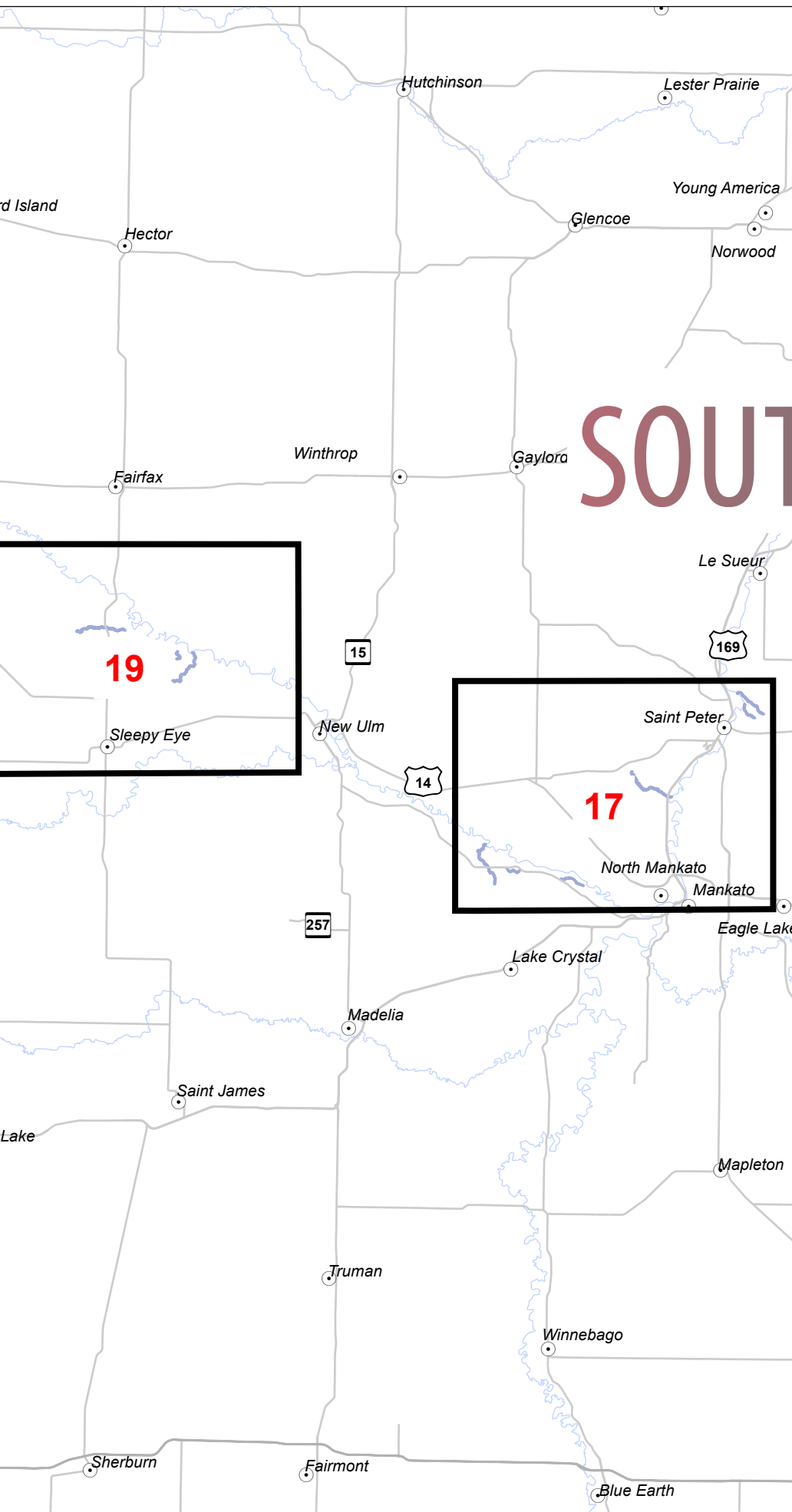


Wildlife Management Areas

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles



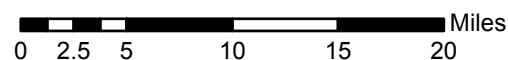




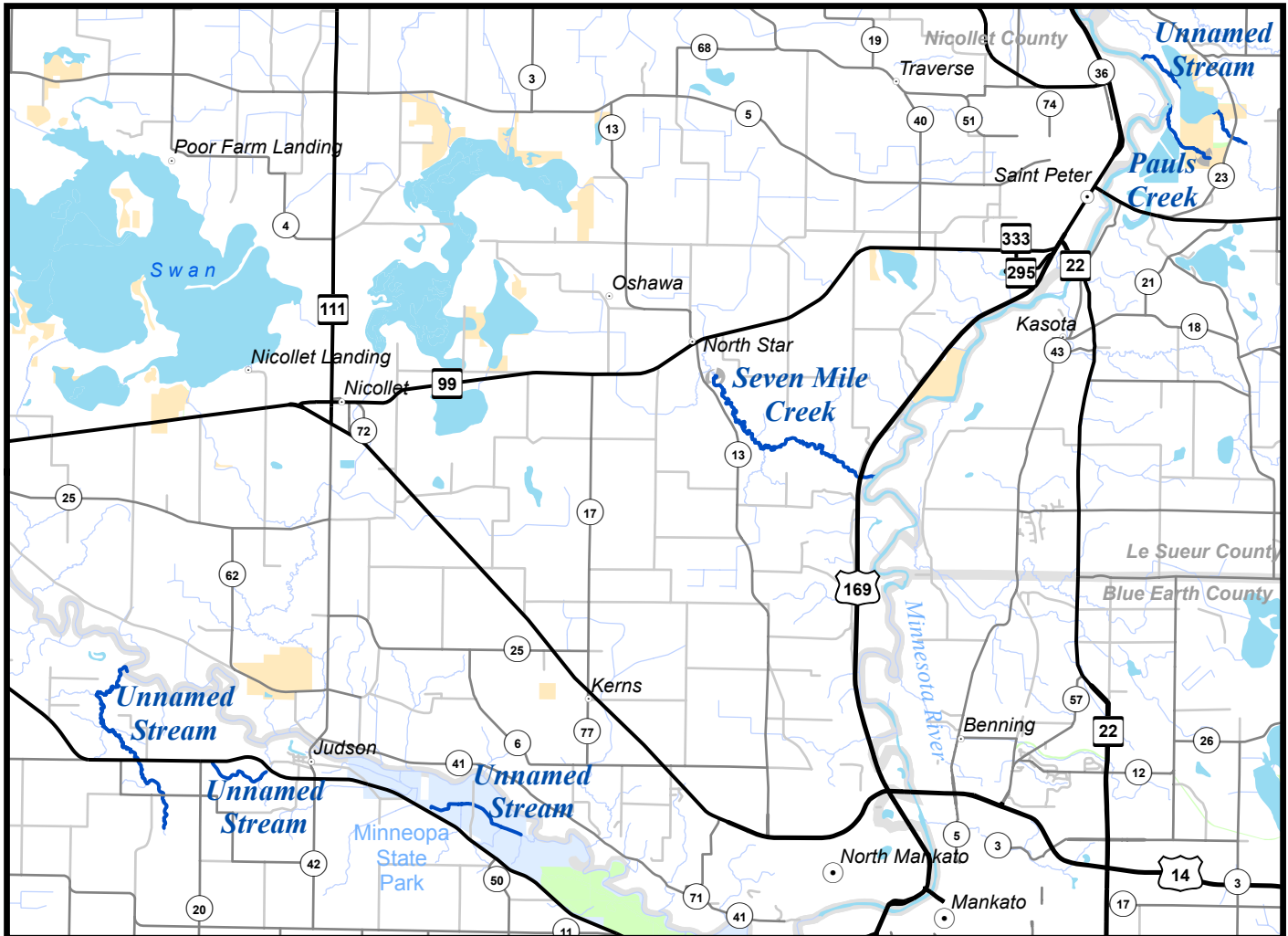
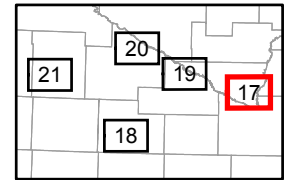
SOUTHWEST

— Designated Trout Stream

SOUTHWEST



SW MAP 17



	Streams
	Designated Trout Streams
	Fishing Access Easement

Map 17

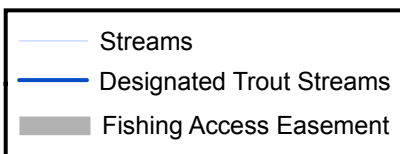
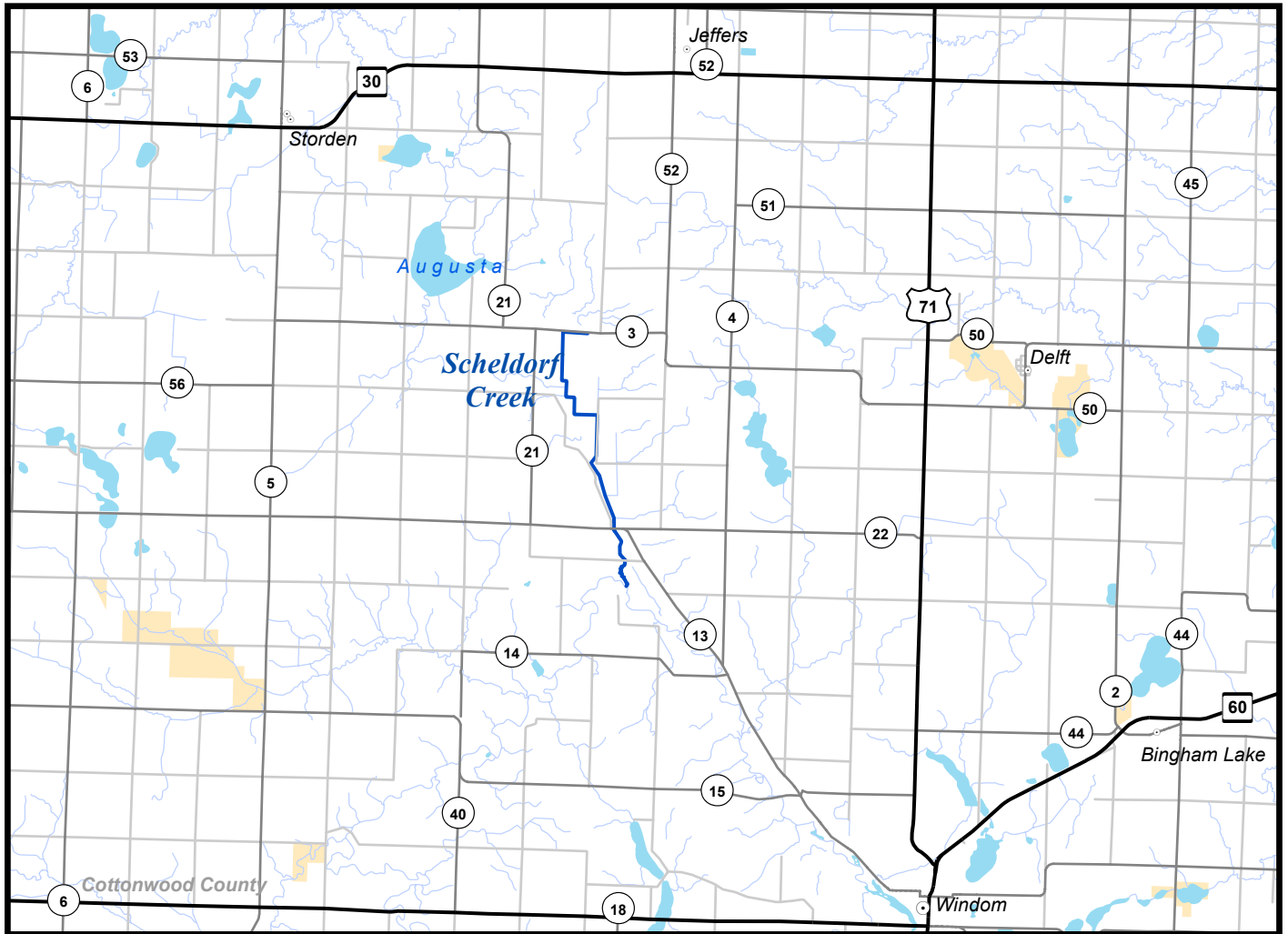
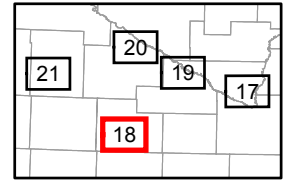
Paul's Creek
Seven Mile Creek
Unnamed streams

Species Managed

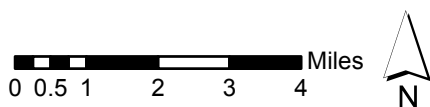
Rainbow
Brown
Not actively managed



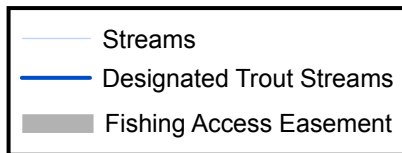
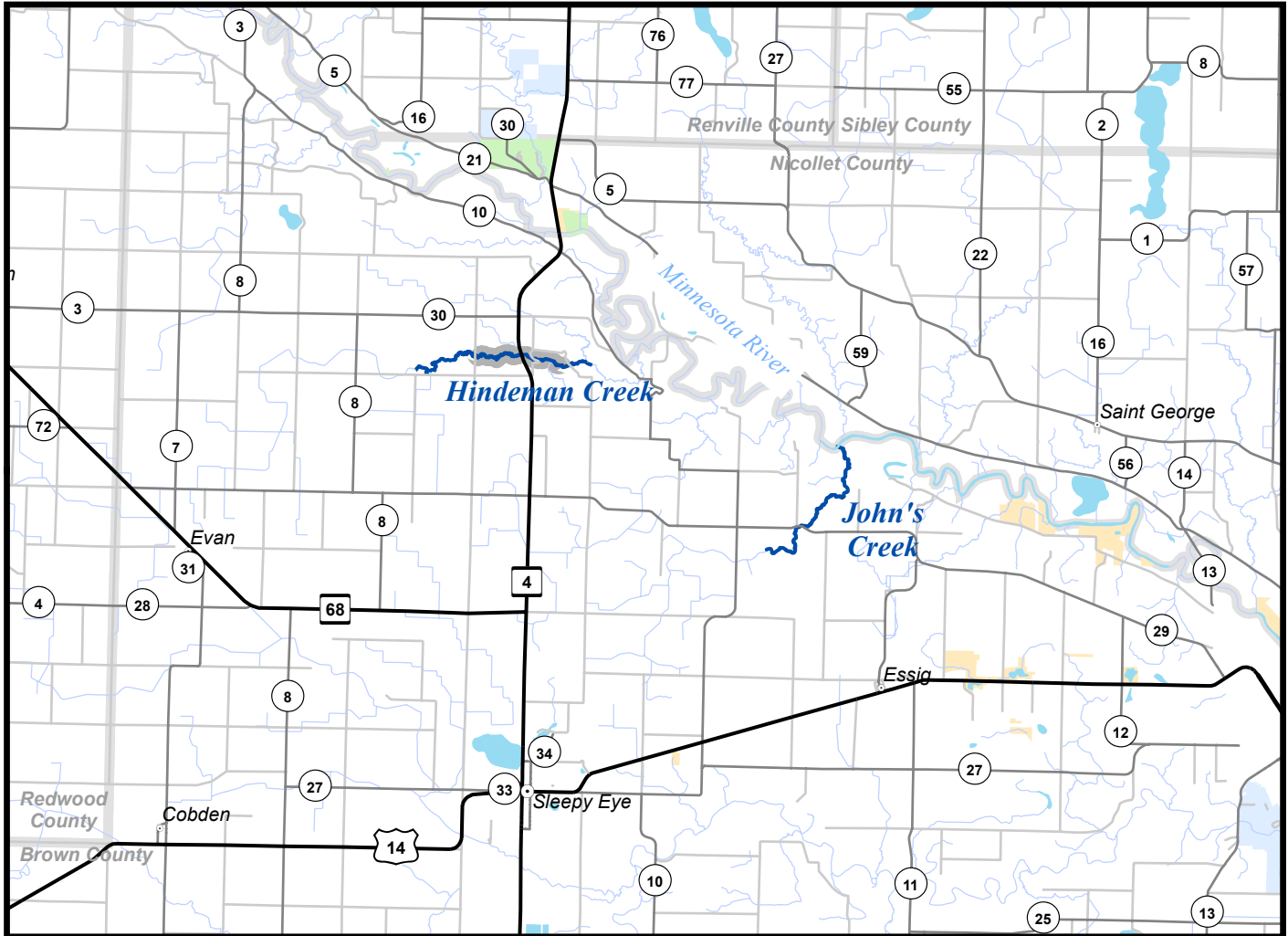
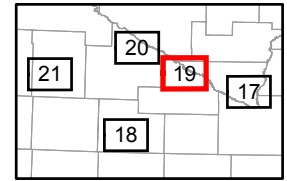
SW MAP 18



Map 18	Species Managed
Scheldorf Creek	Brown, Rainbow



SW MAP 19



Map 19

Hindeman Creek
John's Creek

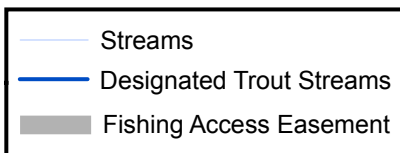
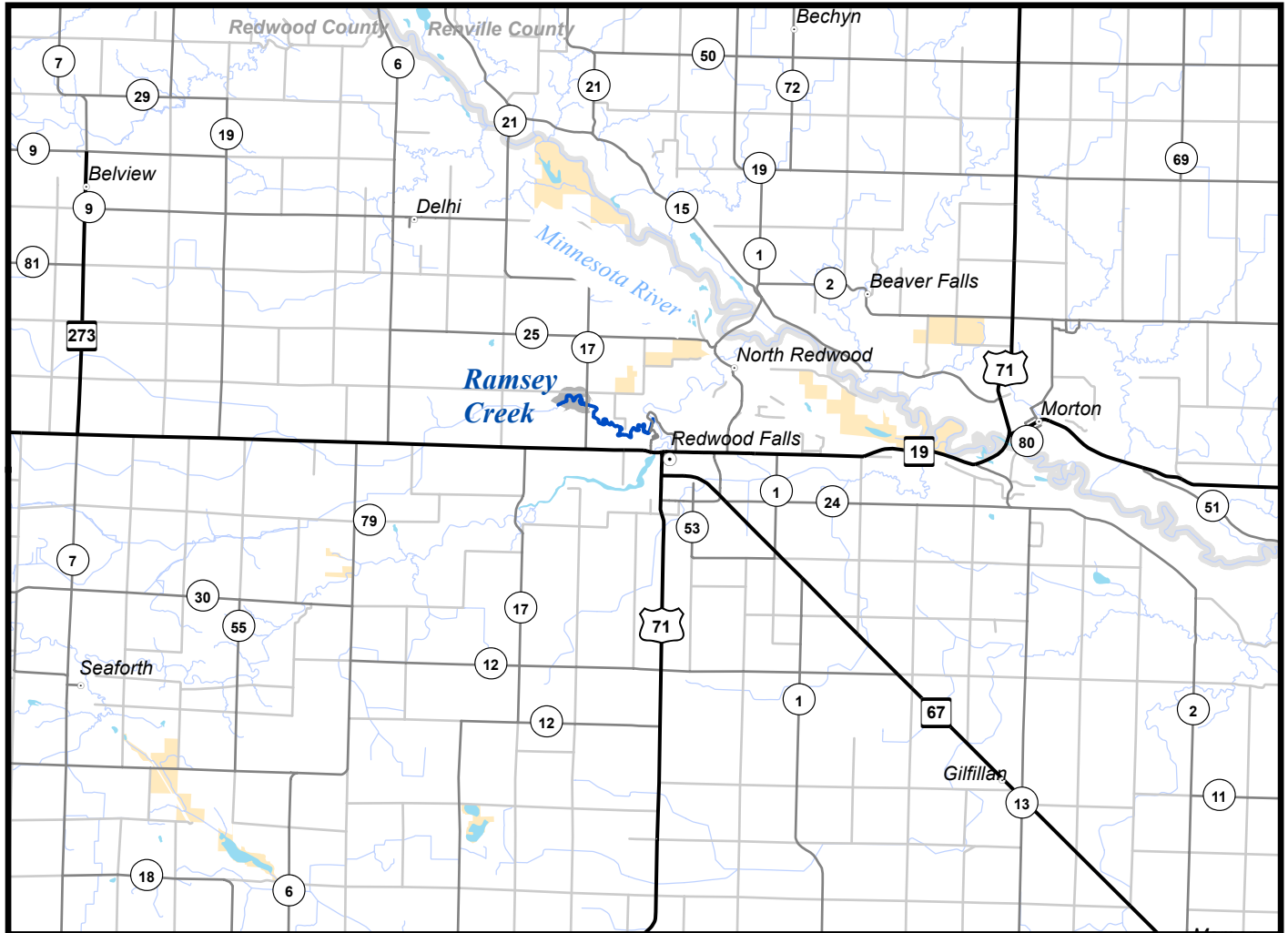
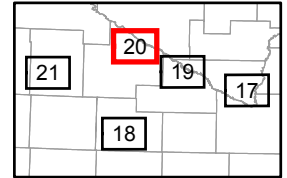
Species Managed

Brown
Not actively managed

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



SW MAP 20

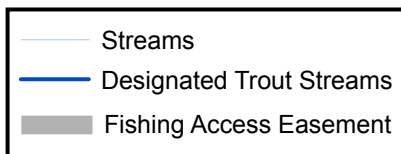
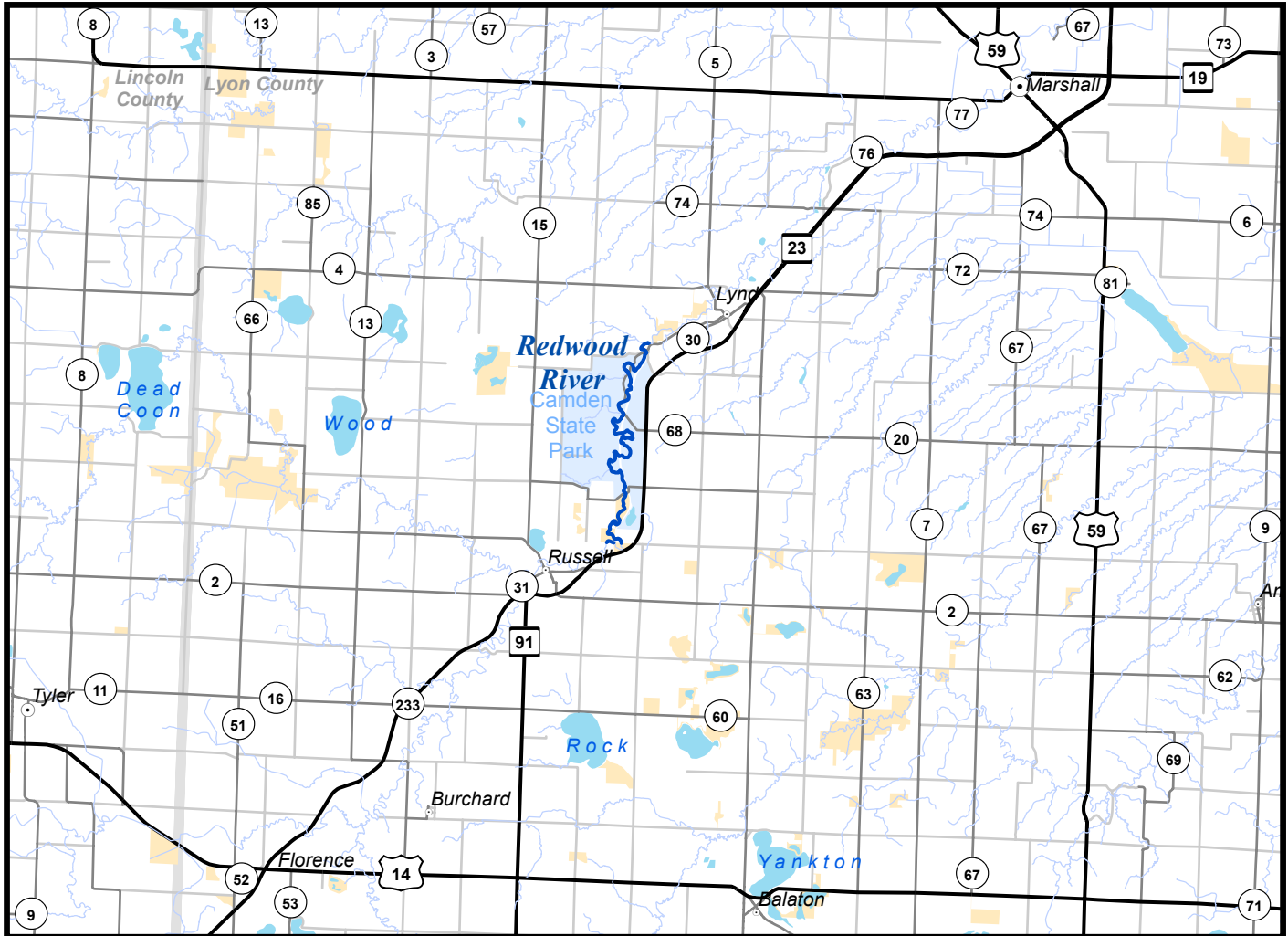
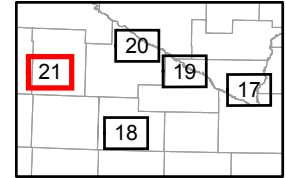


Map 20	Species Managed
Ramsey Creek	Brown

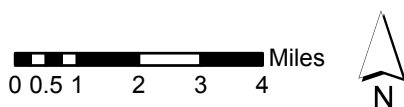
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

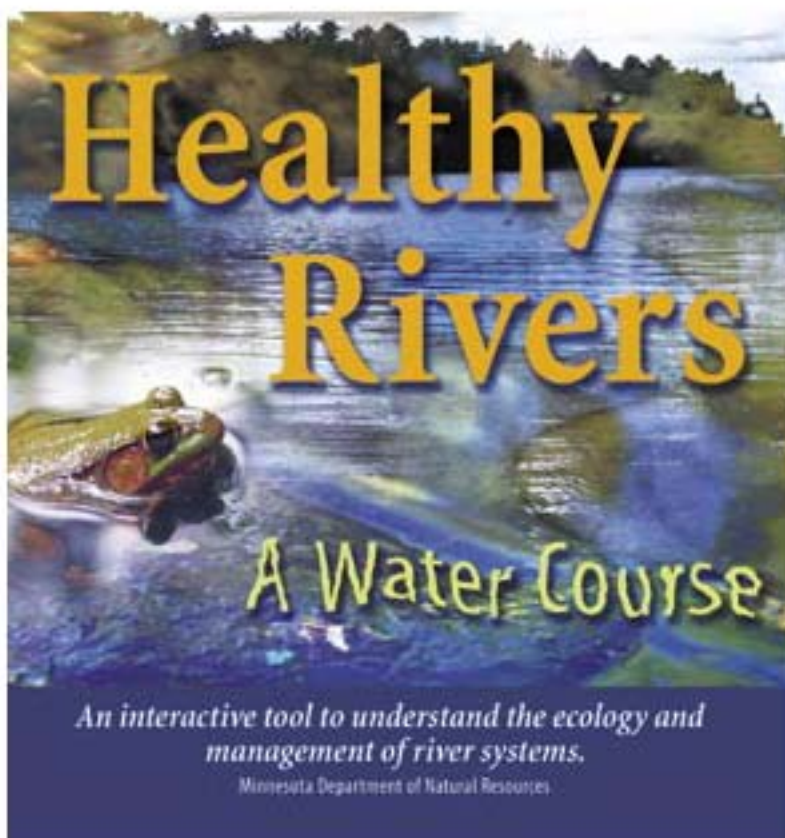


SW MAP 21



Map 21 **Species Managed**
 Redwood River Brown, Rainbow





To learn more about the ecology and management of streams and rivers, get a copy of DNR's latest multimedia CD-ROM Healthy Rivers: A Water Course. Packed with over 220 screens of information exploring the complexity and diversity of rivers and streams, this user friendly program features over 600 photos and illustrations; more than 100 audio interviews, video segments, and music clips; and over 100 links to external web sites.

For More Information

www.dnr.state.mn.us/healthyrivers

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800-657-3757 nationwide toll free
TTY: 651-282-5077 or 800-657-3706
Fax: 651-215-5733



The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) published this set of maps to help anglers locate trout fishing opportunities in southern Minnesota. These maps use different colors to show angling regulations for 2005 and identify areas with public fishing in state parks, state forests, wildlife management areas, and streamside-fishing easements.



**Turn In Poachers
1-(800) 652-9093**