

A Fishing Guide to Lake Superior and North Shore Trout Streams

Stream Information

Stream Name	Miles Above Boundary	Miles Below Boundary	Trout Species	Shoreline Status
Anderson Creek	5.0	0.0	B	PG
*Anderson (to Midway R.) Cr.	3.9	0.0	B	P
Blackfoot River	15.2	7.4	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Clear Creek	4.9	3.1	B	PG
Clear Creek	6.6	0.0	B	PG
Crystal Creek	2.6	0.0	B	PG
Deer Creek	5.4	0.9	B,R	PG
*Elm Creek	2.9	0.0	B	P
Gill Creek	2.1	0.0	B	G
*Hay Creek	7.6	0.0	B,Bn	P
Hunters Creek	6.5	0.0	R	PG
Mud Creek	10.4	0.0	R,Bn	PG
Nemadji Creek	12.7	0.0	Bn,R	PG
Nemadji River, No. Fork	24.3	9.5	Bn,R	PG
Nemadji River, So. Fork	2.6	9.6	Bn,R,B	PG
Net River	17.6	5.4	Bn,B,R	PG
Net River, Little	9.4	1.5	Bn,B	PG
Otter Creek	17.8	0.0	Bn,B	PG
Otter Creek, Little	9.0	0.0	B	PG
Red River	4.6	0.0	B	PG
Rock Creek	8.4	0.0	Bn,R	PG
Scanlon Creek	2.3	0.0	B	PG
Section 36 Creek	3.8	0.0	B,R	PG
Silver Creek	4.3	0.0	B,Bn,R	PG
Silver Creek	3.7	0.0	Bn	PG
Skunk Creek	8.6	0.0	Bn	PG
State Line Creek	5.9	2.4	B,Bn,R	PG
Stony Brook	3.4	0.0	B	PG

Stream Name	Miles Above Boundary	Miles Below Boundary	Trout Species	Shoreline Status
Amity Creek	9.3	0.3	B,R	PG
Amity Creek, E. Branch	7.4	0.0	B	PG
Brophy Creek	3.3	0.0	B	G
Captain Jacobson Creek	4.4	0.0	B,R	PG
Carlson Creek	3.3	0.0	B	PG
Chester Creek	4.9	0.0	B,Bn,R,C	PG
Chester Creek, E. Branch	3.2	0.0	B	P
French River	12.3	0.0	B,Bn,R,C	PG,SE
Keene Creek	5.7	0.3	B,Bn	PG
Kingsbury Creek	7.5	0.3	B	PG
Knife River, Little	0.0	7.2	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Lester River	16.5	5.1	B,Bn,R,C	PG,SE
Lester River, Little	1.8	0.0	B,Bn	PSE
*Madway River	8.3	0.0	B,Bn	PG
Miller Creek	9.7	0.0	B,R	PG
Mission Creek	7.1	0.1	B	PG
Rocky Run Creek	7.0	0.0	B,Bn	PG
Rose Creek	4.2	0.0	B	PG,SE
St. Louis River	0.0	17.5	B	PG
Sargent Creek	6.0	0.1	B,Bn	PG
Schmidt Creek	5.8	0.5	B,R	P
Scout Creek	2.2	0.0	Bn,R	PG
Stewart Creek	7.8	0.5	B	PG
Sucker River	15.0	2.4	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Talmadge Creek	5.2	0.5	B,Bn	PG,SE
Tischer Creek	6.2	0.1	B,Bn	PG

Stream Name	Miles Above Boundary	Miles Below Boundary	Trout Species	Shoreline Status
Budd Creek	2.6	0.0	B	PG
Castle Danger Creek	1.7	0.1	R	PG
Crow Creek	2.8	2.8	R	PG
Dago Creek	7.5	0.0	B	PG,SE
Encampment River	5.2	3.5	B,R	PG
Gooseberry River	22.5	0.8	B,R	PG
Gooseberry River, Little	5.3	0.0	B	PG
*Knife River	13.8	10.2	R,Bn,B,C	PG,SE
*Knife River, W. Branch	17.1	0.3	B,Bn	PG,SE
*Knife River, Little E. Br.	5.9	0.0	B,R	PG
*Knife River, Little W. Br.	7.4	0.0	B,Bn,R	PG
*McCarthy Creek	2.9	0.0	B,Bn,R	PG
Mink Creek	7.1	0.0	B	PSE
Silver Creek	11.4	1.2	B,R	PG,SE
Silver Creek, E. Branch	0.0	3.9	B	PG,SE
Skunk Creek	12.7	0.0	B	PG,SE
Split Rock River	2.7	0.7	B,R	PG
Split Rock River, E. Branch	13.0	0.0	B	PG
Split Rock River, W. Branch	12.7	0.0	B	PG
Stanley Creek	0.0	6.8	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Stewart River	13.1	3.1	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Stewart River, Little	6.0	1.9	B,Bn,R	PG,SE
Stony Creek	5.1	0.0	B	PG
Twin Points Creek	1.7	0.0	R	PG

Also in St. Louis County

Bold indicates streams with fishing sanctuary; refer to current fishing regulations for more details. Tributary streams may be listed under the main stem.

Boat Launch Sites

- A. Twin Points** (DNR) – Half way between Gooseberry and Split Rock Rivers. Parking. Pn, C. No gas.
- B. Agate Bay** (DNR/City) – In Two Harbors at lighthouse point. Turn right on Wilson Street to First Avenue, turn left at First Avenue, turn right on next two streets to Agate Bay. No gas. Pn, C. No gas.
- C. Knife River Marina** (DNR) – In the town of Knife River on Scenic Highway 61. Follow road marked "Knife River Marina." Marina facility. Parking. Gas. 218-834-5235.

Duluth Area Landings

- D. Park Point Recreation Area** (City) – Take Minnesota Avenue to end of Minnesota Point. Parking. No gas. Pay attention to channel markers.
- E. Rice's Point** (DNR) – Below the Blatnik Bridge, Interstate 535. Two launch sites. Deeper draft boats use launch east of the bridge. Parking. No gas.
- F. Spirit Lake Marina** (Private) – Near Riverside off State Highway 23 (Grand Avenue). Launch fee, travel lift and parking. No gas.
- G. Munger** (DNR) – Near Smithville off State Highway 23. Parking. No gas.
- H. Boy Scout Landing** (DNR/City) – Follow Commonwealth Avenue to where State Highway 23 turns west to Fond du Lac, continue heading south to the end of the gravel road. Parking. No gas.
- I. Chambers Grove** (Private) – Near Fond du Lac Bridge in Fond du Lac off State Highways 23 and 39 west of Duluth. Fee. Limited parking. No gas.

Trout Species

B - Brook trout
 Bn - Brown trout
 R - Rainbow trout
 C - Chinook salmon

Shoreline Status

P - Private lands
 G - State, federal, and county lands
 SE - Private lands with landowners having granted angling easements

Stream Access and Easement

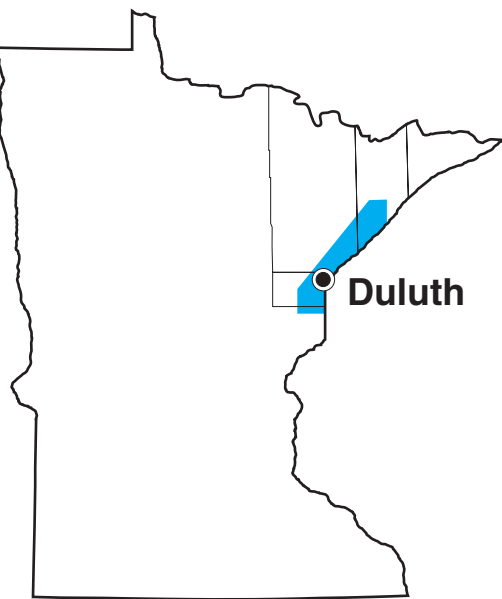
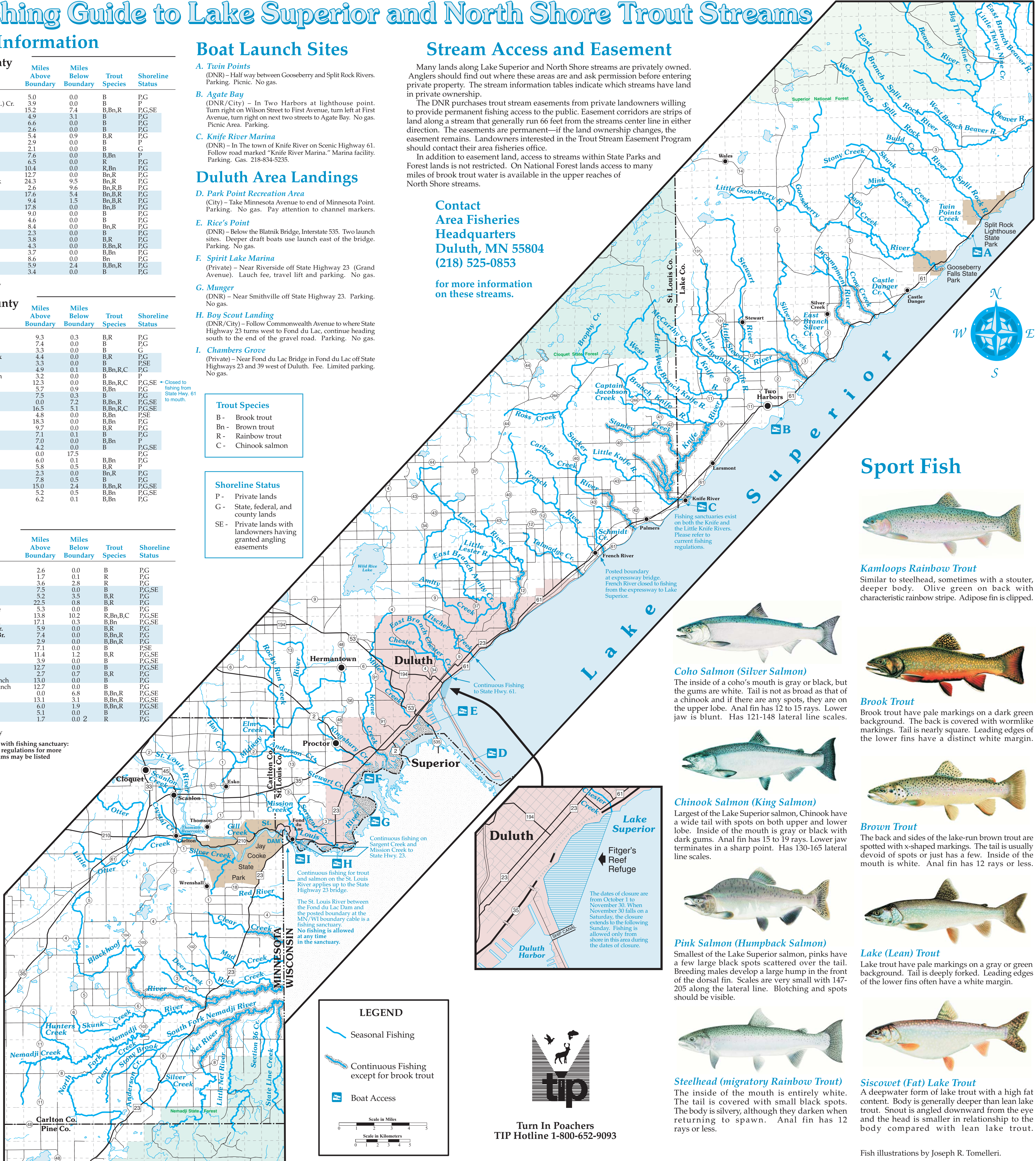
Many lands along Lake Superior and North Shore streams are privately owned. Anglers should find out where these areas are and ask permission before entering private property. The stream information tables indicate which streams have land in private ownership.

The DNR purchases trout stream easements from private landowners willing to provide permanent fishing access to the public. Easement corridors are strips of land along a stream that generally run 66 feet from the streams center line in either direction. The easements are permanent—if the land ownership changes, the easement remains. Landowners interested in the Trout Stream Easement Program should contact their area fisheries office.

In addition to easement land, access to streams within State Parks and Forest lands is not restricted. On National Forest lands access to many miles of brook trout water is available in the upper reaches of North Shore streams.

Contact Area Fisheries Headquarters Duluth, MN 55804 (218) 525-0853

for more information on these streams.



LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMATION ?

The DNR has mapped 51 separate areas of the state showing federal, state and county lands with their recreational facilities. Public Recreation Information Maps (PRIM) are available for purchase from the DNR gift shop, DNR regional offices, Minnesota state parks and major sporting and map stores.

Check it out - you'll be glad you did.

A Victory for Fish Management

Minnesota's North Shore fishery is truly a rags to riches story. By the late 1950s, lake trout had been virtually eliminated from Minnesota waters of Lake Superior, the result of predation by the deadly sea lamprey. Walleyes and northern pike still inhabited the St. Louis estuary, but their numbers had been drastically reduced by municipal and industrial pollution. The flesh of those fish that remained was too tainted for human consumption. Although steelhead were less affected by the sea lamprey, their reproductive potential was hindered by high waterfalls which blocked their migration to upstream spawning areas. Good steelhead runs occurred in the lower reaches of many North Shore streams, but much of the land was in private ownership and access was restricted.

The turnaround in the lake trout fishery began in 1957 when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service researchers, after screening over 6,000 chemicals, discovered a selective lamprey toxicant. Called TFM, the chemical killed larval lamprey in the spawning streams without affecting other aquatic or terrestrial species. The lamprey population is being controlled and is now less than ten percent of its former abundance prior to the use of TFM.

In 1962, commercial lake trout fishing was closed in Minnesota waters and a massive restocking program began. Most stocked lakers are provided by the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Today, lake trout numbers are high and natural reproduction is increasing in the Minnesota waters of Lake Superior and stocking has been discontinued in some areas. The goal is natural reproduction which will eventually maintain the lake trout population and reduce the need for expensive hatchery fish.

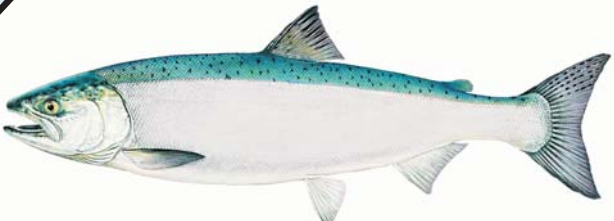
In 1975, the Department completed the \$2 million French River Hatchery. This increased production capability of the DNR's hatchery system and assured a supply of trout and salmon for Lake Superior.

Not all of the North Shore's fishing problems have been solved. If lamprey control measures are relaxed, the high mortality will surely resume. Industrial and residential development looms as a threat to some North Shore streams and the possibility of winter navigation on the Great Lakes worries many fisheries professionals. While these problems remain, one thing is certain—fish and anglers are finding things considerably improved over years past.

Sport Fish



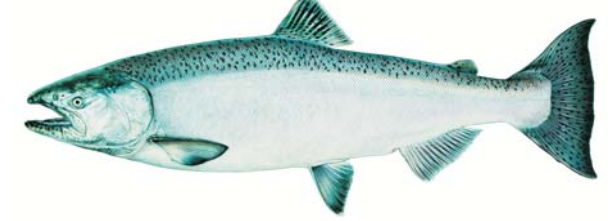
Kamloops Rainbow Trout
 Similar to steelhead, sometimes with a stouter, deeper body. Olive green on back with characteristic rainbow stripe. Adipose fin is clipped.



Coho Salmon (Silver Salmon)
 The inside of a coho's mouth is gray or black, but the gums are white. Tail is not as broad as that of a chinook and if there are any spots, they are on the upper lobe. Anal fin has 12 to 15 rays. Lower jaw is blunt. Has 121-148 lateral line scales.



Brook Trout
 Brook trout have pale markings on a dark green background. The back is covered with wormlike markings. Tail is nearly square. Leading edges of the lower fins have a distinct white margin.



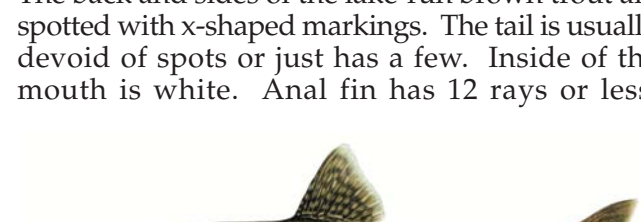
Chinook Salmon (King Salmon)
 Largest of the Lake Superior salmon, Chinook have a wide tail with spots on both upper and lower lobe. Inside of the mouth is gray or black with dark gums. Anal fin has 15 to 19 rays. Lower jaw terminates in a sharp point. Has 130-165 lateral line scales.



Brown Trout
 The back and sides of the lake-run brown trout are spotted with x-shaped markings. The tail is usually devoid of spots or just has a few. Inside of the mouth is white. Anal fin has 12 rays or less.



Pink Salmon (Humpback Salmon)
 Smallest of the Lake Superior salmon, pinks have a few large black spots scattered over the tail. Breeding males develop a large hump in the front of the dorsal fin. Scales are very small with 147-205 along the lateral line. Blotching and spots should be visible.



Lake (Lean) Trout
 Lake trout have pale markings on a gray or green background. Tail is deeply forked. Leading edges of the lower fins often have a white margin.



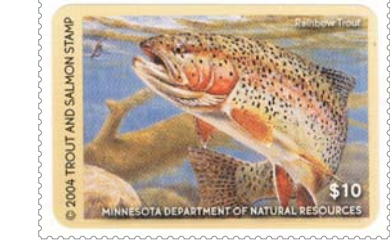
Steelhead (migratory Rainbow Trout)
 The inside of the mouth is entirely white. The tail is covered with small black spots. The body is silvery, although they darken when returning to spawn. Anal fin has 12 rays or less.



Siscowet (Fat) Lake Trout
 A deepwater form of lake trout with a high fat content. Body is generally deeper than lean lake trout. Snout is angled downward from the eye and the head is smaller in relationship to the body compared with lean lake trout.

Experimental Regulations
 Portions of selected streams may be set aside for experimental regulations. Refer to the current fishing regulations for a list of those streams and type of regulation.

Trout and Salmon Stamp
 Anglers need a trout and salmon stamp and a fishing or sports license when fishing in designated trout streams, designated trout lakes, and Lake Superior, and when in possession of trout or salmon. Trout stamps are not required for children less than 16 years old, resident adults who are 65 and older, people fishing with a 24-hour license, or people who are exempted from fishing license requirements or who receive a fishing license at no charge.



Artist: Stephen R. Hamrick

Minnesota DNR Information Center
 500 Lafayette Road
 St. Paul, MN 55155-4040
 Twin Cities (651) 296-6157
 MN Toll Free 1-888-646-6367

TTD (Telecommunications Device for Deaf)
 Twin Cities (651) 296-5484
 MN Toll Free 1-800-657-3929

www.dnr.state.mn.us

Produced by:
 Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
 Division of Fisheries

Publication Date:
 Revised April 2005

© 4/2005, State of Minnesota, Department of Natural Resources

This information is available in alternative format upon request.

*Equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is available to all individuals regardless of race, color, creed or religion, national origin, sex, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, age, disability, or sexual orientation. Discrimination inquiries should be sent to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4031 or the Equal Opportunity Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.



North Shore Fishing Guide

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
 Division of Fish and Wildlife
 500 Lafayette Road
 St. Paul MN 55155-4012

first class

LEGEND

Seasonal Fishing

Continuous Fishing except for brook trout

Boat Access

Scale in Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5

Scale in Kilometers
 0 1 2 3 4 5



Turn In Poachers
 TIP Hotline 1-800-652-9093



Fish illustrations by Joseph R. Tomelleri.