

2021 Pennsylvania Fishing Summary/ Boating Handbook

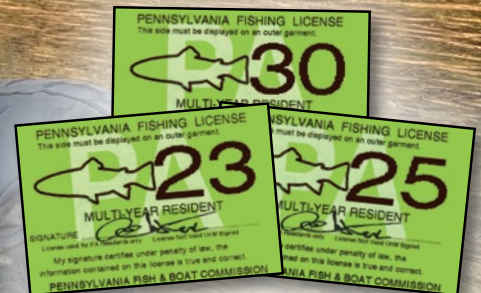


MENTORED YOUTH TROUT DAY

March 27 (statewide)

FISH-FOR-FREE DAYS

May 30 and July 4



Multi-Year Fishing Licenses—page 5

TROUT OPENER April 3 Statewide

www.fishandboat.com



PROTECTING places like this for generations, THANKS TO YOU!

The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy improves our region's quality of life by conserving and restoring land, water, and wildlife, planting gardens, trees, and green spaces in 20 counties, and preserving Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater. Our work helps anglers enjoy the hobby they love.

Western Pennsylvania Conservancy



water, land, life.

Become a member today at WaterLandLife.org.

MORE ROOM FOR CASTING MAKES FOR BETTER FISHING

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MOUNTAINS
#PoconoMtns
PoconoMountains.com



Visit www.fishinpa.com for the
2021 Pennsylvania Fishing Regulations and Laws

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS

Threaten people and pets

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) occur each year in Pennsylvania, often from mid-June through September, but also at other times of year if conditions are right.

They can be harmful to people, pets, fish, shellfish, and other animals that come in contact with them or ingest the toxins they contain.

HABs can look like foam, scum, mats, or paint floating on or below the surface of water. They might look blue, green, brown, yellow, orange, or red.

Exposure to HABs may cause a range of symptoms in people and animals. The duration, type, and severity of symptoms can vary depending on the duration and type of exposure, and the particular toxin involved.

Human symptoms of HAB exposure include rashes, eye and nose irritation, diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain. If you exhibit any of these after exposure to a known or suspected HAB, call your doctor or a Poison Control Center at (800) 222-1222.

Animal symptoms may include staggering, difficulty breathing, or vomiting. If your pet exhibits any of these symptoms, contact a veterinarian or ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center at (888) 426-4435.

For more information on HABs, please email HABs@pa.gov.

For More Information:

State Headquarters

1601 Elmerton Avenue
P.O. Box 67000
Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000
Phone: (717) 705-7800
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Monday through Friday

Centre Region Office

595 East Rolling Ridge Drive
Bellefonte, PA 16823
Lobby Phone: (814) 359-5124
Fisheries Admin. Phone:
(814) 359-5110
Hours: 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Monday through Friday

Fishing Licenses:

Phone: (877) 707-4085

Boat Registration/Titling:

Phone: (866) 262-8734

Publications:

Phone: (717) 705-7835

Boating Safety Education Courses

Phone: (888) 723-4741

The PFBC Website:

www.fishandboat.com



www.fishandboat.com/socialmedia

Region Offices: Law Enforcement/Education

Contact **Law Enforcement** for information about regulations and fishing and boating opportunities. Contact **Outreach & Education** for information about fishing and boating programs and boating safety education.

Northwest Region

11528 State Highway 98, Meadville, PA 16335
Law Enforcement: (814) 337-0444
Outreach & Education: (814) 336-2426
Fax (814) 337-0579 Fax (814) 337-0579
Counties: Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

Southwest Region

236 Lake Road, Somerset, PA 15501
Law Enforcement: (814) 445-8974
Outreach & Education: (814) 443-9841
Fax (814) 445-3497 Fax (814) 445-3497
Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland

Northcentral Region

595 East Rolling Ridge Drive
Bellefonte, PA 16823
Law Enforcement: (814) 359-5250
Outreach & Education: (814) 359-5127
Fax (814) 359-5254 Fax (814) 359-5153
Counties: Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, Union

Office hours from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. If you see anything suspected to be a pollution, disturbance, or poaching on any waterway, regardless of how seemingly insignificant, report it immediately by calling the local PFBC Region Law Enforcement office listed above during business hours or call the PFBC toll-free hotline: 855-FISH-KIL to leave a message. A pollution or disturbance may also be reported to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection at 1-800-541-2050 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week).

State Fish Hatcheries

•Bellefonte*

1115 Spring Creek Road
Bellefonte, PA 16823
(814) 355-3371

•Corry*

13365 Route 6
Corry, PA 16407
(814) 664-2122

•Fairview

2000 Lohrer Road
P.O. Box 531
Fairview, PA 16415
(814) 474-1514

•Benner Spring

1735 Shiloh Road
State College, PA 16801
(814) 355-4837

•Huntsdale*

195 Lebo Road
Carlisle, PA 17013
(717) 486-3419

•Linesville*

13300 Hartstown Road
Linesville, PA 16424
(814) 683-4451

•Oswayo*

96 State Route 244 East
Coudersport, PA 16915
(814) 698-2102

•Pleasant Gap*

450 Robinson Lane
Bellefonte, PA 16823
(814) 359-5132

•Pleasant Mount*

229 Great Bend Turnpike
Pleasant Mount, PA 18453
(570) 448-2101

•Reynoldsdale*

162 Fish Hatchery Road
New Paris, PA 15554
(814) 839-2211

•Tionesta*

172 Fish Hatchery Lane
Tionesta, PA 16353
(814) 755-3524

•Tylersville

43 Hatchery Lane
Loganton, PA 17747
(570) 725-3965

•Union City

9450 Route 6
Union City, PA 16438
(814) 438-2222

**Includes visitor center. Visitors are welcome from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily. Groups should make advance arrangements.*



The mission of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) is to protect, conserve, and enhance the Commonwealth's aquatic resources, and provide fishing and boating opportunities.

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To find the stocking day of trout streams and lakes near your, visit www.fishandboat.com.

Fishing Licenses

Fishing licenses are sold by license issuing agents through an electronic point-of-sale (P.O.S.) system. This system brings increased efficiency, more options, and easier upgrades for anglers. The \$0.97 PALS transaction fee does not go into effect until after the week of January 11, 2021. Internet fishing licenses are sold online at: www.fishandboat.com.

A current license, signed in ink, is required of persons age 16 and over to fish or angle for any species of fish and to take fishbait, baitfish, and species of amphibians and reptiles from Commonwealth waters by those legal methods described in this booklet.

FISHING is defined as the act of angling, or to catch, take, kill, or remove, or the attempt to catch, take, kill, or remove, from any waters or other areas within or bordering this Commonwealth any fish by any means or method for any purpose whatsoever. **CASTING and/or RETRIEVING**, whether by rod, reel, and line, or by handline, for oneself or for others, requires a current license, unless specifically exempted by law. See "Assistance to Children" on page 8 for specifics on when a license is required when assisting a child (15 years of age and under).

OBTAIN YOUR LICENSE:

- at more than 700 license-issuing agents
- at county treasurers offices
- at Fish and Boat Commission offices
- on the Internet at www.fishandboat.com

A lost fishing license or replacements – All replacement licenses include permits or privileges previously purchased by the customer. The total cost for a replacement license and previously purchased permits or privileges that were printed on the base license is \$6.97.

You qualify for a RESIDENT fishing license if you are a bona fide resident of Pennsylvania. When purchasing a resident fishing license, you must show positive proof of permanent residency by presenting one of the following documents:

- valid PA driver's license
- a valid non-driver photo identification card
- a previous year's PA state income tax return showing proof of payment of personal income tax as a resident of PA
- a previous year's local earned income tax return showing tax paid to a PA municipality
- a current PA voter registration card

All issued resident fishing licenses will remain valid for the year or years for which they are issued, regardless of whether the license holder is no longer a bona fide Pennsylvania resident.

National Guard & Armed Forces Reserve licenses and Prisoner of War (POW) licenses are available only at Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission and county treasurer offices.

National Guard & Armed Forces Reserve licenses are available to those persons who provide documentation that within the previous 24 months the person was deployed overseas as a member of the reserve component of the armed forces for a period of 60 consecutive days or more or was released early from service because of an injury or disease incurred in the line of duty.

2021 FISHING LICENSES

Code	Type of Fishing License or Permit	Age	Cost*
101	Resident (Annual)	16-64	\$22.97
104	Senior Resident (Annual)	65 & up	\$11.97
105	Senior Resident (Lifetime)	65 & up	\$51.97
108	1-Day Resident (not valid March 15-April 30)	16 & up	\$11.97
102	Non-Resident (Annual)	16 & up	\$52.97
113	Non-Resident PA Student (Annual)***	16 & up	\$22.97
106	1-Day Tourist *(not valid March 15-April 30)	16 & up	\$26.97
103	3-Day Tourist	16 & up	\$26.97
107	7-Day Tourist	16 & up	\$34.97
110	Voluntary Youth Fishing License (Annual)	Less than 16	\$2.97
109	Mentored Youth Permit	Less than 16	\$0.00
150	Trout Permit	16 & up	\$9.97
033	3-Year Senior Lifetime Trout Permit	65 & up	\$25.97
053	5-Year Senior Lifetime Trout Permit	65 & up	\$41.97
063	10-Year Senior Lifetime Trout Permit	65 & up	\$81.97
151	Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$9.97
152	Combination Trout Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$15.97
136	Alternate Display Annual Fishing License Button	Any Age	\$10.00

* Includes issuing agent fee of \$1.00 and \$0.97 PALS transaction fee. Excludes the 109 Mentored Youth Permit.

** Includes Trout and Lake Erie permits, not valid March 15-April 30. *** Available after mid-January.

POW licenses are available to persons who provide military documentation stating the person is a former Prisoner Of War.

Senior resident and senior lifetime licenses are available to those persons at anytime during the year in which they will become age 65.

• Persons who possess a **SENIOR RESIDENT LIFETIME license dated before Jan. 1, 1991** are not required to purchase a trout permit. However, a Senior Resident Lifetime license holder who purchased a trout permit or a Combination trout/Lake Erie permit before Jan. 1, 2015, remains exempt from the requirement to purchase a trout permit annually.

Disabled Veterans Licenses – Any disabled veteran who has a disability incurred in any war or armed conflict that consists of the loss of one or more limbs or the loss of use of one or more limbs, or total blindness, or who is 100 percent disabled as certified by the United States Veterans Administration and is a resident of this Commonwealth may obtain a free resident fishing license upon application to the Commission or county treasurer.

Reduced Disabled Veterans Licenses – Any disabled veteran who has a disability incurred in any war or armed conflict who is between 60 and 99 percent disabled as certified by the United States Veterans Administration and is a resident of this Commonwealth may obtain a reduced fee resident fishing license upon application to the Fish & Boat Commission or county treasurer.

Military personnel are required to purchase a fishing license. Those who are stationed in Pennsylvania under permanent change of station orders (PCS) for a duration of 6 months or more, who produce documentation proving same, qualify for a resident fishing license. All others must obtain a tourist or non-resident license.

Certain active duty military personnel are exempt from Pennsylvania's fishing license requirement. To be eligible for the military waiver, an angler must be a bona fide Pennsylvania resident, be on active

duty, be stationed outside Pennsylvania, and be here on authorized leave. While in the act of fishing, the military personnel must carry proof of each of these requirements, such as a PA driver's license, a military ID, and valid military orders showing the place of assignment and leave status.

Under the law, a qualifying soldier, sailor, airman, or Marine does not receive a free Pennsylvania fishing license. Instead, eligible active duty military personnel can legally fish without a license under the limited circumstances outlined in the law. Have on their person while fishing evidence of Commonwealth residency, proof of their assignment to a facility outside this Commonwealth, and a copy of their orders assigning them to temporary leave.

The law does not exempt military personnel on leave from any other requirements of fishing or boating laws and regulations.

Students from out of state who are attending school in Pennsylvania but who have not become residents of Pennsylvania are not eligible to purchase a resident license and must obtain a tourist or Non-Resident PA Student fishing license, which will be available after January 15, 2021.

Social Security Number requirements – Since 1998, federal and state laws require purchasers of a Pennsylvania fishing license to provide their Social Security Number when applying to purchase a fishing license.

Vouchers – A voucher may be purchased as a gift for another individual that can be redeemed for a license and/or stamp or privilege. A voucher may be redeemed at any issuing agent. The voucher is non-refundable and expires as noted. A voucher is not a fishing license and individuals using a voucher to fish are in violation of the Fish and Boat Code and may be subject to legal action. Individuals wishing to purchase vouchers for Christmas presents need to wait until December 1 of that year before purchasing a voucher.

1-Day Tourist and 1-Day Resident licenses – 1-Day Tourist and 1-Day Resident licenses are not valid for fishing during the period from March 15th to April 30th of any year. 1-Day Tourist or 1-Day Resident licenses issued to be used on March 14 will expire at 11:59 p.m. on March 14, regardless of what time the license begins.

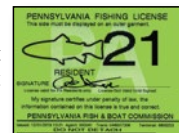
POSSESSION AND DISPLAY OF LICENSES

The license shall be kept about the person while fishing and shown upon the request of any waterways patrolman or other officer designated by the Commission. In addition to showing the license to the officer, the holder thereof shall, upon demand, establish further identification to the satisfaction of the officer by producing some other positive means of identification.

TROUT PERMIT

A current Pennsylvania trout permit is required to fish for trout in Pennsylvania waters. Permits are printed on the license. An angler "fishes for trout" when he or she:

- Takes, kills, or possesses, while in the act of fishing, a trout from any PA or boundary waters.
- Fishes in waters under special trout regulations.
- Fishes in any Class A Wild Trout Waters or Wilderness Trout Streams or their tributaries.
- Fishes in streams and rivers designated as stocked trout waters on March 1 through May 31.

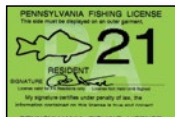


PERMIT EXEMPTIONS: The following persons are NOT required to possess a trout permit or Lake Erie permit:

- Persons under 16 years of age.
- Disabled persons and other individuals who are exempt from fishing license requirements, or who are authorized to fish using an institutional license.
- Persons who possess a 1-Day Tourist license.

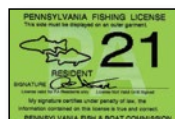
LAKE ERIE PERMIT

All anglers fishing in the waters of Lake Erie, Presque Isle Bay, and their tributaries including waters that flow into those tributaries are required to possess a valid Lake Erie permit or Combination trout/Lake Erie permit. *See page 14 for a list of main tributaries that require a permit.*



COMBINATION TROUT LAKE ERIE PERMIT

In many cases, an angler may need both a trout permit and a Lake Erie permit to fish in waters in the Erie area. Rather than purchasing these individually, a combination Trout Lake Erie permit may be purchased.

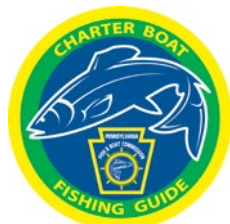


CHARTER BOAT/ FISHING GUIDE PERMITS

Charter boat operators and fishing guides are required to obtain a permit when conducting business on the waters of the Commonwealth including the boundary waters. The annual fee for the permit is \$100.00 for residents and \$400.00 for non-residents. Permit application and issuance of Charter Boat/ Fishing Guide permits online are exclusively through The Outdoor Shop at www.fishandboat.com. For additional information about Charter Boat/ Fishing Guide permits, contact the Bureau of Law Enforcement at 717-705-7861.

ANGLERS:

To find a charter boat operator or fishing guide for a fish species or location you wish to fish, go to the Commission's website: www.fishandboat.com/chboat.htm.



MULTI-YEAR FISHING LICENSES

A 3-year fishing license is valid through 2023, a 5-year fishing license is valid through 2025, and a 10-year fishing license is valid through 2030. Customers who buy multi-year licenses save money by not having to pay agent/ transaction fees each year. Anglers can also purchase multi-year trout, Lake Erie, and combo permits and experience similar savings or purchase single year trout, Lake Erie, and combo permits.

2021 MULTI-YEAR FISHING LICENSES

Code	Type of Fishing License or Permit	Age	Cost*
150	1-Year Trout Permit	16 & up	\$9.97
151	1-Year Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$9.97
152	1-Year Combo Trout Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$15.97
030	3-Year Resident	16-64	\$64.97
031	3-Year Non-Resident	16 & up	\$154.97
032	3-Year Senior Resident	65 & up	\$31.97
033	3-Year Trout Permit	16 & up	\$25.97
034	3-Year Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$25.97
035	3-Year Combo Trout Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$43.97
050	5-Year Resident	16-64	\$106.97
051	5-Year Non-Resident	16 & up	\$256.97
052	5-Year Senior Resident	65 & up	\$51.97
053	5-Year Trout Permit	16 & up	\$41.97
054	5-Year Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$41.97
055	5-Year Combo Trout Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$71.97
060	10-Year Resident	16 & up	\$211.97
061	10-Year Non-Resident	16 & up	\$511.97
063	10-Year Trout Permit	16 & up	\$81.97
064	10-Year Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$81.97
065	10-Year Combo Trout Lake Erie Permit	16 & up	\$141.97

* Includes issuing agent fee of \$1.00 and \$0.97 PALS transaction fee.

VOLUNTARY PERMITS

Voluntary Permits are designed to help maintain funding levels for several key fishing-related programs. Revenues generated from the sale of these permits will be reinvested into the Habitat/ Waterways Conservation, Musky, Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters, or Bass programs. The Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit does not meet the requirement to fish for trout in Pennsylvania waters.

2021 VOLUNTARY PERMITS

Code	Type of Voluntary Permits	Age	Cost*
073	Voluntary Bass Permit	Any	\$11.97
077	3-Year Voluntary Bass Permit	Any	\$31.97
081	5-Year Voluntary Bass Permit	Any	\$51.97
085	10-Year Voluntary Bass Permit	Any	\$101.97
071	Voluntary Musky Permit	Any	\$11.97
075	3-Year Voluntary Musky Permit	Any	\$31.97
079	5-Year Voluntary Musky Permit	Any	\$51.97
083	10-Year Voluntary Musky Permit	Any	\$101.97
070	Voluntary Habitat/Waterways Conservation Permit	Any	\$11.97
074	3-Year Voluntary Habitat/Waterways Conservation Permit	Any	\$31.97
078	5-Year Voluntary Habitat/Waterways Conservation Permit	Any	\$51.97
082	10-Year Voluntary Habitat/Waterways Conservation Permit	Any	\$101.97
072	Voluntary Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit	Any	\$26.97
076	3-Year Voluntary Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit	Any	\$76.97
080	5-Year Voluntary Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit	Any	\$126.97
084	10-Year Voluntary Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit	Any	\$251.97

* Includes issuing agent fee of \$1.00 and \$0.97 PALS transaction fee.

VOLUNTARY YOUTH FISHING LICENSE

To participate in a Mentored Youth Fishing Day, anglers 16 years of age or older (adult anglers) must possess a valid Pennsylvania fishing license and be accompanied by a youth (less than 16 years of age) who has obtained a Mentored Youth Permit OR a Voluntary Youth Fishing License. In addition to a valid fishing license, the adult angler (mentor) must possess a valid trout permit when the Mentored Youth Fishing Day relates to trout. While mentors will be permitted to fish for trout, they are not permitted to harvest trout and must release them unharmed. Youth may harvest up to two trout (combined species) with a minimum size of 7 inches. All other Commonwealth Inland Water Regulations apply.

- The Mentored Youth Permit is free, and the Voluntary Youth Fishing License is \$2.97 (\$1.00 cost plus \$1.97 in agent/transaction fee). The \$0.97 PALS transaction fee does not go into effect until after the week of January 11, 2021.

- While both the permit and the Voluntary Youth Fishing License provide the opportunity for youth to fish on Mentored Youth Fishing Days, the Voluntary Youth Fishing License provides an extended return for both Pennsylvania's youth and the Commission. For each license purchased for \$2.97 as of January 11, 2021, the Commission receives \$5 back in funding as a federal reimbursement. The same applies for each Voluntary Youth Fishing License Voucher, once it is redeemed. The Commission receives no federal reimbursement for Mentored Youth Permits.

- The funds received from the sales of the license reimbursement are then dedicated toward investment in youth outreach and education programs.

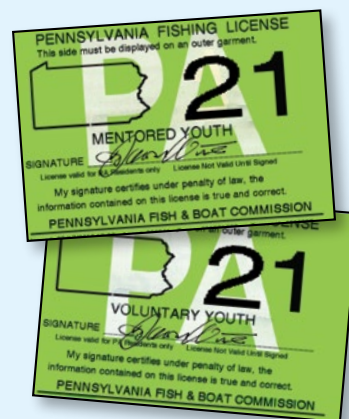
- While both the permit and the license provide the opportunity to participate in Mentored Youth Fishing Days, the Commission encourages anglers to purchase either a Voluntary Youth Fishing License or a Voluntary Youth Fishing License Voucher—for the future of fishing!

2021 MENTORED YOUTH TROUT DAY:

MARCH 27 (Statewide)

Mentored Youth Trout Day Regulations:

- Youth anglers must obtain a current year Mentored Youth Permit OR a Voluntary Youth Fishing License from the Commission and be accompanied by a licensed adult angler in order to participate.
- Anglers 16 years of age or older must possess a valid Pennsylvania fishing license and current trout permit and be accompanied by a youth (less than 16 years of age) who has obtained a Mentored Youth Permit OR a Voluntary Youth Fishing License from the Commission.
- Only youth anglers with a current year Voluntary Youth Fishing License OR Mentored Youth Permit may possess a total of two trout (combined species) with a minimum length of 7 inches. Adult anglers are prohibited from possessing trout.
- All other Commonwealth inland regulations apply.
- It is unlawful to fish in waters designated as part of the Mentored Youth Fishing Day Program except when participating in the program.
- The waters included in the Mentored Youth Fishing Day Program on March 27, 2021 are the Stocked Trout Waters statewide.
- Other waters may be added to the list of waters available for Mentored Youth Trout opportunities. For more information visit: www.fishandboat.com/mentoredyouth.htm.
- Special regulation areas are not included in the program.



The PFBC is providing this opportunity for youth to fish with their mentors and is not intended as a way for mentors to get an early start to trout season. Mentors fishing with youth on this date should follow these guidelines:

- The youth should be capable of fishing on their own, with limited assistance from the mentor.
- The mentor should be fishing within a reasonable distance of actively fishing youth.
- The PFBC is discouraging youth organizations to use this as an opportunity to get a large group of youth fishing with minimal adult supervision.

OUTDOOR PRODUCTS & SERVICE DIRECTORY

NORTHWEST

LAKE ERIE FISHING CHARTERS
WALLEYE • BASS • PERCH • TROUT
 Enjoy hands-on drift fishing fun aboard
SEAWOLF Captain Ron Rusch
 800-784-1232 • 412-793-7310 • FISHFRY.com
 Erie, PA • Walnut Creek

LOCO-LOCO LAKE ERIE FISHING CHARTERS
 WALLEYE STEELHEAD LAKE TROUT TRIB FLY FISHING
 CAPTAIN MICHAEL GODLESKI
 USCG LICENSED AND FULLY INSURED
 FULL TIME FISHING 24/7/365
 CELL: 724.448.2752
 PO Box 207, FAIRVIEW, PA 16415
 WWW.LOCOLOCOFISHING.COM

LAKE ERIE SMALLMOUTH
 Enjoy Hands-On Drift Fishing!
Erie, PA Charter
 Smallmouth Bass
 Walleye • Steelhead • Perch
 800-784-1232 • 412-793-7310
 SeawolfFishingCharters.com

LAKE ERIE FISHING CHARTERS
 www.FishLakeErie.com
 PA—Walnut Creek, Erie
 Ohio—Port Clinton, Ashtabula
 Conneaut, Marblehead, Vermillion

Captain Chaos
Musky Guide Service
 Come experience some of the best
 musky fishing on Pennsylvania lakes!
 814-882-3443
 www.bigPAmusky.com

NORTHWEST

Catch me if you can!
Char-Tom
 LAKE ERIE SPORTFISHING CHARTERS
 Steelhead • Perch
 Walleye • Bass
 Western Basin Fishing
 21 Years Experience
 614-419-8265
 www.chartomcharters.com

Take Part in the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST



Winning entries will appear in a feature article in a future issue of *Pennsylvania Angler & Boater* and on the Commission's Facebook page. The contest will run from November 1, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

Entries must be e-mailed to sgearhart@pa.gov. The following information must be included in the e-mail.

- Entrant's Name
- Entrant's Address
- Entrant's Phone Number
- Entrant's E-mail
- Photo Description (location, county, species, etc.)
- Date of Photo

SOUTHCENTRAL

NORTH COUNTRY
COTTAGES & CAMPGROUNDS
in Beautiful Black Lake, NY
 Cottages • Full RV Hook-Ups
 Tent Sites • Boat & Motor Rent
 & Dockage for Your Boat!
Weekly, Monthly & Seasonal Rentals
 315-375-4671 • gscime@twcny.rr.com
 NorthCountryCottagesAndCampground.com

BUTTER NUT COVE COTTAGES
In Beautiful Black Lake, NY!
 All Amenities Including Air Conditioning,
 Cable TV, WiFi, Boat & Pontoon Boat Rentals
 315-778-4022
cmclear@twcny.rr.com
butternutcovecottages.com

SOUTHEAST

Night Ventures
 Bowfishing Charters
 Lancaster, PA
 Carp, Catfish & Suckers
LOOKING FOR ADVENTURE?
 CALL 717-464-4804
 WWW.NIGHTVENTURESBOWFISHING.COM

**DOWNLOAD THE FREE
 FISHBOATPA APP TODAY!**



WE FISH.
 WE CLEAN LOCAL WATERWAYS SO FAMILIES LIKE US CAN FISH AND SWIM.
 WE PROVIDE FISHING AND WATER SAFETY EDUCATION TO KIDS.
 AND WE MAINTAIN A HEALTHY FISH POPULATION SO TOMORROW'S ANGLERS CAN ENJOY A CATCH.
 ALL BECAUSE WE BUY A FISHING LICENSE.

When you buy a fishing license, you do a lot.
 In fact, every dollar from a license purchase protects and maintains your local waterways for future generations to enjoy. Learn more at TakeMeFishing.org

TAKEMEFISHING.org

BUY A 2021 FISHING LICENSE BUTTON

GET HOOKED ON COLLECTING
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General Fishing Regulations

NURSERY WATERS are closed to fishing at all times.

REFUGE AREAS on streams are **CLOSED TO ALL ENTRY AND FISHING** during the period March 1 through June 14.

FIELD DRESSING AND DISPOSAL OF FISH – It is unlawful to possess a fish in any form or condition other than in the whole or having the entrails removed while on shore, along the waters of the Commonwealth, onboard a boat or on a dock, pier, launch area, or parking lot adjacent thereto. Fish may be processed fully if they are being prepared for immediate consumption on site. This does not apply to fish processed at a fish cleaning station officially recognized by the Commission or by a permitted charter boat/fishing guide operation.

It is unlawful to discard any fish carcass or parts thereof into the waters of the Commonwealth or upon any public or private lands contiguous to the waters unless disposal is on lands with permission from the landowner or it is where fish are properly disposed into suitable garbage or refuse collection systems or at an officially recognized fish cleaning station.

TAGGED FISH – The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and agencies in adjacent states apply tags to fish for special research purposes. If an angler catches a tagged fish and wishes to keep the fish, the tag number and location of the catch should be reported to the address or phone number on the tag or to the Fish & Boat Commission. If the angler doesn't wish to keep the fish, no attempt should be made to remove the tag unless special instructions have been posted at access areas, by the media, or elsewhere. For example, sometimes the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission uses two-part tags and parts of or all of the tags should be removed in some cases with scissors or a knife. This type of tag typically resembles rubber spaghetti, and information such as tag numbers and toll-free phone numbers can be easily read. Tagged fish that are not kept should be returned to the water immediately after removing the tag or recording the information from the tag. In no case should tags be pulled from a fish as this will cause significant injuries.

It is unlawful for a person to implant tracking devices in or to tag, brand, mark, or fin clip any fish taken from Commonwealth waters unless the fish are purchased from an authorized commercial aquaculture facility, are part of a Commission-recognized and sanctioned stocking by a cooperative nursery, are authorized by a scientific collector's permit issued by the Commission, are part of a tagged fish contest in a boundary lake for which the Commission has issued a permit, or are part of a Commission-partnered tagged fish contest.

Tackle and Equipment

RODS, LINES, AND HOOKS. An angler may use a maximum of three lines fished either by rod or hand when fishing for gamefish, baitfish, or both. An exception to this rule exists for those fishing through ice in winter (see Ice Fishing Equipment below). On open water (not covered by ice), it is unlawful for a person to fish with more than three fishing rods at a time. There is no restriction on the number of hooks used on each fishing line. All rods, lines, and hooks shall be under the immediate control of the person using them.

SNAGGING HOOKS may not be used or possessed while in the act of fishing. A snagging hook is a device designed or modified to facilitate the snagging of fish and may be a hook with a single barb, weighted on a shank below the eye and above the barbs, or a hook otherwise designed or modified to make the snagging of fish more likely than it would be with a normal hook.

ICE FISHING EQUIPMENT. It is unlawful while ice fishing to use more than five fishing devices, which may consist of rods, hand lines, tip-ups, or any combination. Each device shall contain a single fishing line with no restriction on the number of hooks used for fishing, except when fishing in the Pymatuning Reservoir where no more than three hooks shall be attached to each line. Holes cut in ice may not exceed 10 inches between the farthest points as measured in any direction. All lines, rods, or tip-ups shall be under the immediate control of the person using them. On Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission lakes, shelters or shanties must be removed when through fishing for the day.

GAFF OR LANDING NET. A gaff or landing net is permitted to assist in landing fish caught using a lawful device. Nets of all types can be no larger (excluding the handle) than 4 feet square or 4 feet in diameter. The use of a cast net or throw net in any Commonwealth waters except waters listed at www.fishandboat.com/Transact/Forms/CommercialPropertyWater/Documents/pfbc168r.pdf are a violation of the Fish and Boat Code. These waterways require permits. Cast net and throw net permits are available online at www.fishandboat.com or at any license-issuing agent. **It is unlawful to use any type of net or seine to catch or take gamefish.**

SPEARS OR GIGS. Spears or gigs may be used to take **ONLY** carp, suckers, and catfish. Spears or gigs may not be mechanically propelled, may not have more than five barbed points, and may not be used in stocked trout waters.

BOW AND ARROW (including compound bows and crossbows) may be used for taking **ONLY** carp, suckers, and catfish on all Commonwealth waters, day or night, with the following exceptions: (1) bow fishing is strictly prohibited in stocked trout waters during the closed season and (2) bowfishing is strictly prohibited in special regulations trout waters.

ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN

An adult who assists a child (15 years of age and under) by casting or retrieving a fishing line or fishing rod is not required to possess a valid fishing license provided that the child remains within arms' reach of the assisting adult and is actively involved in the fishing activity. An adult may assist a child by baiting hooks, removing fish from the line, netting fish, preparing the fishing rod for use, and untangling the line without possessing a valid fishing license. An adult is required to possess a fishing license if they intend to set the hook for the child. An adult may not fish or set the hook for their child in a designated Children/Special Population Area.

BAIT

BAITFISH includes all forms of minnows; suckers, chubs, Fallfish, lampreys; Gizzard Shad 8 inches or less taken from inland ponds, lakes, or reservoirs; and all forms of darters, killifishes, and stonecats (except those listed as threatened or endangered species). Legally taken gamefish may be used as bait. It is unlawful to use or possess Round Gobies, Tubenose Gobies, goldfish, comets, koi, and Common Carp as baitfish while fishing.

FISHBAIT includes crayfish, crabs, and the nymphs, larvae, and pupae of all insects spending any part of their life cycle in the water.

For all crayfish species, the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless used as bait in the water from which taken.

SEASON, SIZE, LIMIT: No closed season (except as noted below) and no minimum size. The daily limit and possession limit is 50 combined species. When purchasing bait, be sure to obtain and keep the sales slip or receipt. The receipt authorizes the possession of the fishbait or baitfish so purchased for a period of 15 days after its date of issue. Fishbait or baitfish purchased from a licensed dealer do not have a possession limit and do not count toward your daily limit of fishbait and baitfish taken from Commonwealth waterways. Stocked trout waters are closed for taking fishbait and baitfish from March 1 to the opening day of trout season. Most specially regulated trout waters are closed to taking fishbait and baitfish at all times.

TAKING AND KEEPING BAIT is permitted using rod and reel or handline, dip net, or minnow seine not over 4 feet square or in diameter, or a minnow trap with no more than two openings that shall not exceed 1 inch in diameter. All devices must be under the immediate control of the person using them. Unattended minnow traps or baitfish containers left in Commonwealth waters must be identified with the owner's or user's name, address, and telephone number. If fishing in a group and the total number of fishbait or baitfish taken exceeds the possession limit (50), separate containers must be provided for the fishbait and baitfish. Total possession limit in any one container may not exceed 50 baitfish or fishbait combined.

MUDBUGS (dragonfly nymphs): No daily limit from lakes, ponds, swamps, or adjacent areas; the daily limit from rivers and streams is 50.

FROGS AS BAIT: Except for those listed as endangered or threatened or those with zero possession limit, frogs may be used as bait. Certain seasons and possession limits apply.

Releasing fish from another state, province, or country into Commonwealth waters is illegal without written permission from the Commission. Transferring fish from one Pennsylvania watershed to another where that species is not always present is also illegal without written consent from the Commission.

It is Unlawful . . .

• To possess, to introduce, or import, transport, sell, purchase, offer for sale, or barter the following live species in the Commonwealth: **snakehead (all species), Black Carp, Bighead Carp, Silver Carp, Zebra Mussel, Quagga Mussel, European Rudd, Ruffe, Rusty Crayfish, Round Goby, and Tubenose Goby.**

• To fish with more than three fishing lines at any time when fishing for gamefish, baitfish, or both.

• To not have immediate control of all rods, lines, and hooks.

• To fish (includes taking baitfish and fishbait) from March 1 to 8:00 a.m. on the opening day of trout season in any stocked trout water. Excepted are certain specially regulated waters and Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-round Fishing.

• To take or attempt to take fish, or keep fish accidentally caught, by snatch-fishing, foul hooking, or snag fishing. Handfishing is not permitted.

• To catch, kill, or possess more than one day's limit of any fish, except: (a) at your residence and (b) you may possess two days' limit while traveling to your residence from an overnight fishing trip of two or more consecutive days.

• To have on a stringer or in a container or otherwise in possession, while in or along waters of the Commonwealth or immediately returning therefrom, more than the daily creel limit of any fish for one person.

• To fail to immediately return unharmed to the waters from which it was taken, any fish caught out of season, or undersize, or over the daily creel limit. Any fish placed on a stringer, in any container or given away, counts toward the possession limit of the person having caught it, and the person to whom it was given.

• To kill any fish and fail to make a reasonable effort to lawfully dispose of it.

• To fish in, or within 100 feet of, the entrance or exit points of any fishway, including fish ladders and other fish passage facilities.

• To use gamefish as bait except when taken by rod and reel or handline in conformance with seasons, sizes and creel limits or when purchased from an authorized bait dealer.

• To sell baitfish or fishbait taken from waters of the Commonwealth, except that licensed and authorized commercial fishermen may take and sell baitfish from Lake Erie and Presque Isle Bay.

• To sell baitfish or fishbait within the Commonwealth, or transport same out of the state, except by authorized and licensed commercial bait dealers.

• To sell any species of fish, reptile (with the exception of Snapping Turtles), or amphibian taken from the Commonwealth.

If a Violation Occurs . . .

Persons accused of violating the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code or rules and regulations may be issued a citation and have a right to a hearing before a district justice. Law enforcement personnel have the authority to confiscate or seize as evidence fish and fishing equipment that are illegal or used to violate fishing laws or regulations. The Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission may, upon proper notice, suspend or revoke the fishing privileges, boating privileges, or other permits of any person convicted (or acknowledging guilt) of a violation of the Fish and Boat Code or Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission regulations.

If you have been convicted of or plead guilty to a second or subsequent violation within a 12-month period, you may be assessed an additional fine of \$200 for those offenses classified as summary offenses.

• To sell, offer for sale, purchase, or barter any fish parts or fish eggs obtained from fish taken from waters of this Commonwealth including boundary waters. This prohibition does not apply to fish parts or fish eggs (1) lawfully taken or sold or offered for sale by holders of Lake Erie commercial fishing licenses if the particular species of fish is authorized for taking by commercial licensees, or (2) those obtained from fish taken lawfully from waters outside of this Commonwealth.

• To release any species of fish, except those listed as approved by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, in Commonwealth waters without written permission from the executive director of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

• To place an obstruction in any waterway that blocks the free movement of fish.

• To use or have in possession while on or along Commonwealth waters, nets larger than 4 feet square or in diameter except with a special permit issued by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

• To conduct an organized fishing tournament in which there are 10 or more participants without a permit issued by the Commission. Applications must be submitted 60 days before the date of the proposed tournament. Fishing tournaments may not be conducted for a species of fish during the closed season for that species. Unless a special exemption is granted, fishing tournaments may not be conducted on the opening day of the season for any species of gamefish. Contact the nearest region office ([page 3](#)) for further information and permit applications. Applications are also available online: www.fishandboat.com.

• To conduct an organized fishing tournament and fail to submit an accurate fishing tournament catch report when required.

• To conduct a tagged fishing tournament in boundary waters without a permit issued by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

• To throw, leave, discard, or deposit litter, debris, or trash of any kind in or along waters or lands adjacent to or contiguous to waters of the Commonwealth.

• To obstruct the ingress, egress, or regress to a person's property, cattleways, or fields.

• To dig in or drive upon any lands.

• To cut or damage trees or shrubs.

• To build or tend open fires without permission.

• To run any vehicle, except fording in the most direct manner, in any stream.

• To interfere with officers authorized to enforce the Fish and Boat Code in the performance of their duties or to refuse to accompany any officer after having been arrested for a violation of the Fish and Boat Code.

Persons with Disabilities

A copy of the *Pennsylvania Fishing Summary* is available on our website at www.fishandboat.com and may be obtained as a computer file (alternative accessible format). Persons using a TTY should dial Pennsylvania Relay telephone number 711 to contact us.

Persons who are deprived of the use of a leg or both legs or who are disabled in a manner that significantly limits their mobility may apply for a permit to use an off-road motorized vehicle to access fishing and boating opportunities on Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission property. Permit applications may be requested in writing from the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Bureau of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000 or by visiting www.fishandboat.com/Transact/Forms/CommercialPropertyWater/Documents/pfbc-001-MobilityDeviceonPFBCProperty.pdf.

For a listing of waters available exclusively for children 15 years of age and younger and persons with disabilities, please contact a region office or visit www.fishandboat.com.







ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission facilities listed here have fishing piers or other accommodations to provide fishing opportunities for people with disabilities. All areas may not be suitable for all disabilities.

County	Facilities
Bedford	Lake Koon
Butler	Glade Run Lake
Carbon	Mauch Chunk Lake
Centre	Spring Creek (fly fishing pier)
Columbia	Briar Creek Lake
Erie	North East Marina (shoreline fishing)
Erie	Walnut Creek (shoreline fishing)
Fayette	Dunlap Creek Lake
Fayette	Youghiogheny River Lake Outflow
Forest	Toms Run
Jefferson	Cloe Lake
Lackawanna	Fords Lake
Lancaster	Speedwell Forge Lake
Lehigh	Leaser Lake
Luzerne	Harveys Lake
Luzerne	Lily Lake
Sullivan	Hunters Lake
Washington	Canonsburg Lake
Washington	Cross Creek Lake
Wayne	Lake Wallenpaupack Mangan Cove Access
Wyoming	Lake Winola
Wyoming	Oxbow Lake

COMMONWEALTH INLAND WATERS-2021

(includes the Youghiogheny River Lake and does not include special regulation areas)

Species	Seasons	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
ALL SPECIES OF TROUT  <small>Additional regulations may apply- see Trout Regulations-pages 20-29. See page 20 for stream sections that are both Stocked Trout Waters and Class A Wild Trout Waters.</small>	Statewide Opening Day of Trout Season - April 3 at 8 a.m. through Sept. 6	7 inches	5-streams, lakes, and ponds (combined species)
	Extended Season: Stocked trout waters and all waters downstream of stocked trout waters. Jan. 1 through Feb. 15 and Sept. 7 through Dec. 31	7 inches	3 (combined species)
	Extended Season: Class A wild trout stream sections. Jan. 1 through Feb. 15 and Sept. 7 through Dec. 31	NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only Class A stream listing: www.fishandboat.com/classa.pdf	
BASS-LAKES Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted <small>Additional regulations may apply- see page 11</small>	Jan. 1 through April 16 and Nov. 1 through Dec. 31	15 inches	4 (combined species)
	April 17 through June 11	 NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted) <small>See catch-and-release guidelines on page 15.</small>	
	June 12 through Oct. 31	12 inches	6 (combined species)
BASS-RIVERS AND STREAMS Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted <small>Additional regulations may apply- see page 11</small>	Jan. 1 through April 16 and Oct. 1 through Dec. 31	15 inches	4 (combined species)
	April 17 through June 11	 NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted)	
	June 12 through Sept. 30	12 inches	6 (combined species)
Muskellunge and Tiger Muskellunge**		40 inches	1 (combined species)
Pickereel**		18 inches	4
Northern Pike**		24 inches	2
Walleye and Saugeye (Hybrids)	Jan. 1 through March 14 and May 1 through Dec. 31	15 inches	6
Sauger	Jan. 1 through March 14 and May 1 through Dec. 31	12 inches	6
American Shad***	Open year-round	No minimum	3
American Shad	Open year-round - Lehigh River, Schuylkill River**** and tributaries	NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only	
American Shad	 CLOSED YEAR-ROUND Susquehanna River and tributaries		
River Herring***			
Hickory Shad***	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Herring, Gizzard Shad	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
American Eel	Open year-round	9 inches	25
Striped Bass and Striped Bass/ White Bass Hybrids	Open year-round	20 inches	2 (combined species)
Sunfish, Yellow Perch, White Perch, Crappies, Catfish, Rock Bass, Suckers, Carp, White Bass, Bowfin, and other gamefish not otherwise listed <small>Additional regulations may apply- see Panfish Enhancement Special Regulations-page 15</small>	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
Baitfish/Fishbait***** (except Mudbugs/includes Crayfish)	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
Mudbugs (Dragonfly Nymphs)	Open year-round	No minimum	Unlimited if taken from lakes, ponds, swamps, and adjacent areas. 50 per day if taken from moving waters (rivers and streams).
Mussels/Clams	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Paddlefish, Spotted Gar, and other threatened and endangered species	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		

SEASONS, SIZES, AND CREEL LIMITS – Except for trout season, which begins at 8 a.m., all regulatory periods in the fishing regulations are based on the calendar day, one of which ends at midnight and the next of which begins immediately thereafter.

** Except those species in waters listed in the **Brood Stock Lakes Program**. Tiger Muskellunge is a muskellunge hybrid.

*** Unlawful to take, catch, or kill American Shad in the Susquehanna River and all its tributaries. River Herring (Alewife and Blueback Herring) has a closed year-round season with zero daily limit applied to Susquehanna River and tributaries, Lehigh River and tributaries, Schuylkill River and tributaries, West Branch Delaware River, Delaware River, Delaware estuary, Delaware River tributaries upstream to the limit of the tidal influence, and Conowingo Reservoir.

**** Lehigh River upstream of the first dam in Easton, Pennsylvania and its tributaries and the Schuylkill River upstream of the I-95 Bridge and its tributaries.

NOTE: It is not a violation of the bass regulations if a bass is immediately returned unharmed to the waters from which it was taken. It is unlawful for an angler to cast repeatedly into a clearly visible bass spawning nest or redd in an effort to catch or take bass.

NOTE: For bass regulations, power dam pools and recreational dam pools on the Susquehanna River and navigational dam pools on the Ohio River drainage are "rivers." It is unlawful to conduct a fishing tournament on the North Branch, West Branch, or main stem of the Susquehanna River that allows a tournament angler to harvest bass.

NOTE: Stocked trout waters are closed to fishing from February 15 to the opening day of the regular trout season in April, unless included in the **Stocked Trout Waters open to Year-Round Fishing Program**.

NOTE: Landlocked Alewife less than 8 inches in length taken from inland ponds, lakes, or reservoirs that are collected by legal means may be harvested for use as baitfish.

NOTE: It is legal to fish for trout in Class A trout streams year-round, with no harvest beginning the day after Labor Day through the opening day of trout season the following year. The exception is those stream sections designated as both Class A Wild Trout Streams and Stocked Trout Waters. These stream sections are closed to fishing from February 15 until 8 a.m. on the opening day of trout season.

***** **BAITFISH** includes all forms of minnows; suckers, chubs, Fallfish, lampreys; Gizzard Shad 8 inches or less; and all forms of darters, killifishes, and stonecats (except those listed as threatened or endangered species). Legally taken gamefish may be used as bait. It is unlawful to use or possess goldfish, comets, koi, and Common Carp as baitfish while fishing. **FISHBAIT** includes crayfish, crabs, and the nymphs, larvae, and pupae of all insects spending any part of their life cycle in the water.

For all crayfish species, the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless used as bait in the water from which taken.



Largemouth Bass



Smallmouth Bass



Spotted Bass

Big Bass Program Special Regulations

These special regulations apply to Largemouth, Smallmouth, and Spotted bass in the waters listed below. Stocked trout waters (lakes) that are in the Big Bass Program are closed to all fishing from March 1 until the opening day of the trout season. This closure does not pertain to stocked trout waters (lakes) open to year-round fishing. For all other species, inland regulations apply.

LAKES

Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Jan. 1 through April 16 and June 12 through Dec. 31	15 inches	4 (combined species)
April 17 through June 11	NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted)	

For the latest information and regulation updates, please consult the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission's website: www.fishandboat.com.

WATERS GOVERNED BY THESE REGULATIONS

County	Water
Allegheny	Upper, Middle, and Lower Deer Lakes <i>Closed to fishing from March 1 until 8 a.m. on opening day of trout.</i>
Allegheny	Marshall Lake
Allegheny	North Park Lake
Armstrong	Keystone Lake
Beaver	Bradys Run Lake
Berks	Blue Marsh Lake
Berks	Carsonia Lake
Berks	Hopewell Lake
Berks	Kaercher Creek Dam
Bedford	Shawnee Lake (State Park)
Blair	Canoe Creek Lake (State Park) to include two small ponds and raceway adjacent to Canoe Lake
Bucks	Lake Towhee
Bucks	Nockamixon Lake (State Park)
Butler	Lake Arthur (Moraine State Park)
Cambria	Beaverdam Run Reservoir
Cambria	Duman Dam
Cambria	Hinckston Run Reservoir

County	Water
Cambria	Wilmore Dam
Carbon	Mauch Chunk Lake
Chester	Chambers Lake
Chester	Marsh Creek Lake (State Park)
Clarion/Venango	Kahle Lake
Crawford	Sugar Lake
● Cumberland	Opossum Lake
Fayette	Indian Creek Reservoir (Mill Run Reservoir)
Fayette/Westmoreland	Bridgeport Reservoir
Indiana	Yellow Creek Lake (State Park)
Lackawanna	Lackawanna Lake (State Park)
Luzerne	Frances Slocum Lake (State Park)
Luzerne	Harris Pond
Luzerne	Lily Lake
Lycoming	Rose Valley Lake
Mercer	Shenango River Lake
Monroe/Wayne	Gouldsboro Lake

County	Water
Montour	Lake Chillisquaque
Perry	Little Buffalo Lake (Holman Lake)
Somerset	Somerset Lake <i>(lake drained)</i>
Somerset	Quemahoning Reservoir
Venango	Two Mile Run Reservoir (Justus Lake)
Washington	Cross Creek Lake
Washington	Peters Twp. Lake (Res. #2)
Wayne	Lower Woods Pond <i>(partial drawdown)</i>
Westmoreland	Indian Lake
Westmoreland	Keystone Lake (State Park)
Westmoreland	Twin Lakes Number One Reservoir (lower)
Westmoreland	Mammoth Dam
Westmoreland	Northmoreland Lake
Westmoreland	Twin Lake Number Two Reservoir (upper)
Wyoming	Stevens Lake
York	Lake Marburg (Codorus State Park)
York	Lake Redman
York	Lake Williams
York	Pinchot Lake (State Park)

SMALLMOUTH BASS AND LARGEMOUTH BASS—CATCH AND RELEASE

Counties	Waters	Season/Special Regulations
Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lancaster, Northumberland, Perry	Susquehanna River (98.0 miles) from the inflatable dam near Sunbury downstream to Holtwood Dam, including all tributaries to a point ½ mile upstream from the confluence.	January 1 to December 31: NO HARVEST CATCH AND IMMEDIATE RELEASE ONLY. It is unlawful for an angler to cast repeatedly into a clearly visible bass spawning nest or redd in an effort to catch or take bass as with Commonwealth Inland Waters fishing regulations.
Dauphin, Juniata, Perry	Juniata River (31.7 miles) from SR0075 bridge at Port Royal downstream to the mouth, including all tributaries to a point ½ mile upstream from the confluence.	From January 1 to April 16 and June 12 to December 31: Catch-measure-immediate release tournaments permitted (see www.fishandboat.com for tournament requirement details). From April 17 to June 11: No tournaments permitted.

See catch-and-release guidelines on [page 15](#).

PYMATUNING RESERVOIR

Species	Seasons	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Walleye and Saugeye (Hybrids)	Open year-round	15 inches	6 (combined species)
Bass: Largemouth, Smallmouth	Open year-round	12 inches	5
Muskellunge and Tiger Muskellunge (Hybrids)	Open year-round	30 inches	2 (combined species)
Crappie**	Open year-round	9 inches	20
All Other Species	Open year-round	No minimum	None
Baitfish/Fishbait* <small>See page 8 for definitions</small>	Open year-round	No minimum	None
Frogs and Tadpoles	July 1 through Oct. 31	No minimum	15
Snapping Turtles	July 1 through Oct. 31	No minimum	15 daily limit 30 possession limit
Turtles (all species other than Snapping Turtles)	Open year-round	No minimum	2
Mussels/Clams	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Threatened and endangered species	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR PYMATUNING RESERVOIR

- Lights or firearms may not be used to take frogs.
- Hooks used to take turtles shall be at least 3.5 inches long with at least 1 inch space between the point and shank.
- Spears, longbows, compound bows, and crossbows may ONLY be used to take carp and suckers.
- Minnow seines and dip nets are restricted to 4 feet in size; mesh must measure not less than ⅛ inch, nor larger than ½ inch on a side.
- ICE FISHING** – An Ohio or Pennsylvania fishing license is recognized anywhere on the lake. It is unlawful while ice fishing to use more than five fishing devices, which may

consist of rods, hand lines, tip-ups, or any combination. Each device shall contain a single fishing line with no more than three hooks attached to each line. Holes cut in ice may not exceed 10 inches between the farthest points as measured in any direction. All lines, rods, or tip-ups shall be under the immediate control of the person using them.

NOTE: See this page for reciprocal fishing privileges between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

***For all crayfish species,** the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless used as bait in the water from which taken.

** As per Panfish Enhancement Special Regulations-page 15

CONOWINGO RESERVOIR up to Holtwood Dam

Species	Seasons	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
All Species of Trout	Open year-round	No minimum	2 (combined species)
Bass: Largemouth, Smallmouth	Jan. 1 through Feb. 28 and June 16 through Dec. 31	12 inches	5 (combined species)
Northern Pike	Open year-round	30 inches	2
Walleye	Open year-round	15 inches	5
Muskellunge and Tiger Muskellunge (Hybrids)	Open year-round	36 inches	1
Pickereel	Open year-round	14 inches	5
Striped Bass and Striped Bass/White Bass Hybrids	Open year-round	18 inches	2 (combined species) only one of which may exceed 30 inches
Sunfish, Bluegill, Rock Bass	Open year-round	No minimum	15 (combined species)
Crappies	Open year-round	No minimum	15
Carp	Open year-round	No minimum	15
Channel Catfish	Open year-round	No minimum	5
Suckers	Open year-round	No minimum	30
American Eel	Open year-round	9 inches	25
Yellow Perch	Open year-round	No minimum	No daily limit
Baitfish/Fishbait* <small>See page 8</small>	Open year-round	No minimum	35
All Other Fish Species	Open year-round	No minimum	No daily limit
American Shad and Hickory Shad, River Herring (Alewife and Blueback Herring) Bivalves/Shellfish (Mussels/Clams)	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND includes all threatened and endangered species		

*It is illegal to: catch or process any species of crayfish unless the head is immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture; use any species of crayfish as bait unless the head is removed behind the eyes; catch and possess a female crayfish with eggs attached to the underside of the abdomen.

Fishing Privileges in Boundary Waters

The following fishing license agreements apply to boundary waters. You must abide by all other rules and regulations of the state in which fishing and where you launch or retrieve your boat.

A PENNSYLVANIA or MARYLAND LICENSE is valid on the Conowingo Reservoir or Youghiogheny River Lake when fishing from a boat (excluding coves and tributaries). **DOES NOT INCLUDE SHORE FISHING.**

A PENNSYLVANIA or NEW YORK LICENSE is valid on the Delaware River (including West Branch) between New York and Pennsylvania when **FISHING FROM A BOAT OR FROM EITHER SHORE.**

A PENNSYLVANIA or NEW JERSEY LICENSE is valid on the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania when **FISHING FROM A BOAT OR FROM EITHER SHORE.** A Pennsylvania fishing license is required to fish in all other waters identified on **page 13** as being part of the Delaware Estuary.

A PENNSYLVANIA or OHIO LICENSE is valid on the Pymatuning Reservoir when fishing from a boat. **DOES NOT INCLUDE SHORE FISHING.**

A PENNSYLVANIA LICENSE is required to fish Kinzua Reservoir in McKean and Warren counties. **No agreement** has been established with New York.

NO FISHING AGREEMENTS have been made on any other boundary waters.

Saltwater Angler Registry: Delaware River and Estuary



Anglers who target or catch shad, striped bass, and river herring from the Delaware River below Trenton Falls or in the Delaware Estuary are required to register through the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's free online system (PA-SARP); register, for a fee, with the National Saltwater Angler Registry administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); or meet the saltwater angler registration requirements of another state. Anglers do not need to register if they meet one of the following exceptions:



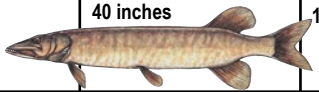

- Are under the age of 16.
- Hold a Highly Migratory Species Angling Permit.
- Fish commercially under a valid license.
- Possess a valid registration with the National Saltwater Angler.
- Registry administered by NOAA or from another exempted state.

Pennsylvania fishing license holders may choose to register for free with the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission. Visit www.pa-sarp.pa.gov for registration details.

Anglers may also register with the National Registry website at www.countmyfish.noaa.gov with NOAA by clicking on the Angler Registry link or call the toll-free registration line NATIONAL SALTWATER ANGLER REGISTRY: DELAWARE RIVER AND ESTUARY at 1-888-MRIP-411 (1-888-674-7411). Please note that registered anglers must still possess a valid state fishing license.

DELAWARE RIVER AND ESTUARY (including tributaries to limits of tidal influence)

The following seasons, sizes, and creel daily limits apply to the Delaware River, West Branch Delaware River, and Delaware River tributaries, from the mouths of the tributaries upstream to the limit of the tidal influence and the Lehigh River from its mouth upstream to the first dam in Easton, Pennsylvania. The Delaware River estuary waters are listed at the right. ● ATTENTION: Non-offset (inline) circle hooks are required when fishing with bait for any species of fish in the Tidal Delaware Estuary including tributaries from the mouths of the tributaries upstream to the limit of the tidal influence. The definition of a non-offset (inline) circle hook is a non-offset hook where the point is pointed perpendicularly back towards the shank. The term 'non-offset' means the point and the barb are in the same plane as the shank.

Species	Seasons	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
	April 17 at 8 a.m. through Oct. 15	North of I-84: 14 inches	1 (combined species)
		South of I-84: No minimum	5 (combined species)
		West Branch Delaware River * 12 inches	2 (combined species)
Bass Largemouth Smallmouth 	Jan. 1 through April 16 and June 12 through Dec. 31	12 inches	5 (combined species)
	April 17 through June 11	NO HARVEST - Catch and immediate release only	
Muskellunge and Tiger Muskellunge (Hybrids) 	Open year-round	40 inches	1
Northern Pike	Open year-round	24 inches	2
Pickereel	Open year-round	12 inches	5
Walleye	The portion of the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania - open year-round. The portion of the Delaware River between New York and Pennsylvania - Jan. 1 until midnight, March 14 and May 1 until midnight, Dec. 31	18 inches	3
American Shad**	Open year-round	No minimum	3
American Eel	Open year-round	9 inches	25
● Striped Bass and Hybrid Striped Bass† 	From the Pennsylvania state line upstream to Calhoun Street Bridge; Jan. 1 through March 31 and June 1 through Dec. 31†	28 to less than 35 inches†	1†
	April 1 through May 31†	21 to less than 24 inches†	2†
	From Calhoun Street Bridge upstream - open year-round†	28 to less than 35 inches†	1†
† It is unlawful to fish with bait for any species of fish in the tidal Delaware Estuary including tributaries from the mouths of the tributaries upstream to the limit of tidal influence using any hook type other than non-offset (inline) circle hooks. The definition of a non-offset (inline) circle hook is a non-offset hook where the point is pointed perpendicularly back towards the shank. The term 'non-offset' means the point and the barb are in the same plane as the shank. For more information consult: www.fishandboat.com/Fish/Fishing/Pages/CircleHooksTidalDelaware.aspx .			
Baitfish/Fishbait* <small>See page 8 for definitions</small>	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
River Herring***	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Hickory Shad, Sturgeon, and other threatened and endangered species	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Mussels/Clams	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Other Species	Inland seasons, sizes, and creel limits apply except for waters under special regs.		

* A special no-kill season with the use of artificial lures only has been established on the West Branch Delaware River (see page 16 for details).

** American Shad is catch and release in the Schuylkill River from I-95 upstream including all tributaries and three (3) American Shad in all other Delaware River tributaries, including those above tide.

*** River Herring (Alewife and Blueback Herring) has a closed

year-round season with zero daily limit applied to Susquehanna River and tributaries, Lehigh River and tributaries, Schuylkill River and tributaries, West Branch Delaware River, Delaware River, Delaware estuary, and Delaware River tributaries upstream to the limit of the tidal influence.

*For all crayfish species, the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless used as bait in the water from which taken.

See fish consumption advisory for Delaware Estuary Striped Bass over 28"—see page 31.

WHEN FISHING WITH BAIT FOR ANY SPECIES OF FISH IN THE TIDAL DELAWARE ESTUARY, THE USE OF A NON-OFFSET (INLINE) CIRCLE HOOK IS REQUIRED.



Circle hook J-hook Treble hook

● = NEW ADDITION

The Delaware River estuary consists of the water areas listed below to their upper tidal limits:

Water Area	Upper Tidal Limit
Chester Creek	Kerlin Street (Chester-city)
Crum Creek	U.S. Route 13 (Eddystone)
Darby Creek	Pine Street (Darby-borough)
Delaware River	From the PA state line upstream to the U.S. Route 1 bridge
Frankford Creek	U.S. Route 13 (Frankford Avenue)
Marcus Hook Creek	U.S. Route 13 (Marcus Hook-borough)
Neshaminy Creek	Hulmeville Falls
Pennypack Creek	U.S. Route 13 (Frankford Avenue)
Poquessing Creek	State Road
Ridley Creek	MacDade Boulevard (Chester-city)
Schuylkill River	Fairmount Dam

Delaware River and Estuary Anglers:
Saltwater Angler Registry-see page 12

Delaware River Blue Crabs

Female Blue Crabs bearing eggs or from which the egg pouch or bunion has been removed may not be possessed.

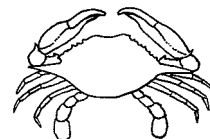
Crab Pots are limited to no more than two pots per person when taking crabs. In addition, two handlines may be used.

Unattended Crab Pots must be labeled with the name and address of the owner or user.

Disturbing Unattended Crab Pots is unlawful, except by the owner, user or members of the immediate family, and officers or representatives of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

Horseshoe Crabs are unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or purchase. It is unlawful to import into or transport in this Commonwealth horseshoe crabs for the purpose of sale.

* Measured point to point



Harvesting blue crabs from the Delaware River and its estuary waters is permitted pursuant to the regulations below.

Season	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Open year-round	4 inches* (hard shell) 3.5 inches* (soft shell)	One (1) bushel (combined - hard shell and soft shell)

LAKE ERIE

The following seasons, sizes, and daily limits apply to Lake Erie, Presque Isle Bay and peninsular waters, all Lake Erie tributaries in their entirety which include Cascade Creek, Conneaut Creek, Crooked Creek, East Branch Conneaut Creek, Eightmile Creek, Elk Creek, Fourmile Creek, Middle Branch Conneaut Creek, Marsh Run, Mill Creek, Mud Run, Raccoon Creek, Sevenmile Creek, Sixmile Creek, Sixteenmile Creek, Stone Run, Temple Run, Turkey Creek, Twelvemile Creek, Twentymile Creek, Walnut Creek, West Branch Conneaut Creek, and all waters that flow into these tributaries.

Species	Seasons	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Muskellunge and Tiger Muskellunge (Hybrids)	Open year-round	40 inches	1
Northern Pike	Open year-round	24 inches	2
Walleye	Jan. 1 through March 14 and May 1 through Dec. 31	15 inches	6***
Bass* Largemouth Smallmouth	Jan. 1 through April 16 and June 12 through Dec. 31	15 inches	4 (combined species)
	April 17 through June 11*	20 inches	1
Yellow Perch	Dec. 1 through April 30	7 inches	30***
	May 1 through Nov. 30	None	
Sunfish, Crappies, Catfish, Rock Bass, Suckers, Eels, Carp, White Bass, Bowfin, and other gamefish not otherwise listed	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
Burbot (when taken by scuba divers by use of nonmechanical spears or gigs at a depth of at least 60 feet)	June 1 through Sept. 30	No minimum	5
Burbot (when taken by hook and line)	Open year-round	No minimum	5
Smelt (when taken by hook and line)	Open year-round	No minimum	None
Trout **	Jan. 1 through April 1	15 inches	3 (combined species), only two (2) of which may be Lake Trout.
	8 a.m. April 3 through Sept. 6	9 inches	5 (combined species), only two (2) of which may be Lake Trout.
	Sept. 7 through April 14, 2022	15 inches	3 (combined species), only two (2) of which may be Lake Trout.
Baitfish/Fishbait* <small>See page 8 for definitions</small>	Open year-round	No minimum	50 (combined species)
American Eel	Open year-round	9 inches	25
Mussels/Clams	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		
Sturgeon, Spotted Gar, and other threatened and endangered species	CLOSED YEAR-ROUND		

For regulations and information about "Cast and Throw Net Permits," visit www.fishinpa.com.

Transportation of VHS-Susceptible Fish Out of the Lake Erie Watershed

An infectious fish disease, caused by a variant of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), has caused fish mortalities in the Great Lakes. The initial list of fish species that are susceptible to VHS includes Black Crappie, Bluegill, Bluntnose Minnow, Brown Bullhead, Brown Trout, Burbot, Channel Catfish, Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Emerald Shiner, Freshwater Drum, Gizzard Shad, Herring, Largemouth Bass, Muskellunge, Northern Pike, Pink Salmon, Pumpkinseed, Rainbow Trout, Redhorse Sucker, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Walleye, White Bass, White Perch, Whitefish, and Yellow Perch.

It is unlawful to transport or cause the transportation of VHS-susceptible species of fish out of the portion of the Lake Erie Watershed in this Commonwealth except when certain conditions are met. It is illegal to use VHS-susceptible fish species, fish parts, and eggs taken from the Lake Erie Watershed as fishbait in Commonwealth waters outside the Lake Erie Watershed except when the fish are certified as VHS-negative. It is legal to transport dead recreationally caught fish out of the Lake Erie Watershed solely for the purpose of human consumption.

Because of diseases and invasive species, the Commission recommends as a good conservation practice that anglers not transport any live fish out of the Lake Erie Watershed and introduce those fish into other watersheds. For more information on invasive species, please see "Aquatic Invasive Species" on [page 18](#). For more information on VHS, please contact the Commission's Northwest Region Office ([page 3](#)) or visit www.fishandboat.com/pafish/all/vhs/vhs.htm.

*It is unlawful to conduct or participate in a fishing tournament for bass on Lake Erie or Presque Isle Bay during the period from opening day of the trout season in April until midnight the first Saturday after June 11.

** It is unlawful to fish or possess trout in or along any Lake Erie tributary stream from 12:01 a.m. on April 16 until 8 a.m. on April 17 (32 hours total).

*** Adaptive management for daily limits: After the PFBC Executive Director establishes the daily limit for the year, the information will be available from any PFBC office and posted at www.fishandboat.com.

Special Regulations—Lake Erie Tributary Streams

- Designated as Nursery Waters are Trout Run and its tributaries, Godfrey Run, Orchard Beach Run, and Crooked Creek (where posted). It is unlawful to fish, wade, or possess fishing equipment while in or along Lake Erie tributary streams designated as Nursery Waters.

- Archery fishing or spear fishing is prohibited in or along Lake Erie tributary streams.

- From September 7 until the opening day of trout season in April, all Lake Erie tributary streams are closed to fishing from 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. on the following day except for Walnut Creek north of Manchester Bridge Road and Elk Creek north of Route 5.

- It is unlawful to fish from 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. on the following day within 50 yards of the mouth of both Trout Run and Godfrey Run while fishing the Lake Erie shoreline.

Lake Erie Permit

All anglers fishing in the waters of Lake Erie, Presque Isle Bay, and their tributaries including waters that flow into those tributaries are required to possess a valid Lake Erie permit or Combination Trout Lake Erie permit.

The main tributaries where a permit is required are: Cascade Creek, Conneaut Creek, Crooked Creek, Eightmile Creek, Elk Creek, Fourmile Creek, Mill Creek, Raccoon Creek, Sevenmile Creek, Sixmile Creek, Sixteenmile Creek, Turkey Creek, Twelvemile Creek, Twentymile Creek, and Walnut Creek. A permit is also required for all of those waters that flow into these main tributaries.

Anglers fishing the East and West Basin ponds (Waterworks Ponds, Presque Isle State Park) are not required to possess a Lake Erie Permit.

Anglers fishing inland ponds, lakes, and reservoirs in Erie County are not required to possess a Lake Erie Permit.

For all crayfish species, the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless used as bait in the water from which taken.

BROOD STOCK LAKES PROGRAM

These regulations are intended to restrict harvest and fish consumption from designated lakes during the FDA-mandated withdrawal period. During this period, fish anesthetics are used during Muskellunge, Tiger Muskellunge (hybrids), Northern Pike, and pickerel culture operations. **From April 1 through May 31, fishing for these species is permitted on a catch and release/no harvest basis.** It is unlawful to take or possess any Muskellunge, Tiger Muskellunge (hybrids), Northern Pike, and pickerel from these lakes during this period. When caught, these fish species shall be immediately returned unharmed.

County	Water Area
Crawford	Conneaut Lake
	Lake Canadohta
	Sugar Lake
	Woodcock Creek Lake
Erie	Edinboro Lake
	Howard Eaton Reservoir

County	Water Area
Mercer	Lake Wilhelm
Wayne	Belmont Lake
	Prompton Dam

For all other species, Commonwealth inland waters seasons, sizes, and creel limits apply.

CATCH AND RELEASE LAKES

These lakes are regulated year-round as catch and release for all fish species. This means fishing is permitted on a catch and release/no harvest basis. It is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish from these lakes. Once caught, all fish shall be immediately returned unharmed.

Additional catch and release regulations specifically for trout can be found on [page 21](#). These include: Catch and Release Artificial Lures Only, Catch and Release All Tackle, and Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only.

County	Water Area
Allegheny	Pine Township Park Pond
Beaver	Raccoon Creek State Park Upper Pond
Centre	Colyer Lake
Crawford	Tamarack Lake
Columbia and Northumberland	Bear Gap Reservoir
Columbia	McWilliams Reservoir
Columbia	Klines Reservoir
Jefferson	Kyle Lake
Lancaster	Speedwell Forge
McKean	Bradford City Number Two Reservoir
Pike	Pecks Pond
Schuylkill	Lower Owl Creek Reservoir
Schuylkill	Owl Creek Reservoir
Tioga	Lake Nessmuk
Westmoreland	Lower Burrell Park Pond

HOW TO RELEASE FISH CATCH AND RELEASE

Some waters are managed strictly as "Catch and Release" waters. Minimum size limits require that fish less than the minimum must be released. Creel limits require that fish caught in excess of the limit must be released. Closed seasons require the release of fish species caught during a season when keeping them is not permitted. The number of fish that survive depends on several factors, including the length of the fight, where the fish is hooked, water temperature, and how the fish is handled and released.

To give fish released the best chance for survival, follow these recommended guidelines:

1. Use barbless hooks.
2. Play fish quickly.
3. Try to land your fish as quickly as possible, and don't play the fish to exhaustion.
3. Use a landing net.
4. Keep the fish in the water. The chance of a fish being injured increases the longer it is held out of water.
5. Wet your hands, your net, and other materials that may come in contact with the fish.
6. Hold the fish upside down while removing the hook. This can often pacify the fish and reduce handling time.
7. Remove hooks quickly. Hemostats or long-nose pliers are essential tools for quickly removing hooks.

PANFISH ENHANCEMENT SPECIAL REGULATIONS

These regulations are intended to increase the number, quality, and size of panfish through the use of minimum length limits on sunfish, crappies, and Yellow Perch. For all other species, Commonwealth inland waters seasons, sizes, and creel limits apply, unless listed in other special regulation programs. It is unlawful to fish in the Panfish Enhancement Special Regulations waters listed below except in compliance with the following size and creel limits:

County	Water Area	Species	Minimum Size	Daily Limit
Berks	Blue Marsh Reservoir	Crappie	9 inches	20
Cambria	Beaverdam Run Reservoir	Yellow Perch	9 inches	When Panfish Enhancement Regulations apply to more than one species in the same waterway, the creel limit is 20 for each species with the total creel not to exceed 50 panfish combined.
		Sunfish	7 inches	
	Hinckston Run Reservoir	Crappie	9 inches	
		Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
	Wilmore Dam	Yellow Perch	9 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
Centre	Foster Joseph Sayers Lake*	Sunfish	7 inches	
Chester	Chambers Lake	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
		Yellow Perch	9 inches	
Crawford	Pymatuning Reservoir	Crappie	9 inches	"Sunfish" includes Bluegills, Pumpkinseeds, and Redear Sunfish.
● Cumberland	Opossum Lake	Crappie	9 inches	
Fayette/Westmoreland	Bridgeport Reservoir	Crappie	9 inches	
		Sunfish	7 inches	
● Huntingdon	Lake Perez	Crappie	9 inches	
		Sunfish	7 inches	
Mercer	Shenango River Lake	Crappie	9 inches	
Monroe	Gouldsboro Lake	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
		Yellow Perch	9 inches	
Pike	Lower Lake (Lower Promised Lake)	Sunfish	7 inches	"Crappie" includes both Black Crappies and White Crappies.
		Yellow Perch	9 inches	
	Promised Land Lake (Upper Promised Land Lake)	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Yellow Perch	9 inches	
Somerset	Quemahoning Reservoir	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
		Yellow Perch	9 inches	
Washington	Cross Creek Lake	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
	Peters Twp. Lake (Reservoir #2)	Crappie	9 inches	
Westmoreland	Indian Lake	Crappie	9 inches	* see Misc. Special Regulations for Crappies at Foster Joseph Sayers Lake.
		Sunfish	7 inches	
	Lower Twin Lake	Crappie	9 inches	
	Northmoreland Lake	Sunfish	7 inches	
		Crappie	9 inches	
	Upper Twin Lake	Crappie	9 inches	

8. Cut the line. When it is not possible to remove the hook without harming the fish, cut the line.
9. Don't touch the gills. Do not handle fish by placing your fingers in the gill slits.
10. Hold the fish upright underwater after hook removal and allow it to swim away under its own power. If necessary, hold the fish out of the current until it revives.

11. Fish that are bleeding from the mouth or gills due to hook removal do not survive after being released back into the water. Anglers may be charged with violating the Fish and Boat Code by failing to immediately release the fish unharmed. If regulations permit, the angler should keep the fish and have it count towards his or her daily limit.

Miscellaneous Waters with Special Regulations

These special regulations apply to fish species identified for each location and regulation. Fish species not covered by a special regulation in these locales – inland regulations apply unless otherwise designated for these species.

BEAVER: Hopewell Township Park Lake

- Bass – 15-inch minimum size, creel limit 2 per day. Panfish – Creel limit 10 combined species per day. Use of live fish for bait is prohibited. Refer to Big Bass Program for NO HARVEST dates ([see page 11](#)).

BLAIR/HUNTINGDON/JUNIATA/MIFFLIN/PERRY: Juniata River and tributaries

- The daily creel limit of Rock Bass is 10; open season year-round; no minimum size limit.

BUTLER: Glade Run Lake

- All species except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. This miscellaneous special regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

Trout – inland regulations apply.

● CENTRE: Bald Eagle Creek – from 0.38 miles upstream of Steel Hollow Run to 0.48 miles downstream of Steel Hollow Run.

- Trout (all species), all other species, inland regulations apply. Open to fishing year-round.

- From June 15 through Labor Day – the daily creel limit for trout is 3 (combined species). Trout must be at least 9 inches in length to be killed or possessed.

- From the day after Labor Day through June 14, no trout may be killed or possessed.

- All tackle types are permitted.

CENTRE: Foster Joseph Sayers Lake

- Black and white crappie: Daily creel limit is 10 (combined crappie species). No more than 5 may be greater than 9 inches in size. Total panfish daily creel limit may not exceed 50 when other panfish species are in the creel ([see page 10 and 15 applicable to other panfish](#)).

CENTRE: Penns Creek – 7 miles from the confluence with Elk Creek downstream to the Catch and Release area located 600 meters downstream of Swift Run.

- Trout (all species), all other species, inland regulations apply. Open to fishing year-round.

- From 8 a.m. on the opening day of the regular trout season through Labor Day, the slot limit for trout is at least 7 inches and less than 12 inches in length, caught on, or in possession, and the daily limit is 2 (combined species).

- From the day after Labor Day until 8 a.m. of the opening day of the trout season of the following year, no trout may be killed or had in possession.

- Fishing may be done with artificial lures, flies or streamers, natural bait, baitfish, and fish bait. Spinning or fly fishing gear may be used on this water.

CLARION: Beaver Creek Ponds

- Closed to fishing from Jan. 1 through opening day of bass season.

- Bass – 15-inch minimum size, creel limit 2 per day on entire project area. Panfish – Creel limit 10 per day combined species on entire area.

COLUMBIA AND NORTHUMBERLAND: South Branch of Roaring Creek – from the bridge on State Route 3008 at Bear Gap upstream to the bridge on State Route 42 – This is a catch and release/no harvest fishery for all species. It is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish. All fish caught must be immediately returned unharmed.

CRAWFORD: Paden Creek, Linesville Creek, and Shenango River

- Nursery waters closed to all fishing March 1 through May 1. Waters involved are Paden Creek (Finley Creek) from the mouth upstream to “Finley Bridge” on U.S. Route 6, Linesville Creek from the mouth (Pymatuning Sanctuary) upstream to the Conrail Railroad bridge north of U.S. Route 6 in Linesville, and the Shenango River, from the Pymatuning Lake Sanctuary boundary at the Route 285 bridge, locally known as Blair Bridge, upstream 100 yards.

CRAWFORD/ERIE: Conneaut Creek

- Lake Erie Tributary Regulations apply ([see page 14](#)) for entire stream in Crawford and Erie counties.

● ERIE: Lake Pleasant

- It is unlawful to use any fish, live or dead, as bait while fishing at Lake Pleasant except for “salted minnows.” Further, it is unlawful to release any fish into Lake Pleasant except for those caught while fishing.

HUNTINGDON: Raystown Lake and Raystown Branch – From dam downstream to Juniata River.

- Trout (all species) no closed season. Creel limit 5 per day during regular season; 3 per day from the day after Labor Day to 8 a.m. on the opening day of the next regular season, minimum size – 7 inches.

- Raystown Lake and Tributaries – Smelt may be taken with a dip net from the shore or by wading only. Dip net may not exceed 20 inches in diameter or square. Daily limit – 200 smelt or one gallon by volume, whichever is greater.

● HUNTINGDON: Whipple Lake

- All species, except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish, except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. For trout, inland regulations apply. This regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

LEHIGH: Leaser Lake

- All species, except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill or possess any fish, except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. For trout, inland regulations apply. This regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

LUZERNE: Harveys Lake

- Open year-round to fishing. The daily limit is 3 trout (combined species) during the period from 8 a.m. on the opening day of trout season through the last day in February. Only 1 of the 3 trout daily limit may exceed 18 inches in length. No trout may be killed or had in possession from March 1 to the opening day of trout season. Inland regulations apply for other fish species.

MONROE/NORTHAMPTON/PIKE: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area – The use of eel chutes, eel pots, and fyke nets is prohibited. The taking of the following fishbait is prohibited: Crayfish or crabs, mussels, clams and the nymphs, larvae and pupae of all insects spending any part of their life cycle in the water. The taking, catching, killing, and possession of any species of amphibian or reptile within the boundaries of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is prohibited.

NOTICE FOR INFORMATION ONLY: Anglers are advised that the National Park Service 2016’s Superintendent’s Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and Other Restrictions states: “The use of crayfish, clams, mussels, reptiles, or amphibians

as fishbait is prohibited, unless it is a commercially produced, preserved and packaged product.” – Duration until further notice within Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

NORTHAMPTON: Minsi Lake

- All species, except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish, except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. For trout, inland regulations apply. This regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

SOMERSET/FAYETTE/WESTMORELAND/ALLEGHENY: Youghiogheny River – From the confluence with the Casselman River downstream to the confluence with Ramcat Run and Youghiogheny River from the PA Route 381 bridge at Ohiopyle downstream to the mouth of the river.

- No closed season on trout. Daily limit – Opening day of the trout season through Labor Day – 5 trout; the day after Labor Day through the opening day of the trout season of the following year – 3 trout. For all other species, inland regulations apply. See All Tackle Trophy Trout regulations on [page 21](#).

WARREN: Allegheny River – 8.75 miles from the outflow of the Allegheny Reservoir downstream to the confluence of Conewango Creek.

- From 8 a.m. on the opening day of the regular trout season through Labor Day, the minimum size for trout is 14 inches and the daily limit is 2 (combined species).

- From the day after Labor Day until 8 a.m. of the opening day of the trout season of the following year, no trout may be killed or had in possession.

WARREN: Chapman Dam Reservoir

- All species, except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish, except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. For trout, inland regulations apply. This regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

WASHINGTON: Little Charters Creek – From Canonbsburg Lake Dam approximately 0.25 mile downstream to the mouth.

- No fishing from March 1 until 8 a.m. opening day of the trout season.

WAYNE: West Branch Delaware River – From the Pennsylvania/New York border downstream to the confluence with the East Branch of the Delaware River.

- Artificial Lures Only season runs from October 16 until 8 a.m. on the opening day of the trout season.

- Fishing may be done with artificial lures only, constructed of metal, plastic, rubber, or wood, or with flies and streamers constructed of natural or synthetic materials. All lures may be used with spinning or fly fishing gear.

- The daily creel limit of trout is zero (0) during the artificial-lures-only season.

([see page 13 for additional regulation for the Delaware River](#))

WESTMORELAND: Donegal Lake

- All species, except trout – catch and release/no harvest; it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess any fish, except trout. All fish caught other than trout must be immediately returned unharmed. For trout, inland regulations apply. This regulation will remain in effect until further notice.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS - SEASONS AND LIMITS

Species	Season	Daily Limit	Possession Limit
American Bullfrog	July 1 through October 31	10 (combined species)	20 (combined species)
Green Frog	July 1 through October 31	10 (combined species)	20 (combined species)
Snapping Turtle	July 1 through October 31	15	30
Amphibian Eggs and Tadpoles	No closed season	15 (combined species)	15 (combined species)
Timber Rattlesnake*	June 12 through July 31	1 annual limit** (must be at least 42 inches in length, measured lengthwise along the dorsal surface from the snout to the tail, excluding the rattle, and must possess 21 or more subcaudal scales.***)	
Eastern Copperhead	June 12 through July 31	1 annual limit**	

* It is unlawful to hunt, take, catch, or kill Timber Rattlesnakes west of Route 15 and south of Interstate 81 to the Maryland line where there is no open season.

** It is unlawful to possess, take, catch, or kill more than one Timber Rattlesnake or Eastern Copperhead per calendar year except as provided in Chapter 79.7(f) (Fish & Boat Code) relating to organized reptile and amphibian hunt

permits). It is unlawful to possess more than one Timber Rattlesnake or Eastern Copperhead at any time except as provided in Chapter 79.7 (f) (Fish & Boat Code).

*** Subcaudal scales are large flat scales located on the underside of a Timber Rattlesnake between the vent (anal scale) and the base of the tail rattle.

See page 30 for Snapping Turtle consumption advice.

The following ENDANGERED and THREATENED native species have NO OPEN SEASON. The DAILY LIMIT is 0 (zero) and POSSESSION LIMIT is 0 (zero).

The Commission has identified some species of reptiles, amphibians, fish, and aquatic organisms as endangered, threatened, or candidate species. Endangered and threatened species face extirpation and have NO OPEN SEASON.

SALAMANDERS:
Eastern Mud Salamander (Endangered)
Green Salamander (Threatened)
Blue-spotted Salamander (Endangered)
FROGS and TOADS:
Eastern Spadefoot (Threatened)

New Jersey Chorus Frog (Endangered)
Eastern Cricket Frog (Endangered)
Coastal Plains Leopard Frog (Endangered)
SNAKES:
Eastern Massasauga (Endangered)
Kirtland's Snake (Endangered)

Northern Rough Greensnake (Endangered)
TURTLES:
Bog Turtle (Endangered)
Southeastern Mud Turtle (Endangered)
Northern Red-bellied Cooter (Threatened)

FOR A LIST OF ALL ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND CANDIDATE FISH SPECIES, visit www.fishandboat.com.

The following native reptile and amphibian species have NO OPEN SEASON. The DAILY LIMIT is 0 (zero) and POSSESSION LIMIT is 0 (zero).

SALAMANDERS:
Eastern Hellbender
Four-toed Salamander
Jefferson Salamander
Marbled Salamander
Common Mudpuppy
Northern Ravine Salamander

FROGS and TOADS:
Mountain Chorus Frog
Upland Chorus Frog
Western Chorus Frog
SNAKES:
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake
Eastern Ribbonsnake

Eastern Smooth Earthsnake
Eastern Wormsnake
Mountain Earthsnake
Queensnake
Short-headed Garter Snake
Smooth Greensnake

TURTLES:
Blanding's Turtle
Woodland Box Turtle
Spotted Turtle
Wood Turtle
SKINKS/LIZARDS:
Eastern Fence Lizard
Northern Coal Skink

The following native reptile and amphibian species have NO CLOSED SEASON. The DAILY LIMIT is 1 (one) and POSSESSION LIMIT is 1 (one).

SALAMANDERS:
Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander
Eastern Red-backed Salamander
Red-spotted Newt
Eastern Long-tailed Salamander
Northern Dusky Salamander
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Slimy Salamander
Northern Spring Salamander

Northern Two-lined Salamander
Seal Salamander
Spotted Salamander
Wehrle's Salamander
Valley and Ridge Salamander

FROGS and TOADS:
Eastern American Toad
Gray Treefrog
Fowler's Toad

Northern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog
Spring Peeper
Wood Frog
SNAKES:
Eastern Gartersnake
Eastern Milksnake
Eastern Ratsnake
Northern Black Racer
Red-bellied Snake
DeKay's Brownsnake

Northern Ring-necked Snake
Northern Watersnake
TURTLES:
Eastern Musk Turtle
Eastern Painted Turtle
Eastern Spiny Softshell
Northern Map Turtle
Midland Painted Turtle
SKINKS/LIZARDS:
Common Five-lined Skink

The practice of catch and release of amphibians and reptiles is encouraged.

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS for ALL Reptiles and Amphibians:

- A fishing license is required to catch or take reptiles and amphibians from the lands and waters of the Commonwealth.

- Unless otherwise indicated, reptiles and amphibians may only be taken by hand, hook, snake tongs, turtle hooks, traps, and nets less than four feet square or four feet in diameter.

- It is unlawful to take, catch, or kill a reptile or amphibian through the use of firearms, chemicals, explosives, winches, jacks, or other devices.

- It is unlawful to damage or disrupt the nest or eggs of a reptile or to gather, take, or possess the eggs of any reptile in the natural environment of this Commonwealth.

- It is unlawful to damage or destroy habitat in the pursuit of a reptile or amphibian.

- It is unlawful to take, catch, kill, or possess for the purposes of selling or offering for sale, importing or exporting for consideration, trading or bartering, or purchasing an amphibian or reptile whether dead or alive, in whole or in parts, including the eggs or any life stage that was taken from lands or waters within this Commonwealth.

- It is unlawful to transport or import into or within this Commonwealth a native species from another jurisdiction. It is also unlawful to receive a native species that was transported or imported into or within this Commonwealth from another jurisdiction.

- Taking, catching, and possessing amphibians and reptiles in Department of Conservation and Natural Resources natural areas designated by posters is prohibited.

Frogs:

- The use of artificial light to take frogs at night is illegal.

- Frogs may be taken with long bow and arrow, including compound bows, crossbows, spears, or gigs. Spears or gigs may not have more than five barbs and cannot be used in stocked trout waters.

Turtles:

- Set-lines, turtle traps, or other devices for catching turtles must include a tag indicating the name, address, and phone number of the owner or user. Traps, nets, or other devices must be of a floating or partially submerged design so as to allow for the release of untargeted turtles. Hooks must be at least 3.5 inches long with not less than 1 inch space between the point and shank of the hook. The number of lines or hooks per line is unlimited.

Permits:

- A permit is required to hunt, take, catch, kill, or possess Timber Rattlesnakes and Eastern Copperhead snakes.

- A permit is required to hunt, take, catch, or kill Snapping Turtles for the purpose of sale, barter, or trade.

- The venomous snake permit fee for residents is \$30.00 per year; the fee for non-residents is \$60.00 per year.

- The Snapping Turtle permit fee for residents is \$60.00 per year; the fee for non-residents is \$120.00 per year.

To purchase Venomous Snake and Commercial Turtle permits, visit your license issuing agent. Commercial Turtle Permits can also be purchased online at www.fishandboat.com.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) may be microscopic and can be plants or animals. AIS have the potential to cause significant economic and ecologic harm to our waterways by competing with native and game species for space and food. Anglers, boaters, swimmers, and others who contact waterways can unknowingly spread AIS.

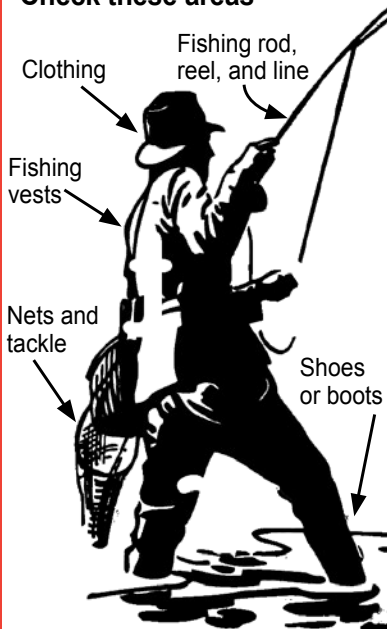
- Do not move or release animals or plants to other waterways.
- Dispose of unwanted fishing bait in the trash.

Clean Your Gear!

Before leaving waterways, check for and remove any aquatic life (plants and animals), mud, and other organic debris.

Use the following AIS disinfection methods before using your gear or equipment at a new waterway:

Check these areas



Small Gear

- For a minimum of 20 minutes, soak gear in hot water (120°-140° F) (may damage Gor-tex®) containing 1 cup of regular dish detergent per gallon of water OR freeze gear for at least 8 hours.
- After cleaning or freezing, allow gear to dry for a minimum of 48 hours before next use.
- Consider using your gear in only one waterway, thus eliminating the need to disinfect.

Boats and Heavy Equipment

- Before leaving this waterway, drain water from boat, motor, bilges, bladder tanks, live bait wells, any other wet compartments, and portable bait containers.
- Use a steam spray unit to thoroughly clean all parts of the boat or heavy equipment (including all wet compartments such as the bilge, bait compartments, and storage bunkers). If steam cleaning is not available, use a high pressure hot water sprayer. If these cleaning options are not available, put your boat through a hot water car wash.
- Thoroughly spray all parts of a boat trailer and towing vehicle that contact the water.
- Thoroughly flush the cooling system of all boat motors.
- After cleaning, allow equipment to dry for at least 48 hours.

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

For more information, visit www.fishandboat.com/AIS.htm

REPORT AIS SIGHTINGS: <https://fishandboat.com/ais-reporting.htm>

THESE ARE SOME OF THE AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

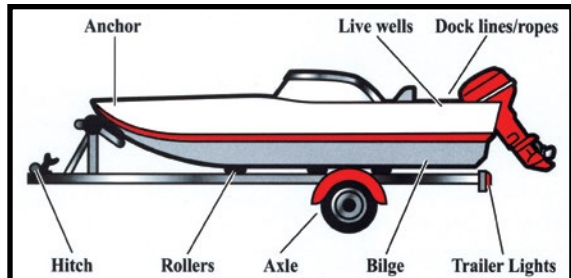


Rusty Crayfish

Quagga Mussel

Round Goby

photos provided by USGS



Check these areas of your boat

STOP ASIAN CARP!

Bighead, Silver, and Black Carp are Asian carp* that are Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS). It is unlawful to possess, introduce or import, transport, sell, purchase, offer for sale, or barter these species in Pennsylvania. These species pose a significant threat to the biodiversity of native species and habitat, along with imposing safety risks to boaters.

Asian carp have had a devastating impact in the Mississippi River system and now pose this threat to the Great Lakes Basin. As AIS species, these fish do not naturally occur in Pennsylvania waters and would only occur if transported and released.

These carp species are a threat due to their large size (some can grow to more than 100 pounds and 5 feet in length), reproductive success, habitat damage, and large, year-round food consumption. In addition, Silver Carp, when startled, can jump up to 10 feet out of the water striking boaters, causing severe injury.

For more information and to report sightings or catches of these fish species and other AIS, visit PFBC's AIS web page at: www.fishandboat.com/AIS.htm.

*Grass Carp are also known as Asian carp. Diploid Grass Carp are banned from stocking in Pennsylvania, but Triploid (sterile) Grass Carp are allowed to be stocked in lakes and ponds with a PFBC-approved permit.

STOP THE SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

The Spotted Lanternfly (SLF), *Lycorma delicatula* (White), is an invasive planthopper native to China, India, and Vietnam. It was first discovered in Pennsylvania in Berks County and has spread to other counties in the southeast portion of the Commonwealth. This insect has the potential to greatly impact agricultural crops such as grapes, hops, and hardwoods. It is also reducing the quality of life for people living in heavily infested areas.

If you are in the quarantine area, please "Look Before You Leave." Inspecting your vehicles, trailers, or any outdoor items before you move around or out of the quarantine is important. If possible, don't park in tree lines, and keep windows rolled up when you park your vehicle. Know the life stages of the insect and when to look for it. For more information, www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/Pages/default.aspx.

General Boating Regulations

BOATING – A Coast Guard-approved wearable life jacket or personal flotation device (PFD) is required for each occupant on all types of boats in all waters. See additional PFD (life jacket) requirements on this page.

Motorboats (including boats powered by electric motors) must be registered, and they must be registered in their state of principal use. Boat operators of boats with greater than 25 horsepower and born on or after Jan. 1, 1982, may not operate unless they have obtained and have in possession a Boating Safety Education Certificate. All PWC (personal watercraft) operators must have obtained and have in possession a Boating Safety Education Certificate. Persons 11 years of age or younger may NOT operate a boat with greater than 25 horsepower or a PWC. Persons 12–15 years of age may not operate a PWC with any passengers on board 15 years of age or younger or rent a PWC.

Owners of unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, rowboats, stand-up paddleboards, etc.) can launch their boats at Commission lakes, access areas and properties, and at PA state parks and forests if their boats display the Commission's launch use permit OR boat registration, OR PA state parks launch permit, OR mooring permit. An unpowered boat may have a registration OR launch permit, but it is not required to have both. The Commission does NOT recognize launch permits from other states.

LIFE JACKET WEAR REQUIRED BY LAW NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 30



Boaters are required, by law, to wear life jackets on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak during the cold weather months from November 1 through April 30. This requirement is intended to protect boaters from the dangers of cold water shock if they fall into the water.

The risk of an accident being fatal is significantly higher when the air and water temperatures are colder in late fall through spring. Over the last 15 years, cold water incidents represented only eight percent of the boating-related accidents, but they resulted in 24 percent of the fatalities. Victims who are wearing a life jacket when exposed to cold water have potentially life-saving advantages.

MAKE SURE YOUR LIFE JACKET FITS!

For a life jacket to work properly, not only does it need to be on your body, it should fit properly as well. A properly fitting life jacket is more comfortable (meaning you are more likely to wear it) but more important, it functions better. Life jackets that are too small or large can ride up or even come off when you are in the water.

It's easy to check a conventional life jacket for proper fit—just put it on. The jacket should fit you snugly with all zippers, straps, ties, and snaps correctly secured. With a partner behind you, raise your arms like you are signaling a touchdown in a football game. Have the partner lift the jacket by the shoulders. The jacket should come no higher than your chin. If the jacket covers your face or comes off—that's what would happen in the water. In this case, tighten the straps or use a smaller size.



WHO MUST WEAR A LIFE JACKET?

- Children 12 years of age and younger on Commonwealth waters when underway in any boat 20 feet or less in length and in all canoes and kayaks.
- On Pittsburgh District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes (only), everyone in boats under 16 feet and in all canoes and kayaks.
- All water skiers and anyone towed behind boats, in addition to personal watercraft operators and passengers, and sailboarders (windsurfers) are required to wear a life jacket. Inflatable life jackets are not acceptable for these activities.
- Boaters are required, by law, to wear life jackets on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak during the cold weather months from November 1 through April 30.

PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICE (LIFE JACKET) REQUIREMENTS

- All boats must have a USCG-approved wearable life jacket on board for each person.
- In addition to wearable life jackets, boats 16 feet and over must have a USCG-approved throwable device (ring buoy, life ring, or buoyant seat cushion) on board. Canoes and kayaks, regardless of length, are not required to carry a throwable device.
- Life jackets must be used in accordance with any requirements on the approval label.
- All life jackets must be in good and serviceable condition and legibly marked showing the USCG approval number. **This means the life jacket must be fully functional, free of tears or defects in the material. All buckles, straps, zippers, and other closures must be operable.**
- Wearable life jackets must be “readily accessible,” which means that they are stowed where they can be easily reached or that they are out in the open ready to wear. Throwables devices must be “immediately available,” which means that the device cannot be in a protective covering and shall be within arm's reach of the operator or passenger while the boat is operated. A PFD that is sealed in its original packaging is not readily accessible or immediately available.
- Life jackets must be the appropriate size for the person intended and adjusted to wear.
- A throwable device may not be used as a substitute for a wearable device.

BOATING AND ALCOHOL DO NOT MIX!

Alcohol use increases the chances of having an accident. Alcohol affects balance, coordination, and judgment. It is illegal to operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. Penalties include loss of boating privileges, significant fines, and imprisonment.

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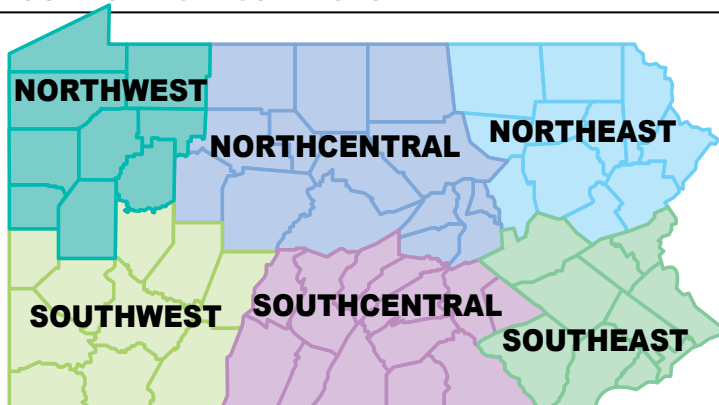
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Find the Regulation that Applies to Where You Want to Fish.

To assist trout anglers in knowing the regulations that apply to locations where they fish, the trout regulations are separated by PFBC Regions. From **pages 22 through 29**, each region contains a listing of its counties separated by specific trout regulation.

An explanation of each regulation and its requirements is on this page and the next page.

Stocked Trout Waters

Many streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs are officially classified as “stocked trout waters.” This means that these waters contain significant portions that are open to public fishing and are stocked with trout. The waters listed here are open to trout harvest during the “extended season” (*see page 10*). Unlisted tributary streams (those not included in this list of “stocked trout waters”) are not open to harvest of trout during the “extended season.” Only stocked trout waters and all waters downstream of stocked trout waters are open to harvest during this period with the exception of Class A wild trout streams where harvest is prohibited during the extended season. Spearfishing is not permitted in any of these waters at any time of the year.

These waters are closed to all fishing (including taking of minnows) from March 1 to 8 a.m. on the opening day of the trout season. A person shall be deemed to be fishing if he or she has in possession any fishing line, rod, or other device that can be used for fishing while on or in any water or on the banks within 25 feet of any water where fishing is prohibited. Unless geographically designated in the Region Regulated Trout Waters section, the term trout-stocked waters includes the entire stream from headwaters to mouth.

Special note: Although the list was up to date at the time this booklet was printed, it is possible that some streams may later be deleted or added as “stocked trout waters” because of last-minute changes in water quality conditions. Check with the nearest Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission office (*see page 3*) if there is any question about whether or not a water area is “stocked.”

● STREAMS DESIGNATED AS BOTH CLASS A WILD TROUT STREAMS AND STOCKED TROUT WATERS

Stream sections that are designated as both Stocked Trout Waters and Class A Wild Trout Streams located within the Regional Opening Day of Trout Season area are closed to fishing from March 1 to 8 a.m. on the Regional Opening Day of Trout Season. Stream sections that are designated as both Stocked Trout Waters and Class A Wild Trout Streams located within the Regular Opening Day of Trout Season area are closed to fishing from March 1 to 8 a.m. on the Regular Opening Day of Trout Season. Stream Sections Governed by These Regulations - Closed to fishing from March 1 until 8 a.m. on Opening Day of Trout Season. Extended Season: September 7, 2021 through February 28, 2022—No Harvest—Catch and Immediate Release Only.

<i>Water Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Sect.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Limits</i>
Bald Eagle Creek	Centre	06	5.71	Confluence with Spring Creek near SR 144 bridge downstream to the inlet of Sayers Lake near Boggs/Howard Township line
Fishing Creek	Clinton	13	1.49	Confluence with Cedar Run downstream to Axe Factory Hollow
Fishing Creek	Clinton	14	1.60	Axe Factory Hollow downstream to Country Club Road Bridge (SR 2015) in Mill Hall
Kishacoquillas Creek	Mifflin	05	3.70	1.5 miles upstream from confluence with Tea Creek downstream to Penn Central Railroad Bridge
Little Lehigh Creek	Lehigh	04	4.89	Confluence with Spring Creek downstream to Wild Cherry Lane Bridge (T-508)
Little Lehigh Creek	Lehigh	07	2.06	0.4 km upstream of Country Club Road Bridge (T-473) downstream to Fish Hatchery Road Bridge (SR 2010)
Martins Creek	Northampton	01	4.72	Confluence of East Branch & West Branch Martins Creek downstream to the discharge from Bangor Sewage Treatment Plant
Monocacy Creek	Northampton	08	0.99	Illicks Mill Dam downstream to the Schoenersville Road Bridge (SR 3017)
Monocacy Creek	Lehigh/ Northampton	09	2.11	Schoenersville Road Bridge (SR 3017) downstream to the mouth
Penns Creek	Centre	02	8.10	SR 0045 downstream to the confluence with Elk Creek
Pohopoco Creek	Carbon	04	2.90	Outlet of Beltzville Lake downstream to cable across creek at Hideaway Hunting & Fishing Club
Yellow Creek	Bedford	04	1.67	Confluence with Beaver Creek downstream to Red Bank Hill

Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing

Waters with this designation are considered “stocked trout waters.” From 8 a.m. opening day of trout through Sept. 6, Commonwealth inland sizes and creel limits apply. From Jan. 1 through Feb. 28, and from Sept. 7 through Dec. 31, “extended season” sizes and creel limits apply. These waters are open to fishing from March 1 to opening day of trout season; however, no trout may be taken or possessed on these waters during this period. It is unlawful to fish in **rivers and streams** designated as stocked trout waters open to year-round fishing without a current trout permit. A trout permit is not required to fish in **lakes and ponds** that have been designated as stocked trout waters open to year-round fishing unless the person takes, kills, or possesses, while in the act of fishing, a trout on or in these waters.

Special Regulation Areas

The Commission establishes specially regulated areas on some trout waters. These specially regulated areas are assigned to one of the programs on this page with the regulations for each program included. These program regulations apply only to those waters designated by the Commission as being part of that program, not to all trout waters. When applicable, a list of specially regulated waters appears at the end of the stocked trout waters section for each region of the state.

DELAYED HARVEST ARTIFICIAL LURES ONLY

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- Minimum size – 9 inches, caught on or in possession on, the waters under these regulations from June 15 through Labor Day.
- The daily creel limit is three trout (combined species) from June 15 through Labor Day, caught on or in possession on the waters under these regulations. From the day after Labor Day until June 15, the daily creel limit is zero.
- Fishing may be done with artificial lures only constructed of metal, plastic, rubber, or wood, or with flies and streamers constructed of natural or synthetic materials. All such lures may be used with spinning or fly fishing gear.
- The use or possession of any natural bait, baitfish, fishbait, bait paste, and similar substances, fish eggs (natural or molded) or any other edible substance is prohibited.
- Taking baitfish or fishbait is prohibited.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only area.
- A current trout permit is required.

The Keystone Select Stocked Trout Waters program provides anglers with an exciting opportunity to fish for larger trout. Under the program, approximately 10,000 large trout, 2- to 3-years old and measuring between 14 to 20 inches, are distributed among these select waters under the Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only Special Regulations and one water managed with Miscellaneous Special Regulations. These larger trout are stocked only during the spring stocking periods to coincide with the period of peak angler use. As with many waters managed with Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only and Miscellaneous Special Regulations, not all waters in the Keystone Select Stocked Trout Waters program receive a fall stocking. Fall stocking is limited to stream sections that are considered destination fisheries and provide relatively high angler use during fall. Currently, 13 of the 24 stream sections in this program receive a fall stocking. In the stocked trout water listings and the miscellaneous waters with special regulations sections, look for the **red keystone**, which indicates that this water is a **Keystone Select Stocked Trout Water**.*



CATCH AND RELEASE ARTIFICIAL LURES ONLY

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- Use or possession of any other lures or substance is prohibited.
- No trout may be killed or had in possession.
- Fishing may be done with artificial lures only constructed of metal, plastic, rubber, or wood, or with flies or streamers constructed of natural or synthetic materials. All such lures may be used with spinning or fly fishing gear.
- Wading is permitted unless otherwise posted.
- Taking baitfish or fishbait is prohibited.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the Catch and Release area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the Catch and Release area.
- A current trout permit is required.

CATCH AND RELEASE FLY-FISHING ONLY

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- No trout may be killed or had in possession.
- Fishing may be done with artificial flies and streamers constructed of natural or synthetic materials, so long as all flies are constructed in a normal fashion with components wound on or about the hook. Fishing must be done with tackle limited to fly rods, fly reels, and fly line with leader material of monofilament line attached. **Anything other than these items is prohibited.**
- Taking baitfish or fishbait is prohibited.
- Wading is permitted unless otherwise posted.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only area.
- A current trout permit is required.

CATCH AND RELEASE ALL TACKLE

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- No trout may be killed or had in possession.
- Fishing may be done with artificial lures, flies or streamers, natural bait, baitfish, and fishbait. Spinning or fly fishing gear may be used in these areas.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the Catch and Release All Tackle area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the Catch and Release All Tackle area.
- A current trout permit is required.

ALL TACKLE TROPHY TROUT

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- Minimum size – 14 inches, caught on, or in possession on, the waters under these regulations from 8 a.m. on the opening day of the regular trout season through Labor Day.
- The daily creel limit is two trout – combined species except for the period from the day after Labor Day to 8 a.m. of the first Saturday after April 11 of the following year, when no trout may be killed or had in possession.
- There are no tackle restrictions.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the All Tackle Trophy Trout area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the All Tackle Trophy Trout area.
- A current trout permit is required.
- The regulations apply to **trout only**; all other species, inland regulations apply.

TROPHY TROUT ARTIFICIAL LURES ONLY

- Open to fishing year-round.
- Fishing is permitted on a 24-hour basis.
- Minimum size – 14 inches, caught on, or in possession on, the waters under these regulations from 8 a.m. on the opening day of the regular trout season through Labor Day.
- The daily creel limit is two trout – combined species except for the period from the day after Labor Day to 8 a.m. of the first Saturday after April 11 of the following year, when no trout may be killed or had in possession.
- Fishing may be done with artificial lures only, constructed of metal, plastic, rubber, or wood, or with flies and streamers constructed of natural or synthetic materials. All lures may be used with spinning or fly fishing gear.
- Taking baitfish or fishbait is prohibited.
- An angler in a boat may possess bait and fish caught in compliance with the seasons, sizes, and creel limits in effect for a water from which it was taken, provided that the boat angler floats through the Trophy Trout area without stopping or engaging in the act of fishing or the boat angler puts in or takes out his boat at an access point within the Trophy Trout area.
- A current trout permit is required.

*Special regulation waters
appear on pages 22 through 29
after each region's section of
stocked trout waters.*

Southeast Region Regulated Trout Waters

Stocked Trout Waters

OPENING DAY:

APRIL 3

BERKS:

Antietam Creek
 Antietam Reservoir
 Furnace Creek (Robesonia)
 Hay Creek
 Kistler Creek
 Little Lehigh Creek
 Little Swatara Creek
 Maiden Creek (confluence with Kistler Creek in Kempton downstream to dam in Lenhartsville)
 Manatawny Creek
 Mill Creek (trib. to Sacony Creek)
 Mill Creek (trib. to Schuylkill River)
 Mill Creek (trib. to Tulpehocken Creek)
 Northkill Creek
 Ontelaunee Creek (Spring House Road Bridge (SR 4024 downstream to mouth))
 Perkiomen Creek
 Pine Creek (trib to Maiden Creek)
 Sacony Creek (Bowers Road (T-616) downstream to SR 222 Kutztown By-pass)
 Scotts Run Lake
 Spring Creek
 Tulpehocken Creek (Marion Twp R&G Club downstream to vicinity of Charming Forge Rd.)
 West Branch Conestoga River (approximately 350 yards above powerline, downstream to mouth in Morgantown)
 Willow Creek
 Wyomissing Creek (throughout Mohnton downstream to SR 0222)

Neshaminy Creek (Two sections:

Valley Road to Mill Road near Jamison and from the dam at the causeway in Tyler State Park downstream to the bridge on SR 332)

Tohickon Creek (Dark Hollow Rd. to mouth)

Unami Creek (Milford Township Park downstream to Trumbauersville Road (SR 4051))

CHESTER:

Beaver Creek (at Downingtown)
 Big Elk Creek

Buck Run (Compass Rd. downstream to SR 372)

East Branch Brandywine Creek (SR 4031 in Glenmoore downstream to U.S. Business Route 30 in Downingtown)

East Branch Elk Creek
 East Branch White Clay Creek

French Creek
 Middle Branch White Clay Creek

Pickering Creek
 Pocopson Creek

West Branch Brandywine Creek (SR 4005 Cedar Knoll downstream to SR 0340)

West Valley Creek
 White Clay Creek

DELAWARE:

Chester Creek (confluence of West Branch Chester Creek downstream to Bridgewater Road (SR 3018))

Chester Creek (upstream from confluence with West Branch - inseason only)

Darby Creek (0.5 mile upstream confluence with Little Darby Creek downstream to Hilldale Road)

Ithan Creek
 Little Darby Creek

Ridley Creek (Two sections: 1.25 miles upstream from Gradyville Rd. downstream to falls in Ridley Creek State Park and Brookhaven Rd. downstream to Chestnut Street)

West Branch Chester Creek

LANCASTER:

Big Beaver Creek
 Bowery Run

Conowingo Creek (T-341 Black Bear Rd. downstream to Black Barron Rd.)

Conoy Creek (Saegerville Rd. downstream to mouth)

East Branch Octoraro Creek (Steelville Rd. downstream to Knight Run confluence - inseason only)

Fishing Creek
 Hammer Creek

Indian Run
 Little Beaver Creek

Little Chiques Creek
 Little Cocalico Creek

Little Conestoga Creek (powerline upstream of Miller Road (T-707) downstream to Harrisburg Pike (SR 4020))

Little Muddy Creek (Bowmansville Rd. downstream to 150 yards, below SR 897)

Meetinghouse Creek
 Middle Creek (PGC's Middle Creek Dam downstream to W. Lime Rock Rd.)

Muddy Creek (Pleasant Valley Road downstream to SR 897)
 Muddy Run (most northern SR 772 crossing Intercourse downstream to powerline above Monterey Rd.)

Pequea Creek (Wanner Drive (T-515) downstream to 110 yards downstream of School Lane (T-948))

Rock Run (Bowmansville)

Stewart Run
 Swarr Run (Yellow Goose Road (T-802) downstream to SR 0741)

West Branch Little Conestoga Creek
 West Branch Octoraro Creek

LEHIGH:

Cedar Creek (Lake Muhlenburg outflow downstream to mouth)

Coplay Creek
 Jordan Creek

Kistler Creek
 Laurel Run (South Branch Saucon Creek)

Leaser Lake
 Lehigh Canal (from first lock upstream of Monocacy Creek downstream to Monocacy Creek Crossing)

● Little Lehigh Creek
 ● Monocacy Creek

Ontelaunee Creek
 Swabia Creek

Switzer Creek
 Trout Creek (Big Trout Creek - Slatington)

MONTGOMERY:

Deep Creek Dam

East Branch Perkiomen Creek (from near Salfordville Rd. downstream to Bergey's Mill Rd. - inseason only)

Kepner Creek
 Loch Alsh Reservoir

Manatawny Creek
 Pennypack Creek (Lorimer Park)

Perkiomen Creek (county line downstream to first unnamed trib downstream of Fruitville Road (T-414))

Skipack Creek
 Stony Creek

Unami Creek
 Wissahickon Creek (from Lafayette Ave. downstream to Stenton Ave.)

NORTHAMPTON:

Bushkill Creek
 Hokendauqua Creek

Indian Creek
 Jacoby Creek

Lehigh Canal (0.6 mile downstream of Carbon County line downstream to confluence with Bertsch Creek, and first lock upstream of Monocacy Creek crossing downstream to confluence with Nancy Run Crossing)

Little Bushkill Creek
 ● Martins Creek

Minsi Lake
 ● Monocacy Creek

Saucon Creek
PHILADELPHIA:

Pennypack Creek (county line downstream to Frankford Avenue (SR 0013))

Wissahickon Creek (Germantown Pike downstream to tributary at intersection of Forbidden Drive and Lincoln Drive)

SCHUYLKILL:

Bear Creek
 Deep Creek

Little Catawissa Creek
 Little Mahanoy Creek

Little Schuylkill River (Two sections: from confluence with Locust Creek downstream to confluence with Panther Creek, pre-season and inseason; from mouth upstream 1.1 miles within Port Clinton, inseason only)

Lizard Creek
 Locust Creek

Locust Lake
 Lower Little Swatara Creek

Mahantango Creek
 Mahoning Creek

Pine Creek (trib to Little Schuylkill River)
 Pine Creek (trib to Mahantango Creek)

Pine Creek (trib to Schuylkill River)
 Rabbit Run Reservoir (off East Valley Rd. SW of Tamaqua)

Upper Little Swatara Creek
 Whippoorwill Dam

Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing

BERKS:

Tulpehocken Creek (from covered bridge at T-921 downstream to the mouth)

Kaercher Creek Dam

BUCKS:

Lake Luxembourg

LANCASTER:

Muddy Run Rec Lake

SCHUYLKILL:

Sweet Arrow Lake
 Tuscarora Lake (fall stocking)

Catch and Release

NORTHAMPTON:

Bushkill Creek - 1.19 miles; from the dam at Binney and Smith downstream to the 13th Street Bridge

Catch and Release All Tackle

CHESTER/MONTGOMERY:

Valley Creek - at Valley Forge and tributaries including Little Valley Creek. **Be aware that Valley Forge National Historic Park has imposed special bait restrictions. Check local posters.**

Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only

CHESTER:

French Creek - 0.9 mile; from the dam at Camp Sleepy Hollow downstream to Hollow Road

DELAWARE:

Ridley Creek - 0.6 mile; from the falls in Ridley Creek State Park downstream to the mouth of Dismal Run

LANCASTER:

Donegal Creek - 2.21 miles; from 275 yards below SR 772 downstream to T-334

West Branch Octoraro Creek – 2.0 miles; From 30 yards downstream of SR 0472 downstream to 230 yards upstream of the second unnamed tributary downstream of SR 2010 (Puseyville Road)

LEHIGH:

Little Lehigh Creek – 1.54 miles; from the downstream face of the bridge on T-508 (Wild Cherry Lane) downstream to the upstream face of the bridge on T-510 (Millrace Road)

Little Lehigh Creek – 0.83 mile; from the upstream face of Fish Hatchery Road bridge downstream to near the Oxford Dr. Bridge

Trophy Trout Artificial Lures Only

NORTHAMPTON:

Monocacy Creek – 2.21 miles; from Illick's Mill Dam upstream to and including the Gertrude Fox Conservation Area
Saucon Creek – 2.1 miles; from the upstream boundary of the city of Bethlehem property

downstream to the SR 0412 bridge

Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only

BERKS:

Tulpehocken Creek – 3.8 miles; from the first deflector below Blue Marsh Dam downstream to the T-921 covered bridge

CHESTER:

East Branch Brandywine Creek – 1.2 miles; from SR 4019 (Dorlan's Mill Road) downstream to SR 4004 (Dowlin Forge Road)

Pickering Creek – 1.5 miles; from SR 1019 (Charlestown Road) downstream to 330 yards upstream of the railroad bridge

Middle Branch White Clay Creek – 1.67 miles; from SR 3009 (Good Hope Road) downstream to the confluence with the East Branch

West Valley Creek – 1.2 miles from the confluence with the unnamed tributary (locally known as Colebrook Run) upstream of SR 2020 (Boot

Road) downstream to 0.25 miles of the Railroad Tunnel

SCHUYLKILL:

Bear Creek – 1.74 miles; from a cable 800 yards above T-662 downstream to the downstream side of the bridge on T-676

Little Schuylkill River – 1.7 miles; from SR 0895 in New Ringgold downstream to the T-848 Bridge near Rauschs

Southcentral Region Regulated Trout Waters

Stocked Trout Waters

OPENING DAY:

APRIL 3

ADAMS:

Bermudian Creek
Carbaugh Run
Conewago Creek (SR 0234 Bridge downstream to SR 3001)
Conococheague Creek (former dam at Birch Run Reservoir downstream to county line)
East Branch Antietam Creek
Latimore Creek
Little Marsh Creek
Marsh Creek (SR 3011 downstream to SR 0030)
Middle Creek
Opossum Creek
Orrtanna Pond
Toms Creek (Mount Hope Road Bridge (T-300) downstream to SR 0116)

Waynesboro Reservoir

CUMBERLAND:

Big Spring Creek
Childrens Lake (Boiling Springs)
Doubling Gap Lake
Fuller Lake
Green Spring Creek
Laurel Lake
Middle Spring Creek
Mountain Creek
Opossum Lake
Yellow Breeches Creek

DAUPHIN:

Armstrong Creek
Clark Creek
Mahantango Creek
Manada Creek
Middletown Reservoir
Pine Creek
Powell Creek
Rattling Creek

South Fork Powell Creek
Stony Creek

West Branch Rattling Creek (Lykens Road bridge downstream to mouth)

Wiconisco Creek

FRANKLIN:

Buck Run (Dickeys Run)
Carbaugh Run
Conococheague Creek
Conodoguinet Creek (confluence with Bear Valley Run downstream to SR 0997)

Dennis Creek

East Branch Antietam Creek
Falling Spring Branch
Letterkenny Reservoir

Little Cove Creek
Rowe Run
West Branch Antietam Creek
West Branch Conococheague Creek (Amberson Road Bridge (SR 4005) downstream to U.S. 30 Bridge at Fort Loudon)

JUNIATA:

Big Run
Blacklog Creek
Cocolamus Creek
Delaware Creek
East Licking Creek from Mifflin County and Juniata County line downstream
Horning Run
Horse Valley Run
Laurel Run (Liberty Valley Run)
Lost Creek (SR 0035 Bridge upstream of confluence with Little Lost Creek at Oakland Mills downstream to mouth)
Tuscarora Creek (county line downstream to confluence with Horse Valley Run in East Waterford)
West Branch Mahantango Creek

LEBANON:

Bachman Run
Conewago Creek (first SR 241 bridge NE of Lawn to Little Conewago)
Hammer Creek
Indiantown Run
Lions Lake
Marquette Lake
Mill Creek
Quittapahilla Creek
Snitz Creek
Stovers Lake
Trout Run
Tulpehocken Creek
PERRY:
Bixler Run
Buffalo Creek (Heritage Hills Road Bridge (T-326) downstream to SR 0849 Bridge downstream of Walnut Grove)

Bull Run
Fishing Creek
Fowler Hollow Run
Horse Valley Run
Laurel Run (Liberty Valley Run)
Little Buffalo Creek (Mannsville Road Bridge (SR 4003) downstream to mouth)
Little Juniata Creek
McCabe Run
Montour Creek
Panther Creek
Raccoon Creek
Sherman Creek (lower Tuscarora State Forest boundary downstream to Couchtown Road Bridge (SR 3008) at Cisna Run)
Shultz Creek (Browns Run)

YORK:

Bald Eagle Creek
Beaver Creek

Codorus Creek (Tannery Road (T-399) downstream to Sinsheim Road)

Deer Creek

East Branch Codorus Creek
Fishing Creek (trib to Susquehanna River near Craley)

Fishing Creek (trib to Susquehanna River near Goldsboro)

Muddy Creek (confluence of North Branch Muddy Creek and South Branch Muddy Creek downstream to powerline crossing 1.6 miles downstream of SR 0425 in Woodbine)

North Branch Muddy Creek
Otter Creek
South Branch Codorus Creek
South Branch Muddy Creek
Yellow Breeches Creek

BEDFORD:

Beaver Creek
Bobs Creek
Clear Creek
Cove Creek
Evitts Creek
Gladdens Run
Little Wills Creek
Maple Run

Raystown Branch Juniata River (county line downstream to confluence with Shobers Run)

Sherman Valley Run

Town Creek

Wills Creek (county line downstream to B & O Railroad Bridge about 1.0 mile downstream of Hyndman)

● Yellow Creek

BLAIR:

Bald Eagle Creek
Beaverdam Creek

Bells Gap Run

Blair Gap Run

Canoe Creek

Clover Creek (SR 2005 Bridge at Henrietta downstream to Larke Road Bridge near Larke)
Frankstown Branch Juniata River (confluence with Pine Run near Claysburg downstream to confluence with Halter Creek near East Freedom)

Poplar Run

Riggles Gap Run

South Poplar Run

Vanscoyoc Run

FULTON:

Big Cove Creek
Cowans Gap Lake
Laurel Fork
Licking Creek (SR 0522 Bridge downstream to confluence with Baby Run at Soliam Church)

Little Aughwick Creek

Little Brush Creek

Little Tonoloway Creek (Moss Road Bridge (T-318) downstream to SR 0655 Bridge)

North Branch Little Aughwick Creek

Oregon Creek

Sideling Hill Creek (confluence of Oregon Creek and Laurel Fork downstream to intersection of SR 4013 and SR 0913)

SOUTHCENTRAL/SOUTHWEST REGIONS

South Branch Little Aughwick Creek (spring above Richmond Spring downstream to mouth)

Spring Run
Wooden Bridge Creek

HUNTINGDON:

Blacklog Creek (from county line downstream to mouth)

Globe Run

Great Trough Creek (Newburg Park Road Bridge (T-370) downstream to 200 yards downstream of former dam)

Greenwood Lake

Laurel Run

Lake Perez

North Branch Little Aughwick Creek (Nine Mile Creek)

North Spring Branch

Saddler Creek

Shade Creek

Shaver Creek (Perez Lake downstream to SR 305 bridge at Bethel Church)

Standing Stone Creek (Penn Roosevelt Dam downstream to powerline crossing 400 yards downstream of SR 0026 Black's Bridge)

Three Springs Creek

Tuscarora Creek

West Licking Creek

MIFFLIN:

East Licking Creek

Havice Creek

Honey Creek (from the lower boundary of the Delayed Harvest Area downstream to SR 1002 Bridge 0.5 mile downstream of confluence with Treaster Run)

● Kishacoquillas Creek (Bunker Road Bridge (T-340) downstream to railroad Bridge at Yeagertown and Mill Street Bridge downstream to mouth)

Lingle Creek

Meadow Creek

Strodes Run

Treaster Run

West Licking Creek

Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing

BEDFORD:

Koon Lake

BLAIR:

Canoe Creek Lake

CUMBERLAND:

Mountain Creek (from Adams County line downstream to the backwaters of Laurel Lake)

DAUPHIN/LEBANON:

Stony Creek (from .4-mile upstream of Cold Spring Road downstream to State Game Lands #211 gate)

LEBANON:

Lakeside Quarry

PERRY:

Little Buffalo Lake (Holman Lake)

YORK:

South Branch Codorus Creek (from SR 0616 in Centerville downstream to T-527)

Catch and Release Artificial Lures Only

CUMBERLAND:

Yellow Breeches Creek—1.17 miles; 0.17 miles of the Unnamed Tributary to Yellow Breeches Creek (from the outfall of Children's Lake to the confluence with Yellow Breeches Creek at Boiling Springs) and 1.0 mile of Yellow Breeches Creek from the confluence with the Unnamed Tributary at Boiling Springs

downstream to the vicinity of Allenberry

HUNTINGDON:

Spruce Creek—0.5 mile; Penn State Experimental Fisheries Area (about 0.6 mile above the village of Spruce Creek)

Spruce Creek—0.15 mile; PFBC property at Indian Caverns near Franklinsville

MIFFLIN/UNION:

Penns Creek—7.45 miles; from approximately 600 meters downstream of Swift Run downstream to the downstream extent of the island near the end of Jolly Grove Lane

Catch and Release All Tackle

BLAIR/HUNTINGDON:

Little Juniata River—13.7 miles from the railroad bridge at the east (downstream) border of Ironville downstream to mouth

Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only

ADAMS:

Conewago Creek—1.1 miles; from 0.1 mile downstream of T-340 (Russel Tavern Rd.) downstream to SR 34

BEDFORD:

Yellow Creek—0.9 mile from mouth of Maple Run (Jacks Run) upstream to cable near Red Bank Hill

CUMBERLAND:

Big Spring Creek—1.52 miles; from 100 feet below the source (Big Spring) downstream to the Nealy Road Bridge

Green Spring Creek—1.2 mile; from mouth upstream to near confluence with Bulls Head Branch

Letort Spring Run—1.7 miles; from 300 yards upstream of bridge on T-481 (Bonnybrook Road) downstream to the Reading Railroad Bridge at the southern edge of Letort Spring Park

DAUPHIN:

Clark Creek—2.4 miles; PGC rifle range parking area on SR 325 downstream to PGC access road at the Iron Furnace

FRANKLIN:

East Branch Antietam Creek—0.88 mile; from SR 16 downstream to T-365 (Welty Rd.)

Falling Spring Branch—2.5 miles; from the first private lane located 672 feet upstream of Briar Lane bridge downstream to a wire fence crossing the Thomas L. Geisel property

YORK:

Muddy Creek—1.6 miles; from 300 yards downstream of Bruce Road Bridge (T-628) in Bruce downstream to 300 yards upstream of Bridgeton Road (SR 2032) Bridge in Bridgeton

Trophy Trout Artificial Lures Only

YORK:

Codorus Creek—2.0 miles; from the confluence of the West Branch downstream to a point that is .4 mile downstream from SR 3082 (Porters Road)

Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only

DAUPHIN:

Manada Creek—1.8 miles; from Fogarty Road downstream to Furnace Road (T-616)

■ Wiconisco Creek—0.74 mile; from the western edge of the Ned Smith Center for Nature and Art Walking Bridge downstream to the power line crossing located 1.7 miles upstream from the mouth

FRANKLIN:

Falling Spring Branch—1.02 miles; from Walker Road downstream to Fifth Avenue

FULTON:

■ Big Cove Creek—0.93 mile; from 200 yards downstream of the SR 0928 bridge downstream to the lower Buchanan State Forest boundary

JUNIATA/MIFFLIN:

East Licking Creek—4.0 miles; from the Texas Eastern gas pipeline crossing downstream to the upstream boundary of the Karl B. Guss State Forest Picnic Area

LEBANON:

■ Quittapahilla Creek—1.1 miles; from Spruce Street Bridge on T-398 downstream to the SR 0934 Bridge

MIFFLIN:

Honey Creek—1.75 miles; from the upper Bald Eagle St. Forest boundary downstream 1.75 miles

Southwest Region Regulated Trout Waters

Stocked Trout Waters

OPENING DAY: APRIL 3

ALLEGHENY:

Big Sewickley Creek (from headwaters downstream to Merriman Avenue)

Bull Creek

Deer Creek

Flaugherty Run

Long Run

Lower Deer Lake

Middle Deer Lake

Montour Run

● Peters Creek

Pine Creek (from headwaters downstream to East Pennview Avenue)

Turtle Creek (from headwaters downstream to SR 48 on Mosside Blvd)

West Deer Lake (Upper Deer Lake)

ARMSTRONG:

Buffalo Creek (from headwaters downstream to Little Buffalo Creek)

Cherry Run

Cornplanter Run

Cowanshannock Creek

Glade Run

Huling Run

Little Sandy Creek

North Fork Pine Creek

Patterson Creek

Plum Creek

Redbank Creek (county line to confluence with Little Sandy Creek)

Scrubgrass Creek

South Fork Pine Creek

BEAVER:

Big Sewickley Creek (from headwaters downstream to Merriman Avenue)

Brush Creek Park Pond

Mill Creek

North Fork Big Sewickley Creek

North Fork Little Beaver Creek (county line downstream to 100 meters downstream of SR 551 Bridge)

South Branch Brady Run

Traverse Creek

CAMBRIA:

Beaverdam Run

Bens Creek

Chest Creek

Clearfield Creek (confluence with Beaverdam Run downstream to 330 yards downstream of T-510 Bridge at Condrion)

Duman Lake

Elton Sportsmens Dam

Hinckston Run

Howells Run

Killbuck Run

Lake Rowena

Laurel Lick Run

Laurel Run (tributary to Conemaugh River)

Laurel Run (tributary to South Fork Little Conemaugh River)

Little Paint Creek

Noels Creek

North Branch Blacklick Creek

North Branch Little Conemaugh River

Stewart Run

<p>FAYETTE: Back Creek Big Sandy Creek Chaney Run Dunbar Creek Dunlap Creek (from headwaters downstream to Mon-Fayette Expressway) Georges Creek (headwaters downstream to York Run) Indian Creek (from county line downstream to Mill Run Reservoir) Meadow Run Mill Run (tributary to Indian Creek) Mountain Creek Virgin Run Lake</p> <p>GREENE: Browns Creek (Bates Fork "Sycamore" downstream to mouth) Dunkard Fork Enlow Fork Lake Wilma North Fork Dunkard Fork South Fork Dunkard Fork Whiteley Creek (headwaters downstream to SR 0088)</p> <p>INDIANA: Blacklegs Creek Brush Creek Canoe Creek Cush Creek Cush Cushion Creek Laurel Run Little Mahoning Creek (intersection of T-836 and SR 1037 at Antioch Church to 700 meters downstream West Mahoning and North Mahoning Township Line) Little Yellow Creek Mudlick Run South Branch Two Lick Creek Toms Run Yellow Creek</p> <p>SOMERSET: Allen Creek Beaverdam Creek Beaverdam Run Bens Creek Breastwork Run Brush Creek</p>	<p>Casselman River (from MD - PA state line downstream to Moser Road (T-353) Bridge) Clear Shade Creek Cub Run Elk Lick Creek Flaugherty Creek Gladdens Run Glade Run Jones Mill Run Kimberly Run Kooser Lake Kooser Run Laurel Hill Creek Little Piney Creek McClintock Run Middle Creek Miller Run Piney Creek Piney Run Raystown Branch Juniata River Shafer Run Shaffers Run South Fork Bens Creek Stonycreek River (from Yonai Road (T-515) Bridge downstream to railroad retaining wall 0.25 mile downstream of Covered Bridge Road (T-565)) Tub Mill Run Whites Creek Wills Creek</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Aunt Clara Fork Dutch Fork Dutch Fork Lake Enlow Fork Kings Creek Little Charters Creek Millers Run Mingo Creek Pike Run Templeton Fork Tenmile Creek (from SR 0018 downstream to SR 0019)</p> <p>WESTMORELAND: Donegal Lake Fourmile Run Hannas Run Hendricks Creek Indian Creek (from the SR 381 bridge in Jones Mill downstream to county line) Indian Lake</p>	<p>Jacobs Creek (from Acme Dam downstream to Bridgeport Dam) Linn Run Loyalhanna Creek (from Zimmerman Run downstream to SR 981) except in Keystone Select Stocked Trout Waters program or Delayed Harvest portions Mammoth Lake Mill Creek Sewickley Creek (from Fair Grounds Road bridge downstream to Sewickley Road bridge) Shannon Run Tubmill Creek Turtle Creek</p> <p>Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing</p> <p>ALLEGHENY: North Park Lake</p> <p>ARMSTRONG: Mahoning Creek (Mahoning Creek Dam outflow downstream to the confluence of Pine Run)</p> <p>BEAVER: Bradys Run Lake Main Lake (Raccoon Lake)</p> <p>FAYETTE: Dunlap Creek Lake</p> <p>FAYETTE/SOMERSET: Youghiogheny River (from the lake downstream to the confluence of the Casselman River)</p> <p>INDIANA: Cummings Reservoir (Blue Spruce Lake)</p> <p>SOMERSET: Blue Hole Creek (from confluence with Garys Run downstream to mouth) Fall Creek (from confluence with Ansell Run downstream to mouth) Laurel Hill Lake</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Canonsburg Lake</p> <p>WESTMORELAND: Keystone Lake</p>	<p>Northmoreland Lake Twin Lakes Number One Reservoir (Lower Twin Lake) Twin Lakes Number Two Reservoir (Upper Twin Lake)</p> <p>Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only</p> <p>FAYETTE: Dunbar Creek – 4.22 miles; from the confluence of Glade Run downstream to the stone quarry along SR 1055</p> <p>INDIANA: Little Mahoning Creek – 3.6 miles; from Oberlin Road Bridge abutments upstream of SR 1041 Bridge upstream to Cesna Run</p> <p>SOMERSET: Clear Shade Creek – 1 mile; from the cable at Windber Water Dam upstream</p> <p>Catch and Release All Tackle</p> <p>CAMBRIA/INDIANA: West Branch Susquehanna River – 26.1 miles; (from outflow of AMD treatment plant near Watkins downstream to confluence of Cush Creek near Dowler Junction)</p> <p>All Tackle Trophy Trout Projects</p> <p>FAYETTE/SOMERSET: Youghiogheny River– 9.16 miles; from the confluence with Ramcat Run downstream to the Route 381 bridge at Ohiopyle</p> <p>Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only</p> <p>ALLEGHENY: Deer Creek – 1.9 miles; from the SR 0910 Bridge at T-678 intersection downstream to the lower boundary of Rose Ridge Golf Course Pine Creek – 1.4 miles; from the abandoned railroad bridge near the T-575 and Duncan Ave. intersection downstream to 150 yards downstream of the SR 4019 bridge</p>	<p>Bull Creek – 1.0 mile; from the first bridge on T-721 (above the T-721 and T-719 intersection) downstream to the T-721 bridge in Millerstown</p> <p>ARMSTRONG/BUTLER: Buffalo Creek– 3.7 miles; from Little Buffalo Run downstream to 0.6 mile above SR 4035 in Craigsville</p> <p>CAMBRIA: Chest Creek – 2.5 miles; Ridge Avenue downstream to Thomas Mills Road</p> <p>FAYETTE: Meadow Run–2.2 miles; from the SR 2011 bridge (Dinner Bell Road) adjacent to the Ohiopyle St. Park office downstream to mouth</p> <p>SOMERSET: Laurel Hill Creek – 2.33 miles; from 200 yards downstream of the T-364 (Countryman Bridge) downstream to the T-364 Bridge upstream of Laurel Hill Lake</p> <p>Laurel Hill Creek – 1.26 miles; from the footbridge on State Game Lands #111 Road in Humbert downstream to Paddytown Hollow Run</p> <p>WASHINGTON: Dutch Fork – 1.59 miles; from the first bridge (SR 0070) upstream of the Columbia Gas Compressor Station downstream to the Dutch Fork Lake backwaters at T-487 bridge just off SR 3001 (Lake Road)</p> <p>Pike Run – 1.1 miles; from the confluence with the unnamed tributary upstream of the SR 2079 bridge downstream to the powerline crossing downstream of the SR 2036 bridge</p> <p>WESTMORELAND: Indian Creek – 1.6 miles; from the T-916 bridge downstream to the SR 0381 bridge.</p> <p>Loyalhanna Creek – 1.67 miles; from SR 711 downstream to SR 2045 (Two Mile Run Road)</p>
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Northwest Region Regulated Trout Waters

<p>Stocked Trout Waters</p> <p>OPENING DAY: APRIL 3</p> <p>BUTLER: Bear Creek Bonnie Brook Buffalo Creek Connoquenessing Creek Cornplanter Run (county line to Moorehead Road (T-658))</p>	<p>Glade Run Lake Harbar Acres Lake Little Buffalo Run Little Connoquenessing Creek North Branch Slippery Rock Creek Silver Creek Slippery Rock Creek Thorn Creek</p> <p>CLARION: Beaver Creek Canoe Creek</p>	<p>Cathers Run Coon Creek East Sandy Creek Leatherwood Creek Mill Creek Piney Creek Redbank Creek (county line to confluence with Little Sandy Creek) Richey Run Toms Run</p>	<p>Turkey Run</p> <p>CRAWFORD: Caldwell Creek Conneaut Creek (Dicksonburg Road (SR 4004) downstream to Missing Bridge (Pennside Road)) East Branch Oil Creek (Clear Lake outflow downstream to mouth) Fivemile Creek</p>	<p>Little Sugar Creek McLaughlin Creek (T-890 Bridge downstream to mouth) Muddy Creek (T-794 downstream to SR 1033) North Deer Creek Oil Creek (confluence with Mosey Run near Lincolnville downstream to county line) Pine Creek</p>
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NORTHWEST/NORTHCENTRAL REGIONS

<p>Sugar Creek (Center Road (T-549) downstream to county line)</p> <p>Thompson Creek (SR 2031 downstream to mouth)</p> <p>Woodcock Creek</p> <p>ERIE:</p> <p>Cascade Creek</p> <p>Conneauttee Creek</p> <p>Crooked Creek</p> <p>East Basin Pond (Waterworks Ponds, Presque Isle State Park)</p> <p>Elk Creek</p> <p>French Creek (from the state line downstream to the confluence with West Branch French Creek)</p> <p>Lake Pleasant</p> <p>South Branch French Creek</p> <p>Twentymile Creek</p> <p>Upper Gravel Pit</p> <p>West Basin Pond (Waterworks Ponds, Presque Isle State Park)</p> <p>FOREST:</p> <p>Beaver Run</p> <p>Bluejay Creek</p> <p>Coon Creek</p> <p>East Hickory Creek</p> <p>Little Hickory Run</p> <p>Maple Creek</p> <p>Queen Creek</p> <p>Ross Run</p> <p>Salmon Creek</p> <p>South Branch Tionesta Creek</p> <p>Spring Creek</p> <p>The Branch</p> <p>Tionesta Creek (county line downstream to Kellettville Bridge)</p> <p>Toms Run</p>	<p>West Branch</p> <p>Millstone Creek</p> <p>West Hickory Creek</p> <p>LAWRENCE:</p> <p>Bessemer Lake</p> <p>Big Run</p> <p>Deer Creek</p> <p>Hickory Run</p> <p>Honey Creek</p> <p>Little Neshannock Creek</p> <p>Neshannock Creek</p> <p>North Fork Little</p> <p>Beaver Creek</p> <p>Slippery Rock Creek (county line downstream to Heinz Camp lower property line)</p> <p>Taylor Run</p> <p>MERCER:</p> <p>Buhl Lake</p> <p>Cool Spring Creek</p> <p>Little Neshannock Creek</p> <p>Little Shenango River</p> <p>Mill Creek (trib to Cool Spring Creek)</p> <p>Neshannock Creek (SR 0058 at Mercer downstream to county line)</p> <p>North Deer Creek</p> <p>Pine Run</p> <p>Sandy Creek (SR 173 Bridge downstream to county line)</p> <p>West Branch Little Neshannock Creek</p> <p>Wolf Creek</p> <p>VENANGO:</p> <p>East Branch Sugar Creek</p> <p>East Sandy Creek</p> <p>Hemlock Creek</p> <p>Horse Creek</p> <p>Little Sandy Creek</p>	<p>Little Scrubgrass Creek</p> <p>Little Sugar Creek</p> <p>Lower Twomile Run</p> <p>Mill Creek</p> <p>Oil Creek (county line downstream to SR 0008 Bridge at Rynd Farm)</p> <p>Pine Run</p> <p>Pithole Creek</p> <p>Prather Creek</p> <p>Richey Run</p> <p>Sandy Creek (county line downstream to SR 3013 (old Route 8) Bridge in Pecan)</p> <p>Sugar Creek</p> <p>Twomile Run (Upper Twomile Run)</p> <p>West Pithole Creek</p> <p>WARREN:</p> <p>Blue Eye Run</p> <p>Brokenstraw Creek</p> <p>Browns Run</p> <p>Caldwell Creek</p> <p>East Branch Spring Creek</p> <p>East Branch Tionesta Creek</p> <p>East Hickory Creek</p> <p>Farnsworth Branch</p> <p>Fourmile Run</p> <p>Hemlock Run</p> <p>Jackson Run</p> <p>Little Brokenstraw Creek</p> <p>Perry Magee Run</p> <p>Pine Creek</p> <p>Queen Creek</p> <p>Sixmile Run</p> <p>South Branch Tionesta Creek</p> <p>Spring Creek</p> <p>Thompson Run</p> <p>Tidioute Creek</p> <p>Tionesta Creek</p>	<p>Twomile Run</p> <p>West Branch Caldwell Creek</p> <p>West Branch Tionesta Creek</p> <p>West Hickory Creek</p> <p>Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing</p> <p>FOREST:</p> <p>Tionesta Creek (from Tionesta Dam outflow downstream)</p> <p>LAWRENCE:</p> <p>Cascade Quarry</p> <p>MERCER:</p> <p>Shenango River (Hamburg Road Bridge in New Hamburg to pipeline crossing upstream of Big Bend access area)</p> <p>VENANGO:</p> <p>Two Mile Run Reservoir (Justus Lake)</p> <p>Catch and Release Artificial Lures Only</p> <p>WARREN:</p> <p>West Branch Caldwell Creek—2.75 miles; West Branch Bridge upstream to Three Bridge Run</p> <p>Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only</p> <p>LAWRENCE:</p> <p>Slippery Rock Creek—0.5 mile; from Heinz Camp property downstream to 0.25 mile below SR 2022 Bridge</p> <p>VENANGO:</p> <p>Little Sandy Creek—1.3 miles; from the old bridge at Polk Center Pump House downstream to the bridge on Savannah Road (SR 3024)</p>	<p>WARREN:</p> <p>Caldwell Creek—1.49 miles; from Selkirk highway bridge downstream to approximately 0.5 miles upstream of the Dotyville Bridge</p> <p>Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only</p> <p>CLARION:</p> <p>Piney Creek—1.2 miles; SR 2016 bridge downstream to 0.2 mile upstream of the SR 0066 bridge</p> <p>FOREST:</p> <p>East Hickory Creek—1.7 miles; from the Queen Creek Bridge downstream to the Otter Creek Bridge</p> <p>LAWRENCE:</p> <p>Neshannock Creek—2.67 miles; from the base of the Mill Dam in Volant downstream to the covered bridge on T-476</p> <p>MERCER:</p> <p>Cool Spring Creek—1.18 miles; from SR 2014 bridge upstream to the abandoned railroad grade</p> <p>VENANGO:</p> <p>Oil Creek—1.55 miles; from bridge at Petroleum Center downstream to railroad bridge at Columbia Farm</p> <p>Oil Creek—1.0 mile; from the two green posts near the Drake Well Museum downstream to Oil Creek State Park hiking trail bridge</p>
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Northcentral Region Regulated Trout Waters

<p>Stocked Trout Waters</p> <p>OPENING DAY:</p> <p>APRIL 3</p> <p><i>These waters flow beyond the counties designated as part of the Regional Opening Day of Trout and are included as part of this trout program.</i></p> <p>NORTHUMBERLAND:</p> <p>Mahantango Creek</p> <p>SNYDER:</p> <p>West Branch Mahantango Creek</p>	<p>CAMERON:</p> <p>Clear Creek</p> <p>Driftwood Branch</p> <p>Sinnemahoning Creek</p> <p>East Branch Cowley Run</p> <p>First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek</p> <p>Hicks Run</p> <p>Mix Run</p> <p>North Creek</p> <p>Sinnemahoning Portage Creek</p> <p>West Branch Cowley Run</p> <p>West Branch Hicks Run</p> <p>Wykoff Run</p> <p>CENTRE:</p> <p>Bald Eagle Creek (T-305 near Port Matilda downstream to the confluence with Spring Creek)</p>	<p>● Bald Eagle Creek (from the confluence with Spring Creek near SR 144 bridge downstream to the inlet of Sayers Lake near the Boggs-Howard Township line)</p> <p>Big Poe Creek</p> <p>Black Moshannon Creek</p> <p>Cold Stream (from outflow of Cold Stream Dam upstream 1.0 mile to the power line crossing)</p> <p>Cold Stream Dam</p> <p>Eddy Lick Run</p> <p>Little Fishing Creek (SR 0064 Bridge near Hublersburg downstream to county line)</p> <p>Marsh Creek</p>	<p>● Penns Creek (SR 0045 Bridge in Spring Mills downstream to confluence with Elk Creek)</p> <p>Pine Creek (Stony Run Road Bridge downstream to first bridge on Pine Creek Road)</p> <p>Poe Lake</p> <p>Seven Mountains Boy Scout Pond</p> <p>Sinking Creek</p> <p>Sixmile Run</p> <p>South Fork Beech Creek</p> <p>Wallace Run</p> <p>White Deer Creek</p> <p>Wolf Run</p> <p>CLEARFIELD:</p> <p>Anderson Creek</p> <p>Bennett Branch</p> <p>Sinnemahoning Creek</p> <p>Chest Creek</p>	<p>Curry Run</p> <p>East Branch Mahoning Creek (confluence with Beech Run downstream to county line)</p> <p>Gazzam Run</p> <p>Gifford Run</p> <p>Goss Run Dam</p> <p>Janesville Dam</p> <p>Juniata Lake (Tannery Dam)</p> <p>Laborde Branch</p> <p>Laurel Run (tributary to Bennett Branch Sinnemahoning Creek)</p> <p>Laurel Run (tributary to East Branch Mahoning Creek)</p> <p>Little Clearfield Creek</p> <p>Little Muddy Run</p> <p>Medix Run</p> <p>Moose Creek</p> <p>North Witmer Run</p>
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●=Section(s) of this Stocked Trout Water is also a Class A Wild Trout Stream—see chart on page 20 for listing.

Parker Lake
 Shaggers Inn Pond
 South Witmer Run
 Wilson Run
 Wolf Run (county line to mouth)
CLINTON:
 Baker Run
 Cooks Run
 ● Fishing Creek (confluence with Cedar Run downstream to mouth)
 Hyner Run
 Kettle Creek (county line downstream to Owl Hollow)
 Left Branch Young Womans Creek
 Little Fishing Creek
 Young Womans Creek
ELK:
 Bear Creek
 Belmouth Run
 Bennett Branch
 Sinnemahoning Creek
 Big Mill Creek
 Boggy Run
 Byrnes Run
 Crooked Creek
 Dents Run (Hodag Trail crossing downstream to mouth)
 East Branch Clarion River
 East Branch Millstone Creek
 East Branch Spring Creek
 Elk Creek
 Hicks Run
 Hoffman Run
 Laurel Run Reservoir
 Little Toby Creek
 Maxwell Run
 Mead Run
 Medix Run
 Millstone Creek
 Mix Run
 Powers Run
 Ridgway Reservoir
 Rocky Run
 Spring Creek
 Twin Lakes
 West Branch Clarion River
 West Branch Hicks Run
 West Branch Millstone Creek
 Wilson Run
 Wolf Run
JEFFERSON:
 Big Run (trib to Little Sandy Creek)
 Big Run (trib to Mahoning Creek)
 Callen Run
 Canoe Creek
 Cathers Run
 Clear Creek
 Clear Run
 Cloe Lake
 East Branch Mahoning Creek

Fivemile Run
 (trib to Sandy Lick Creek)
 Laurel Run (trib to East Branch Mahoning Creek)
 Little Sandy Creek
 Little Toby Creek
 Mill Creek (trib to Clarion River)
 Mill Creek (trib to Sandy Lick Creek)
 North Fork Redbank Creek
 Pekin Run
 Rattlesnake Creek
 Rattlesnake Run
 Redbank Creek
 Sandy Lick Creek
 Walburn Run
 Wolf Run
LYCOMING:
 Hoagland Run
 Larrys Creek (first SR 973 bridge upstream of Salladasburg downstream to 0.2 miles downstream Old Forge Road)
 Little Bear Creek
 Little Muncy Creek (SR 0118 Bridge downstream to confluence with Big Run)
 Little Pine Creek
 Loyalsock Creek (county line downstream to SR 0973)
 Lycoming Creek (confluence with Roaring Branch downstream to confluence with Hoagland Run)
 Mill Creek (Warrensville) (0.5 mile upstream of T-846 Bridge downstream to SR 2039 Bridge downstream of Warrensville)
 Muncy Creek (county line downstream to confluence with Little Muncy Creek)
 Pleasant Stream
 Rock Run (trib to Lycoming Creek)
 Spring Creek
 White Deer Hole Creek
MCKEAN:
 Allegheny River (county line downstream to confluence with Allegheny Portage Creek)
 Bell Run
 Bradford City Number Three Reservoir
 Chappel Fork
 Combs Creek
 East Branch Tionesta Creek
 Hamlin Lake
 Havens Run
 Kinzua Creek
 Marvin Creek
 North Branch Sugar Run

Potato Creek (confluence of East Branch Potato Creek and Havens Run downstream to confluence with Marvin Creek)
 Red Mill Brook
 Sevenmile Run
 Skinner Creek
 South Branch Kinzua Creek
 Sugar Run
 Twomile Run
 West Branch Clarion River
 West Branch Potato Creek
 Willow Creek
MONTOUR:
 Mahoning Creek (from SR 0054 to the mouth)
 Mauses Creek
 Roaring Creek
NORTHUMBERLAND:
 Little Shamokin Creek
 Schwaben Creek
 South Branch Roaring Creek
 Zerbe Run Rod & Gun Club Pond
POTTER:
 Allegheny River
 Bailey Run
 Bell Run
 Cowanesque River
 East Branch Cowley Run
 East Branch Fishing Creek
 East Fork Sinnemahoning Creek (Mud Lick Run downstream to mouth)
 Elevenmile Creek
 First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek
 Fishing Creek
 Genesee River
 Kettle Creek
 Little Kettle Creek
 Lyman Run
 Lyman Run Reservoir
 Middle Branch Genesee River
 Oswayo Creek (confluence with Clara Creek downstream to Sharon Center Bridge (T-372))
 Pine Creek
 South Branch Oswayo Creek
 South Woods Branch
 West Branch Cowley Run
 West Branch Genesee River
 West Branch Pine Creek
SNYDER:
 ● Beaver Creek
 Kern Run
 Middle Creek (headwaters downstream to 0.5 mile downstream of SR 0522 Bridge at Middleburg)
 North Branch Mahantango Creek
 North Branch Middle Creek
 South Branch Middle Creek
 Swift Run

TIOGA:
 ● Charleston Creek
 Corey Creek
 Cowanesque River (county line downstream to confluence with Troupes Creek)
 Crooked Creek
 East Branch Stony Fork
 Long Run (trib to Pine Creek)
 Marsh Creek (SR 3024 downstream to mouth)
 Mill Creek
 Pine Creek
 Stony Fork
 Tioga River (county line downstream to confluence with Fall Brook)
UNION:
 Buffalo Creek (T-366 Bridge downstream to confluence with Rapid Run)
 Halfway Lake
 Laurel Run
 North Branch Buffalo Creek
 Penns Creek (downstream extent of the island near the end of Jolly Grove Lane downstream to Creek Road near the intersection of Libby Road)
 Rapid Run
 Spring Creek
 Spruce Run
 White Deer Creek (from Cooper Mill bridge to mouth)

Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing

CAMERON:
 George B. Stevenson Reservoir
 West Creek
CLEARFIELD:
 West Branch Susquehanna River (SR 1001 Bridge near Hyde to first Railroad Bridge downstream of the confluence with Moose Creek)
 West Branch Susquehanna River (confluence with Anderson Creek to SR 2024 crossing at Porters Bridge)
CLINTON:
 Kettle Creek Lake
ELK:
 West Creek (SR 1008 at Rathbun downstream to SR 3001 at Howard Siding)
LYCOMING:
 Little Pine Lake
 Pine Creek (from confluence

with Bonnell Run at DCNR Clark Farm Access Area downstream to the confluence with Little Pine Creek)
LYCOMING/TIOGA:
 Pine Creek (from SR 0414 bridge in Blackwell downstream to the confluence with Slate Run)
MCKEAN:
 Meade Run
TIOGA:
 Beechwood Lake
 Hamilton Lake

Catch and Release Artificial Lures Only

CAMERON:
 Hunts Run– 4.7 miles; from confluence with McNuff Branch downstream to the mouth
CLINTON:
 Fishing Creek– 2.0 miles; from State Game Lands #295 boundary (located 300 yards downstream of the upstream SR 2002 bridge) downstream to a point 1.3 miles upstream of the lower SR 2002 bridge
 Rauchtown Creek– 1.12 miles; from the confluence of Rockey Run and Krape Run downstream to the SR 0880 crossing upstream of the Ravensburg St. Park Picnic Area.
 Young Womans Creek– 5.7 miles; from the Beechwood Trail downstream to a point .7 mile upstream of the confluence with the Left Branch Young Womans Creek
LYCOMING:
 Grays Run– 2.2 miles; from the Grays Run Hunting Club property line downstream to the concrete bridge on T-842 (Grays Run Road) at the old CCC camp
MIFFLIN/UNION:
 Penns Creek– 7.45 miles; from approximately 600 meters downstream of Swift Run downstream to the downstream extent of the island near the end of Jolly Grove Lane
POTTER:
 Cross Fork– 5.02 miles; from Bear Trap Lodge downstream to the Weed property located 0.2 miles downstream of the T-416 bridge

NORTHCENTRAL/NORTHEAST REGIONS

<p>UNION: Cherry Run – 2.7 miles; from the mouth upstream a distance of 2.7 miles</p> <p>Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only</p> <p>CAMERON: Driftwood Branch Sinnemahoning Creek – 1.55 miles; from the Shippen Township Building downstream to 330 yards upstream of the SR 0120 Bridge near Emporium</p> <p>CENTRE: Spring Creek (Fisherman's Paradise) – 1.3 miles; from a point adjacent to the Stackhouse School Pistol Range downstream to the lower Bellefonte Hatchery grounds</p> <p>ELK: West Branch Clarion River – 0.68 mile; from intersection of SR 219 and SR 4003 upstream to the former Texas Gulf Sulphur property line 0.6 miles upstream of SR 4003 bridge</p> <p>JEFFERSON: North Fork Redbank Creek – 1.9 miles; from SR 322 in Brookville upstream 1.9 miles, except a 110-yard section from the Brookville Water Authority Dam downstream to the wire across the creek</p> <p>LYCOMING/TIOGA: Slate Run – 7.13 miles; from the confluence of the Cushman and Francis branches downstream to the mouth</p>	<p>McKEAN: Marvin Creek – 0.9 miles; from the vicinity of the high voltage line 3 miles south of Smethport downstream for a distance of 0.9 miles</p> <p>POTTER: Kettle Creek – 1.7 miles; from a sign located 500 feet downstream of the SR 0144 bridge to a sign located 1.7 miles upstream of the lower boundary</p> <p>TIOGA: Francis Branch Tributary to Slate Run – 1.7 miles; from mouth upstream to Kramer Hollow</p> <p>UNION: White Deer Creek – 3.16 miles; from Cooper Mill Road upstream to Union/Centre County line</p> <p>Catch and Release All Tackle</p> <p>CLEARFIELD: West Branch Susquehanna River – 26.1 miles; from outflow of AMD treatment plant near Watkins downstream to confluence of Cush Creek near Dowler Junction</p> <p>CENTRE: Spring Creek – 16.22 miles; from the Boalsburg Road Bridge (SR 3010) at Oak Hall upstream of Hanson Quarry (formerly HRI/Neidig Bros. Quarry) downstream to the mouth with the exception of special regulations area at Fisherman's Paradise and the Exhibition Area in Bellefonte</p>	<p>ELK: Clarion River – 8.48 miles; from the confluence of the East and West branches downstream to the Main St. Bridge (SR 948) in Ridgway</p> <p>LYCOMING: Pine Creek – 2.88 miles; from the confluence with Slate Run downstream to the confluence with Bonnell Run at DCNR Clark Farm Access Area</p> <p>POTTER/TIOGA: Upper Kettle Creek basin – 28.3 miles; Kettle Creek from the headwaters downstream to the confluence with Long Run and all tributaries including Long Run upstream to the headwaters</p> <p>Trophy Trout Artificial Lures Only</p> <p>CENTRE: Lick Run – 2.5 miles; from the headwaters to the mouth</p> <p>CLINTON: Fishing Creek – 1.18 miles; from the private lane bridge at the Tylersville State Fish Hatchery downstream to the State Game Lands #295 boundary (located 300 yards downstream of the upstream SR 2002 bridge) and 2.1 miles; from a point 1.3 miles upstream of the lower SR 2002 bridge downstream to Fleming's Bridge (SR 2004) at the Lamar Fish Hatchery</p> <p>LYCOMING/TIOGA: Cedar Run – 7.44 miles; from the confluence with Buck Run downstream to the mouth</p>	<p>McKEAN: East Branch Tunungwant Creek – 3.0 miles; from the confluence with Pigeon Run downstream to the Main Street Bridge in Lewis Run</p> <p>Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only</p> <p>CENTRE: Black Moshannon Creek – 1.3 miles; from Dry Hollow downstream to 0.3 mile downstream of the Huckleberry Road bridge</p> <p>CLEARFIELD: Little Clearfield Creek – 1.1 miles; from 0.4 miles downstream of the T-584 Bridge downstream to 0.2 miles upstream of the SR 2023 (Turkey Hill) Bridge Sandy Lick Creek – 1.71 miles; from the mouth of Laborde Branch downstream to the SR 219 bridge</p> <p>ELK: Big Mill Creek – 1.5 miles; from the confluence of Rocky Run downstream to 0.3 mile downstream of the Allegheny National Forest, Forest Road, 135 Bridge East Branch Clarion River – 1.15 miles; from 110 yards downstream of the outflow from East Branch Clarion River Lake downstream to the State Gameland boundary 1.15 miles downstream of the upstream limit</p> <p>LYCOMING: Little Pine Creek – 3.9 miles; Little Pine Creek Road bridge located 1.0 mile upstream Otter Run downstream to inflow of Little Pine Lake</p>	<p>Loyalsock Creek – 3.8 miles; 1.0 mile upstream Sullivan County line downstream to unnamed tributary located 0.9 mile upstream of Plunketts Creek</p> <p>Lycoming Creek – 3.0 miles; 0.5 mile upstream Daugherty Run downstream to 0.1 mile downstream of the SR 0015 bridge (Old Route 15) near Haleeka</p> <p>Muncy Creek – 1.1 miles; 0.3 mile upstream T-650 bridge downstream to Big Run</p> <p>McKEAN: Kinzua Creek – 4.77 miles; from Guffey Road Bridge (Rocky Road) downstream to Allegheny National Forest Boundary near Westline</p> <p>West Branch Tunungwant Creek – 1.2 miles; from T-499 bridge downstream to pipeline crossing near confluence of Gates Hollow</p> <p>POTTER: Allegheny River – 2.7 miles; from Pond Road 0.3 mile downstream of Colesburg downstream to ford 0.3 mile downstream of Prosser Hollow Bridge</p> <p>First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek – 3.9 miles; Rt 872 bridge at Schoolhouse Run downstream to Berge Run</p> <p>SNYDER: Middle Creek – 2.0 miles; 0.3 mile upstream of Pine Swamp Road downstream to 0.6 miles upstream Covered Bridge Road</p> <p>TIOGA: Pine Creek – 3.3 miles; Marsh Creek downstream to Bear Run</p>
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Northeast Region Regulated Trout Waters

<p>Stocked Trout Waters</p> <p>OPENING DAY: APRIL 3</p> <p><i>*These Northeast Region waters flow beyond the counties designated as part of the Regional Opening Day of Trout Season and are included as part of this trout program.</i></p> <p>CARBON: Lizard Creek Mahoning Creek</p>	<p>BRADFORD: Gaylord Creek Little Schrader Creek (confluence with Marsh Creek downstream to mouth) North Branch Sugar Creek (Alparon Park Fairgrounds downstream to mouth) Schrader Creek South Branch Towanda Creek South Creek</p>	<p>Sugar Creek (confluence with South Branch Sugar Creek downstream to SR 0006 in East Troy) Sunfish Pond Towanda Creek (South Ave., T-998 downstream to SR 3001 Bridge) Tuscarora Creek Wysox Creek</p> <p>CARBON: Aquashicola Creek Buckwha Creek Drakes Creek Hickory Run (outlet of Hickory Run Lake downstream to Saylorsville Dam)</p>	<p>Hickory Run Lake Lehigh Canal (Long Run Level near Weissport) Mauch Chunk Creek (outlet Mauch Chunk Lake downstream to upstream face of Lentz Trail (SR 3012) bridge) Nesquehoning Creek</p> <p>● Pohopoco Creek (outlet of Beltzville Lake downstream to Hideaway Hunting and Fishing Club cable across the creek) Sand Spring Run</p>	<p>COLUMBIA: Beaver Run (Moyers Farm downstream to mouth) Briar Creek Fishing Creek (SR 4049 downstream to Light Street) Huntington Creek (Forks Farm downstream to Twin Bridges Park) Little Fishing Creek (Talmar Road (SR 4032) downstream to Evers Grove Road (SR 4021)) Mugser Run Pine Creek Roaring Creek Scotch Run</p>
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South Branch Roaring Creek
West Branch Briar Creek
West Creek
LACKAWANNA:
Aylesworth Creek Lake
Desandis Pond
Eston Wilson Lake
Gardner Creek
Lackawanna River (from Old Stillwater Reservoir downstream to Simpson)
Lehigh River
Merli-Sarnoski Park Lake
Roaring Brook
South Branch Tunkhannock Creek
West Branch Wallenpaupack Creek
LUZERNE:
Big Wapwallopen Creek (Nuangola Road (SR 2042) downstream to county road)
Harvey's Creek
Kitchen Creek (Shady Hill Road (T-559) downstream to mouth)
Lake Frances
Nescopeck Creek
Pine Creek
MONROE:
Brodhead Creek (0.57 mile upstream North 5th Street Bridge downstream to SR 0080 Bridge east of Exit 309)
Buckwha Creek
Bush Kill
Lehigh River
McMichael Creek
Pocono Creek (Flagler Run downstream to McMichael Creek)
Princess Run
Snow Hill Dam
Tobyhanna Creek
Tobyhanna Lake
PIKE:
Bush Kill
Decker Brook (SR 0006 Bridge downstream to lower SGL #183 boundary)
Fairview Lake
Lackawaxen River (county line downstream to mouth)
Lake Loch Lomond
Lake Minisink
Little Bush Kill (lower limit of Lehman Lake club property downstream to upper limit of Bushkill Rod & Gun Club property and Bushkill Falls boundary downstream to mouth)

Lower Lake (Lower Promised Land Lake, including outlet from Upper Lake)
Masthope Creek (Upper SGL #316 boundary downstream to lower SGL #316 boundary)
Middle Branch Bush Kill
Saw Creek (Bushkill Falls Road (SR 2003) downstream to State Forest boundary downstream of Whitaker Road (T-324))
Shohola Creek (SR 0739 downstream to the SGL #180 ford crossing)
Shohola Creek (from the outlet of Shohola Lake downstream to lower boundary of SGL #180)
SULLIVAN:
Elk Creek
Hoagland Branch (confluence with Porter Creek downstream to mouth)
Kings Creek (intersection of Tall Maple Road (T-395) and SR 4008 downstream to mouth)
Little Loyalsock Creek (SR 0087 Bridge south of Dushore downstream to the confluence with Big Bottom Run)
Loyalsock Creek
Mill Creek (Hillsgrove)
Muncy Creek
North Branch Mehoopany Creek
Schrader Creek
West Branch Fishing Creek
SUSQUEHANNA:
Canawacta Creek
East Branch Tunkhannock Creek
East Branch Wyalusing Creek
Fall Brook
Gaylord Creek
Horton Creek
Lackawanna River
Martins Creek
Meshoppen Creek
North Branch Wyalusing Creek
Riley Creek
Salt Lick Creek
Silver Creek
Snake Creek
South Branch Canawacta Creek
Starrucca Creek
Tunkhannock Creek
West Branch Meshoppen Creek (White Creek)
WAYNE:
Dyberry Creek
East Branch Dyberry Creek
Equinunk Creek
Jones Creek
Lackawanna River
Lackawaxen River
Long Pond
Rose Pond Branch
Shehawken Creek

Van Auken Creek
West Branch Dyberry Creek
West Branch Lackawaxen River (from outflow of Prompton Reservoir to mouth)
West Branch Wallenpaupack Creek
WYOMING:
Bowman Creek
Horton Creek
Leonard Creek
Martins Creek
Mehoopany Creek
Meshoppen Creek
North Branch Mehoopany Creek
Oxbow Lake
Riley Creek
South Branch Tunkhannock Creek
Tuscarora Creek
West Branch Meshoppen Creek (White Creek)

Stocked Trout Waters Open to Year-Round Fishing

BRADFORD:
Cooks Pond
Mountain Lake
Sugar Run
CARBON:
Lehigh River (0.33 miles upriver from railroad bridge at Glenn Onoko downriver to Mauch Chunk Creek)
CARBON/LUZERNE:
Francis E. Walter Reservoir (Bear Creek Reservoir)
Lehigh River (Carbon/Luzerne county line from outlet of F. E. Walter Reservoir downstream to confluence with Sandy Run)
COLUMBIA:
Briar Creek Lake
LACKAWANNA:
Lackawanna Lake
LUZERNE:
Frances Slocum Lake
Harvey's Lake (see miscellaneous special regulations on [page 16](#))
Lake Irena
Lake Took A While (Riverlands)
Lily Lake
Moon Lake
Sylvan Lake
MONROE:
Hidden Lake
PIKE:
Lily Pond
Little Mud Pond
SULLIVAN:
Hunters Lake

SUSQUEHANNA:
Quaker Lake
WAYNE:
Duck Harbor Pond
Upper Woods Pond
WYOMING:
Lake Winola
Mehoopany Creek (from confluence with Kasson Brook downstream to confluence of North Fork Mehoopany Creek)

Catch and Release Artificial Lures Only

CARBON:
Hickory Run – 3.12 miles; from the outlet of Saylorville Dam downstream to the mouth
LACKAWANNA:
Roaring Brook – 3.84 miles; from Hollisterville Dam downstream to Elmhurst Reservoir
PIKE:
Toms Creek – 2.17 miles; from the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area boundary downstream to the mouth

Catch and Release Fly-Fishing Only

MONROE:
Bush Kill – 6.1 miles; on the Resica Falls Scout Reservation property except 200 yards on each side of the falls
WAYNE:
Dyberry Creek – 0.87 mile; from 300 meters (.19 mile) downstream from the third bridge on Dug Rd. (SR 4009) upstream of the mouth, downstream to the second bridge on Dug Rd. (SR 4009) upstream from the mouth
WYOMING:
Bowman Creek – 0.8 mile; from SR 0292 downstream to Marsh Creek

Trophy Trout Artificial Lures Only

LACKAWANNA:
Lackawanna River – 4.9 miles; from the Gilmartin Street Bridge in Archbald downstream to the Lackawanna Avenue Bridge (SR 0347) in Olyphant. Excepted is a mid-section area extending .7 mile from the Depot Street Bridge in Jessup downstream to the foot bridge in Robert Mellow Park

Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only

BRADFORD:
Towanda Creek – 1.7 miles; from SR 3001 downstream to Con's Road (T-350)
CARBON:
Mud Run – 2.5 miles; in Hickory Run State Park
LACKAWANNA/WYOMING:
South Branch Tunkhannock Creek – .99 mile; from SR 6 downstream through Keystone College campus
LUZERNE:
Harveys Creek – 1.7 miles; from Jackson Road (T-812) downstream to Pavlick Road (T-497)
Nescopeck Creek – 2.24 miles; from the upstream boundary of State Game Lands #187 downstream to a cable across the stream
MONROE:
McMichael Creek – 2.42 miles; 0.13 km downstream from the Turkey Hill Road (T-416) Bridge downstream to Glenbrook Rd. (SR 2004) Bridge
Tobyhanna Creek – 1 mile; from the confluence of Still Swamp Run, downstream to the PPL service bridge
PIKE:
Dingmans Creek – 1.56 miles; from the base of Deer Leap Falls downstream to Dingmans Falls
SUSQUEHANNA:
Salt Lick Creek – 1.45 miles; from 90 yards downstream from Beaver Creek downstream to boundary of State Game Lands #35
WAYNE:
West Branch Wallenpaupack Creek – 1.74 miles; from 0.6 miles downstream from the Jones Creek confluence downstream to the Callapoose Rd. (SR 3009) bridge

An explanation of each trout regulation is on [pages 20 and 21](#).

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Public Health Advisory 2021 Fish Consumption

HEALTH BENEFITS OF EATING FISH

Fish are nutritious and good to eat. Fish are low in fat, high in protein, and provide substantial human health benefits. Fish provide valuable vitamins and minerals and beneficial oils that are low in saturated fat. Omega-3 fatty acids found in fish are also beneficial, particularly in terms of cardiovascular health. The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends that consumers eat a balanced diet, choosing a variety of foods including fruits and vegetables, foods that are low in trans fat and saturated fat, as well as foods rich in high fiber grains and nutrients. A diet that includes a variety of fish and shellfish can be an important part of a balanced healthy diet. The U.S. FDA, EPA, the American Heart Association, and other nutrition experts recommend eating two meals (12 oz.) of fish per week. Following these advisories means that you should feel comfortable making one of those meals (up to 8 oz.) a recreationally caught Pennsylvania sport fish.

CONTAMINANTS IN FISH

While most recreationally caught sport fish in Pennsylvania are safe to eat, chemicals such as mercury and PCBs have been found in some fish from certain waters. While the levels of these unavoidable chemical contaminants are usually low, they could potentially be a health concern to pregnant and breast-feeding women, women of childbearing age, children, and individuals whose diet consists of a high percentage of fish.

Long lasting contaminants such as PCBs, chlordane, and mercury build up in your body over time. It may take months or years of regularly eating contaminated fish to build up amounts that are a health concern. Health problems that may result from the contaminants found in fish range from small changes in health that are hard to detect to birth defects and cancer. Mothers who eat highly contaminated fish for many years before becoming pregnant may have children who are slower to develop and learn. The meal advice in this advisory is intended to protect children from these potential developmental problems. Adults are less likely to have health problems at the low levels that affect children. If you follow this advisory over your lifetime, you will minimize your exposure and reduce health risks associated with contaminants in fish.

INTRODUCTION TO FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

It is important to note that we are not recommending that you stop eating sport caught fish, except where “Do Not Eat” is shown in the advisory listing. When properly prepared, eating fish regularly offers important health benefits as a good choice to replace high fat foods. You will gain those benefits if you follow the sport fish consumption advisory carefully to: choose safer places to fish; pick safer species to eat; trim and cook your catch correctly; and follow the recommended meal frequencies. Using this advice, you will reduce your exposure to possible contaminants.

Consumption advisories provide guidance to individuals or segments of the population that are at greater risk from exposure to contaminants in fish. Advisories are not regulatory standards but are recommendations intended to provide additional information of particular interest to high-risk groups. These advisories apply only to recreationally caught sport fish in Pennsylvania, not commercial fish. The FDA establishes the legal standards for contaminants in food sold commercially, including fish.

STATEWIDE ADVISORY

Pennsylvania has issued a general, statewide health advisory for recreationally caught sport fish. That advice

is that you eat no more than one meal (1/2 pound) per week of sport fish caught in the state's waterways. This general advice was issued to protect against eating large amounts of fish that have not been tested or that may contain unidentified contaminants.

HOW TO USE THIS ADVISORY

Follow the general, statewide one meal per week advisory to limit your exposure to contaminants. To determine if more protective advice applies to the fish you have caught, find the locations and species of fish you've caught in the tables that follow. Find the meal advice for the fish you've caught. “Do Not Eat” means no one should eat those fish because of very high contamination. The other groups (“Two meals a Month”, “One Meal a Month”, “One Meal Every Two Months”) are advice for how often to eat a fish meal.

One meal is assumed to be 1/2 pound of fish (8 oz. before cooking) for a 150-pound person. The meal advice is equally protective for larger people who eat larger meals and smaller people who eat smaller meals.

People who regularly eat sport fish, women of childbearing age, and children are particularly susceptible to contaminants that build up over time. If you fall into one of these categories, you should be especially careful to space fish meals out according to the advisory tables that follow. Your body can get rid of some contaminants over time. Spacing the meals out helps prevent the contaminants from building up to harmful levels in the body. For example, if the fish you eat is in the “One Meal a Month Group”, wait a month before eating another meal of fish from any restricted category.

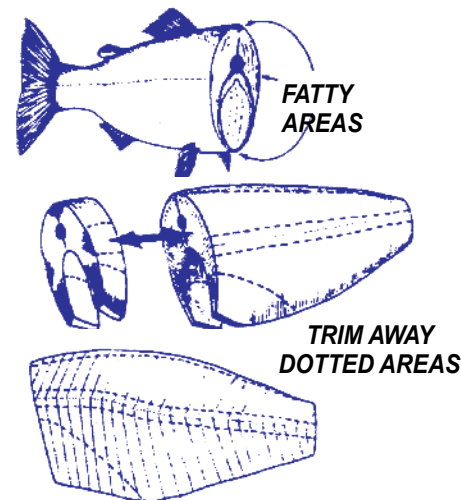
Women beyond their childbearing years and men generally face fewer health risks from these contaminants. However, it is recommended that you also follow the advisory to reduce your total exposure to contaminants. For these groups, it is the total number of meals that you eat during the year that becomes important and many of those meals can be eaten during a few months of the year. If most of the fish you eat are from the “One Meal a Month” category, you should not exceed 12 meals per year.

Sometimes, anglers catch fish with external growths, sores, or other lesions. Such abnormalities generally result from viral or bacterial infections and may occasionally be caused by exposure to certain chemical contaminants. The appearance of viral or bacterial infections in fish may be unsightly, but there is no evidence to suggest that these infections pose a threat to consumers of these fish. Whether or not to eat such fish is a matter of personal choice.

CLEANING AND COOKING YOUR FISH

PCBs and most other organic contaminants usually build up in a fish's fat deposits and just underneath the skin. By removing the skin and fat before cooking, you can reduce the levels of these chemicals. Mercury, however, collects in the fish's muscle and cannot be reduced by cleaning and cooking methods. To reduce PCBs and other organics:

- Remove all skin.
- Slice off fat belly meat along the bottom of the fish.
- Cut away any fat above the fish's backbone.
- Cut away the V-shaped wedge of fat along the lateral line on each side of the fish.
- Bake or broil trimmed fish on a rack or grill so some of the remaining fat drips away.
- Discard any drippings. Do not eat them or use them for cooking other foods or in preparing other sauces.



IMPORTANT: You must follow these cleaning and cooking directions. The meal advice is for eating skinned and trimmed fish.

Also, remember that larger and older fish tend to collect more contaminants, and fatty fish (such as Channel Catfish, carp, and eels) tend to collect PCBs and other organic chemicals. Therefore, eating smaller, younger fish and avoiding fatty species can help limit your exposure. Your exposure depends not only on levels in the fish, but also the amount of fish you eat. The consumption of any fish from contaminated waters is a matter of personal choice.

Trout stocked from Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission state fish hatcheries are subject to the blanket one-meal-per-week consumption advisory that applies to recreationally caught sport fish in Pennsylvania.

Snapping Turtle Consumption Advice: Snapping Turtle meat has been found to contain only small amounts of PCBs and is safe to eat without restrictions. Snapping Turtles do retain PCBs in their fat and internal organs. If you choose to eat Snapping Turtles, you can reduce your exposure by carefully trimming away all fat and internal organs and discarding them before cooking the meat or making soup.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The advisory listing was current at the time this summary went to press. Fish consumption advisories may have been issued or lifted since that time. Notice of such actions has been released to the public through press releases.

For further information or the most current advice, contact:

PA Department of Environmental Protection:
717-787-9637, website: www.dep.pa.gov. Questions concerning current advisory listings, waters sampled, sampling methods.

PA Department of Health: 717-787-3550,
website: www.health.pa.gov.

Questions about effects of chemicals on human health.

Fish & Boat Commission: 814-359-5147,
website: www.fishandboat.com.

Questions about effects of chemicals on fisheries, current advisory listings.

2021 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES

●=NEW ADDITION ●=CHANGE

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Belmont Lake (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Rock Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Beltzville Lake (Beltzville State Park) (Carbon Co.)	Entire lake	Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Brady's Lake (Monroe Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel	6 meals/year	Mercury
		Yellow Perch	1 meal/month	Mercury
Broadhead Creek (Monroe Co.)	Entire basin	Rock Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Bushkill Creek (Monroe and Pike Co.)	Entire basin	American Eel, All suckers	2 meals/month	Mercury
Chester Creek (Delaware and Chester Co.)	Confluence of West Branch Chester Ck. to mouth	Channel Catfish, American Eel	2 meals/month	Mercury
Darby Creek (Delaware and Philadelphia Co.)	Entire basin	Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Delaware River	Source to Trenton, NJ-Morrisville, PA bridge	Rock Bass, Walleye over 17"	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Smallmouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Delaware Estuary, including the tidal portion of all PA tributaries and the Schuylkill River to the Fairmount Dam (Bucks, Philadelphia, and Delaware Co.)	Trenton, NJ-Morrisville, PA Bridge to PA/DE border	White Perch, Flathead Catfish, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
		Striped Bass: over 28"	1 meal/month	PCB
		Carp	6 meals/year	PCB
		American Eel	Do Not Eat	PCB
Hickory Lake (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Maskenozha (Pike Co.)	Entire lake	Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Towhee (Bucks Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Wallenpaupack (Pike and Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Walleye	1 meal/month	Mercury
Lehigh River (Northampton Co.)	Confluence of Saucon Creek to mouth	Carp, American Eel	1 meal/month	PCB
Little Bushkill Creek (Pike Co.)	Lake Maskenozha to mouth	American Eel	2 meals/month	Mercury
Little Neshaminy Creek (Bucks Co.)	Entire basin	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Long Pond (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Walleye	1 meal/month	Mercury
Marsh Creek Lake (Chester Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Miller Pond (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel, Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
		Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
● Pennypack Creek (Montgomery and Philadelphia Co.)	Entire basin	American Eel	1 meal/month	PCB
Promised Land Lake (Promised Land State Park) (Pike Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Prompton Reservoir (West Branch Lackawaxen River) (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Red Clay Creek (Chester Co.)	Entire basin	Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
		All species	3 meals/year	PCB, DDT, Dioxins, Chlorinated-Pesticides
Schuylkill River (Schuylkill Co.)	Confluence of Mill Creek at Port Carbon to Auburn Dam	Trout	1 meal/month	PCB
Schuylkill River (Schuylkill and Berks Co.)	Confluence of Mahanion Creek at Landingville to Kernsville Dam	Brown Bullhead, All suckers	1 meal/month	PCB
Schuylkill River (Berks Co.)	Kernsville Dam to Maiden Creek	All suckers	1 meal/month	PCB
Schuylkill River (Berks, Chester, and Montgomery Co.)	Confluence of Maiden Creek to Black Rock Dam above Phoenixville	All suckers	1 meal/month	PCB
		Carp, Channel Catfish	6 meals/year	PCB
Schuylkill River (Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Co.)	Black Rock Dam to Fairmount Dam in Philadelphia	Carp, American Eel, All suckers, Channel Catfish, Flathead Catfish, Corbicula (Asiatic clam*)	Do Not Eat	PCB
			1 meal/month	PCB
Schuylkill River (Berks, Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Co.)	Confluence of Maiden Creek to Fairmount Dam	American Eel	Do Not Eat	PCB
		All suckers	1 meal/month	PCB
Shohola Lake (Pike Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Stairway Pond (Pike Co.)	Entire pond	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tobyhanna Creek (Carbon and Monroe Co.)	Pocono Lake Dam to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
West Branch Brandywine Creek (Chester Co.)	From business Rt. 30 (Lincoln Highway) in Coatesville to confluence of Buck Run	American Eel	1 meal/month	PCB
West Branch Schuylkill River (Schuylkill Co.)	Entire basin	Brook Trout	1 meal/month	PCB
White Clay Creek (Chester Co.)	Entire basin	American Eel	2 meals/month	Mercury
White Oak Pond Lake (Wayne Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury

* The harvest of live mussels and clams in Pennsylvania is prohibited.

●=NEW ADDITION ●=CHANGE

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Beechwood Lake (Tioga Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	● 1 meal/month	Mercury
Black Moshannon State Park Lake (Centre Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel, Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Bearwallow Pond (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Chain Pickerel	2 meals/month	Mercury
Chemung River (Bradford Co.)	NY/PA border to mouth	Channel Catfish	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Smallmouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Conestoga River (Lancaster Co.)	Slackwater to mouth	Rock Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Cowanesque River and Reservoir (Tioga Co.)	Cowanesque River Mouth to PA/NY border	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Black Crappie, Yellow Perch, Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Elk Lake (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Chain Pickerel	2 meals/month	Mercury
First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek-George B. Stevenson Dam (Sinnemahoning State Park) (Cameron and Potter Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek (Cameron Co.)	George B. Stevenson Dam to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Francis Slocum Lake (Luzerne Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
● Hamilton Lake (Tioga Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
● Hammond Lake (Tioga Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Hunters Lake (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	All species	2 meals/month	Mercury
Jacks Creek (Mifflin Co.)	Paintersville Bridge to mouth	Bluegill, Rock Bass, Fallfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Kettle Creek Lake (Kettle Creek State Park) (Clinton Co.)	Entire lake	Black Crappie, Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Largemouth Bass	● 1 meal/month	Mercury
Kettle Creek (Clinton Co.)	Alvin R. Bush Dam to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lackawanna Lake (Lackawanna State Park) (Lackawanna Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Jean (UNT Kitchen Cr.) (Ricketts Glen State Park) (Sullivan and Luzerne Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel, Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
		Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Makoma (Mill Cr.) (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Winola (Wyoming Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Laurel Lake (Cumberland Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lily Lake (Luzerne Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Little Pine Creek (Clinton Co.)	Entire basin	Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury

FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Logan Branch (Centre Co.)	Axemann to mouth	Brown Trout	1 meal/month	PCB
Lopez Pond (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lyman Run Reservoir (Potter Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Maple Lake (Lackawanna Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel	2 meals/month	Mercury
McWilliams Reservoir (Northumberland and Columbia Co.)	Entire reservoir	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Mountain Mud Pond (Merri-Samoski Park)(Lackawanna Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Pine Creek (Tioga Co.)	Confluence of Painter Run to confluence of Fourmile Run near Colton Point State Park	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Shumans Lake (Loyalsock Creek) (Sullivan Co.)	Entire lake	Chain Pickerel	2 meals/month	Mercury
Silver Lake (Susquehanna Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Steven Foster Lake (Bradford Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Sugar Creek (Bradford Co.)	Confluence of Bailey Run to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Sunfish Pond (Bradford Co.)	Entire pond	Largemouth Bass, Yellow Perch	2 meals/month	Mercury
Susquehanna River (Susquehanna Co.)	Entire section in PA from the NY border above Starrucca Creek to the NY border below Great Bend	Smallmouth Bass, Fallfish	2 meals/month	Mercury
Susquehanna River (Bradford and Wyoming Co.)	NY border above Sayre to PA Route 92 bridge at Falls	Walleye, Smallmouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
		Channel Catfish, Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Susquehanna River (Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, and Montour Co.)	PA Route 92 bridge at Falls to confluence with West Branch	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Channel Catfish, Quillback, Carp, Walleye	1 meal/month	PCB
Susquehanna River (Snyder, Northumberland, Juniata, Perry, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, and Lancaster Co.)	West Branch to PA/MD border	Channel Catfish over 20", Flathead Catfish over 30"	1 meal/month	PCB, Mercury, PCB
Tioga Reservoir (Tioga Co.)	Entire Reservoir	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Towanda Creek (Bradford Co.)	Confluence of Schrader Creek to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Trindle Spring Run (locally Silver Spring Run) (Cumberland Co.)	Silver Spring Meeting House to mouth (approx. 1 mile)	All trout	1 meal/month	PCB
Tunkhannock Creek (Wyoming Co.)	Confluence of South Branch to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tuscarora Creek (Juniata Co.)	SR 3008 bridge above Port Royal to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
West Branch Susquehanna River (Clinton, Lycoming, Union, and Northumberland Co.)	Bald Eagle Creek to confluence with Susquehanna River	Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
White Deer Creek (Clinton, Centre, and Union Co.)	Entire basin	Brown Trout	2 meals/month	Mercury
Wyalusing Creek (Bradford Co.)	SR 0706 bridge at Camptown to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Yellow Breeches Creek (Cumberland Co.)	SR 3017 bridge at Huntsdale to confluence of Spruce Run	Brown Trout	1 meal/month	PCB

●=NEW ADDITION ●=CHANGE

OHIO RIVER BASIN

●=NEW ADDITION ●=CHANGE

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Allegheny River (McKean Co.)	Confluence of Potato Creek to PA/NY border	Smallmouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Allegheny Res. (Warren and McKean Co.)	Entire lake	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
● Allegheny River (Warren, Forest, Venango, Clarion, and Armstrong Co.)	● Kinzua Dam to Lock & Dam 7	Smallmouth Bass, Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Allegheny River (Armstrong Co.)	Pool 6 - Lock & Dam 7 to Lock & Dam 6	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Allegheny River (Armstrong Co.)	Pool 5 - Lock & Dam 6 to Lock & Dam 5	Carp, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Allegheny River (Armstrong and Allegheny Co.)	Pool 4 - Lock & Dam 5 to Lock & Dam 4	Carp, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Allegheny River (Allegheny Co.)	Pool 3 - Lock & Dam 4 to Lock & Dam 3	Carp, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Allegheny River (Allegheny Co.)	Pool 2 - Lock & Dam 3 to Lock & Dam 2	Carp, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Allegheny River (Allegheny Co.)	Lock & Dam 2 to Montgomery Lock & Dam on the Ohio River	See Ohio River (Allegheny & Beaver Co.)		
Beaver River (Lawrence and Beaver Co.)	Confl. of Mahoning and Shenango Rivers to mouth	Carp	Do Not Eat	PCB
		Smallmouth Bass, Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
Beaver Run Reservoir (Westmoreland Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Brokenstraw Creek (Warren Co.)	Confluence of Hare Creek to mouth	All suckers, Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Chapman Dam Reservoir (Warren Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Chartiers Creek and Little Chartiers Creek (Allegheny and Washington Co.)	Chartiers Creek - Canonsburg to mouth L. Chartiers Creek - Canonsburg Lake Dam to mouth	Largemouth Bass Carp	1 meal/month Do Not Eat	PCB PCB
		Smallmouth Bass	6 meals/year	PCB
Clarion River (Clarion Co.)	Confl. of Canoe Creek above Callensburg to confl. of Turkey Run	Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Clarion River (Clarion, Clearfield, and Elk Co.)	Entire basin upstream of Piney Dam	● Smallmouth Bass, Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Conemaugh R. (Indiana and Westmoreland Co.)	Conemaugh Lake Dam to mouth	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Conewango Creek (Warren Co.)	NY/PA border to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Conneaut Lake (Crawford Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
		Northern Pike	1 meal/month	Mercury
Crystal Lake (Crawford Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	1 meal/month	Mercury
Dunkard Creek (Greene Co.)	Confluence of Toms Run to confluence of Roberts Run	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Dunkard Creek (Greene Co.)	SR 2021 bridge to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
East Branch Lake (E. Br. Clarion R.) (Elk Co.)	Entire lake	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Eaton Reservoir (Erie Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Edinboro Lake (Erie Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
French Creek (Erie, Crawford, Mercer, and Venango Co.)	Entire mainstem	Smallmouth Bass, Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
● Geneva Swamp (Crawford Co.)	Entire marsh	Bowfin	1 meal/month	Mercury
Justus Lake (Venango Co.)	Entire lake	Smallmouth Bass, Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Lake Canadota (Crawford Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake LeBoeuf (Erie Co.)	Entire lake	Muskellunge	1 meal/month	Mercury
		Largemouth Bass, Carp	2 meals/month	Mercury
Lake Pleasant (Erie Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	● 2 meals/month	Mercury
Mahoning River (Lawrence Co.)	Entire portion in PA	Carp	6 meals/year	PCB
		Channel Catfish	Do Not Eat	PCB
Monongahela River (Fayette and Greene Co.)	Point Marion Lock & Dam to Maxwell Locks & Dam	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Monongahela River (Fayette and Washington Co.)	Pool 4 - Maxwell Locks & Dam to Locks & Dam 4	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Monongahela River (Allegheny, Washington, and Westmoreland Co.)	Pool 3 - Locks & Dam 4 to Locks & Dam 3	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Monongahela River (Allegheny Co.)	Pool 2 (Braddock Pool)- Locks & Dam 3 to Locks & Dam 2	Carp	1 meal/month	PCB
Monongahela River (Allegheny Co.)	From Locks & Dam 2 to the Montgomery Locks & Dam on the Ohio River	See Ohio River (Allegheny & Beaver Co.)		
Ohio River (Allegheny and Beaver Co.)	From Lock & Dam 2 on the Monongahela River and Lock & Dam 2 on the Allegheny River to the Montgomery Lock & Dam Based on advisories issued by Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission	Freshwater Drum, Spotted Bass, Largemouth Bass, Black Crappie, Smallmouth Bass, White Crappie, Sauger, Walleye	1 meal/month	PCB
		All suckers, Flathead Catfish, Hybrid-Striped Bass, White Bass, Channel Catfish	6 meals/year	PCB
		Carp	Do Not Eat	PCB
Ohio River (Beaver Co.)	From Montgomery Locks & Dam to the state border. Based on recommendation from the Ohio River Consumption Advisory Workgroup	All suckers, Flathead Catfish, Black Crappie, White Crappie, Largemouth Bass, Spotted Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Sauger, Walleye, Freshwater Drum	1 meal/month	PCB
		Channel Catfish under 18", Carp, Hybrid Striped Bass, White Bass	6 meals/year	PCB
		Channel Catfish over 18"	Do Not Eat	PCB
Oil Creek (Venango Co.)	SR 1004 bridge at Petroleum Center to mouth	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Shenango River (Mercer and Lawrence Co.)	Pymatuning Dam to Shenango Reservoir	Channel Catfish	2 meals/month	Mercury
Shenango River (Mercer and Lawrence Co.)	Shenango Reservoir Dam to mouth	All species	Do Not Eat	PCB
Sugar Lake (Crawford Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass, Chain Pickerel	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tamarack Lake (Crawford Co.)	Entire lake	Muskellunge	1 meal/month	Mercury
		Walleye	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tenmile Creek (Washington and Greene Co.)	Entire basin	Freshwater Drum	1 meal/month	Mercury
Tionesta Creek (Warren and Forest Co.)	SR 0666 bridge at Henrys Mills to Tionesta Res. Dam	Smallmouth Bass, All suckers	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tionesta Reservoir (Forest Co.)	Entire lake	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Traverse Creek (Beaver Co.)	Source to dam in Raccoon State Park	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Tunungwant Creek (McKean Co.)	Confluence of East and West branches to PA/NY border	Carp, All suckers	2 meals/month	Mercury
Union City Reservoir (Erie Co.)	Entire lake	Largemouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
West Branch Caldwell Creek (Warren Co.)	Entire basin	Brown Trout	2 meals/month	Mercury
Youghiogheny Lake (Fayette/Somerset Co.)	Entire lake	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury
Youghiogheny River (Fayette and Somerset Co.)	Youghiogheny Lake Dam to confluence of Lick Run	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury

LAKE ERIE BASIN

Water Body	Area Under Advisory	Species	Meal Frequency	Contaminant
Lake Erie (Erie Co.)	Open waters	Walleye, Coho Salmon*, Steelhead* (Rainbow Trout), Brown Trout*, Smallmouth Bass, White Perch, White Bass, Lake Whitefish, Carp under 20", Freshwater Drum, Lake Trout under 30", and Channel Catfish	1 meal/month	PCB
		Carp over 20", Lake Trout over 30"	Do Not Eat	PCB
Lake Erie (Erie Co.)	Presque Isle Bay	Smallmouth Bass, Northern Pike, White Perch, Freshwater Drum, Bowfin, Carp, Coho Salmon*, Steelhead* (Rainbow Trout), Brown Trout*	1 meal/month	PCB
Conneaut Creek (Erie Co.)	SR 0215 bridge to PA/OH border	Smallmouth Bass	2 meals/month	Mercury

* Salmon and trout are migratory. They may be found seasonally in Presque Isle Bay or Lake Erie tributary streams. Trout, salmon, and other fish, whether caught in the lake or tributaries, should be treated as Lake Erie fish.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

There are currently no advisories for the Potomac River Basin.

However, the statewide advisory of 1 meal per week does apply to all waters throughout the Commonwealth including the Potomac River Basin.

Recognizing and Reporting POLLUTION or DISTURBANCE of Waterways

POLLUTION or DISTURBANCE of any waterway or watershed is a serious violation of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Code that must be recognized and reported to a Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission region law enforcement office. The law provides for criminal penalties for pollution or disturbances.

POLLUTION is an introduction into any waterway of anything that "might" harm or kill fish. Examples of "pollutants" are: Electricity, explosives, sediment runoff, sewage, insecticides, poisons, high volumes of extremely hot water, liquid concrete or cement, paint, chemicals, petroleum products like gasoline or oil, brine runoff from gas or water well drilling, and manufacturing waste. Common pollution indicators are: Dead fish including

crayfish, frogs, and any other types of aquatic life; strange odors like manure, sewage, or chemicals; muddy, cloudy, or discolored water; shiny, oily sheen on water's surface; foamy material floating on the surface; and extremely muddy water.

DISTURBANCE of waterways or watersheds includes any alteration of a waterway, its banks, bed, or fish habitat that "might" cause damage to or kill fish. Common disturbance indicators are: Removal of gravel from stream beds; earth-moving in or along a waterway; dragging logs across stream banks and through stream beds; installing pipes or culverts; building or installing bridges; making roadways through or along a stream; draining a waterway, wetland, or watershed; or changing

the channel flow of a waterway. Various types of permits are required for any such work.

If you see anything suspected to be a pollution or disturbance of any waterway, regardless of how seemingly insignificant, report it immediately by calling the local Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission region law enforcement office listed on [page 3](#) of this publication or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection at 1-800-541-2050 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week).



CALLING ALL PENNSYLVANIA ANGLERS!

We need your help. Pennsylvania is home to two giant salamanders, the Eastern Hellbender and the Common Mudpuppy. Both species are regularly found by anglers, often caught accidentally on fishing hooks or in minnow traps. Anglers have a great opportunity to help herpetologists figure out the distribution and status of these species by simply taking a picture of any specimens encountered and e-mailing the picture, date, time, and location of the observation to info@machac.org.

The Common Mudpuppy is found in the Ohio River and Lake Erie Drainages, in the western third of Pennsylvania. Mudpuppies have large, feathery gills on either side of the head. Adults grow to 19 inches in length.

The Eastern Hellbender was historically found in the Susquehanna and Ohio Drainages, covering two-thirds of Pennsylvania. Hellbenders do not have external gills as adults and look wrinkled due to skin folds used for respiration. Adults grow to 29 inches in length.



Common Mudpuppy

Eastern Hellbender



Family Fishing Programs

are educational programs designed for families with little or no fishing experience. Families will learn basic fishing skills and have an opportunity to practice those skills while fishing together during the program. In addition to family fishing, there are specialized programs for family ice fishing, family fly fishing, and a SMART angler program for youth between the ages of 8 and 12. For a current listing of scheduled programs, visit:

www.fishandboat.com



2022 FISHING DATES* Commonwealth Inland Waters

Regional Opening Day of Trout:** April 2, 2022
Statewide Opening Day of Trout: April 16, 2022
Opening Day of Walleye/Sauger: May 7, 2022
Opening Day of Bass: June 18, 2022
Extended Trout Season: September 6, 2022

*Dates subject to change by regulation until publication of the 2022 PA Fishing Summary.

**18 southeastern counties

Pennsylvania's Best Fishing Waters is a program established by the Commission, using the expertise and knowledge of its fisheries biologists, to highlight statewide locations for different categories of fish to assist anglers in knowing the prime fishing hotspots. Confirmed by survey catch rates and the availability of public access, the program waters offered are provided to help increase anglers' success and convenient access to this information. **You deserve the best!**



www.PaBestFishing.com

2021 FISH-FOR-FREE DAYS!

May 30 and July 4

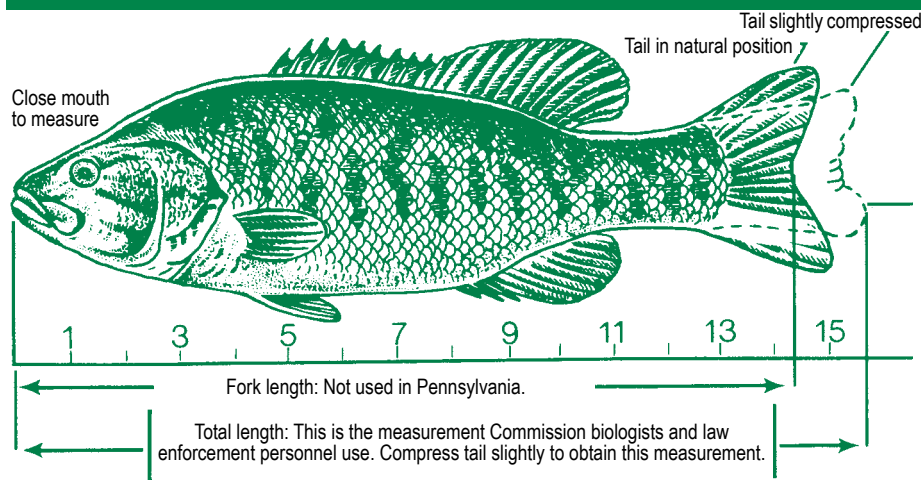
No fishing license is needed to fish on either of these days. It's a great way to introduce someone to the world of fishing. Check the Commission's website for more information. Remember that all other regulations apply.

Fish-For-Free Days



May 30 & July 4, 2021

HOW TO MEASURE A FISH



This booklet is a summary of the laws and regulations applicable to fish and fishing in Pennsylvania in effect or proposed as of October 1, 2020. It is not, nor is it intended to portray, a verbatim reproduction of the text of the laws and regulations. Users are advised that regulations summarized in this book are subject to changes, which, as made, are printed in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. Official text is found in 58 Pa. Code and online at: www.pacodeandbulletin.gov. For detailed and up-to-date information, contact the nearest office of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission.

This publication is partially paid for through the sale of advertising. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission neither endorses products or services listed nor accepts any liability arising from the use of listed products or services.

Federal and state laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religious creed, ancestry, national origin, age, sex, or disability. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission is an equal opportunity employer, and it complies with applicable federal and Pennsylvania nondiscrimination laws and regulations. In addition, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission receives federal aid in sport fish restoration and boating enhancement. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, contact the Human Resources Office, PA Fish and Boat Commission, P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000, or the U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20420.

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with 25 or more members?

www.dunhamssports.com/sportsmen

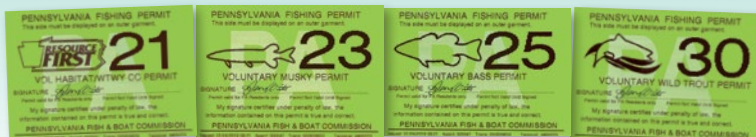


20-P-219

2021 VOLUNTARY PERMITS

Voluntary Permits are designed to help maintain funding levels for several key fishing-related programs. Revenues generated from the sale of these permits will be reinvested into the Habitat/Waterways Conservation, Musky, Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters, or Bass programs (see page 5).

The Wild Trout & Enhanced Waters Permit does not meet the requirement to fish for trout in Pennsylvania waters.



www.fishandboat.com

PENNSYLVANIA BOATING HANDBOOK



APPLICATION FOR A PERMANENT BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE

To obtain a Boating Safety Certificate, complete and mail the form below or complete and mail the online form at www.fishandboat.com.
✓ Please check the appropriate box.

☐ **TEMPORARY to PERMANENT:** If you were issued a temporary certificate, and wish to obtain a permanent certificate, **submit this form, a copy of your temporary certificate and payment of \$10.00.**

☐ **DUPLICATE or REPLACEMENT:** If you already have a Permanent PA Boating Safety Education Certificate and are applying for a duplicate certificate, **submit this form and payment of \$5.00.**

☐ **OTHER CERTIFICATIONS:** If you have a certificate from the **U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary**, the **U.S. Power Squadron**, or have taken a **NASBLA (National Association of State Boating Law Administrators) Approved Course** but do not have a PA Boating Safety Education Certificate, **submit this form, the certificate, and payment of \$10.00.** Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you want your original certificate returned.

CURRENT INFORMATION *Please PRINT*

PA Certificate No. (If Known) # _____

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial) _____

MAILING ADDRESS (Street or P.O. Box No.) _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

BIRTH DATE (Mo.) / (Day) / (Yr.) PHONE (Daytime) _____

PLACE A "✓" IN THE BLOCK BEHIND THE APPROPRIATE SELECTIONS.

Hair Color ✓				Eye Color ✓				Gender ✓	
Brown		Black		Brown		Gray		Male	
Blond		Red		Green		Other		Female	
Gray		Other		Blue					



Number of Certificates Ordered: _____ Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

Check or Money Order # _____ Make Check Payable to: PA Fish and Boat Commission

Type of Credit Card _____ Credit Card # _____

Exp. Date (ex. 05/2021) _____ Please allow 4 to 6 weeks to receive your permanent certificate.

Send to: PA Fish and Boat Commission • Bureau of Outreach, Education, and Marketing • PO Box 67000 • Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000

I hereby certify, under penalty of law, that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I understand that submission of false information in connection with this official application may be subject to criminal penalties under 18 Pa. C.S. Ch. 49 and 30 Pa. C.S. Ch. 9.

Applicant's Signature or Parental Signature if Applicant is Younger than 18 Years of Age _____

- **Commission Boating Course Hotline**
1-888-PAFISH-1 (1-888-723-4741)
- **Boat Registration (866) 262-8734**

- **Law Enforcement (717) 705-7861**

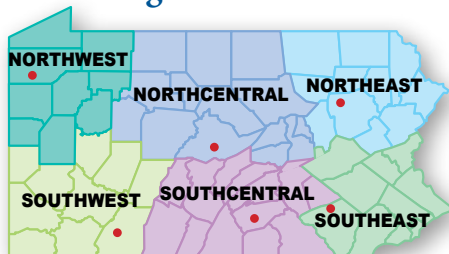
Visit the Commission's website for more information: www.fishandboat.com

PLEASE NOTE: This information was prepared to provide boaters with information they need to know when operating watercraft on Pennsylvania waterways. It reviews the Commission's boating regulations and includes information and tips to follow while boating. It does not present the actual laws and regulations. This handbook is the text for the Commission's Pennsylvania Basic Boating eight-hour boating course.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission receives federal aid in sport fish restoration and boating enhancement. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 509 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin or handicap. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any Commission program, activity, or at a Commission facility, please write to: PA Fish and Boat Commission, Human Resource Office, P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000, or Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Persons with disabilities who wish to participate in a Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission program and who anticipate the need for special accommodations should telephone (717) 705-7833. This publication is available on our website at www.fishandboat.com and may also be obtained as a computer file (alternate accessible format) by contacting the phone number above. Persons using a TTY should dial Pennsylvania Relay telephone number 711 to contact us.

PFBC Law Enforcement Region Offices



Northwest Region

11528 State Highway 98 • Meadville, PA 16335

Ph. 814-337-0444 Fax 814-337-0579

Counties: Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren.

Southwest Region

236 Lake Road • Somerset, PA 15501

Ph. 814-445-8974 Fax 814-445-3497

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland.

Northcentral Region

595 East Rolling Ridge Drive • Bellefonte, PA 16823

Ph. 814-359-5250 Fax 814-359-5254

Counties: Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Jefferson, Lycoming, McKean, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, Union.

Southcentral Region

1704 Pine Road • Newville, PA 17241

Ph. 717-486-7087 Fax 717-486-8227

Counties: Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry, York.

Northeast Region

5566 Main Road • Sweet Valley, PA 18656

Ph. 570-477-5717 Fax 570-477-3221

Counties: Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

Southeast Region

P.O. Box 9 • Elm, PA 17521

Ph. 717-626-0228 Fax 717-626-0486

Counties: Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill.

For More Information:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AUXILIARY:
www.cgaux.org/boatinged

UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRONS:
www.americasboatingcourse.com

AMERICAN SAILING ASSOCIATION:
www.asa.com

AMERICAN RED CROSS:
www.redcross.org

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION:
www.americancanoe.org



Boaters who have a need to communicate with a Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Waterways Conservation Officer should contact the appropriate region office. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.



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The Outdoor Shop

Purchase fishing licenses, trout stamps, subscriptions, boat registration renewals, launch permits, and more— All Online!

www.fishandboat.com

INTERACTIVE MAPS ONLINE!

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission maintains up-to-date maps at

www.fishandboat.com



Produced under a grant from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund, administered by the U.S. Coast Guard.



11/2020

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission

The PFBC is responsible for promoting fishing and boating, and regulating and enforcing fishing and boating laws and regulations in Pennsylvania. Established in 1866, the PFBC is primarily funded by Pennsylvania's boaters and anglers through boat registration fees and fishing license revenues.

Pennsylvania's Boating Opportunities

Pennsylvania provides nearly unlimited opportunities for the recreational boater. The Commonwealth has over 85,000 miles of rivers and streams ranging from headwaters to major river systems. It has 76 natural lakes that provide 5,266 acres of flat water. An additional 2,300 constructed impoundments provide another 200,000 acres of boatable waters. Lake Erie has 63 plus miles of shoreline and 735 square miles of waters within Pennsylvania's boundaries. The Delaware River provides 56 miles of tidal waters within Pennsylvania and access to the Atlantic Ocean.

The number of recreational boats on Pennsylvania waters continues to increase. In 1982, fewer than 200,000 boats were registered. In 2011, there were more than 332,000 registered boats. Over half of the registered boats in the Commonwealth are less than 16 feet in length. Pennsylvania is primarily a small-boat state. However, all kinds of boating are popular, from whitewater rafting on the Youghiogheny River to powerboating on the lower Delaware River.

Pennsylvania Water Trails

Pennsylvania Water Trails are boat routes suitable for canoes, kayaks, and some motorized watercraft. Like conventional trails, water trails are recreational corridors between specific locations. Water trails are comprised of access points, boat launches, day use sites, and, in some cases, overnight camping areas. From ripples to rapids, paddling these aquatic highways can be a great adventure. To view maps for the statewide network of water trails, visit www.fishandboat.com.



Boat Motors and Hull Types

MOTORS

There are four primary types of boat motors:

1. **Outboard motors** vary in size and clamp onto the transom. The whole motor pivots on its mounting to aim the wash and steer



the boat. The boat turns in the opposite direction that the tiller arm is pushed. Electric motors are outboards.

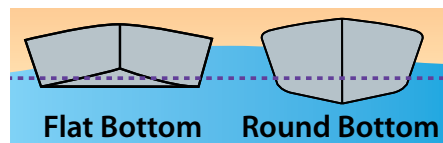
2. **Inboard/outboard (or sterndrive) motors** are bolted inboard, at the stern, with the drive unit through the transom.
3. **Inboard motors** are mounted lower in the boat and farther forward than an inboard/outboard. A rudder is used to steer.
4. **Jet motors** use an engine to pump water through a nozzle at the stern, which pivots to steer the boat.

Many Pennsylvania lakes have specific motor-type and horsepower limitations.

BOAT HULL TYPES

There are two basic types of boat hulls:

1. **Planing hulls** are flat-bottomed and skim across the water.
2. **Displacement hulls** have round bottoms and plow through the water. They are more stable but not as fast as planing hull boats.



Most boats are a compromise between planing and displacement hulls (deep-V, modified-V, cathedral, etc.). There are also multiple-hulled boats such as catamarans and pontoons.

Boating Terminology

- Aft**- near or at the stern of the boat.
Beam- the width of a boat, also the direction at right angles to the centerline of a vessel.
Bilge- the lowest point of a boat's interior hull.
Bow- the forward part (toward the front) of a boat.

Draft- the vertical distance from the waterline to the lowest point of the keel; it is the minimum depth of water in which a vessel will float.

Forward- aboard a boat, the direction to the front, to the bow.

Freeboard- the vertical distance from the waterline to the gunwale.

Gunwale- the upper edge of the side of a boat.

Hull- the structural body of the boat; does not include superstructure, masts or rigging.

Keel- the main structural member of a boat; its backbone; the lateral area beneath the hull that helps to provide stability and reduce the sideways drift of a boat.

Life Jacket- also known as a personal flotation device, vest, or preserver.

Port- looking toward the bow, the left side of the boat.

Starboard- looking toward the bow, the right side of the boat.

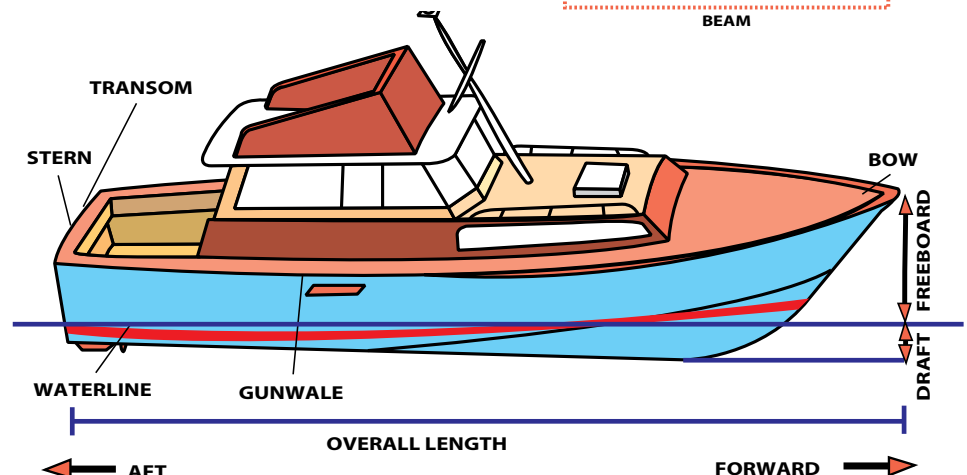
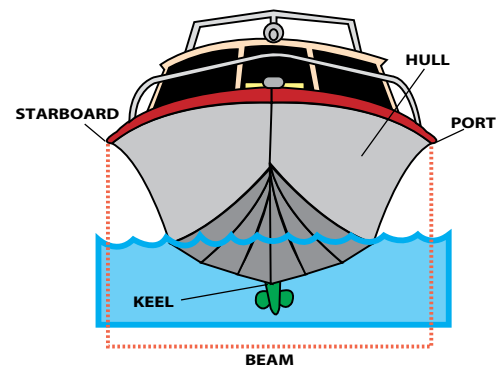
Stern- the aft (back or rear) portion of the boat.

Transom- the transverse part of the stern (where an outboard motor is attached).

Waterline- the intersection of a boat's hull and the water's surface.

USCG- United States Coast Guard

USPS- United States Power Squadrons



Boat Operator Responsibilities

Boat operators are responsible for:

- Knowing the rules and regulations in the areas where they boat.
- Knowing the waters where they are boating.
- Having the required safety equipment for their watercraft.
- The actions of all persons on board their boats.



RULE OF RESPONSIBILITY DEFINED

NAVIGATION RULES United States Coast Guard (USCG), RULE 2, "RESPONSIBILITY"

"2(a) Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any vessel, or the owner, master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to comply with these Rules or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case."

"2(b) In construing and complying with these Rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances, including the limitations of the vessels involved, which may make a departure from these Rules necessary to avoid immediate danger."

Boat Classification

Boats are classified according to length, which is the horizontal distance from bow (front) to stern (back) along the centerline. It excludes any projections that are not part of the boat's hull, such as an outboard motor or swim platform.

Classification determines the minimum required equipment. See page 46.

Boat Operation Requirements

In Pennsylvania, it is illegal to...

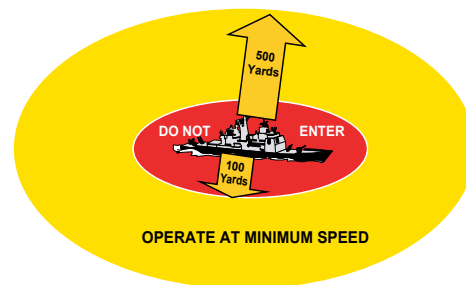
- Operate a watercraft in a reckless, negligent, or dangerous manner. Boats must be operated at a rate of speed that does not endanger the life or property of any person.
- Operate a boat at greater than slow, no-wake speed within 100 feet of the shoreline, docks, launch ramps, swimmers, or downed skiers, persons wading in the water, anchored, moored, or drifting boats, and floats. Slow, no-wake speed is the slowest possible speed of a motorboat required to maintain maneuverability, so that the wake or wash created by the motorboat on the surface is minimal. The slow, no-wake zone for wake surfing activity is 200 feet. See page 54.
- Operate a motorboat less than 20 feet in length at greater than slow no-wake while a person is standing on or in the boat.
- Operate a motorboat at greater than slow, no-wake speed with a person riding outside of the passenger carrying area or while a person



is riding on the bow decking, gunwales, transom, or motor covers.

- Operate a pontoon boat at any speed while a person is riding outside the passenger-carrying area.
- Cause a boat to become airborne or to leave the water completely while crossing another boat's wake when within 100 feet of the boat creating the wake.
- Weave through congested traffic.
- Operate faster than slow, no-wake when within 100 feet to the rear or 50 feet to the side of another boat that is underway, unless in a narrow channel.
- Operate within 100 feet of anyone towed behind another boat.
- Operate a motorboat with anyone sitting, riding, or hanging on a swim platform or swim ladder attached to the boat.

Many waterways in Pennsylvania have special regulations such as electric only or horsepower restrictions.



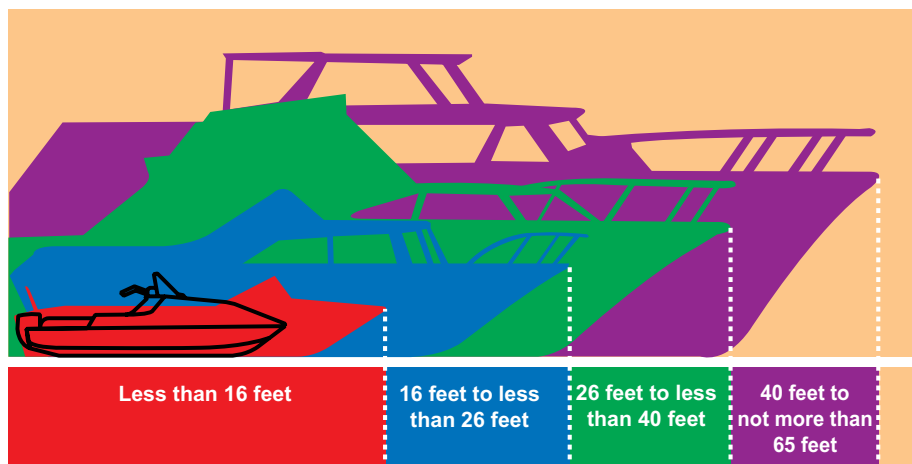
Homeland Security

Strict regulations have been issued relating to waterways for national security. Boaters must follow these regulations or be exposed to serious penalties. Our mutual security, in part, depends on your diligence in reporting suspicious activities that you may encounter on the water.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL WATERCRAFT:

- Stay at least 100 yards from all military, cruise line, or commercial shipping vessels. Violating the Naval Vessel Protection Zone is a felony offense, punishable by up to six years imprisonment and/or up to \$250,000 in fines.
- You must operate at slow, no-wake speed within 500 yards of U.S. Naval vessels.
- Check with local authorities and refer to current charts to identify and stay away from security zones and port operation areas.
- Generally, stay at least 100 yards from military areas, cruise lines, and petroleum facilities. Also, stay away from dams and power plants.

At the request of the Captain of the Port, or District Commander, an area may also be designated a Security Zone. This zone may be highlighted in magenta (pink-red coloration) on charts to better stand out and warn the public



Less than 16 feet (Class A)

Includes jonboats, small runabouts, and personal watercraft.

16 feet to less than 26 feet (Class 1)

Boats used for skiing, fishing, and day trips.

26 feet to less than 40 feet (Class 2)

Large boats that usually include enclosed cabins.

40 feet to not more than 65 feet (Class 3)

Large, expensive boats with advanced features.




to stay clear. Unauthorized vessels, without specific permission to enter, must stay out of these marked areas. Armed military, harbor police, or civilian authorities, securing these areas, will confront violators.

GUIDELINES:

- Do not stop or anchor beneath bridges or in a channel. If you do stop, be prepared to be boarded by patrolling authorities.
- Be observant and report any suspicious activity to USCG or local authorities.
- Always secure and lock your boat when not on board.

Minimum Age of Operation

The following age restrictions and boating education requirements apply to the operation of motorboats.

HP OF MOTOR	RESTRICTIONS OF USE
PWC 	All PWC (personal watercraft) operators, regardless of age, must have a Boating Safety Education Certificate. Persons 11 years of age or younger may NOT operate. Persons 12 through 15 years of age may NOT operate with any passengers on board 15 years of age or younger or rent a PWC.
0-25hp 	None
Greater than 25hp 	Persons 11 years of age or younger may NOT operate. Persons born on or after January 1, 1982, may not operate unless they have obtained and have in possession a Boating Safety Education Certificate.

Mandatory Boating Education

Boating safety education is important, even for experienced boaters. Knowledgeable boaters are safer boaters. Boating courses are fun for the entire family and are offered at many locations throughout the state and in your own home. Safe boating education provides the groundwork for safe recreational boating and should be considered only as an introduction to safe boating practices. Boating regulations and conditions can be expected to change, therefore, the PFBC encourages boaters to take additional boating safety courses through organizations such as the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, U.S. Power Squadrons, American Sailing Association, U.S. Sailing Association, American Red Cross, and American Canoe Association.

BOATING COURSES AND SAFETY CERTIFICATES

Boaters who successfully complete a PFBC-approved boating course are issued a Pennsylvania Boating Safety Education Certificate, valid for a lifetime of boating safety.

Boating Safety Education Certificates are required:

- To operate a personal watercraft
- For persons born on or after January 1, 1982, to operate boats powered by motors greater than 25 horsepower.

Approved permanent Boating Safety Education Certificates for Pennsylvania residents must be issued by the PFBC. Out of state boaters must have a certificate issued for a course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA).

CERTIFICATE CARDS

The PFBC-issued Boating Safety Education Certificate is a durable, waterproof plastic card. The card has a hole in it to make it handy to attach to your life jacket, boat keys, or the lanyard on your PWC.

- If you already have your Pennsylvania Boating Safety Education Certificate from the PFBC



Information on these providers and their courses is available on the PFBC's website. In some cases, there are fees for these courses in addition to the permanent Boating Safety Education Certificate fee of \$10.

Personal Flotation Devices

Personal flotation devices (PFDs, life jackets, life preservers, life vests, and throwable devices) are the most important piece of equipment on a boat; PFDs are the best defense against drowning. **Each person in the boat must have a wearable, USCG-approved life jacket!** It is highly advisable to wear life jackets at all times, especially in dangerous conditions.

Since boating conditions can change quickly and without warning (increasing your chance of unexpectedly falling into the water), boating without wearing a properly fitted life jacket is dangerous. Trying to put on a life jacket while in the water is difficult and nearly impossible in moving water.



LIFE JACKET AND THROWABLE DEVICE REQUIREMENTS:

- All boats, including stand-up paddleboards, must have a USCG-approved wearable life jacket on board for each person.
- While operating a paddleboard outside of a swim area, a USCG-approved life jacket is required.
- Life jackets must be the appropriate size for the person intended. Check the life jacket label to ensure it's the appropriate size for the person wearing it. Also, make sure the jacket fits. See page 42 to learn how to check for proper fit.
- Life jackets must be appropriate for the activity for which they are worn. See the USCG approval label for information.
- Wearable life jackets must be "readily accessible." This means life jackets should be stowed where they can be easily reached or in the open, ready for wear. Throwable devices must be "immediately available," which means that the PFD shall be within arm's reach of the operator or passenger while the boat is operated. A PFD that is sealed in its original packaging is not readily accessible or immediately available.
- All life jackets must be in good and serviceable condition and legibly marked showing the USCG approval number. This means the life jacket must be functional, free of tears or defects in the material, and all buckles, straps, zippers, and other closures must be operable.
- In addition to wearable life jackets, boats 16 feet and over must have a throwable device (ring buoy, life ring, or buoyant seat cushion) on board. Canoes and kayaks, regardless of length, are not required to carry a throwable device.
- A throwable device may not be used as a substitute for a wearable device.

CLASSROOM COURSES AND DISTANCE LEARNING

Approved classroom boating courses are available from the PFBC, U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, U.S. Power Squadron, and several other approved course providers. In addition, the PFBC has several approved Internet and distance-learning courses.

LIFE JACKET WEAR REQUIRED BY LAW: NOV.1 TO APRIL 30

Boaters must wear a life jacket on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak. Recreational boating fatalities that occur in Pennsylvania from November through April are primarily due to the effects of cold water immersion. When water temperatures are less than 70 degrees F, cold water shock is a major factor in boating fatalities. Victims who wear a life jacket when exposed to cold water have potentially life-saving advantages such as insulation from the cold, buoyancy for victims who are unable to tread water, and reduced risk of aspiration of water. In an effort to reduce the number of fatalities related to cold water immersion, the Commission has amended regulations to require life jackets to be worn on small and unstable boats during the period most noted for cold water temperatures.

as well. A properly fitting life jacket is more comfortable (meaning you are more likely to wear it), but more important, it functions better. Life jackets that are too large can ride up or even come off when you are in the water.

It's easy to check a conventional life jacket for proper fit—just put it on. The jacket should fit you snugly with all zippers, straps, ties, and snaps correctly secured. With a partner behind you, raise your arms like you are signaling a touchdown in a football game. Have the partner lift the jacket by the shoulders. The jacket should come no higher than your chin. If the jacket covers your face or comes off—that's what would happen in the water. In this case, tighten the straps or use a smaller size.

WEARABLE LIFE JACKETS

- Life jackets should be inspected regularly for tears and damage. If damage is present, do not repair the life jacket. Throw it away. Repairs to a life jacket may be the weak spot that causes a drowning.
- Inflatable life jackets must be checked frequently and maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure correct operation.
- Life jackets must be used in accordance with any requirements on the approval label.
- Life jackets with old type identification (e.g. Type I, Type II, Type III, and Type V) are still usable as long as life jackets are in good and serviceable condition.

WHO MUST WEAR A LIFE JACKET?

Children 12 years of age and younger on Commonwealth waters when underway on any boat 20 feet or less in length and in all canoes and kayaks.

On Pittsburgh District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes (only), everyone in boats less than 16 feet in length and in all canoes and kayaks.

All water skiers and anyone towed behind vessels, personal watercraft (PWC) operators and passengers, and sailboarders (windsurfers). Inflatable life jackets are not acceptable for these activities.

MAKE SURE THE LIFE JACKET FITS—THE "TOUCHDOWN" TEST

For a life jacket to work properly, not only does it need to be on your body, it should fit properly

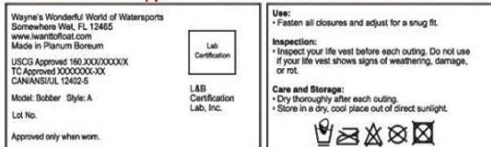
Boat Numbering and Registration

Boats propelled by machinery and electric motors must be numbered, regardless of length and type of motor. Boats excluded from numbering include unpowered kayaks, sculls and sailboards, documented vessels, and vessels with a valid temporary certificate. Documented vessels must be registered. In Pennsylvania, large pleasure boats, usually called yachts, which are documented with the USCG. These documented vessels must be registered but need only display a valid registration decal.

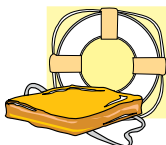
Selection and Warning Panel:



Certification and Approval Panel: Care and Maintenance Panel:



THROWABLE DEVICES



Throwable device—minimum 16.5 pounds of buoyancy, designed to be grasped, not worn.

PLACEMENT ON BOAT:

PAINTED OR ATTACHED TO EACH FORWARD HALF OF VESSEL



PA 0000 BD 22



SPACING—HYPHEN OR EQUIVALENT SPACE BETWEEN 3 PARTS OF YOUR NUMBER

WITHIN 6 INCHES

DISPLAY REQUIREMENTS

The letters and numbers must:

- Read from left to right.
- Be painted or permanently attached to each side on the forward half of the vessel, where no other number may be displayed.
- Be of bold, block letters in good proportion.
- Be of a contrasting color to the background.
- Be at least 3 inches high.
- Be nearly as vertical as possible and easily observed.
- Be separated by a hyphen or space equal to the width of any letter or number except "I" or "1."
- Have a current registration decal within 6 inches on the same level (before or following number).

BOAT REGISTRATION

All motorboats and boats powered by electric motors must be registered. Owners of unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, stand-up paddleboards, rowboats, etc.) can launch their boats at Commission lakes and access areas or Pennsylvania state parks if their boats display a boat registration, Commission launch use permit, or Pennsylvania State Parks launch permit or mooring permit. Pennsylvania State Parks recognizes boat registrations and Commission launch permits. The Commission does NOT recognize launch permits from other states. A Commission launch permit can be purchased on the PFBC's website.

Registrations are renewed on a 2-year cycle and expire on March 31 of the second year. Registrations are valid when issued by the Commission and online messengers. Application forms are available at county treasurer's offices, certain boat dealerships, on the PFBC website, at the PFBC's headquarters in Harrisburg, and at the PFBC regional law enforcement offices.

Boat registration fees are as follows:

\$22	Unpowered boats
\$26	Boats less than 16 feet
\$39	Boats 16 feet to less than 20 feet
\$52	Boats over 20 feet

Note: Boats with unpowered boat registrations may NOT be equipped with gasoline or electric motors or any other mechanical propulsion and be operated on Pennsylvania waterways.

Upon the completion of the application and the payment of the fee, a registration card and two validation decals will be issued. The certificate of boat registration is your registration card and must be on board the boat during operation. The certificate also shows the boat registration number that must be displayed on the boat. The Pennsylvania registration number, issued with the original certificate of boat registration, stays with the boat as long as it is registered in Pennsylvania. It is the boat owner's responsibility to purchase the numbers and letters to display the registration number on the boat.

Display the number and validation decal on the bow of the boat as shown on *page 42*. No other number may be displayed on either side of the bow. These numbers may not be removed, altered, tampered with, or defaced, except by the owner or representative. Documented vessels, as



well as kayaks, sculls, sailboards, and other low-volume boats of similar design, are exempt from the display of numbers, but they must display the validation decal. Inflatable boats may carry their numbers and validation decal on boards lashed to each side of the bow. Canoes are not exempt and must display the numbers and the decal.

STATE OF PRINCIPAL OPERATION

Vessels must be registered in the state in which the boat is primarily operated. If the boat is waterborne (including time at a marina slip or mooring) on Pennsylvania waters more than on waters of another state, it must be registered in Pennsylvania, regardless of where the owner lives. Reciprocal privileges are granted to boats with valid registration in other states for up to 60 days.

Note: A Pennsylvania Use Tax is charged for any boat owned by a Pennsylvania resident if that boat is at any time brought into the Commonwealth, regardless of where it is registered. There is an exception for casual sales of unpowered boats. Credit is given for tax paid to other states.

BOAT REGISTRATION FORMS

A Renewal of Registration form is mailed to boat owners prior to the expiration date. If one has not received the form, boat owners should write to the Division of Licensing and Registration or go to the Commission's website to renew online.

A Duplicate/Replacement Certificate of Registration can be obtained for \$3 through the Division of Licensing and Registration. Go to the Commission's website to download the form (PFBC-732).

A Change of Address form (PFBC-732) must be filed within 15 days at the Division of Licensing and Registration. This office must also be notified within 15 days if a boat is lost, stolen, destroyed, abandoned, or sold.

To transfer boat ownership, form REV-336 must be completed and signed by the applicant and registered owner(s). If the registered owner(s) is/are not available, a notarized bill of sale, signed by the registered owner(s), may be substituted. Sales tax payment must still be collected if applicable. It is unlawful for a person purchasing or acquiring a previously registered boat to operate that boat in Pennsylvania until the registration is transferred to the new owner.

A 60-day Temporary Registration is issued by authorized agents, so the boat can be used immediately.

Note: All powered and titled boats used for pleasure are taxable. Proof of payment of sales tax is required at the time of registration.

Launch Permits

Owners of unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, stand-up paddleboards, rowboats, etc.) can launch their boats at the PFBC lakes and access areas or Pennsylvania state parks if their boats display a PFBC launch use permit, boat registration, or Pennsylvania State Parks launch permit or mooring permit. Pennsylvania State Parks recognizes boat registrations and Commission launch permits. The Commission does NOT recognize launch permits from other states. A PFBC launch permit can be purchased on the Commission's website. An unpowered boat may have a registration OR launch use permit but is not required to have both.



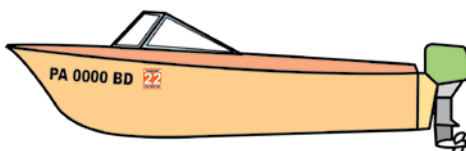
Boat Titling

A certificate of title is a legal document that proves ownership. Boat titling is different from boat registration, because a certificate of registration does not prove ownership. A certificate of title requires all owners of a boat to sign off on their interests when selling and provides the purchaser with proper documentation for titling and registering a boat. Application forms are the same ones used for boat registration and are available at county treasurer's offices, certain boat dealerships, on the PFBC website, at PFBC's headquarters in Harrisburg, and at the PFBC regional law enforcement offices.

Boat titling is required for all inboard motorboats (regardless of length) and personal watercraft with a model year of 1997 or newer AND all outboard motorboats 14 feet or more in length with a model year of 1997 or newer. At the request of the owner, the Commission will issue a title to any boat, regardless of the length, power source, or year the boat was manufactured. However, once a title is issued, that boat must remain titled by future owners. Also, anyone with a boat currently titled in another state must obtain a Pennsylvania title when Pennsylvania becomes the state of principle use, regardless of the age, size, or length of the boat.

The fee for titling a boat is \$15. There is an additional encumbrance fee of \$5 if there is a lien against the boat. The fee for a duplicate title is \$5.

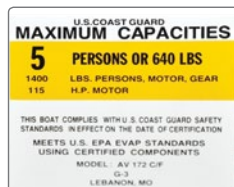
Boat titling assures the buyer of a boat that the seller has clear ownership of a boat offered for sale. Some lenders won't finance a boat without a title, so securing a loan to purchase a boat may be easier if the boat is titled. Boaters who register and title their boats have more security. In the event of boat theft, such boats are easier to identify (*see page 52*).



Capacity Plates

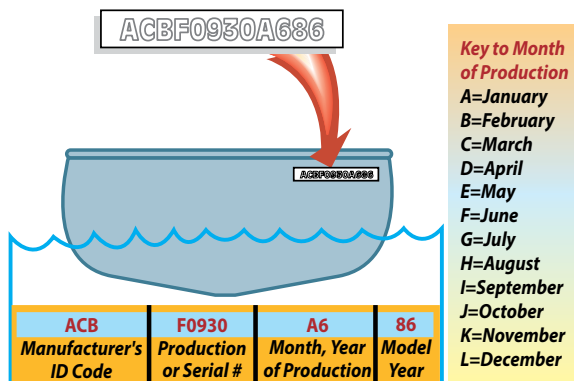
The capacity plate provides important information about the boat including maximum weight capacity, maximum horsepower, maximum person capacity by number, and maximum persons capacity by weight. Individuals being towed behind a boat (e.g. waterskiers, tubers, kneeboarders, wake surfers, parasailers, etc.) are considered to be passengers of the vessel and must be counted in regard to the boat's maximum passenger capacity.

No boat shall be loaded beyond its safe carrying capacity. Observe and understand your capacity plate.



Hull Identification Number (HIN)

This number is federally required and is located on or near the boat transom's upper starboard (right) side. Also, the HIN is hidden by the manufacturer on the vessel for recovery purposes. HINs are 12 characters in length and may be 17 characters on newer boats.

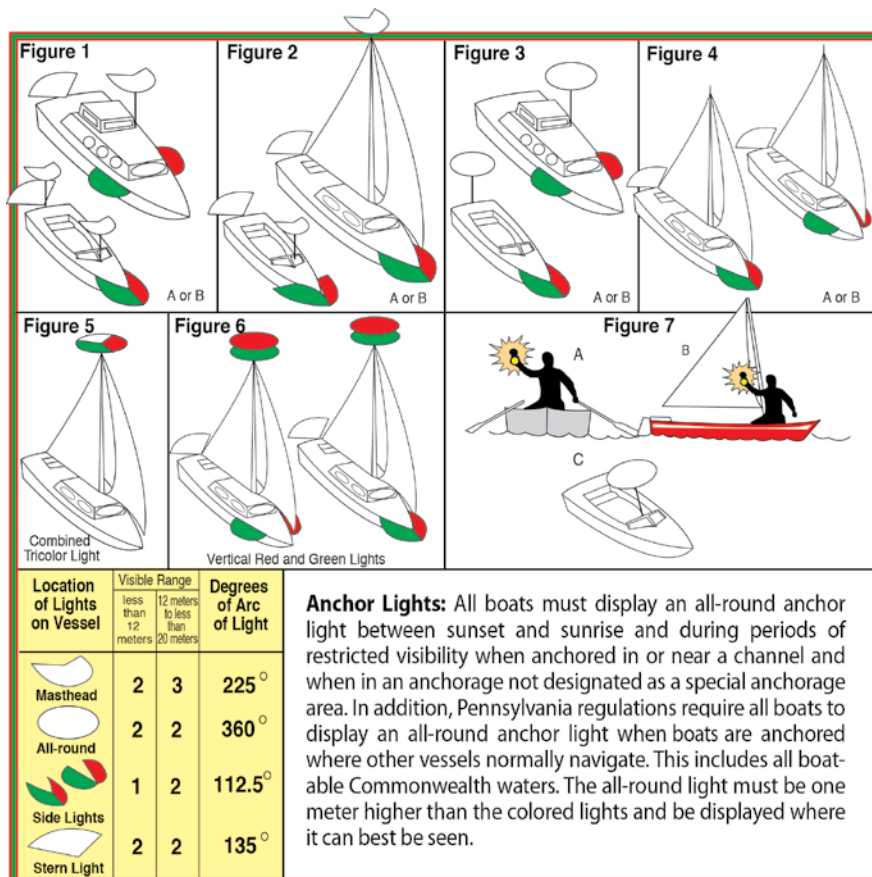


Night Operation and Lights

All vessels must show required running lights between the hours of sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility, such as fog and heavy rain. During such times, no other lights may be displayed, except those that cannot be mistaken for the required lights or do not impair their visibility or distinctive character, or interfere with keeping a proper lookout. A sailboat operating under power and sail must display the proper running lights for a powerboat. Navigation lights are restricted to the colors red, green, and white. Navigation lights are designed to identify the type of boat and its situation (underway, direction of travel, at anchor, etc.) on the water. Boats underway include drifting boats. Night boaters should carry spare bulbs, fuses, batteries, and a flashlight.

The navigation lights required for boats are determined by the boat's length and whether it is powered by machinery, sail, paddles, or oars.

DOCKING LIGHTS: It is illegal to use docking lights while underway, except when docking and the boat is traveling at slow, no-wake speed and is within 100 feet of approaching a dock, a mooring buoy, or the shoreline. A docking light is a flood or spotlight type of light permanently installed or permanently mounted on a motorboat that is used to illuminate a boat's forward course of travel.



The charts on this page show which lights are required.

Conversions: 7 meters = 23'; 12 meters = 39'4"; 20 meters = 65'6" < = less than

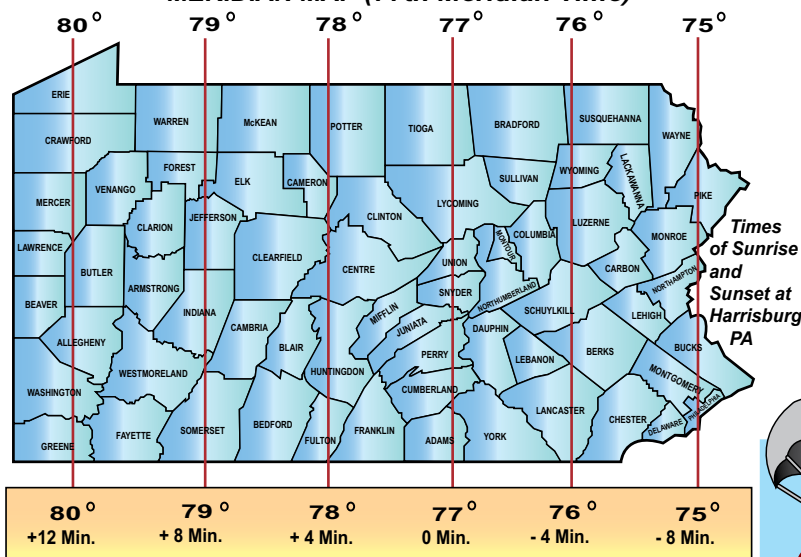
Type of Boat	Length	Figure
Powerboat	< 12 meters	1, 2, or 3
Powerboat	12 - 20 meters	1 or 2
Sailboat (sail only)	< 20 meters	4, 5, or 6
Sailboat (sail only)	Any	4, 5, or 6
Sailboat (sail only)	< 7 meters	7B This is a white light either hand-held or installed ready to be displayed in time to avoid a collision.
Manually powered	Any	7A This is a white light either hand-held or installed ready to be displayed in time to avoid a collision.
Anchored	Any	7C This is an all-round white light visible for at least 2 miles and displayed where it can best be seen. An anchor light is not required but highly recommended when anchored in a special anchorage area.

77TH MERIDIAN TIME: SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT HARRISBURG

EASTERN STANDARD TIME and EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME (EDT) when in effect.

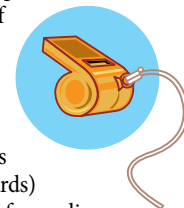
Dates	Rise	Set	Dates	Rise	Set	Dates	Rise	Set
Jan 1-5	7:30	4:54	May 4-10	5:59	8:09	Sept 7-13	6:44	7:24
Jan 6-12	7:30	4:59	May 11-17	5:52	8:16	Sept 14-20	6:51	7:12
Jan 13-19	7:28	5:06	May 18-24	5:46	8:23	Sept 21-27	6:57	7:01
Jan 20-26	7:24	5:15	May 25-31	5:42	8:28	Sept 28-Oct 4	7:05	6:47
Jan 27-Feb 2	7:18	5:24	Jun 1-7	5:39	8:33	Oct 5-11	7:11	6:38
Feb 3-9	7:12	5:32	Jun 8-14	5:37	8:37	Oct 12-18	7:19	6:27
Feb 10-16	7:04	5:40	Jun 15-21	5:38	8:40	Oct 19-25	7:26	6:17
Feb 17-23	6:55	5:47	Jun 22-28	5:39	8:41	Oct 26-Nov 1	7:34	6:08
Feb 24-Mar 1	6:45	5:56	Jun 29-Jul 5	5:42	8:41	Nov 2-8	6:42	5:00
Mar 2-8	6:34	6:04	Jul 6-12	5:47	8:39	Nov 9-15	6:50	4:53
Mar 9-15	7:23	7:12	Jul 13-19	5:52	8:35	Nov 16-22	6:58	4:48
Mar 16-22	7:12	7:19	Jul 20-26	5:58	8:30	Nov 23-29	7:06	4:44
Mar 23-29	7:00	7:26	Jul 27-Aug 2	6:03	8:24	Nov 30-Dec 6	7:13	4:41
Mar 30-Apr 5	6:47	7:35	Aug 3-9	6:10	8:16	Dec 7-13	7:20	4:41
Apr 6-12	6:38	7:41	Aug 10-16	6:17	8:07	Dec 14-20	7:25	4:43
Apr 13-19	6:27	7:48	Aug 17-23	6:24	7:57	Dec 21-27	7:28	4:47
Apr 20-26	6:17	7:55	Aug 24-30	6:31	7:46	Dec 28-31	7:30	4:51
Apr 27-May 3	6:08	8:02	Aug 31-Sept 6	6:38	7:34			

MERIDIAN MAP (77th Meridian Time)



Sound-producing Devices

Motorboats less than 65 feet in length must carry some mechanical means of making a sound signal. This device may be hand-, mouth-, or power-operated. An athletic coach's whistle is an acceptable device for small motorboats. Operators of unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, rowboats, paddleboards) are required to carry a device capable of sounding a prolonged blast for 4-6 seconds that can be heard by another boat operator in time to avoid a collision. An athletic coach's whistle is acceptable.



Visual Distress Signals (VDS)

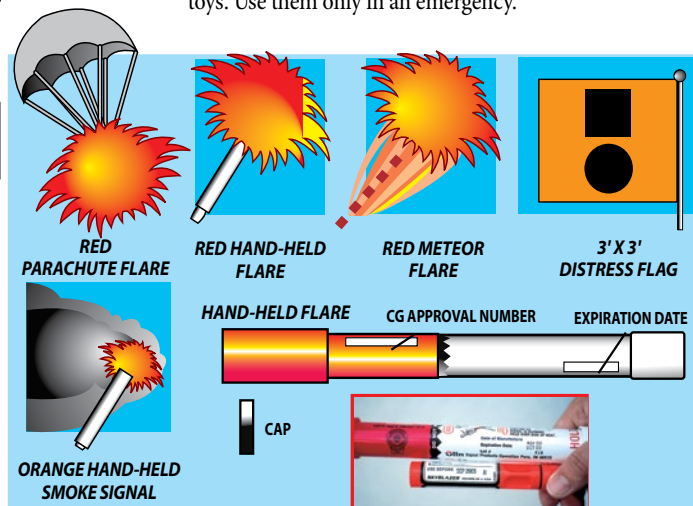
According to USCG navigation rules/emergency preparedness, boat operators are required to render assistance to a boat in distress to the extent they are able. When operating on federally controlled waters, boaters must carry VDS devices. This includes vessels navigating on federal waters such as coastal waters, the Great Lakes (including Lake Erie), territorial seas, and bodies of water connected directly to any of these up to the point where the body of water is less than two miles wide.

In Pennsylvania, VDS devices are required only for boats operating on Lake Erie. Between the hours of sunset and sunrise, boats less than 16 feet in length must carry VDS suitable for use at night. Boats 16 feet and over in length must, at all times, carry devices suitable for day use and devices suitable for night use or devices suitable for use both day and night.

Approved day-use-only devices include orange smoke (hand-held or floating) and orange signal flags. Flares are approved for both day and night use. If flares are selected, a minimum of three must be carried. Three day/night signaling devices meet both requirements.




All VDS must be USCG approved, have legible approval numbers, be in serviceable condition, and be readily accessible. VDS are not acceptable if the expiration date has passed. Though only required on Lake Erie, VDS are practical safety items for all boaters to carry.

Flares are of short duration. Use them only when another vessel is in sight. When igniting a flare, hold it over the water on the downwind (leeward) side. Flares are not toys. Use them only in an emergency.



Minimum Required Equipment

Smart boaters ensure that their boats are equipped with the proper safety equipment. The chart below lists the minimum required equipment for motorboats.

EQUIPMENT	Less than 16 feet	16 to less than 26 feet	26 to less than 40 feet	40 to not more than 65 feet
BACKFIRE FLAME CONTROL (page 46)	One approved device on each carburetor of all inboard gasoline engines.			
SOUND-PRODUCING DEVICE (page 45) 	Some means of making an efficient sound signal audible for 1/2-mile. A whistle or horn must be readily accessible to the operator of boat or passengers. An athletic coach's whistle is acceptable.			Must carry a sound signal audible for 1/2-mile.
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER WHEN REQUIRED (page 46) 	At least one B-I type Coast Guard approved portable marine fire extinguisher. Must be installed and immediately available, within arm's reach of the operators or passengers. Install in an accessible area away from fuel source.		At least two B-I type Coast Guard approved portable marine fire extinguishers or one B-II.	At least three B-I type Coast Guard approved portable marine fire extinguishers or one B-I and one B-II.
NAVIGATION LIGHTS (page 44)	Must comply with Inland Navigation Rules and state regulations.			
MUFFLING DEVICE (page 46)	Efficient muffling device required to prevent excessive or unusual noise.			
PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES (PFDs, LIFE JACKETS, THROWABLE DEVICES) (page 41) 	One USCG-approved life jacket for each person on board. Must be used in accordance with the requirement on the approval label.	One USCG-approved life jacket on board for each person and, in addition, one throwable device must be used in accordance with the requirements on the approval label. Canoe and kayaks, regardless of length, are not required to carry a throwable device.		
VENTILATION (page 55)	Boats with closed compartments or permanently installed fuel tanks must be equipped with an efficient natural or mechanical bilge ventilator or meet the applicable Coast Guard construction standards for fuel and electrical systems.			

Motorboats 26 feet or more in length are required to carry Coast Guard-approved hand portable fire extinguishers. Motorboats less than 26 feet in length, powered by an outboard motor and not carrying passengers for hire are not required to carry fire extinguishers unless boats have one or more of the following conditions:

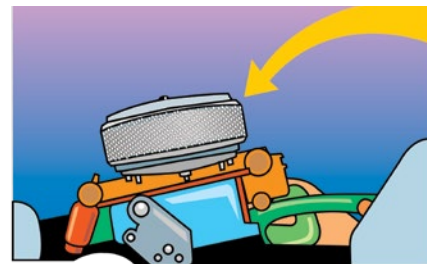
- Closed compartments under seats where portable fuel tanks may be stored.
- Double bottoms not sealed to the hull or not completely filled with flotation material.
- Closed living spaces.
- Closed storage compartments in which flammable materials are stowed.
- Permanently installed fuel tanks.

TYPES OF FIRES

Class A	combustible solids, wood, paper, cloth
Class B	flammable liquids and gases
Class C	energized electrical equipment
Class D	combustible metals

Carburetor Backfire Flame Control

Gasoline engines, except outboards, must have an approved (USCG, SAE, or UL) backfire flame control on the carburetor to prevent ignition of gasoline vapors in case the engine backfires. It should be maintained regularly and can be cleaned with hot, soapy water, or a commercial cleaner.

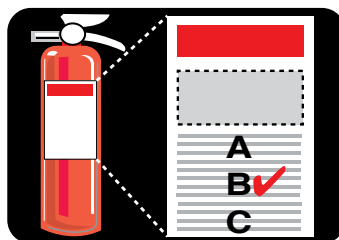


Recommended Equipment (NOT REQUIRED BY LAW)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paddles or oars | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bailer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anchors with sufficient line | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fenders |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dock lines | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First aid kit |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extra clothing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charts and compass |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food and water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunscreen and sunglasses |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marine radio or cellular phone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spare fuses and bulbs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tool kit with spare spark plugs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gas can |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flashlight | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extra line or throw bag |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lanyard attached to motor cut-off switch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual distress signals (required on Lake Erie) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portable fire extinguisher | |

Fire Extinguishers

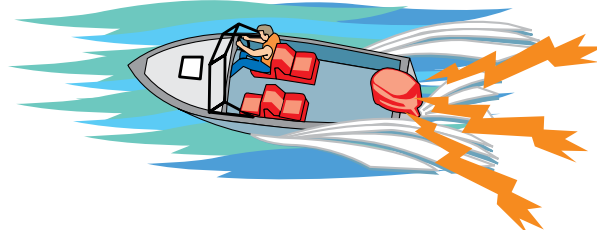
Fire extinguishers are classified by letters and numbers. The letter indicates the type of fire the unit is designed to extinguish. For example, a type B extinguisher is meant to put out flammable liquids, and type C is for electrical fires. The number stands for the amount of extinguishing agent in the unit. For example, a B-I extinguisher has less agent than a B-II.



Noise Restrictions and Muffling Devices

Boat motors must be equipped with an efficient muffling system or device in good working order. Most boats and motors that come directly from the manufacturer are adequately muffled. It is illegal for a boat to be so loud that it is an extraordinary annoyance or distraction to persons in the vicinity of that boat. Boat exhaust systems may not be modified in any manner that will reduce or eliminate the effectiveness of the muffler or muffler system.

Cutouts (muffler bypasses) are illegal in Pennsylvania. Boats without a muffler or muffling system must be backfitted before being operated.

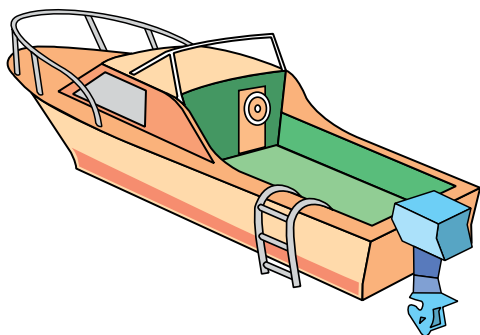


Safe boat operation is coupled with preparation, prevention, and practice. Each time before you start out on your next boating trip, follow these guidelines for maintenance, departure, trailering, launching and retrieving, docking, rules of navigation, night operation, and anchoring.

Pre-departure Checklist

To ensure a safe and problem-free boating experience, make a checklist of items similar to the one below, and use it before each trip:

- ✓ **Life jackets:** Examine each life jacket for condition and ensure you have the correct number and sizes, appropriate for the intended activity on board.
- ✓ **Weather:** Check the weather forecast for the area and time frame you will be boating.
- ✓ **Float plan:** Be sure to leave a float plan with a family member, friend, neighbor, or a marina operator.
- ✓ **Fuel:** Make certain you have enough fuel and know where you can refuel. Use the one-third rule: one-third tank for your trip, one-third tank to return to dock or launch ramp, and one-third tank for emergency use.
- ✓ **Battery and fire extinguishers:** Be sure the engine battery is fully charged and your fire extinguishers are properly charged.
- ✓ **Boat check:** Use the checklist under "Preventative Boat Maintenance" to make sure your boat is in safe, operable condition.
- ✓ **Conduct an onboard safety discussion with passengers:** Everyone on board needs to know in advance what is expected of them and where they can find needed equipment. The discussion should include information on the location and proper use of life jackets (PFDs), fire extinguishers, visual distress equipment, and first-aid kit. Explain emergency procedures; rules prohibiting discharging waste overboard; basic operation of the marine radio (if one is installed); other items such as boat operation, weather and/or water conditions, anchoring procedures, docking and line handling, and the dangers of falling overboard and being struck by the propeller.



Preventative Boat Maintenance

Inspecting your boat and equipment before you launch or leave the dock can prevent many possible problems. Examine onboard safety equipment (life jackets, throwable devices (sizes and condition), fire extinguishers, bailers, anchor, etc.), motor, fuel, electrical systems, through-hull fittings, and accessory attachments. Follow the owner's manual for regular maintenance on the boat and equipment; this will pay off by minimizing problems afloat. Here are some other tips:

Hull condition:

- Check for any cracks or crazing.
- Ensure the hull sounds solid.
- Pull on the transom to ensure that it is solid.
- Make sure there is a drain plug and it is in place.
- Drain all water from the engine compartment.
- Check the bilge for any water. Check for cracks around the fittings, above and below the waterline and around chain plates, cleats, etc.

Rigging and sails:

- Check for signs of wear or fraying.
- Repair small tears or open seams by taping or sewing.
- Keep lines clean and store in a dry area out of the sun.



Engines, fuel tanks, and lines, mechanical:

- Follow the manufacturer's maintenance plan.
- Check for fuel leaks from the tank, carburetor, engine compartment, and fuel lines.
- Check hose connections for leaks or cracks and make sure hose clamps are secure.
- Examine the ignition safety switch and lanyard for wear and proper operation.
- Check for proper operation of steering and other controls.
- Drain the fuel tank at the end of the season or use a fuel stabilizer.

Check for signs of wear and corrosion:

- Check for cracks or leaks.
- Check for firm hoses, free of leaks, and use double clamps.
- Make sure the backfire arrestor is attached and serviceable.
- Check belts, the battery for corrosion, and anything unusual.

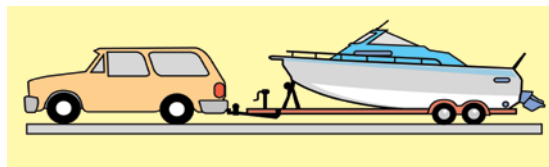
Leave a Float Plan

Let others know before you go: A float plan should be filled out and left with a reliable person before you leave on all boating trips. The plan lets others know where you are going, when you expect to return, who is going with you, and what emergency measures or rescue organization should be notified in the event you do not return as scheduled. Remember to contact the person you left the float plan with when you return. In addition to leaving a paper copy of a float plan behind, many boaters are also providing e-mail versions of their float plan with others. Complete the float plan at www.fishandboat.com/Boat/Boating/Documents/FloatPlan.pdf before going boating, and leave it with a friend.

Trailering

Trailering is a package deal, which includes the boat, trailer, hitch, and tow vehicle. Everything must be compatible. The tow vehicle hitch must match the trailer ball. The hitch should be mounted to the frame of the towing vehicle. Do not use bumper hitches. Trailer tires must have sufficient load-bearing capacity and be appropriate for the trailer. Practice is a key aspect of trailering. Before taking your boat on the road, use an empty parking lot to practice turning, parking, and backing up. Before towing your boat:

- Check your tires.
- Make sure your wheel bearings are greased.
- Ensure the trailer hitch is firmly on the trailer ball, and it is latched and secured with a pin or lock.
- Cross and attach the trailer safety chains to the tow vehicle in an "X" pattern. Trailer safety chains should not drag (required by law).
- Make sure your lights work with your vehicle (required by law).
- Secure the winch, other tie down straps, and any loose items.
- Always carry a spare tire for your trailer.

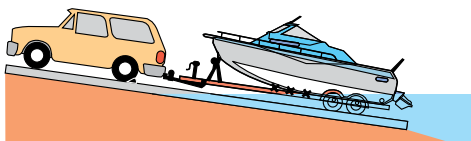


Launching and Retrieving

Prepare your boat well away from the boat ramp, so you do not block ramp traffic. Before you launch, it is helpful to make sure you have not missed any important points:

- Put the plug in.
- Raise the motor.
- Disconnect trailer wiring and tie-downs.
- Tie a line to the bow to maintain control of the boat.
- Slowly back your boat trailer into the water and set the emergency brake.
- Disconnect and secure the winch and safety chain from the bow.
- Push or motor the boat off the trailer while somebody holds the bow line.

Retrieval is the opposite of launching.



Boarding

Stability is important when boarding a small boat. Wearing a life jacket when boarding is a common sense safety precaution. Passengers should steady the boat from the dock or shore while the operator boards. Maintain three points of contact when boarding and moving about a boat. Once in, the operator should steady the boat for others. When boarding, everyone should keep his or her weight as low and as close to the boat's center as possible. Holding onto the gunwales is the best way for boarders to keep steady.

Equipment and gear should be loaded onto the boat one item at a time, handing it to someone already on board. The load should be evenly distributed and secured, so it doesn't shift.

Boat Trim

Boat trim (the way a boat floats) is vital in a small boat. Weight should be distributed in the boat to keep the bow light. Keep the boat from listing (leaning to one side) by distributing weight equally from side to side. Sudden, sharp turns should be avoided and the boat's capacity must never be exceeded.

Boat Handling

All boats handle differently, and inexperienced operators need hands-on practice with a capable teacher to become proficient in handling their boat. A motorboat is most easily maneuvered going against the current or wind. When moving

with the current, the boat must be going faster than the speed of the current to maintain control and maneuverability. Boats do not have brakes. To reduce speed quickly, the motor should be put in reverse and power applied. Stopping in this manner requires practice to avoid water washing in over the stern. Consult the owner's manual for proper procedures.

Docking

Docking is a difficult maneuver, especially for the new boater. Learning to dock also requires practice with a capable teacher. When docking, a boater must keep in mind that the boat's steering mechanism is located at the stern (back), which will move first, followed by the bow (front of the boat). Docking is similar to landing an airplane; you must encounter a fixed object but do so softly without inflicting damage. At the same time, environmental conditions such as current, wind, and waves can make your approach more complicated.

Depending on the situation, docking procedures vary. Fenders, mooring lines, a boat hook, and a heaving line should be ready. The approach to the dock should be planned. If possible, the boat should be headed into the current and/or wind to slow down and to more easily control it. A common method when docking in current is to slip the boat sideways bit by bit toward the dock, pier, or slip. When docking correctly, the boat feels like it is moving in slow motion. After docking, a line should be secured from the dock to the bow of the boat. The current will hold the boat against the dock while the remaining lines are tied off.

A docking light is a flood or spotlight type of light permanently installed or permanently mounted on a motorboat that is used to illuminate a boat's forward course of travel. For specific information on illegal use of docking lights, see page 44.

DOCKING TECHNIQUES

Although there are subtle docking differences between propulsion systems and watercraft, the following guidelines apply to most docking conditions:

1. **Survey the dock:** Look for moving boats and traffic, available hands, and the locations of cleats or pilings.
2. **Visualize your approach:** Determine which side is better. Identify what lines you intend to use and who will do what.
3. **Plan an exit strategy:** If things don't go according to plan, back out and try again rather than continue a flawed approach.

Also, consider approaching from another direction or selecting another dock. Plan for a no-escape situation: If you get into a situation from which escape is difficult, use spring lines with dock hands or fellow boaters on the dock to help keep you in control.

4. **Approach slowly,** docking is no place for speed. Relax and stay focused.

5. **Use only the power necessary** to move the boat and maintain control. Alternating between idle speed in gear and drifting in neutral is one way to slow your movement. Apply brief bursts of power to help with steering and then shift to neutral to limit your speed.

6. **Deploy boat fenders or other devices to protect the hull.**

7. **Use a boat hook** to pull the boat closer to dock. If someone is available, hand them a line. Do not jump from the boat to dock.

Additional docking tips for specific situations.

With Wind or Current Ahead. Approach at a moderate angle (about 15 to 20 degrees) slowly and with fenders and lines at the ready. As you touch the dock, reverse power to halt your advance and hand a line to a dock hand. If no dock hand is available, use a boat hook or have a crew member step (not jump) from the boat to the dock to secure the line.

With Wind or Current Behind. In this situation, your big concern is pin wheeling if the wind or current takes the stern, so do not tie the bow first. Slow your approach by throttling back. Your angle should be a slight 5 to 10 degrees—coming alongside the pier. Reverse throttle slightly to still your approach; tie an aft quarter spring line. Then, tie your bow; tie remaining lines.

With Wind or Current Off the Pier. This is more challenging. You will need to increase the angle of your approach and use just enough power to reach and hold the dock. Have a crew member toss the line to a dock hand or carefully step on the dock to secure the line. You will be using power against a spring line to pull the boat parallel to the dock and hold it until you are secured by lines.

With Wind or Current Toward the Pier. Line up next to the pier, and let the wind take you in.

Departing

When departing, your boat will naturally point into the current or wind—whichever is dominant. If the current is strong, be prepared to counter it, especially if there are boats astern of you.

Untie the line and toss it from the bow, making sure the line is far enough away that it won't foul the propeller. It's easiest if a member of your crew does this for you, because you may need to apply some power in forward gear to maintain your position. If you have to do this yourself, get to the helm quickly to take control. Do not apply propulsion and leave the helm to go to the bow.

Once you're free, drift backward until you have clearance. Apply light forward throttle while also turning to go around rather than over the mooring line. Once you've moved to the side, power away.

Boat Navigation Rules

The navigation rules contained in this handbook are a summary for which a boat operator is responsible on inland waterways and Lake Erie. Additional and more in-depth rules apply regarding various types of waterways (such as International Waters and Western Rivers) and operation in relation to commercial vessels and other watercraft. It is the responsibility of a boat operator to know and follow navigation rules. In states where Inland Rules do not apply, the equivalent International, Western Rivers, or Great Lakes rule(s) may be substituted. For a complete listing of the navigation rules, refer to the document "Navigation Rules" published by the USCG (COMDTINST 16672.2 Series). This is available through the U.S. Government printing office or online at www.navcen.uscg.gov. Refer to the state laws where you intend to boat for state-specific navigation requirements.

The purpose of the navigation rules (rules of the road) is to prevent collisions. Since there are no traffic lines and few signs on the water, boat operators must make choices. Common sense is required, but boaters must also know the rules of the road. Operators are responsible for:

- The safety of all passengers in the boat.
- The boat's wake and any damage caused by it.
- Maintaining a proper lookout and operating at a safe speed for the conditions.
- Using good seamanship, which is the foundation of the navigation rules.

PROPER LOOKOUT

Boat operators must maintain a proper lookout at all times when operating a boat. Collisions and other types of accidents can be avoided by scanning all around the boat for swimmers, other boats, and obstructions. Listening for dangerous

situations is also a part of maintaining a proper lookout. Passengers should be asked to assist.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION (ATON)

The closest things to signs on the water are aids to navigation (ATON). The purpose of ATON is to help boaters avoid problems on the water and for navigation when used in combination with a nautical chart. ATON includes buoys and daymarks (or dayboards). The U.S. Aids to Navigation System has been adopted by the Commission for use on all Commonwealth waters. Boaters should learn this system and presume nothing. Navigational aids are often moved by the Coast Guard, the PFBC, storms, heavy currents, or vandals.

In the U.S. Aids to Navigation System, markers designate the edges of a channel and the direction of open water. The colors of these markers are important. Red markers indicate that boaters should navigate with the markers on their starboard (right) side when traveling upstream. Remember the slogan "Red, Right Return," to find your way home to port. Green markers indicate that boaters should navigate with the markers on their port (left) side when traveling upstream. Red markers have even numbers, and green markers have odd numbers.

To aid visibility, these buoys may also have lights that match their color. Further distinction between buoys is recognized by their shape:



- **Nun buoys:** These are cone-shaped red buoys with even numbers and mark the edge of a channel on a boater's starboard (right) side when entering from the open sea or heading upstream.
- **Can buoys:** These are cylindrical-shaped green buoys with odd numbers and mark the edge of the channel on your port (left) side when entering from the open sea or heading upstream.

Information and regulatory markers are used to alert boaters of various warnings and regulatory matters. These regulatory markers are white can buoys with orange shapes and black lettering.



SAFE SPEED

A boater's speed of operation will vary according to the weather, water conditions, time of day or night, other boat traffic, and individual boat characteristics. Safe speed allows the operator to be in control and take correct action to avoid a collision.

RISK OF COLLISION

A risk of collision exists when there is the possibility that two boats will arrive at the same point on the water at the same time. The first indication of a risk of collision is when one operator notices that another boat has a constant bearing (or constant relative position) and a decreasing range (the other boat is getting closer). When this occurs, the Rules of the Road make one boat either a stand-on (privileged) vessel or a give-way (burdened) vessel (explanation follows). The risk of collision ends when both boats have avoided the collision by proper action under the rules and are moving safely away from each other.



BOATS KEEP OUT!

Nature of danger may be placed outside crossed diamond such as dams, swim areas, or rapids.



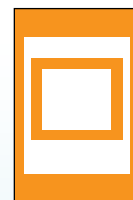
DANGER!

Nature of danger may be indicated inside the diamond shape such as rocks, shoals, dams, construction, or stumps.



CONTROLLED AREA!

Area as indicated in circle such as speed limit, no fishing, no anchoring, ski only, slow-no wake, no prop boats, or no ski.



INFORMATION

Tells directions, distances, places, food, repairs, supplies, and other non-regulatory messages.



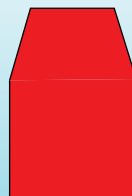
MOORING BUOY

White with reflectorized blue band. May have white light or reflector.



CHANNEL

Lateral System. Buoy on port side facing upstream.



CHANNEL

Lateral System. Buoy on starboard side facing upstream.

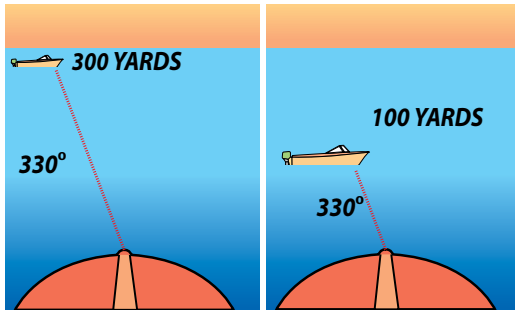


MID CHANNEL

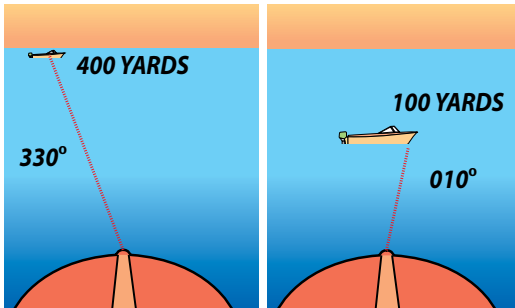
Lateral System. Pass close on either side.

STAND-ON AND GIVE-WAY VESSEL

Under the Rules, the stand-on vessel is required to maintain its course and speed. The give-way vessel is required to stop or slow down or, when overtaking, to pass the other vessel in a safe manner. Under no circumstances should the stand-on vessel assume that the give-way vessel is going to take the action required to avoid a collision. Both operators are required to avoid a collision in any situation.



CONSTANT BEARING - DECREASING RANGE

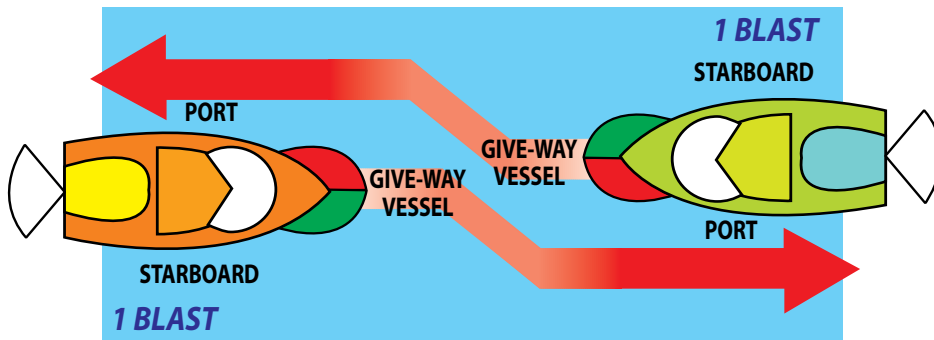


CHANGE IN BEARING - DECREASING RANGE

Rules for Power-driven Vessels Underway

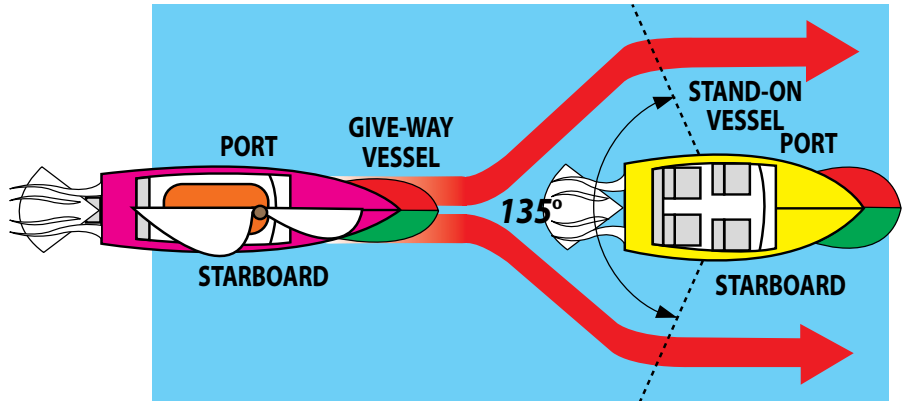
HEAD-ON (MEETING) SITUATION

When two boats meet head-on, both boats are required to turn starboard (to the right) to avoid the other. At night, a head-on situation exists when both the red and the green running lights are seen at the same time. Lights required on boats are explained previously in this handbook. Sound signals used when maneuvering are explained on this page.



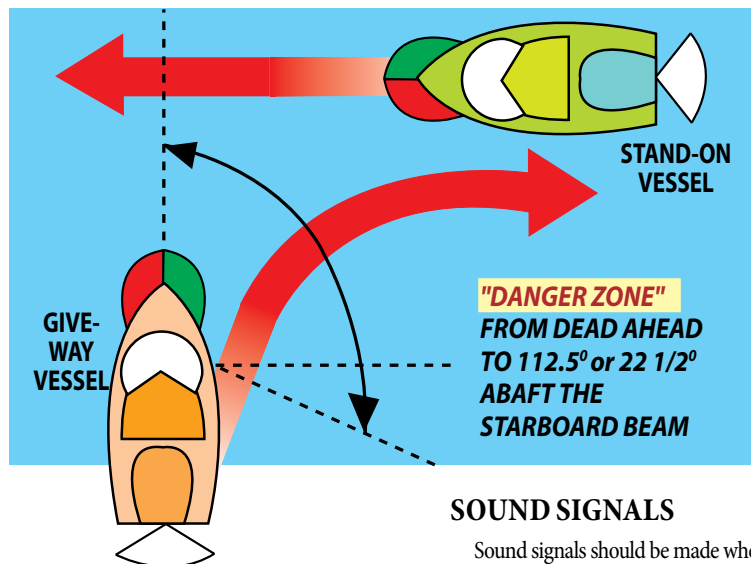
OVERTAKING (PASSING) SITUATIONS

The boat being passed is the stand-on vessel. It must maintain its course and speed while the overtaking (give-way) vessel passes by. The overtaking boat is always the give-way vessel, and it may pass on either side.



CROSSING SITUATION

All boats have a danger zone from dead ahead (12 o'clock) to 4 o'clock (112.5 degrees) starboard (the right). In a crossing situation, the boat in the danger zone (ahead and to the right) is the stand-on vessel. The give-way vessel must stop or slow down and let the stand-on vessel continue on. If the give-way vessel does not take the required action in this or any of the other situations, then the stand-on vessel operator must be prepared to take action to avoid a collision.



SOUND SIGNALS

Sound signals should be made when within hearing distance of another vessel to indicate your intentions when meeting, crossing, or overtaking another vessel. Your signal should receive a response signal from the other vessel indicating their agreement or disagreement with your intentions.

Short Blast- 1-second duration

Prolonged Blast- 4 to 6 seconds duration

1 Short Blast- I intend to leave you on my port side (boat turns right).

2 Short Blasts- I intend to leave you on my starboard side (boat turns left).

3 Short Blasts- I am operating in reverse (astern propulsion).

5 or More Short Blasts- Doubt or danger (danger signal used when the other vessel's intentions are not understood or where the other vessel's indicated course is dangerous).

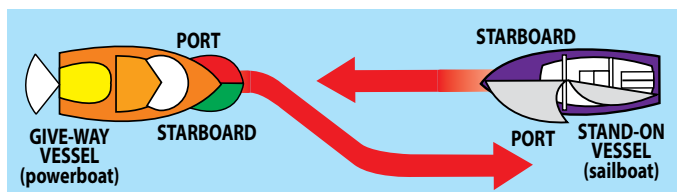


Other Important Rules of the Road

- A power-driven vessel must give way to any sailing vessel that is under sail only (no auxiliary power propulsion).

Exceptions:

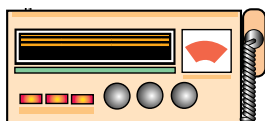
- When a sailboat is overtaking a power-driven vessel (power-driven vessel is the stand-on vessel and maintains course and speed while being overtaken).
- When a sailboat is approaching a boat at anchor (the power-driven vessel remains anchored).
- In narrow channels, recreational vessels under 65 feet long must not hamper the operation of large vessels that cannot operate outside the channel. Boats should operate as near to the outer limit of the channel that lies on its starboard (right) side as is safe and practicable.
- Vessels restricted in their ability to maneuver, such as tugs with barges, ferryboats, commercial fishing boats with nets or lines out, or boats at anchor, are stand-on vessels.
- Vessels not under command (usually because of mechanical problems and are unable to steer) or constrained by their draft are stand-on vessels.
- On a river, a boat operating upriver (against the current) gives way to a boat operating downriver (with the current). A boat operating across the current gives way to boats operating both upriver and downriver.



VHF Radio

A VHF (very high frequency) radio is used to communicate with other boaters, the Coast Guard, commercial vessels, draw bridge tenders, and lock operators. A VHF is not required to be USCG approved. Recreational boaters are not required to carry VHF radios, but they are highly recommended on larger waters such as Lake Erie. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates their use. Recreational boats less than 20 meters in length are NOT required to have a station license to operate a VHF radio unless they travel to foreign ports or transmit to foreign stations. Use of a VHF radio is enforced by the USCG.

There are many channels on the VHF, but recreational boaters are given access to only a few.



6	intership safety communications only
9	commercial and non-commercial intership, ship to coast and alternate calling channel
13	ocean-going vessels, bridge tenders, tugs while towing, locks
16	distress safety and calling, call Coast Guard, establish general contact
24-28, 84-88	public telephone calls (to call the marine operator)
68, 69, 71, and 78	non-commercial intership and ship to coast (recreational boat working channels)
72	non-commercial intership only

Marine weather (WX-1, WX-2, WX-3) stations broadcast the latest available weather information from the National Weather Service continually. Forecasts are updated every 6 hours or more often as conditions require.

Anchoring

It is essential that every boater becomes proficient in anchoring. Some anchoring considerations include:

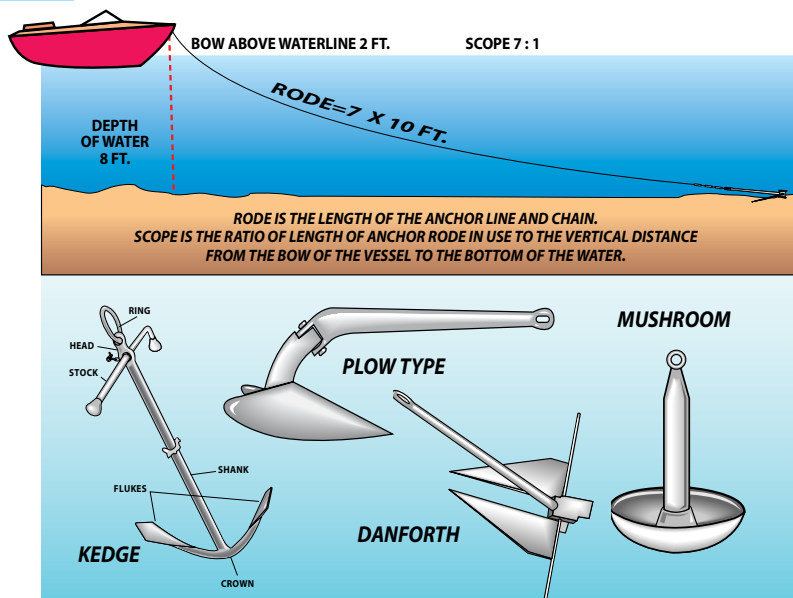
- Type and weight of the boat.
- Character of the bottom in the area you are boating (rocky, sandy).
- Average depth of the water.
- Strength of the wind and current.
- Diameter of the anchor line.

There are different types of anchors: kedge for rocks and heavy grasses, burying for sand and mud, mushroom for permanent moorings. The two questions boaters should ask themselves about anchoring are: which type of anchor will they need, and how much rode (the length of the anchor line) is necessary.

Anchors hold best when the pull of the rode on the anchor is as near to horizontal as possible.

The holding power of an anchor increases as the scope ratio increases. A ratio of 7:1 is standard; 10:1 is better in rough water. For example, if boating in 8 feet of water and the bow is 2 feet above the waterline, 70 feet of rode is recommended. Boaters should carry at least two anchors. A smaller, lighter anchor is good for use in calm weather and for positioning a boat, and a larger anchor is best for bad weather or when anchoring overnight. **Never anchor from the stern, especially in current or waves.** The anchor line should be tied to the bow. The end of the anchor rode (called the bitter end) must be secured to the boat.

To anchor, the boat should be headed into the wind or current. The engine is then reversed, or the boat is allowed to back off. When the boat begins to drift backward, lower the anchor from the bow (front of the boat). No one should be standing on any part of the anchor line. When about a third of the rode is out, the rode is tied off to a forward cleat to make the anchor dig into the bottom. Once the anchor digs in, the remaining rode is let out. A sight bearing is then taken on some stationary objects to make certain that the anchor is not dragging on the bottom.



Anchors can also be used as safety devices in an emergency situation. The operator may drop the anchor quickly to avoid running aground in the event the boat loses power. Make sure the anchor and line are stored in an easily accessible place.

Exercise caution when “weighing” (pulling up) anchor. The combination of anchor pull, current, and weight can swamp a small boat. The anchor should be lifted as vertically as possible. As it is lifted, it can be washed. Take care that it does not hit the side of the boat.

Locks and Dams

In Pennsylvania, locks and dams are located on the three rivers in and near Pittsburgh (Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers). The dams provide a navigable channel for river traffic. Locks are a means of passing vessels through the dams. The locks in Pennsylvania are built and maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

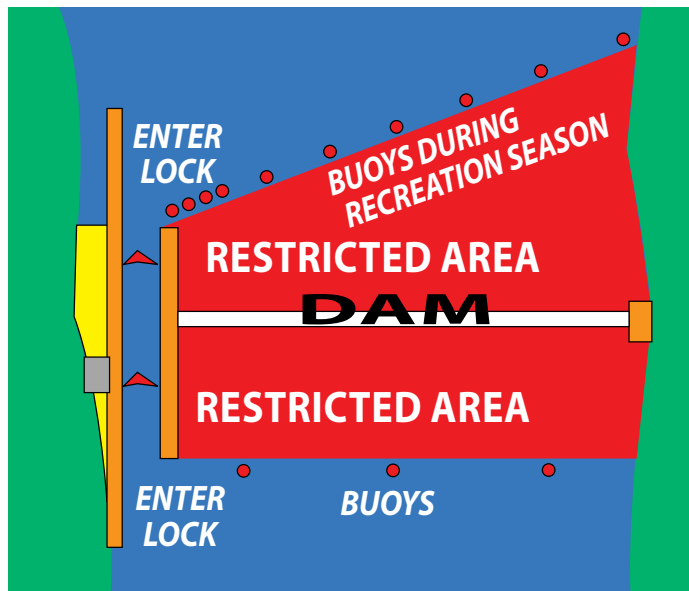
At locks, the lockmaster is in control and will signal your boat to enter with a horn or a light system.

There are priorities (of boats) set for safe and efficient passage:

- military craft
- mail boats
- commercial passenger craft
- commercial tows
- commercial fishermen
- pleasure boats

Before entering a lock, the boat should stop at least 100 yards from the lock entrance. The lockmaster can be signaled by the boater with a long and short blast of the horn, on the marine radio (channel 13), or with a signaling device on the lock wall. Once the lockmaster has been signaled, the boat must stay clear of the lock chamber until signaled to enter. Fenders and mooring lines (minimum of 75 feet) should be ready. Once inside the chamber, the lock lines are adjusted with the water levels. The boat must not be tied fast to the lock wall. Life jackets should always be worn.

TYPICAL FIXED-CREST DAM



LIGHT SYSTEM

THE ONE THAT IS FLASHING IS THE LIGHT TO OBEY.

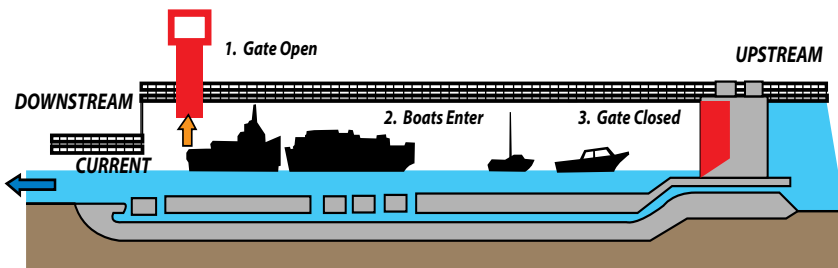
- 1. Red - Stand clear, do not enter.**
- 2. Amber - Approach the lock under full control.**
- 3. Green - Enter the lock.**
- 4. Amber/Green - Enter the lock with caution.**

Boat Theft

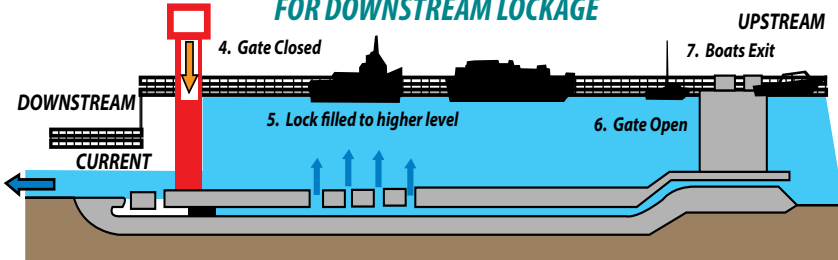
Small boats are vulnerable to theft. Titled boats are easier to identify and much more difficult to sell illegally. Boat dealers and other purchasers are more certain that someone offering a titled boat for sale has the legal right to do so.

BOAT AND MOTOR THEFT PREVENTION CHECKLIST

- ✓ **Secure it.** Store your boat and motor in a secure location. Use a hitch lock to secure your boat trailer. Lock your outboard motor to your boat with a motor lock or chain and padlock.
- ✓ **Mark it.** Use an engraving tool to mark your boat, motor, and marine equipment with a unique identification (driver's license number, etc.). Hide your engraved identification in a location where it is not easily found.
- ✓ **Record it.** Keep a record of your boat and motor's make, model, and serial numbers.
- ✓ **Report it.** Immediately report any theft to your local police and to the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Division of Licensing and Registration, in Harrisburg, at 1-(866) 262-8734. Reporting your loss to the police and the PFBC may lead to its recovery in the event someone attempts to sell or register it.



HOW LOCK SYSTEMS OPERATE—REVERSE PROCEDURE FOR DOWNSTREAM LOCKAGE



Personal Watercraft (PWC)

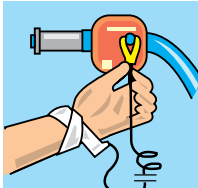
PWCs are defined as vessels less than 16 feet in length that use an inboard engine powering a water jet pump as their primary source of propulsion, designed to be operated by a person sitting, kneeling, or standing in other than the conventional manner of boat operation. Other vessels may use jet propulsion, however, these vessels are not considered a PWC.

These boats are fast and maneuverable and can be operated in relatively shallow water. PWC operators are involved in a disproportionate number of boating accidents. Collisions are the most common type of accident reported and are usually caused by the operator not keeping a proper lookout or operating the boat in a reckless manner. Many of these accidents are caused by people new to PWC operation, and nearly all of these accidents are avoidable.



PWC operators must follow the same laws and regulations as other boaters. **Pennsylvania regulations require that PWC operators must:**

- Wear life jackets at all times. All passengers must also wear life jackets. Inflatable life jackets are not acceptable.
- Carry a fully charged fire extinguisher on board (see fire extinguisher section).
- Carry a sound-producing device on board.
- Attach the cut-off switch safety lanyard to clothing, body, or life jacket. The purpose of the switch is to stop the engine in case the operator falls off.



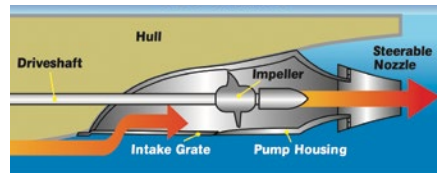
Furthermore, it is illegal:

- For anyone to operate a PWC without having in one's possession a Boating Safety Education Certificate. See page 37 on how to obtain a certificate.
- To rent a PWC to anyone 15 years of age or younger. No one less than 16 years of age may operate a rented PWC.
- To operate a PWC from sunset to sunrise. See page 45 for timetable.
- To tow a water skier behind a PWC with a capacity of two people or fewer and to tow more than one skier.

- For anyone 11 years of age or younger to operate a PWC.
- For anyone 12 through 15 years of age to operate a PWC with any passengers on board 15 years of age or younger.

PWC Characteristics

- Jet pump propulsion, which eliminates a rudder or exposed propeller.
- A steerable nozzle is located at the stern of the boat.
- A cut-off switch and safety lanyard, which stops the engine when the operator falls off the PWC.
- PWCs are highly maneuverable. Releasing the throttle (or slowing the engine) usually eliminates the ability to steer the craft.



PWC Operation

PWC operators should be responsible and considerate of others around them. Noise is the most common complaint against PWC operators. A PWC must be equipped with an efficient muffling system in good working order, which cannot be bypassed or altered. Courteous PWC operators will vary their areas of operation to reduce repetitive course tracking, stay away from shorelines, and be aware of all boats and people in the area of operation.

Everyone who operates a PWC should read the owner's manual and become familiar with the craft before going out on the water. Practice is essential for safe PWC operation. PWC operators must connect the safety lanyard to both the cut-off switch on the PWC and their life jacket, body, or clothing. If the operator falls off, the operator should re-board the craft from the rear. PWCs have both "main" and "reserve" fuel tanks. Switch the fuel selector on your craft to "reserve" when the "main" tank has been used and head to shore to refuel. Safety gear, including gloves, eye protection, footwear, and wet-suit or dry suit for protection against cold water, is not required by law but advisable for PWC operators.

Paddlesports

Canoeing, kayaking, and stand-up paddleboarding are popular recreational water sports in Pennsylvania. There are dangers that can be lessened with knowledge, preparation, and practice. Primary hazards are capsizing, swamping, or just falling out of the boat. Keep in mind that paddling is a "get wet" sport.

PADDLING TIPS

- **Wear your life jacket.** On average, 80 percent of all recreational boating fatalities happen to people who are not wearing a life jacket.
- **Expect to get wet and dress properly.** Even the best paddlers sometimes capsize or swamp their boats.
- **Be prepared to swim.** If the water looks too hazardous to swim in, don't go paddling.
- If you capsize, hold on to your boat, unless it presents a life-threatening situation.
- **Scout ahead whenever possible.** Know the river. Avoid surprises.
- **Be prepared for the weather.** Get a forecast before you go.
- Wear wading shoes or tennis shoes with wool, polypropylene, pile, or neoprene socks.
- Never take your boat over a low-head dam.
- Portage (carry) your boat around any section of water about which you feel uncertain.
- **Never boat alone.** Boating safety increases with numbers.
- Keep painter lines (ropes tied to the bow) and any other ropes coiled and secured.
- Never tie a rope to yourself or to another paddler, especially a child.
- Kneel to increase your stability before entering rougher water, like a rapid.
- If you collide with an obstruction, lean toward it.
- **Be sure to leave a float plan.** It's a written statement that details your intended trip and is provided to a relative, friend, neighbor, or marina operator. Include specifics about the vessel, equipment, crew, and departure and arrival times.



Water-skiing and Similar Activities

Water-skiing includes conventional water-skiing, as well as anyone towed behind a boat on aquaplanes, kneeboards, inner tubes, air mattresses, parasails, kite skis, wake boards, or any similar device. Participants in all of these types of activities are required to wear a life jacket. Persons engaged in barefoot, jump or trick skiing, or wake surfing may elect to wear, at their own risk, a wetsuit designed specifically for that activity. A USCG-approved life jacket must be carried in the boat for each skier electing to wear the special water-ski wetsuit. Inflatable life jackets are not acceptable for anyone towed behind a boat.

In addition to the operator, a competent observer must be in the boat in a position to observe the progress of the person being towed. A competent observer is a person who has the ability to assess when a skier is in trouble, knows and understands the water-skiing hand signals, and is capable of helping a skier.

- To prevent propeller-related accidents, turn off your engine before picking up any skier.
- Skiing is prohibited between sunset and sunrise.
- Skiers are also considered passengers and count in the boat's total capacity.
- It's unlawful to operate a boat when it is loaded with passengers (including individuals being towed behind a boat) or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity.

- Skiers may start from the shore or dock if boat traffic permits. Skiers may not return to the shore or dock under power.
- Installation of ski ramps and jumps requires a permit from the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. Mooring or drifting within 100 feet of a ski ramp or jump while it is in use is prohibited.
- Kite skiing and parasailing are permitted only on waters where unrestricted skiing is permitted.
- It is legal to tow more than one skier except when locally prohibited. Ski tow ropes may not exceed the following lengths (as measured from the boat's transom):
 - Conventional water-ski- 80 feet
 - Parasails- 300 feet
 - Nonreleasable kite ski- 50 feet
 - Releasable kite ski- 500 feet
- It is unlawful to operate a motorboat at any speed with a person or persons sitting, riding, or hanging on a swim platform (teak surfing) or swim ladder attached to the motorboat, except when launching, retrieving, docking, or anchoring the motorboat.
- It is unlawful to operate a motorboat at any speed when towing a person on water skis or other devices using a tow rope of 20 feet or less (as measured from the boat's transom). The minimum tow rope length does not apply to wake surfing.
- Boats engaged in the activity of wake surfing are limited to slow, no-wake speed when within 200

white diagonal stripe running from the top of the staff to the opposite lower corner.

The code flag alpha is a blue and white pennant, and boats must display this flag during dive operations if they are restricted in their ability to maneuver. Boats not engaged in diving operations shall remain at least 100 feet from areas displaying the diver down flag or boats displaying the code flag alpha.



Sailing

Sailing is another popular form of boating in Pennsylvania. Sailboaters may have different requirements than other boaters. They should be familiar with the operation and navigation requirements found in this handbook. Navigation lights are required after dusk and during periods of restricted visibility.

Sailboaters should stay off the water during storms and periods of extremely high winds. They should also be aware of overhead power lines. Life jackets should be worn at all times.

Another type of sailing vessel, the sailboard (windsurfer) is a single or double-hulled boat with jointed mast (surfboard with a sail). Sailboard operators in Pennsylvania must wear a life jacket. Inflatable life jackets are not acceptable.

Hunters and Anglers

Hunters and anglers that use a boat as a platform to hunt or fish must remember that they are boaters too. Often these types of boaters get so involved with their sport they forget to follow all boating regulations such as proper safety equipment, boating laws, and the rules of the road. When fishing from a boat, remember to load your boat properly, remain seated, wear a life jacket, and keep an eye on the weather. **Never anchor from the stern (back), and stay with your boat if it should capsize.**

Hunting from a boat is fun but can be dangerous. Fall weather is changeable and can be deadly for the boating hunter. Water temperatures are typically much colder during traditional hunting seasons. The hunter usually hunts from a small boat with a flat bottom. These boats are poorly suited for rough water. Life jackets appropriate for hunting should be worn at all times.

Please be aware of the mandatory cold-weather life jacket wear regulation, effective November 1 through April 30—see page 42.

WATER-SKIING HAND SIGNALS



feet of the shoreline, docks, launch ramps, swimmers or downed skiers, persons wading in the water, anchored, moored, or drifting boats, and other marked areas.

- Motorboats propelled by an outboard motor, inboard/outboard motor or water jet are prohibited from towing a person in or on the wake of the boat.

Swimming and Diving

Swimming is prohibited at Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission lakes and access areas. Boaters should keep a sharp lookout for swimmers and divers at all times.

A diver down flag is displayed from a float during diving operations. This flag is red with a

Ventilation and Fueling

Gasoline fumes are heavier than air and will settle to the lowest part of the boat's interior hull, the bilge. All motorboats, except open boats, must have at least two ventilator ducts with cowls (intake and exhaust). Exhaust blowers are part of most boat ventilation systems. Permanently installed fuel tanks must be vented.

Most boat explosions occur from improper fueling. Portable gas tanks should be filled on the dock or pier, not on board. The vent on the tank should be closed and the gas pumped carefully, maintaining contact with the nozzle and the tank's rim. Any spills should be cleaned up, the tank secured, and the vent reopened.

When filling inboard tanks, everyone should be sent ashore and the boat closed up. All electrical systems should be shut off. After filling up and before starting the engine, the blower should be run for at least 4 minutes. Take appropriate precautions to prevent spills. Avoid discharging oil and gas from your boat's bilge. Toxic substances must be disposed of properly. Noncompliance may result in fines.

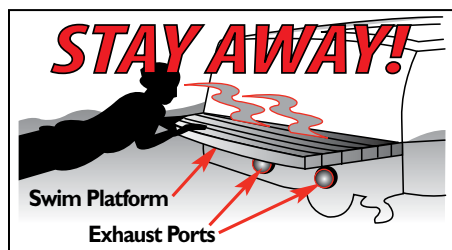
Boaters should routinely check for leaks in fuel lines and fittings, frayed wiring, and improperly rigged electrical systems.

Carbon Monoxide



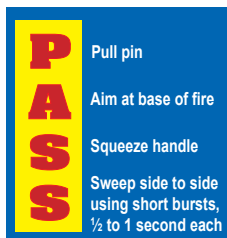
Carbon monoxide (CO) gas is a potentially deadly by-product of your boat's engine. Each year boaters are killed or injured by carbon monoxide. Stay away from exhaust areas and do not swim near exhaust vents. Never enter an enclosed area under a swim platform, where exhaust is vented. Only one or two breaths of the air in this "death chamber" can be fatal. Keep air moving through the boat to avoid problems.

Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning depend on exposure. Brief exposure may produce shortness of breath, mild nausea, and mild headaches. Moderate levels of CO exposure may cause death if headaches, dizziness, and light headedness symptoms persist for an extended period of time. High levels of CO may be fatal, causing death within minutes. If you suspect someone is experiencing CO poisoning, move the individual to fresh air immediately and call 9-1-1.



Fire Extinguisher Use

Fire extinguishers must be immediately available and installed (mounted away from the fuel source). They must be fully charged, in usable (good) condition, and inspected regularly. Make sure



everyone on your boat knows the location of the fire extinguisher and its use. Operation of a fire extinguisher is rather simple. Just remember PASS.

Running Aground

Keep a sharp lookout when traveling on waters that have shallow areas to avoid running aground. Navigational charts, buoys, and depth finders can assist in this task. If you run aground and the impact does not appear to cause a leak, follow these steps to refloat the boat:

- Do not put the boat in reverse. Instead, stop the engine and lift the out-drive.
- Shift the weight to the area farthest from the point of impact.
- Try to shove off the rock or bottom.

If this fails, contact help.

Water Hazards

It is important that boaters know the waters on which they are boating. Information about local hazards can be obtained by physically viewing their proposed route, consulting local boating sources, and utilizing web resources such as the PFBC website.

MOVING WATER: Safety on the water depends on developing respect for the power of water. The power of current is deceptive and should be taken into account by all boaters. A strainer is an obstruction in the water (such as a tree branch) that allows water to pass through but will hold and trap boats and boaters. Rivers and rapids are rated with the International Scale of River Difficulty (Classes I - VI), which is a guide established by the American Whitewater Affiliation. Parts of rivers could have a different class rating than the overall river's rating. The rating for any river will vary as water flow increases or decreases because of seasonal conditions.

WIND AND WAVES: The definition of wind is "moving air that is described by the strength and the direction of its source." Wind acts on the surface of the water, creating waves. The greater the force and duration of the wind, the bigger the waves will be. Large waves in big water can place small craft in danger. When crossing waves or another boat's wake, head into the waves or wakes at an angle (45 degrees) to reduce pounding.

Large bodies of water such as oceans or Lake Erie provide different challenges and dangers than moving water. Large, relatively shallow lakes, such as Lake Erie, may develop large waves faster than deeper, similar waters. Small inland boats should not venture out on large waters such as Lake Erie

TIDES AND TIDAL CURRENT: Tides and tidal currents affect where a boater can travel or anchor safely. They also affect how long it takes to get to a destination, the speed needed to arrive at a given time, and the heading that must be maintained.

Tides are the vertical rise and fall of ocean water (and waters affected by the ocean) caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun. The moment

the tide changes direction is known as "slack water." "High tide" is the highest level a tide reaches during ascending waters, and "low tide" is the lowest level a tide reaches during descending waters.

The tidal cycle is the high tide followed approximately 6 hours later by low tide (two highs and two lows per day). The tidal range is the vertical distance between high and low tides. The tidal range varies from 1 to 11 feet in Pennsylvania on the Delaware River. Boaters should consult tide tables for times of high and low tides.

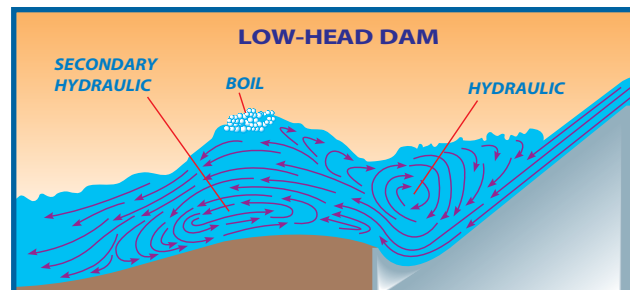
Dams

Dams on our rivers aid navigation, produce power, and prevent flooding. Keep away from dams! Dangerous currents above the structure can draw boats into water going over or through a dam. Areas below a dam are also extremely hazardous to boats because of strong recirculating currents and turbulent waters.

The most dangerous hazard on a river is a low-head dam. There are hundreds of such dams on rivers and streams throughout Pennsylvania, and dams are true "drowning machines."

Water going over a dam creates a back current or undertow that can pull a boat into the turbulence and capsize it. This hydraulic can trap and hold a person or boat. Many dams are not marked and are almost impossible to see from upstream.

State law requires that many low-head dams in the Commonwealth be marked with signs and, when practical, buoys upstream and downstream from these dangerous structures. The signs detail restrictions for boating, swimming and wading, and hazards posed by the dam. Restrictions are enforced by the PFBC Waterways Conservation Officers. Dams must be avoided and may be located by checking water trail guides, other maps, and the PFBC's website.



Weather

Weather can cause boaters problems. Having a mishap in cold water or in a remote area can result in hypothermia or other problems. Getting caught in a storm can have serious consequences. Never underestimate the weather.

Factors that determine weather conditions can be observed and measured. These factors include temperature, barometric pressure, and wind. Weather affects the condition of open water and can change suddenly. Check local forecasts the night before going boating and again in the morning. The National Weather Service typically issues a new marine forecast every 6 hours on designated VHF radio channels.

Signs that dangerous weather may be approaching include:

- Clouds gathering, darkening, and increasing in size.
- A sudden temperature drop, a rapid wind shift, or change in speed.
- Static on the AM band of the radio may indicate an approaching thunderstorm.
- A drop in the barometric pressure (check a barometer).

IF A STORM IS NEAR...

In a small boat, put on your life jacket and head for the nearest shore. Beach your boat and find shelter on the downwind (leeward) side of the land.

In a large boat, put on your life jacket, start your engine, or secure your sails (whichever is applicable). Stow anything that is unnecessary. Secure your dinghy (if you have one) and turn on your running lights. Close up the boat and decide what to do. If land is near, head for it. If not, you may have to ride out the storm. Do so by keeping your bow (front) headed into the waves, wind, and/or current. If your motor fails, a sea anchor on a line from the bow will keep the boat into the waves. A bucket will work as a sea anchor in an emergency.

Capsizing and Falls Overboard

Many boating accident deaths are caused by capsizing. If a small, open boat capsizes, everyone should take a head count, check for injury, and stay with the boat. Most small boats have enough flotation to keep from sinking. If possible, the boat should be turned upright and the water bailed out. It can then be paddled to shore. It is also possible to paddle a swamped boat to shore. The golden rule if a boat capsizes is for everyone to stay with the boat.

SWAMPING AND CAPSIZING

If you do capsize or swamp the boat, stay with the boat and make sure everyone has a life jacket. Stay calm. If the boat can be righted, bail out as much water as possible, get in, and paddle towards shore. If your boat capsizes or you fall overboard in moving water, such as a river, get in the self-rescue position with your feet pointed downstream and near the surface to avoid potential head injury and foot entrapment.

FALLS OVERBOARD

Falls overboard are dangerous situations. People fall overboard even when wind and seas are calm. The shock of falling into the water, especially cold water, can be life-threatening. Wearing a life jacket can be your only source of survival. The best means of survival is to already have a life jacket on and stay with the boat.



PREVENTION

- When getting into or moving around in a small boat, always maintain three points of contact, keeping your weight low and close to the centerline. Don't overload your boat.
- Do not allow passengers to stand in small boats, including canoes and kayaks, or sit on foredecks, gunwales, engine boxes, seat backs, or transoms. Small boats, especially canoes and kayaks, are more likely to capsize when someone stands up.
- Watch crew members and frequently check that everyone is aboard.
- Wear deck-gripping shoes (bare feet have poor traction).
- Avoid rough water and weather conditions whenever possible.
- Practice a procedure for recovering someone lost overboard. Toss a life jacket over the side while moving. Test to see how long it takes to stop the boat, turn, and retrieve the life jacket.

Propeller Strikes

When people and motorboats share the same water, propeller strikes can and do occur. A typical recreational propeller can rip an average person from head to toe in less than one-tenth of a second. **MOST**

PROPELLER STRIKES CAN BE PREVENTED!

Before starting your boat:

- Put on your life jacket!
- Walk to the stern and look in the water to make certain there is no one near your propeller (people near the boat's propeller may not be visible from the helm).
- Attach your engine cut-off switch lanyard to your life jacket. If the lanyard is removed from the switch, the engine will shut off.

Educate passengers:

- Explain the dangers of a motorboat running into a swimmer.
- Show the location and danger of the propellers and all safety equipment.
- Turn off the engine if anyone is near the prop to prevent injury.
- Establish clear rules for swim platform use, boarding ladders, and seating (if possible, passengers should remain seated at all times).
- Talk about safety procedures and emergency action plans.
- Discuss preventing falls overboard:
 - Maintain three points of contact, keep your weight low, and close to the centerline (balance issues may occur).
 - Watch crew members and frequently check that everyone is aboard.
 - Wear deck-gripping shoes (bare feet have poor traction).
 - Avoid rough water and weather conditions whenever possible.
 - Limit alcohol use and discuss physical effects resulting from on water activities.
- Discuss swamping and capsizing prevention.
 - Don't overload your boat.



If capsizing occurs, stay with the boat and make sure everyone has a life jacket. Stay calm. If the boat can be righted, bail out as much water as possible, get in, and paddle towards shore. If capsized or overboard in a river, swim downstream, feet first, to avoid potential head injury and entrapment.

Keep a lookout:

- Assign a passenger to keep watch around the propeller area of your boat when people are in the water.
- Never allow passengers to board or exit your boat from the water when the engine is on or idling (your propeller may continue to spin). Turn the engine off.
- Be especially alert when operating in congested areas, and never enter swimming zones.
- Take extra precautions near boats that are towing skiers or tubers.
- Never permit passengers to ride on the bow, gunwale, transom, seat backs, or other locations where they may fall overboard.
- Children should be watched carefully while onboard.

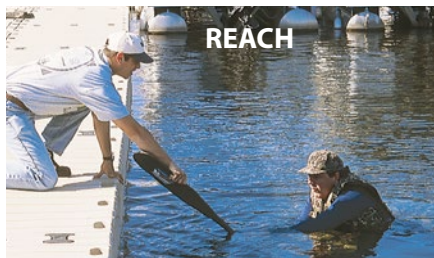
Consider purchasing propeller safety devices for your boat. A variety of safety devices are available to help prevent propeller strikes.

EMERGENCY ACTION FOR FALLS OVERBOARD AND PROPELLER STRIKES

1. Shout "Man Overboard" immediately.
2. Signal for assistance from passengers, crew, or other boaters. Have someone call for assistance over the radio, if available.
3. Stop the boat immediately.
4. Toss a life jacket to the person overboard or any item that will float such as an empty ice cooler. Even if the person is wearing a jacket, it will help improve visibility and provide additional flotation.
5. Assign someone to constantly point at the person in the water. Never let the victim out of sight.
6. Avoid running the person over.
7. Approach against the wind, waves, or current.
8. Come close to the victim.
9. Shift into reverse to stop forward motion.
10. Put engine in neutral gear or shut off the engine to stop the propeller from turning. It may be safer to trail a life jacket on a line astern and circle until the person can grasp it.
11. If the boat has a low freeboard, bring the person over the transom. Be alert for hot motors, exhaust pipes, and carbon monoxide.
12. High freeboard, use a swim platform or ladder and rig a sling, rope ladder, or knotted line.
13. A non-powered vessel must be stabilized before attempting to bring the victim into the boat.

Rescue and Survival

No one should ever count on being rescued. Boaters must be prepared for mishaps on the water. Drowning can occur within a few feet of safety. Even those who cannot swim can save a life if they know some basic rescue techniques.



RESCUE SEQUENCE

- 1. Self rescue:** The rescuer should try to talk the person in trouble into self-rescue and avoid endangering themselves unnecessarily.
- 2. Reach:** A fishing rod, shirt, towel, branch, oar, pole, boat hook, or other object can be used to reach out to the victim. If nothing is available and the victim is within arm's reach, the rescuer should lie flat and extend a leg to the victim, pulling them to safety.
- 3. Throw:** If the victim is too far for the reach rescue, the rescuer should throw a rope, life jacket, empty jug, ice chest, gas can, or anything else that will float to the victim. Rescue line bags are excellent items to keep on a boat.
- 4. Row:** The rescuer may boat out to the victim and extend an oar or paddle. The victim should be brought back onboard over the stern (back) of the boat. They should be pulled onboard as carefully as possible. If it isn't possible to bring them onboard, the rescuer should have them hold on to the boat or hold them until help arrives.
- 5. Go:** Swimming rescues are for trained lifesavers only. A swimming rescue should never be tried until all other basic rescue methods have been ruled out. Rescuers who must swim to a victim should wear a life jacket and take a floating object with them to extend to the victim. Rescuers should avoid personal contact with the victim unless they have had lifeguard training. Even then, it is used only as a last resort.



The method of rescue depends on the rescuer's training and skill, the condition and location of the victim, the equipment available, and what additional support is available at the scene.

Cold Water Shock

Cold water shock is a major factor in boating fatalities. It happens when someone is suddenly immersed in cold water. The water does not have to be freezing; cold water shock often occurs in water temperatures above 50° F.

The body's first response to cold water shock is usually an involuntary gasp (torso reflex). Hyperventilation (rapid breathing) and breathlessness

follow. The person may feel claustrophobic, panicked, and confused. Cold water greatly reduces the victim's ability to hold his breath, control breathing, and impairs the ability to swim.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is the lowering of the body's core temperature. It is a factor in many fatal boating accidents. Cold water robs the body of heat much faster than cold air of the same temperature.

Hypothermia begins with shivering and a loss of feeling in the extremities. Cold, blue skin, decreased mental skills, and slurred speech are common symptoms. Unconsciousness can be followed by death. Warm layered clothing, a life jacket, and eating high-energy foods will help prevent hypothermia.

FOUR STAGES OF COLD WATER IMMERSION

Cold water shock is a rapid development of a number of shock responses caused by cold water immersion that can result in sudden drowning.

- 1. Initial cold shock (first 3-5 minutes).** Sudden immersion in cold water causes the gasp reflex, this can result in water inhalation, hyperventilation, changes in heart rate and rhythm and blood pressure, and panic. All of these reactions may result in death, especially for those with pre-existing heart conditions.
- 2. Short term swim failure (3-30 minutes).** Cold water saps energy and arms and legs become weak. Movement is difficult and slow. Death can occur by drowning, as the victim can no longer stay afloat.
- 3. Long term hypothermia (30 minutes +).** The body loses heat to cold water 25 times faster than cold air. The body becomes hypothermic when it loses heat at a rate faster than it can generate heat. Continued exposure leads to unconsciousness and death. At this stage, death may occur without drowning.
- 4. Post immersion collapse.** This stage occurs during or after rescue. The body is still hypothermic and death may occur due to complications from inhaling water or lowered body temperature.

FIRST AID FOR HYPOTHERMIA

1. Get the person out of the water or weather as quickly as possible.
2. Replace wet clothing with dry clothing. Wrap the person in blankets to warm the person slowly.
3. Handle hypothermia victims gently and do not give anything by mouth if they are unconscious. Never give alcohol to a hypothermia victim.
4. Get medical help as soon as possible.

COLD WATER SURVIVAL

- Wear a life jacket. Flotation coats also offer insulation from the cold.
- Wear clothing that still insulates when wet such as wool, fleece, or other synthetics.
- If you know you are about to fall into cold water, cover your mouth and nose with your hands, so you don't inhale water.

- Do not remove your clothing.
- Get back into or climb on top of the boat.
- If you can't get out of the water and shore is too far, get into the Heat Escape Lessening Posture (HELP).



Alcohol and Boating

When on a boat, the effects of alcohol are magnified and cause reduced judgement. Combined with stresses from wind, motion, and heat, your ability to think and perform basic tasks needed to safely operate your boat may become impaired. It is illegal to operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. Alcohol is prohibited on land and water at all state parks and at most U.S. Army Corps of Engineer projects. Pre-arrest breath tests can be used by officers to determine the probability that a boat operator is under the influence. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or more is considered to be over the legal limit (0.02% blood alcohol concentration for minors). Penalties include loss of boating privileges, significant fines, and imprisonment. An officer can stop a boat and arrest.

Courtesy Vessel Safety Checks

A Vessel Safety Check (VSC) is a free courtesy examination of private recreational boats to verify the presence and condition of safety equipment required by state and federal regulations. The vessel examiner is a trained member of the U.S. Power Squadrons or the USCG Auxiliary. Persons whose boats fail the examination are informed of all shortcomings, so they may correct them and be given a chance for reexamination and the awarding of the decal. Vessels that pass may display the distinctive VSC decal, which entitles the boat owner to discounts at some marine dealers (see website for details). Learn more about VSCs or arrange a free VSC by visiting www.cgaux.org/vsc.

Boating Accidents

Each operator of a boat involved in a boating accident must stop, render assistance, and offer identification if doing so will not endanger yourself or passengers. If the accident results in a death or disappearance, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission must be notified immediately, followed by a written boating accident report within 48 hours. If the accident results in an injury that requires treatment beyond first aid, a written boating accident report must be submitted within 48 hours. If the accident results in damage to the vessel or other property exceeding \$2,000, or if there is a complete loss of the vessel, a written boating accident report must be submitted within 10 days. All reports are confidential and for the use of the Commission for boating safety purposes only. Boating Accident Report Forms (PFBC 260) are available on the Commission's website. Reports must be sent to: Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Bureau of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000.

Law Enforcement

Enforcement of boating laws and regulations, along with providing for safety on Pennsylvania waters, is the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission's Waterways Conservation Officers. Some of the waters of the state are also patrolled by other agencies such as the Bureau of State Parks, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USCG, and the National Park Service.



Boaters approached by a patrol boat with its blue light flashing must reduce speed to slow no-wake and yield the right of way to the patrol boat. The operator shall stop when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer. Violators can expect enforcement action. Persons who violate boating laws and regulations are subject to arrest, and upon conviction, the boat operator may be found guilty of a summary offense or misdemeanor. The penalty can be a fine and/or jail sentence. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission is also authorized by law to revoke, suspend, or deny the boating privileges of persons who are convicted of violating the boating laws and regulations. Persons whose boating privileges are subject to revocation, suspension, or denial will be notified in writing and given the opportunity for a hearing.

PFBC Lakes and Access Areas

- Any boat, powered or unpowered, using a PFBC lake or access area, must display a current registration or launch permit.
- Inflatable boats less than 7 feet in length or which are not constructed of durable fabric and do not have at least two separate buoyancy chambers are prohibited.
- Overnight mooring is permitted if the boat has a current registration. Boats may be moored from March 1 through November 30 at designated areas. Launch Use permits do not allow these same privileges.
- The following acts are prohibited on the PFBC property:
 - Camping, building, or maintaining fires.
 - Picking, cutting or digging flowers, plants, shrubs, or trees.



- Swimming at Commission access areas or in Commission-owned lakes.
- Leaving trash, garbage, or debris, except as placed in containers provided for such purposes and accumulated only during the use of Commission property.
- Removing or defacing any sign, poster, or property.
- Overnight sleeping in boats, automotive vehicles, tents, campers, or the like.
- Blocking driveways, access roads, or launch ramps.
- Parking in undesignated areas.
- While on Commission property, dogs must be licensed and under control. When the dog is on a lawn area, trail, or parking lot, it must be on a leash not to exceed 6 feet in length. The maximum number of dogs that an owner or handler is permitted to have on Commission property at one time is two. Droppings must be immediately scooped and disposed of off Commission property. The owner or handler is responsible for the conduct of the dog.

Permits

All tournaments, regattas, races, parades, and exhibitions must be authorized by the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission or Coast Guard. An application must be filed with the Commission at least 60 days prior to such event. Forms are available from the Bureau of Law Enforcement.

Floating structures, including ski ramps, must have a permit from the Commission to be placed on any waters.

Waterway markers, including signs and buoys, must have a permit from the Commission to be placed on any waters.

Marine Sanitation Devices (MSD)

The Water Quality Act of 1987 requires the installation of an MSD on all vessels with installed toilet systems operating in the navigational waters of the United States. Marine toilets are a source of pollution if not designed correctly.

They must be of a sealed construction, so no waste can be discharged from the toilet directly

or indirectly into the water. All MSDs must be USCG approved. Portable toilets are not considered installed toilets. **Direct overboard discharge of portable toilet waste is a violation of state water regulations.**

Discharge of sewage, treated or untreated, is prohibited in all fresh water impoundments lying entirely within the boundaries of the state. When boating on these waters, if your watercraft is equipped with an installed toilet system, it must be removed, sealed, or drained into a holding tank, which can be carried or pumped ashore for disposal at an approved sewage treatment system. Pre-plan your trip: find pump-out locations on the PFBC website (www.fishandboat.com) or look for the waterway sign above that indicates their availability.

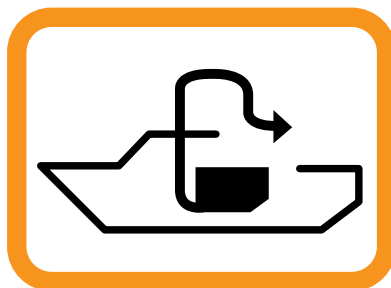
Littering and Pollution

Plastic bags, discarded fishing line, and other garbage kill fish, waterfowl, and wildlife. Before throwing away six-pack rings, snip each circle with scissors. Once the rings are cut, no animal can get caught in the rings. In Pennsylvania, it is unlawful for any person to litter. If something blows out of your boat, go back and remove the object(s) from the water. Cigarette butts tossed in Pennsylvania waters is considered littering. Properly dispose of all litter and report water pollution.

If you see any source or indication of pollution, such as dead fish, call the PFBC's Pollution Hotline at 1-855-FISH-KIL, or the Department of Environmental Protection at 1-800-541-2050, or the appropriate PFBC regional office. During after-hours, weekends, and holidays, call the Department of Environmental Protection at (717) 787-4343.

WASTE, OIL, AND TRASH DISPOSAL IN PENNSYLVANIA AND FEDERAL WATERS

It is illegal to discharge sewage or other human waste, oil, or trash into any state or federally controlled waters. Sewage carries disease and other pollutants harmful to people, aquatic plants, and animals. Trash thrown into the water can injure swimmers and wildlife alike. It can also plug engine cooling water intakes.



The Refuse Act prohibits throwing, discharging, or depositing any refuse matter of any kind (including trash, garbage, oil, and other liquid pollutants) into the waters of the United States.

Discharge of oil and other hazardous substances

- Regulations issued under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act require all vessels with propulsion machinery to be able to retain oil mixtures on board.
- Discharge of oil or hazardous substances is prohibited. The penalty for illegal discharge may be a fine of up to \$10,000.
- Dumping oil into the bilge of the vessel without means for proper disposal is also prohibited. Fuel spills can be removed using absorbent bilge pads.
- Oil waste must be disposed at an approved reception facility. On recreational vessels, a bucket or bailer is adequate for temporary storage prior to disposing of the oil waste at an approved facility.
- Notify the Coast Guard immediately if your vessel discharges oil or a hazardous substance into the water. Call toll-free (800) 424-8802. Report the discharge's location, color, source, substances, size, and time observed. You must also call the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and report the discharge.
- If boating on federally controlled waters and your vessel is 26 feet or longer, you must display a 5- x 8-inch placard made of durable material, fixed in a conspicuous place in the machinery spaces or at the bilge pump control station, stating the following:

DISCHARGE OF OIL PROHIBITED

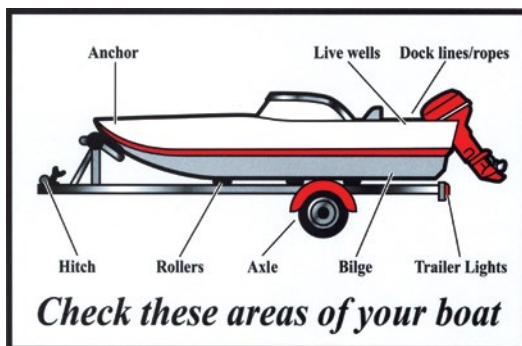
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of oil or oily waste upon or into any navigable waters of the United States. The prohibition includes any discharge, which causes a film or discoloration of the surface of the water or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the surface of the water. Violator's are subject to substantial civil and/or criminal sanctions including fines and imprisonment.

Aquatic Invasive Species

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

Help reduce the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) are plants and animals that have been introduced into new ecosystems and have environmental, recreational, economic, or health impacts. These invaders may damage equipment and compete with native species. Anglers and boaters may unknowingly introduce AIS into new waters.



Rusty Crayfish



Round Goby

photo-USGS NAS website



photo-William Kirkpatrick, AEC, Inc.

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE STEPS.

Check your equipment before leaving any body of water. Inspect every inch of your boat, trailer, and fishing gear. Remove and leave behind plants, mud, and aquatic life.

Check your boat:

- Anchor and line
- Motor lower unit
- Hull
- Trailer hitch, rollers, lights, and axle
- Life jackets
- Swimming floats, water skis, wakeboards, and tubes.

Check your fishing gear:

- Shoes or boots
- Clothing
- Fishing vests
- Fishing rod, reel, and line
- Hooks and lures
- Tackle boxes

Remove:

- Visible plants
- Fish or other aquatic animals
- Mud and dirt

Do not transport any potential hitchhiker, even back to your home. Remove and leave them at the site you visited.

Drain water from all equipment before leaving the area you are visiting. Some species may live for months in water that has not been removed.

Drain:

- Motors
- Jet drives
- Live wells
- Compartments
- Boat hulls
- Bilge
- Shoes, boots, and waders
- Bait buckets
- Life jackets
- Swimming floats, water skis, wakeboards, and tubes.

Follow the cleaning instructions below after the water has been removed.

Before going to another body of water, **clean anything that came in contact with the water.**

- Use hot (140° F) water to clean your equipment.
- Spray equipment with a high-pressure washer. If hot water is not available, a commercial hot water car wash also makes an ideal location to wash your boat, motor, and trailer.

Or, **dry everything before entering new waters. Allow equipment to dry to the touch, and then allow it to dry another 48 hours.** Thick and dense material like life jackets will hold moisture longer, take longer to dry, and be more difficult to clean.

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS. Do not transport any plants, fish, or other aquatic life from one body of water to another. Do not release unused bait into the waters you are fishing. Dump unused bait in a trash can. For more information: www.fishandboat.com/ais-reporting.htm.



Quagga Mussel

photo- Bill Tate, USGS

