South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks

BLACK HILLS TROUT MANAGEMENT AREA

Al Cavelera

BLACK HILLS of South Dakota fishing GUIDE

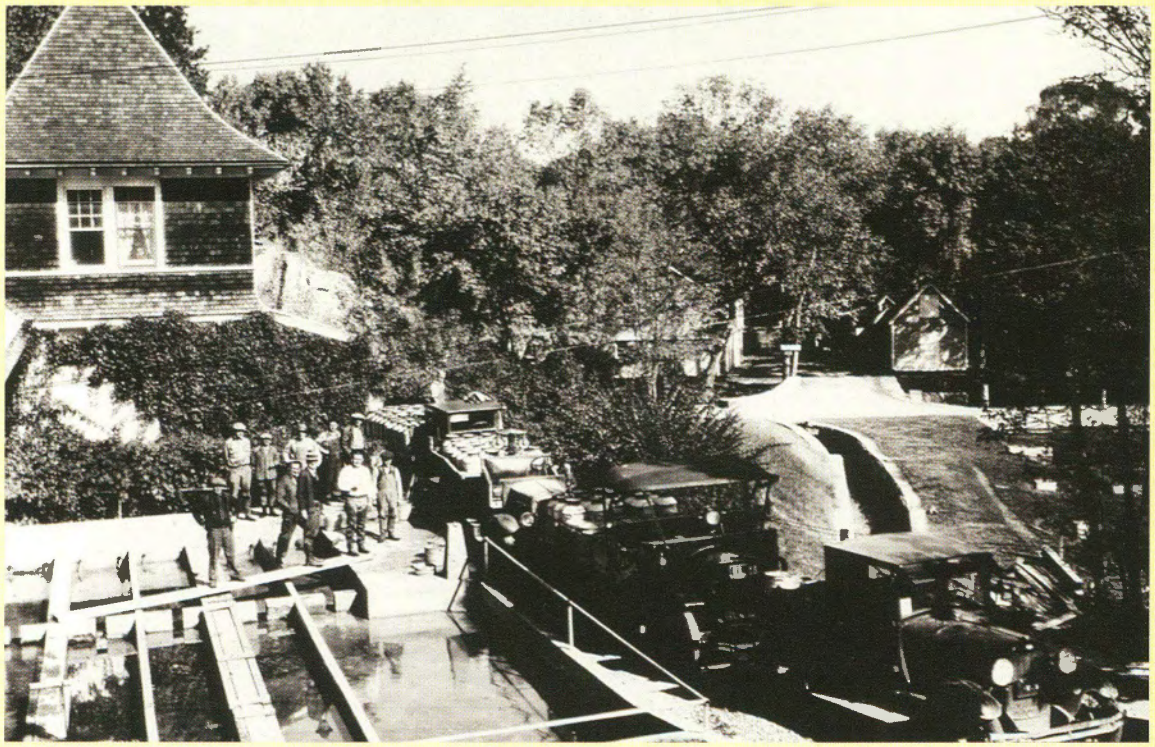


Photo Courtesy D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery

Introduction

Approximately eight hundred miles of stream and 22 reservoirs support trout in the Black Hills Trout Management Area. Before the first stocking of trout at Cleghorn Springs near Rapid City in 1886, the only fish known to exist in the Black Hills were suckers, chubs and dace. Today trout are found in waters throughout the Black Hills, and trout fishing is a highly valued activity. Based on recent fishing licenses sales and angler surveys conducted by South Dakota Dept. of Game Fish and Parks, Black Hills anglers fish about 500,000 days a year.

How to use the fishing guide

The maps in this guide are organized by watersheds. Information about fishing opportunities and unique features are provided for each watershed. This guide will not identify "hot spots." A rule-of-thumb for the Black Hills is: if it looks like there is enough water for a trout to swim, then the stream or lake is worth fishing.

An index of selected Black Hills streams and reservoirs is provided on page 18. The index identifies the watershed and page number for most recreational fisheries in the Black Hills.

This guide provides anglers basic information on where to find trout in the Black Hills, how to identify them, and how to catch them.

written by Jack W. Erickson and Ron M. Koth, *fisheries biologists with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks*

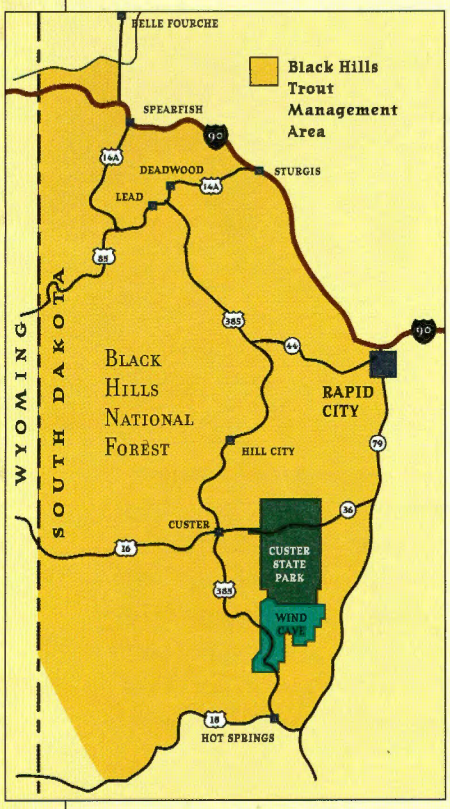
Front Cover Photography by Al Campbell

Hydrology and Geology of the Black Hills

The Black Hills is an island of mountains surrounded by western short-grass prairie. Home to "clear, cool and pure" streams as noted by Lt. Col. R. "Irving" Dodge, US Army 1876, the "Hills" were created by an igneous uplift. The higher elevation central portion of the Black Hills is a crystalline core surrounded by a porous limestone ring. Springs flow from high elevations and gain water as they flow downstream. As the streams flow outward, they cross the limestone ring where they lose much of their water. Most streams are completely dry as they leave the Black Hills Trout Management Area.

Only a handful of natural lakes occur in western South Dakota. Except for Mirror #1, Mud, Bear Butte and Cox lakes, all of the lakes in the Black Hills are man-made reservoirs.

Black Hills Trout Management Area



Trout Management

The Black Hills provide ideal conditions for trout. The majority of streams contain self-sustaining wild populations of brown and brook trout. Little or no natural reproduction takes place in reservoirs, making annual stockings necessary. Less than 10 percent of the stream mileage in the Black Hills is stocked.

Black Hills trout waters are managed to provide fishing for a variety of anglers. Reservoirs provide opportunity for anglers seeking family fishing outings, while special management areas provide anglers the chance to catch large trout. Fishing pressure is low in the Black Hills. Anglers will find themselves alone on many streams and ponds. Low angler pressure allows for a year-round season on all waters.

Brook Trout

Brook trout are primarily found in small streams and beaver ponds at higher elevations. Notable exceptions are Deerfield Lake and Castle Creek, where large brook trout are found. All brook trout in the Black Hills are wild.

Brown Trout

Brown trout management focuses on development of wild fisheries. Catchable brown trout are stocked in stream reaches where angler pressure is high or where low flows occur frequently. Most streams that exhibit frequent low flows are near the outer ring of limestone surrounding the Black Hills. Low flows once every five years is enough to preclude development of wild fisheries with adequate numbers of trout large enough to provide angling.

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow trout are primarily stocked in reservoirs. Fingerlings are stocked in larger reservoirs to create fisheries within three years. Larger, catchable trout are stocked in smaller reservoirs where fishing pressure is extremely high. Stocking takes place annually to maintain quality fishing.

Habitat Improvement

Stream and reservoir habitat projects are conducted to upgrade conditions for trout and anglers. Habitat improvement in streams increases holding cover that allows for higher densities of trout per unit area. Over 58 miles of stream have been improved since 1976. Habitat work in lakes is typically directed toward structural repair and silt removal.

DON'T BE THE ONE...

Trout in the Black Hills Trout Management Area have not yet been affected by outbreaks of whirling disease. Anglers who fish outside the Black Hills should take extreme care to clean equipment such as waders, felt sole wading shoes and float tubes of all mud and debris before fishing in the Black Hills. Whirling disease is caused by a microscopic protozoan parasite that destroys the cartilage of juvenile trout, causing skeletal deformities and the erratic swimming behavior exhibited by infected trout. Neighboring states of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming have confirmed infestations of whirling disease, which in some cases has caused severe declines in rainbow trout populations. No cure for whirling disease is known.

Trout Species

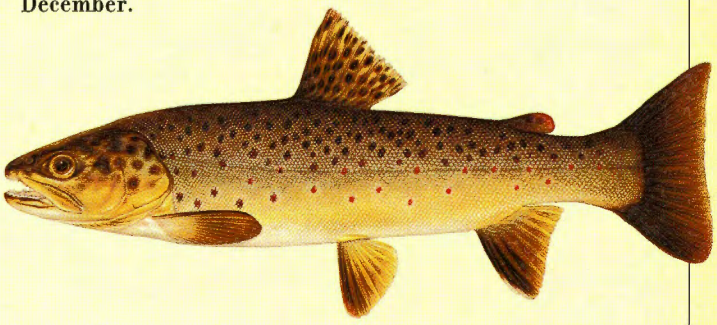
BROOK TROUT *(Salvelinus fontinalis)*

The smallest of the trout in the Black Hills, brook trout seldom exceed 10 inches in length. In other parts of the country, brook trout are called, square-tails, speckled trout or simply brookies. Typically 6 to 9 inches long, a brook trout over 12 inches is considered a trophy by Black Hills standards. What the brook trout lacks in size it makes up for in pure beauty. It is one of the most colorful trout in the world. Brookies have "worm-tracks," or vermiculations, on their backs. Their sides are dotted with numerous red spots, and each spot is surrounded by a blue halo. Leading edges of the lower fins have a distinct white and black stripe. Brook trout spawn in the fall. During the fall male brook trout develop a vibrant orange belly. Brook trout are found in smaller streams and beaver ponds in higher elevations.

Male Brook Trout in fall spawning colors *(inset right)*

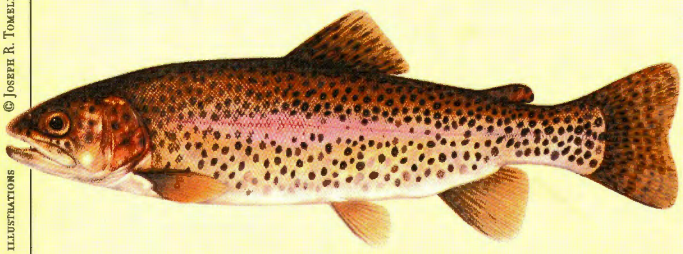
BROWN TROUT *(Salmo trutta)*

Brown trout can be found in the majority of Black Hills streams, and are typically 8 to 12 inches long, although brown trout 14 to 20 inches long are not uncommon. Wild brown trout inhabit Pactola Lake, and anglers occasionally catch one weighing 6 pounds or more. Brown trout are known for their sporting quality. They are more difficult to catch than brook or rainbow trout. Brown trout can be identified by brown-to-tan coloration and red spots on their sides. Some brown trout exhibit light halos around the red spots. Brown trout have faded white and black streaks on the leading edges of their lower fins. Number and size of spots can vary. Brown trout do not have spots on their tail fin. Like brook trout, brown trout spawn in the fall from October through early December.



RAINBOW TROUT *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)*

Rainbow trout can be easily identified by the pink stripe on their sides and the spotted tail fin. In contrast to brook and brown trout in the Black Hills, rainbows are spring spawners. Except for a reach of Spearfish Creek near the old town of Maurice, there are no self-sustaining wild rainbow trout populations in the Black Hills. Rainbow trout are stocked in the majority of the lakes in the Black Hills as well as in stream reaches without self-sustaining wild trout populations. Rainbow trout feed primarily on insects and aquatic invertebrates. Rainbow trout are stocked because they grow fast and are readily caught by anglers.



SPLAKE

The splake gets its name from the fact that it is a hybrid brook (speckled) and lake trout. It has physical characteristics of both species. Splake are stocked in Deerfield Lake. They are not a sterile hybrid and can successfully mate with brook trout. For this reason it is often impossible to tell from appearance if the fish caught at Deerfield Lake is a splake or a brook trout. Splake tend to grow faster than either parent species, and studies have shown they are easier for anglers to catch.

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Fish illustrations

Black Hills Trout Fishing Techniques

ANYTIME IS A GOOD TIME to fish in the Black Hills Trout Management Area. Fishing is legal year-round. Anglers can take advantage of seasonal conditions and trout movements to maximize chances for fishing success. Open-water angling can be pursued throughout the year in some waters due to normally mild Black Hills winters. Ice fishing in high elevation lakes is also popular. Light tackle and a stealthy approach are important regardless of water type or time of year. Natural baits such as worms, grasshoppers and salmon eggs are permitted in most waters. Use of minnows within the Black Hills Trout Management Area is severely restricted. Check a current year South Dakota Fishing Handbook for restricted areas and techniques. Tackle shops are an important source for current information on fishing conditions and effective lures.

Spinning gear and fly tackle are most effective on small streams and reservoirs. Trolling with downriggers works well during the summer on deep reservoirs such as Pactola and Deerfield. Lightweight spinning gear spooled with 4- to 6-pound test line is recommended for casting lures or when fishing with natural baits. A 4 to 5 weight, 8- to 9-foot flyrod is ideal for anglers wanting to try their luck fly-fishing. Floating weight-forward fly line will allow anglers to overcome the gusty winds sometimes present. Spin fishers can use a "bubble" to cast flies when trout prefer insects over lures.

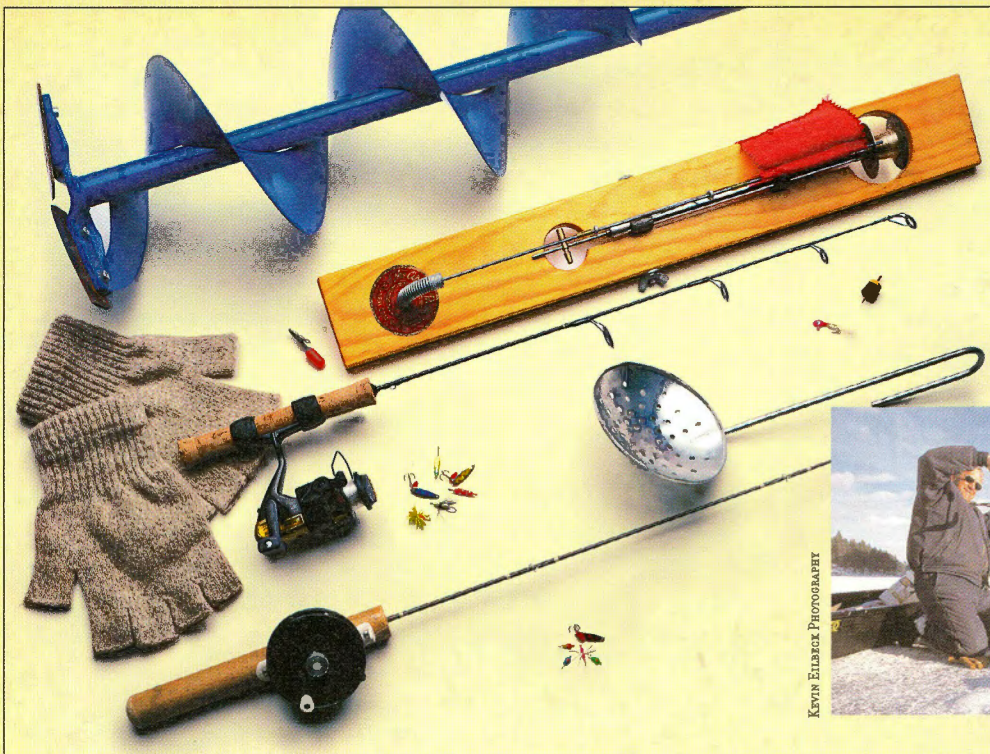
Rainbow and brook trout feed primarily on small insects, while brown trout, especially large browns, feed on fish. Size 0-1 spinning lures, as shown below, are good choices. Deerfield has a sizeable population of crayfish, making crayfish imitations successful. Natural baits, where legal, are best if the objective is to catch, keep and eat a fish.

Small streams and waters in the Hills demand a stealthy approach. Do not let your shadow fall on the water, make loud noises, splash or make rapid movements to alert fish to your presence. They may stop feeding or flee the area. Approach stream reaches from downstream. Trout normally face upstream and cannot see an angler approaching from behind. Success is also improved if the angler matches the insect hatch of the day or uses lures or bait likely to mimic natural prey of trout. Fish during early morning or evening to maximize success. Fishing from float tubes is popular on small reservoirs.

A small tackle box can hold flies or lures necessary for anglers fishing the Black Hills. The chart on the following page is a brief guide to successful fly patterns for the Black Hills.

Ice anglers can normally expect to find safe ice conditions by the last half of December, with ice cover persisting on Deerfield until early April.

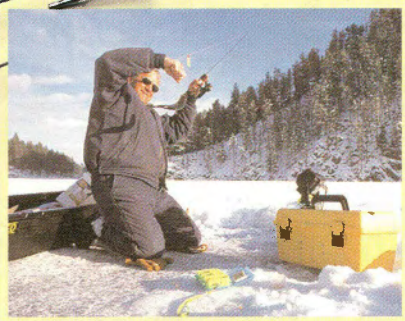
KEVIN ELLBECK PHOTOGRAPHY



Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Trout Fishing Techniques cont.

Lightweight graphite ice rods and spinning reels spooled with 2- to 4-pound test line allow anglers to use small ice flies tipped with wax worms effectively. Lightweight fishing line is important for ice fishing as the water is very clear in winter. Heavy lines scare fish and do not let the small, size 10-14, ice flies work properly.



Kevin Eilbeck Photography

BLACK HILLS FLY PATTERNS

Insect	Pattern	Size	Date Useful
Mayfly	Hare's Ear Nymph*	14-20	Year-round
	Pheasant Tail Nymph*	14-20	Year-round
	Blue-winged Olive	16-20	Year-round
	Adams	16-20	Year-round
Caddis	Little Black Caddis	16-20	April-July
	Elk Hair Caddis (olive or tan)	12-16	April-Sept.
Midge	Brassie	16-20	Year-round
	Griffith's Gnat	18-24	Year-round
Terrestrial	Grasshopper	8-14	May-Sept.
	Ant	16-20	May-Sept.
Stonefly	Hare's Ear Nymph	6-14	Year-round
	Bitch Creek	4-12	Year-round
Attractor	Wooly Bugger	6-14	Year-round
	Royal Wulff	14-20	March-Oct.

*bead-head, weighted

Hare's Ear Nymph

Pheasant Tail Nymph

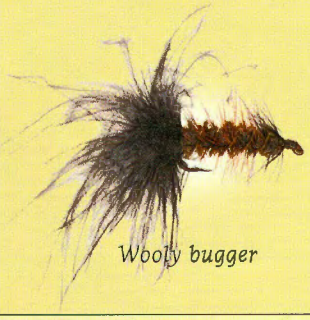
*Pheasant Tail Nymph**

Adams

Elk Hair Caddis

Brassie

Grasshopper



Wooly bugger

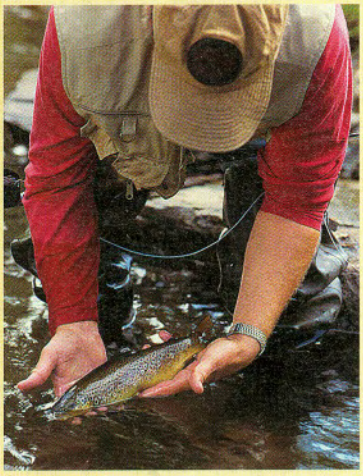
Al Campbell/Kevin Eilbeck Photography

General Information

The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks annually publishes a Fishing Handbook, which contains current fishing regulations, general information about fishing in South Dakota, current fees and license requirements. A copy of the current South Dakota Fishing Handbook can be obtained free of charge from all license agents and Game, Fish and Parks during normal business hours or by contacting Game, Fish and Parks at the address or phone number listed on the back of this guide.

Proper Release of Fish

Catch-and-release regulations help conserve trout. Regulations are only effective when anglers properly release trout.



Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Chances for survival of trout to be released are maximized when anglers use artificial lures and play the fish for as short a time as possible. *Wet your hands before removing the lure. When unhooking, handle the fish gently and keep it in the water as much as possible. Do not squeeze the trout or remove any of the slime coating. After the hook is removed, hold the trout in the water in a swimming position and move it back and forth until it swims away.*

Trespass

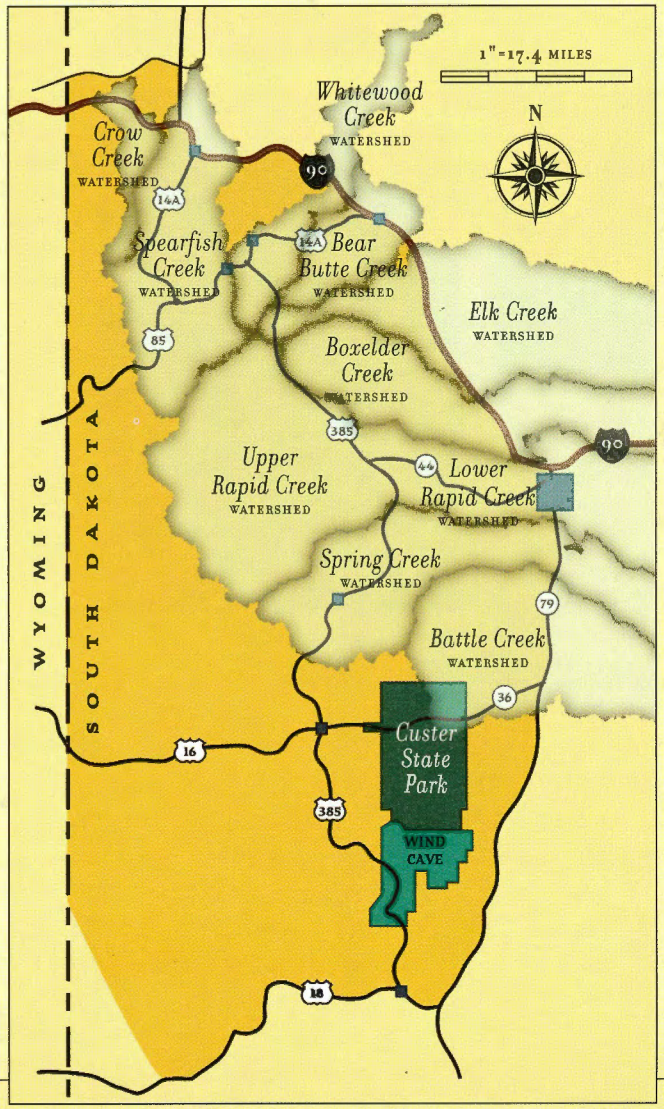
Most lands in the Black Hills Trout Management Area are in public ownership as part of the Black Hills National Forest, Custer State Park or Wind Cave National Park. Private land holdings are scattered throughout these large public land blocks. No permission is required to traverse public lands or unposted private lands if they are within the Black Hills Fire Protection District. The boundary of the fire protection district generally follows the boundary of the Black Hills Trout Management Area with the following exception: land in the trout management area north of Interstate 90 is outside the fire protection district. Private land in this part of the Black Hills Trout Management Area is closed unless permission from the landowner has been obtained.

Legal access to water can be gained in two ways: by permission of the adjacent landowner if the land is closed or posted or via any public right-of-way, such as road crossings or land. Once access is gained, the angler has use of the entire stream or pond. Anglers must stay in the water to traverse posted private lands.

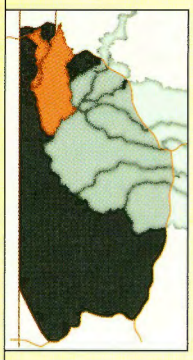
Anglers have considerable responsibility when accessing and using Black Hills waters. Private property and livestock are often in the vicinity of public waters. Use common sense in areas where potential for conflict is possible. This will reflect well on anglers and reduce chances for changes to existing laws that could make it more difficult to access fishing water.

BLACK HILLS TROUT MANAGEMENT AREA WATERSHED MAP

Photographs accompanying watershed maps on the following pages are typical representations of those areas.



Crow Creek and Spearfish Creek Watersheds

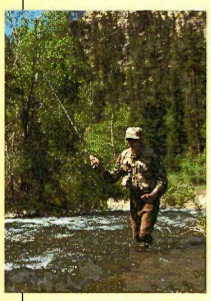


Crow Creek is the largest stream in the Black Hills with a single spring as its primary water source. As it flows north and crosses Interstate 90, it gains considerable water. Wild brown trout are found in Crow Creek, but dense streamside vegetation makes the reach within the McNenny State Game Production Area difficult to fish. Several ponds on the McNenny State Game Production Area are stocked throughout the year with rainbow trout.

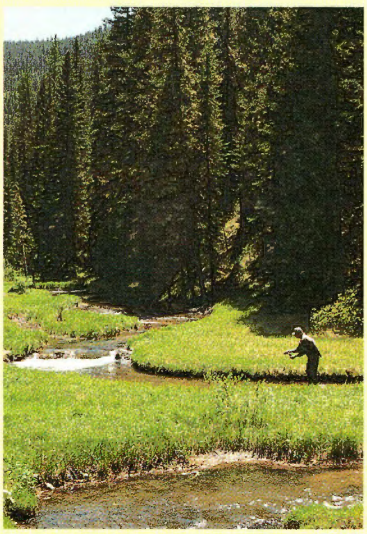
Spearfish Creek is the second largest stream in the Black Hills and supplies some of the most diverse and best fishing in the Hills. In the town of Spearfish, anglers can fish a quality wild brown trout population.

In Spearfish Canyon, near the confluence with Squaw Creek, anglers can fish for wild rainbow and brown trout. Upstream of Cheyenne Crossing in the limestone cliffs, anglers will find numerous brook trout streams such as Little Spearfish and Hanna Creeks. The majority of the tributaries to Spearfish Creek are wild brook trout fisheries. Iron Creek Lake, west of Spearfish Canyon, has yellow perch as well as rainbow trout.

Kevin Eilbeck Photography



South Dakota Tourism



South Dakota Tourism

NOTE: The streams and ponds in the watersheds north of Interstate 90 are outside of the Black Hills Fire Protection District. Permission is required to trespass on all private lands North of Interstate 90.

1" = 3.9 miles

Key to Recreation Symbols

- Barrier Free Fishing Access
- Camping
- Picnic Areas
- Boat Ramp
- Marina

Key to Road Symbols

- Interstate Highway
- State/Federal Highway
- County Road
- U.S. Forest Service Road
- Route Roads

Map Color Key

- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Lakes/Ponds/Streams
- U.S. Forest Service Land
- Municipal or Private Land
- State Land

Whitewood Creek and Bear Butte Creek Watersheds

Whitewood Creek and Bear Butte Creek watersheds are in an area mined for gold since the late 1800s. As a result of past mining practices, fisheries in both watersheds have been negatively impacted. Before 1977, mine tailings and raw sewage were released directly into Whitewood Creek. Since 1983, stream reclamation projects and improved water quality have allowed a partial recovery of the trout populations. Today the reach of Whitewood Creek through the town of Deadwood downstream of Highway 14A has good access and a respectable population of brown trout. Whitewood Creek downstream of Deadwood flows through a canyon that offers pocket water fishing to anglers willing to hike in and out.

The headwater streams of both watersheds support excellent brook trout populations.

Strawberry Hill Pond just west of Highway 385 has handicap fishing facilities and is stocked with rainbow trout.

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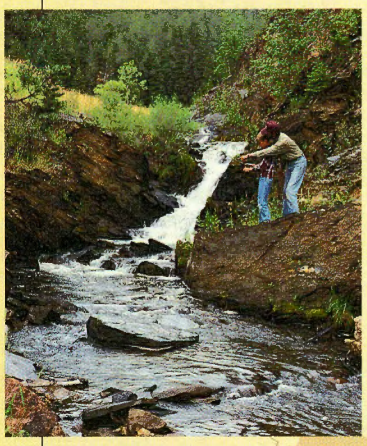

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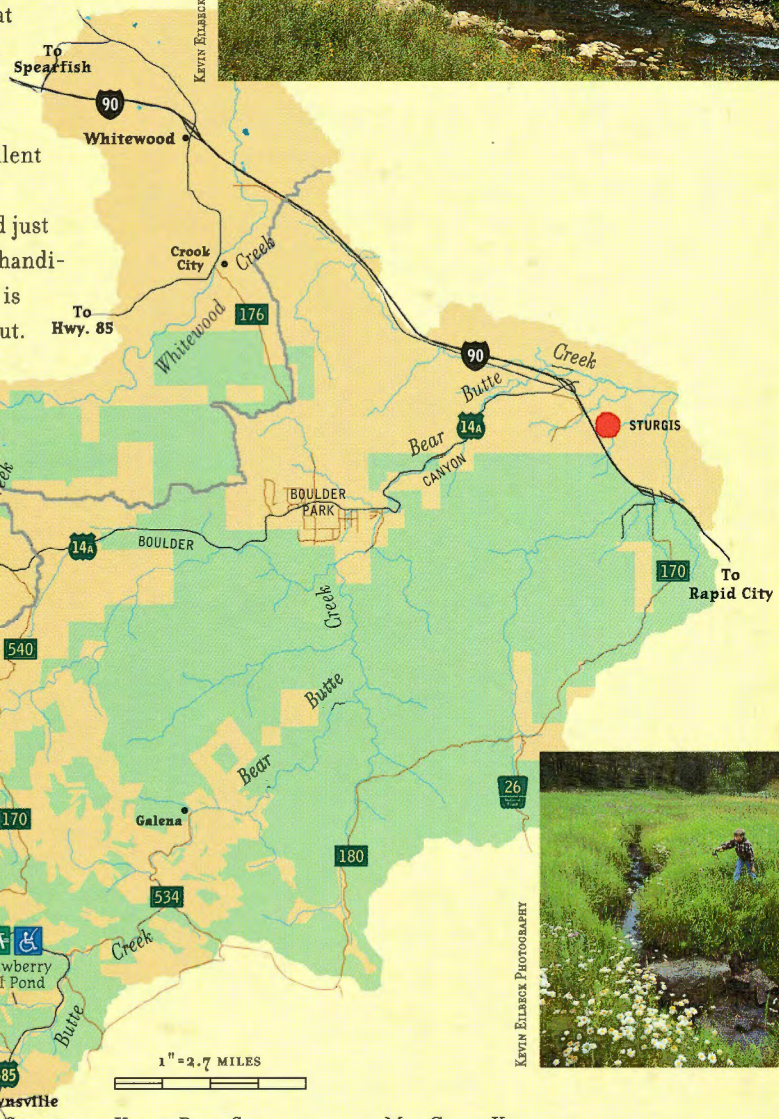

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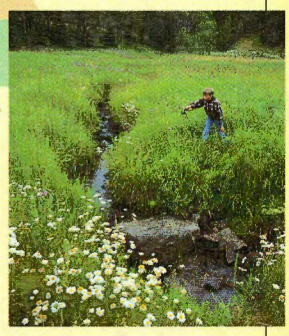

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Elk and Boxelder Creek Watersheds

Elk Creek and Boxelder Creek watersheds are often overlooked by anglers as places to fish. Elk Creek is relatively small, with numerous small tributaries containing brook trout. Because of few paved roads in this watershed, fishing pressure is minimal.

Anglers driving Nemo Road will usually find Boxelder Creek dry downstream of the Norris Peak Road. In this area the stream crosses the Madison Limestone formation, and the majority of the stream flows underground and recharges the Madison Aquifer. However, from Norris Peak Road upstream to the old town of Nemo, anglers will find a good brown trout fishery. Most of the smaller tributaries and the stream above Nemo are primarily brook trout waters.

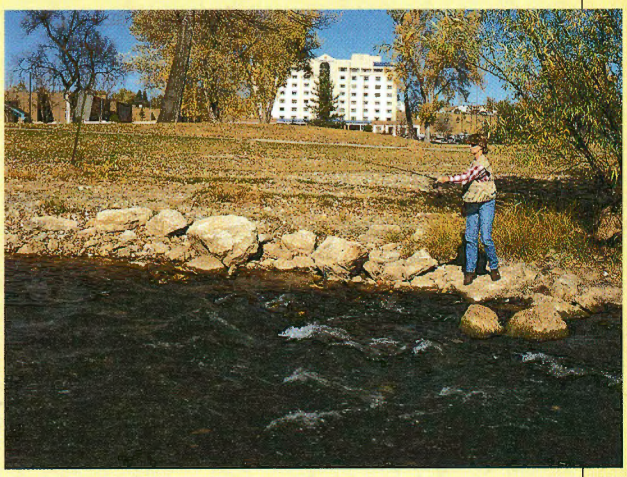
Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Several small ponds including Roubaix, Dalton and Reausaw are easily accessible.

Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Lower Rapid Creek Watershed

Rapid Creek is the largest stream in the Black Hills. Some of the best brown trout fishing in the Black Hills is in the reach from the Rapid City Civic Center upstream to Canyon Lake. Canyon Lake is stocked with rainbow trout throughout the year. It is handicap accessible and provides year-round fishing for anglers of all ages. The reach of Rapid Creek upstream from Canyon Lake to Pactola Dam is managed as a wild brown trout fishery. High flows during the summer can make this reach difficult to fish. The 2-mile-long reach of stream from the Placerville Church Camp upstream to Pactola Lake includes the area referred to locally as Pactola Basin, a tailwater fishery available for year-round open-water fishing. This is a special management reach, so be sure to check the South Dakota Fishing Handbook for current regulations.



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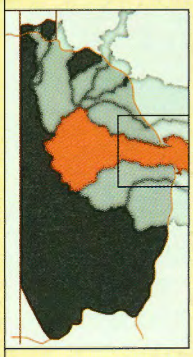
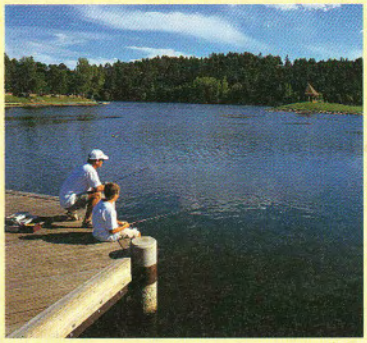


To Lead-Deadwood



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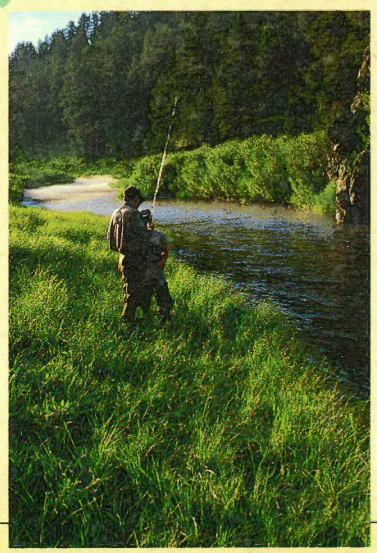

Al Campbell

1" = 2.7 MILES

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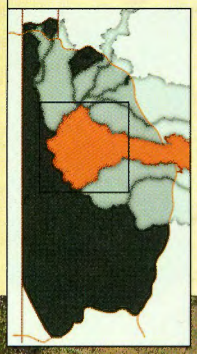
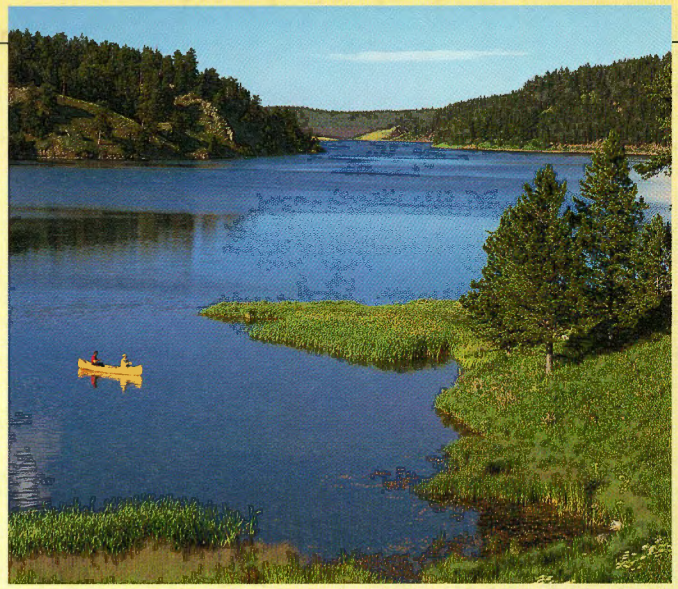
Upper Rapid Creek Watershed



The reach of Rapid Creek from the inlet of Pactola Reservoir upstream to the Mystic Road, C318, is a brown trout fishery. Parking areas above the town of Silver City (page 11) and one on Kelly Gulch provide access to this walk-in fishery.

Upstream of the Mystic Road, anglers will find thicker growths of vegetation and an occasional beaver dam. Castle Creek below Deerfield Lake and the headwater streams of Rapid Creek provide anglers a chance to catch numerous brook trout as well as brown trout. Bog iron deposits and historic mining influences have reduced fish production in the reach of Castle Creek below the confluence with the North Fork of Castle Creek downstream to Rapid Creek.



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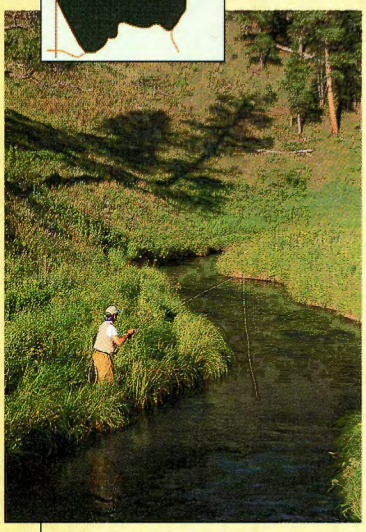

Photography by Al Campbell

Castle Creek and its tributaries above Deerfield have natural populations of brook trout. Occasionally anglers catch rainbow trout that have moved upstream from Deerfield Lake.

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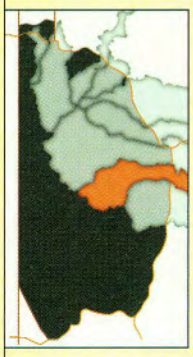
- Route Roads

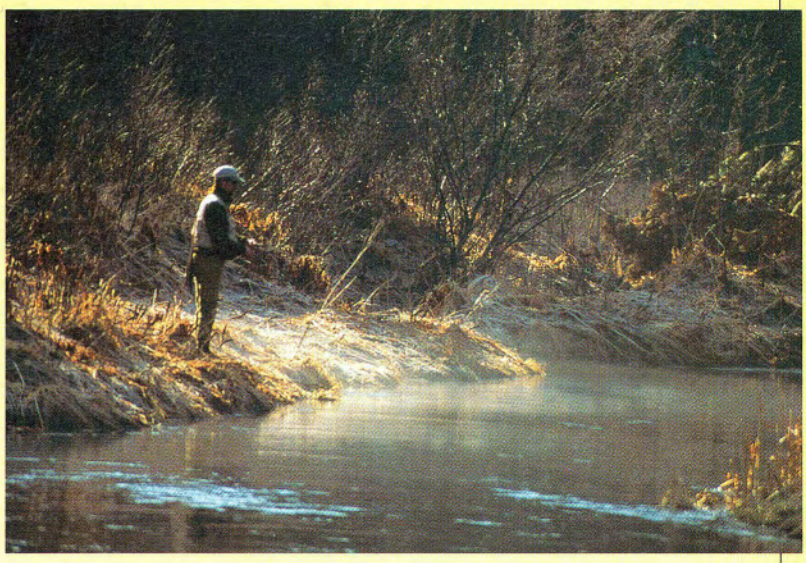
Map Color Key

- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Lakes/Ponds/Streams
- U.S. Forest Service Land
- Private Land

Spring Creek Watershed



Spring Creek is arguably the most accessible stream in the Black Hills. The reach below Sheridan Lake can be accessed from numerous pull-outs along Sheridan Lake Road. Most years there is sufficient water to allow put-and-take management, but during dry years this section may dry up or become too warm to support trout. Spring Creek above Sheridan Lake upstream through Hill City is managed for brown trout. The smaller tributaries and Spring Creek upstream of Hill City are primarily wild brook trout waters, but contain a few large brown trout.



Photography by Al Campbell

Key to Recreation Symbols

- Barrier Free Fishing Access
- Camping
- Picnic Areas
- Boat Ramp
- Marina

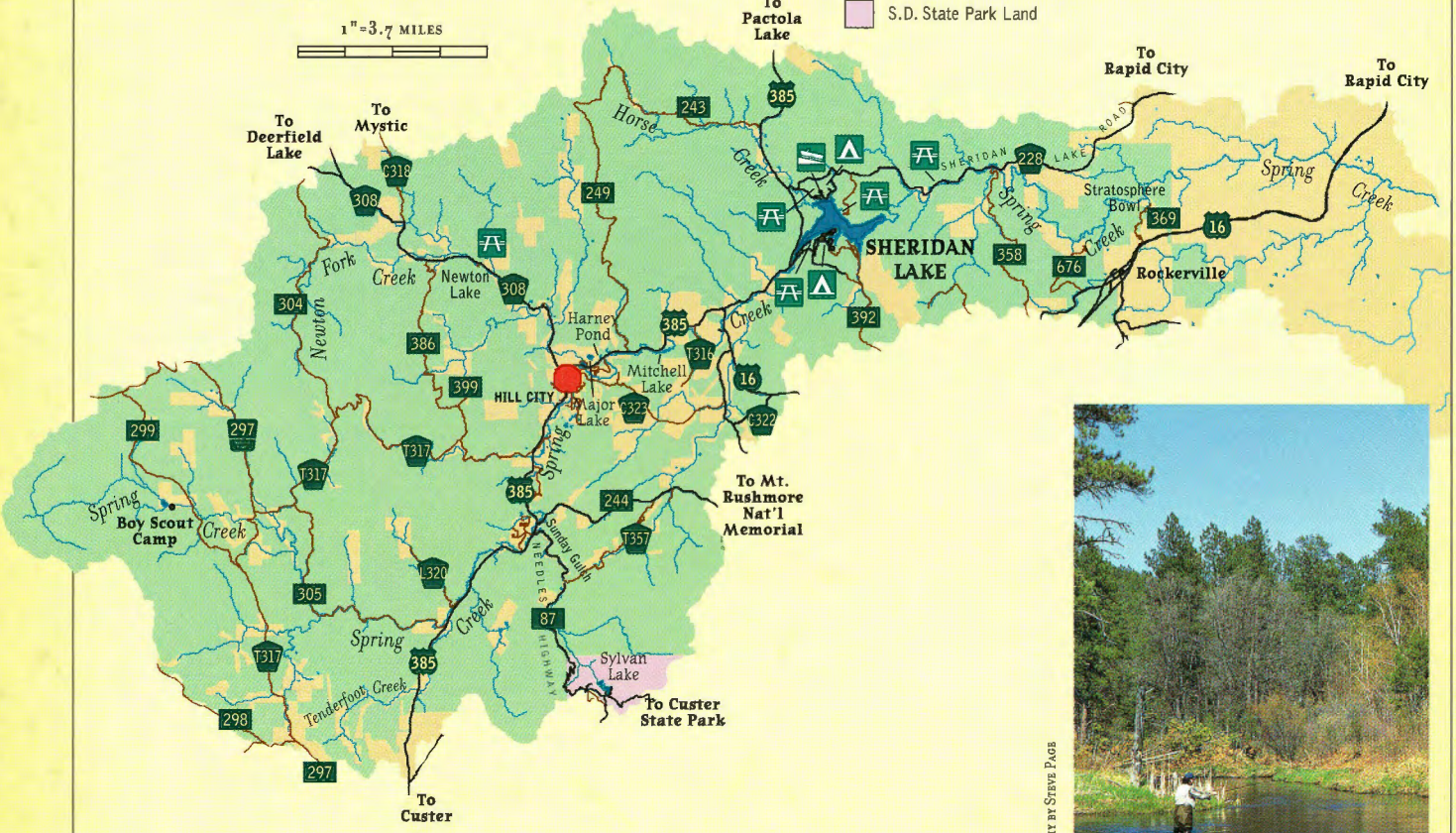
Key to Road Symbols

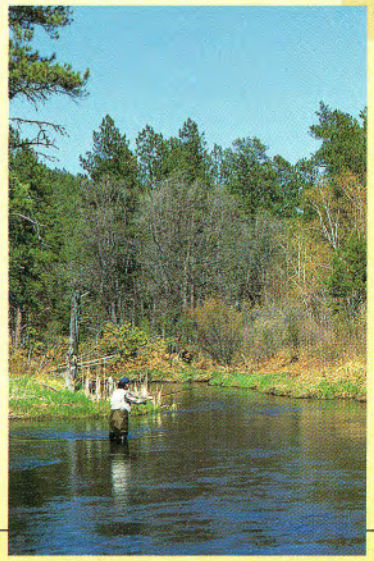
- Interstate Highway
- State/Federal Highway
- County Road
- U.S. Forest Service Road
- Route Roads

Map Color Key

- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Lakes/Ponds/Streams
- U.S. Forest Service Land
- Private Land
- S.D. State Park Land

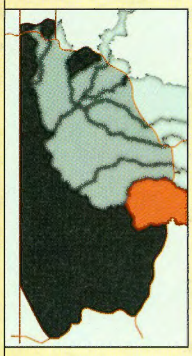
1" = 3.7 miles





Photography by Steve Page

Battle Creek Watershed



Fishing opportunity in the Battle Creek watershed is limited. Frequent low flows and warm water temperatures restrict trout populations in Battle Creek. Fishing is maintained with stocking. Smaller tributaries in the upper reaches of the watershed such as Pine Creek, Grizzly Bear, and Iron Creek (South) have thriving populations of brook trout. Be prepared to fish small streams which require short, precise casts with ultra-light tackle or 7-foot, 2 to 4 weight fly rods.

Iron Creek is primarily a brook trout fishery. Numerous beaver dams are found in Iron Creek upstream from Lakota Lake. Lakota Lake is stocked with rainbow trout.

Kevin Eilbeck Photography

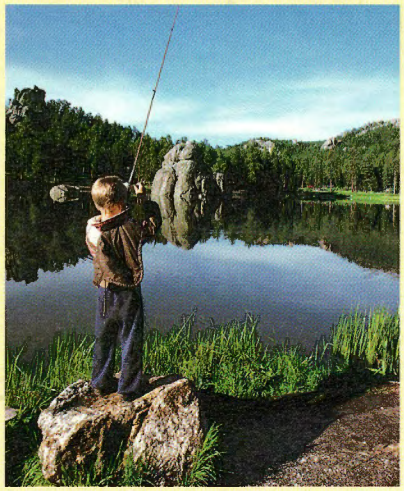
Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Custer State Park

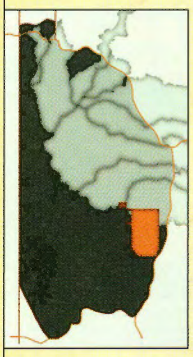
Four small reservoirs in Custer State Park- Legion, Sylvan, Bismark, and Center lakes- are stocked with rainbow trout. Stockade Lake has yellow perch, largemouth and smallmouth bass. Grace Coolidge Creek contains an abundant population of wild brook trout. The stream and a series of lowhead dams below Center Lake are stocked with rainbow trout.

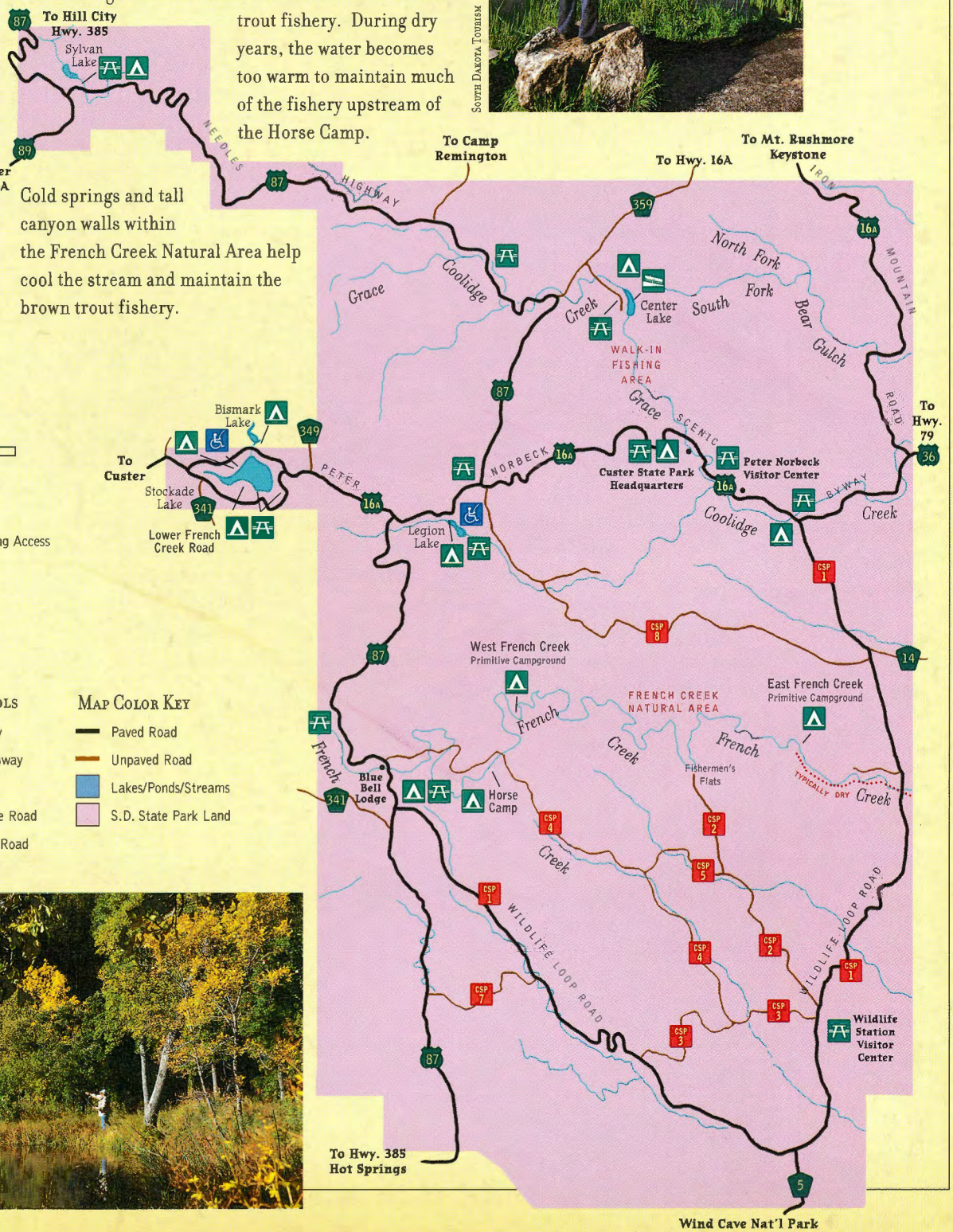
The entire reach of French Creek from Stockade Lake through the French Creek Natural Area is a brown trout fishery. During dry years, the water becomes too warm to maintain much of the fishery upstream of the Horse Camp.

Cold springs and tall canyon walls within the French Creek Natural Area help cool the stream and maintain the brown trout fishery.



South Dakota Tourism





South Dakota Tourism

Sheridan Lake Reservoir

SEE PAGE 13 FOR VICINITY MAP

Sheridan Lake is a 385-acre impoundment on Spring Creek that is owned and operated by the United States Forest Service. Formerly named "Lake of the Pines", construction was completed in 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Originally managed for rainbow trout, it soon developed into a successful trout and yellow perch fishery.

Only eight miles from Rapid City, it provides a variety of recreation opportunities including: boating, camping, picnicking, swimming and fishing. During the winter months Sheridan Lake is a popular winter perch fishery.

Deepwater releases or water flowing over the spillway create a year-round tailwater trout fishery on Spring Creek along Sheridan Lake road (see page 13).

Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Deerfield Lake Reservoir

SEE PAGE 12 FOR VICINITY MAP

Deerfield Lake (414 surface acres) is the most remote of the three large reservoirs in the Black Hills. Deerfield is known for providing year-round fishing for brook, splake and rainbow trout. Two boat launches and three parking areas provide access for boat and shore anglers. A no-wake regulation enhances the fishing experience. The Castle Creek inlet to Deerfield is a favorite spot for anglers who prefer using float tubes. Ice fishing success is better at Deerfield than any other water in the Black Hills. The trout in Deerfield feed heavily on crayfish, grow very fast, and are relatively easy to catch. This is the favorite local trout-fishing destination.

Kevin Eilbeck Photography

Pactola Lake Reservoir

SEE PAGE 11 FOR MAP

PACTOLA IS THE LARGEST RESERVOIR in the Black Hills with a surface area of 785 acres. Pactola Lake provides fishing opportunity for rainbow, brown and lake trout. With an average depth of 56 feet and a maximum depth of 150 feet, anglers equipped with downriggers have the ability to fish for large brown and lake trout that frequent the depths. Pactola freezes over later than other Black Hills reservoirs or may not freeze at all in the main lake because of its large volume. Most ice anglers access Pactola at Jenney Gulch, since it is the first part of the lake to freeze over. Driving snowmobiles and cars on Pactola is strictly forbidden. Two boat launches, a marina, a campground, several parking lots and a handicap-accessible fishing pier provide good access.

KEVIN EILBECK PHOTOGRAPHY

Lake contour maps are available for Pactola, Deerfield, Sheridan and Stockade Lake reservoirs as well as several small reservoirs in Custer State Park. They can be obtained free of charge from most Game, Fish and Parks offices or by writing to: Lake maps, Game, Fish and Parks, 523 East Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501.

ANGLERS PAY FOR SPORTFISH MANAGEMENT in the Black Hills. When you see this distinctive symbol on signs, it indicates federal funds, derived from excise taxes on sport fishing equipment and/or motor boat fuels, were used to partially fund the development, maintenance or acquisition of the area.

Sportfish Restoration monies are also used to support fisheries research, management, aquatic education, and hatchery programs in the Black Hills. Many habitat improvement projects are funded using a combination of Sportfish Restoration monies coupled with local cooperator donations and fishing license fees. These funds are distributed to states based in part on the number of fishing licenses sold in the state. When you see this symbol, it indicates angler dollars are at work.

Index of Creeks Dams; Lakes and other Fishing Locations

Many waters in the Black Hills Trout Management Area are not shown on the watershed unit maps or listed in the index. These waters can be found using the U.S. Forest Service map of the Black Hills National Forest. Waters not listed offer limited sportfishing or are outside the prime trout ranges shown on the watershed maps and could not be included in the guide due to lack of space.

WATER	MAP UNIT	PAGE
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Battle Creek	Battle Creek	14
Bear Butte Creek	Bear Butte Creek	9
Bear Butte Creek - North Fork	Bear Butte Creek	9
Bear Butte Creek - South Fork	Bear Butte Creek	9
Bear Gulch Creek	Custer State Park	15
Beaver Creek	Crow Creek	8
Bismark Lake	Custer State Park	15
Boxelder - Middle Fork	Boxelder Creek	10
Boxelder - North Fork	Boxelder Creek	10
Boxelder - South Fork	Boxelder Creek	10
Boxelder Creek	Boxelder Creek	10
Canyon Lake	Lower Rapid Creek	11
Castle Creek	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Castle Creek - North Fork	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Castle Creek - South Fork	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Cement Plant Pond	Lower Rapid Creek	11
Center Lake	Custer State Park	15
Cox Lake	Crow Creek	8
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	8
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Dredge Ponds	Upper Rapid Creek	12
East Spearfish Creek (Hanna)	Spearfish Creek	8
Elk Creek	Elk Creek	10
Estes Creek	Boxelder Creek	10
Fantail Creek	Whitewood Creek	9
French Creek	Custer State Park	15
Gimlet Creek	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Grace Coolidge Creek	Battle Creek	14
Grizzly Bear Creek	Battle Creek	14
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Harney Pond	Spring Creek	13
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Horsethief Lake	Battle Creek	14
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Iron Creek (South)	Battle Creek	14
Iron Creek Lake	Spearfish Creek	8
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Labrador Creek	Spearfish Creek	8
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Little Spearfish Pond	Spearfish Creek	8
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Rapid Creek - North Fork	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Rapid Creek - Rhoads Fork	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Rapid Creek - South Fork	Upper Rapid Creek	12
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Redwater River	Redwater River	8
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Savoy Pond	Spearfish Creek	8
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Slate Creek	Upper Rapid Creek	12
Slate Creek Dam	Upper Rapid Creek	12
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Stockade Lake	Custer State Park	15
Strawberry Hill Pond	Bear Butte Creek	9
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Sylvan Lake	Custer State Park	15
Tenderfoot Creek	Spring Creek	13
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Ward Draw Pond	Spearfish Creek	8
West Strawberry Creek	Whitewood Creek	9
Whitetail Creek	Whitewood Creek	9
Whitewood Creek	Whitewood Creek	9
Yates Pond	Spearfish Creek	8

Other Sources of Information and References

The U.S. Forest Service prints a detailed color map of the Black Hills National Forest which is useful for locating specific streams as well as the less-traveled back roads. It is available for a fee from U.S. Forest Service, 25041 North Highway 16, Custer, SD 57730. Phone (605) 673-9200.

BE A VOICE FOR WILDLIFE

Call TIPs Hotline: 1-800-592-5522

This number is for reporting wildlife poachers only. Operators are not equipped to handle information requests or to transfer calls.

Acknowledgements

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