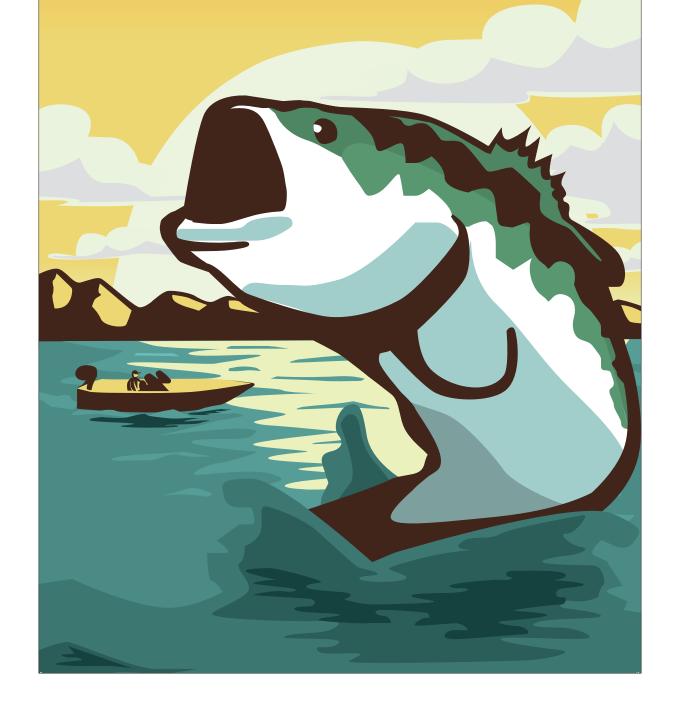
FISHERMAN'S HANDBOOK

A VIRGINIA FISHING EDUCATION AND PRESERVATION FIELD GUIDE



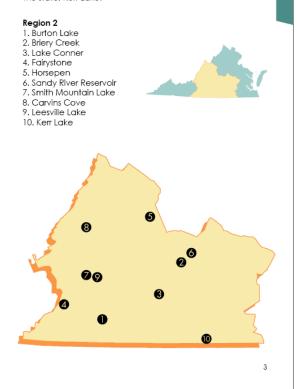
SOUTHEAST-TIDEWATER REGION Here is a list of the best lakes for fishing ranked by the Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries. Region 1 1. Lake Chesdin 2. Western Branch 3. Prince Lake 4. Gardy's Millpond 5. Lake Meade 6. Lakeview '. Sandy Bottom Pond 8. Lake Cohoon 9. Wilcox Lake 10. Diascund Reservoir 86 Fisherman's Handbook: Virginia Fishing Field Guide 2

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SOUTH-CENTRAL REGION

Here is a list of the best lakes for fishing in the South-Central region. This region is home of the largest lake in the state, Kerr Lake.



LAKE ANNA N 1 MILE AREA: 20.31 mi² 9,600 acres MAX DEPTH: 80 feet Louisa County, VA Spotsylvania County, VA Orange County, VA MOST POPULAR FISH: Striped bass, largemouth bass, walleye, bluegill, yellow perch, white perch, catfish, crappie ABOUT: The Lake Anna Reservoir was formed by the creation of the North Anna Dam in 1972. The lake is used as a cooling source for the North Anna Nuclear Generating Stations. This creates a "cool" side and a "hot" side. The water near the reactors are noticeably warmer, which causes fish to feed more consistently. This also allows for recreation activities and better fishing all year round. The "hot" side is private, while the cool side is public. TIPS: Wood, brush piles, and other cover are a consistent way to find bass and other species. Jigs and swim-baits are often go-to artificial baits for bass and crappie. For more information and boat landing locations, visit us online at www.dgif.virginia.gov/waterbody/lake-anna.

QUICK CHECK-LIST

Here is a quick check-list of everything you might want to bring, either out of the boat or fishing from land.

- License and Permits

— Fishing Gear

— First Aid Kit

- Drinking Water

- Life Jacket*
- Sound Producing Device*

- Fire Extinguisher*

Visual Distress Signals*

- Check Navigation Lights*

Remember to be careful with things like cell phones and keys, as they do not float! Many people bring along pla ags to keep their valuables in. Sunglasses may also be useful.

*Boat Required Only

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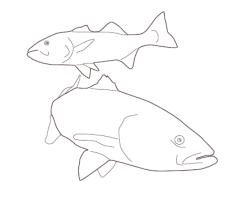
CHAPTER THREE: WILDLIFE INTRODUCTION TO WILDLIFE

Virginia has a wide variety of animal and plant species that makes its fishing very unique. This chapter focuses on fish identification, plant identification, and other wildlife.

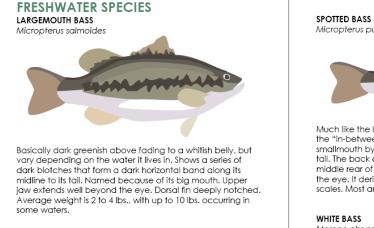
FISH SPECIES

Virginia is home to over 50 unique species of fish. Some are bait fish that do not get larger than 5 inches long, while others, like the catfish, can get as large as 60 inches.

For a full, detailed list of all of the fish species in Virginia and where to find them, you can visit the VDGIF at www.dgif.virginia.gov/wildlife/fish.



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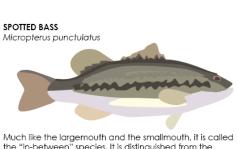


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SMALLMOUTH BASS Micropterus dolomieu

Copperv-brown above, with areenish- brown sides with darker vertical bars. Three dark bars radiate from the eye on the cheek and gill cover. Dorsal fin is not as deeply notched as the largemouth. Upper jaw extends back only in line with the middle of the eye. A 4 or 5 lb, fish is considered a trophy.

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the "in-between" species. It is distinguished from the smallmouth by the dark, blotchy lateral band from head to tail. The back of spotted bass' upper jaw lines up with the middle rear of the eye, while largemouth jaws extends past the eye. It derives its name from the black spots on its belly scales. Most are about a 1 lb. to 2lb.

Morone chrysops



Light greenish back, light yellowish-green to silver sides to a silvery-white below, 6 to 8 horizontal faint stripes; stripes below later line are broken; the first stripe below the lateral line is not complete to tail. Deep-bodied with distinctively arched back, considerably smaller than its striped bass cousin. Single spine on gill cover; variable patch of teeth on tongue. Commonly reaches 1/2 to 2 lbs.

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SALT WATER SPECIES

There are over 50 species found in the salt waters in Virginia. Many of them migrate through the Chesapeake Bay throughout the year, while others stay off of the coast year round. For many of these species, you will need a large boat and heavy-duty gear. Pictured here are some of the more common salt water species.

FLOUNDER Paralichthys dentatus



Rounded, flat body is brown on one side, the left side, and white on the other side; both eyes appear on the brown (left) side of the fish; caudal fin is convex and the mouth features sharp, cone-like teeth; summer flounder feature five ocellated spots on their brown side, three tending to form a triangle just above the base of the tail.

ATLANTIC CROAKER Micropogonias undulatus

Silvery color overall with a white belly: often has a faint bronze or golden cast, with yellowish fins; back often has small brassy spots, that align into wavy lines down the fish's sides; underslung jaw features 3 to 5 pairs of barbels under the chin; caudal fin is convex in shape; gill cover is hard and sharp

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COBIA Rachycentron canadum Large, long fish which is dark, chocolate brown on the back and sides fading to a white belly; juveniles often display a

brown back with a white horizontal stripe, a very dark stripe and a second white stripe down the sides; the tail is deeply forked and the first dorsal fin is absent (replaced by 7 to 9 short spines) but they feature a pronounced second dorsal fin; the lower jaw protrudes past the upper jaw.



A thick-bodied fish characterized by thick lips, blunt snout, and large, irregular teeth (incisors in front, molars in the rear); coloration is varied from a chocolate brown, to aray or a blackish olive on the back and sides with a white belly; some fish have irregular blotches on the side, but this mottling pattern, often associated with spawning activity, is not present in all individuals; males have a more blunt head, a . more pronounced white chin, and a distinct white spot on their side.



of the animals that are notive to Virginia. The VDGIF helps the preservation of these animals by tracking their numbers and keeping their habitats intact.

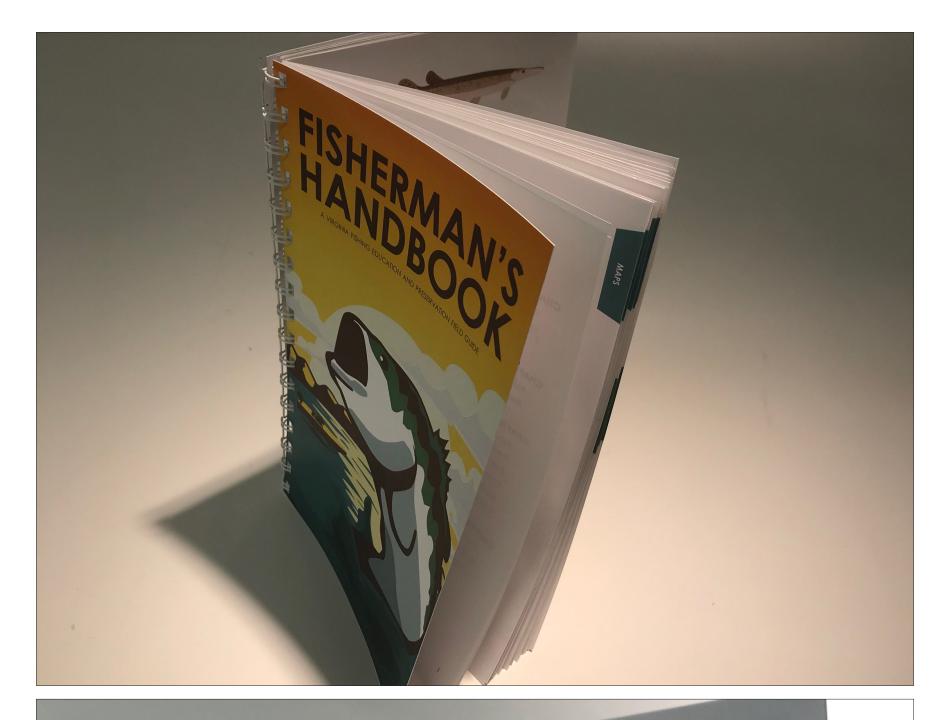
While fishing, you can help preserve Virginia's wildlife by picking up trash and litter and by not leaving fishing line or hooks in the water. Hooks in fresh water can take up to 50 years to rust and fall apart. Fish are naturally able to dislodge most hooks in their mouths and throats. Try not to leave hooks and baits in waterways, as they are often perceived as food and may harm other wildlife.

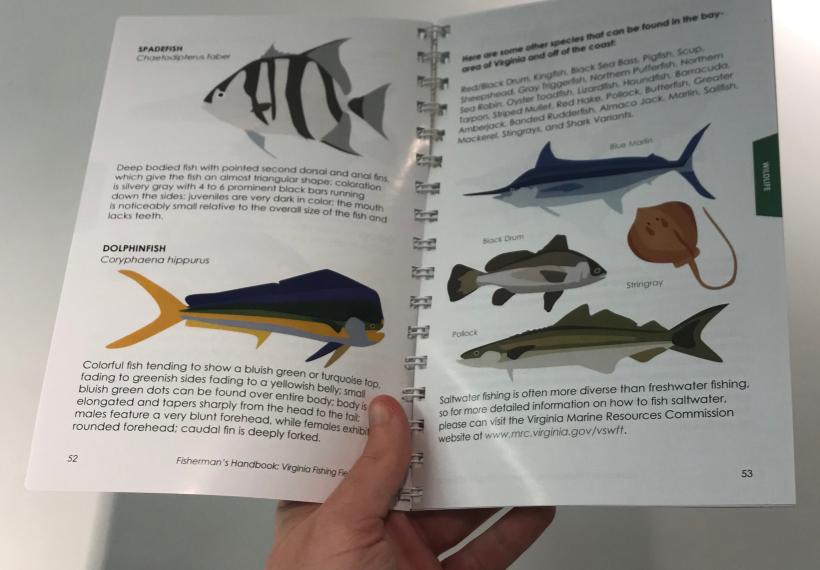
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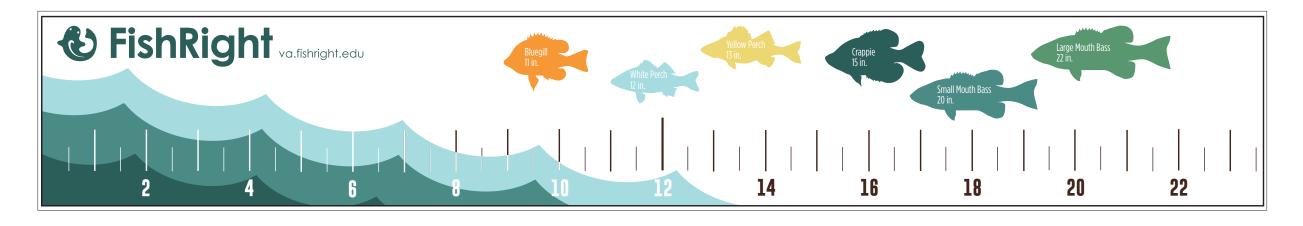












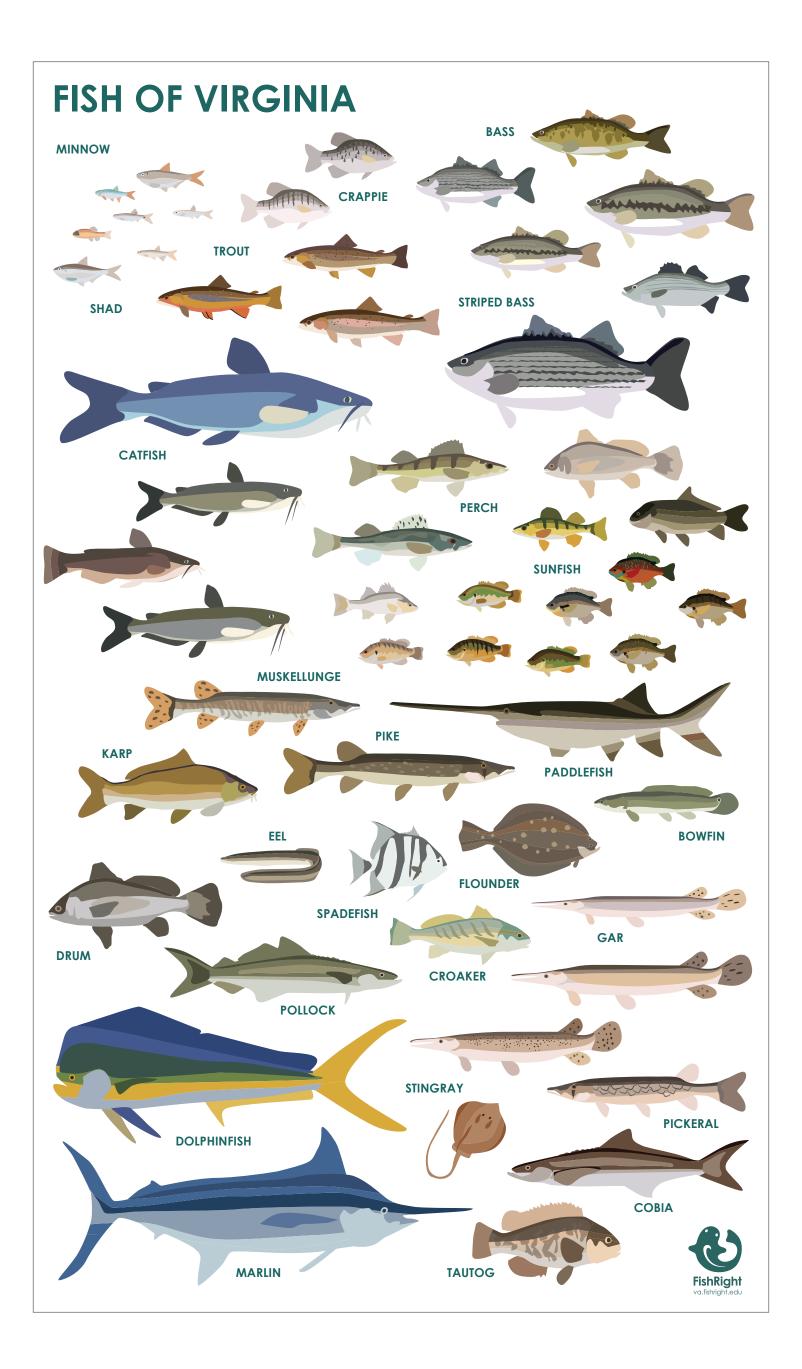


Student Name:_

Membership Start Date:

This card demonstrates the completion of a FishRight introductory safety course or quiz. The young members of FishRight are the next generation of fishermen, so fish responsibly.

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FishRight is a fishing education campaign created to teach children how to fish in a environmentallyfriendly and safe way. Our goal is to be a knowledge resource for the next generation of young fishermen! We hope to teach all people how to fish in a sustainable matter.

LEARN TO FISH

In a fast-paced world, fishing can be a great way to disconnect and get outside. FishRight's educational material covers casting, knot tying, fishing rigs, how to fish cover, bait types, and so much more! Our goal is to give you all of the information you need to catch some huge fish.



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va.fishright.edu