

IMPORTANT FISHING DATES

Regulations stated below are based on regulations for Commonwealth Inland Waters. All Species of Trout and Salmon Regional Opening Day of Trout Season is 8 a.m. on the first Saturday after March 28 to midnight Labor Day and includes only those waters in 18 southeastern counties and two waters crossing from those counties listed in the Regional Opening Day of Trout Season. Minimum size is 7 inches; daily limit is 5 (combined species) except areas with special regulations. Regular Season for the balance of all other Commonwealth Inland Waters is 8 a.m. on the first Saturday after April 1 to midnight Labor Day; minimum size is 7 inches; daily limit is 5 (combined species) except areas with special regulations. Extended Season is statewide on stocked trout waters and all waters downstream of stocked trout waters 12:01 a.m. the day after Labor Day to midnight the last day of February of the following year; minimum size is 7 inches; daily limit is 3 (combined species), except areas with special regulations or designated Class A. Extended Season: Class A wild trout stream sections are no harvest - catch and release only. Streams are listed at www.fishandboat.com/class-a/.

Bass - Largemouth, Smallmouth and Spotted (Lakes) January 1 to midnight the day before the first Saturday after April 11 and November 1 to midnight December 31; minimum size is 15 inches; daily limit is 4 (combined species). 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11 to 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11; no harvest - catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted). 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11 to 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11; no harvest - catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted).

Bass - Largemouth, Smallmouth and Spotted (Rivers and Streams) January 1 to midnight the day before the first Saturday after April 11 and October 1 to midnight December 31; minimum size is 15 inches; daily limit is 4 (combined species). 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after April 11 to 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11; no harvest - catch and immediate release only (no tournaments permitted). 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11 to 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11 to midnight September 30; minimum size is 12 inches; daily limit is 6 (combined species).

Walleyes, Saugaye (Hybrids) and Sauger January 1 through March 14 and 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday in May to midnight December 31; minimum size for Walleyes and Saugaye (Hybrids) is 15 inches; daily limit is 6. Minimum size for Sauger is 12 inches; daily limit is 6.

NOTE: Stocked trout waters are closed to fishing from March 1 to the opening day of the regular trout season in April, unless included in the Regional Opening Day of Trout Season Program or Stocked Trout Waters open to Year-Round Fishing Program. NOTE: For Bass regulations, power dam pools and recreational dam pools on the Susquehanna River and recreational dam pools in the drainage are "closed." 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 to harvest black bass. \*Regulations summarized here are subject to change. For each of these species, special regulations may also apply. Check your Pennsylvania Fishing Summary or fishmap.com for more regulatory information on these and other fish species.



Water trails are recreational waterways on a lake, river or ocean between specific points, containing access points and day-use and/or camping sites for the boating public. Water trails emphasize low-impact use and promote resource stewardship. The Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission (PFBC) and its water trail partners invite you to explore these unique Pennsylvania water trails. As you paddle or row, always remember to "Wear It!"

PENNSYLVANIA WATER TRAIL PROGRAM

Long before airports, highways or even trains, Pennsylvania's streams, rivers and lakes provided a means of transportation for native inhabitants. As European explorers ventured into "Penn's Woods," these waters became important trading routes. Later, as demands for logs, coal and other goods soared, the Commonwealth's waterways became commercial highways. Today, you can travel these same routes, enjoying the state's natural resources while getting glimpses of rich history and tradition on an official Pennsylvania water trail.

PENNSYLVANIA BOATING REGULATIONS

- One wearable, Coast Guard-approved life jacket (personal flotation device or PFD) in serviceable condition and of the appropriate size is required for each person in your boat. If your boat is 16 feet or longer, one throwable device (seat cushion or ring buoy) is required. Canoes and kayaks, regardless of length, are not required to carry a throwable device.
• Life jackets must be worn by all children 12 years old and younger on all boats and younger on the North Branch, West Branch or main stem of the Susquehanna River. Life jackets must be worn by all children 12 years old and younger on all canoes and kayaks. Others are strongly encouraged to wear a life jacket at all times on the water.
• Boaters are required by law to wear a life jacket on boats less than 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak during the cold weather months from November 1 through April 30.
• All boats must display an anchor light (a white light visible at 360 degrees) when at anchor between sunset and sunrise. Boats can use a lantern or clip-on battery-powered unit to meet this requirement.
• All powered boats must show running lights between sunset and sunrise. Between sunset and sunrise, unpowered boats must carry a white light (visible at 360 degrees), installed or portable, ready to be displayed in time to avoid a collision.
• Motorboats less than 65 feet in length must carry some mechanical means of making a sound signal. Athletic whistles meet this requirement.
• All motorboats must be registered, regardless of where they launch.
• Unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, rowboats, rafts) using Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission or Pennsylvania state parks or forests access areas must either be registered OR display a valid launch permit. Launch permits can be purchased on the web at www.fishandboat.com.
• Operating watercraft, including canoes, kayaks and rafts, under the influence of alcohol or drugs is illegal. The law is strictly enforced for user safety. For further information on boating regulations, contact the Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission at www.fishandboat.com.

PADDLING SAFETY TIPS

- Wear your life jacket. Some 80 percent of all recreational boating fatalities happen to people who are not wearing a life jacket.
• Expect to get wet. Even the best paddlers sometimes capsize or swamp their boats. Bring extra clothing in a water-tight bag.
• 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. If floating in current, position yourself on the upstream side of the capsize boat.
• Be courteous to other boaters and anglers on the stream.
• Scout ahead whenever possible. Know the stream. Avoid surprises.
• Be prepared for the weather. Get a forecast before you go. Sudden winds and rain are common and can turn a pleasant trip into a risky, unpleasant venture.
• Wear wading shoes or tennis shoes with wool, polypropylene, pile or neoprene socks.
• Never take your boat near, or go over, a low-head dam. Dams are drowning machines and are dangerous to approach from upstream and downstream.
• 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. This will usually prevent your capsizing or flooding the boat.
• File a float plan with a reliable person, indicating where you are going and when you will return. Remember to contact the person when you have returned safely.

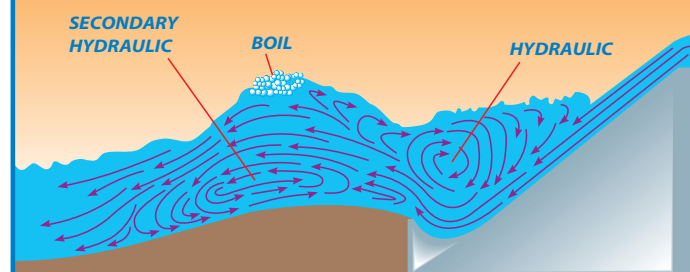
LAUNCH PERMITS

Owners of unpowered boats (canoes, kayaks, stand-up paddleboards, rowboats, etc.) can launch their boats at PFBC lakes and access areas or at Pennsylvania state parks or forests 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 permit but is not required to have both.

HAZARDS ON THE WATER

Dams: 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 often trap and hold a person or a boat. Hazards include the areas above and below the dam. Paddlers can spot dams by looking downstream for a horizontal line across the water.

LOW-HEAD DAM



- For your safety and enjoyment:
• Always wear a life jacket.
• Obtain proper instruction in boating skills.
• Know fishing and boating regulations.
• Be prepared for stream hazards.
• Carry proper equipment.
• Leave behind a float plan.



REMEMBER: For an enjoyable experience on all water trails and other boating waters, obey all posted signs, park only where permitted, access properties at designated areas, do not trespass on private property, respect landowner rights, and know the boating and fishing regulations for the waters you plan to travel.

BOATER'S CHECKLIST FOR SAFE AND SECURE WATERWAYS

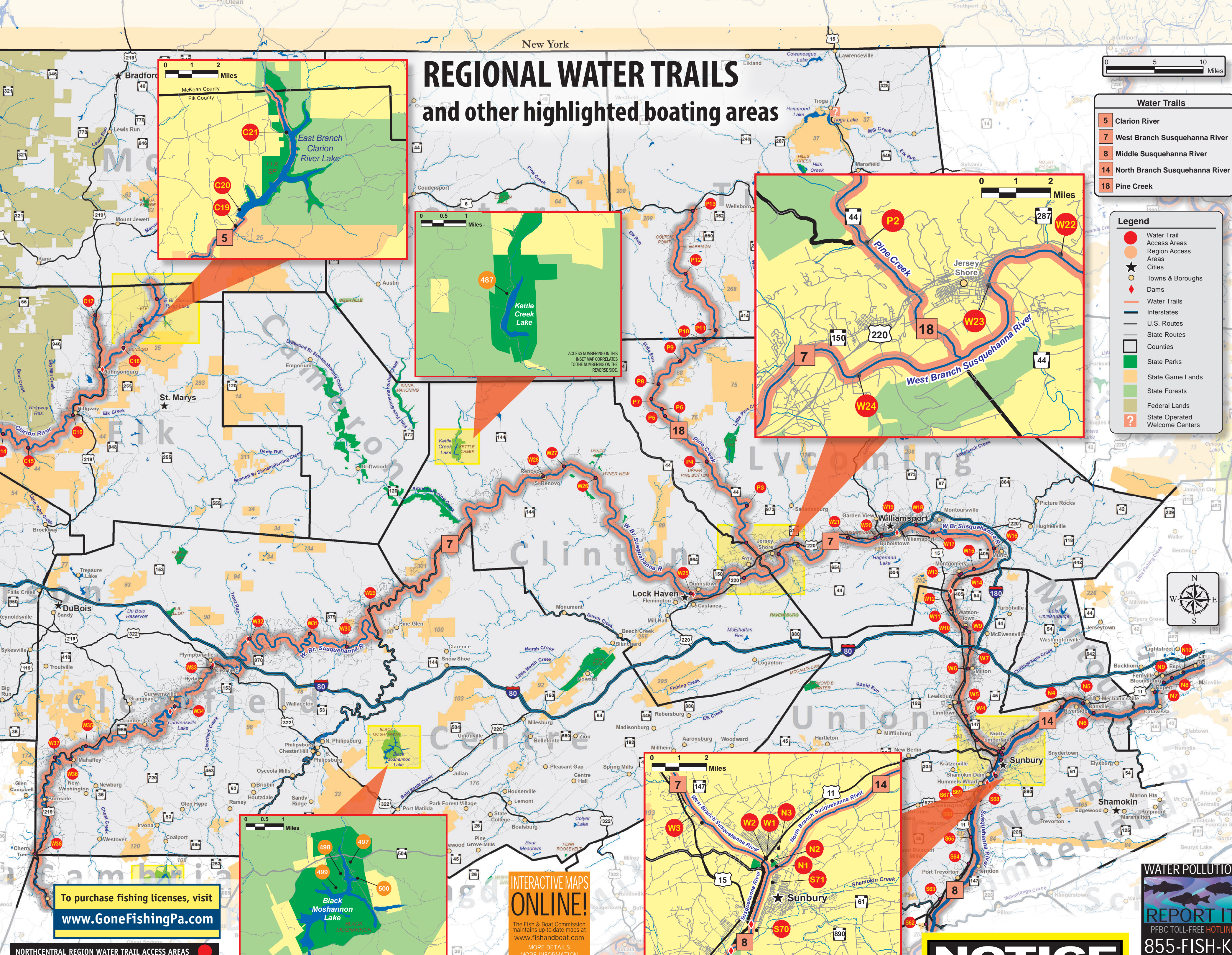
- Keep your distance from all military, cruise-line and commercial shipping. Do not approach within 100 yards and slow to minimum speed within 500 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel, including any U.S. military or military supply vessel. Violators of the Naval Vessel Protection Zone face up to 5 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine, not to mention a quick and severe response. Approaching certain other commercial vessels may result in an immediate boarding.
• Observe and avoid all security zones. Avoid commercial port operations areas, especially those that involve military, cruise-line or petroleum facilities. Observe and avoid other restricted areas. Violators will be perceived as a threat and will face a quick, determined and severe response.
• Do not stop or anchor beneath bridges or in the channel. If you do, expect to be boarded by law enforcement officials.
• Keep a sharp eye out for anything that looks peculiar or out of the ordinary. Report all activities that seem suspicious to the local authorities, the Coast Guard or the port or marina security. Do not approach or challenge those acting in a suspicious manner.
• Always secure and lock your boat when you are not on board.
• Never leave your boat accessible to others. Always take the keys to the boat with you.

This information was provided by the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators.

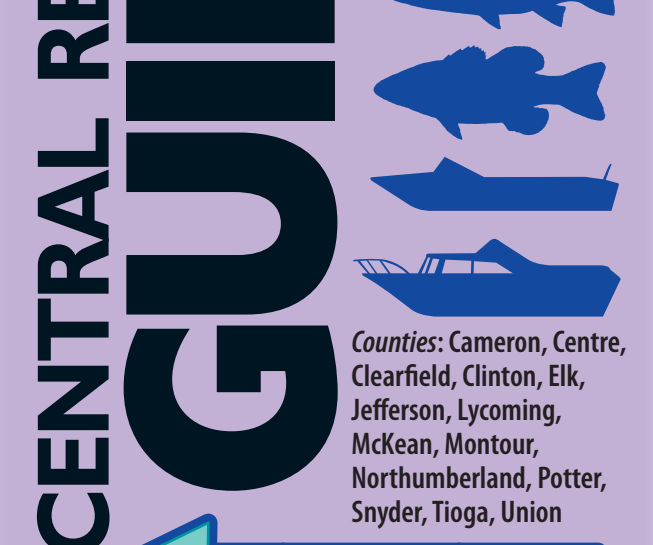
Current: Never underestimate the power of moving water. Boaters who are not experienced swimmers should wear a life jacket and ensure that their boat or their ability to use the prevailing conditions should stay off the water.

Strainers: Trees are typical strainers that can trap and flood boats. Water flows through these obstructions, but solid objects do not. Strainers can pin victims underwater. Cold water: Sudden immersion in cold water can lead to cardiac arrest or cause a person to inhale water. If you fall into cold water, immediately cover your mouth and nose with your hands. Dress properly for the cold by wearing a hat, several layers of clothing and warm boots. Wool, pile and polypropylene provide warmth even when wet. Avoid cotton fabrics.

Hypothermia: Hypothermia is the lowering of the body's core temperature. It begins with shivering, judgment then becomes clouded and unconsciousness sets in. Death can occur if hypothermia is not treated. Remove a hypothermic person from the water and replace wet clothes with warm, dry clothing and a blanket. Do not massage the extremities or give the victim alcohol or caffeine. Heat exhaustion and sunburn: When it is hot, wear sunclashes, a hat and lightweight, light-colored clothing. Apply sunblock with a high SPF rating and drink lots of fluids.



PA's Fishing & Boating Opportunities



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



www.fishandboat.com

PENNSYLVANIA FISH & BOAT COMMISSION P.O. Box 67000 Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000 8 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays Phone: (717) 705-7000

Northcentral Region Law Enforcement Office 1150 Spring Creek Road Bellefonte, PA 16823 8 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays Phone: (814) 359-5250 FAX: (814) 359-5254

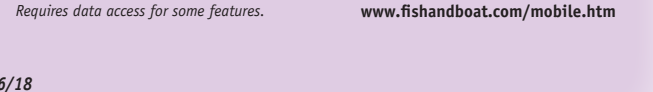
REPORTING WATER POLLUTION

If you see anything suspected to be a pollution or disturbance of any waterway, report it immediately by calling the region office or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection at 1-800-541-2050 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week).

FREE MOBILE APP! FishBoatPA

Use your smartphone (with a QR code app) and the QR code below to access this web page.

- This app includes:
• Fishing and Boating Regulations
• Near Me Mapping Feature
• Trout Stocking Information
• Fish Identification Tool
• Trophy Case



To purchase fishing licenses, visit www.GoneFishingPa.com

NORTHCENTRAL REGION WATER TRAIL ACCESS AREAS

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

CLARION RIVER WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

PINE CREEK WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

NORTH BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

MIDDLE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

WEST BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

PINE CREEK WATER TRAIL

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NORTH BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER WATER TRAIL

Table with columns: ID, COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, OWNERSHIP, FE, FP, SF, P, LR, D, TM

REGIONAL WATER TRAILS and other highlighted boating areas

Interactive Maps Online! The Fish & Boat Commission maintains up-to-date maps at www.fishandboat.com

NOTICE SPECIAL REGULATIONS SMALLMOUTH BASS LARGEMOUTH BASS

From 12:01 a.m. on May 1 through 12:01 a.m. the first Saturday after June 11 CLOSED SEASON, NO TOURNAMENTS. During the closed season, it is unlawful to target or attempt to catch a bass. A bass that is accidentally caught during the closed season must be immediately released unharmed without being removed from the water. It is unlawful to possess bass in, on or along these waters. REMAINDER OF YEAR: NO HARVEST. Catch and immediate release only; catch-measure-immediate release tournaments only.

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. Go to www.fishandboat.com for more information.

CLEAN YOUR GEAR

Check Drain Clean Dry. Clean your gear to prevent the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species.

WATER POLLUTION? REPORT IT!

PFBC TOLL-FREE HOTLINE 855-FISH-KILL. Report water pollution to the PFBC toll-free hotline.

RESCUE AND SURVIVAL

- 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 be 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 or 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 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 lifeguards 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.

CAPSIZING AND FALLS OVERBOARD

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 them 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, it is for everyone to stay with the boat.

SWAMPING AND CAPSIZING

If you 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: 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. Keep your weight low and close to the centerline. Don't overload your boat.
• Do not allow passengers to stand in small boats or sit on foredecks, gunwales, engine boxes, seat backs or transoms.
• Watch crew members and frequently check that everyone is abeam.
• 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.

Water Trails

- 5 Clarion River
7 West Branch Susquehanna River
8 Middle Susquehanna River
14 North Branch Susquehanna River
18 Pine Creek

Legend

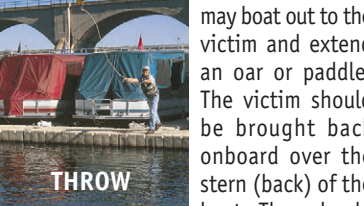
- Water Trail
Access Areas
Region Access
Access Points
Cities
Towns & Boroughs
Dams
Water Trails
Interstates
U.S. Routes
State Routes
Counties
State Parks
State Game Lands
State Forests
Federal Lands
State Operated Welcome Centers

RESCUE AND SURVIVAL

No one should ever count on being missed. 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.



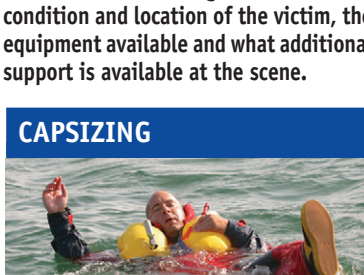
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PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER BOATER

Full-color magazine, six times a year. Here's your guide to great fishing and boating in Pennsylvania. Get the informative and entertaining information that readers have enjoyed for over 80 years. Subscribe online at www.fishandboat.com



ACCESS AREAS

PARKING
Available parking is indicated as L, S or R.
L indicates large parking lots (10 spaces or more).

HP-HORSEPOWER/LIMITS
The horsepower at some waterways is classified as unlimited. Because there are no horsepower-restricting regulations on the waterways...

FEES
A dot (•) under "FE" designates that use of the facility is permitted by payment of a user fee.

DOCKS
"Dock" refers to the availability of a loading dock. This does not indicate availability of mooring docks or slips.

LAUNCH RAMP
Where a launch ramp is indicated, a boat may be launched directly from a trailer by backing down a ramp.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE DISABLED
Many areas listed here furnish, to varying degrees, recreational facilities and accommodations for those with disabilities.

FISHING FROM A BOAT
All motorboats must be registered, regardless of where they launch. Unpowered boats using Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission access areas...

TROUT STOCKING
The Commission stocks about 4.2 million legal-sized trout each year in about 5,000 miles of coldwater streams and over 100 trout lakes.

FISHING CATCHES
A license which must be displayed on an outer garment while fishing, is required of all people 16 years of age and older.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
For more detailed information on specially regulated areas, and fishing and boating regulations and laws, see the current Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Handbook.

SAFETY AND SECURITY
Report homeland security or terrorism tips to the PA State Police (www.psp.state.pa.us).

FLOWING WATER SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS
NORTHWEST REGION
BY COUNTY WATERWAY REGULATION TYPE NEAREST TOWN

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, REGULATION TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists various waterways and their regulations across different counties.

CLASS A WILD TROUT STREAMS
Definition of Class A Waters - Streams which support a population of naturally produced trout sufficient size and abundance to support a long-term and rewarding sport fishery.

APPROVED TROUT WATERS OPEN TO YEAR-ROUND FISHING
BY COUNTY WATERWAY/REGULATION TYPE NEAREST TOWN

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, REGULATION TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists approved trout waters for year-round fishing.

IMPOUNDMENT & LAKE SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS
NORTHWEST REGION
BY COUNTY WATERWAY REGULATION TYPE NEAREST TOWN

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, REGULATION TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists impoundment and lake special regulation areas.

PUMP-OUT STATIONS
BY COUNTY WATERWAY COUNTY WATERWAY COUNTY WATERWAY COUNTY WATERWAY

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, COUNTY, WATERWAY, COUNTY, WATERWAY, COUNTY, WATERWAY. Lists pump-out stations.

NORTHWEST REGION ACCESS AREAS

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, ACCESS TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists access areas for the Northwest region.

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, ACCESS NAME, ACCESS TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Continuation of access areas table.

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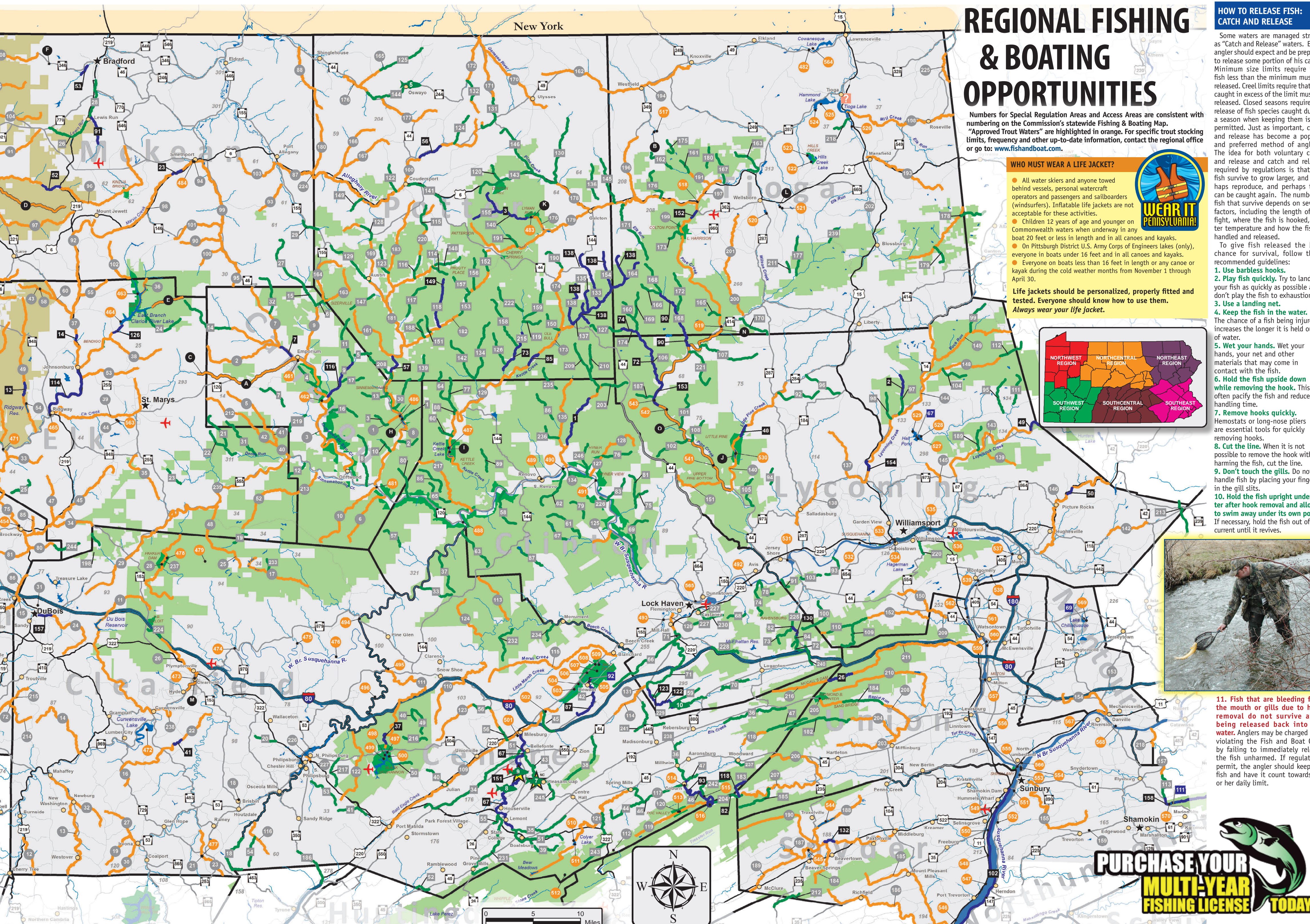
Legend

- Regional Headquarters
State Fish Hatcheries
Access Areas
Impoundments and Lakes Special Regulation Areas

- Flowing Water Special Regulation Areas
Class A Wild Trout Waters
Approved Trout Waters
Approved Trout Waters Year-Round Fishing

- Cities & Boroughs
Airports
Interstates
U.S. Routes
State Routes
Counties

- State Parks
State Forests
Federal Lands
State Operated Welcome Centers



REGIONAL FISHING & BOATING OPPORTUNITIES

Numbers for Special Regulation Areas and Access Areas are consistent with numbering on the Commission's statewide Fishing & Boating Map.

HOW TO RELEASE FISH: CATCH AND RELEASE
Some waters are managed strictly as "Catch and Release" waters. Every angler should expect and be prepared to release some portion of his catch.

WEAR IT PENNSYLVANIA!
All water skiers and anyone towed behind vessels, personal watercraft operators and passengers and sailboarders (wind surfers).

Life jackets should be personalized, properly fitted and tested. Everyone should know how to use them. Always wear your life jacket.

11. Fish that are bleeding from the mouth or gills due to hook removal do NOT survive after being released back into the water.

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20. Fish that are bleeding from the mouth or gills due to hook removal do NOT survive after being released back into the water.

APPROVED TROUT WATERS

The following streams/lakes, ponds and reservoirs are officially classified as "approved trout waters." This means that they certify qualifying trout to be stocked with trout by the Fish & Boat Commission.

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, REGULATION TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists approved trout waters.

IMPOUNDMENT & LAKE SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS

Table with 5 columns: COUNTY, WATERWAY, REGULATION TYPE, NEAREST TOWN. Lists impoundment and lake special regulation areas.

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IMPOUNDMENT & LAKE SPECIAL REGULATION AREAS

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